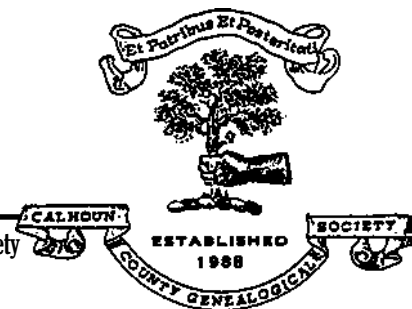


# Generations

Vol. 14, No. 2 ■ November/December 2001 ■ the newsletter of the Calhoun County (Michigan) Genealogical Society



## Visit Willard Library for Nov. 27 meeting

**J**oin us Tuesday, Nov. 27, for the next monthly society meeting. It will be held at 7 p.m. at Willard Library in Battle Creek. Local and Family History Librarian George Livingston will tell us about the extensive local and family history collections of the library. He will discuss new materials at the library, as well as new genealogical products both on-site in the Local History Room and on the Willard Library web page.

Meet in the second floor library meeting room. Doors open at 6:30 p.m.

As always, you're welcome and encouraged to bring guests to the meeting. Willard Public Library is located at 7 W. Van Buren St., between Capital and Monroe across from the Miller-Stone Building, Battle Creek, (616) 968-8166. ■

## Working for a living

by Michael John Neill

**M**any of us are at least partially defined by our occupation. Most of us need employment to support ourselves, a few descendants and perhaps a genealogy habit. Our ancestors were no different. Learning about your ancestors' occupations may teach you not only about your forebears but also about the time and world in which they lived.

For recent ancestors, determining the occupation may be relatively easy. Census records, obituaries, death certificates, city directories and other records may provide occupational information. Your ancestor may have attended a trade school to learn an occupation. Depending on the time period, birth certificates may also provide information about the occupation of the parents.

The content of such records may vary greatly. My wife's birth certificate has a space for the father's occupation, but not that of the mother. My birth certificate has no space for information about either parent's occupation. My wife and I

### FOCUS THIS ISSUE: *old-time occupations*

In future issues we'll focus on beginning genealogy, Germany and family reunions.

Have a story, tip or idea to share? Write to: Sue Stuever Battel, Editor, SueBattel@aol.com or 21174 F Dr. S., Marshall, MI 49068.

The *real* truth about occupations, as recorded in the 1880 U.S. federal census of Washington County, Ga. (SD 2, ED 126):

<b>MAY</b>	<b>Kinchen</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>Farmer</b>
—	<b>Sarah Ann Eliz.</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>Does all the work</b>

Submitted by Hattaway@aol.com and previously published by Julia M. Case and Myra Vanderpool Gormley, CG, Missing Links, Vol. 6, No. 16, April 18, 2001. [www.rootsweb.com](http://www.rootsweb.com)

were born less than a year apart in the same state. These and other records, especially when compared over time, may provide insight into the family's social status. Census records for an ancestor may reveal several different occupations over the course of a lifetime.

Census records are easier to use, for they state occupation directly. It may be necessary to translate archaic job descriptions to modern terms. In some cases, the job may no longer exist and learning what an ancestor actually "did" may provide you a great lesson in history and economics. Early records may imply an occupation without stating directly what it is.

Estate inventories are an especially good source to surmise an occupation. Don't draw conclusions too quickly, however. Compare an ancestor's estate inventory to others from the same time period, especially if you are unfamiliar with the time period and the geographic location. One cow does not a farmer make, nor does one needle and thread mean the ancestor was a tailor.

If your ancestor had more than forty gallons

*Continued, page 21*

# Eaton County society offers beginners' workshop

**S**hirley Hodges, a well-known genealogist and lecturer from Albion, will lead a beginning genealogy workshop Saturday, Nov. 17. Shirley is a member of the Calhoun County Genealogical Society.

If you are interested in tracing your family's roots but not sure how to begin, this workshop is for you. Participants will receive handouts and notes that will guide them as they start their research.

The workshop will be held from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. at the 1885 Courthouse in Charlotte, 100 W. Lawrence Ave.

The fee is \$15. Coffee and sweet breads will be provided in the morning. Reservations will be taken on a first-come, first-served basis. Mail your check, payable to Eaton County Genealogical Society, to ECGS Beginning Workshop, P.O. Box 337, Charlotte, MI 48813. ■

## Calhoun County Genealogical Society

The purposes of the Calhoun County Genealogical Society (CCGS) are:

- to gather and preserve information of genealogical value.
- to encourage the deposit of such information in suitable depositories.
- to aid genealogists in the study of family history through the exchange of knowledge.
- to publish and promote Calhoun County and other genealogical materials.

The CCGS is a nonprofit, state-chartered organization. Individuals, libraries or societies may apply for membership. Annual dues for the year beginning Sept. 1 are \$12. Memberships are accepted year-round; dues received after May 1 will pay membership for the following year. Members receive the newsletter **Generations** six times per year.

Meetings are held at 7 p.m. the fourth Tuesday of each month at the B.E. Henry Building, 615 S. Marshall St. in Marshall, *unless otherwise specified*. No meetings are held in July, August or December. Programs are free and open to the public.

### President

**Anita Stuever** ■ (616) 789-9402 ■ [AnitaStuever@voyager.net](mailto:AnitaStuever@voyager.net)

### Vice President

**Maureen Vire** ■ (616) 969-9737 ■ [mvire53@aol.com](mailto:mvire53@aol.com)

### Treasurer

**Dave Ruble** ■ (616) 968-1480 ■ [DCRuble@Iserv.net](mailto:DCRuble@Iserv.net)

### Recording Secretary

**Marcie Telfer** ■ (616) 963-3899 ■ [bcornish@albion.edu](mailto:bcornish@albion.edu)

### Corresponding Secretary

**Judy Groat** ■ (616) 781-4568 ■ [JGroat2800@aol.com](mailto:JGroat2800@aol.com)

### Past President

**Joy Carter** ■ (616) 639-9754 ■ [cartermous@aol.com](mailto:cartermous@aol.com)

### Publications Committee Chair and Webster

**Sandy Redmond** ■ (616) 729-5258 ■ [sredmond@earthlink.net](mailto:sredmond@earthlink.net)

### Membership Committee Chair

**Ilene Woodman** ■ (616) 962-1667 ■ [iwoodman@home.com](mailto:iwoodman@home.com)

### Program and Publicity Committee Chair

**Maureen Vire** ■ (616) 969-9737 ■ [mvire53@aol.com](mailto:mvire53@aol.com)

### Cemetery Transcription Committee Chair

**Ruth Kaiser** ■ (517) 857-2747 ■ [Ruthmary46@yahoo.com](mailto:Ruthmary46@yahoo.com)

### Archivist

**Julia Miller** ■ (517) 629-3852

### Pioneer Certificate Chair

**Verla Potts** ■ (616) 781-8594 ■ [vpotts1548@aol.com](mailto:vpotts1548@aol.com)

### Hospitality Chair

**Gloria Huff** ■ (616) 979-4818

### Newsletter Editor

**Sue Stuever Battel** ■ (616) 789-2848 ■ [SueBattel@aol.com](mailto:SueBattel@aol.com)

**Anita Stuever** ■ (616) 789-9402 ■ [AnitaStuever@voyager.net](mailto:AnitaStuever@voyager.net)



All are invited to submit articles to the **Generations** newsletter editor, according to the editorial calendar.

