

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

New Jersey Park/e/s Origins Autosomal DNA Project

BY GARY PARKS PS#1528

We are pleased to announce the launching of a Family Tree DNA (FTDNA) project targeting autosomal "Family Finder" DNA testing, which allows for male, female, and non-Park/e/s participation. The project, named "New Jersey Park/e/s Origins," is limited in scope at this time in order to determine the feasibility of more inclusive projects. Participation is currently limited to descendants strongly suspecting their Park/e/s immigrant ancestor of having American origins in New Jersey and is by invitation. I am the project co-administrator along with Ken Parks PS#1406, so if you would like to be included, please send a request to me or Ken at the project website listed at the end of this article via administrators email, and please provide your full Park/e/s lineage. This project was spawned by my desire to provide answers within my own Alexander Park ancestral line (LK=KY) and will likely benefit other New Jersey lines as well, such as the Roger

Parke ancestral line (LK=K) among others. In my view autosomal DNA is one of three major tools in determining one's Park/e/s surname ancestry: paper trails, male Y-DNA testing, and autosomal DNA testing. Some might include mitochondrial (mtDNA) testing to match lineages on the maternal side back to a Park/e/s ancestral marriage, but I will not discuss that here to attempt some measure of brevity. Figures presented in this article are extrapolated from a variety of published and on-line sources, being good faith approximations.

Paper Trail

The Parke Society assigns a lineage key to an ancestral line having a paper trail from member descendant as far back as discovered, including the immigrant ancestor if known. This is the framework for the ancestral line which can sometimes stretch back into European origins. A good paper trail is still the genealogical gold standard. Ideally, a good paper trail links each child to father, mother, and a location, using multiple legal, family, or historical documents. An exhaustive collection of documentation generated at birth, life, and death events is sought, possibly connecting an individual from one geographic location to the next. This often becomes increasingly difficult to come by far-

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THE PARKE SOCIETY NEWSLETTER

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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.

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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** at 70741.2122@compuserve.com, or by surface mail to him at

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CONVOCATIONS: Send questions to President and Convocation Coordinator, **Susan Van Allen** at scvanallen01@comcast.net

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

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

Mrs. Joanne G. Rodgers PS#1523
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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** at 70741.2122@compuserve.com, or by surface mail to

P.O. Box 590
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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** at parksken49@gmail.com.

MEMBERSHIP: Send questions concerning Parke Society membership, requests for membership packets, and all application materials to our Interim Registrar, **Fr. Michael (Tad) Parks PS#425H** at registrar@parke.org.

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

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Please note: handwritten submissions cannot be accepted.

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

Autosomal DNA Project

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ther back in lineage and time, and proof can become circumstantial. Because our society is a clearing house, I suspect more lineages are built on circumstantial proof than we would like. The purpose of this project is not to judge the validity of a lineage; that is left to each participant. We only offer DNA assistance. There is little room for debate that in the history of our country new frontier areas were at times settled by multiple families with common surnames arriving from different origins. Sometimes, due to proximity and limited records, they may have been incorrectly identified as the same family or lineage. In certain cases, documentation for a lineage may just dead-end, known as hitting a brick wall, several generations back with no known immigrant ancestor determined. Y-DNA testing may help.

Y-DNA

The half of the 23rd chromosome pair designated by Y is carried only by males and is passed down from father to son. Due to its short length, Y-DNA does not change much over multiple generations, making it an excellent test for linking living Park/e/s males to a known ancestral line. I include Y-DNA participants and their test results in the project while encouraging that they also test their autosomal DNA. The goal is to find a Y-DNA tested male having a solid paper trail, pairing his ancestral line and lineage key with his Y-DNA "test marker" pattern. As new Y-DNA tested males closely match this pattern they are gathered together into a genetic group. Said test can identify a participant with a dead-end lineage as a "fragment line" to be associated with a known ancestral line. In the case of a dead-end lineage located in geographical proximity to a known ancestral line, said test can determine if it is in fact descended from the same ancestral line. However, matching a common ancestral line using Y-DNA alone does not determine how many generations back a common ancestor lived. Fewer test marker differences between participants tends to hint at a more recent common ancestor, but due to the slow and

varying rate of change (mutation) of Y-DNA, this is not certain, leaving relationships difficult to interpret. A 1-marker distance indicates that one of the markers tested has mutated for one of the two male participants being compared, probably sometime over the last 7 generations, though it really comes down to probabilities. There is about a 90% chance of a common ancestor match within 3 generations and 50% within 5 generations for zero distance with a Y-DNA-67 marker test. This significantly decreases at a 1-marker distance which indicates how poor Y-DNA is in determining a recent common ancestor for participants with multiple marker distances. Descendants (participants) representing many different lineage branches for a specific line would have to be tested to establish at what generation particular markers likely mutated, in order to paint a more complete picture. I ask that all male Park/e/s consider Y-DNA testing regardless of how many family, lineage, or ancestral line relatives have been previously tested, because in addition to helping build a database to determine when markers mutated, a Y-DNA test is great at verifying the ancestral line for one's lineage.

Y-DNA testing alone does have its limitations. Maybe only female participants represent a solidly documented and critical lineage, or paper trails suggest certain matching lineages may have descended from different immigrants, likely placing the common ancestor additional generations back. I consider it important to try to verify at what generation two matching Park/e/s share a common ancestor and, for some, autosomal DNA testing may be able to help when Y-DNA and circumstantial paper trails fall short. As graphic example, I present on p. 4 paper trail lineages and Y-DNA test results to date for the KY Alexander line that autosomal testing may assist with.

Autosomal DNA (auDNA)

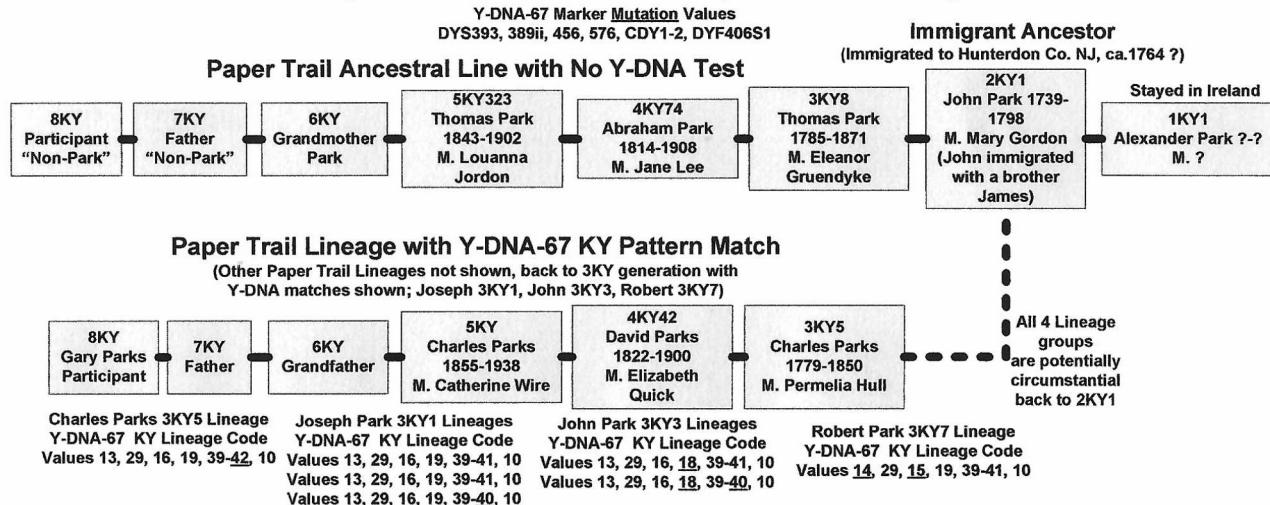
AuDNA matches common chromosome segments with another person, looking at all 22 chromosome pairs (the 23rd pair being the X and/or Y chromosomes) and can be tested

