

CARIBOO NOTES

Volume

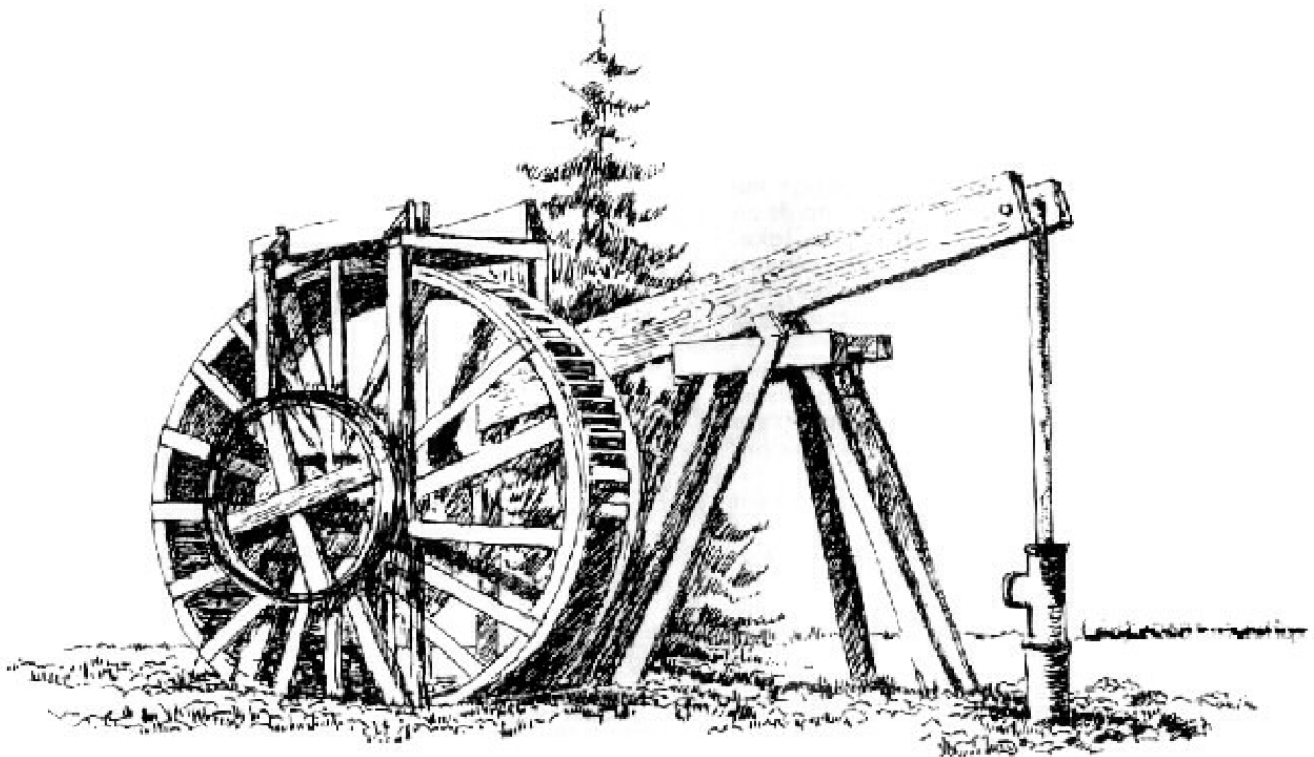
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No.

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Winter 2008

British Columbia Genealogical Society, Quesnel Branch



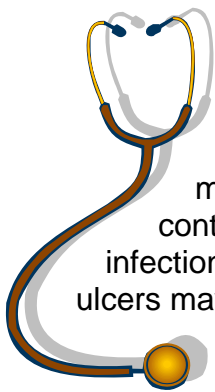
Cornish Water Wheel at Quesnel, B.C.
An Original Drawing by B. Patenaude

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Check out our website at

<http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~bcqgs/>



Bygone Medical Terms

Milk leg - inflammation of the femoral vein, the principal vein of the thigh, with formation of a clot that blocks the channel of the vein. The condition may occur shortly after childbirth, or it may result from the use of oral contraceptives. Other predisposing factors are aging, malignancy, and chronic infection. The leg becomes swollen and is pale and painful. If the blockage persists, ulcers may develop. The affected person is kept in bed, with the swollen leg elevated and motionless; anticoagulants are used to prevent further clotting. The leg is bandaged to prevent collection of fluid in the tissues. Severe occlusion may require surgical treatment. If the clot detaches there is danger of pulmonary artery blockage.

Christian Disease – syphilis.

Lumbago – general back pain.

Norwegian Naming Patterns – by Johan I. Borgos

<http://www.nndata.no/home/jborgos/names.htm>

Norwegian naming patterns have changed through history. There are also regional differences. This text will try to explain the historical changes, mostly with regard to the basic population.

It is convenient to look upon the first name as the real name. This was given to the child when it was christened. Way back in history only one 'first name' was the rule, but already before 1800 one can find many persons with two such names. Later on, a child could be given three or even four 'first names', but only one of them was in use, perhaps two. Hyphenating two 'first names' is a newer custom.

The earlier use of 'last names' often confuses the genealogist of today, but was quite logical. Almost every person had a patronymic or father-name. If a man named Anders (first name) had a son called Jon, then the boy would be called Jon Anderssen, that is: Jon, the son of Anders. In some dialects the patronymic could be Andersson or Anderssøn, but the meaning is the same.

If Anders had a daughter called Anne, she would be called Anne Andersdatter, that is: Anne, the daughter of Anders. The spoken form, however, was more like Anne Anderste or Anderstet. Today Norwegian genealogists often use Andersdtr as an abbreviated form. The women used their patronymic all the life, married or not, but this custom began to change around 1900 or a little earlier.