Issue	Date	Articles due	Major theme
Vol. 14, No. 3	January/February 2002	Dec. 1	Beginning Genealogy
Vol. 14, No. 4	March/April 2002	Feb. 1	Spotlight on Germany
Vol. 14, No. 5	May/June 2002	April 1	Family Reunion Season

Permission is granted to reprint articles unless otherwise noted. Please give appropriate credit to the source. Copies of individual pages from back issues of **Generations** are \$1 for the first page, 50 cents for each additional page.

**CCGS ■ P.O. Box 879 ■ Marshall, MI 49068 ■ [www.rootsweb.com/~micalhou/ccgs.htm](http://www.rootsweb.com/~micalhou/ccgs.htm)**  
 CCGS e-mail list: Send a message to [calhouncountygs@onelist.com](mailto:calhouncountygs@onelist.com) with the word "subscribe" in the subject line.  
 Member: **National Genealogical Society ■ Michigan Genealogical Council ■ Federation of Genealogical Societies**

## SHORT *shots*

Check the date on your mailing label. If that date is in the past, your membership has expired. Please renew today and take advantage of the benefits of belonging to the Calhoun County Genealogical Society. Annual dues are \$12 and can be sent to the address near the bottom of page 14.

■ ■ ■

Thanks to everyone who filled out the survey in a past issue of this newsletter. We received 24 completed surveys. Board members are taking action to incorporate people's new ideas and suggestions. We're strengthening areas you said you appreciate about the society and considering new benefits you said you would like.

■ ■ ■

Speaking at the Michigan Genealogical Council conference, Oct. 20, Paul Milner encouraged listeners to learn about the ancestors who brought their families to this country: "They created for you a gift. They put you here in this country. Do them justice. What was their immigrant experience like? Find out about it." ■

## New books at Willard Library

Judd, Dorothy. *Family Chronicle's Dating Old Photographs*, 2000.

Clarke, Herman D. *Orphan Trains and Their Precious Cargo*, 2001.

Hutchins, Richard G. *Fowlerville Goes to War 1861-1865*, 2000.

Woodward, Charles. *Coldwater as It Used to Be: The letters of Ezbon A. Fuller*, 2000. ■

## Genealogy *gems*

### Ancestry.com and RootsWeb combine online family trees

Ancestry.com and RootsWeb.com have combined their free public family tree databases to create what they say is the largest family tree offering available online. All trees formerly available through Ancestry World Tree and WorldConnect are now available from both sites. The combined database includes more than 150 million names.

The combined service offers the functionality that RootsWeb.com users have enjoyed on WorldConnect, including descendancy, register, and ahnentafel reports. The new implementation also includes "Post-em" notes, which allow users to make comments on the information they find.

According to Ancestry.com and RootsWeb.com, they are committed to providing free access to this collection and data submitted will never be sold on CD-ROM. Family data files remain the property of the submitter. ■

## CCGS *publications*

*The 1877 History of Calhoun County, Michigan* (reprinted). More than 350 pages, printed on acid-free, archival paper, and is hard-cover, library-quality bound, includes every-name index, \$55. Some slightly damaged copies are available for \$40 (damage includes a scuffed cover, pages stuck together, soiled edge, etc.).

*Cemeteries of Eckford Twp., Calhoun County, MI*. 110 pages, more than 2,100 names, \$10.

*Clarence Township Cemeteries in Calhoun Co., MI*. Clarence Center, Dyer, Hunt, Krenerick and Nichols, 66 pages, more than 2,100 names, \$8.

*Transcriptions of Cemeteries of Convis Twp., Calhoun Co., MI*. Austin and Porter. 35 pages, more than 1,000 names, \$6.

*Every-Name Index for Generations, the newsletter of the Calhoun County Genealogical Society*. August 1988–

June 1995, 48 pages, more than 2,800 names, \$5.

*Marriage Records of Calhoun County, MI, 1836-1890*. 248 pages, indexed, \$18.50.

*Clarendon Twp. Cemeteries, Calhoun Co., MI*. Bentley Corners (East Clarendon), West Clarendon, St. Joseph and Cooks Prairie, 188 pages, \$15. Purchase the Bentley records only for \$3.

*Lee Township Cemeteries, Calhoun Co., MI*. Lee Center, Partello and Rice Creek, 75 pages, \$8.

*Tekonsha Township Cemeteries, Calhoun Co., MI*. Riverside, Windfall and MacFadden, more than 3,600 names, 221 pages, \$18.50.

To order, please send a check (U.S. funds) payable to Calhoun County Genealogical Society, P.O. Box 879, Marshall, MI 49068. All prices include shipping. Michigan residents please add 6 percent sales tax. ■

# Albion area obituaries, veterans names are online

Obituaries of Albion-area people who passed away in 2001 are now online, thanks to the folk at Albion Public Library's Local History Room. A database of area veterans is also available. Find both at [www.forks.org/albionlibrary](http://www.forks.org/albionlibrary), following the link to the Local History Room.

According to the library's public historian, Leslie Dick, current obituaries are added as they are published and they are "adding our entire file as fast as we can." Leslie expects it will take several months to complete the project, but records are added every few weeks. The

online database is searchable by surname. Copies of full obituaries may be obtained from the Local History Room. CCGS member and library volunteer Julia Miller has been compiling local obituaries for many years.

The searchable veteran database contains more than 2,500 local men and women with wartime service to our country. The list includes soldiers from the Revolutionary War to the

present. Most are World War II veterans. GAR records are being added. The library is conducting a veterans oral history project and has already published many interviews online.

Open Tuesday–Thursday, 12–5 p.m., the Albion Public Library is at 501 S. Superior St., Albion, MI 49224. Send e-mail to Leslie Dick at [albhistg@monroe.lib.mi.us](mailto:albhistg@monroe.lib.mi.us) or visit [www.forks.org/albionlibrary](http://www.forks.org/albionlibrary). ■

## Learn about electronic resources at the Library of Michigan

The Library of Michigan is offering two, free patron training sessions next month. Participants can learn about "Electronic Resources," Dec. 15 at 9:30 a.m. or Dec. 18 at 3 p.m.

The sessions are limited to 15 people per class. Each session lasts one hour.

The sessions will be held in the Library of Michigan's Training Center on the first floor. For details, contact the Library of Michigan's Public Services Division at (517) 373-1300. To register by phone, you may call (517) 373-5511. ■



## Latest Pioneer Certificate recipients

Awarding pioneer certificates is the society's way of honoring the early residents of Calhoun County and their descendants.

Persons who have proved that their ancestor settled before 1861 are designated Pioneers. Those designated Settlers have ancestors who lived in Calhoun County between 1861 and 1890. Descendants of settlers from 1891 to 1920 are considered Builders. The society has awarded 307 certificates to date. Below are listed the latest honorees.



