

BOUSE GENIES

ARE YOU USING A FOUR-LETTER WORD WHEN RESEARCHING YOUR ANCESTORS?

[From the SKP Genies Newsletter Spring 2011]

Other than raising a family, what is the one single activity that took up most of your day in your pre-retirement life? What was the activity that produced the resources you needed in order to house and feed your family? What activity during your adult life became part of your very identity? It was that four-letter word—work.

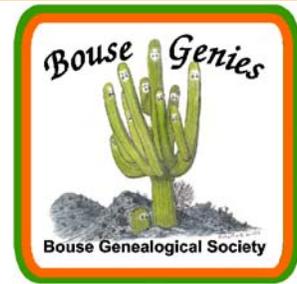
It was no different for our parents, our grandparents and all the generations preceding us. The way our ancestors made a livelihood took up most of their waking hours and affected the social and economic conditions in which they lived. In fact, during the centuries preceding the 1900s, work actually defined each person's rights in their community. Thus, it is to our advantage to learn as much as we can about the occupations existing during our ancestors' time and to research the kind of work our forefathers did. It will give us insight into their daily lives and community; an appreciation of their individuality; a way to distinguish our ancestors from others with the same name; clues to relationships; and aid in locating the records documenting other events in their lives.

Needless to say, the world of work has changed significantly since the time of our ancestors. Many jobs from the past have disappeared from our modern world, numerous job titles have been added to our vocabulary, and there are jobs titles that today have a completely different description. A teamster of yesteryear is the same as a teamster of today, it is just that a team of horses has been replaced with a combustible engine. Previous generations could not even imagine what a software programmer would do, no more than we can imagine the various products created by the local vulcan. Today a hacker is a computer user who gains unauthorized access to someone else's data or computer system, whereas a couple of centuries ago a hacker made agricultural tools such as hoes. In today's society one would think that an almoner is someone who pays money to a former spouse, but in days gone by an almoner was the official who distributed alms to the poor. And a hooker in earlier times was one who harvested or reaped a crop, not ahh... well... ahh.

Yes, work is a four-letter word. But it is one that should appear often in research plans, such as "find out what work great-grandfather did when he lived in..." and "learn about the work environment prior to the Industrial Revolution" and "study the work ethics of the early 20th century." This is not an x-rated edition of the *SKP Genies Newsletter*, but we are going to show you ways to emphasize that four-letter word when researching previous generations. 🍷



A woodcut by Jost AMMAN
in 1568 of mid 16th-century
German Cooper



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Bouse Genealogical Society

Electronic Newsletter

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Please send all general
correspondence to:

Bouse Genealogical Society
P.O. Box 624
Bouse, AZ 85325

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The Bouse Genies meet every other
Friday at the Bouse Community
Building next to the Library. The
schedule of meeting is posted in this
newsletter.

The Bouse Genies Website is
<http://bousegenies.weebly.com>

FROM THE COMPUTER DESK

CLOUD COMPUTING AND GENEALOGY

By Carolyn H. Brown



[From the SKP Genies Newsletter Spring 2011]

As often happens within the computer world there is now another concept that we as genealogists should think about called *cloud computing*. This is running computer programs on distant computers via the Internet. The program is not resident on your personal computer. All access is through the Internet, and you must be on line to use the program. There is no cost of ownership, however, in some cases there is a cost to use the program. The best part of cloud computing is you don't have to keep purchasing upgrades each time the vendor modifies the software, and you can access your data from any computer with Internet access.

Sounds great, doesn't it? But wait a minute. What are these programs, and what are their drawbacks? Not all programs we use related to our genealogy are currently available in the clouds, and those that are do not have the many wonderful features of the programs we have purchased for our own computers. If you don't have high-speed Internet, some of the programs in the clouds are quite cumbersome to use.

If you use these cloud programs and want to save the file to your personal computer, will the program save the file in a format that a program on your computer can open? You will need to understand the various file formats that are compatible with your personal programs to make this work.