Genealogists should use the patronymic as a clue for further search. If you find an ancestor named Ingeborg Nilsdtr, then you know for certain that her father's first name was Nils. This helps to narrow the search. But of course it can be confusing to find a family where the father's

name is Anders Jonsen, the mothers name Ellen Hansdtr, and the children are named Jon Anderssen and Anne Andersdtr.

I should add that the patronymic could be dropped in the upper classes. In certain regions the patronymic was the only last name for most people, but as a rule one more 'last name' was added. They fall in two classes.

The most common pattern was adding the farm name, or 'address'. Let's use the example mentioned above. If Jon Anderssen settled on a farm called Bakken, he would be called Jon Anderssen Bakken, that is: Jon Anderssen, who lives at Bakken. If he moved to a farm called Vik, his full name would change to Jon Anderssen Vik.

Many families had a hereditary last name, often very old and in many cases of foreign origin. This was often the case in the cities or among high officials elsewhere in the country. If the family had a last name of this type, there was no need for a farm name. The hereditary names were seldom geographical names, as in the case of the farm names.

In the last decades of the 1800s a new pattern emerged, or rather two patterns. One was a radical change: A married woman could take her husbands patronymic. Anne Jonsen, that is: Anne, the son of Jon. Quite illogical! But the common people only copied the naming custom used by the richer people, they with the hereditary last names.

The other new pattern was this: The children got their fathers last name instead of a real patronymic. But in a 'transition period' that lasted until 1923, one can find old and new patterns side by side, even inside families.

In 1923 it was ordered by law that each family should have a hereditary last name and only ONE last name. Some families took a patronymic, others a farm name, and of course the old hereditary names lived on. But the result was great amounts of Olsen, Hansen, Nilsen and names like that - old patronymics. Later on many last names of this type has been

replaced by constructed names to avoid confusion.

It's not necessary to say that the fathers last name also became the family name. The women lost their last name. Today the wheel has turned again. The women as a rule keep their last names after marriage. Yes, even the old custom with a real patronymic can be seen. Anne Andersdatter lives again!

Out With the Old - by Leanne Broughton

I recently upgraded from Family Tree Maker 16 to Family Tree Maker 2009 and was quite surprised to find a completely different format from FTM 16 and earlier versions. I had to import a family file to start with, as 2009 does not replace 16. Both programs can remain on your computer, but updates in one will not appear in the other. I'm going to uninstall or delete 16.

When I open 2009, a handy overview of the current tree pops up ("Plan" view). I can see at a glance which tree is open, which person I left off on, and tree stats. (Wow, I have 7233

The screenshot shows the Family Tree Maker 2009 interface. The main window displays the 'Dye Tree' with the following statistics:

- Home Person: Leanne Elizabeth Dye (1961 -)
- Current person: Benjamin Harvey Dye (1839 - 1930)
- Creation date: 08/10/2008 7:55 PM
- Last saved: 06/12/2008 1:50 PM
- Last backup: 08/10/2008 7:58 PM
- People: 7,233
- Marriages: 2,129
- Generations: 16
- Sumames: 1,430
- File size: 18,793 KB

Below the statistics is a 'Tasks' section with 6 tasks. The first two are marked as 'Medium Priority' and are related to accessing census images. The other four tasks are related to finding out who Maria Duhenson is, checking if Jane died or remarried in 1880s, and resolving two different death dates.