Recipient	Ancestor	Designation
Helen May Coman Evans	William Betterly	Pioneer
Paula L. DeMaso Bule	Henry H. Burlingame	Settler
Brad A. DeMaso	Henry H. Burlingame	Settler
Carlene I. Burlingame DeMaso	Henry H. Burlingame	Settler
Gregg T. DeMaso	Henry H. Burlingame	Settler
Carla L. DeMaso-Johnson	Henry H. Burlingame	Settler
Clifton Franklin Case	Zenas Newton Case	Pioneer
Glenn Randall Case	Zenas Newton Case	Pioneer
Laurence Allen Case	Zenas Newton Case	Pioneer
Thomas Edward Case	Zenas Newton Case	Pioneer
Eleanor Mae Boston	Chester Chilson	Settler
Marion Frances Uldriks	Chester Chilson	Settler
Brian Lee Baker	Daniel Clark	Pioneer
Donald Eugene Baker	Daniel Clark	Pioneer
Neda Ann Cooper	Daniel Clark	Pioneer
Allen Robert Wilbur	Daniel Clark	Pioneer
Susan Elizabeth Wilbur	Daniel Clark	Pioneer
Janine A. Reed	Sylvanus Reed	Pioneer
Mary K. Reed	Sylvanus Reed	Pioneer
Thomas H. Reed	Sylvanus Reed	Pioneer
Timothy A. Reed	Sylvanus Reed	Pioneer
Valerie F. Reed	Sylvanus Reed	Pioneer
Pamela Wandell Fleming	Henry B. Wandell	Pioneer
Glenn Albert Wandell	Henry B. Wandell	Pioneer

# Old-time occupations

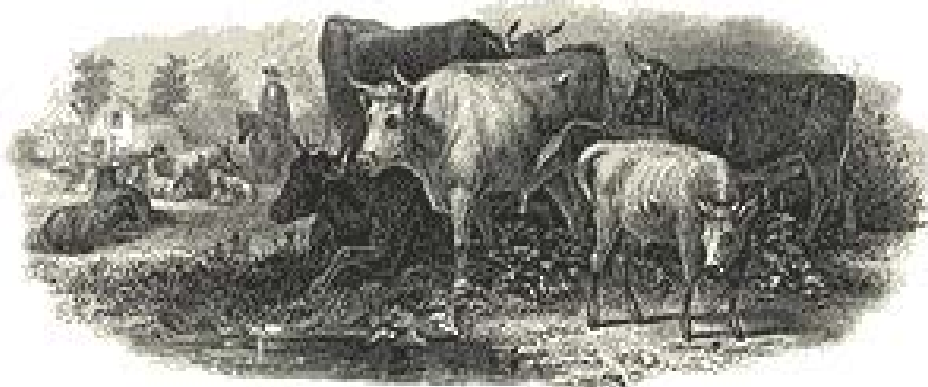
**Y**ou might be embarrassed to admit that your ancestor was an ankle beater — until you learn that the young person helped drive cattle to market. Your young children might enjoy saying an ancestor was a batman — until they learn that a batman was an officer's servant in the army. Many job titles are no longer used, either because there's no longer a need for the job or it has an entirely different title. Some of our surnames originated from an ancestor's occupation — witness Baker, Carpenter, Fuller, Miller, Page and many others. Does this make me a bluestocking? The following list of old-time occupations describes the work carried out for nearly 500 occupational titles. A more extensive list can be viewed online at <http://cpcug.org/user/jlacombe/terms.html>.

ACATER: supplied food provisions  
 ACCIPITRARY: falconer  
 ACCOMPTANT: accountant  
 ACCOUCHEUR / ACCOUCHEUS: assisted women in childbirth  
 ADVERTISEMENT CONVEYANCER: wore sandwich boards  
 AERONAUT: balloonist or trapeze artist  
 ALE DRAPER: seller of ale  
 ALE-CONNER / ALE FOUNDER: tested quality and measure of ale served in public houses  
 ALL SPICE: grocer  
 ALMONER: gave alms or charity to the poor on behalf of a parish  
 ALNAGER / AULNAGER: examined the quality of woolen goods  
 AMANUENSIS: secretary or stenographer  
 AMBLER: royal stable officer who tamed horses  
 ANCHORITE: hermit or religious recluse  
 ANKLE BEATER: young person who helped drive cattle to market  
 APPARITOR: summoned witnesses in the ecclesiastical courts  
 APRONMAN: mechanic  
 AQUAVITA SELLER: sold alcohol  
 ARCHIATOR: physician  
 ARCHIL MAKER: made violet dye from lichens, used in the textile industry  
 ARMIGER: squire who carried knight's armor  
 ARMOURER: made suits of armor or plates of armor for buildings, ships and so on  
 ARTIFICER: highly respected skilled or artistic worker  
 AURIFABER: goldsmith  
 AVENATOR / PLANTIFENE: forage merchant  
 AXEL TREE MAKER / AXEL TREE TURNER: made axles for coaches and wagons  
 BACK WASHER: cleaned wool in the worsted manufacturing industry  
 BACK'US BOY: kitchen servant (from "back of the house")  
 BACKMANN / BACKSTER / BAXTER / BECK / BECKER / FURNER / PISTOR: baker  
 BALISTER: archer  
 BALLER / BALLER UP: assisted a potter by measuring balls of clay  
 BAND FILER: metal worker in the gun-making industry

BANDSTER: bound harvested wheat sheaves  
 BANG BEGGAR: parish officer who controlled the length of stay of strangers to the parish  
 BANKER: dug trenches and ditches to allow drainage of the land, placing surplus earth in banks around the edge  
 BAREMAN: beggar or pauper  
 BARGE / BARGEMAN: worked on or owned and operated a barge  
 BARKEEPER: toll keeper  
 BARKER: tanner  
 BARTON / BARTONER: in charge of a monastic farm  
 BASIL WORKER: worked with sheep and goat skins  
 BATHING MACHINE PROPRIETOR: owned and leased changing huts to seaside bathers  
 BATMAN: officer's servant in the army  
 BAUER: farmer  
 BAYWEAVER: wove bay, a fine woolen fabric also known as baize  
 BEAD PIERCER: drilled holes in beads  
 BEADLE / BEDEL / BEDELL: parish officer who kept order and served as town crier  
 BEAMER: warped a textile loom  
 BEARER: worked underground carrying coal to containers for lifting to the surface  
 BEATER: cleansed and thickened cloth by treading it underwater with fuller's earth  
 BEAVER: made felt used in hat making  
 BEDMAN: sexton  
 BEDWEVERE: made webbing for bed frames or wove quilts

