

The Parke Society Newsletter

Clearinghouse for research on all Park/e/s immigrants from the British Isles.
Promoting Fellowship, Genealogical Research and the Preservation of our Heritage

SEARCHING FOR GARNET

BY VALERIE PARKS VROOM PS#1616

I had been sporadically researching my family history for several years when my father, Donald Parks, called me from California and told me the story of his Uncle Garnet. Garnet Elmer Parks (b. 1890) was the eldest of the children of Wiley F. and Laura Wright Parks, from Grayson County, Virginia, and the brother of my grandfather, my dad's father, Dean Crawford Parks. Garnet (who usually called himself 'GE') was a printer, a reporter, an editor and publisher, working for newspapers from New Mexico to Washington for much of his life.

According to Dad, GE was living near Portland, Oregon in 1929, with his pregnant wife, Susan, and their six children. He had written to his brother, Gurna, in Chicago, saying that he had sold his business and acquired a new car. He planned to drive out to Chicago for a visit. That was the last that his father

or any of his eight siblings ever heard about him, and his departure from Oregon was the last time that his wife and children in Oregon ever saw him again. We would learn later that while his brothers didn't know about it, he had told his wife and children that he was going to San Francisco to check into a sanitarium to recover from a drug dependency he had acquired after a serious illness. He heard



that his youngest daughter, Barbara, was born in October 1929, but in spite of writing that he would be home soon, he never returned and his letters to his family stopped in February 1930.

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THE PARKE SOCIETY NEWSLETTER

VOL. 55, No. 2

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THE PARKE SOCIETY (org. 1963) serves as a clearinghouse for research on all Park/e/s immigrants from the British Isles. Regular membership is open to any descendant. Associate membership is open to any interested person. Inquiries and requests for membership should be directed to the Registrar. Fees are:

Application Fee	\$ 15
Annual Dues	\$ 30
Life Membership	\$300
(US funds only)	

THE PARKE SOCIETY NEWSLETTER is published by the Society for its members three times per year. Copies sent to libraries and genealogically oriented societies on request. Articles on research, historical records, as well as news items and queries are always welcome, as are photographs, document scans, and other significant visual materials.

Editor: Paul Jordan-Smith
Email: parkenews@parke.org

Immediate Past Editor: Percival D. Park PS#140

President: Kenneth M. Parks PS#1406
Email: parksken49@gmail.com

Immediate Past President: Curtis H. Parks PS#1166L

Vice President: Susan Tyler Van Allen PS#1653

Executive Director: Fr. Michael (Tad) Parks PS#425H
Email: 70741.2122@compuserve.com

Secretary: Mrs. Joanne G. Rodgers, PS#1523
108 Crestview Drive
Duncansville, PA 16635-6938

Treasurer: Ms. Lu Terock PS#861

Registrar: Wm. Robert "Rob" Stamm PS#1458
Email: registrar@parke.org

Assistant Registrar: Gary Alexander Parks PS#1528
Email: gapkygenes@hotmail.com

Registered agent: W. Scott Park PS#264

Historian: Fr. Michael (Tad) Parks, SSC PS#425H

DNA Group Administrator: Ken M. Parks PS#1406

Archivist: position open.

Immediate Past Archivist: Mrs. Corabelle E. DeClerg PS#842H

Website: <http://www.parke.org>

Webmaster: Paul Jordan-Smith PS#1451
Email: webmaster@parke.org

Immediate Past Webmaster: Curtis H. Parks PS#1166L

CONTACT INFORMATION

PARKE SOCIETY Board members live all over the country. Before sending a request, inquiry, article, suggestion, dues, or lineage materials, please check the listing below to be sure the material is directed to the proper Board member.

ADDRESSES AND OTHER MEMBERSHIP CHANGES: Send all changes of mailing address, name, phone number, email address, reports of deaths or other important family events to our Executive Director, **Fr. Michael (Tad) Parks** PS#425H at 70741.2122@compuserve.com, or by surface mail to him at

P.O. Box 590
Milwaukee, WI 53201-0590
Phone: (414) 332-9984 (evenings only)

CONVOCATIONS: Send questions to President and Convocation Coordinator, **Ken M. Parks** PS#1406 at parksken49@gmail.com.

DNA TESTING: Send DNA questions to our DNA Group Administrator, **Ken M. Parks** PS#1406 at parksken49@gmail.com.

DUES: Send dues and dues-related questions to our Secretary:

Mrs. Joanne G. Rodgers PS#1523
108 Crestview Drive
Duncansville, PA 16635-6938

Make dues payments payable to The Parke Society, Inc. (Note: please do not send these questions to the Treasurer.) **VERY IMPORTANT: BE SURE TO INCLUDE YOUR MEMBERSHIP NUMBER ON YOUR CHECK!**

GENEALOGY QUESTIONS AND MATERIALS: Send these to our Historian, **Fr. Michael (Tad) Parks** PS#425H at 70741.2122@compuserve.com, or by surface mail to

P.O. Box 590
Milwaukee, WI 53201-0590

Please also send such materials to your Lineage Leader, if you have one.

COMMENTS, SUGGESTIONS, AND CRITICISMS: Send all general correspondence of this kind to our President, **Kenneth M. Parks** PS#1406 at parksken49@gmail.com.

LIBRARY: Send all questions relating to the Library, including library loans, to **Kenneth M. Parks** PS#1406 at parksken49@gmail.com.

MEMBERSHIP: Send questions concerning Parke Society membership, requests for membership packets, and all application materials to our Registrar, **Mr. Wm. Robert "Rob" Stamm** PS#1458, at registrar@parke.org.

NEWSLETTER: Send article submissions and comments to our Editor, **Paul Jordan-Smith** PS#1451 at parkenews@parke.org. If you don't have email, send all *typed* materials to

Fr. Michael (Tad) Parks PS#425H
P.O. Box 590
Milwaukee, WI 53201-0590

Please note: handwritten submissions cannot be accepted.

WEBSITE: Send all suggestions and comments to the webmaster, **Paul Jordan-Smith** PS#1451 at webmaster@parke.org.

Searching for Garnet

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This was a family mystery for 80 years. According to Dad, every time GE's siblings got together, the subject would come up and they'd speculate over what had become of him. Dad said that the brothers had even hired a private investigator to help find him, but there was no trace. The most common theory among his siblings was that he had been robbed and murdered and left along the highway somewhere between Portland and Chicago.

It was a few years later, when I had my first computer and could do more extensive internet research, that I pulled out my notes on Garnet and started combing through what I could find online. Everything I found on Garnet Elmer Parks was prior to 1930. It seemed hopeless, and I would put the project away for another year or two. Over the next ten years or so, I would pull out my Garnet notes periodically and make another search through the Internet. I found many interesting tidbits in old newspapers. Mostly they were articles about Garnet's latest newspaper endeavor, he worked for or bought and sold at least ten different newspapers between 1914 and 1930.

In 2012, Dad and I visited our Parks cousins in Grayson County. At that time, I was living in Portland, Oregon and Dad was retired to Sonoma, California. We had a wonderful visit. It was my first trip to Virginia and Dad had not been there since he was in the Army in the 50s. We were warmly received and enjoyed getting to know our cousins better. True to tradition, conversation eventually turned to the missing Uncle Garnet. My cousin, Pam, the genealogist in her family, said that her grandmother had said there was bound to be a woman involved. Mostly nobody could believe that he would abandon his family unless something dire had happened to him.

