

THE CITRUS TREE



UPCOMING PROGRAMS

We will be meeting in person at the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter-Day Saints, 3474 W. Southern St., Lecanto on the second Tuesday of the month at 10:00 a.m. AND by Zoom. Zoom is at 10:00 a.m. You will still be given a link to Zoom the Saturday before the meeting. Guests are welcome to attend, but must send an email to Mary Ann Machonkin at himary@tampabay.rr.com to get the link.

July 11 – "Beyond Ancestry.com: Searching for your Ancestors Online" - Presented by Claudia Breland. Ancestry.com is one of the largest genealogy databases on the internet today, and they have the advertising dollars to make themselves known. However, there are many, many other online resources (most of them free) that can supplement the information you have on your family and fill in the missing puzzle pieces. We'll talk about census records, vital records, online newspapers, state archives and libraries, cemetery records, military records, and more.

August 8 – This is a repeat of the May program that was canceled. "Shore to Shore" - Presented by Debbie Wilson Smith. A Last Will and Testament offers a rich resource of information for genealogical purposes. But the will is only the beginning of the records that may be available and of value to the genealogist. Even if the decedent left no will, there may be other estate records to assist in your research. This presentation provides an overview of the probate process and the records that may be created after a person's death.

September 12 – "Getting the Most out of your DNA Results" - Presented by Jean Morrissey Sanner. Join us as we use focus and organization to maximize the impact of your DNA test. We will discuss using focused research questions and organizational skills on the Shared Matches Tools in order to confirm and expand our paper research trees. We will use charts and third-party tools to build proofs of relationship.

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Our Website:

www.citrusgenealogy.com

- Meeting dates and programs
- Lookup contacts for out of town Genealogists
- Links to leading websites





Notes from the President

Mary Ann Machonkin

I guess I am still President. Phyllis Ables cancelled one month after she became President after she got distressing news from her doctor. We will all be thinking of her and wishing her a speedy recovery.

Volunteer of the Year Award

Wesley Brockway received the Volunteer of the Year Award at the Homosassa Public Library for his work with Help with Genealogy Classes. Congratulations Wes!!

Help With Genealogy

Rosemarie Coyle will be helping people with genealogy at the Lakes Region Library in Inverness on Monday mornings.

Wesley Brockway will be helping people at the Homosassa Library on Fridays and the first Saturday of the month.

If you would like to volunteer, call the library, and offer your services. If you want help with your genealogy, call the library to set up a time.

Websites of Interest

1931 Census of Canada released June 1, 2023 available on Ancestry.com and Familysearch.org

www.genealogycenter.org The Allen County Public Library has databases that you can put in a surname and you can search all the databases at the library.

www.johngrenham.com has a surname map of Ireland with the variations for each name. You only get one free name though. After that you have to pay.

www.titheapplotmentbooks.nationalarchives.ie has 1823-1837 tithe applotment books free for Ireland.

www.askaboutireland.ie Click on Griffith's Valuation. Later ordnance survey maps. Spell the name the way it would be in Ireland.

<https://virtualtreasury.ie> has nearly recreated all that was destroyed in the fire June, 1922. Try the 1841 or the 1851 census or early wills.

Genealogy Bank Genealogy Humor: 101

Funny Genealogy Quotes & Definitions

- Definition of mythology: genealogy without documentation.
- Genealogy: In the end, it's all relative.
- Genealogy is sometimes about proving that bad family traits came from the other side of the tree!

Funny Sayings about Cousins & Other Relatives

- Can a first cousin once removed be returned?
- An inlaw is someone who has married into your family; an outlaw is an inlaw who resists letting you do their genealogy!
- If your family members won't talk about a particular relative, a seasoned genealogist knows they are keeping mum about something very interesting.
- Moment of Truth for a genealogist: discovering you are your own cousin.

Source: [Article by Mary Harrell Sesniak, January 22, 2014](https://blog.genealogybank.com/genealogy-humor-101-funny-quotes-sayings-for-genealogists.html)
<https://blog.genealogybank.com/genealogy-humor-101-funny-quotes-sayings-for-genealogists.html>

Genealogy Magazines in the Lakes Region Library, Inverness

The Genealogy Society subscribes to the following magazines and donates them to the Lakes Region Library in Inverness to make them available for your use. The Internet Genealogy and American Ancestors magazines are located behind the reference desk. If you can't find them, just ask one of the librarians. The following are descriptions of a few interesting articles from recent magazines.