BEEKEEPER: made beehives  
 BELHOSTE: tavern keeper  
 BELLOWFARMER: maintained church organ  
 BELLY BUILDER: built and fitted piano interiors  
 BENDER: cut leather  
 BESOM MAKER: made brooms  
 BESSWARDEN: looked after parish animals  
 BEVER: made beverages  
 BIDDY: female servant, usually of Irish stock  
 BILL POSTER: put up notices, signs and advertisements  
 BINDER: bound items such as books and hats  
 BIRD BOY: employed to scare birds away from crops  
 BLACKING MAKER: made shoe polish  
 BLAXTER / BLEACHER: bleached cloth or paper pulp  
 BLEMME: plumber  
 BLINDSMAN: employed by post office to deal with incorrectly addressed letters and parcels  
 BLOODMAN / BLOODLETTER: used leeches for letting blood, believed to cure many ailments  
 BLOOMER / BLOOM SMITHY: produced iron from ore  
 BLUESTOCKING: female writer  
 BLUFFER: innkeeper or landlord of a pub  
 BOARDMAN: truant officer who checked school attendance; tenant of manorial land who paid rent by maintaining manor's table  
 BOARDWRIGHT / CARPENTER: made tables and chairs  
 BODEYS / BODY MAKER: made bodices for women's garments  
 BODGER: made wooden chair legs and spars, usually in woodland where timber was cut  
 BOLL: looked after power looms in the weaving industry  
 BOLTER: sifted meal  
 BONDAGER: bonded female farm worker  
 BONDMAN: bonded to a master to learn a skill or trade  
 BONE LACE MAKER: made pillow lace  
 BONE PICKER: collected rags and bones  
 BOONMASTER: road surveyor responsible for maintenance  
 BOOT CATCHER: servant at inn who pulled off travelers' boots  
 BOOTHMAN: corn merchant  
 BOTCHER: tailor or cobbler  
 BOTTLE BOY: pharmacist's assistant  
 BOWLMAN / BOWLWOMAN: dealt in crockery  
 BOWYER / BOWER: made archery bows

*Continued, page 18*





## Old-time occupations, *from p. 17*

BOZZLER: parish constable  
 BRABENER: weaver  
 BRACHYGRAPHER: shorthand writer  
 BRAILLER: girdle maker  
 BROOM-DASHER: dealer in brooms  
 BROTHERER / BROWDERER / BRODERER / BROIDERER: embroiderer  
 BROWNSMITH: worked with copper or brass  
 BUCK WASHER: woman who did laundry  
 BULLOCKY: attended to daily needs of cattle  
 BULLWHACKER: oxen driver  
 BUMBOAT MAN: sold goods to passengers and crew of ships at anchor  
 BUNTER: female rag and bone collector  
 BURGOMASTER: mayor  
 BURLER: inspected clothing for quality  
 BURY MAN: grave digger  
 BUSHELER: tailor's helper  
 BUSKER: hairdresser or street entertainer  
 BUSS MAKER: gun maker



BUTNER: button maker  
 BUTTY: negotiated mining contracts and supplied labor  
 CADDY BUTCHER: butcher that dealt in horse meat  
 CADGER: beggar  
 CAFENDER: carpenter  
 CAFFLER: rag and bone collector  
 CAINER: made walking sticks  
 CALENDER: recorded documents  
 CALENDERER / CALENDERMAN / CALENDER WORKER: operated machine with two large rollers (calendars) to press and finish fabrics or paper  
 CAMBIST: banker  
 CAMBRIC MAKER: made cambric, a fine linen or cotton fabric  
 CAMISTER: minister of the cloth  
 CAMPANER: bell maker  
 CANTING CALLER: auctioneer  
 CANVASER: made canvas  
 CAPER: cap maker  
 CARDMAKER: made cards for combing wool  
 CARNIFEX: butcher  
 CASHMARIE: sold fish, usually at inland markets  
 CATCHPOLE / CATCHPOLLA: sheriff's assistant or bailiff

CATECHISTA: teacher of religion  
 CELLARMAN: looked after beer, wine and spirits in public houses or a warehouse  
 CEMMER: hand combed yarn before weaving  
 CHANDLER: candle seller, grocer, provisioner, usually associated with provisioning ships  
 CHAPELER: made and sold hats  
 CHARWOMAN: cleaning woman  
 CHIP: shipwright or carpenter  
 CHOWDER: fish monger  
 CLAPMAN: town crier  
 CLARK: clerk  
 CLASSMAN: unemployed laborer  
 CLAVIGER: servant  
 CLOGGER: made wooden shoes  
 COAL RUNNER: tended coal carts underground  
 COBLEMAN: fished from a flat-bottomed boat  
 COCUS: cook  
 COHEN: a priest  
 COLLAR MAKER: made horse collars or shirt collars  
 COLLIER: coal miner, coal merchant or one who worked on coal barges  
 COLONUS: farmer  
 CONEY CATCHER: rabbit catcher  
 CONNER: inspector or tester  
 COOPER or CUPER: made barrels  
 CORACLE MAKER: made coracles, small round boats used fishing  
 COSTER WIFE: female fruit seller  
 COSTERMONGER: fruit seller  
 COURANTEER: journalist  
 CROCKER: potter  
 CROFTER: tenant on a small piece of land  
 CROPPER: tenant paid with a share of the crop  
 CROWNER: coroner  
 CURER: cured tobacco  
 CUSTOMER: customs tax collector  
 DATELER / DAY MAN / DAYTALEMAN: casual worker, usually employed by the day  
 DELVER: ditch digger  
 DEVIL: printer's errand boy  
 DEVILLER: operated the devil, a machine that tore rags used in the textile industry  
 DEXTER: dyer  
 DEY WIFE: female dairy worker  
 DISH TURNER: made wooden bowls or dishes  
 DISTRIBUTOR: parish official attached to workhouse / poorhouse who looked after secular needs of the poor  
 DOG LEECH: veterinarian  
 DOG-WHIPPER: drove dogs away from a village  
 DOMESMAN: judge  
 DONKEY BOY / DONKEY MAN: drove a carriage for passengers  
 DRAGMAN: fished by dragging a net along the water's bottom  
 DRAGOMAN: interpreter or guide in Turkish or Arabic  
 DRAGOON: served in mounted infantry  
 DRAGSMAN: drove a small stage coach or carriage for public transport or private hire  
 DRAPER: dealer in fabrics and sewing needs  
 DRAYMAN: cart driver  
 DREDGERMAN: collected and sold bits and pieces that had fallen overboard from vessels