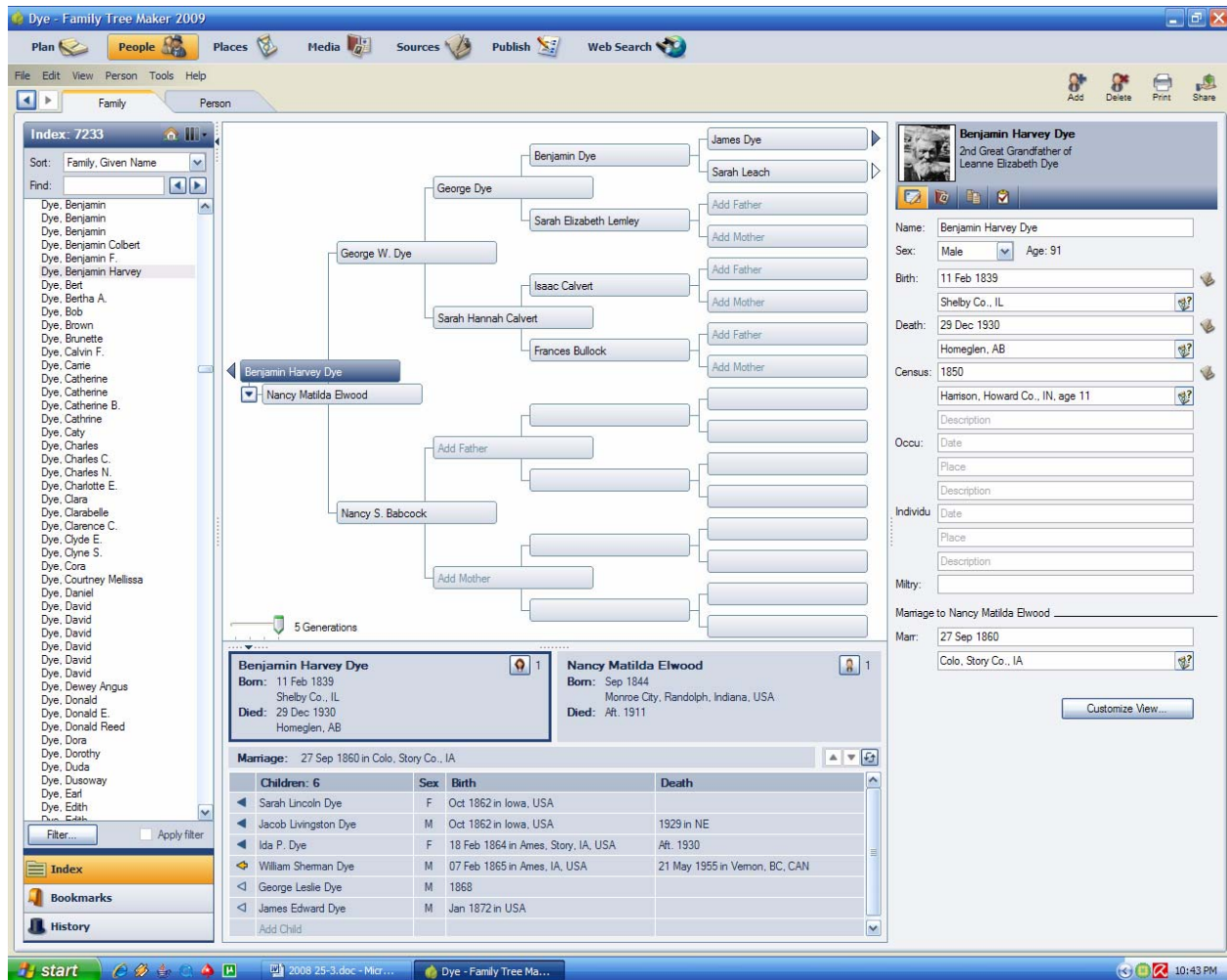
Task Description	Task For	Category / Location	Due	Created
<input type="checkbox"/> Access 1901 census image at later date (error processing request).	Frederic Littlewood		30/10/2008	25/10/2008
<input type="checkbox"/> Access 1901 census image at later date (error processing request).	Ernest Littlewood		30/10/2008	25/10/2008
<input type="checkbox"/> Check out http://www.genuki.org.uk/big/eng/DBY/Eyam/RecordsF.html	William Fith			26/10/2008
<input type="checkbox"/> Find out who Maria Duhenson is (daughter. b. ca 1863, according to 1901 census).	Frederic Littlewood		15/11/2008	25/10/2008
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Check whether Jane died or remarried in 1880s	Jane Fith			29/10/2008
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Resolve two different death dates	William Fith			27/10/2008

The right-hand side of the interface shows a 'Trees' panel with 'Dye' as the 'Now open' tree, and a 'Web Dashboard' for user 'LBroughton8681' with logos for ancestry, Family Tree Maker, genealogy, myfamily, and rootsweb.

people in my tree!) Also appearing is a list of any other trees (family files) available, links to associated websites, and a handy list of “to do” tasks I have previously identified. This is a good reminder for me.

At the top of the page, besides “Plan” are six other areas. “People” shows relationships and people; “Places” contains maps and places associated with events in the tree; “Media” contains all media information (images, pictures, etc.); “Sources” lists all sources; “Publish” displays available reports and charts; and “Web Search” links to Ancestry search.

If I want to go to the last person I was working on, I click “Current person” and am presented with the following view, which is the “family” view under “People.”



From this view, I have the index of everyone in my tree on the left, a pedigree and family group sheet in the center, and personal information in the right pane (as well as access to any of the seven functions previously mentioned at the very top). I can click on anyone to put their information in the right pane. I use this view frequently and find the combined pedigree and family view helpful. The only problem I have encountered is that I inadvertently try to use the arrow button on the top left to return to previous screens. The arrows switch back and forth between “family” and “person” views but are **not** traditional “back” and “forward” buttons. If I switch people, for example, I can’t arrow back to the previous person.

The other view that I have used frequently in my limited experience is the “person” view (see below). It is an improvement from FTM 16 because it shows both facts and notes at the same time. The person view is the best place to add or edit information about a specific individual. Any fact highlighted will appear with its source information in the right pane. I can switch from one person’s view to another’s by clicking on the little pedigree or index icon at the top of the page. Also helpful in this view is the ability to show a timeline of events in the person’s life, or relationships (parents, siblings, children).

Individual & Shared Facts

Fact	Date	Place / Description	Count	Preferred
Personal Information				
Name		Benjamin Harvey Dye	0	Preferred
Sex		Male	0	Preferred
Individual Facts				
Birth	11 Feb 1839	Shelby Co., IL	3	Preferred
Census	1840	Peny, Monroe Co., OH, age under 5	0	
Census	1850	Hanson, Howard Co., IN, age 11	1	Preferred
Census	1856	Nevada, Story Co., IA, age 17	2	
Census	1860	New Albany, Nevada, Story Co., IA, age 21	1	
Census	1870	Franklin, Story, IA, age 31	0	
Census	1880	Can't find him - not with family	0	
Census	1900	Grove, Madison, NE, age 61, living with son William	1	
Census	1906	Springdale, Strathcona District, NWT, age 68	1	
Census	1911	Strathcona, AB, age 72	1	
Death	29 Dec 1930	Homeglen, AB	1	Preferred
Shared Facts with Nancy Matilda Elwood				
Marriage	27 Sep 1860	Colo, Story Co., IA	0	Preferred

Benjamin Harvey Dye
1839 - 1930
2nd Great Grandfather of
Leanne Elizabeth Dye

Census: 1906
Springdale, Strathcona District, NWT, age 68

Fact Sources
National Archives of Canada, 1906 Census of the Northwest Provinces, 14, Strathcona, Subdistrict 37B.