I told Dad about the Parke Society and the Parke DNA Project. He was mildly interested, but very reluctant to provide a DNA sample. I

am not sure what he thought could happen, but I was determined to persuade him. I took a DNA test myself, then my husband did. I shared the new information we gleaned from our matches with Dad. I sent him family stories I had discovered in my research. Dad was a history buff and the tales of our family in the Revolutionary and Civil Wars, for example, eventually got his attention. He finally agreed to a Y-DNA test and joined the Parke DNA project. We were able to extend our family history back a generation, but there were no huge breakthroughs right away.

A few more years went by. Then one day, I received notification of two new second cousins from FTDNA. These were my closest matches yet. I knew who one of the cousins was, as I had met his mother, on our trip to Virginia. His grandmother was my grandfather Dean's sister. My cousin David's wife, Missy, was the genealogist in their family and I corresponded with her.

Before I could contact the second match, she emailed me. It turned out that she matched both David and me as second cousins. Kristy lives in Hawaii and was looking for information on her mother's family. Her mother's father was George Sparks. Her mother and her mother's two sisters had all passed away and Kristy was very interested in learning of their history. She had no information at all about who George Sparks was, or where he came from. Kristy wanted to learn about her heritage, as well as share it with her son, Jordyn, but there was nobody left to ask. So, she took a DNA test and found Missy and me.

I immediately started looking for Kristy's grandfather. There was a George Sparks in Virginia, but he could not be Kristy's grandfather, as that George had lived and died in Virginia. Kristy's grandfather George had lived and died in California, as far as she knew. My search found him in the San Francisco census in April of 1930, single, living in a boarding house, working as a printer, but there was no sign of him prior to that.

By the end of 1932, George was living in Modesto, California, with a wife named Cherie and a baby daughter named Joyce,

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Searching for Garnet

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still working as a printer. In 1940, he lived in Hughson, California, worked as a printer, and he and Cherie had another daughter. In 1942, there was a third daughter, Joanne, Kristy's mother.

After a flurry of emails between the three of us, Missy found the application for a military headstone for George Sparks. Here was the answer to all our questions. The application was filed by George's eldest daughter, Joyce. She completed it with the information she had about her father at his death: name—George Sparks; birth—8/3/95. Unfortunately, the military had no record for that George Sparks and the application was denied. Joyce must have then searched through her father's papers and subsequently found what she needed, as she resubmitted the application with his correct name and birthdate, crossing out the incorrect information and writing in his real name and birthdate – Garnet Parks—8/3/1890.

This revised application was approved but the headstone indicates his name as George Sparks, which must have been as Joyce felt he would have wanted it. According to Kristy, neither her mother, Joanne, nor her other aunt, Beverly, knew about the secret identity of their father. Nobody would ever have known what became of Garnet Parks if it were not for DNA.



George worked as a printer for the Atwater Signal newspaper for the last ten years of his

life. They printed a full-page profile of George in the early 50s, including a colorful biography which wove a few true facts from his early life as GE, with a lot of fanciful embroideries.

According to Kristy, her grandmother, Cherie, spent 50 years in a mental hospital, where she died in 1997. So, George raised their daughters mostly on his own. Research showed that Cherie was born Nellie Brandt in St. Louis, Missouri. Her parents moved to San Francisco in the 1920s, where she would reinvent herself as Cherie and elope with George Sparks. Whether they married or not, no marriage record has been found.

GE's first wife, Susan, had struggled to raise their children on her own. She eventually remarried in 1946, 16 years after GE's disappearance and she passed away in 1981. Of their seven children – Gwenyth, Garnet Jr., Billie, Margaret Irene, James, Lyle and Barbara – only two daughters, Margaret and Barbara, have survived to learn his story. It has not been an easy truth for them to learn.

Kristy and Jordyn are happy to have a whole new family to add to their tree. We have matched with multiple second cousins, sharing our stories with newly-found grandchildren of our Parks grandparents' siblings.

Garnet's mystery was finally solved, 80 years later, through DNA.

[Lineage is the fragment line LK=EV, commencing with a James Parks (ca. 1728, VA – ca. 1780, VA), thence to James², Andrew³, Daniel Isaac⁴, Marion Crawford⁵, Wiley Franklin⁶, Dean Crawford⁷, Donald Gene⁸ to member: the author of this article]⁹.~

Got something to tell?

Write it up and send it to
parkenews@parke.org

From the President's Desk

By Ken Parks PS#1406

Though much of the country has been hit with some nasty winter weather, we've fared relatively well here in the Catskills...so far. By the time this reaches you Spring will not be far off, and I doubt any of us will not be ready for that to happen. I know there are a few hardy souls who actually like Winter, but I have a feeling they're a distinct minority!

The coming year looks to be a busy one for me. I'll be heading to Houston in March for the annual administrators' conference at Family Tree DNA. Much of my Spring and Summer will once again be taken up directing and building sets for our local opera company, followed by a road trip out to Kansas for another Parks reunion with my genetic cousins from the Hugh Parks, Sr. line (LK-IP) with stops along the way visiting friends and family, including my dad. Shortly after our annual Parke Society meeting (see below) I hope to find time for a trip to Ireland in early October. This visit will be mainly in Northern Ireland and in County Armagh in particular. DNA evidence has told us our genetic Parks line almost certainly came from there, so this will be a trip to the homeland. I'm hoping to meet up with possible Parks cousins while there, and plan to pack several DNA kits in my bag to further our research.

The 2019 Corporate Meeting

We will once again be meeting at the Country Inn Suites, Harrisburg@Union Deposit Rd., 1025 Peiffers Lane, Harrisburg, PA. The meeting will be held in the last half of September, with the exact dates and times to be announced in our next newsletter issue. This is our required annual corporate meeting to discuss Society business, as well as elect officers and trustees for the upcoming year. All members are welcome to attend. Information about room rates and how to reserve a room will appear in the next issue as well as on our website.

Dues renewal

As of this writing most of you will have sent in your dues for the coming year. To all of

you, we thank you for your continuing support. Many of you have also included donations above your basic dues, and for that we also express our deepest appreciation. Though we are a volunteer staff for the most part, we do rely on member dues to pay expenses, which in large part consist of the publishing costs of the newsletter and maintaining the website. If you've forgotten to mail in your dues, please take the time to do so, as every member's contribution is valuable and needed!☺

Notes from the Executive Director on the business of the Society

by (Fr.) Michael (Tad) Parks+, PS #425H

Unlike the other column that I write, in this piece we talk about the business of the Society. How we operate, how we maintain our records, and how we keep things moving forward. And there is a lot of business that goes on in keeping the Society alive and vibrant. Things don't just happen all by themselves. It takes a number of volunteers to accomplish the business of the Society for all these years.

As a genealogical organization we are sort of middle market. Not particularly large, but certainly larger than many such organizations. Our current active membership seems to have stabilized at around 400 members. But by and large, it is our collections that set us apart from other similar organizations. The task for the Trustees and Officers of the Society, is to see to it that there are in place such mechanisms that will allow us to be of service to our members now and prospectively in the future.

The idea of a centralized headquarters has always been beyond our reach, and probably will remain so. Ruby Rilla (Parke) Anderson, PS#1, actually had hopes of building a Parke Society Library and Research Center (replete with an apartment for herself), but that never went anywhere other than a floor plan and

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From the Executive Director

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building sketches. About a decade ago, we were offered a building in Downingtown, Pennsylvania for use by the Society, but there were too many strings attached, and we said thank you, but no-thank you, and we wisely declined the offer. While a nice idea, it would detract from our real work as a one-name genealogical society for the Park/e/s surname.