DRUMMER: traveling salesperson  
 DRY SALTER: dealer in pickles, dried meats, and sauces—or a dealer in dyes and colors  
 DRY STONE WALLER (DRY STANE DYKER in Scottish): built stone walls, usually of stones removed from fields, skilled in fitting together stones without cement or mortar and generally without cutting the stone  
 DUFFER: peddler of cheap goods  
 DUSTMAN / DUSTBIN MAN: collected domestic refuse  
 EARER: one who plowed  
 ELEPHANTS TEETH DEALER: dealt in ivory ornaments and other items  
 ELLERMAN / ELLIMAN: sold lamp oil  
 ELYMAKER: oil maker  
 ENDHOLDERN: innkeeper  
 ENUMERATOR: collected and recorded census information from householders  
 ESQUIRE: attended a knight, later became a title for a man of standing in society  
 ESTAFETTE: mounted courier  
 EWE HERD: shepherd  
 EXCHEQUER: revenue collector  
 EYER / HOLER: made eyes in sewing needles  
 FABER: artisan  
 FAKER: hand-tinted photographs  
 FANCY-PEARL WORKER: made buttons or fancy goods from mother-of-pearl  
 FARANDMAN: traveling merchant  
 FARRIER / FERROUR: farrier or blacksmith  
 FEAR-NOTHING MAKER: wove fear-nought, a thick woolen cloth used for protective clothing and for lining portholes, walls and doors of powder magazines onboard ships  
 FEATHER-DRESSER: cleaned and prepared feathers for sale  
 FEATHER-WIFE: woman who prepared feathers for use  
 FEVER: blacksmith  
 FIDDLER: used a fiddle (small knife) to remove the flashing from cast clay forms such as bowls  
 FILLER: filled bobbins in mill  
 FIREBEATER: tended the boilers that powered machinery in cotton mill  
 FIREMAN: removed explosive gases from mines or stoked boilers on ships and locomotives  
 FISCERE: fisher, caught fish  
 FITTER: coal broker  
 FLATMAN / FLOATMAN: navigated a broad, flat-bottomed boat for transport  
 FLAUNER: confectioner  
 FLAXDRESSER: prepared flax for spinning  
 FLESHEWER: butcher  
 FLESHMONGER / FLESHER: butcher or one who worked in a tannery  
 FLETCHER: arrow smith  
 FOGGER: peddler or low-class lawyer  
 FOOT STRAIGHTENER: assembled watch and clock dials  
 FOOT-POST: letter carrier or messenger who traveled on foot  
 FOWER: street cleaner, sweeper  
 FRAMEWORKER KNITTER: operated machine that made hosiery



FREEMASON: stonecutter  
 FRESER: made frieze, a rough plaster  
 FRIPPERER: bought and sold old clothes  
 FRUITESTERE: female fruit seller  
 FULLER: shrunk, beat and pressed cloth  
 FUNAMBULIST: tightrope walker  
 FURNER: baker  
 GABELER: tax collector  
 GAFFER: leader of work crew, or one who smoothed, heated and formed lips on glass bottles



GAFFMAN: bailiff  
 GAGER: collected liquor taxes  
 GANNEKER: tavern keeper  
 GAOLER: jailer  
 GATER: employed to stand guard or keep watch  
 GATWARD: goat keeper  
 GELDER: castrated animals  
 GERUND GRINDER: Latin instructor  
 GILDER: applied gold leaf  
 GINOUR / GYNOUR: engineer  
 GIRDLER: leather worker who made girdles and belts, chiefly for the army  
 GLASS COACHMAN: driver of two-horse carriage hired by the day  
 GLASSEWRYGHT: glass wright, maker and mender of glassware  
 GRIMBRIBBER: lawyer  
 GROOVER: miner  
 GUINEA PIG: unattached or roving person whose fee was usually a guinea  
 HACKER: maker of hoes  
 HACKNEY MAN: rented horses and carriages  
 HAIR SEATING / CURLED HAIR MERCHANT: dealer in horsehair upholstery stuffing  
 HAIRWEAVER / HAIRMAN: wove cloth, wholly or partly of horsehair  
 HAWKER / HUCKSTER: peddler  
 HAYMONGER: dealer in hay  
 HEADSMAN: executioner  
 HEADSWOMAN: midwife  
 HEALD KNITTER: operated machine to knit fabric  
 HEMPHECKLER: flax worker  
 HENCHMAN / HENSMAN: horse groom  
 HETHELEDER: provided heather for fuel  
 HEWER: cut coal, stone or other substance in a mine  
 HILLARD / HILLER / HILLIER / TILER: covered roofs with slate

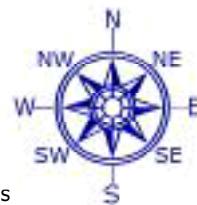


HIND: farm laborer  
 HOBBLER: towed boats on a river or canal  
 HOGGARD: pig or hog driver  
 HOLSTER: groom, took care of horses  
 HONEY DIPPER: extracted sewage from catch basins and outhouses  
 HOOKER: 16th century reaper, or 19th century textile worker who operated a fabric-folding machine  
 HORSE LEECH: veterinarian, farrier  
 HORSE MARINE: pulled barges on canals when horses could not be used

HORSE-HAIR CURLER: dressed horse hair used in upholstery  
 HOSIER: retailer of stockings, socks, gloves, nightcaps  
 HOUSE WRIGHT: house builder  
 HOWDY WIFE: midwife  
 HOYMAN: carried goods and passengers by water  
 INTENDENT: director of a public or government business  
 JACK: young male assistant, sailor or lumberjack  
 JACK-SMITH: made lifting machinery  
 JERQUER: customs officer who searched ships  
 JOBMASER: supplied carriages, horses and drivers for hire  
 JONGLEUR: traveling minstrel  
 KEMPSTER: wool comb  
 KNACKER: harness maker, buyer of old horses and dead animals  
 KNELLER / KNULLER: chimney sweep who solicited customers by knocking on doors  
 KNOCKER-UP: woke up northern mill and factory workers on early shifts  
 KNOCKKNOBBLER: dog catcher  
 KNOLLER: tolled bells  
 LAGGER: sailor  
 LAMPA / LAMPE: glass blower, oil lamp maker  
 LASTER: shoe maker  
 LATTENER: brass worker  
 LAVENDER: washer woman  
 LEAVELOOKER: examined food for sale at market  
 LEECH / SAWBONES: physician  
 LEHRER: teacher  
 LINKERBOY / LINKERMAN: carried a link or torch to guide people through dark city streets  
 LISTER / LITSTER: dyer  
 LITTERMAN: horse groom  
 LOADSMAN: ship's pilot  
 LOBLOLLY BOY: ship doctor's assistant  
 LONG SONG SELLER: sold popular song sheets on the street  
 LORIMER: made horse gear  
 LOTSELLER: street seller  
 LUM SWOOPER: chimney sweep  
 LUTHIER: made and repaired stringed musical instruments  
 MAIL GUARD: armed guard, frequently former soldier, employed on mail coach  
 MALENDER: farmer  
 MALSTER: brewer, made or sold malts  
 MANTUAMAKER: dressmaker  
 MARSHALL: horse doctor or shoe smith  
 MASHMAKER: maker of mash-vats or mashels used for mixing malt  
 MATCHET FORGER: knife maker  
 MELDER: corn miller  
 MERCER: cloth seller  
 MILESMAN / LENGTHSMAN: kept a length of railway track in good repair  
 MILLER'S CARMAN: delivered flour or seed to customers  
 MILLPECK: sharpened millstones  
 MILLWRIGHT: designed and built mills or mill machinery  
 MOLITOR / MULTURER: miller  
 MONDAYMAN: worked for landowner on Mondays in lieu of rent  
 MONTHLY NURSE: assisted women during the first month after giving birth