Internet Genealogy May 2023

Marriage Banns and Marriage Bonds by David A. Norris, pp. 10-13.

"For a Marriage Bond, the groom and a co-signer called a bondsman pledged a legally mandated sum of money, which would be forfeited if the wedding didn't take place."

For a wedding by banns the banns must be published in the church three Sundays in a row. "The Curate will say I publish the banns of marriage between _____ of _____ and _____ of _____. If any of you know cause, why these two persons should not be joined together, you are to declare it." "This is the first, second, or third time of asking." If no one objected to the marriage after three weeks, the wedding could proceed. It did not require a bond or a license.

How do I Get Started Finding my German Ancestors? By The Genealogy Center-Allen County Public Library shows you how! Pp.37.

"Look for marriage and burial records in this country of any family members born in Germany since the pastor may have recorded the place of origin." Look at the names of godparents. "They may have been close friends from the same town. Census records before 1880 may show the State (Hesse, Bayern for example) which can be a valuable clue. Passenger lists after 1890 will often list the exact town of origin."

"FamilySearch has digitized the church and civil records of thousands of towns. Matricula Online (<https://data.matricula-online.eu/en>) is a free online database." For Lutherans the best website is a pay website Archion (www.archion.de/en)

Colonial American Genealogy: Sources "Olde" and New – Part Two by David A. Norris, pp.39-42.

"Wills and Probate files are true gold for genealogists." "Wills offer the best way of linking your colonial ancestors with their parents." "Estate inventories list household goods, furniture, clothing, farm implements and artisan's tools."

"US census Reconstructed Records, 1660 – 1820 are available on Ancestry.com." "Tax lists contained property ownership." "They include women who owned property in their own right." "Local courts also witnessed deeds and dealt with probate matters and apprenticeship."

American Ancestors Spring 2023 vol. 24, no. 1

This entire volume is devoted to "Witchcraft Victims in Early America."

Researching Salem's Witchcraft Victims by David Allen Lambert, pp. 32-33

Look at these ways to determine if there is a witch in your family tree.

"Review your family tree for relatives who were living in Essex County in 1692-93.

Further build out your Essex County family lines using verified sources such as probate records and scholarly journals.

Determine whether your relatives lived in locations where accused witches lived.

Compare surnames of accused witches – and their children – with surnames in your genealogy."

Eastman's Newsletter

The Standard Edition of Dick Eastman's Online Genealogy Newsletter is published weekdays and is free at eogn.com. There is a fee for the Plus Edition but it has additional information and no advertising.

Thank you to Dick Eastman for permitting us to use the following articles from his newsletter:

Have You Used the FamilySearch Digital Library

April 25, 2023 Anonymous

This link is the same one used by www.FamilySearch.org. Under the word SEARCH go down to the menu and you will find BOOKS. Click on that and that is the same as the link given here.

Here is a quote from <https://www.familysearch.org/library/books/>: "Over 500,000 free genealogy books, family histories, maps, yearbooks, and more are available on the FamilySearch Digital Library. The Digital Library can connect you to the stories of your ancestors and lead you to new discoveries."

"Search this collection to find books about your family members. Discover the history of the places they lived. Read more about the events that may have changed the course of your great-great grandmother's life. Learn more about annual traditions of your grandfather's local church." New content is regularly added, so if you don't find what you're looking for, it may be there next week. The possibilities of what you might find are endless. The FamilySearch Digital Library is available free of charge.

Every Blue-eyed Person on the Planet is a Descendant of One Single Person

April 11, 2023 Anonymous

Blue eyed people listen up.

Ever wondered why your eyes are the color they are? Well wonder no more.

Every blue-eyed person is descended from a single European who lived around 6,000 to 10,000 years ago, according to scientists.

How did they work it out? Originally, all humans had brown eyes in various shades until there was a specific mutation that made the change. The mutation is a gene called HERC2 and it switches off OCA2, the gene that determines how much brown pigment we make.

So that's why eyes became blue.

As for being descended from the same person, the evidence for this is because every blue eyed person alive today has this same mutation.

You can read about it in an article by Kate Plummer published in the indy100.com web site.

