

# THE CITRUS TREE



## UPCOMING PROGRAMS

*Meetings are held on the second Tuesday of the month 10:00 a.m. - 12:00 at the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, 3474 W. Southern St., Lecanto. Guests are always welcome to attend.*

**July 8 - "The War with Mexico, 1845 - 1848"** – Peter Summers from the Pinellas County Genealogical Society will give a brief history of the war, describe the records that were created and where to find them.

**August 12 - "Quaker records"** – Mary Ann Machonkin, President of the genealogy society, will give a brief history of the Quakers, their beliefs and their records. The Quakers kept very good records about their members. Mary Ann will talk about where to find these records and the type of information in them. A book with an index of names of those who were persecuted 1650 – 1689 in England and other countries will be available to look at.

**September 9 - "Building a Family from Circumstantial Evidence"** – A Legacy Family Tree webinar on CD presented by Judy Russell. Almost every genealogist will have difficulty at least with one family line in connecting one generation to another by traditional means. Then it becomes necessary to build a case for family relationships using clues found in a variety of sources.

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### Our Website:

[www.citrusgenealogy.com](http://www.citrusgenealogy.com)

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



*The 2 homes in the right hand corner are ancestral homes of my cousins.*

*Charles Sheridan*

*(See Page 4 to learn more.)*

## Keep Public Records Open

The Records Preservation and Access Committee of the Federation of Genealogical Societies has made a "Case for Open Public Records." "The Declaration of the Rights of Genealogists" was written 27 April 2014. It is a statement advocating open access to federal, state and local public records. You can help by reading and signing the Declaration at [bit.ly/gen-declaration](http://bit.ly/gen-declaration)

## Free Roots Magic 6 Essentials software

The new RootsMagic 6 Essentials is a free genealogy program that contains many core features of the RootsMagic family tree software. Go to [www.RootsMagic.com](http://www.RootsMagic.com) and click on RootsMagic Essentials then Free Download. Note: this is a basic program and only the Essentials program is free.

## Notes from the President

*Mary Ann Machonkin*



Recently I attended the National Genealogical Society's conference in Richmond, Virginia, and last year I went to the Federation of Genealogical Societies' conference in Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Both conferences were excellent. I recommend that if you have a

chance to attend a conference, do it, although it is expensive. The speakers are experts. You will learn a lot and get new ideas on how to overcome brick walls or search more effectively.

Also in both cases, there were excellent libraries nearby: the Allen County, Indiana Library and the Library of Virginia. I was able to spend some time in the libraries and have access to books that I couldn't find anywhere else.

Also in March I attended the Florida State Genealogy Society's annual conference in Gainesville. Again the speakers were excellent and the cost of attending was less than at a major conference. Unfortunately the future of the Florida State Genealogy Society's annual conference is in doubt.

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## Area Seminars and Classes

### Educational Opportunities in Genealogy

**Federation of Genealogical Societies** conference "Gone to Texas," August 27 - 30 in San Antonio, TX. For information go to [www.fgs.org](http://www.fgs.org).

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**Judy Russell, The Legal Genealogist's blog:**  
[www.legalgenealogist.com/blog](http://www.legalgenealogist.com/blog)

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**Free DNA Seminars** by Jackie Reiss The three major DNA testing sites (ancestryDNA, FamilyTreeDNA, and 23andMe) will be accessed and the pros and cons of each site discussed. Tips will also be given on how to locate living relatives so that you can share data.

July 26, 2014 Lakes Region Library 1:30 – 4:00 PM

For more information or answers to your questions, call Jackie at 726-2119.

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## State Libraries, Archives, Historical and Genealogical Societies

The online resources of state archives are often overlooked. Many state archives are making an effort to digitize records and put them online, at least as much as tight budgets will allow. State historical and genealogical societies also are putting records online, although some of the records may be accessible to members only.

County and regional historical and genealogical societies usually put information of a local nature online and should be sought out as well. To locate these records, Google the name of the state and the word "archives" or "historical society" or "genealogical society." Do the same for the name of the county and its state. Sometimes it requires some searching of the website to find the list of online records or database. The following are some examples of what can be found.