Paper-trail tables on p. 4; article text continues on p. 5

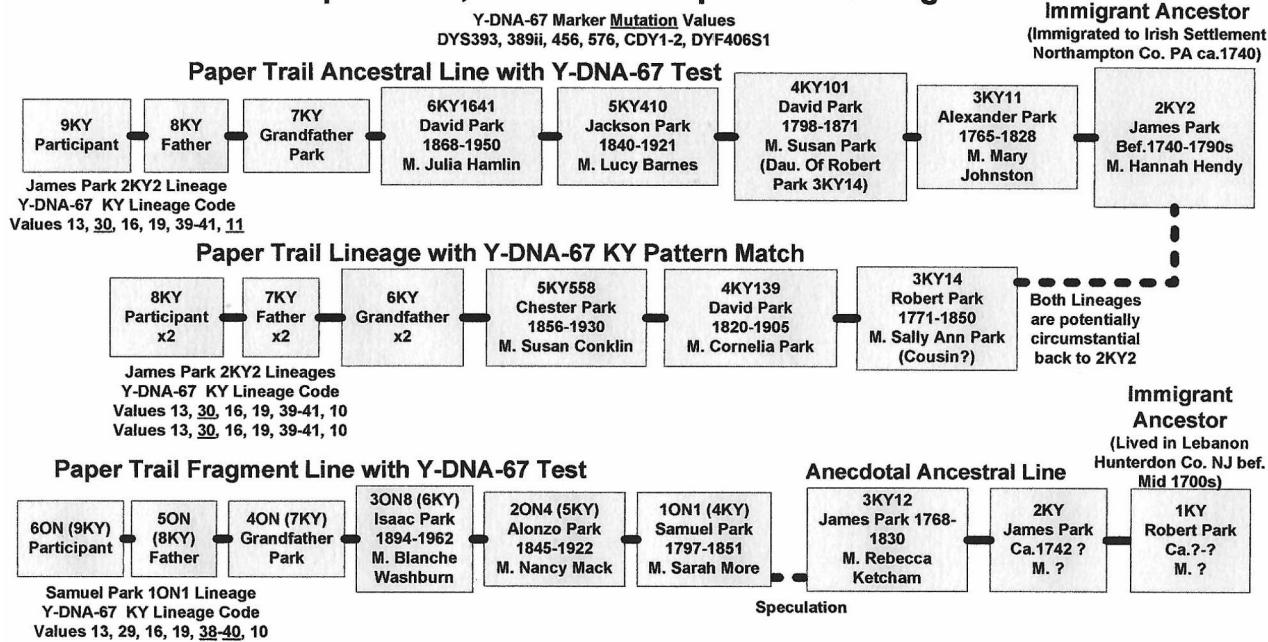
Autosomal DNA Project

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Group 30 KY1, Y-DNA and Paper Trail Lineages



Group 30 KY2, Y-DNA and Paper Trail Lineages



by either females or males, possibly assisting in the determination of all or some surname lineages back about 6 generations. I have decided to consider matches back that far because segment matches beyond that are typically smaller than 9cM (centimorgans*) in length, falling within the realm of false positives, and the binary exponential increase in surname ancestors at each generation makes ruling out non-Park/e/s matches beyond 6 generations very difficult at best. The focus of this project is how autosomal DNA can assist in verifying one's Park/e/s surname lineage only. Primary beneficiaries are females born with the Park/e/s surname or any non-Park/e/s participants descended from a recent Park/e/s ancestor, unable to locate a closely related Park/e/s male willing to test Y-DNA. Also benefitting are males matching a Y-DNA tested participant having only circumstantial documentation insufficient to determine the generation of the common ancestor, though I really feel that everyone should test. In my opinion the shortcomings of autosomal testing, insofar that it is unlikely to prove a sufficient size segment match beyond 6 generations back, actually complements Y-DNA testing for surname lineage purposes. For example, after ruling out non-Park/e/s matches, if one participant matches autosomal DNA to a male Park/e/s who also tested Y-DNA, thus identifying his ancestral line, it is reasonable to conclude both participants descend from that ancestral Park/e/s line and have a recent common Park/e/s ancestor. On the other hand, should two Park/e/s males match Y-DNA, not having matched autosomal DNA at said levels, and with at least one having only a circumstantial paper trail, there is no certainty they share a recent common Park/e/s ancestor but may have instead a common Park/e/s ancestor as far back as about 14 generations. However, those two participants should continue to look for other participant

* A centimorgan, named after the American geneticist Thomas Hunt Morgan, is a unit used by experts to measure genetic linkage. Genetic DNA testing shows how much total DNA you share with your relatives as well as the length of specific segments of DNA. These segments are divided up into centimorgans. The more centimorgans you share with someone, the more closely you are related.

test results, as not all participants sharing a recent Park/e/s ancestor will match, something I discuss later under the "Project" section. I feel that autosomal DNA testing is just as important for Park/e/s males as for females and non-Park/e/s. You may disagree exactly with my set limits of 9 centimorgans, 6 and 14 generations respectively, but regardless of adjustments to these limits, the premise is the same. What makes this work is that male Y-DNA changes very slowly while autosomal DNA changes relatively quickly with common DNA segments broken down into very small segments within about 6 generations. In other terms, autosomal testing is better at verifying a recent common ancestor given the necessary testing while Y-DNA testing is better at verifying an ancestral line. See the table "Autosomal DNA Generational Approximations Table" on p. 6.

Autosomal Testing

Autosomal DNA is pretty good at determining what generation and cousin level you likely match someone based on common shared DNA and maximum segment size. For example, I match a non-Park/e/s 3rd cousin at a shared DNA and maximum segment size of 23 centimorgans on chromosome 21 with FTDNA predicting a 3rd-5th cousin relationship. Most recent common ancestors per our paper trails are 2nd great grandparents David Parks and wife Elizabeth Quick. I'm still looking for 4th and 5th cousin matches for 3rd great grandparents Charles Parks and wife Amelia Hull and, more importantly, 6th generation 4th great grandparents John Park (my believed immigrant ancestor) and wife Mary Gordon, respectively. I do match Y-DNA-67 marker tests at 1 to 4 test-marker distances with a few other Park/e/s males claiming John Park and Mary Gordon as 4th great grandparents, however all of our paper trails may be considered circumstantial especially by organizations like the contemporary Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR), which employs higher genealogical standards. My understanding is that the DAR is now accepting supporting DNA evidence for linking at one generation only. Identifying whether the common ancestor lived within

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Autosomal DNA Generational Approximations Table