The result is that our management leadership is geographically spread all over the United States, which in turn creates communications issues. Furthermore, it means that most of the records of the society, though all in one place, are not easily accessible by the Core Staff of the organization.

These issues were primary discussion points of the Trustees at last fall's annual meetings, and it was out of those discussions that a resolution was passed to establish a Strategic Planning Committee to consider how we will move forward in the future. What do we need to be doing now, to keep the organization as an "on-going concern" (a CPA term that implies whether or not an organization has legs, and will be able to continue to function in future years). How do we give the Society its legs?

Succession planning

A big issue for all organizations is succession planning. Over the years we have been very fortunate to have various individuals step up to the plate to take on various key functions of the Society. I am just a bit player in the bigger picture. It takes several dedicated individuals to make things work in this organization. Sometimes we have found these individuals by sheer serendipity. They have walked in, spotted a need, and said, "I think I can do that!" And for that we are most grateful. But this is a dangerous way to run an organization. Any organization larger than, say, a few dozen members, like ours.

Most of our task oriented positions are essentially "life-appointments" meaning, once instituted into them, you will be there until you, the office holder, decides that it is time

to retire or some major health issue makes the decision for you. The latter has happened unexpectedly a couple of times in our history, and in both cases, we have had to make changes to avoid a major disruption of the work of the Society.

In 2000, the Board instituted Standing Rule #24 which asked each functional officer or appointee to provide us with a Missing in Action Letter. The purpose of these letters is fairly simple. It tells us how to get back in touch with the person who seems to have disappeared. It also contained a summary paragraph of the vital functions they performed, and a list of equipment, files, or documents they might hold that belong to the Society. At the same time we also created Standing Rule #25 which was intended to document their tasks and procedures. More needs to be done, but at least we have a starting point for the continual existence of the Society.

But of course, we still haven't solved the issue of finding individuals to take over the various functions of the organization when they become vacant for whatever reason.

The issue for organizations such as ours is that people come to us to work on their genealogy, and by and large have no interest in those back office operations that are needed to accomplish the former.

Documentation of procedures

While Standing Rule #25 is a good starting point on procedures, it may not contain enough detail for someone to walk in and take over cold, as it were. For example, it is one thing to say that the Secretary receives checks made payable to the Society and deposits them, but how and where, and to whom does she report this information?

Over the past couple of months I have been working on documenting some of our processes more fully. Many of our processes really take more than a couple of sentences to explain. For example, as the Historian, I can tell you that I have a full page check list, setting out every item that I need to accomplish to get a new member fully integrated into the Society organization. Without that check list,

that integration process ended up being hit or miss.

So far I have documented most of the Registrar's procedures, procedures for maintaining the databases, and the distribution process of information from Milwaukee to Core Staff members.

Renewals are underway

By now all of you should have received your renewal notice. These come separately from the newsletter mailing via a first class mailing. Our practice is to send a notice to all active members on the first mailing, regular annual dues members as well as life members even though they are fully paid up.

Do check the data printed on the notice to make sure it is accurate. If you are changing your email address, please print it very clearly, as there is little rhyme or reason to email addresses, and we hate having to guess what your new address might be. This is particularly important for our Life members, as this is our once a year check-in on them.

If you have not done so already, please dig out that renewal envelope write the check and drop it in the mail to the Secretary, who is the receiver of all funds.

For annual dues paying members, do remember that you are being billed for you dues for the 2019 calendar year. Please be prompt in your renewals so we don't have to send out second notices. As to our Canadian members, please pay if at all possible in US funds as dealing with international currencies is a bit of a hassle. The labels on your Newsletter mailing will reflect your current membership year status as of checks received and deposited by the end of January 2019.

And finally, the annual dues amount is \$30 per year. Your continued support of the Society is much appreciated. It allows us to continue to research, catalogue and review Park/e/s family information for you and for coming generations.

The move to digital documents

We continue to work on digitization of Society Records. This has turned into a rather complex task. The amount of paper documents that reside in the Historian's possession is huge. And it can't just all be fed through a scanner and the task is done. We need to decide what things can be scanned in, in what manner, and how are they to be identified for future reference.

Completed so far:

- Lineage Application Binders, the membership applications, Forms A and B, and attached materials
- LDS Ordinance Family Group sheets, and completely indexed into the Givename Index database.

In process:

- Lineage Key Abstracts, the first three generations of each in use lineage Key, with support if any
- Membership files, currently working with deceased member files only.

Under consideration for future digitizing:

- Park/e/s Biographical materials (famous Park/e/s written up in Who's Who and so on)
- Allied Families materials (2 binders of collected information on non-Park/e/s lines married into Park/e/s)

The intent is to make these datasets available to the Core Staff individuals about four times a year; at each newsletter issuance and just prior to the Annual Meeting. Because of the size of these datasets, they will be distributed via links to DropBox.

Oh, and by the way:

May I remind you that the Parke Society Newsletter is available as a PDF document right now. There are advantages to getting the Newsletter in an electronic format. First, it is delivered about two weeks before the hard copy even goes into the USPS mail system, which means you will be reading the

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From the Executive Director

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Newsletter typically three to four weeks before people get the hard copy in their hands. Secondly, it contains a lot more color as there is no extra cost for color in PDF files. Thirdly, it doesn't take up any shelf space. And finally, it is conveniently distributed as an attachment to an email. You don't have to click on any link to download the copy; it's right there with the email. If you are interested in changing from hard copy to the PDF version, just let either myself or the Editor know, and we will put you on the list. ☺

Park/e/s DNA Surname Project

by Ken Parks PS#1406

Your DNA and law enforcement

Anyone who has tested with Family Tree DNA (FTDNA), the testing firm we use for our Park/e/s Surname Project, should have received an email by now from Bennett Greenspan, the founder and CEO of FTDNA. There was a bit of backlash to some recent changes in FTDNA's Terms of Service (TOS) which, apparently, many customers and administrators were not happy about, both in terms of the changes themselves and the fact that they felt they were not adequately informed of the changes when they occurred. It's a subject that we at the Parke Society felt worthy of some explanation and commentary. In brief, the controversy involves the increasing usage by law enforcement of the DNA databases maintained by the various commercial DNA testing firms and the privacy issues this raises.

A bit of background and context

Rather than jumping immediately into the issue with FTDNA, as well as the other popular DNA testing sites such as Ancestry, 23andMe, MyHeritage, etc., I'd like to first put the issue into a broader context with a bit of history regarding the use of DNA by law enforcement.

As many of us are aware, from the news media as well as the popular crime shows on TV, law enforcement has been using DNA for many years to help solve crimes. Indeed, this practice has been going on since at least 1998, a couple of years before DNA testing for genealogy became available to the public. Various state and federal agencies began collecting DNA samples from some criminals, and the trend has been one of an expanding set of categories of those whose DNA might be required by law. As a result, today there is in the United States a database of over 5.6 million DNA profiles, and that database is growing daily.