**The Library of Virginia:** [www.lva.virginia.gov/](http://www.lva.virginia.gov/) Click "Search the LVA catalog," then click the Images & Indexes tab to see a list of digitized records – military, Virginia Land Office Patents & Grants, scroll down to see Confederate pensions, Revolutionary war bounty land, and more. Some records are on microfilm and can be ordered through interlibrary loan.

**State Archives of North Carolina:** [www.ncdcr.gov/archives/Public.aspx](http://www.ncdcr.gov/archives/Public.aspx) Click "Digital Collections & Publications" then "Resources by Subject" to see a list of genealogy, military, maps and government records.

**North Carolina Genealogical Society:**  
[www.ncgenealogy.org](http://www.ncgenealogy.org) Click Resources then Loose Estate Records Index.

**South Carolina Department of Archives and History:**  
[scdah.sc.gov/](http://scdah.sc.gov/) Click Main Menu, then Services, then Online Research.

**Kentucky Secretary of State:** [www.sos.ky.gov/admin/land/Pages/default.aspx](http://www.sos.ky.gov/admin/land/Pages/default.aspx) Click on "Land Office" and the dropdown menu to access military warrant lands and non-military land.

**Kentucky Department of Libraries and Archives:**  
[www.kdla.ky.gov/records/e-archives/Pages/default.aspx](http://www.kdla.ky.gov/records/e-archives/Pages/default.aspx) has Confederate pension records.

**Texas State Library & Archives Commission:**  
[www.tsl.texas.gov/arc/genfirst.html](http://www.tsl.texas.gov/arc/genfirst.html) The Internal List has links to some digitized records.

**Texas General Land Office:** [www.glo.texas.gov/what-we-do/history-and-archives/our-collections/index.html](http://www.glo.texas.gov/what-we-do/history-and-archives/our-collections/index.html) has land grants including Spanish and Mexican land grants and early maps.

## State Libraries, Archives, Historical and Genealogical Societies *(continued from Page 2)*

### Pennsylvania State Archives:

[www.digitalarchives.state.pa.us](http://www.digitalarchives.state.pa.us) Click “Explore Historical Records through ARIAS now” for a list of military records.

### Pennsylvania Historical & Museum Commission:

[www.portal.state.pa.us/portal/server.pt/community/state\\_archives/2887](http://www.portal.state.pa.us/portal/server.pt/community/state_archives/2887) has a limited index to birth and death records. Click Land Records for early land patent index. Click “Digital Copies of Documents” for a list of military records.

### State Historical Society of Wisconsin:

[www.wisconsinhistory.org](http://www.wisconsinhistory.org) Click on BROWSE, then Collections for a list: Pre-1907 vital records, shipwreck database, name index to obituaries & newspaper articles, local & county histories.

**Minnesota Historical Society:** [www.mnhs.org/research](http://www.mnhs.org/research) has birth records 1900 – 1934, death records 1904 – 2001, veterans’ graves registry, newspapers and more.

**Illinois State Archives:** [www.cyberdriveillinois.com/departments/archives/databases/home.html](http://www.cyberdriveillinois.com/departments/archives/databases/home.html) Has Civil War rolls; records of veterans from Mexican War, Spanish-American War, War of 1812; public domain land tracts; death and marriage records.

### Archives of Maryland Online:

[aomol.msa.maryland.gov/html/index.html](http://aomol.msa.maryland.gov/html/index.html) has military and probate records.

### Maryland Land Records & Indexes:

[v3.mdlandrec.net/Main](http://v3.mdlandrec.net/Main) has digital images of land records. Is free to search, but must register in advance.

## Family Chronicle Mar/Apr 2014

**“Researching the Early Czech Immigrant Community of Cleveland, Ohio”** by Scott Phillips, pp. 31-34. He describes the early Czech immigrant community in Cleveland and the problems they faced. A free website contains translations of interviews with the Czech settlers and also has surnames of those who were members of local lodges for the Czech immigrants.