Notes:
From the Crestomere-Sylvan Heights Heritage book, which covers the history of a large area midway between Ponoka and Rimbey in Alberta (1967):
Perhaps the greater part of this early history was centered around the Dye family. When we hear reminiscing of old times no other people are more often mentioned than the Dye family. Jake and Ed Dye came to the district in 1907 and settled on S 1/2 of 32. These two came from Meadowgrove, Nebraska, while Grandad or Harvey Dye came from Iowa and lived with Ed Dye.
Jake only stayed a short time, then went to Saskatchewan, where he took land and remained there. Ed also went to Sask., but remained only a short time returning soon to the Lonesome Pine district.
Sherman Dye only came as far as Morningside in 1902 and stayed there until 1910 or 11, when he came and settled on NE 1/4, 32, 44.
There were also two sisters, who came up sometime later; they were Mrs. Antrim and Mrs. Huff. Mrs. Huff never stayed permanently but made several return trips to the States. On one of her trips up from the States she brought with her a number of unsold tickets to the Dempsey-Gibbons fight of July 4, 1923. It was known as the fight that broke a town, the town was Shelby, Montana.
Mrs. Antrim spent some 15 years in the district. She re-married to Abe Davidson, one of the earliest settlers (1903) in the Buckhorn district, and they settled on SW 6, 45. Mrs. Roy Burns recalls him stopping on the way past to his wedding day and she said, "So you're getting married today." He must have forgotten because he said, "My word, was that today?"
Of the Sherm Dye family that lived in the district, Mr. and Mrs. Dye moved to Vernon, BC where they lived through their latter years. George is at Vernon also; Dewey at Niton, Alta; Susie (Mrs. Cross) of Ponoka; Pearl (sic) (Mrs. Smith) of Calgary; Ida (Mrs. Caldwell) of Spokane; Frances (Mrs. Niles) of Wenatche, Wash; and Hazel (Mrs. Hevers) of McKay, Alta. Mr. and Mrs. Cross were in the district the longest. They were married in Moose Jaw, Sask in 1916, came back here to live in 1917 or 18 and stayed until 1949 or 50. The Glen Smith's came back to spend some time in the district in the thirties, first at Springdale then at the Ed Dye farm for a short time.
Ed Dye, except for a short time he spent running a steam engine at Morningside, remained in the district until his passing. He served on the council for a time, a job neither financially rewarding nor pleasant as the journey was usually made to Rimbey by team. He will be remembered by many for his especially fine sense of humour. Here are some lines found in a notebook of his:
"Commenced farming March 21 1923. First frost Oct. 23, 1923. Finished threshing Nov. 21, 1923. January, 1924, sold 500 lbs. potatoes to Mr. Sylvester for \$7.50."

From National Archives of Canada ArchivariaNet. Dominion Land Grants.
Legal Land Description: Part SW Section 32 Township 44 Range 1 Meridian W5
Reference: Liber. 409, Folio. 483, File reel number: C-6265. Names: Benjamin Harvey Dye
1906 Census of the Northwest Provinces
Strathcona, Subdistrict 37B, p. 14

While I have not yet explored all of the features of FTM 2009, I can say with confidence that I am happy with what I’ve seen. I am anxious to try some of the new features, such as new charts, and mapping and printing ancestors’ migration paths. There are also some upgrades coming at no additional charge, one of which will provide source templates. This will be very helpful to those of us who are uncertain of standardized source formatting.

If you have never used a family history program (an absolute necessity for managing large volumes of information) or are interested in upgrading from an earlier version of FTM, I would recommend you look at the FTM 2009 Webinar at <http://learn.ancestry.com/LearnMore/Webinars.aspx> or the tutorial at <http://www.familytreemaker.com/>.

DID YOU KNOW?

Contributed by Beverley Preston. From YORKSGEN-L@rootsweb.com.
<http://www.yorksgen.com>

In George Washington's days, there were no cameras. One's image was either sculpted or painted. Some paintings of George Washington showed him standing behind a desk with one arm behind his back while others showed both legs and both arms. Prices charged by painters were not based on how many people were to be painted, but by how many limbs were to be painted. Arms and legs are "limbs," therefore painting them would cost the buyer more. Hence the expression. **“Okay, but it'll cost you an arm and a leg.”**

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As incredible as it sounds, men and women took baths only twice a year (May and October)! Women kept their hair covered, while men shaved their heads (because of lice and bugs) and wore wigs. Wealthy men could afford good wigs made from wool. The wigs couldn't be washed, so to clean them they could carve out a loaf of bread, put the wig in the shell, and bake it for 30 minutes. The heat would make the wig big and fluffy, hence the term “big wig.” Today we often use the term, “Here comes the **Big Wig**,” because someone appears to be or is powerful and wealthy.