In the course of a crime scene investigation, DNA samples may be recovered from a variety of objects found at the crime scene. These would then be matched against this large database, known as the National DNA Index System (NDIS) and accessed through the FBI's software program CODIS (Combined DNA Index System.) The system looks for matches at thirteen regions, or loci, on the DNA profile to ascertain a match. For there to be a CODIS "hit" the two DNA profiles must match on all thirteen regions, or loci. However, since 2006 several law enforcement agencies have utilized partial matches to identify someone who may be related to the actual perpetrator of a crime. This is known as "familial searching" and it is this type of matching that leads us to our discussion about FTDNA and the other testing firms.

For a more complete history and background of DNA and law enforcement, this article online was the source for much of the above information:

<https://www.thehastingscenter.org/briefingbook/dna-and-law-enforcement/>

The issue at hand

We who are active in the administration of DNA projects, and who have tested ourselves and encouraged or recruited family members to test, have always emphasized the strict privacy policies of, in this case, FTDNA. What caused the recent concern was language inserted into the amended TOS which explained the company's policy regarding the

accessibility of their database to law enforcement.

You may have seen several news articles in the past few months about the commercial DNA testing sites being used by law enforcement to solve crimes. The way law enforcement goes about this is to collect a DNA sample from a crime scene in the same manner they have done for many years, and in addition to running it through the national DNA database (NDIS) utilizing CODIS, which is primarily DNA collected from those who have been arrested and/or convicted of certain crimes, they realized there was a much larger database of DNA samples representing a broader spectrum of the public which could be helpful in finding the suspect in a crime. While they might find a perfect match in a commercial DNA database (if the perpetrator had tested with one of these testing firms) it is more likely they would turn up close matches of relatives, utilizing the “familial searching” method. For instance, if the DNA suspect sample turned up as a close family match, say, parent/child, sibling or half-sibling, aunt/uncle-niece/nephew, or close cousin, then law enforcement could access the match’s posted family information, if it’s there, and also have access to that match’s name and email address, depending on the privacy level set by the test participant.

In such cases, even if the participant has their contact and family information kept private, law enforcement might then obtain a search warrant or subpoena the required information from the testing firm. This has happened, and will continue to happen, and FTDNA’s changes in their TOS simply reflect this reality. While there are many legal issues here that might someday be tested in a court case, at this point the way things stand, if you have tested with a commercial firm and don’t wish your DNA utilized in this way, the only choice would be to have your DNA removed from the company’s database altogether. And, for those who are considering testing, if this is a matter of sufficient concern, then the best course would be to forego testing in the first place.

While most of us are not likely to have our DNA used in such a way, and indeed, some people would not mind if it resulted in the capture of a criminal or the freeing of someone wrongly convicted, many feel this is a slippery slope in terms of the increasing lack of privacy in today’s modern world, where even your own phone or computer is capable of spying on you. This is simply one more aspect of how society is changing due to technology. Some DNA participants and administrators have bridled at the assumption by some that, “if you have nothing to hide, why would you care?” as this touches upon the constitutional concept of a right to privacy and freedom from unreasonable search and seizure. I can certainly empathize with this, but until and unless the courts decide against the right of law enforcement to use our DNA profiles on commercial testing sites to solve crimes, this is the reality of things today. Thus, every individual will have to decide for themselves how they feel about this issue and whether to participate, or continue to participate, in DNA testing. For myself, I am comfortable with the state of things as they are, but others may feel otherwise and are free to decide this for themselves

Further reading on this topic:

- <https://www.theatlantic.com/science/archive/2018/04/golden-state-killer-east-area-rapist-dna-genealogy/559070/>
- Judy Russell’s (The Legal Genealogist) blog post on this subject:
- <https://www.legalgenealogist.com/2019/02/03/a-letter-from-bennett-greenspan/>

The next editorial due date is
June 1, 2019

Be sure to renew your membership!

Historian's Corner

by (Fr.) Michael (Tad) Parks+, PS #425H

Notes from all around

A family genealogist's work is never done! As the keeper of the family history there are always loose ends to be figured out, and new events to be recorded. Don't just stop with yourself or your own particular household. Keep recording those events and happenings.

In the old days, when family Bibles were an obligatory item in every household, someone, often the mother, was the one who was "appointed", as it were, to record family events. Unfortunately, family Bibles, just don't exist anymore. What was lost was the orderly recording of family events. In today's world, such information might be found in any number of places. Scrap notes in address books, newspaper clippings, random cards of sympathy, or congratulations. The list goes on and on. And without an orderly system of collection of this information, it is often lost to future generations.

As the "family historian," your task is to keep an orderly track of all those events and happenings, and to see to it that it is passed on to responsible hands. That final admonition needs to be something that is done, well before something happens to you. I have spoken to that issue time and again. Remember, those who are left behind, may not care, and all of your stuff, facts, dates, notices and even pictures, will just be tossed into the trash. Don't let that happen, please.

As for the Society.

We have a tremendous amount of information in our possession. Everything from books, and manuscripts, to former member's accumulated work, and hundreds (yea, a couple thousand) of files collected over our 50 plus years of existence.

As mentioned in another column, we have been in the process of converting this material into digital files. Not as easy a task as one would like to think. We are having to rethink how to arrange the electronic versions meaningfully and easily accessed without a whole lot of instructions.

The main driving force toward this digitizing of society materials is to allow Core Staff members the ability to easily access and use those materials that are housed here in the Milwaukee head office of the Society. We have already started to do some of that sharing by making the various collections available to them by download from DropBox.

A second and perhaps more critical reason to be working towards all electronic records is the fact that a future Historian may not have the room, that I have enjoyed to house seven file cabinets and dozens of shelf feet for binders and books and so on. Just the cost of moving so much material from one place to another could be fairly prohibitive.

Membership files

Physically, the largest collection of materials are the individual membership files themselves. With nearly 1700 files they take up the bulk of those file cabinets. For a couple of years we have been trying to decide how to digitize these files. Each and every member has one or more file folders containing basically anything that has flowed between them and us: communications, documents, pictures, what have you. Essentially these file folders are permanent. They remain even if the member drops out of the Society or dies, which is important to note. We keep track of our members' genealogies, even of those who are no longer active members.

Because many of these files are still dynamic, that is, stuff is being added to them on a continuing basis, we had decided to turn our attention to the deceased member files. We "close" those files, collecting everything in a proper order, and then scan the contents for permanent retention.

It is this "closing" process that I have found most interesting, especially as it relates to their lineage application. With the member inactive, or deceased, there has been little call to look at their material unless there has been some related issues. As such some of these files haven't been looked at in detail for years.

Once we have reviewed the member file, and discarded things like address changes and

return mail notices, we turn our attention to their lineage application. We add death dates and places that we have been able to locate either through the SSDI file or online obituaries, and then check to see if the lineage information is really complete. We try to hunt down missing dates, both for their application and for (if a Park/e/s surnamed individual) our Givenname Index.

Now comes the fun part. Were they stuck at one of those genealogical brick walls when they joined the Society so many years ago? Perhaps something new has developed in the meantime. More than once in this process, we have come up with breakthroughs, either adding a couple more generations to their line, or even finding their immigrant ancestor.

We have found this process to be really rewarding, we only wish that the member were still alive so that we could share these new findings.

So here is an object lesson. When was the last time you reviewed all of your genealogical findings? Are there places where you have conflicting information? If it's been a couple of years or more, it is probably time for you to go back and re-look at your data again. You might just be surprised at what you will find.

