



Pomona Valley Genealogical Society

Newsletter

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“50 WEBSITES EVERY GENEALOGIST SHOULD KNOW”

Gena Philibert-Ortega



Gena Philibert-Ortega holds a Master's degree in Interdisciplinary Studies and a Master's degree in Religion. Presenting on various subjects involving genealogy, women's studies and social history, Gena has spoken to groups throughout the United States and virtually to audiences worldwide.

Gena is the author of hundreds of articles published in genealogy newsletters and magazines including *Internet Genealogy*, *Family Chronicle*, *GenWeekly* and the *WorldVitalRecords* newsletter. She is the author of the books, *Putting the Pieces Together* and *Cemeteries of the Eastern Sierra* (Arcadia Publishing, 2007) as well as the forthcoming, *From the Family Kitchen* (F + W Media, 2012). Gena is the editor of the Utah Genealogical Association's journal *Crossroads*. An instructor for the National Institute for Genealogical Studies,

Gena has written courses about social media and Google. She serves as Vice-President for the So. California Chapter of the Association of Professional Genealogists, is a Director for the California State Genealogical Alliance and a board member of the Utah Genealogical Association. Her current research interests include social history, community cook-books, signature quilts and researching women's lives.

NEW PVGS Board of Directors 2015-16

President — Pat Henny — president@pvgs.us
 1VP—Program Director — Connie Rodriquez — programs@pvgs.us
 2VP —Membership Director — Loretta Barker — membership@pvgs.us
 Secretary — Freddie Watson — secretary@pvgs.us
 Treasurer — Raul Rodriguez — treasurer@pvgs.us
 Director Collections/Archivist — Richard Piepho — publications@pvgs.us
 Director Hospitality — Valerie Greenbeck — hospitality@pvgs.us
 Director Ways & Means — Betty Goldberg— waysandmeans@pvgs.us
 Director Research — Ann Stutsman — research@pvgs.us
 Nominating Committee — Anne Larkin Chairman,
 Members: Karen McGuirk, Doug Neely

Additional Appointments

Newsletter Editor— Anne Larkin — newsletter@pvgs.us
 Extension Classes — Richard Piepho— publications@pvgs.us
 Research Chairman — Ann Stutsman — research@pvgs.us
 Historian — Esther Neely
 Webmaster — Bob Blair — webmaster@pvgs.us



Meetings: 2nd Sat .Sep-May Board Meeting — 1:00 PM Program — 2:00 PM
 Dues: \$20/person or \$25/family



March is a fine
 time to recom-
 mend your
 friend or your-
 self for a

position on our
 Board of Directors.

Contact: Anne Larkin,
 Karen McGuirk,
 Or Doug Neely of the
 Nominating Committee.



Good Old Days ?

How about the 1600s? Your ancestors had no
 idea of how differently their descendants would
 live. Lets take, for example, your 8th great
 grandparents... See page 4



Ever Heard of FLYTING?
 Go to page 7.



Slaves Forgotten by Time

We have heard of the “Great Famine of Ireland” which reduced the population by about 25%. However, a greater catastrophe occurred for the Irish from **1641 to 1652**. Over the ocean there was a labor shortage in the Colonies due to the fact that the natives enslaved there died quickly in slavery. So, King James I began sending Irish slaves. (first recorded in 1612) to a settlement along the Amazon.

Very soon after James II proclaimed this official policy. In 1625, all Irish prisoners were transported to West Indies and they soon became the majority. Slaver bands roamed the countryside nabbing Irishmen. And, in 1659 (and wrongly) nabbed 200 Frenchmen and 7-8000 Scotsmen! The majority of slaves in the English colonies were Irish. So many were nabbed and sent to the Barbados that the term “barbadosed” came into use.

Then Cromwell, who confiscated Irish lands and massacred dissenters, ordered the ethnic cleansing of Ireland east of the River Shannon in 1652. There followed a plan in which Irish children between 10 and 14 were enslaved.. In the 1650s over 100,000 children 10 to 14 were sold in the West Indies, Virginia and New England. Another 30,000 men and women were sold in Barbados, Virginia and New England. Records show 2000 children were sold in Jamaica.

Many history books have called these unfortunates” indentured servants, however, the indentured system was different. Although many of those were never able to pay off their indenture and remained quite as slaves. African slaves were still new and more expensive to transport. In the late 1600s, an African slave cost “50 sterling” and an Irish slave “5 sterling.”

More loads of Irish slaves were sent to the New World following their loss at the Battle of the Boyne. The Great Famine had taken its toll but the worst was yet to follow. Between **1641 and 1652** the population of Ireland fell from 1,466,000 to 616,000.