Number of Generations Back	Average DNA per Ancestor	Average DNA per Match	Common Ancestor	Number of Ancestor Surnames	(Cousin Level) or Match Level Relationship	Percent of Relatives Sharing Ancestor DNA	Average Shared Centimorgan Size	Shared Centimorgan Approximate Range
1	50%	37.5%	Parent	2	Sibling	100%	2600	2K – 3.4K
2	25%	12.5%	Grandparent	4	1 st Cousin	99%	900	500 – 1.2K
3	12.5%	3.125%	Great GP	8	2 nd Cousin	98%	225	50 – 500
4	6.25%	0.725%	2 nd Great GP	16	3 rd Cousin	90%	75	0 – 200
5	3.125%	0.2%	3 rd Great GP	32	4 th Cousin	50%	35	0 – 130
6	1.062%	0.05%	4 th Great GP	64	5 th Cousin	20%	20	0 – 75
7 or more	<1%	<0.01%	5 th Great GP+	128+	6 th Cousin+	<10%	<10	0 – 30

Autosomal DNA Project*cont'd from p. 5*

the last 6 generations can be a very useful tool for some participants such as myself. If 6 generations back does not reach to your immigrant ancestor, it may at least reach back to a critical descendant branch in your line providing valuable information just the same.

Family Tree

One caveat is that autosomal testing requires additional research beyond Park/e/s lineages, in that you and the matching person need to compare complete family trees for all surname lineages to rule out a non-Park/e/s match. Unlike Y-DNA testing, the matching surname is not easily determined, as you are given only the matching segment size and person's name which, more often than not, will be a non-Park/e/s surname. My understanding is that AncestryDNA implies surname matching by use of their ThruLines tool after you link your DNA to your public tree, though it does not provide complete chromosome data or prove the construction of their surname trees, which leaves me unsatisfied. On the other hand, Family Tree DNA provides data for all 23 chromosomes for all match comparisons. I will say that, though AncestryDNA's ThruLine tree results may not be accurate, they do provide possibilities for finding new relatives.

Regarding tree size, increasing size is a reason to limit to 6 generations (64 - 4th great grandparent surnames) as beyond that becomes exponentially problematic becoming a bridge too far. You may disagree with my assessment possibly having matched at 7 plus generations back, though I'm choosing to err on the conservative side as it is easier to support. We can look at 7 plus generational matches on an individual basis should the participant have compelling evidence. It is understandable that many participants will not be able to trace all their lineages back to all 64 surnames to rule out matching non-Park/e/s lineages. I would not let this deter you from participating in auDNA testing however, as it may not need to be addressed initially or in all cases. If you do have your

complete or partial family tree, I recommend posting it on your FTDNA account under My-Tree, as this makes things easier going forward for all involved. This may be information you can gather on Ancestry.com or from other sources.

Project

It is my hope that after combining multiple paper trails and Y-DNA tests, along with a significant number of autosomal matches, that a clearer picture of the puzzle will emerge for New Jersey Park/e/s genealogy. I honestly don't know if there is enough granularity in the tests or enough detail in the paper trails to clarify 6 or 7 generations back as is required. Maybe in the process new descendants possessing unknown documents will be discovered. It may depend on how many people come forward to make this project successful. Should you test, don't forget to contact us to receive an email to join this project, otherwise we won't be able to include you and analyze your test. Pieces may fall into place such as someone matching someone else who matches a male who tested Y-DNA who matched someone else with a solid paper trail, etc. I'm urging all eligible candidates to come forward and participate in this project and suggest including the oldest members of your extended family before their DNA is lost forever to Father Time, which would be a shame. The older generations stand a better chance of matching autosomal DNA as about 50% of auDNA is replaced at each generation and older chromosome segments tend to shorten due to a reproductive DNA process known as recombination. The more people participating the better our chances, as only about 50% of 4th cousins match, about 20% of 5th cousins, which is the common ancestor match at 6 generations back, and farther back the results are increasingly less than 1 in 10. The slighter chance of matching at 6 generations back should not be of great concern, as more participants test, you are likely to match someone in the project. If you don't match a participant you are hoping to, it is certainly possible your brother, sister, cousin, parent, or other relative will. Siblings, for example, share only about half

of each other's DNA, so if you did not inherit any of a specific ancestor's DNA your sibling may have. Those of you already tested with AncestryDNA can migrate your test results into FTDNA at about half the cost of a Family Finder test, and hopefully you will alert others that match you on AncestryDNA to join us. Unlike Y-DNA, for autosomal testing you can be female, or a non-Park/e/s descended from a Park/e/s ancestor within 6 generations for best results. The good news is that autosomal testing is significantly cheaper than Y-DNA testing and that FTDNA often runs discount specials. You don't have to understand or interpret all the testing data yourself, as I will be happy to assist along your testing journey. So, if you think your immigrant ancestor first settled New Jersey, please test and join the project to help build our database and let's see what our Park/e/s community can achieve through shared effort. Should enough people participate, after test data is analyzed, I plan to follow up with results in a future newsletter and post on the project website; www.familytreedna.com/groups/new-jersey-parkes-origins. ☺

From the Executive Director on the business of the Society

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

Safety, Security and Scams

Computers and computer software are a wonder. Truly, the Society would not be able to function without them. And most likely, you probably use computers for a lot of personal functions as well as doing your genealogy. Let's review a couple of pointers that you need to keep in mind. (And remember I speak mainly from the PC/Microsoft side of computing.)

Tip #1: Find yourself a computer guru, who works in the same computer universe as you do (that is, PCs or Apple). Apple people and PC people don't often understand one another. Be kind and gentle with your guru. They may be able to rescue you from the pits of sheol someday.

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From the Executive Director

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Tip #2: Make sure you have manuals and any quick start sheets for all of your computer toys. Since Vendors are not known to always provide these in hard copy format, go on line, download, print, and put them into a binder just for that purpose. Keep it at hand. Look through them so you have a general idea what is covered in them.

Tip #3: If you need help with a specific problem, sometimes the vendors have good support service, but not always. You can also search the internet, but articles you find may be dated, and may refer to either a newer or older version of the said computer gadget. Don't forget your guru.

Tip #4: Back-up your computer document files. This is an absolute must. If you don't know how, talk with your guru. Windows 10 has a built in Backup and restore function. But I think it is far better to back-up to some external device, or some cloud service, such as Carbonite or SOS On-Line. It's not if you have a computer crash, it's when. It can be devastating to lose all your documents, pictures, and the stuff you have worked on so hard.

Tip #5: Be sure you have anti-virus software and malware programs on your computer to head off those issues. Windows 10 has some of these functions built in, but I like a 3rd party solution. There are a ton of them out there. I use Avast and Malwarebytes. Your guru should be able to help you here. Ever helpful, Microsoft will provide you cloud back up at a small cost.

Tip #6: Be wise concerning phone calls from "technical support." No vendor monitors your computer for issues and calls you. They just want you to log in (giving them your credentials) or to take over your computer to fix the "problem." The only time you should ever allow someone remote access to your computer, if you have called their technical support, and then they request access. And no, the Social Security Administration nor the IRS will ever start a conversation with you on

line. They will always first communicate with you by a USPS letter.

Tip #7: Lots of talk about Windows 11. Don't take the bait. It is not ready for prime time. And frankly, if your computer is a few years old, it might be wiser to just buy a new machine that comes with Windows 11 already installed. But wait a year or two, until they get the bugs worked out.