By the way: once we have reviewed everything and updated all the necessary record places (yes, we do have a check list for doing this) we put the file in a chronological order from the earliest communication to their last, add the SSDI document if available and/or an obituary, and then scan the entire file in a single stream PDF file. Completed, we make the PDF version of the Closed file available to the Core Staff in our periodic distributions, and file the original member file off-site. There is no need to have it taking up file cabinet space.

Genealogical resources

I do find it astonishing how much genealogical information is actually available on line. To be sure some sites charge for access but that is frankly far less than you would pay to travel yourself or to hire someone locally to search out information.

My main resource happens to be Ancestry.com for its depth of documents that are available under one sign-in. It is always interesting to see what other family researchers sometimes put in their family trees. Not that I accept their information without question, but sometimes it has given me a clue of where else to look. I also use Family Search, Billion Graves, and Fold3 extensively. I am thankful that such resources are available to us today.

Perhaps I should add a caveat here. No genealogy is ever truly finished; nor is any genealogy perfect. For every date we find, we can almost always guarantee that there will be another one found with equal evidentiary weight. The same goes for locations and names. There is a level of imperfection that we need to get used to. As for The Parke Society, remember, we only hold ourselves out as a "clearing house of Park/e/s information." Nothing more. We hope that we can give people information that helps them discover the more correct data (and that they will in due time communicate that back to us).

Uploading your family tree and other things

This is my one complaint against Ancestry.com. They really would like you to put all of your family tree research on line on their site. I believe that was the main driving force for them dropping their ownership of Family Tree Maker.

It is certainly tempting to have all of your information out there convenient for your researching. And yes they can pass along hints as to other related items to your tree that might be of interest or help to you.

But remember this: once you put it out there, they own it. It is theirs to use as they want. And while you can still see your family tree should you cancel your subscription, there are limitations to what you can do with it.

I don't like either of those propositions. I want total control of my genealogical research, without having to pay to get to it.

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Historian's Corner

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Family Tree software is still available. It is now owned by the Software MacKiev Company (<http://www.mackiev.com>), based out of Boston, MA. What's interesting though, and you can take this for what it's worth, its "main workshop" is located in Kiev, Ukraine, which explains part of its name. The other interesting thing about the company name is that they developed the software for the Macintosh platform under license from Ancestry, which apparently explains the letters "Mac" in the name. The latest version of FTM appears to be 2017.

By default we are using FTM 2016 (FTM Version 16 (16.0.350)). Their later versions – FTM 2014, 2014.1, and 2017 – have quite different interfaces, more akin to what the Master Genealogist looked like.

Along that same line, I am finding more and more vendors are going to on-line versions of their software, where you are a subscriber, and not the "owner" of the software you are using per se. I have always disliked this business model. Call me old fashioned, but I like having the software on my computer, and my documents saved there as well. Yes, I will back up to the cloud, but my working documents are on my computer. Vendors will argue that under the subscription model you will always have the latest version, always up to date, with all the latest bells and whistles. That's wonderful, but if you are like me, you probably don't utilize at least 75% of all those wonderful features anyway, why do I need some more?☺

Lineage Key Catalog—part 23

by Society staff

Beginning with Newsletter Vol. 45, No. 1, we've been publishing the Society's 300+ Lineage Key Catalogue, including data as to the founder and other details for the general information of Society members.

As most Society members know, we keep track of the various Park/e/s lines by assigning them individual lineage keys consisting of one or two letters like A, or JJ or RX. When new members join the Society, we try to see whether their Park/e/s ancestry matches any existing lineage key. If not, we create a new key. Some keys represent immigrant lines, others fragment lines such as Park/e/s who suddenly appear in Ashton, Ohio, with no reference to where they came from or to whom they are related.

Sometimes, through identification of matching individuals, or DNA evidence, we might discover that a fragment line is actually part of another fragment or immigrant line. With positive identification, the line is merged or consolidated into the larger or earlier line, and all group sheets and related materials are relabeled with the new lineage key. Line mergers are indicated in the narrative.

Not all lines are represented by Society members, and not all members are active in the Society. The word "represented" following the lineage key in the description indicates that a current member belongs to that line. Where children are listed, if the name is in boldface, then we have descendants from that child; otherwise, we know nothing further. The word "DNA" appears after the lineage key if the line has had DNA testing.

Lineage keys published to date are: all single-letter keys (Vols. 45.1–46.1), double-letter keys AA-ZZ and AX-ZX (46.2–47.2), AY-ZY (47.3, 48.1, 49.1), AZ-ZZ (49.2, 50.1), AW-ZW (50.3–51.2), AV-ZV (51.2–53.1), and AU-XU (53.3, 54.2-3, 55.1). Further Lineage Keys will appear in subsequent Newsletters.

YU Lineage Key YU is currently vacant, and not in use. Formerly, This key was used to describe: 01YU1 Omar Peter Parks (c 1827, IN/OH – 1904, KS) m1) Eliza Ramey, m2) Sarah Jane Ramey), begot a total of 14 children between the two marriages and is now classified as 7K2396 in the Roger of West Jersey lineage, LK = K.

ZU James Bryant/Brian (01ZU1) Park, (1827, KY – 1895, TX?), (Represented) m. Sarah Lavinia Fall (1835, GA – 1918, TX) 1854, in Nacogdoches Co., Texas. Total of five children known.

Very possibly this line is of the Arthur of Pennsylvania line: William (1A1), Arthur (02A2), Joseph (03A9), Arthur (04A), George (05A), John Arthur (06A), to James Bryant, who would then be in the 7th generation of the Arthur line.

There is also a possible tie in to LK=KQ. 01KQ1 George is the same as the above George (05A).

Source Materials: Lineage papers and correspondence of descendant member.

Children:

James Walter (02ZU1) Park, (1855, TX – 1941, TXMA) m1). Sallie (1865, TX – 1887, TX), 1883, Kaufman Co., TX, 2 children; m2) Lida Matilda Thompson (1867, TX – 1952, TX) 1891, Kaufman Co., TX, 5 children.

Lillie (02ZU2) Park, (c1861, TX – ??) nothing further known.

Beulah (02ZU3) Park (c1864, TX – ??) nothing further known.

John Arthur (02ZU4) Park, (1869, TX – 1912, TX) m. Allie Thomas (1874, TX – 1946, TX) 1906, Nacogdoches County, TX, 2 children.

Robert M. (02ZU5) Park, (1876, TX – 1929, TX) m. Mary George Fletcher Collins (1882, TX – 1975, TX) date and place unknown. 7 children.

(PS#975R; no active members on this line)

AT Austin (01AT1) Park (1832, OH – 1897, MO) (represented) m. Martha A. Campbell (1837, IA – 1890, MO) c1863, Sullivan County, MO; six children.

Source Materials: Lineage papers and correspondence of descendant members.

Children:

- Mary Etta (02AT1) Park (1862, MO – 1916, CA (while visiting)) m. James Oliver Denslow (1861, MO – 1893, MO) 1886, Sullivan County, MO, one child
- **Sophia Alice (02AT2) Park** (c1867, MO – 1898, IA), m(1) Annanias Samuel F. Myers (1847, IN – 1911, MO), 1880, Sullivan County, MO, 2 children; m(2) Bert F. Lathrop (1873, KS – 1906, MO) 1891, Sullivan County, MO, 1 child.
- Francis E. (02AT3) Park (1859, MO – 1870, MO; per tombstone, gender was female, despite spelling)
- Rosa E. (02AT4) Park (1870, MO – 1889, MO); never married

Edward J. (02AT5) Park (1872, MO – 1951, IA) m. Martha Ann Jacobs (1873, MO – 1960, IA) 1891, Sullivan County, MO; 3 children

[A second wife, Elva E. Crawford, has sometimes been identified with this Edward J. Park with a marriage date of 1893, and having 7 children by him. We believe this is an attribution error, as this Elva and Edward is shown in Henry County, MO in the 1900 Missouri census, whereas, Martha and Edward are shown in the same census as resident in Sullivan County, MO. Furthermore, parental birth places are in agreement with other records for the Sullivan County Edward.]