[www.OnwardtoOurPast.com](http://www.OnwardtoOurPast.com) Click on “Bohemia & Czech” for a general history of the Czech Republic. Click on “eBook, Translations & More” to read the translation of Hugo Chotek’s book.

**“Case Studies & Why You Should Read Them”** by George G. Morgan, pp. 21-24. “A typical case study defines a research problem or scenario, and then describes and documents the evidence found that supports the hypothesis (or hypotheses) reached by the researcher.” He describes types of case studies, where to find them, and points out that by reading case studies we can learn from the work of others.

## Internet Genealogy April/May 2014

**“German Genealogy Websites You Won’t Want to Miss”** by Leslie Albrecht Huber, pp. 7-10. She describes the “most important websites that provide guidance for German researchers.”

**“Finding Online Biographical Resources”** by Carol Richey, pp. 36-39. Explore available resources for uncovering biographical information about your ancestor. “Biographical sketches often provide details that can’t be found in primary sources.” One website of the many described in the article [www.mygenealogyhound.com](http://www.mygenealogyhound.com) provides free access to over 20,000 biographies from AK, IL, IN, IA, KS, KY, MO, OH, PA, TN.

## American Ancestors Spring 2014

**“Writing Your Family History”** by Penny Stratton, pp. 24-30. She lists points to consider in getting started and possible formats to use. There is also a Frequently Asked Questions Page that answers the question “What software should I use?”

**“Migrations to and From Vermont”** by Tyler Resch, pp. 48-50. He discusses why settlers were attracted to come to Vermont and why many eventually chose to leave.



### Genealogy Magazines in the Lakes Region Library, Inverness

The genealogy society subscribes to the following genealogy magazines and donates them to the Lakes Re-

gion Library in Inverness to make them available for your use. The *Internet Genealogy* magazine, *Family Chronicle* 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 interesting articles from recent magazines:

## WEBSITES OF INTEREST



### Virtual Jamestown

[www.virtualjamestown.org/indentures/search\\_indentures.html](http://www.virtualjamestown.org/indentures/search_indentures.html)

has over 10,000 contracts of servants who were sent from England to the plantations, 1654 – 1686.

**Manifest Markings: A Guide to Interpreting Passenger List Annotations** <http://www.jewishgen.org/> Mouse over the GET STARTED button, then select InfoFiles. Scroll down to the Immigration/Emigration topic, then select Manifest Markings: A Guide to Interpreting Passenger List Annotations.

For example: numbers seen next to the name on Ellis Island passenger lists were written many years later and often meant that some time after the person emigrated, he/she was planning a trip overseas and wanted to be sure that he/she would be allowed to re-enter the United States.

**Native Americans:** [www.genealogyCenter.Info/NativeAmerican](http://www.genealogyCenter.Info/NativeAmerican) Has information about Indian records.

**Index of Names of Ships** [www.ShipIndex.org](http://www.ShipIndex.org) Search for the name of a ship and find which book, magazine, database, or website mentions the vessel.

**Genealogy Links** [accessgenealogy.com](http://accessgenealogy.com) has links to a variety of genealogy topics, especially Native American records.

**170 years of American History** [freedomfighters.com/170-years-american-history-one-amazing-gif/](http://freedomfighters.com/170-years-american-history-one-amazing-gif/) This map of the United States changes as you watch it and shows how the country changed from 1789. Mesmerizing to watch!

## Ancestral Homes

Contributed by Charles Sheridan



This is the half-timbered home and barn of the late Georges JAEGER (no relation). (photos 2011)



Inscription reads:

17 - Martin Frison und Margreta Schenckin – 84

While I don't know for sure if the above home located in Seebach (Oberseebach) Alsace, France was constructed by my 4<sup>th</sup> great grandparents Martin

FRISON (1743-1820) and Anna Margretha SCHENCK (1747-1817) the barn was certainly theirs as it was built in 1784 and their names are inscribed above the doors.

Stundwiler 1769 – there in the Catholic Church (destroyed during WWII but rebuilt) that serviced several villages were married Martin & Margretha. She was born in Oberroedern, daughter of the village mayor.