Gift Card Scams:

Several Parke Society members recently received text messages purporting to be from a Society officer to other Society members, asking a favor of buying gift cards on their behalf. *Do not do so!* It's always a scam. Should you get such a message, call the supposed sender, and let them know that this is going on. They will thank you.

ZOOM conferences, Town Halls, and Trustee Meetings.

One might be tempted to say: Why didn't we think of doing this earlier?

We've just completed our second annual set of Corporate and Trustee meetings via Zoom. The meetings were very successful, and the necessary business was accomplished with efficiency. In her column, the President of the Society, will give you the full scoop.

The Town Hall meetings on the second Saturday of each month are going well and are continuing. They start at 3 PM Eastern time zone (adjust accordingly for your location). They afford a chance to ask questions and to hear comments from Core Staff members and each other. All members are welcomed to tune in, the more the merrier. Further information, including the necessary credentials, is posted on our Website and on our Facebook page.

Our Bylaws called for quarterly Trustee Meetings. Those went by the wayside when Trustees started to be scattered all over the country. We haven't had quarterly meetings in years! It came down to meeting once a year, at the time of the Annual Corporate Meeting of the Society. Now with the Zoom option, we will be starting those up again.

While only Trustees and Officers have voice and vote at those meetings, members are welcome to tune in to hear us discuss the business of the Society.

And speaking of the Website

Bruce Reeves, PS#1261, who was newly elected to Seat IV on the Board, will be working on content maintenance for the Website and our Facebook pages. Something that has been neglected for far too long.

Dues Renewal Time

At about the same time that this issue of the Newsletter goes into the USPS system, we will be mailing out the Renewal Notices for the 2022 Dues. Your prompt attention to paying your dues is always appreciated. Noting changes to address, phone, and email addresses is very much welcome. Be on the watch for that separate mailing. Dues are still only \$30 a year.

Being a member of the Society is a two way street. You update us whenever you find new information on your genealogy, and in turn if something turns up on our end we will let you know about it. If you drop out of the Society, we lose track of you and both of us lose in the process. More about this in the Historian's Corner.

Finances and Budget:

The Parke Society runs a very tight ship financially. Membership dues are our only source of income. We continue to seek how we might save money. One option that has been spoken of in recent years, is asking more members to go with the PDF version of the Newsletter, delivered to you, attached to an email, instead of getting the hard copy version via the USPS. Printing and postage for the Newsletter mailing doesn't come cheap. It is without a doubt, the single largest expenditure in our budget. Despite our urgings, less than 10% of the active membership of the Society have chosen this option.

We have thought of perhaps sending the PDF version to all members, who have email addresses, in addition to getting their hard copies, to see if members might want to make the change. Of course that brings about an-

other problem: email address changes. With the USPS, if you move and leave a forwarding address, we get notified of that change. However with email addresses, if you change your email address, unless you tell us, we will never know and we have to race around to find your new address, or you become lost to us. (Technology is never easy). Do think about getting the Newsletter as a PDF.

Closing Comments.

I have now been with the Society for over 40 years. My original acceptance letter was dated 15 May 1980, and I got that faithful (or is that fateful?) phone call from the late David Livingston Parke, PS#13, on June 28th, 1980 asking me if I would take over the roles of Historian and Registrar for the Society. I asked the foolish question, "Just how much work does this entail?" "Oh, maybe a letter or two a week, that's all" he replied. Well, I said yes, and here I am, still plugging away. And yes it is a bit more than that.

One of the key issues in running an all-volunteer organization is finding willing and capable individuals to handle the necessary back office functions of the Society. Our Secretary has wanted to step aside, but no one has yet volunteered to take on those (not overwhelming) duties. Due to recent deaths, we have a number of Lineage Leader positions open. They are a great help for the Historian. And the Vice-President, the former President Ken Parks, PS#1406, only agreed to take on that role temporarily until someone could be found to take that position.

Now there's an elephant in the room. We all know it's there. But we don't know what to do about it. What happens if something happens to me, one way or another? We have been talking about this for years, with no solution in sight. The Registrar's job could be passed off to another person; the Executive Director position could be passed off to another person; but Historian? That's a whole 'nother issue. My health is relatively good for being in my late 70's, but one never knows what might happen. We will keep working on this problem. Hopefully we will find a suitable answer.∞

Historian's Corner

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

Discoveries in the Lineage Catalogue

We continue to publish the Lineage Key Catalog from time to time in our Newsletter. It has been an on-going project since Vol. 45, No. 1 (Fall 2008) and will probably take at least a couple more years before it is completed. The Editor has written up a really good explanation of what each of the entries tells us. Eventually, we hope to be able to publish the entire Catalog to the Parke Society website. It will give prospective members a chance to see if their particular ancestor is found at least in the first couple of generations that we keep track of.

For me as the Historian, it is also an interesting project. Because we have so many different lineage keys (in excess of 300 currently) many of these keys have not been looked at in particular perhaps in years. So it gives me a chance to review what we do know, and to search for new information.

In preparing the abstract of each lineage key, I pull all the member's records concerning their particular lineage key. With that in hand, and a quick review of what is on our family group sheets for that line, I head off to search for other information that might be available online. I use several different tools, one of which is Ancestry.com

Now a caveat: do I take everything I see on Ancestry as gospel? Heavens no. But as our working motto says, "we are a clearing house of Park/e/s genealogical information." Everything we find are possible clues. This is what makes our family group sheets sometimes so messy. We show alternative information as we find it, hopefully to be confirmed one way or another later on.

The nice thing to know about Ancestry is that there are literally tens of thousands of basically family researchers working on their genealogy, and posting things they find. The real treasure are the documents they post, like census records, Find-a-Grave entries, draft and pension records, etc. Without this sharing of information, you might never

realize that there is a researcher working on the same family line that you are who has a family Bible, or an early marriage certificate in hand, things that you might never have known even existed.

Here's where these reviews (leading to the published abstracts) will sometimes discover information that shows a possible connection to another lineage key.

In the most recent group of lineage keys that I wrote up (lineage keys OS to ZS) it appears that Alexander (01QS1) Park (1782, Scotland – 1857, Ontario) who married Mary Ann MacDonald (1801, Scotland – 1873, Ontario) in 1820, Scotland is a brother of James (01US1) Park (1772, Scotland – 1857, Ontario) who married Jean Maxwell (1775, Scotland – 1852, Ontario) in 1795 in Scotland.

How do I draw the possible conclusion? Both Alexander and James were born in Rutherford, Lanark Co., Scotland, and both settled near one another in Ontario, Canada. Alexander Park had listed his father as Andrew Park who married Anne Patterson. Further researching this Andrew Park, finds both Alexander and James listed as children with the appropriate birth and marriage information.

This is a nice discovery. And I am sure that the members affected would be happy to learn that they have a distant cousin within the Society that they can collaborate with on their joint family history: except for the fact that both Ross Wallace, PS#924 (in the US lineage) and Larry Parks, PS#908 (in the QS lineage) dropped out of the Society years ago, and none of their contact information is current.

This is not unusual. I often have a new member, who I find has a relative in the Society but they have dropped out of membership years ago, and their contact information is outdated.

If there is one reason for you to renew, it is to keep your presence known, so that if and when something connected with your line shows up, we can get in touch with you to share that information.