*Historical Note: the last person killed at the Salem Witch Trials was Ann Glover. She and her husband had been shipped to Barbados as slaves in the 1650s. Her husband was killed there for refusing to renounce Catholicism. In the 1680s she was working as a housekeeper in Salem. After some of the children she was caring for got sick and she was accused of being a witch. At the trial they demanded that she say the Lord's Prayer. **She did so, but in Gaelic, because she did not know English.** She was then hung.*

(story from The Daily Kos newsletter 10/14/2015)

The following is part of an article written by Dick Eastman.

Just Imagine Your Ggggggggrandparents Life

We all have read history books about the brave and noble heroes who helped shape today's world. Hearty explorers, brave immigrants, exemplary church-goers and the like did indeed create today's modern world. Yet these same history books rarely describe the everyday world of those heroes and heroines. Sometimes their lives were not all fame and glory. In fact, their lives were often repulsive by today's standards. I thought I would focus for a bit on **everyday life in the 1600s in Europe, in England, and in the newly-created colonies in North America.**

In fact, knowledge was a scarce commodity in the seventeenth century. It is difficult for us to comprehend just how ignorant people were. Most Europeans knew nothing about geography and didn't know or care what happened on the other side of the horizon. The majority of people never traveled more than five miles from their place of birth although there were a few more adventurous souls in those days.

Only a small number of people could read or write or even count beyond one hundred. Even the kings of the seventeenth century were mostly illiterate. Most common citizens could not tell the time of day, and few could read a calendar. Most of our ancestors of those times did not know what year it was, much less when their own birthdays occurred. You will notice that official documents of the day usually refer to a person as being "about 45 years old," for example. The reason is that few people knew their exact age. Birthdays went unnoticed by a population that could not read a calendar.

Symbols were used to identify status and trades in the days before many people could read or write: eminent people had coats of arms to identify themselves, especially in battle, where it was important that they didn't get skewered in mistake for someone else. Tradesmen had more-or-less standardized signs; the barber/surgeon's red-and-white striped pole, for example, identified his calling. Pawn shops (very common in those days) displayed three spheres suspended from a bar. A tailor shop/clothier often had a wooden scissors and large needle carved in a wood panel for a sign.

The same people knew nothing about almost everything. They had no idea how their bodies worked – why they breathed, urinated or defecated, felt hungry or sick, or had a temperature. No one understood why they gasped for oxygen after heavy exercise. In fact, no one knew what oxygen was, not even the most learned men of the time.

People lived a cold, hungry, and uncomfortable existence. Central heating was unknown, even amongst the wealthy. Kings, queens, and members of the nobility lived in cold, drafty, stone castles. The peasants lived in equally cold and drafty huts.

Here are some Irish Recipes you can use to celebrate St. Patrick's Day.

Colcannon

2 cups - Green cabbage, shredded
2 cups - Mashed potatoes
1/4 cup - Green onions, sliced
1/8 tsp - Pepper Butter or margarine Parsley

Preparation : Heat 1/2-inch water to boiling. Stir in cabbage, cover and heat to boiling. Cook 5 minutes, drain. Prepare mashed potatoes, fold in cabbage, onions and pepper. Dot with butter, sprinkle with parsley. Serves 4.



Sausage & Potato Coddle

Ingredients :

1 pound pork sausage links
1/2 pound thick-sliced bacon, cut in 2" pieces
4 large potatoes, (2 pounds)
2 large onions, sliced
1/4 cup chopped fresh parsley, salt and pepper, to taste
2 cups water

Preparation : In a skillet cook the bacon pieces until they turn golden, and then drain on paper towels. Brown sausages (prick in several places with fork) in bacon fat; drain on paper towels and slice into 1/4-inch pieces. Peel and slice potatoes about 1/4-inch thick. In a casserole dish, alternate layers of bacon, sausage, onion, and potato, seasoning the potatoes with salt and pepper. Sprinkle each layer with a little parsley. Pour off all but 2 tablespoons of fat from the skillet. Add water and bring to the boil. Pour over the potato casserole. Cover and bake at 350 degrees for 45 minutes. Remove the cover and cook for an additional 15 minutes, until the top is browned and potatoes become tender.

Apple Mash

Ingredients :

lbs Cooking apples, 2 lbs Potatoes,
1 tbsp Sugar, 2 oz Butter or margarine

Preparation :

1.) Peel potatoes. 2.) Cook potatoes in salted boiling water.
3.) Peel, core, and slice apples. 4.) Place in saucepan with 1 tablespoon of water and the sugar. 5.) Cook until soft. 6.) When potatoes are cooked, drain and wash thoroughly. 7.) Beat in the apples and butter. 8.) This mash goes well with salmon or bacon.