Enrique Hurtado de Mendoza Collection of Cuban Genealogy

24 March 24, 2023 Anonymous

Since the university was founded in 1972, Florida International University has always been an epicenter of Cuban heritage studies. The school now offers more than 70 courses related to Cuba across more than 20 disciplines, spanning the humanities and social sciences, the natural sciences, law, architecture and medicine. Of interest to genealogists is the Enrique Hurtado de Mendoza Collection of Cuban Genealogy, held in the Green Library at the University.

Florida International University Libraries has acquired this collection of thousands of books, handwritten and typed letters, photos and other primary documents relating to Cuba and Cuban genealogy, collected over four decades by Felix Enrique Hurtado de Mendoza. The collection includes rare 17th and 18th century books, long out-of-print publications and periodicals that few, if any, U.S. libraries hold in their catalogs. Additionally, thousands of unpublished family genealogies and manuscripts make this collection particularly significant. It has beautiful old photographs of Cuban families.

You can learn more about the collection at the Florida International University's Digital Library of the Caribbean at <https://dloc.com/collections/iFiuHurtado>.



Library Report

By Rosemarie Coyle, Library Chair

The following are the latest books given by the Citrus County Genealogical Society to the Lakes Region Library in Inverness. The books are located in the Genealogy Section. The library is located at 1511 Druid Road in Inverness. You may request a book to be sent to the library nearest you.

Thank you to all who donated for the purchase of books.

On Every Tide: The Making and Remaking of the Irish World, by Sean Connolly, Published by Basics Books, First Edition: October 2022 Call number 909 CON

It is estimated that between 1718 and 1776, 150,000 Irish emigrants "crossed the Atlantic to Britain's North American colonies." A volcanic eruption in Indonesia in 1815 on Mount Tambora, which killed an estimated 10,000 instantly resulted in worldwide crop failure, famine in North America and is blamed for the typhus and dysentery epidemic in Ireland which led to the massive migration from Ireland to North America in 1816, 1817 and 1818.

"The great majority of the rising number of emigrants leaving Ireland in the thirty years after 1815... paid their own way. In 1827 a passage to Canada cost between 2 and 3 pounds, while the minimum fare to New York was 5 pounds from an Ulster port and 4 pounds from Liverpool. Up to 1842, passengers also had to find a further thirty or forty shillings for provisions."

The author describes in detail the hardships the Irish emigrant faced just trying to afford passage, travel to ports of departure and then the approximate 6-7 week crossing in primitive quarters sharing a 6 X 6 sleeping space with four persons.

The first settlers "became part of a mobile labor force, in lumbering, road building, and above all in the massive canal building projects that by 1860 gave the county 4,254 miles of waterway. As the projects reached completion the larger bodies of laborers they had brought together often became the nucleus of an Irish working class in the towns and

cities growing up along the route." (Chicago, Lowell, Mass., Buffalo)

North America was not the only country the Irish migrated to. The British government promoted the settlement of the Cape of Good Hope. Free passage and grants of land were given to those willing to establish a colony in the early 1820s. The colony was unsuccessful and by the end of the 1820s "close to half the settlers had abandoned the land for work in Cape Town and other urban centers."

"Eastern Australia, claimed for Britain by James Cook in 1770, played a different, and much more important, part in the history of the Irish diaspora." Starting in January of 1788 the first ship of convicted criminals arrived. "In all 30,000 or so men and 9,000 women were dispatched from Ireland between 1788 and 1853, to New South Wales" and then Tasmania after 1840. It is estimated, "the majority had been convicted of minor offences such as theft; for seven out of ten it was their first recorded offence."

Mexico, after 1823, "began to offer generous grants to entrepreneurs who would contract to settle immigrants" on their Northern Territory (now Texas). Small pockets of Irish immigrants "flourished in their new environment." Further South, Irish immigrants are seen settling in what is now known as Argentina and was considered "favorable to Irish migrants."

"In 1847, just as the crisis (famine) in Ireland neared its peak," the America Passenger Act required that ships sailing to ports in the United States should have 14 square feet of deck space per passenger."

"Individual American states, responding to the first reports of dangerous levels of disease in Ireland, introduced their own restrictions." "In response ships diverted to Canadian ports...leading to "one of the most horrific episodes of the whole famine era played out largely in Canada. More particularly it was played out on Grosse Ile, a wooded island, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence where a quarantine station had been established during the European cholera epidemic of 1832." Of the virtually all Irish 17,974 passengers treated on Grosse Ile and estimated 2,400 had died.