As I have said elsewhere, doing family genealogy is a long-haul project. Keep in touch with us. Renew each year (still only \$30 a year) and let us know if you have some newer information that you haven't sent to us before. As we work on all the various lines, if we find new data, and you are active, we will be in touch. This is how the Society can work to your advantage. ☺

Genealogical Proof Standard

by Susan Van Allen PS#1653

During the April 2021 Parke Society Zoom meeting I made a presentation on the Genealogical Proof Standard. We have decided to reprint it in the Newsletter, in a serialized format, beginning in Vol. 57, No. 3. The present article represents the complete presentation. I hope you find its tips and explanations helpful.

To begin with, in order to reach a sound answer to a genealogical question, we need to satisfy all five components of the GPS:

1. Reasonably exhaustive research.
2. Complete and accurate source citations.
3. Thorough analysis and correlation.
4. Resolution of conflicting evidence.
5. Soundly written conclusion based on the strongest evidence.

The GPS is applied in all genealogical research to measure the credibility of conclusions about ancestral identities, relationships, and life events.

An easy 5-stage research and reasoning cycle can meet required GPS components and answer genealogical questions:

1. **Question:** Begin with questions about a documented person's unknown relationships or other information we want to learn about that person
2. **Gather evidence.** Examine sources that seem relevant to the research questions and note tentative answers (evidence) the information suggests.

3. **Test your hypothesis.** Determine the accuracy of collected evidence by subjecting them to tests of analysis and correlation.)

4. **Establish conclusions.** Hypotheses that pass the tests of accuracy become conclusions. If a conflict exists, it must be resolved before the evidence can be considered a conclusion.

5. **Prove.** When we explain our research conclusions in writing, in a way that meets the five GPS elements, the conclusions are proved.

Step One: Forming your genealogical questions

Genealogical proof is easier to achieve and demonstrate when we plan our research to answer focused questions. These questions have 2 characteristics. First, they concern a "documented" person (someone already identified in your genealogical research); and second, the questions seek specific information about that person (usually a relationship or some aspect of identify or activity).

- **Relationship:** "Who were the parents of Jane Doe who lived in Philadelphia, PA in 1800?"
- **Identity:** "Which John Doe paying taxes in Philadelphia, PA in 1800 was Thomas Doe's son?"
- **Activity:** "What service did John Doe, whose children were born in Philadelphia, PA in the 1780s, provide during the Revolutionary War, if any?"

In creating a genealogical question, don't make them too broad or narrow, as they're unlikely to lead to an unambiguous correct answer. A question that is too broad is "Who was Jane Doe?" This question could result in many unrelated answers that will be difficult to assess for accuracy. Better questions would be "Who are Jane Doe's parents? Where did she live? What was her religion?"

A question that's too narrow may be unanswerable with records of a place and time. An example of a question that is too narrow might be "What was Jane Doe's exact birth date?" A better question would be "When was

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Jane Doe born?" This question allows a year or range of years to be a correct answer.

Avoid questions with unsupportable assumptions such as "What was Jane Doe's real name?" This assumes that a record of a single, stable legal name existed in a time when spellings varied from one recordkeeper to another.

Step 2: Gathering Evidence, Understanding Source Classifications

To obtain answers to these questions, we consult sources. We use authored/original-source/derivative-source and primary/secondary, indeterminable-information distinctions to assess vulnerabilities and guide us to the most likely sources and information.

Types of documents fall into 3 categories:

- **Authored Works:** a case study or family genealogy presents a researcher's conclusions, interpretations or thoughts, often based on information from many sources.
- **Original Records:** report of an action, event or observation often (but not always) made at the time of the event. Original records are not based on prior records.
- **Derivative Records:** created from prior records by (1) transcribing a prior record or part of it by hand, keyboard or other technology, (2) abstracting information from it, or (3) translating it from one language to another.

This research can be classified as follows:

Primary information: reported by an eyewitness, often recorded soon after the event but it may be reported years or decades later (i.e. witnessed marriage certificates, a pension applicant's statement of service).

Secondary information: reported by someone who obtained it from someone else. (i.e. an interviewee describing her grandparents' immigration experience.)

Indeterminable information: sources usually contain a lot of information, which may come from several informants. In these cases, each item relevant to our research question must be assessed separately.

Information distinctions are important because they alert us to information that may be more error prone than others, leading us to pursue primary information. It strengthens our conclusions credibility.

Gathering Evidence - When is Enough, Enough

The first element of GPS, a "reasonably exhaustive search," is designed to ensure our genealogical conclusions do no rest on incomplete research or inaccurate evidence. We want to use the most authoritative sources possible and do not what to bypass any source that might help answer the research question. Thorough research minimizes the possibility that overlooked evidence will overturn a conclusion we thought was proved.

What is considered "reasonably exhaustive?" The following should help answer the question of whether enough research has been conducted.

- At least two independent evidence items agree on the question.
- You have examined all sources competent genealogists would review to answer questions about marriage, birth, baptism, military service, etc., as well as census, land, probate, vital and obituary records, pension files, etc.
- Your research includes some original records.

There comes a time when we have to stop researching our genealogical questions. Here are a few things to think about when you evaluate whether your research is done.

- Do the research results answer the genealogical question you posed? Have you used them to make a convincing case?
- Does the research address all potentially relevant available sources? Does your "gut" remind you about that repository or informant you've been reluctant to visit or

contact. Ask yourself, does your research cover all sources competent genealogists would examine to answer the same research question.

- Does your research cover a wide variety of sources and does it possible replace authored narratives, derivative records, and information that is secondary or undetermined?

Step 3: Test Hypothesis – Analysis and Correlation

Analysis and correlation test genealogical evidence.

Analysis shows that the conclusions rest on the most likely accurate sources available.

1. Analyze one source at a time. Determine if it is an authored work, original or derivative. Try to determine if it is primary or secondary.
2. Ask questions about the material – its physical characteristics, content, informant(s), purpose, history, and provenance. You are looking to establish whether a source is more or less likely to contain errors.

Correlation is the process of comparing and contrasting. Evidence items in agreement may become conclusions. Disagreeing evidence, if left unresolved, invalidates evidence. Sources and information may be either independent of each other or related. Independent sources and information items arise from separate prior sources or informants; related sources and information track back to one author, record or informant. With a few sources and mostly direct evidence, you may immediately recognize points of agreement and disagreement. In complicated cases, with varying sources and evidence, you will need to compare and contrast evidence to help you see points of similarity and conflict. Many folks use charts, narratives and bullet points to map out these points.

Together, analysis and correlation show that a conclusion is unbiased.

Step 4: Establish Conclusions – Work out conflicts

Resolving conflicting evidence ensures that all relevant evidence, not just part of it, supports the conclusion. If we can't resolve the conflict, we have no conclusions to prove. Resolution requires us to establish that some part of the collected evidence is incorrect or does not apply to the research question at hand. You can resolve conflict in one of three ways:

- **Lack of collaboration** (non-substantiation): multiple records supporting one side in a conflict vs. one or two on the other side. The one/two source is considered “unsupported” and therefore likely erroneous.
- **Quality of Evidence**: primary information and original records will trump secondary source and derivative records.
- **Explanation**: plausible reasoning may be used to explain why certain evidence records differ. This can be used to help express a belief that one side of an unresolved conflict is likely correct. However, in writing up your findings, you need to be clear this is opinion.