Interesting is the fact that one of their children, Valentin, went to Russia in the early part of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and helped to establish the Seltz, Kutschurgan Colony of Baden, Odessa, Russia. Some of Valentin's descendants later emigrated to the States, Canada and Germany.

(Continued on Page 6)





## Library Report

Marcia Stepanek, Library Chair

### New Books in the Library

The following are the latest books purchased by our genealogy society thanks to your generous contributions. These books are located in the Genealogy Section of the Lakes Region Library on Druid St. in Inverness.

#### **Genealogy Online for Dummies, 7<sup>th</sup> Edition, by Matthew L Helm and April Leigh Helm, GEN 929. 1 HEL**

In this 7<sup>th</sup> edition, authors Matthew and April Helm have updated and added new information to their ever popular book *Genealogy Online for Dummies*.

- Part I of the book provides a jumping off point for those who are new to online genealogy research. It also provides an excellent review for those more advanced genealogists. Topics include how to cite your sources, how to use media, how to establish good organizational skills, storage methods, and preservation techniques. Online websites reviewed are Ancestry, RootsWeb, FamilySearch, and Fold3.
- Part II is dedicated to helping you bring your ancestor to life through the use of vital records, immigration and naturalization records, land records, military records, taxation records, and courthouse records. How to use internet search engines through good key word searching is examined. Mocavo and Genealogy Toolbox are additionally covered.
- Part III introduces you to searching for religious group records, fraternal orders and service clubs, digital photo libraries, adoption records, bible records, diaries, and newspaper records. The very popular subject of DNA testing is discussed as well as useful DNA websites.
- Part IV covers the topic of sharing and marketing your genealogical research. Here the authors introduce social networking tools such as Facebook, blogs, website hosting, and GEDCOM files. The subject of privacy, copyrights and source citation are also covered. Many genealogists travel to research locations and here the authors cover the topic of the use of mobile devices such as smartphones, tablets, digital cameras, and portable scanners.
- Part V closes out the book with a discussion of 20 websites that are worth bookmarking. I won't tell you what they are ... you'll need to check out the book

and experience the wealth of online resources the authors have researched and included in *Genealogy Online for Dummies*.

#### **Finding Your Irish Ancestors in New York City, By Joseph Buggy, R GEN 929. 1072 BUG**

According to Joseph Buggy, his book presents a comprehensive overview of Irish ancestors within the five boroughs of New York City from the beginning of the 19<sup>th</sup> century to the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. To aid in your genealogy research, Buggy provides detailed information through records and resources and also provides research strategies.

Buggy begins with a history of Irish emigration to New York City and provides a means for the researcher to trace their Irish ancestors. Next he covers records that are indispensable to researchers. These include U.S. Federal Census, 1790-1940; New York State Census, 1825-1925; Vital Records, 1795-present (in particular, births, marriages, and deaths in the late 1840's; City Directories, 1786-1934; Naturalization Records; and Wills and Letters of Administration. This section also includes the contact information and website addresses for twenty-two institutions that hold records for New York City genealogy research.

Buggy states "From 1849 to 1858, a total of 4,177 people were committed to lunatic asylums in New York City". He also notes 60% accounted for the Almshouse population; 70% were recipients of charity; and more than 50% of those arrested for drunkenness were Irish. Buggy then provides a discussion of the Almshouse Collection; Potter's Field; Public Sector Employment; and twenty-two historical newspapers. Buggy provides the researcher with four strategies for tracing the Irish in New York City including a discussion on Irish name spelling variations, Irish accents, and illiteracy.

Next Buggy provides information on where and how the Irish lived in and about New York City with discussions on Manhattan, Brooklyn, Queens, and Staten Island. He places special emphasis on church and cemetery records. In the Periodicals chapter "you will find almost five hundred articles in sixteen periodicals relevant to Irish genealogical research".

The book concludes with an abundant collection of bibliographical resources for further research. You can find the book in the reference genealogy collection at the Lakes Region Library in Inverness.