MOULDER: made bricks, molds or castings  
 MUDLARK: sewer cleaner, riverbank scavenger  
 NAGELSCHMIEDMEISTER: master nail smith  
 NAVIGATOR: laborer building canals or railways  
 NEATHERD: cow herder  
 NECESSARY WOMAN: emptied and cleaned chamber pots  
 NIMGIMMER: doctor  
 NOB THATCHER: wig maker  
 OUTWORKER: carried out their occupation at home  
 PACK THREAD SPINNER: operated machine that made thread or twine  
 PACKMAN: traveled, carrying goods for sale in a pack  
 PAD MAKER: made small baskets for measuring  
 PANTLER: butler  
 PAPER-STAINER: made wallpaper  
 PARKER: park caretaker  
 PASSAGE KEEPER: cleaned passages and alleys  
 PASTELER: pastry chef  
 PASTOR: shepherd  
 PAVER / PAVIOUR: laid paving stones  
 PEELER: police officer, constable, bobby  
 PERAMBULATOR: surveyor  
 PERUKER: wigmaker  
 PETERMAN: commercial fisher  
 PETTY CHAPMAN: itinerant dealer in small goods, a peddler  
 PICKER: cast the shuttle on a loom  
 PIECENER / PIECER: pieced together threads that broke in a spinning mill  
 PIKEMAN: miller's assistant  
 PILOT: steered a ship  
 PINDER: dog catcher  
 PINER: laborer  
 PIPER: innkeeper  
 PITMAN: coal miner  
 PLAIN WORKER: performed plain sewing or needlework as opposed to an embroiderer  
 PLAITER: made straw plaits for hatmaking  
 POLEMAN: surveyor's assistant  
 POLLER / POWLER: barber  
 PONDERATOR: inspected weights and measures  
 POSTER: worked in quarries breaking rocks  
 POTTER CARRIER: chemist or pharmacist  
 POWER LOOM TUNER: maintained mill's loom  
 PRECEPTRESS: woman head of school  
 PREDIGER: preacher  
 PRENTIS: apprentice  
 PRICK LOUISE: tailor  
 PROTHONARY: law clerk  
 PUBLICAN: innkeeper  
 PUMPMAKER: maker of canal locks  
 PUNKY: chimney sweep  
 QUARREL PICKER: glazier  
 QUILLER: operated machine that wound yarn onto spools  
 RAG AND BONE MAN: collected rubbish, usually in exchange for a small item such as a block of soapstone  
 RAG MAN: collected and sold old clothes and rags  
 RAG PICKER: sorted through rags to find reusable ones



*Continued, page 20*

## Old-time occupations, from p. 19

RAKER: street sanitation worker  
RATONER: rat catcher  
RATTLEWATCH: stood guard for a town  
RECTIFIER: distilled alcoholic spirits  
REDSMITH: goldsmith  
REELER: operated machine that wound yarn onto bobbins  
REEVE: church warden



RENOVATOR: repaired clothing  
RIPPER / RIPPIER: sold freshwater fish at market or made and sold baskets  
ROCKGETTER: rock salt miner  
RODMAN: surveyor's assistant  
ROLL TURNER: carded wool, cotton or other fiber into rolls for spinning  
ROLLEYWAY MAN: maintained underground roads in mines  
SANDESMAN: ambassador or messenger  
SCAPPLER: shaped stone roughly for finishing by stonemason  
SCAVELMAN: cleared waterways and ditches  
SCHRIMPSCHONGER: artisan who carved bone, ivory or wood  
SCREENER: screened ore at surface of mine  
SCUTCHER: beat flax to soften the straw  
SEARCHER: customs officer  
SECRET SPRINGER: made watch springs  
SEDGEMAN: applied sedge roofing material  
SEMPSTER / SEWSTER: sewed professionally  
SEWER HUNTER: scavenger who concentrated on sewers searching for valuable objects  
SEWER RAT: bricklayer who specialized in making and repairing sewers and tunnels  
SHANTY MAN: lumberjack  
SHEARGRINDER: sharpened shears and scissors  
SHEPSTER: dressmaker  
SHIP HUSBAND: repaired ships in harbor  
SHOESMITH: cobbler, one who shod horses  
SHOT FIRER: in charge of blasting in mines or quarries  
SHRAGER: trimmed and pruned trees  
SHRIEVE: sheriff  
SIMPLER: grew herbs  
SISSOR or CISSOR: tailor  
SKEPPER / SKELPER: made and sold beehives  
SKIPPER: master of a ship  
SLAPPER / SLAPER: prepared clay for a potter  
SLATER: roofer  
SMIDDY: smith  
SNOBSCAT: repaired shoes  
SOLICITOR: lawyer  
SORTOR: tailor  
SOUTER: shoe maker  
SPALLIER: tin worker who performed chiefly menial tasks

SPERVITER: keeper of sparrows  
SQUIRE / ESQUIRE: gentleman, professional  
STAY MAKER: corset maker  
STENTERER: operated cloth finishing machine  
STEVEDORE: laborer who unloaded and loaded ships' cargoes  
STICHER: did decorative stitching  
STOWYER: stowed nets on fishing boats  
STRAW JOINER: covered roofs with thatch  
SUCKSMITH: made plowshares  
SUPERCARGO: officer on merchant ship in charge of cargo  
SUTLER: merchant or peddler in army camps  
SWAILER: miller or dealer in grain  
SWAIN: livestock producer  
SWELL MAKER: made shallow baskets  
SWINGLER: beat flax to remove woody parts  
TABLER: operated boarding house  
TACKSMAN: leased a large piece of land and sublet it in small lots  
TALLY CLERK: kept count of goods arriving at or departing from warehouse or dock  
TAPITER / TAPICER: wove worsted cloth  
TASKER: reaper  
TEAMER / TEAMER MAN / TEAMSTER: person in charge of a team of horses  
TEXTOR / TIXTOR: weaver  
THATCHER / THACKER: covered roofs with straw or reeds  
THRESHER: separated grain from husks and straw  
TIDESMAN / TIDE WAITER: customs official  
TIEMAKER: made wooden railway ties  
TINKER: traveling repairer



TIPSTAFF: police officer  
TOOL HELVER: made tool handles  
TOPMAN: sailor who worked on ship's rigging  
TOPSMAN: head cattle driver  
TOUCH HOLER: worked in gun manufacturing  
TOWNSWAITER: customs officer  
TRAMPLER: lawyer  
TRANTER: peddler  
REENAIL MAKER: made long wooden pins used in shipbuilding  
TRENCHERMAN: cook  
TREPANGER: cut timber with a circular saw  
TRONER: weighing official at a market  
TROTTER / TROTMAN / TROTT: messenger  
TROUCHMAN / TRUCHMAN: interpreter  
TRUGGER: made long, shallow baskets  
TUBBER: made tubs and barrels  
TUCKER: cleaned cloth goods  
TURNKEY: prison warden or jail keeper  
ULNAGER: examined the quality of woolen goods to be sold  
VASSAL: servant of the lowest order  
VENATOR / VENUR: hunter  
VERRIER: glazier, cut and fit glass  
VICTUALER: sold food and drink

VILLEIN: paid dues to manor's lord in return for use of land  
VINTAGER / VINEROON: grape farmer, wine maker  
VIRGINAL PLAYER: played a musical instrument similar to a harpsichord  
VULCAN: blacksmith  
WABSTER: weaver



WAGONER: wagon or cart driver  
WAILER: employed in a mine to remove impurities from coal  
WAINWRIGHT: built or repaired wagons  
WAIT / WAKEMAN: stood guard at night  
WALKER / WAULKMILLER: cloth worker