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On Every Tide: The Making and Remaking of the Irish World *(Continued from Page 4)*

Inheritance patterns in Irish farming families may have influenced the departure of single male and females to other countries. "Emigration represented the only real option for a non-inheriting son or daughter unwilling to spend a lifetime as an unmarried helper on the family farm." The author makes a point of noting that "Irish women were now as likely to emigrate as men. Across the whole period of 1851 to 1910, 48 percent of emigrants were women. In the 1890s and 1900s females outnumbered males." The women were usually employed in domestic service.

Pockets of Irish settlements in California, Michigan, Montana are described by the author as places where previous skills (mining) were valued in the newly established towns in the United States.

"The Irish, like other immigrant groups, were heavily overrepresented in the armed forces of the United States." The author discusses the reasons many Irish immigrants "hoped that their participation would counter the disdain" they felt by much of American society," in the years around the Civil War.

The Irish in the United States had the advantage of speaking English and experience in political organizing. Their religious beliefs, participation in labor unions and benevolent societies enabled those newly arrived to feel welcome and allowed them to grow comfortable in their new country. These same immigrants began to move away from the cities to the suburbs.

This detailed, easy to read (though lengthy), comprehensive study of the Irish and Ireland's diaspora will provide for the Irish researcher a more complete understanding of the what and why the Irish left their native country. There are 37 pages of source notes to provide further study.

A Guide to Norwegian Genealogy, Emigration, and Transmigration, by Liv Marit Haakenstad, Translation: Tynlee Paige Roberts. First Edition 2022 by Liv Marit Haakenstad, AG. Second Printing 2023 Amazon.com. GEN 929. 1072 HAA

On October 9, 1825, the sloop "Restauration" arrived in New York Harbor with 53 emigrants. The boat had left Stavanger, Norway on July 5, 1825. The sloop was 54 feet long and 16 feet wide. The group was led by a Quaker, Lars Larsen Geilane. These "sloop people" settled in Orleans County, New York. This was considered the first organized immigration of families from Norway to North America. Earlier immigration had taken place "as early as the 1600's" when Norwegian sailors arrived on Dutch ships during "the Dutch colonization of New Amsterdam."

The author describes who left, the reasons why they left, the difficulties in preparing and then making the journey to North America in great detail. Ports of arrival in the U.S. and Canada are described. Followed by a review of the Laws of Immigration that regulated the amount, physical condition, money and in later years what countries the immigrants came from. The first of these laws was enacted in 1875.

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A Guide to Norwegian Genealogy, Emigration, and Transmigration“ *(Continued from Page 5)*

“The journey inland” describes the routes and mode of transportation from horse and carriage, boats and trains are included in the author’s descriptions.

This part of the book would be applicable to any immigrant to North America. Suggestions for where to search for North American and Canadian records are well documented within the individual chapter as well as in the 18 pages of Source Citations.

A brief review of land records outlines the laws that regulated the purchase and retention of the land followed by information about the establishment of church and schools by the Norwegian immigrants.

In North America, Norwegians settled primarily in the states of New York, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, South Dakota and North Dakota.”

There were also settlements in “Indiana, Missouri, Pennsylvania and Texas between 1830 and 1850, as well as in Canada.” The author over the next 46 pages describes these settlements in greater detail.

An interesting chapter entitled “Worth Knowing before you begin” discusses “Ethics and Privacy,” “Use of Sources,” “Names and Naming Traditions,” “DNA,” and finally “Foster Children and Adoption.” I found this chapter written with thought and compassion.

Chapters 7 & 8 provides information on how to find and interpret source information in the United States, Canada and Norway. Readers of United States information will find these descriptions easy to read and understand. (This book was written initially for Norwegian Researchers).

In Chapter 8 “Sources in Norway,” Gothic Script (cursive) handwriting is introduced. A sample of the written Gothic Alphabet is shown with sugges-

tions for further research sources is provided. Examples of common Norwegian genealogical forms with English translations is also seen in this chapter.

“Genealogical Methods” that the author has found helpful with an example of how to interpret and evaluate clues follows in Chapter 9.

Finally in the Appendix the author provides in table form an overview of agents (shipping), emigration lines from Norway to England, Germany and America and an overview of shipping lines carrying Norwegian emigrants from other European countries. A Norwegian to English dictionary is also found in the Appendix. Readers seeking information on their Norwegian Ancestors will find this book to be invaluable in their research.