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Lineage Key Catalog

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- Ora (02AT6) Park, (c1879, MO – 1899, MO), m. Nora Bell Shook (1879, MO – 1958, MO) 1896, Appanose County, IA; only one child who died in infancy.

(PS#1019R; no active members on this line)

BT Elizabeth (01BT1) **Parks** (1752, NC – aft.1809, NC) (represented) m. Jesse Neville (1746, NC – 1809, NC), 1770, Orange County, NC, 12 children. Might be connected to the Thomas of Virginia line, but further evidence is needed

Source Materials: Lineage papers and correspondence of descendant members.

Children:

- Goodwin (2BTx) Neville (1771, NC – ????) m. James Kirk, 1785, Orange County, NC; no issue shown
- Cynthia (02BTx) Neville (c1772, NC – ????, AL); nothing further known
- Elizabeth (02BTx) Neville (1775, NC – ????) m. Francis Barbee, 1794, Orange County, NC; no issue shown
- Solomon Corbin (2BTx) Neville (1777, NC – 1848, TN) m. Susanna Walton, 1795, Chatham Co., NC; no issue shown
- Benjamin (02BTx) Neville (1779, NC – 1838, TN) m. Nancy Robertson, 1800, Orange County, NC; no issue shown. Said to have had other marriages
- Jesse (02BTx) Neville (1781, NC – 1859, MS) m. Winifred Norwood, 1802, Chatham Co., NC; no issue shown

- Goodman (02BTx) Neville,(1784, NC – Aft. 1870) m. Jane McCauley, 1804, Orange County, NC; no issue shown
- Jenny Jane (02BTx) Neville (1785, NC – ????); nothing further known
- Cynthia Aris (02BTx) Neville (1786, NC – m. (unknown) Robertson, 1804, Orange County, NC; no issue shown
- Wiley Whitley (Whitesell) (02BTx) Neville (1787, NC – ????, NC); nothing further known
- **Samuel Parks** (2BTx) **Neville** (1790, NC – 1854, NC), m. Elizabeth McCauley (1793, NC – 1881, NC) 1810, Orange county, NC; 8 children surnamed Neville
- Celia (Selah) (02BTx) Neville (1792, NC – ????, TN) m. Wiley Kirby, 1810, Orange Co., NC; no issue shown.

(PS#1020R; no active members on this line)

CT David (02CT1) **Parks**, (1787, PA – 1834, OH) (represented) m. Elizabeth Lance (1791, PA – 1864, OH), before 1808, location unknown; 10 children

Source Materials: Lineage papers and correspondence of descendant member.

Children:

- Margaret (02CT1) Parks (1808, PA – 1868, IN) m. Adam Teel (1805,PA – 1868, IN) 1828, OH; 9 children
- John (02CT2) Parks (1811 – 1870, MI) m(1) Margaret Kinkade (1815 – 1844, OH) 1835, Richland Co., OH, 5 children; m2) Abigail James (1824, OH – a1880, OH) 1848, Morrow Co., OH; 3 children

- Maria (02CT3) Parks (1815, PA/OH – 1881, OH), m. James Casto (1811, OH – 1885, OH) 1837, OH; 8 children
- Thomas Harrison (02CT4) Parks (1816, PA – 1882, OH) m. Elizabeth Van Dorn (1817, OH – 1885, OH) 1837, probably in Ohio; 9 children
- Matilda (02CT5) Parks (1813, OH – 1844, OH) m. William Kemp (c1816, VA – 1860, OH), 1837, Richland County, OH; 5 children
- Perry D. (02CT6) Parks (1822, OH – 1888, OH) m. Mary Ann Wilkins (1828, NY – 1901, MI) 1844, Beaver County, PA; 11 children
- Elizabeth (02CT7) Parks (1824, OH – 1914, NB), m. Nathaniel Van Dorn (1820, OH – 1920, NB) 1845, Richland Co., OH; 9 children
- Jackson (02CT8) Parks (1827, OH – 1898, OH) m. Julia Ann Snyder (1834, OH – 1916, OH) 1852, Morrow County, OH; 12 children
- Caroline (02CT9) Parks (1831, OH – ???), married, had 2 children, but was widowed young, but chose to keep her maiden name. Attempts to find husband's name have been unfruitful
- Lavinia (02CT10) Parks (1833, OH – 1918, OH) m. Jacob Willauer (1829, Prussia – 1905, OH) 1865, Morrow County, OH; 2 children.

(PS#1025R; no active members on this line)

DT Lineage Key DT is currently being treated as being vacant.

Formerly, this key was used to describe a line that is beyond the scope of the work of the Parke Society, in that it was tracing an Irish family (Robert (01DT1) Parkes, born 1739 somewhere in Ireland). Lineage information on the earlier generations was very thin, and only two members of this family had ever immigrated to the US: an aunt of the member who came to the US in the 1890's and died in 1938 with no issue, and the member himself in 1947, married with two daughters (Reference PS#1026R).

After considerable commentary it was decided that the Parke Society had neither the expertise or resources to be dealing with lines mostly outside of the US. What should be happening is that there is a Parke Society for the British Isles, but there has been little interest in such an organization.

ET **Col. William (01ET1) Parks** (1699, Shropshire, England – 1750, at Sea, returning to England). Buried at Gosport, England) (represented) m. Eleanor (1672, ?? – aft 1750, VA) (some questions as to her dates), date and place of marriage unknown; 2 children only known.

Source Materials: Lineage papers and correspondence of descendant member, published biographies.

William Parks was the first “public printer” in Maryland (Annapolis), and in Virginia (Williamsburg), publishing the first newspapers in both colonies. He also had the first paper mill south of Pennsylvania. Mr. Parks had several other firsts to his credit. The best concise one volume biography of William Parks is: *William Parks: The Colonial Printer in the Transatlantic World of the Eighteenth Century*, (Pennsylvania University Press, 2012),

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Lineage Key Catalog

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A cultural biography that traces the important early American printer and newspaper publisher's path from the rural provinces of England to London and then to colonial Maryland and Virginia. While incorporating much new biographical information, the book widens the lens to take in the print culture on both sides of the Atlantic—as well as the societal pressures on printing and publishing in England and colonial America in the early to mid-eighteenth century, with the printer as a focal point. [Retrieved Wikipedia, 11 October 2018.]

He also is credited with publishing the first cook book in America.

Also covered in the *Parke Society Newsletter*, Vol. 33, No 3 (1983), p. 33

Children:

- **Eleanor** (02ET1) **Parks** (christened, 1721, Shropshire, England – 1779, VA), married Capt. John Shelton (1705, VA – 1777, VA) 1727, Williamsburg, VA; 9 children
- Interesting note: their daughter, Sarah Shelton (1737, VA – 1775, VA) married the patriot Patrick Henry in 1754, in Virginia, and had 6 children by her. Patrick Henry married again, and had an additional 11 children
- **William** (02ET2) **Parks** (christened, 1719, Shropshire, England, – 1682, MD) married Mary (unknown) 1740, place unknown; had issue.