WARRENER: in charge of land used for breeding rabbits and other small game  
WATER BAILIFF: in charge of fishing rights on a stretch of water  
WAY MAN: road surveyor  
WAY-MAKER: road maker  
WEBSTER / WEBBER: weaver (originally female weaver)  
WHARFINGER: owner of a wharf  
WHEEL TAPPER: checked for cracks by striking wheels with a hammer and listening for a clear ring  
WHEELWRIGHT / WRIGHT: made or repaired wagon wheels  
WHITE SMITH: tin smith  
WHITEWING: street sweeper  
WHITTAWER: made saddles and harnesses  
WHITTAWER: prepared white leather  
WOODRANGER / WOOD REEVE / WOODWARD: in charge of forest or woods  
WRIGHT: builder or repairer  
WYRTH: laborer  
XYLOGRAPHER: made and used wooden blocks for printing illustrations  
YATMAN: gate keeper  
YEARMAN: contracted to work for a year  
ZINCOGRAPHER: designer who etched a pattern on zinc printing plates ■

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## Happy Holidays

A CCGS membership makes a great holiday gift. Your friend gets all the benefits of membership, including this newsletter, for the next year. While you're at it, check your mailing label to see whether we've received your dues. Your due date is printed on the top line of your mailing label. ■





of whiskey and brandy in inventory (as one of mine did) you could reasonably conclude that they owned a tavern. You should still search other records to either learn more about the tavern or disprove the theory altogether. In this case the inventory included many pounds of apples and spices, along with a counter scale. It appears that my ancestor owned some type of general store or tavern — perhaps the 1850s equivalent of a convenience store. This ancestor is not listed in the 1850 census (when it's likely he was moving from Ohio to Illinois) and died before the 1860 census. Consequently, no record listing his occupation explicitly is known to exist.

Another ancestor's early 1700s Virginia estate inventory includes a significant amount of cloth and many types of needles and thread. A quick comparison with other estate inventories from the same county and time period did not reveal other estates with similar quantities of such items. In this case, it seems likely the ancestor was a tailor. There are no records clearly stating his occupation and the estate inventory is most likely the only glimpse we will ever have.

Many of our ancestors may not have had an actual trade or profession in the modern sense. Many of my forebears were day laborers — working whatever job they could for as long as they were able. Day laborers were not likely to leave large estates. Estate inventories for such individuals (if they exist at all) frequently contain scant information. Families in this

economic position might have moved frequently and may be difficult to track.

When one has traced their ancestry back several generations, the occupations begin to vary significantly. In my case, I had to trace back to my third-great-grandparents to find a family in which the breadwinner was not a farmer. After fifteen generations, I found ancestors who were bakers, coopers, carpenters, millers, teachers, ministers, weavers, sextons and farmers, among other occupations. I was fortunate that church records list the occupation for many of my German ancestors.

You can analyze occupations in many ways. One interesting way is to chart several generations of a family and analyze the jobs that family breadwinners held. In many cases, the finding is a successive chain of farmers. But I've noticed other interesting things. One father was a master carpenter and his only son a carpenter. One family had three generations of men who were both tailors and schoolteachers. Another had three generations of Lutheran ministers. And another had three consecutive generations who were custodians of church property.

Learning about these occupations and their likely duties has taught me about more than just my ancestors. When (or if) I have time, I'd like to learn more about how Lutheran ministers were trained in the late 1500s and early 1600s when several ancestors were involved in that vocation. I might not obtain direct genealogical knowledge, but would certainly learn about the time and lives of my ancestors.

Some occupational titles

indicate social status. Shades of meaning can be difficult enough to decipher in English (planter vs. farmer, for example), but translation may muddle the distinctions in social class. When terms are written in a foreign language, such nuances can be missed easily. Several German words may translate loosely to "farmer" but if they more specifically mean landowner, farmer or farm laborer, it makes a difference.

Many of my ancestors from Ostfriesland are listed as hausmann, warfsmann or tagelöhner. The first owns a "full farm," the second a

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Learning about your ancestors' occupations may teach you not only about your forebears but also about the time and world in which they lived.

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small house and perhaps some land and the third is a farm laborer.

Some regions may not have records that clearly list occupation. For many of my ancestors who lived in Indiana, Kentucky or Virginia, I'm lucky to establish clear links from parent to child, let alone find further information. Estate inventories (when I have them) point to farming as the primary occupation. The problem is aggravated by the lack of occupations on census records before 1850. If my ancestors did not live in town they likely farmed in some way,

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*Continued, page 22*

*Working for a living, from p. 21*

shape or form and probably were handy at other tasks as well.

Your ancestor probably left behind little biographical information. If you're fortunate enough to know what an ancestor did for a living, learning more about that occupation may give you insight into your ancestor's life. I'm always interested in seeing historical reenactments of occupations, especially occupations that were practiced by my forebears. One ancestor owned a mill in Maryland in the late 1700s. Seeing working gristmills from that period has always intrigued me. This type of see-it-for-yourself activity can be a great way to interest children in genealogy. Watching a tinsmith at the Old Sturbridge Village in Massachusetts is more interesting than staring at a family tree on the computer screen.

There are potential drawbacks, however. I think I'll forgo a visit to the ancestral tavern that was described in a contemporary newspaper as a "house of ill repute!" ■

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## A call for information

Do you have a list of grads from your grandfather's school? A list of Grandma's Sunday School classmates? Founding members of your Grange? We're always thrilled to find our ancestors' names because it places them in a specific place at a point in time. Help your fellow genealogists by keying such lists into any computer program. Webster Sandy Redmond will upload the data to our web site. Her e-mail address is [slredmond@earthlink.net](mailto:slredmond@earthlink.net) ■

## Member query

*If you can help, please respond directly to the writer and copy your reply to CCGS Research Committee, P.O. Box 879, Marshall, MI 49068 or [vpotts1548@aol.com](mailto:vpotts1548@aol.com).*

Seeking the family of Byron JACOBS, m. Mabel Bell PUTNAM in 1905. They had five children: Lyle, Harry, Harold, Marie(?) and Lillie(?).

Patricia Jacobs Brown  
Fremont, CA  
[Triciaspad@aol.com](mailto:Triciaspad@aol.com) ■

## Conferences, workshops and seminars

Attending seminars is a great way to keep up with the latest information and network with other genealogists. Some opportunities in 2002:

- |            |  |
|------------|--|
| April 27   | 20th Anniversary Seminar with speaker Curt Witcher, Livingston County Genealogical Society, Brighton, Mich., <a href="mailto:mwilcox@ismi.net">mwilcox@ismi.net</a>        |
| May 15–18  | National Genealogical Conference in the States, Milwaukee, Wisc., <a href="http://www.ngsgenealogy.org">www.ngsgenealogy.org</a>   |
| May 24–26  | Annual Seminar, Ontario Genealogical Society, Alliston, Ont., <a href="http://www.ogs.on.ca">www.ogs.on.ca</a>   |
| July 14–19 | International Roots Conference, Dearborn, Mich., <a href="http://www.rootsconference.com">www.rootsconference.com</a>  |
| Oct. 26    | A Genealogy Workshop with Sandra Hargreaves Leubking, Genealogical Society of Washtenaw County, Ann Arbor, Mich., <a href="mailto:Cgriffiny@aol.com">Cgriffiny@aol.com</a> |

## Top tips from our members

### How to obtain Branch County death records

**This issue's tip, from Elma Carpenter :**

The Branch County Clerk's office has its index to death records on its web site: [co.branch.mi.us](http://co.branch.mi.us). You can search the index and print a form to order a certified copy. The search returns the name and date of death.