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In the late 1700s, many houses consisted of a large room with only one chair. Commonly, a long wide board was folded down from the wall and used for dining. The “head of the household” always sat in the chair while everyone else ate sitting on the floor. Once in a while, a guest (who was almost always a man) would be invited to sit in this chair during a meal. To sit in the chair meant you were important and in charge. Sitting in the chair, one was called the “chair man.” Today in business we use the expression or title, “Chairman or **Chairman of the Board.**”

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Needless to say, personal hygiene left much room for improvement. As a result, many women and men had developed acne scars by adulthood. The women would spread bee's wax over their facial skin to smooth out their complexions. When they were speaking to each other, if a woman began to stare at another woman's face she was told “**mind your own bee's wax.**” Should the woman smile, the wax would crack, hence the term “**crack a smile.**” Also, when they sat too close to the fire, the wax would melt and therefore the expression, “**losing face.**”

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Ladies wore corsets that were laced up in the front. A tightly tied Lace was worn by a proper and dignified lady as in “**straight-laced.**”

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Common entertainment included playing cards. However, there was a tax levied when purchasing playing cards, but only applicable to the ace of spades. To avoid paying the tax, people would purchase 51 cards instead. Yet, since most games require 52 cards, these people were thought to be stupid or dumb because they weren't “**playing with a full deck.**”

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Early politicians required feedback from the public to determine what was considered important to the people. Since there were no telephones, TVs, or radios, the politicians sent their assistants

to local taverns, pubs, and bars, who were told to “go sip some ale” and listen to people's conversations and political concerns. Many assistants were dispatched at different times. “You go sip here” and “You go sip there.” The two words “go sip” were eventually combined when referring to the local opinion and, thus we have the term “**gossip.**”