Step 5: Document Research Conclusions in Writing

A written conclusion makes your genealogical proof transparent to others and lays a foundation on which others may extend your research. In providing a written conclusion you must (1) show that you conducted thorough research and analyzed/correlated your research materials, and (2) include footnotes and proper citations supporting your findings. Many genealogists suggest using the following format:

A **Proof Statement** comprising one or more sentences stating or showing your conclusion. A footnote to the Proof Statement should include at least one citation. This one citation may be adequate in itself to meet the GPS (especially if it's an original record, and no derivative material is cited).

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A **Proof Summary** of one or more pages focused on proof. That is, a documented list or narrative stating facts that lead to a proven conclusion. This is the best choice when your conclusion requires more than one documented fact/statement/footnote to explain the conclusion, or the conclusion doesn't involve a complicated question or difficult to resolve conflict.

Proof Arguments consisting of several or many pages focused on proof, best used in situations where you have to explain why your conclusion is the answer to a complicated/complex genealogical question (articles, case studies).

Document Research Conclusions in Writing, Source Citations

Citations describe sources to the materials that support research conclusions. Standard genealogical citations include the following (with variations):

WHO: The source's author, creator or informant.

WHAT: The title of the source

WHEN: The date when the source was published. Sometimes just the year, in other cases the month and day too.

WHERE (in the source): The volume, and page; location within the online database

WHERE (is the source): The city and publisher for books; the online database

Sources:

Thomas W. Jones, *Mastering Genealogical Proof* (Virginia: National Genealogical Society, 2014).

Judy Kellar Fox, BCG "Ten-Minute Methodology" Series, Board for Certification of Genealogists (<https://bcgcertification.org/learning/skills/10minute/> : viewed 10 Apr 2021).

Kyle Hurst, *Reference Notes, The Portable Genealogist Series 4* (Boston, MA: American Ancestors, 2015).~

The Annual Meetings – in a Nutshell

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

We held the Parke Society Annual Meetings on Saturday and Sunday, September 25 and 26, 2021, via the ZOOM platform. At the Annual Corporate Meeting, the following people were elected to serve as Trustee for a three-year term (through 2024):

- **Lu Etta Terock, PS# 861**
- **Bruce Reeves, PS#1261**

At the Closing Trustee's meeting the following people were elected to serve as Officers, for 2021 – 2022:

- **President: Susan Van Allen, PS#1653**
- **Vice President: Kenneth Melvin Parks, PS#1406**
- **Secretary: Joanne G. Rodgers, PS#1523**
- **Treasurer: Lu Etta Terock, PS#861**
- **Historian: Fr. Michael Tad Parks+, SSC, PS#425**

In other business, our Finances remained at a consistent level over the past couple of years. We added 15 new members and received 34 membership inquiries. As in past years, careful cost management and volunteer efforts have kept Society spending to a minimum. The Board, as usual, voted continue to make the annual transfer of \$1,000 from the Life Reserve account to the general operating account. This constitutes the interest that had been earned on our reserves over the years, which was never previously applied to the general operations account.

We continue in our digitization project, digitizing the Lineage binders (over 60 in all) into a form that can be easily shared among the Core Staff. We are at the 35% point in that project. And we continue to publish our Lineage Catalog in the regular Newsletters.

After an absence of many decades it has been decided to restart the Quarterly Trustees Meetings making use of the ZOOM platform. Because of the fact that the Trustees

were living all over the country, physical in person meetings just were not feasible.

The Society will continue to hold the monthly Town Hall Meetings on the second Saturday of each month, at 3 PM Eastern Time (remember to adjust to your location). They've been very useful to core staff, and members.

For a copy of the minutes from the Annual Meeting, please contact the President Susan Van Allen. Scvanallen01@comcast.net.✉

Lineage Key Catalog—part 29

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), AU-ZU (53.3, 54.2-3, 55.1–55.2), AT-ZT (55.2-3, 56.1), and AS-NS (56.2, 57.3). Further Lineage Keys will appear in subsequent Newsletters.

OS Noah (1OS1) Parks, (1760, NJ –1856, PA), (Represented), m. Elizabeth Dunham, (c1780, DE – c 1835, NJ), c. 1800, probably NJ. At least five children, perhaps more, records are confused.

Source Materials: Lineage papers and correspondence of descendant member.

Children

- **Noah (02OS1) Parks, II**, (1798, NJ – 1888, PA), m. Ruth Shaver, (1806, NJ – 1849, NJ), c. 1817 or c. 1825, location unknown. (Researchers show two possible dates but give no further information). Nine children.
- **William (02OS2) Parks**, Society member listed this name, however no other researcher concurs.
- **Samuel (02OS3) Parks**, (1806, NJ – 1867, NJ), m. Mary Jane Dunham, (1808, NJ – 1867, IN), by 1830, location unknown. Eight children.
- **Elizabeth Alcott (02OS4) Parks**, (1804, NJ – 1866, ??), m. George Washington Mick, (1807, NJ – 1870, PA), c. 1827 or c. 1844 in NJ, (Again researchers show two possible dates but give no further information). Twelve children.

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- Ann (02OS5) Parks, (1813, NJ – 1899, NJ), m. William Van Meter, (1807, NJ – 1888, NJ), 26 April 1834, no location listed. Twelve children.

Member listed other possible children based on his reading of the 1830 census; no further information provided.

(PS#903D [no active members]).

PS Thomas B. (01PS1) Parks, (1812, TN – 1885, IL), (Represented), m. Eleanor Grace Wright, (1812, SC – 1868, IL) c. 1832, place unknown. Six children.

Some researchers believe that his parents were James McLaughlin Parks (1765, Antrim, County Cork, Ireland – 1809, Laurens, Laurens Co., SC) and Janette Taylor (1774, SC - ??, IL). The same researchers identified his parents as Andrew Parks (1740, Ire – 1809, SC) who married Jane McLaughlin (1743, Ire – 1803, ??). Further, his parents are said to be John M. Parks (c1715, Ire – c. 1785, SC) who married Tomasine Packer, (1674, Ire – 1764, ??). At this time we do not have any of these individuals in our present GIVENAME Index, nor any yDNA evidence.

Source Materials: Lineage papers and correspondence of descendant member.

Children:

- Nancy C. (02PS1) Parks, (1833, IL – 1857, IL), m. James Clarida (1838, IL – 1876, IL) 12 November 1857, Williamson Co., IL. Eight children. He married secondly an Ann Clark.
- Charles (02PS2) Parks, (1834, IL – c. 1900, ??), m. Mary Elizabeth Davis, (1838, ?? - ??), 21 December 1854, Williamson Co., IL. Supposedly a total of twelve children, only six of whom survived infancy.

- **Hugh A. (02PS3) Parks,** (1834, IL – 1875, IL), m. Eliza Jane Davis, (1842, IL – 1898, IL) 3 September 1857, Williamson Co., IL. Six children. She married secondly Obediah Sims.