Branch County Death Records — 1867 to present are available for research in the County Clerk's office.

Cost: is \$13 for the first certified copy, \$4 for each additional copy of that record made at the same time. Money order only; payable to Branch County Clerk. Mail to 31 Division St., Coldwater, MI 49036. ■



# A Member's Pedigree Chart: *Are you related?*

<b>2 William J La Flame</b> B: 24 Sep 1901 P: St. Hyacinthe, Quebec M: 27 Jul 1929 P: Mishawaka, Indiana D: 24 Nov 1991 P: Bedford Twp, CC, MI	<b>4 Dieudonne La Flamme (John)</b> B: 7 Jan 1865 P: St. Hyacinthe, Quebec M: 14 Oct 1890 P: Iosco Co, Mich D: 10 Apr 1932 P: Kissimmee, Florida	<b>8 Jacques La Flamme</b> B: 19 Sep 1829 P: St Hyacinthe, Quebec M: 19 Sep 1848 P: NDR, St. Hyacinthe, Quebec D:	<b>16 Jacques La Flamme</b> B: 1780 M: 19 Sep 1803 D:
			<b>17 Marie Ostie Phaneuf</b> B: 1782 D:
<b>1 Joyce Carol La Flame</b> B: 8 Apr 1939 P: St Clair Shores, MC, MI M: 29 Jun 1957 P: Marshall, Mich D: P:	<b>5 Margaret Alma Rescoe</b> B: 10 Aug 1873 P: Detroit, Wayne Co, Mich D: 21 Dec 1916 P: Detroit, Wayne Co, Mich	<b>9 Libere (Liberty) Trottier</b> B: 1830 P: Quebec D: P:	<b>18 Jacques Trottier</b> B: 1780 M: 9 Jan 1804 D:
			<b>19 Genevieve Godreau</b> B: 1782 D:
<b>3 Phyllis Leota Smith</b> B: 19 Nov 1909 P: Maple Rapids, E, Clinton Co. D: 1 Aug 1994 P: Battle Creek, Mich	<b>6 Roy Frost Smith</b> B: 12 Jan 1882 P: Dewitt, Clinton Co., Mich M: 7 Sep 1907 P: South Riley, Clinton Co, Mich D: 19 Jun 1955 P: Scotts, Kalamazoo Co, Mich	<b>10 Michael Silvenus Rescoe</b> B: 28 Feb 1832 P: Quebec City, Quebec, Canada M: 14 Jul 1857 P: SsCC, Detroit D: 29 Jan 1895 P: East Tawas, Iosco Co., Mich	<b>20 Joseph Racicot</b> B: 1790 M: 1825 D:
			<b>21 Genevieve DuFour</b> B: 1812 D:
<b>Loyal James Laird</b> (Spouse of no. 1)	<b>11 Angelinea Menard</b> B: 21 Mar 1842 P: Detroit, Mich D: 23 Mar 1924 P: Michigan	<b>12 Elmer Jerome Smith</b> B: 16 Feb 1856 P: Livonia Twp, Wayne Co, MI M: 1880 P: Clinton Co., Mich D: 9 Oct 1927 P: Lansing, Ingham Co, Mich	<b>22 Oliver Menard</b> B: 1822 M: D:
			<b>23 Angela Girard</b> B: 1822 D:
<b>14 James Allen Keeney</b> B: 14 Nov 1850 P: Lenawee Co, Mich M: 3 Apr 1878 P: Clinton Co, Mich D: 29 Jan 1921 P: Clinton Co, MI	<b>15 Genevieve Murray Warren</b> B: 11 Jun 1855 P: Michigan D: 5 Apr 1938 P: Clinton Co, Mich	<b>24 Jerome B Smith</b> B: Abt 1825 M: Abt 1850 D: Bef 1900	<b>25 Eliza</b> B: Abt 1830 D: Bef 1870
			<b>26 William Frost</b> B: 1825 M: 1848/1849 D: 2 Jan 1887
<b>7 Florence Adel Keeney</b> B: 5 Nov 1881 P: South Riley, Clinton Co, Mich D: 13 Nov 1952 P: Scotts, Kalamazoo Co, Mich	<b>13 Emma Lee Frost</b> B: Jul 1857 P: Michigan D: 28 Oct 1916 P: Clinton Co, Mich	<b>27 Martha Lee</b> B: 1 Jan 1829 D: 28 Oct 1916	<b>28 Jonathan Bishop Keeney</b> B: 15 Mar 1815 M: 1 May 1839 D: 1897
			<b>29 Amanda Mallory</b> B: 27 Mar 1822 D: 9 Feb 1885
<b>31 Caroline Maria Robards</b> B: 12 Aug 1819 D: 20 Nov 1878	<b>30 David Warren</b> B: 11 Aug 1811 M: 2 Jan 1837 D: 16 May 1895	<b>31 Caroline Maria Robards</b> B: 12 Aug 1819 D: 20 Nov 1878	

28 Aug 2001

# Generations

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Calhoun County Genealogical Society  
P.O. Box 879  
Marshall, MI 49068

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## *Calhoun County Genealogical Society* **CALENDAR**

*CCGS monthly meetings are typically held the fourth Tuesday of each month except July, August and December and are free and open to the public. Unless noted, meetings are held at 7 p.m. at the B.E. Henry Building, 615 S. Marshall St. in Marshall.*

- Nov. 17 Beginning genealogy workshop, Eaton County Genealogical Society, *see page 14*
- Nov. 27 **CCGS monthly meeting:** Willard Library resources with George Livingston, *held at*  
Willard Library, Battle Creek, 7 p.m.
- Dec. 1 Library of Michigan workshop: "Military Records," Michigan Library and Historical  
Center, 9:15 a.m., (517) 373-1300
- Dec. 5 Willard Library Internet training session: "Family History 101, First Steps in Family  
History," Willard Library Meeting Room, 10 a.m.–11 a.m.
- Dec. 15 Library of Michigan patron training session: "Electronic Resources," 9:30 a.m., *see page 16*
- Dec. 18 Library of Michigan patron training session repeat: "Electronic Resources," 3 p.m., *see page 16*
- Jan. 22 **CCGS monthly meeting:** Genealogy Hints and Anecdotes Show and Tell, 7 p.m.
- Feb. 25 (Monday) **CCGS members may attend:** Presentations by Curt Witcher, "Passenger and  
Immigration Research" and "The Road Less Traveled:  
Mega Internet Sites for Genealogists off the Beaten  
Path," Miller-Stone Building across from Willard  
Library, Battle Creek, details TBA
- March 26 **CCGS monthly meeting:** "Ontario-Michigan  
Migration" with Shirley Hodges, 7 p.m.

### **CORRECTION**

An incorrect meeting date was  
printed in the September/  
October issue. CCGS will meet  
Jan. 22, 2002, *not* Jan. 29.