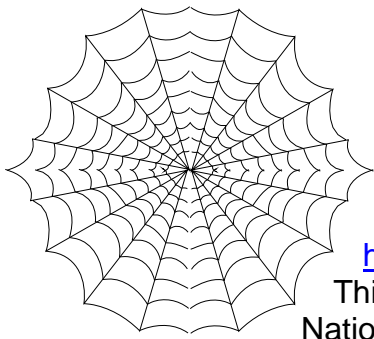
~~~~~  
At local taverns, pubs, and bars, people drank from pint and quart sized containers. A barmaid's job was to keep an eye on the customers and keep the drinks coming. She had to pay close attention and remember who was drinking in “pints” and who was drinking in “quarts,” hence the term “**mind your Ps and Qs.**”

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Also, bet you didn't know this!!!! In the heyday of sailing ships, all war ships and many freighters carried iron cannons. Those cannons fired round iron cannon balls. It was necessary to keep a good supply near the cannon, but how to prevent them from rolling about the deck? The best storage method devised was a square based pyramid with one ball on top, resting on four resting on nine, which rested on sixteen. Thus, a supply of 30 cannon balls could be stacked in a small area right next to the cannon. There was only one problem – how to prevent the bottom layer from sliding or rolling from under the others. The solution was a metal plate called a “monkey” with 16 round indentations. But, if this plate were made of iron, the iron balls would quickly rust to it. The solution to the rusting problem was to make “Brass Monkeys.” Few landlubbers realize that brass contracts much more and much faster than iron when chilled. Consequently, when the temperature dropped too far, the brass indentations would shrink so much that the iron cannon balls would come right off the monkey. Thus, it was quite literally, “**Cold enough to freeze the balls off a Brass Monkey.**” (And all this time, you thought that was an improper expression, didn't you?)

What is Hogmanay?

Hogmanay is celebrated on New Year's Eve, every year, usually in a most exuberant fashion in Scotland as hundreds of thousands of revellers take to the streets to see in the New Year. In the cities of Glasgow and Edinburgh it has become a huge ticketed festival. Celebrations start in the early evening and reach a crescendo by midnight. Minutes before the start of new year, a lone piper plays, then the bells of Big Ben chime at the turn of midnight, lots of kissing, and everyone sings Auld Lang Syne. And then there is more kissing. Elsewhere in Scotland, particularly in more remote parts, customary first footing and Scottish dances, or ceilidhs (pronounced "kayli"), take place. For centuries, fire ceremonies -- torch light processions, fireball swinging and lighting of New Year fires -- played an important part in the Hogmanay celebrations.

Hogmanay's roots reach back to the animistic practice of sun and fire worship in the deep mid-Winter. This evolved into the ancient Saturnalia, a great Roman Winter festival, where people celebrated completely free of restraint and inhibition. The Vikings celebrated Yule, which became the twelve days of Christmas, or the "Daft Days" as they became known in Scotland. The Winter festival went underground with the Reformation and ensuing years, but re-emerged at the end of the 17th Century. Since then the customs have continued to evolve to the modern day.



Web Bytes

<http://vrroom.naa.gov.au/>

This site contains an ever-growing set of records from Australia's National Archives. *Vrroom* provides several pathways through the records. In addition to the search and browse functions, record view pages contain links at the bottom of the page, which enable you to browse related records – by keyword or by a 'paper trail'.

<http://www.usbiographies.org>

This website lists links to US states with biographies or biography indexes.

<http://www.mhs.mb.ca/docs/index.shtml> The Manitoba Historical Society has a number of resources, including historical e-books, biographies, a listing of prairie steamboats, etc.

<http://learn.ancestry.com/LearnMore/Webinars.aspx> This is listing of past webinars sponsored by Ancestry.com. There is no cost for webinars and past ones may be viewed in the archives at any time. The most recent webinar was “Family Tree Maker 2009.”

<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~murrayp/> Check out the Northern Ontario Canada Gravemarker Gallery with listings of inscriptions and some photos from the following districts: Kenora, Rainy River, Thunder Bay, Algoma, Manitoulin, Sudbury, Nipissing, Renfrew, Parry Sound, Muskoka, Temaskaming, and Cochrane.

<http://www.bccopies.ca/> Looking for reasonably-priced copies of British Columbia birth, marriage, or death registrations? This website offers copies for \$5.00 for Canadians.

<http://www.genealogyintime.com/index.html> This site is unique in that it reports the latest news in family history research. This includes pertinent news stories (eg. double-decking graves in the UK) and new databases.

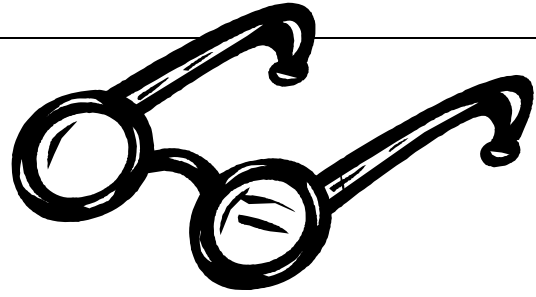
<http://www.sos.mo.gov/mdh/browse.asp?id=8> The Missouri Digital Heritage website has BMDs, directories, church records, soldiers' database, and numerous other records available.

<http://ndpbeta.nla.gov.au/ndp/del/home> Searchable Australian newspapers from 1803 to 1954.

<http://www.libraryireland.com/WestCorkHistory/Contents.php> Library Ireland has Early Irish History and Antiquities and the History of West Cork from 1916.

<http://www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/databases/census-1881/> The 1881 Census of Canada is online and is searchable by family name.

Member Lookups:



billatkinsonbc@yahoo.com

Kersley Pioneers
Cottonwood ledgers

broughtonl@shaw.ca

A Tribute to the Past (Quesnel & area 1808 to 1928)
The Family Tree of Robert and Euphemia Beath (Lillian Bowdery et al)
Pre-1855 Fife Death Index (Scotland)
The Long Line (Benjamin Dye/Sarah Lemley family – by T. Bryan Campbell Hope)
The Wattie Family (1650-1996)
Kinross-shire Pre-1855 Monumental Inscriptions (Scotland)
Chilcotin: Preserving Pioneer Memories by the Witte Sisters

smithjosephy@shaw.ca

Ancestry.com World Edition

rose23@telus.net

Quesnel Pioneer History

gully4@shaw.ca

Our History Our Heritage (100 Stories Celebrating 100 Years) by Kelowna Branch of Okanagan Historical Society
Destination Canada (A guide to 20th century immigration records) compiled by Dave Obee
Geographic Names of Saskatchewan by Bill Barry
Age Shall Not Weary Them (Saskatchewan Remembers its War Dead) by Bill Barry
Story of Broadview and Area (Oakshela-Broadview-Percival) Centennial Tribute 1882-1982