- Grace June (02PS4) Parks, (1839, IL – 1872, IL), m1) Martin A. Beasley, (1836, IL – 1864, IL) 31 March 1859, Williamson Co., IL. Two children. m2) James Madison Gill (1839, IL – 1916, IL) 7 September 1865, Williamson Co., IL. Two children.
- Robert (02PS5) Parks, (1841, IL – 1888, IL), m. Susan J. Davis, (1844, IL – 1887, IL), 4 April 1861, Williamson, Co., IL. Nine children.
- Mary S. (02PS6) Parks, (1845, IL – 1871, ??) m. Middleton Johnson Tidwell, (1842, TN – c. 1897, IL) 6 April 1865, Williamson Co., IL. No issue known. He married twice more: Sarah Camblin, and Sarah Snyder.

NB: There is major confusion concerning the birth dates of the children We use what was given us.

(PS#906R [no active members])

QS Alexander (01QS1) Park, (1782, SCT – 1857, ONT), (Represented), m. Mary Ann MacDonald (1801, SCT – 1873, ONT), 1 January 1820, Scotland. Ten children. There might be a relationship to James (01US1) Park, but yDNA would be necessary to prove this. This is an immigrant line.

Source Materials: Lineage papers and correspondence of descendant member.

Children:

- Mary Dalhousie (02QS1) Park, (1821, ONT – 1874, ONT), m. James D. Watson (1818, SCT – 1906, ONT) 16 September 1844, Dalhousie, Lanark, Scotland. Twelve children.

- Ann (02QS2) Park, (1824, ONT – 1915, ONT), m. John Easton, (1826, ONT – 1900, ONT), 27 November 1847, Dalhousie, Lanark, Scotland. Ten children.
- **Andrew (02QS3) Park**, (1827, ONT – 1908, ND), m. Mary MacDougall, (1829, ONT – 1923, ND), 1856, Hibbert Twp., Perth, Ontario. Seven children.
- Donald (02QS4) Park, (1829, ONT – 1912, ONT), m1) Helen McDougall (1833, ONT – 1864, ONT) c1860, Hibbert Twp., Perth, Ontario. One Child. m2) Jane Jean Brown (c1835, NY – 1923, ONT) 1 June 1865, Hibbert Twp., Perth, Ontario. No issue known.
- Alexander (02QS5) Park, (1831, ONT – 1923, MI), m. Margaret Kennedy, (1834, ONT – 1911, MI), 11 October 1853, Hibbert Twp., Perth, Ontario. Nine children.
- Lillie (02QS6) Park, (1832, ONT – c 1898, MI), m. William B. Wallace, (1825, ONT – 1904, ??). Date and place of marriage not stated. Seven children.
- James (02QS7) Park, (1835, ONT – 1906, ONT), m. Isabella McKellar, (1841, ONT – ??), 15 October 1858, Hibbert Twp., Perth, Ontario. Eleven children.
- Malcolm (02QS8) Park, (1837, ONT – 1916, ONT), m. Margaret Roy, (1842, ?? – 1931, ONT), 10 October 1863, Hilbert Twp., Perth, Ontario. One child.
- Robert (02QS9) Park, (1839, ONT – ??, ONT), m. Ellen Mahon, (1842, ?? – ??), Date and place of marriage not known. Two children.
- Janet Sloan (02QS10) Park, (1841, ONT – 1915, ONT), m. Duncan McKellar, (1836, ONT – 1920, ONT), 23 December 1859, Hib-

bert Twp., Perth, Ontario. Thirteen children
(PS#0908R [no active members])

RS

Walter B (01RS1) Parks, (1803, NY – 1884, MI), (Represented), m. Eliza N Wheaton, (1812, NY – 1889, MI), date and place of marriage unknown. Thirteen children.

Source Materials: Lineage papers and correspondence of descendant member.

Children:

- Harvey (02RS1) Parks, (1832, NY – 1899, MI), m. Mary Blair. Nothing further known.
- Walter Wilbur (02RS2) Parks, (1833, NY – 1905, MI), m. Emily (surname unknown) Nothing further known.
- Amos Reid (02RS3) Parks, (1834, NY – 1906, MI), m. Miranda Miner-va Cutler, (1843, MI – 1929, MI) 10 February 1861, Hillsdale Co., MI. Nine children.
- William Henry (02RS4) Parks, (1837, MI – 1904, MI). Nothing further known.
- **Oliver L (02RS5) Parks**, a twin, (1841, IN – 1873, MI), m. Christa Ross (1837, Ontario – 1914, MI), 24 October 1867, Kent Co., MI. Four children.
- Olive C (02RS6) Parks, a twin, (1841, IN – 1922, MI), m. George Russell. Nothing further known.
- Lucy Jane (02RS7) Parks, (1840, MI – 1891, MI), m. Richard Henry Fetterling, (1832, PA – 1909, MI), date and location of marriage un-known. Five children.
- George Albert (02RS8) Parks, (1845, MI – 1907, MI), m. Mary E. Bunting (1847, MI – 1929, ??),

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- 26 November 1867, location unknown. Two children
- Laura (02RS9) Parks, (c1848, IN - ??, ??). Nothing further known.
 - Cyrus Lester (02RS10) Parks, (1851, MI – 1923, MI), m. Nancy Ann Herendeen, (1853, MI – 1919, MI), 27 June 1877, Jackson, Jackson Co., MI. Five children.
 - Sarah (02RS11) Parks, (1852, MI – ??, ??). Nothing further known.
 - Morris M (02RS12) Parks, (1855, MI – 1918, MI). Never married, nothing further known.
 - Marion C (02RS13) Parks, (c1843, MI – ??, ??). Nothing further known.
- (PS#0910R [no active members]).
- SS** See the double letter Lineage Keys
- TS** Lineage Key TS is currently vacant, and not in use. This key was formerly used to describe: 01TS1 George Dyer Parks, (1830,ONT – 1923, ONTH), m. Mary Kate Snelgrove in 1865, in Hamilton, Ontario, and is now classified as 08T8135 in the Robert Parke of Massachusetts Lineage
- US** **James (01US1) Park**, (1772, SCT – 1857, ONT), (Represented), m. Jean Maxwell (1775, SCT – ??, ONT), 10 April 1795, Cathcart, Renfrewshire, Scotland. Five children. There might be a relationship to Alexander (01QS1) Park, but yDNA would be necessary to prove this. This is an immigrant line.
- Source Materials:** Lineage papers and correspondence of descendant member.
- Children:**
- **Ann (02US1) Park**, (1805, SCT – 1888, ONT), m. Robert Wallace, (1798, SCT – 1864, ONT), 1828,
- Dalhousie Twp., Lanark Co., Ontario. Ten children.
- Andrew (02US2) Park, (c1801, SCT – 1880, ONT), m. Ellen Park, (1804, SCT – ??, ONT), 1824, Dalhousie Twp., Lanark Co., Ontario. Ten children.
 - Isabel (02US3) Park, (1803, SCT – ??, ??) Nothing further known.
 - Margaret (02US4) Park, (1807, SCT – ??, ??) m. James Brown, 1828, Dalhousie Twp., Lanark Co., Ontario. No issue is shown.
 - Alexander (02US5) Park, (1810, SCT – 1856, ONT), m. Jane Easdale, (c. 1812, SCT – 1886, ONT), 13 September 1831, Bathurst, Lanark Co., Ontario. 14 children.
- (PS#924R [no active members])
- VS**
- Robert (01VS1) Parke**, (1660, IRE – 1738, PA), (Represented), m. Margaret Medowe, (1655, IRE – 1726, IRE), 7 May 1682, Ballyredmond, Carlow, Ire. Eight children. This is an immigrant line. [This is NOT a child in the Robert of Massachusetts line as supposed by all too many researchers.]
- Children:** (limited information)
- **Eleanor Elizabeth (02VS1) Parke**, (1684 – 1736, PA), m. James William Lindley (1681, IRE – 1726, PA) 14 April 1705, probably Ireland. 12 or 14 children. Researchers often miss or ignore children who died in infancy,
 - Martha (02VS2) Parke, (1686, IRE – ??, ??). Nothing further known.
 - Robert (02VS3) Parke, (1688, IRE – 1718, PA). Nothing further known.
 - William (02VS4) Parke, (1690, IRE – 1712, ??). Nothing further known.
 - Thomas (02VS5) Parke, (1694, IRE – 1724, ??). Nothing further known.