Van Diemen’s Women A History of Transportation to Tasmania,

by Joan Kavanagh & Dianne Snowden, Published by The History Press Ireland, First Printing 2015 Reprinted 2016. Status: In processing.

Between the years 1788 and 1865 it is estimated that 167,000 convicts were transported to Australia by the English government. Of the estimated 80,000 who were sent to Van Diemen’s Land, “nearly 11,000 were Irish...not quite 4,000 were Irish women.” None of these women have been recorded as having returned to England where they left parents, siblings, spouses, and children. The women had been convicted of crimes. This book follows the journey of 138 women and 35 children who arrived in September of 1845. The women had been convicted of stealing as little as 12 potatoes to the extreme of manslaughter.

In January of 1788 a fleet of 11 vessels carrying 1,030 included 548 male and 188 female convicts arrived in what is now known as Sydney Harbor. The purpose of the voyage was to eliminate the criminal class from England.

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Library Report

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Van Diemen's Women A History of Transportation to Tasmania *(Continued from Page 7)*

Poverty and starvation are seen as the driving force behind most of the offences the females were accused of. It is estimated that of the 138 women who arrived in 1845, 85% were convicted of Larceny or Burglary, 6% for Vagrancy, and 1% for Murder/Manslaughter/Assault.

On September 2, 1845, the convict ship Tasmania left Kingstown Harbor for Van Diemen's Land. During the three-month trip one woman and child died and a child was born. It is reported by the author that life on board was regulated. The women were organized and given responsibilities for cooking, cleaning, washing, mending, and sewing clothes. Rest periods and "amusement" were ensured. "Control of the convict women through occupation and useful labor, was an important part of shipboard discipline. Divine service and schooling were also an integral part of the voyage." Rare acts of disobedience were quickly enforced. A "common punishment was the solitary box, a narrow box placed on the deck in which the prisoner was held standing upright." The author reports those punishments "after the first month at sea were seldom called for."

Once the Tasmania arrived on December 3, 1845, to Van Diemen's Land the women were managed by the probation system. "From 1843-1847, on arrival female convicts were sent to the Anson, a penitentiary housed in a converted naval ship moored in the river Derwent, for a six-month training period in domestic skills. This first stage of their probation incorporated a daily routine of early rising, sweeping, cleaning, sewing and scripture reading."

"At the end of six months, the women were eligible to become probation passholders" which made them eligible for "private or government employment, usually as domestic servants." The women received half of their wages during the first year and were able to claim the remaining wages "usually after three years for a seven-year sentence." If they completed this secondary stage of probation the women were able "to choose an employer."

The final stage "granting a pardon, either a conditional pardon or, more rarely, an absolute pardon."

"Convict marriage was encouraged by successive colonial administrations, as a form of control or means of reform." The author writes that "of the Tasmania (2) women 43% are known to have given birth to children in Van Diemen's Land. Some of the children were illegitimate, stillborn, some were born in institutions and spent their early years there...but many lived settled lives, producing numerous grandchildren for their convict mothers." Descriptions of the women and the lives of some of their children born in institutions is given.

"The most common cause of death among the Tasmania (2) women, was some form of respiratory illness."

"The convict story is an integral part of Australian history. Initially regarded by historians as "damned whores," convict women are now acknowledged as "founding mothers."

This is a compelling read for those interested in the early settlement of Australia. The more than 102 pages of notes, appendixes and bibliography provide additional information for those wishing to extend their research.

Citrus County Genealogical Society



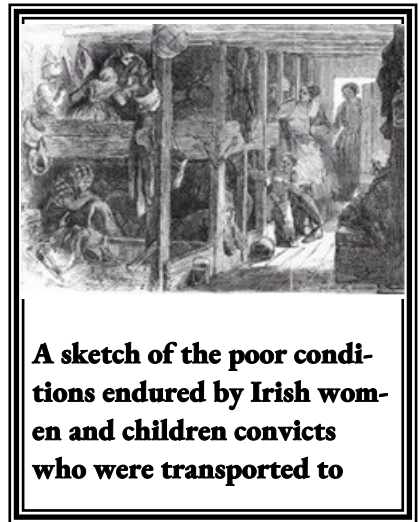
550 N Independence Hwy, Lot #73
Inverness, Florida 34453

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A sketch of the poor conditions endured by Irish women and children convicts who were transported to

*JULY
2023*