If you want to try cloud computing, experiment with Google Docs <<http://docs.google.com>> or Zoho Docs <<http://docs.zoho.com>>. Each of these have multiple applications associated with them that are similar to MS Office. All of the Google applications are free, and most of the Zoho Docs are free as well. Neither of these applications has the power and flexibility of MS Office, but for most of us they have enough to get by.

For several years <www.Ancestry.com> has had online lineage databases that subscribed members may use to document their research. Depending on how they are set up, they can be accessed only by the initiator or open for others to add and share data, and they can be designated as either private or viewable by the public.

And now with the advent of cloud computing, other companies are designing genealogy programs as cloud applications. Keep your eyes open for new services on your favorite websites such as the new Family Search sites by the Family History Library.

Genealogy programs in the clouds will vary widely in design and implementation. Basically, the customer will enter data or transfer a GEDCOM to their account and all computing will be done on a distant computer. Back-up files and systems maintenance will be performed by others. Software updates will be done automatically, so you will always be using the latest version. There are costs involved, and you will have to decide if it is less expensive than purchasing a program outright. One of the most notable disadvantages, of course, will be security. It may not be as strong as you want. In the beginning, genealogy cloud programs may not have all the functionality you want, but as the technology improves so will the capabilities of the applications.

USER BEWARE

If you choose to use any of these sites, make sure that you save a copy of all files you created that you want to keep on your own computer in a format that programs on your computer can open. I have a friend who used Ancestry.com for a year, then decided she could not keep paying the price for the annual subscription and cancelled her subscription. She had not saved a GEDCOM of her data to her own computer first. When she purchased a genealogy program for her personal computer she had to re-enter all of her data.

Keep up with the latest news about cloud computing by following the articles on Eastman's Online Genealogy Newsletter at <<http://blog.eogn.com/>>. You may find that keeping your genealogy in the clouds is best for you, or you may prefer to keep your roots grounded on your hard drive. 🐿



The US Federal Census, starting in 1850, reported the occupations for all males over the age of 15, and then beginning in 1870, the occupation of every male and female, regardless of age, was recorded. This information will help you build a work history of your ancestor and may lead you to employment records with all sorts of fascinating tidbits of information. 🐿



Websites come, move, and go on a regular basis. These URLs were current at the time of publication and are subject to unannounced changes.

WEBSITES WITH LISTS HELPFUL FOR FAMILY HISTORY RESEARCHERS

Dictionary of Occupational Titles
English/Irish Occupations by Category
Trade Union Ancestors

www.occupationalinfo.org/
www.genuki.org.uk/big/Occupations.html
www.unionancestors.co.uk/

Helps family historians to identify the correct union, to discover the role their ancestor played in it, and to find out more about trade union history in England. Complete listing of all British trade unions known to have existed over the past 200 years. 

WORDS ABOUT OUR ANCESTORS' EMPLOYMENT STATUS

[From the SKP Genies Newsletter Spring 2011]



APPRENTICE: An entry-level training position for those wishing to learn a craft, it was a common means of learning a trade throughout Europe until the advent of the Industrial Revolution. Most apprentices were males, but females did apprenticeship as bakers, seamstresses and tailors. Apprenticeships usually began when the individual was in their early teens. Their parents would contract with a Master Craftsman to provide on-the-job training, room and board. The parent paid the Master a fee, and the apprentice performed tasks for the Master without pay for a set number of years.

JOURNEYMAN: A skilled craftsman who had completed an apprenticeship, he was employed and paid a salary by a Master. He could not have his own establishment, nor could he employ others. Journeymen were the working class with families and homes of their own. Probably he would want to advance to a Master Craftsman. However, the requirements were often made difficult since it was to the advantage of those who were already masters not to increase their competition. Typically, journeymen in England stayed with the Master Craftsman with whom they apprenticed. However, on the continent they were more likely to move to towns that required their skill which gave them a better opportunity to earn their Master Craftsman status.