(PS#1027R; no active members on this line)

FT **Hugh** (01FT1) **Parks** (1716, Ireland – 1780, NC) (represented). m. Margaret Young (1716, Ireland – 1788, NC),

1732, Mecklenburg Co., NC; four children; apparently an immigrant ancestor.

Source Materials: Lineage papers and correspondence of descendant member.

Children:

- Anne (02FT3) Parks (1744, NC – bef. 1781, NC) m. Capt. James (or David) Reid (c1742, NC – 1780, SC), 1769, Rowan County, NC; 7 children
- Jane (Jean) (02FT2) Parks (1746, NC – 1824, NC), m. John McDowell (1743, PA – 1795, NC), 1772, North Carolina; 8 children
- **John** (02FT3) **Parks** (1751, NC – 1795, NC), m. Jane (Jean) Kerr (1763, NC – 1834, NC), 1781, Rowan County, NC; 4 or 5 children
- Capt. Hugh (02FT4) Parks, (1756, NC – 1830, NC), m. Mary Davies (1764, NC – 1839, SC) 1783, Mecklenburg, NC; 8 children
- Sallie (02FT5) Parks (1750, SC – 1820, NC) m. William Isaac Kinney (1733, Scotland – 1824, NC) 1769, South Carolina, 11 children. [While several researchers indicate this as another child of Hugh and Margaret (Young), the fact that the birth date is shown as 1750, in South Carolina, and another child born in 1751 in Rowan County, NC causes me to question this entry.]

(PS#1028)

GT **John Gray** (01GT1) **Parks** (1807, NC – 1865, GA) (represented) m. Elizabeth Head Morris (1812, GA – 1878, GA), 1830, Union County, GA. Various enumerations of children range from 10 to 15, with the number more likely to be 12. While proof certain is lack-

ing, it appears that this John Gray Parks is a descendant of the Thomas of Virginia line, LK=C.

Source Materials: Lineage papers and correspondence of descendant member.

Children:

- Sarah Caroline (02GT1) Parks (1830, GA – 1918, TX) m(1) Samuel J. C. Freeman (1827, NC – 1855, TN) 1849, Union Co., GA, 3 children; m2) Martin Andrew Greenwood (1816, NC – 1864, TN) 1860, Union Co., GA (as his second wife); 3 children
- **Susan Adeline** (02GT2) **Parks** (1833, GA – 1924, TX) m. Jesse Richardson Grantham (1833, GA – 1903, TX) 1851, Union Co., GA; 9 children
- Eliza Ann (02GT3) Parks (1836, GA – 1918, TX) m. Francis Marion Conley (1834, GA – 1903, TX) 1860, Union Co., GA; 8 children
- Mary Harriet (02GT4) Parks (1837, GA – 1925, TX) m. Jonathan Curtis Walker (1831, NC – 1900, GA) 1854, Union Co., GA; 8 children
- John Washington “Wash” (02GT5) Parks (1831, GA – 1925, TN) m(1) Sarah F. Jones (1840, NC – 1855, TN) 1849, Union Co., GA, no issue; m(2) Sarah Adaline Bandy (1866, TN – 1943, TN) 1906, Union Co., GA; 2 children
- Margaret Elizabeth (02GT6) Parks (1841, GA – 1935, GA) m. James Andrew Reid (1832, NC – 1891, GA) 1858, Union Co., GA; 12 children;
- Frances L. (02GT7) Parks (1845, GA – 1912, TN) m. Jasper L. Owenby (1847, GA – 1932, TN) 1870, Union Co., GA; 3 children
- Martha Angeline (02GT8) Parks (1846, GA – 1913, TX) m. Samuel Pinkney Reid (1835, NC – 1925, TX) before 1867, location unknown; 7 children
- Thomas Jefferson (02GT10) Parks (1849, GA – 1925, TX). We find no record of a marriage or issue
- Iowa Clementine (02GT11) Parks (1851, GA – 1934, AR) m. Benjamin Franklin Wofford, (1850, GA – 1902, MO) 1870, Union Co., GA; 6 children. 2
- Eppy Franklin (02GT12) Parks (1847, GA – 1921, OK) m. Mary Levona Anderson (1854, GA – 1839, OK) 1872, Union Co., GA; 9 children;
- Elizabeth C. (02GT15) Parks (1838, GA – 1927, GA) m. Macajah “Cage” Emanuel Burnett, (1839, GA – 1930, GA) 1860, Union Co., GA; 6 children

The following entries on the original family group sheet have the stated issues: 02GT9, Franklin is really 02GT13 Eppy Franklin Parks; I can no other evidence for 02GT12 Emma Parks (supposedly died as an infant) or 02GT14, Virgil. Neither of these appear in the 1850 or 1860 Census for Union County, Georgia.

(PS#1029L)

HT

William (01HT1) **Parks** (1805, Scotland – 1890, UT) (represented) . This is a very large multiple family unit, with three wives (married 182, 1850, and 1854) and a total of 27 children (12 sons and 15 daughters) by the various wives. While all marriages are shown here, only the children of the Findley marriage is catalogued in our records. This is an immigrant line; William was apparently in Canada by 1827, married and in Utah by 1847.

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Lineage Key Catalog

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Marriage #1: Jane Duncan (1808, Scotland – 1873, UT) 1827 in Scotland; 13 children born 1828-1870.

Marriage #3: Mary Steward Gordon (1832, Scotland – 1895, UT) 1854, Salt Lake City, UT; 9 children born 1855 to 1868.

Marriage #2: Janet Findley (1823, Ontario, Canada – 1893, UT) 1850, Salt Lake City, UT; 5 children born 1852 to 1860.

Source Materials: Lineage papers and correspondence of descendant member. The name Findley is also found in the records as Findlay.

Children by Janet Findley (only)

- Jeanette McDonald (02HT1) Park (1852, UT – 1917, UT) m. William Samuel Moss White (1857, IL – 1929, CA) 1883, Salt Lake City, UT; 4 children
- David Findlay (02HT2) Park (1851, UT – 1918, UT) m. Sarah Alice Ellison, (1853, IA – 1917, UT) 1882, Salt Lake City, UT; 5 children; tombstone has birth year as 1850
- Duncan Findlay (02HT3) Park (1854, UT – 1937, ??UT) m. Alice Sophie Dufossee Smith (1866, UT – 1953, UT) 1891, Manti, Sanpete, UT; 7 children
- **Allen Thomas (02HT4) Park** (1857, UT – 1892, UT) , m. Jane Lunn (1858, NY – 1920, UT), 1884, Salt Lake City, UT; 5 children
- Catherine Findlay (2HT5) Park (1860, UT – 1942, UT) m. Charles Henry Spencer (1858, UT – 1925, UT) 1882, Salt Lake City, UT; 6 children.

(PS#1033L)☞

In Memoriam

We note with regrets and sympathy to the surviving families the following members who have passed away.

We recently learned of the death of long time Life Member Charles Rawlinson “Rollo” Park, MD, PS#266, who passed away on the 7th of May 2016, just two months after his 100th birthday, at home in Brentwood, Tennessee.



Born March 2, 1916, in Baltimore, Maryland, he was the son of Agnes Bevan and Edwards Albert Park, a prominent pediatrician at Johns Hopkins University. Dr. Park earned his bachelor's degree from Harvard University, and his medical degree from Johns Hopkins University. He also did post-doctoral work at Washington University in St. Louis, Missouri, where he met his eventual wife Jane Harting, PhD (PS#265).