### The 1860-1969: Migration & Immigration



The golden spike was hammered into place on May 10, 1869 at Promontory, Utah, and the country was linked from east to west across the continent by the

Transcontinental Railroad. Now the "Iron Horse" would replace the covered wagon as the favored means of transportation for the westward movement. Native Americans on the Great Plains had been squeezed between the states on the Pacific coast and the states of the central United States. Now their lands would beckon to the still land-hungry Americans. Their way of life would only be more threatened by this new access to the Great Plains. As Arthur Freemason, an assistant engineer on the railway project, noted in his journal, "The time is coming and fast too, when in the sense it is now understood, there will be no West." The migration westward had been somewhat slowed down by the Civil War, but resumed at its close as veterans of the conflict sought to begin a new life..

The new areas were without any organized government and the West soon gained its reputation as "the wild west." This new land was not suited for the traditional farm, and the settlers generally turned to cattle and sheep ranching. Being a cowboy became an occupation for many. Gold was discovered in Montana and Wyoming, and, despite the fact that some of the discoveries were on Indian land, miners poured into the area and staked their claims.

Immigration into the country slowed during the first part of the decade as the waging of the civil war made America less attractive. The immigrants already living in the United States joined the Union and Confederate Army, drawn by enlistment bonuses and steady wages. However, many looked on the Negro as a threat to their employment in the low paying jobs and did not support emancipation. New York City Draft Riots of 1863 were in protest to conscription into an army fighting a war that promised them no benefits, only hardship. On the west coast, Chinese were coming to this country in increasing numbers like all the immigrants before them seeking a better life. These immigrants were discriminated against both legally and socially. However, their labor helped complete the Transcontinental Railroad.

Source: Sutton, Bettye, et al. "19th Century: 1860-1899." *American Cultural History*. Lone Star College-Kingwood Library, 2003. Web. 1 Mar. 2011.

### Ancestral Homes

Contributed by Charles Sheridan

(Continued from Page 4)

Valentin's great grandson Alexander FRISON was, according to the late Joseph S. Height in his book "Paradise on the Steppe - The Odyssey of a Pioneering People", a Roman Catholic bishop martyred 17 March 1937 when executed by the communists in Simferopol, Russia.

My ancestors continued to live in Oberseebach until the death of my great grandfather Joseph SCHNEIDER in 1917. His son Adam, my grandfather, emigrated to the States in 1899.

The infant being carried by the midwife (unknown) to St. Martin's Catholic Church for baptism is my 6<sup>th</sup> cousin Marcel SCHELLHORN (1904-1981). On the left is his father Philippe, next the godmother Marie Anne HIEBEL, while the man with the derby hat is the godfather Jacob LOHR. The godparents were from the nearby village of Schleithal. Sweets were being handed to the children.



The photo on this postcard was taken 21 August 1904 in Oberseebach, Elsass, Germany.

The 2 homes in the right hand corner are ancestral homes of my cousins.



### Genealogy TV Shows

"Who Do You Think You Are?" returns , TLC. The series starts July 23 at 9:00 PM ET with 6 episodes.

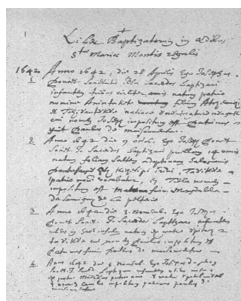
"Finding Your Roots With Henry Louis Gates Jr.," will premiere on PBS Sept. 23. Guests will include actor Sally Field, Food Network chef Aarón Sánchez, actor Ben Affleck, singer Carole King, actor and comedian Tina Fey, political commentator Alan Dershowitz, White House senior advisor Valerie Jarrett and others.

## PRDH: The Programme de recherche en démographie historique at the Université de Montréal

Perhaps the best online source of information for anyone researching early Quebec ancestors is the Programme de recherche en démographie historique created by the University of Montreal. In English, this is called the *Research Program in Historical Demography* although it is commonly known by its French abbreviation: **PRDH**.

The PRDH database is a reconstruction of almost the entire population of Quebec from the beginnings of French colonization in the seventeenth century. It is a computerized population register, composed of biographical files on all individuals of European ancestry who lived in the St. Lawrence Valley. The file for each individual gives the date and place of birth, marriage(s), and death, as well as family ties with other individuals. This basic information is complemented by various socio-demographic characteristics drawn from documents: socio-professional status and occupation, ability to sign his or her name, place of residence, and, for immigrants, place of origin.