PVGS Member **Octogenarian Barbara Angel** has been a member of PVGS since the mid-1960s. She remembers bringing her mother, who was of Welch decent, to their first meeting which was about research in England and Wales. And, of course, she joined our Society and subsequently became **Vice President** – Program Chairman when Georgia Morgan was President! She remembers that we kept a surname file on index cards stored somewhere in the basement of the Library. Barbara is a native Californian whose grandfather came to California in 1803. She knows that one of her grandfathers was a tailor from Hanover in “Germany.” Barbara’s heritage is Welsh, Irish, English and German. She was a School Psychologist in Chino for twenty-four years. She is now 85 years young!



Underground Tunnels of Downtown LA (Did your ancestor(s) live in LA during this time?) (from website Atlas Obscura)

While the rest of the country was forced to go dry, underneath Downtown Los Angeles the party never stopped. Despite prohibition laws, 11 miles of service tunnels became passageways to basement speakeasies with innocuous fronts above ground. Patrons were able to move about under the city, boozing it up without a care in the world, while the Mayor's office ran the supply of hootch.

King Eddy Saloon, an establishment that has been alive and kicking on 5th and Main since the 1900s, hid in plain sight fronting as a piano store. Luckily, local officials took no issue with King Eddy's sudden interest in music, and the business not only survived, but prospered. Now an official saloon once more, its basement still remains part of the tunnel system, littered with crumbling brick lines and graffiti murals.

Aside from the service tunnels, there are also abandoned subway and equestrian tunnels from the days before personal vehicles began clogging up LA's city streets. There are stories of these tunnels being used by police to transport prisoners, bank security to move large sums of cash safely, and both coroners and mobsters to store bodies. Now they are mostly closed off, but some are still accessible and are used as film locations, easy shortcuts by city employees between buildings, and a place for runners to train on the rare occasion of bad weather.

To explore the former highway of the LA underground, you must slip behind the Hall of Records on Temple Street and locate an easy-to-miss elevator. You'll be transported down into a subterranean passage filled with mysterious street art, rusted machinery, and iron gates that limit your exploration to areas deemed earthquake safe. Officially, the tunnels are closed to the public.



Medieval Rap Battles

Flying—Participants in flying, the time-honored sport of verbal jousting employed satire, rhetoric, and bathroom humor to trounce their opponents.

Participants in flying, the time-honored sport of verbal jousting,

Flying is a ritual, poetic exchange of insults practiced mainly between the 5th and 16th centuries. The root is the Old English word *flitan* meaning quarrel (from Old Norse word *flyta* meaning provocation). Examples of flying are found throughout Norse, Anglo-Saxon and Medieval literature involving both historical and mythological figures.



Genealogy Centre Contact Details

Irish Family History Foundation
Main St.
Enbridge
Co. Kildare
enquiries@rootsireland.ie

GENEALOGICAL CONTACTS

The National Archives of Ireland

Census of Ireland, 1901 and 1911, and pre-1901 survivals
Census Search Forms, 1841 – 51
Tithe Applotment Books, 1823 – 37
Soldiers' Wills, 1914 – 1918
Calendars of Wills and Administrations, 1858 – 1922
Bishop Street, Dublin 8, Ireland.
Phone: + 353 (0)1 407 2300
Lo Call: + 353 1890 252424
Fax: + 353 (0)1 407 2333
mail@nationalarchives.ie

Genealogy Ireland homepage
www.ireland.com

Find accommodation, events and things to do at Ireland.com

More Irish Genealogical information
www.irishgenealogy.ie

This website holds a large searchable volume of pre 20th Century Church records of Baptism, Marriage and Burial that in many instances pre-date the Civil Registration. These include: Transcripts of the baptism and marriage records of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Kerry to c. 1900, All Roman Catholic baptism, marriage and burial registers for Dublin City, All surviving Church of Ireland

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P. O. Box 286
Pomona, CA 91769-0286



Pomona Public Library is at 625 S. Garey Ave (corner Garey and 7th Streets, just south of Mission). 909 620-2043. Parking is free in the lot and on 7th - both sides.

*PVGS meets at the Pomona Public Library on
the Second Saturday of each month—
September-May in the public
Conference Room.*

*Our Board Meetings are held at 1:00 pm.
Our General Meetings and Programs
are from 2:00—4:00pm.*