MASTER CRAFTSMAN: An entrepreneur, he owned the raw materials and tools to manufacture the products he sold in his shop. He employed journeymen and unskilled laborers as needed, and augmented his income by training apprentices. Many times his oldest son was trained in the craft with the hope that he would qualify to take over the business. Only a small percentage of craftsmen advanced to the master level. A journeyman had to demonstrate his skill in his craft by creating a "masterpiece" and have enough money saved to open his own business—then he had to obtain guild approval.

INDENTURED SERVANT: Most young, white immigrants during Colonial times arrived under contract to work for a fixed period of time in exchange for their ocean transportation, food, clothing, lodging and other essentials during the term of their indenture. They were not paid wages, but at the end of the indenture, the individual was given a new suit of clothes and freed to farm or take up a trade of his/her own. Typically, the individual or father of a minor would enter into a contract with a ship's captain, who would transport the indentured servant to the colonies. When the ship arrived, the captain would place advertisements that indentured servants were for sale and he would sell the contract to someone who needed workers, thus collecting the cost of the transportation.

REDEMPTIONER: A different twist to indentured servitude was used by many during the latter part of the 18th and early 19th centuries. Immigrants would "ship themselves COD" rather than enter into a binding contract with a middle man—the ship's captain—before the voyage. Then to pay for the transatlantic crossing, they had to "sell" their services directly to an individual looking for laborers, field hands or servants. This was a very risky proposition. The immigrant was at a big disadvantage since they were forced to negotiate their indentures with their future master at the worst possible time. They were not allowed to leave the ship at the end of a long exhausting trip until the cost of the voyage was "redeemed," nor did they have the option to return to their homeland. It was literally a "buyer's market," and often their indentured time was longer than others who had contracted for servitude before they sailed.

SERF: A medieval employment practice where families lived and worked on the property owned by a noble in exchange for housing, protection from raiders, and charity in time of need. Serfs were not slaves in the pure sense of the word. The noble did not “own” the individual, but he did own all their possessions and labor power, thus preventing serfs from leaving the manor. This made the serf’s legal status hereditary since from the moment of birth everything the next generation had or used was the landowner’s. This type of “employment status” was at its peak in the 1100s and 1200s. However, as the use of money replaced the barter system during the 1400s and 1500s in western Europe, the supporting of serfs became less profitable than hiring workers on an as-needed basis and purchasing goods from craftsmen in the town. Still it persisted in some eastern European countries and in Russia into the 1800s. 🔧



*COOPER, WAGNER, FULLER, WALKER, SMITH/SCHMIDT/SCHMIEDE,
CARPENTER/ZIMMERMAN, BUTCHER/METZGER,
MASON/STEINER/SCALPELLINO, FISHER/PECHEUR/PESCADOR,
SCHIEFER, HERZOG, GEIGER*

By Barbara A. H. Nuehring [From the SKP Genies Newsletter Spring 2011]

Do these surnames sound familiar? Are some on the list of occupations on pages 6 thru 11? The answer is Yes! All of these surnames, and many, many more, evolved from the occupation of the “first” in the family line.

In the beginning, most people only had a name or two given to them by their parents. As populations increased and several people had the same given name in the community, it became necessary to distinguish between them.

One way people solved the problem of knowing whom a person was referring to was to add some descriptive information about that individual. For instance, who their father was (Joe, Pieter’s son), or the name of the farm where they lived or the village they came from (Henry, from Bad Kissingen), or a physical attribute (Norman who has black hair). The fourth, and probably the most used way to differentiate between people in England and western Europe was to use their occupation (Peter, the printer).

These designations applied only to one person, not the whole family. In time, they evolved into surnames—Joe PETERSEN, Henry KISSINGER, Norman SCHWARZKOPF and Peter DRUCKER. Except for those countries that used a patronymic system for centuries, it will be unlikely that any of us will be able to document our family back far enough to find the very first of our line who adopted a surname based on their occupation. Still, you have to wonder. I do! Who was my “first” GEIGER, a violinist, and did he play for my “first” HERZOG ancestor in his ducal castle? 🔧

ANCESTORS OF THE NEON SIGN

[From the SKP Genies Newsletter Spring 2011]



In centuries past, many people were illiterate, yet they were consumers. So entrepreneurs would create signs for their businesses that were pictures only.