Most of the data was obtained from the Catholic parish registers of old Quebec. The PRDH site includes Acadians who settled in Quebec, but it does not cover Acadia itself. Information about Acadian genealogy may be found (in French) at the Centre d'études acadiennes of the Université de Moncton at [www.umoncton.ca/umcm-ceaac](http://www.umoncton.ca/umcm-ceaac).



France did not supply a great number of emigrants to its colonies across the Atlantic in the 1600s. Roughly 15,000 Frenchmen and Frenchwomen sailed for Canada in the seventeenth century, and two-thirds of them stayed in the colony for a short period and either returned to France or died in Canada without getting married. In contrast, the British Isles, with a population just over one-third of France's, sent almost 380,000 immigrants to the New World over the same period.

The PRDH register has become a multi-purpose database, providing information about various human populations in general and that of Quebec in particular. Created primarily to provide demographic data, this remarkable tool has been used for a wide variety of research projects involving scholars from many disciplines – history, medicine, linguistics, anthropology, biology, genetics, and genealogy. The information is available online, although a subscription is required.

You can navigate on the site free of charge and conduct a first-level search. A name search will return a **LIST** of references to certificates, individuals or families, or marriages. However, this is only a **list** of available documents. If you decide you wish to obtain the complete information of the certificates, families, etc., you will need to subscribe.

Subscription prices vary slightly by the user's location because of taxes that must be collected. 150 "hits" will cost a bit more than \$27 (Canadian) while 10,000 "hits" will cost about \$400 (Canadian). The user must pay in advance for a minimum of 150 hits. Payment is made via credit card so there is no problem of converting funds to Canadian dollars. Funds obtained are always reinvested in the project.

The PRDH is available at [www.genealogie.umontreal.ca/en/leprdh.htm](http://www.genealogie.umontreal.ca/en/leprdh.htm).

**NOTE #1:** A hit is charged each time a page is displayed in the level for which a subscription is needed. Only certificates, family files and couple files are charged.

**NOTE #2:** \$1.00 Canadian presently equals \$0.91 in U.S. funds.

**NOTE #3:** While access to the information about early Quebec residents requires payment of fees, a lot of research assistance is available on the same web site free of charge, including:

- An alphabetical list of all Catholic parishes in Quebec, including name variants and years when each parish was founded, at [www.genealogie.umontreal.ca/en/listeParoissesSuivantNomUsuel.asp](http://www.genealogie.umontreal.ca/en/listeParoissesSuivantNomUsuel.asp)
- Maps of all the parishes at [www.genealogie.umontreal.ca/en/carteQuebec.asp](http://www.genealogie.umontreal.ca/en/carteQuebec.asp)
- Information about some of the Pioneers of Old France, including the names of the males and the number of married descendants prior to 1800: [www.genealogie.umontreal.ca/en/lesPionniers.htm](http://www.genealogie.umontreal.ca/en/lesPionniers.htm)
- Name standardization and listings of name variants at [www.genealogie.umontreal.ca/en/public/Rech\\_Nom.asp](http://www.genealogie.umontreal.ca/en/public/Rech_Nom.asp)
- Name-nickname associations (for surnames) at [www.genealogie.umontreal.ca/en/StatNomSurnom.asp](http://www.genealogie.umontreal.ca/en/StatNomSurnom.asp)
- The ancestors of a given family name at [www.genealogie.umontreal.ca/en/Liste\\_Pionniers.asp](http://www.genealogie.umontreal.ca/en/Liste_Pionniers.asp)
- List of the individuals sorted by parish and name at [www.genealogie.umontreal.ca/en/listes/index\\_paroisses.htm](http://www.genealogie.umontreal.ca/en/listes/index_paroisses.htm)
- Description of the Certificates at [www.genealogie.umontreal.ca/en/DescriptionDesActes.htm](http://www.genealogie.umontreal.ca/en/DescriptionDesActes.htm)



## How Do You Pronounce “Ye”?



Many of us have encountered “ye” in old documents. Of course, we have all seen tourist shops labeled as “ye olde” something-or-other. How many of us know how to pronounce that?