Gravestone inscriptions of Greenwood Cemetery, Orangeville, Ontario to August 1989
The Golden Bridge (Young Immigrants to Canada 1833-1939) by Marjorie Kohli
The Little Immigrants (The Orphans Who Came to Canada) by Kenneth Bagnell
A History of Simcoe County by Andrew F. Hunter
Irish Migrants in the Canadas by Bruce S. Elliott

wayter@telus.net

Past Endeavours, a collection of biographical histories of people from these areas: Bear, Beaver Bank, Cheremosz, Endeavour, Lilian, Midland and Peerless. This area is 75 miles north of Yorkton, Sask.
Mamornitz Revisited: 100 years of a Ukrainian Pioneer Settlement in Sask. There are several histories of pioneers who settled in this area east of Canora.
Cemeteries of Walsh county, North Dakota (vol. 26)

Cussin: what genealogists do when they can't find one.

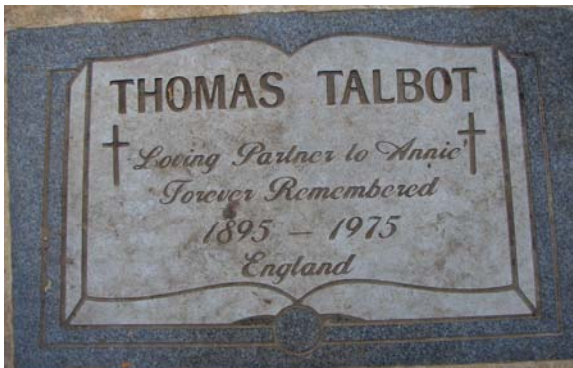


Twigs

Edna Parker, the world's oldest woman, died in Indiana Nov. 28, 2008. She was 115 years, 220 days old. Widowed in 1939, she lived alone until the age of 100. She never smoke or drank and led an active life. Her advice for longevity: education. Maria de Jesus of Portugal, who was born Sept. 10, 1893, is now the world's oldest living person, according to the Gerontology Research Group.

From Ancestry 29-24: HELP WANTED: Dr Brenda Callaghan is currently engaged in a study of emigration of British people to British Columbia, Canada, between 1880-1914. So far, very little is known of the thousands of people who left their homeland to settle in this western most and isolated province of Canada. British Columbia attracted a high number of English people, relative to other provinces. If, you come across any family members who Emigrated to Canada during this time period, Dr.

Callaghan would very much like to hear from you. Email 19centBCHistorian@gmail.com or via snail mail: 4994 Ogilvy Road, Fairmont Hot Springs, BC, Canada V0B 1L1.



Quesnel Family History Center

1490 Beryl Road, Quesnel, BC

Open for research:
Wednesdays, 5:00 – 9:00 p.m.

Check with Bill ahead of time to ensure he will be there: 250-747-3700.

Subscription websites are available for viewing on the computer.

Resources may be ordered in from the Family History Library in Salt Lake City for the cost of postage.

Cemetery Project

Stalwart members of the Quesnel Branch of the BCGS were out on a cold Fall day photographing and cataloguing monumental inscriptions at the Municipal Cemetery/Cemetery II. Several sections were completed, numbering several hundred. Over the winter, data will be entered into databases. Photographing will resume in Spring 2009.

Cyndi's List

<cyndislist.com>

DeadFred

<deadfred.com>

Eastman's Online Genealogy Newsletter

<eogn.com>

FamilySearch

<www.familysearch.org>

Geni

<www.geni.com>

MyHeritage

<myheritage.com>

MyTrees \$

<www.mytrees.com>

Roots Television

<www.rootstelevision.com>

RootsWeb

<rootsweb.ancestry.com>

Tribal Pages

<www.tribalpages.com>

WorldCat

<worldcat.org>

WorldGenWeb

<www.worldgenweb.org>

Access Genealogy

<www.accessgenealogy.com>

Ancestry.com \$

<ancestry.com>

Ancestry Insider

<ancestryinsider.blogspot.com>

Bible Records Online

<www.biblerecords.com>

Diigo

<www.diigo.com>

DistantCousin.com

<www.distantcousin.com>

FamilySearch Labs

<labs.familysearch.org>

Find a Grave

<www.findagrave.com>

Footnote \$

<footnote.com>

GenealogyBank \$

<www.genealogybank.com>

HeritageQuest Online

<heritagequestonline.com>

Interment.net

<www.interment.net>

MortalitySchedules.com

<www.mortalityschedules.com>

Newspaper Abstracts

<www.newspaperabstracts.com>

One-Step Web Pages by Stephen P. Morse

<stevemorse.org>

Perry-Castañeda Library Map Collection

<www.lib.utexas.edu/maps>

Shared Tree

<www.sharedtree.com>

WeRelate

<www.werelate.org>

World Vital Records \$

<www.worldvitalrecords.com>

American Battle

Monuments Commission

<www.abmc.gov>

Civil War Soldiers and Sailors System

<www.itd.nps.gov/cwss>

CivilWar.com

<www.civilwar.com>

eHistory

<ehistory.osu.edu>

Library of Virginia

<www.lva.lib.va.us/whatwehave/mil>

Louisiana State Archives

<www400.sos.louisiana.gov/archives/gen/cpa-alpha.htm>

National Park Service

Civil War Homepage

<cwar.nps.gov/civilwar>

Nationwide Gravesite Locator

<gravelocator.cem.va.gov>

New York State Civil War

Soldier Database

<iarchives.nysed.gov/CivilWarWeb/search.jsp>

Pennsylvania State Archives

<www.digitalarchives.>

state.pa.us/archive.asp>

Texas State Library & Archives Commission

<www.tsl.state.tx.us/arc>

Archives of Maryland Online

<www.aomol.net/html>

Arizona Genealogy Birth and Death Certificates

<genealogy.az.gov>

Bureau of Land Management General Land Office Records

<www.glorerecords.blm.gov>

Colorado Historic Newspaper Collection

<www.coloradohistoricnewspapers.org>

Denver Public Library Western History

Photography Collection

<history.denverlibrary.org/images>

Florida Memory Project

<www.floridamemory.com/collections>

Illinois State Archives Online Databases

<www.library.sos.state.il.us/departments/archives/databases.html>

Maine State Archives

<www.maine.gov/portal/facts_history/genealogy.html>

Making of America

<www.hti.umich.edu/m/moagrp>

<library5.library.cornell.edu/moa>

Massachusetts Archives

<www.sec.state.ma.us/arc/arcidx.htm>

Minnesota Historical Society

<www.mnhs.org/genealogy>

Missouri Digital Heritage Initiative

<www.sos.mo.gov/mdh>

National Archives and Records Administration

<archives.gov>

Nevada Census Online

<dmla.clan.lib.nv.us/docs/shpo/nvcensus>

NewEnglandAncestors.org \$

<www.newenglandancestors.org>

Oregon State Archives

<arcweb.sos.state.or.us/banners/genealogy.htm>

USGenWeb Project

<usgenweb.org>

USGS Geographic Names

Information System (GNIS)

<geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnispublic>

Washington State Digital Archives

<www.digitalarchives.wa.gov/default.aspx>

Western States Historical Marriage Records Index

<abish.byui.edu/specialcollections/westernstates/search.cfm>

Wisconsin Historical Society

<www.wisconsinhistory.org/genealogy>

AfriGeneas

<afrigeneas.com>

Afro-Louisiana History and Genealogy 1719-1820

<www.ibiblio.org/laslave>

Documenting the American South

<docsouth.unc.edu>

Lowcountry Africana

<lowcountryafricana.net>

Automated Genealogy

<automatedgenealogy.com>

Canadian Genealogy Centre