- Susannah (02VS6) Parke, (1696, IRE – ??, ??). Remained in Ireland, never married
 - Sarah (02VS7) Parke, (1698, IRE – ??, ??). Nothing further known.
 - Elizabeth (02VS8) Parke, (1699, IRE – ??, ??). Nothing further known.
- (PS#0929R, [no active members])
- WS** Lineage Key WS is currently vacant, and not in use. Formerly, This key was used to describe: 01WS1 William Foster Parks, (1828, TN – 1904), MS), m. Margaret P. Sinclair (1826, AL – 1880, MS), c. 1857, location unknown. Six children. This was the line of PS#981, now deceased. 1WS1 is now 2PZ3.
- XS** **Thomas (1XS1) Parkes**, (1794, ENG – 1856, TN), (Represented), m. Elizabeth Fields, (c. 1816, ENG – 1858, TN), 1838, Franklin, Williamson Co., TN. Six children. This is an immigrant line.
- This Thomas Parkes is one of six children of William Parkes & Elizabeth Griffith of Stafford, England. Besides, this individual, four other of their children emigrated to the US between 1823 and 1855. The sixth child, John, lived and died in England. The children William and Martha, never married, and died in Tennessee, without issue. Joseph who emigrated in 1855, married a Mary Ann Leonard and had twelve children. Eliza who immigrated in 1855 also, married James Martin, had two children; both died in Tennessee. To date, we have had no applications back to either Joseph or Eliza.
- Source Materials:** Lineage papers and correspondence of descendant member. This Lineage Key traces only the descendants of Thomas Parkes.
- Children:**
- William Jay or Jeremiah (2XS1) Parkes, (1838, TN – 1886, AL) m. Mary Myra Wilson Edmundson, (1840, TN – 1886, TN) date and location of marriage unknown. One child only.
 - Thomas S (02XS2) Parkes, (1840, TN – 1903, TN), m. Sarah Ellen Smith (1844, TN – 1911, TN), c1868, in Tennessee. Three children
 - Elizabeth Griffith (02XS3) Parkes, (c1841, TN – 1845, TN). Died young.
 - Belinda Dickinson (02XS4) Parkes, (1844, TN – 1845, TN). Died in infancy.
 - Edward G. (02XS5) Parkes, (c1849, TN – ??, ??). Nothing further known.
 - **James Anderson (02XS6) Parkes**, (1855, TN – 1927, MO), m. Irene Augusta Plummer, (1860, MD – 1925, MO), 13 January 1886, St. Louis, Missouri. Five children.
- Descendant member did provide some information concern a brother to the above Thomas Parkes, **Joseph (01XS2) Parkes**, (1806, ENG – 1880, TN), m. Mary Ann Leonard (1812, ENG – 1879, TN), 1 February 1829, Kingswinford, England. There were at least twelve children, maybe more, several died young. Only the following had issue.
- William (02SX8) married Fannie Talbott had ten children; Joseph Leonard (02SX10) married Louisa Walker had six children; Leonard David (02SX14) married Ellen Gilbert had six children; and Elizabeth Griffith (02SX16) married William Thomas Nixon and had four children surnamed Nixon.
- (PS#1005D, [no active members])

WELCOME, NEW MEMBERS!

1707 Susan (Parks) Wildemuth

Atkinson, IL

Lineage is Fragment Line LK=WR, commencing with Robert¹ Parke, (c1758, PA? – 1840, OH) married Mary (unknown) in 1797, Ohio, thence to John², William Harrison³, Robert Finley⁴, Walter Carlin Sr⁵, Walter Carlin Jr⁶, to member⁷.

1708 Ann Lorraine (Foster) Wells

Crystal Lake, IL

Lineage is a new Fragment Line LK=KM, a unique line for The Parke Society in that Ms. Well's ancestors were in England, India, Jersey on the Channel Islands, before immigrating to California. The line starts with a Thomas¹ Parke (1730, Liverpool, England – 1819, Liverpool, England) who married Anne Preston (1742, England? – Unknown), in 1762 in Liverpool, England; to Preston Fryer², thence to George Henry³ Parke who adopted the surname of Ward-Simpson; to Alexander George⁴ Ward-Sampson; Major Vere Elliott⁵ Ward-Simpson; Patricia Marjorie Anbury Nira⁶ Ward-Simpson who married Robert Douglas Foster; member⁷.

1709 Rebecca Ann Orahood

Payson, AZ

Lineage is the Fragment Line LK=PN, a line coming out of Vermont in the early part of the 19th century commencing with Joseph Muesey¹ Parks (1833, VT – 1917, MN) who married Henrietta Sarah Stewart (Stuart) (1828, VT – 1896, MN), in 1854, Franklin Co., NY, to Charles Nelson², Leon Abram³, Joyce Ida May⁴ Parks, who married John Earl Orahood, to member⁵.

1710 Paula Lee (Abbott) Coome

Sioux Falls, SD

Lineage is LK=T, Chart #13, commencing with Robert¹ Parke of Massachusetts, (1580, England – 1665, CT) married Martha Chaplin (1583, England – 1644, England (?)) thence to Thomas², Nathaniel³, Joseph⁴, Daniel⁵, Daniel⁶, Solomon⁷, Zina Hiram⁸, George Hamlin⁹, Mary (May) Ella¹⁰ (Parks) King, Maude Edna¹¹ (Parks) Abbott, Paul Lavern¹² Abbott, to member¹³.

1711 Patrick Dale Park

Etowah, NC

Lineage is LK=G, commencing with a James¹ Park (1724, ? - 1769, Prince Edward Co., VA) who married Mary Fulton (c1721 – 1774, Prince Edward Co., VA) in 1734, to a James (Daniel)² Park, Columbus Monroe³, Columbus Jefferson⁴, Richard Russell⁵, Richard Russell⁶, Richard Russell⁷, to member⁸.

Note: Patrick Park is the uncle of PS#1705 Amanda J. Hammock

1712 Peggy Joyce Lambert

Broken Arrow, OK

Lineage is the Fragment Line LK= PY, The fragment founder of this line is under debate. It is either a William James Park who married a Maria Gunter in 1818 in Tennessee, or a James R Park who married Charity Elizabeth Lewis, date unknown. We are on more solid ground with the next generation who was a George Washington² Park who married in 1841, Pope Co., AR, Angeline Ross Leonard, thence to Leonard P³, Samuel Prince⁴, Olie Alonzo⁵, to member⁶.

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