For years, I assumed it was pronounced as it was written. I would pronounce it as “Yee Old.” Perhaps a

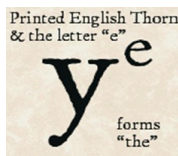
more correct way to write it is with a long e: <sup>e</sup>ȳ. I was a bit surprised later to learn that I had been wrong.

What looks like a “y” is a written character deriving from the old English letter, “thorn,” representing the “th” sound. No, it is not the letter “y,” it is the letter thorn. The thorn was commonly used in written English in the Middle Ages and for some time after. That explains why we see it on old documents and even in modern written sentences that imitate historical writing. Other than these cases, the thorn has now almost disappeared.

The thorn originally appeared to be written a bit different than the letter y as it had a descender. In fact, it looked more like a lower case “p” on top of a lower case “b” than a “y.” It typically looked like this: Þ.

This was before the days of printed books when all documents were written by hand. The exact shape varied from one scribe to the next. Depending upon the scribe, the second letter was often written above the

thorn, as in <sup>e</sup>ȳ. Reprints of the 1611 edition of the King James Version of the Bible always show “ye” written as:



By the mid-15th century almost all scribes stopped using the descender, and the thorn has since been written in an identical manner as the modern letter “y.”

Þ þ

This shows the “thorn” in both upper and lower case, in serif and sans serif fonts.

While the Middle English thorn is now written exactly the same as a modern letter y, it always was pronounced with a voiced “th” as in “this.” In other words, several hundred years ago the word that was written as “ye” always was pronounced as “the,” exactly the same as it is today. An educated person of 1611

would always pronounce <sup>e</sup>ȳ as “the” although today we might spell it as “thee” when referring to a person, as in “thee of little faith.”)

Wikipedia has a rather detailed description of all this at [en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thorn\\_\(letter\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thorn_(letter))

So what killed the thorn? According to at least one source, it was the printing press. Here’s a simple but plausible explanation from [www.h2g2.com/approved\\_entry/A2922077](http://www.h2g2.com/approved_entry/A2922077):

The thorn was particularly popular as a sign for ‘th’ in Medieval English, but with the advent of printing came a problem. There was no thorn sign in the printing fonts, as they were usually cast outside of England. So, since the sign for thorn slightly resembled the lower-case ‘y’, that’s what was substituted.

The thorn was used in several languages besides English but has since been replaced by other letters in all languages except Icelandic, where it is still used.

So, how do you pronounce the following?



Answer: “The Old Pizza Parlor”

Source: Dick Eastman · May 31, 2014



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**Citrus County Genealogical Society**

P. O. Box 2211

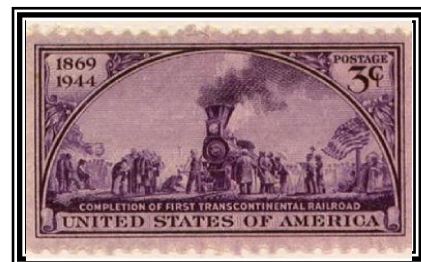
Inverness, Florida 34451-2211



|                       |                       |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| <b>President</b>      | Mary Ann Machonkin    |
| <b>Vice President</b> | Carol Engel           |
| <b>Secretary</b>      | Shirley Guenette      |
| <b>Treasurer</b>      | Robert Younghouse Jr. |

**COMMITTEE CHAIRPERSONS**

|                           |                                 |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <b>Archives Scrapbook</b> | Carol Engel<br>Shirley Guenette |
| <b>Hospitality</b>        | Janet Thompson                  |
| <b>Library</b>            | Marcia Stepanek                 |
| <b>Membership</b>         | Jackie Reiss<br>Pauline Flewett |
| <b>Newsletter</b>         | Terry Vaught                    |
| <b>Publicity</b>          | Nancy Gomes                     |
| <b>Room Setup</b>         | Haydon Fouke                    |
| <b>Website</b>            | Terry Vaught                    |



**JULY  
2014**