<www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/genealogy/index-e.html>

Nova Scotia Historical Vital Statistics

\$

<www.novascotiagenealogy.com>

Our Roots/Nos Racines

<www.ourroots.ca>

Programme de Recherche en Démographie Historique \$

<www.genealogy.umontreal.ca/en>

Castle Garden

<castlegarden.org>

Ellis Island

<ellisland.org>

Immigrant Ships Transcribers Guild

<www.immigrantships.net>

TheShipsList

<www.theshipslist.com>

Access to Archives

<www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/a2a>

Burke's Peerage Online \$

<www.burkes-peerage.net>

Family History Online \$

<www.familyhistoryonline.net>

FindMyPast \$

<www.findmypast.com>

FreeBMD

<freebmd.rootsweb.com>

GENUKI

<www.genuki.org.uk>

Ireland's History in Maps

<rootsweb.ancestry.com/

~irlkik/ihtm/iremaps.htm>

National Archives of Ireland

<www.census.nationalarchives.ie>

Ordnance Survey: Get-a-Map

<www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/

oswebsite/getamap>

Origins Network \$

<www.originsnetwork.com>

ScotlandsPeople \$

<www.scotlandspeople.gov.uk>

Danish Demographic Database

<ddd.dda.dk/ddd_en.htm>

Digitalarkivet

<digitalarkivet.uib.no>

Federation of East European

Family History Societies

<feefhs.org>

Genlias

<www.genlias.nl/en>

Genline \$

<www.genline.com>

Getty Thesaurus of Geographic Names Online

<www.getty.edu/research/conducting_

research/vocabularies/tgn>

Institute of Migration \$

<www.migrationinstitute.

fi/index_e.php>

Avotaynu

<www.avotaynu.com>

JewishGen

<www.jewishgen.org>

Tracing the Tribe

<tracingthetribe.blogspot.com>

GeneTree

<www.genetree.com>

Sorenson Molecular

Genealogy Foundation

<www.smgf.org>

YSearch and MitoSearch

<www.ysearch.com>

<www.mitosearch.org>

\$ = Paid Content

Check out Family Tree Magazine's website at

<http://www.familytreemagazine.com/GeneralMenu/> for free forms, podcasts, lessons, videos, and trial magazine.

Christmas Letter

*Dear Santa: Don't bring me new dishes,
I don't need a new kind of game.
Genealogists have peculiar wishes
For Christmas I just want a surname.*

*A new washing machine would be great,
But it's not the desire of my life.
I've just found an ancestor's birth date;
What I need now is the name of his wife.*

*My heart doesn't yearn for a ring
That would put a real diamond to shame.
What I want is a much cheaper thing;
Please give me Mary's last name.*

*To see my heart singing with joy,
Don't bring me a red leather suitcase,
Bring me a genealogist's toy;
a surname with dates and a place.*





Books for Sale

**From the Quesnel Branch of the BCGS, #1-453 Wilson Street, Quesnel, BC
V2J 2W1:**

***The
Family
Cook
Book***

By the Quesnel Branch of the BCGS. Recipes from Canada, Denmark, England, France, Germany, Holland, Ireland, Norway, Poland, Russia, Scotland, Sweden, USA, Wales

\$4.00 plus \$1.00 S&H

***Quesnel
& Area
Place
Names***

By the Quesnel Branch of the BCGS. This brochure, the fourth in a series, has been put together to provide genealogical researchers an introduction to Quesnel and area place names, and general sources of further information.

\$3.00 plus \$.75 S&H

**From Branwen Patenaude, 1582 Beach Crescent, Quesnel, BC V2J 4J6,
Phone 250-747-2654:**

***Because
of
Gold***

By Branwen Patenaude. A collection of short stories on the history of Quesnel and area.

\$11.50 plus 7% GST and \$2.00 S&H

***Trails to
Gold
Volume 1***

By Branwen Patenaude. History of the roadhouses en route to the gold fields of Barkerville. Volume 1 covers mainly the lower Fraser River.

\$14.95 plus 7% GST and \$2.00 S&H

***Trails to
Gold
Volume 2***

By Branwen Patenaude. A continuation of Volume 1, covering the upper Fraser and Quesnel River areas (the Cariboo region of British Columbia, Canada).

\$18.95 plus 7% GST and \$2.00 S&H

HOW TO CONTACT US

"I shook my family tree and out came a forest of friends."

1. Kathie Edwards
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9. Gertie Garreau
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Surnames: **ROTHE, RUOF, CHRISTIAN, DUNKEL, GLASER, JEROMIN, HEUBAUM, KINDER, MCKINNON, GARROW, WILKIE**

Quesnel Branch of the BC Genealogical Society

#1-453 Wilson Street, Quesnel , B.C. V2J 2W1

EXECUTIVE 2007-08:

- *President*..... Kathleen Edwards
- *Treasurer*..... Gertie Garreau
- *Secretary*..... Tammy Gulbrandsen
- *Librarian* Kathleen Edwards

Positions are held for one year with elections at the September meeting.

PROJECTS:

- *Webmaster*Bill Atkinson
 - *Newsletter*Leanne Broughton
 - *Cemetery*Mary Lust
 - *Births*.....Terri Schmitke
 - *Marriages*.....Terri Schmitke
 - *Deaths*Leanne Broughton
-

OBJECTIVE: to provide a local forum for genealogical research and discussions.

MEETINGS: held the second Tuesday of each month from September to June at 7:00 p.m. at the Church of the Latter Day Saints [Mormon] at 1490 Beryl Road, Quesnel.

MEMBERSHIP: \$20.00 (individual) or \$25.00 (family) yearly, due September meeting or \$10.00 basic plus \$1.00 per month until September. NOTE: Although a branch of the B.C.G.S., a specific membership is required to receive their newsletter, or for the use of their facilities.

FACILITIES: The Society presently has a small genealogical library, a microfiche/film reader and some research aids. Our objective is to increase our library holdings on general genealogical topics, and to develop specific holdings according to membership interest. These books, research aids and fiche may be borrowed by society members for local use for up to four weeks.

The library has a good collection of genealogical info related to the Cariboo Gold Rush, particularly for Wells and Barkerville.

RESEARCH: Inquiries for research will be passed to local members and charged at a rate of \$10.00 per hour + postage and photocopy fees, payable in advance. Black and white photos of headstones in the Quesnel Pioneer Cemetery and headstones in small cemeteries and memorial parks surrounding Quesnel are available from negatives for \$5.00 including postage.

FUNDING: This is a non-profit society. Yearly membership fees and other fundraising activities are used to pay for operational expenses.

NEWSLETTER: The society publishes three newsletters a year, in February (#1 Spring), May (#2 Summer/Fall) and November (#3 Winter). Subscription is included in yearly membership fees, available on a trade basis, or \$3.00 per year for non-members.