A US Army veteran of World War II, Dr. Park was a pioneering diabetes researcher at Vanderbilt University, and Chairman of Vanderbilt's Department of Physiology from 1952 to 1984 and made several key discoveries about glucose uptake by muscle and glucose production by the liver. He began what is believed to have been the nation's first Diabetes and Endocrinology Research Center at Vanderbilt in 1973. With colleagues, he conducted now-classic studies that helped establish the foundations for today's understanding of the physiology of insulin action, carbohydrate metabolism and the patho-

physiology of diabetes. In 1979 he received the American Diabetes Association's Banting Medal, its highest honor and in 1980 he was elected to the National Academy of Sciences.

Perhaps his greatest contribution in his 32-year career as Chairman at Vanderbilt was the training of dozens of scientists who went on to have distinguished careers themselves.

Aside from his academic work, Dr. Park was an avid canoeist and fisherman, runner and outdoor enthusiast

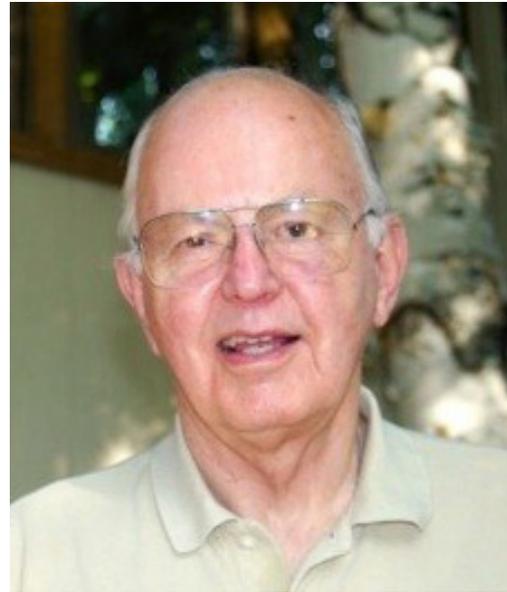
Dr. Parke was survived by Jane his wife of 62 years, and his son, Edwards A. Park (PS#267), two grandchildren and many nieces and nephews. He was buried from Christ Church Cathedral (Episcopal) in Nashville, Tennessee.

Charles Rawlinson Park was a 10th generation descendant of Richard Park of Newton, Massachusetts Bay Colony (1602, England – 1664, MA) who married (in England) Margery (Crane?), and crossed the pond in 1635. His line goes from Richard, to Thomas, Edward, Nathan, Nathan, Calvin, Edwards Amasa, William Edwards, Edwards Albert, to himself. LK=R.

Word was recently received concerning the death of long time Life Member Gerald Leslie Park, PhD, PS#287, who died April 15, 2012 at the age of 79 at his home in East Lansing, Michigan as a result of advanced Parkinson's Disease.

Born February 7, 1933 in Minneapolis, Minnesota, to LeTTTslie Cecil and Isabelle (Wheeler) Park. After military service in the US Air Force, Jerry graduated from Stanford University with a Masters in Engineering and the University of Minnesota with a PhD in 1964. At the time of his death Dr. Park was a retired Professor Emeritus of Electrical Engineering at Michigan State University.

At Stanford University, his lifelong hobby of Amateur Radio (Amateur Extra Class License, W8QS) qualified him to work at Stanford's Radio Lab, where he set up receiving stations



to monitor the first ever satellite—Sputnik—in October of 1957. His later work involved research into Electrical Systems Engineering, wind power systems, electric vehicles and power quality monitoring.

Because of his love of Amateur Radio, Jerry and his wife, Lois established The Gerald and Los Park Amateur Radio Endowed Scholarship Fund at MSU, to aid Electrical Engineering students who are ham radio operators.

His other passions were all things musical especially opera and Baroque music.

He was survived by his wife of 55 years Lois, three sons, 6 grandchildren, and numerous other family members.

Gerald Leslie Park's lineage had originally been classified as the Fragment Line BY, until we had a break through while doing census searches in 2011. It is now determined that Dr. Park is a 10th generation descendant of Roger Parke (1678, West Jersey) through his son John Parke and thence to John, John, Samuel, Amos, John Wesley, Ira Hosea, to himself. LK=K.

We were saddened to learn of the passing of Jason Osborne Cook, MD, PS#1337 January

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In Memoriam

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17, 2012 at the age of 87 at his residence in Webster, New York.

Born July 12, 1924 in Holyoke, Massachusetts, the fourth and youngest child of Jason Osborne and Marjorie (Stevens) Park, he grew up in Amherst, Massachusetts where his father was the School Superintendent of their school system.

Graduating from high school in 1942 he entered Amherst College that summer in a war-time accelerated premed program. By 1944 he was at the University of Rochester Medical School in their ASTP Program. It was war time, and the military had an urgent need for doctors. By the time he graduated from medical school in March 1947, he was "on his own" as the war was over and the Army no longer needed to educate doctors. During his residency for family practice serving as an Army doctor in Colorado, The Yukon, Japan and in Korea in a MASH unit, much like the one depicted in the TV series M*A*S*H. Following those two years of military service, he settled down to a family practice in Webster, New York starting in 1952.

Following retirement from practice, he has been an active participant in Church activities, and doing Elderhostel trips to various foreign lands.

His wife, Bella Jane Santway passed away following a massive stroke in 1999. He married a second time, and she also predeceased him. He is survived by his three children, one step son, 6 grandchildren, 1 great-grandson, and 3 step great grandchildren

Jason Osborne Cook was a 12th generation descendant of Robert Parke, of the Winthrop Fleet, who arrived in the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1630, through his son Thomas Park, and thence to Thomas, Thomas, Mary Parke who married Jacob Kimball to Lucretia (Kimball) Meech, Shubael Meech, Lydia (Meech) Stevens, Henry Edson Stevens, Charles Aaron Stevens, Marjorie Whitney (Stevens) Cook to self. LK=T, Chart 6.

Norma Evelyn (Park) Muck, PS#1175, passed away peacefully April 21, 2017 at the Christian Village in Lincoln, Illinois. She was 96 years of age.



She was born April 11, 1921 in Mt. Pulaski, Illinois, the third child of Augusta Shellhammer and Arthur Milton Park. Following graduation from Mt. Pulaski High School, she attended first Stephens College in Columbia, Missouri, completing her Bachelor of Science degree at the University of Illinois.

She married Norman Harding Muck at Columbia, Missouri, and married him in 1944 in San Diego, California where he was stationed in the Navy. Following his tours of duty in the Pacific Theatre, they returned to Lincoln, Illinois, where they celebrated their 70th wedding anniversary in 2014. Her husband passed away in 2015.

Norma was a loving wife, mother and grandmother, active in her Church, and several organizations both in Lincoln, Illinois, and in Naples, Florida where they wintered.

Norma Muck is survived by her daughter Kaelyn and her son Douglas, five grandchildren, and two great-grandchildren

Norma Evelyn (Park) Muck's line is currently identified as the Fragment Lineage starting with John Park (1793-1867) who married Mary Polly Fordyce (1791-1853) in 1813, thence to Anderson "Andrew" Park, to Joel Albert, Arthur Milton, to herself. Currently Fragment LK=YW.☺

The next editorial due date is
June 1, 2019