The signs, made of wrought iron or wood carvings, were artistic renditions of the product or service being offered. Pubs, saloons and gasthouses had signs depicting their name, and guilds had signs with their crest. In most cases they were not flat against the building, but extended at a right angle above the door of the establishment. 🔧

USING PHOTOS TO FIND YOUR ANCESTOR'S OCCUPATION

By Carolyn H. Brown [From the SKP Genies Newsletter Spring 2011]

As budding genealogists we are generally the collectors of family photographs. Have you ever considered you may be able to identify the occupation of a person from a photograph of the individual? How much attention have you paid to the clothing of the people or the items surrounding a person in the photos you have collected? What do they tell you about the person's occupation or employment?

I have photos of several relatives in various uniforms. Each one is different, but each helps identify the occupation or volunteer service of the individual photographed. I have one of a great uncle in his fireman's uniform. While researching him I found that he was the much-loved captain of a volunteer fire department in Silversprings, Montgomery, Maryland.

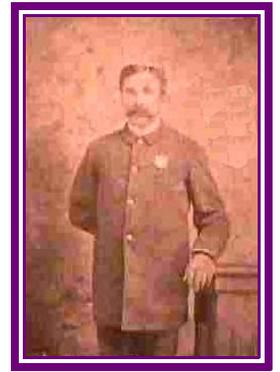
Another was a photograph of my great grandfather. In the photo shown above he is wearing a uniform I could not identify. It looked old fashioned, an early 1900s-type outfit. At first I thought he was in some branch of military service, but I could not find any records of him serving. I started asking cousins, and soon found that he was a policeman on the Danville, Pittsylvania, Virginia police force for years.

While looking for some of my husband Sid's, relatives in the Sacramento County Library I found a photo of one of his cousins in uniform. Further research indicated that he was in the army in World War I. More research indicated that he changed the spelling of his last name during this time from SMITTCAMP to SMITHCAMP to cover up his German ancestry.

I have a photo of my great aunt which was taken in the store where she worked. She was with four ladies behind a table containing several bolts of cloth. This tells me she was probably a sales clerk. Checking the census for that time period and some other photos that have been passed down I found the name of the company she worked for.

In another instance I have a photo of two women dressed in outfits from the mid-1800s. Information on the back of the photo said that they were cutting a Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR) memorial ribbon in the 1920s in Lexington, Lafayette, Missouri. The dresses were those of the early pioneer women. This led me to locate several generations back I would not have gotten otherwise.

Take a look at the photos you have of your various family members. Was the individual wearing a uniform? Were they in front of a store they may have owned or worked in? Was the photo taken inside of the facility where they worked? What does the photo tell you about the work that individual did? All of this information may help you break down another brick wall, or at least add meat to the bones you have collected on that individual. 🛠️



Charles William WOOD
circa 1900

HINTS:

In previous centuries confirmation in European Christian churches was a religious ceremony solemnizing an individual's formal acceptance into a church about the time a child became a teenager. It also celebrated the beginning of adulthood and the associated responsibilities. Boys became apprentices and girls worked in homes as servants. Confirmations were held once a year and the church record is usually a list of individuals and their age, and sometimes their father's name. Because a bishop was the cleric who performed the ceremony on a visit to a church or parish, many times several siblings were confirmed at one time. These records will lead you to birth records, family relations and starting dates of employment records.

Visit museums, reconstructions of villages/communities, and re-enactments to get a feeling for your ancestor's work environment, tools and apparel. Don't forget to take photographs to enhance your family history book.

Court records may contain the occupation of your ancestors. Wills, probates, deeds, Chancery court records, criminal records and other records should include a search for occupations. Court orders often contain the occupation of the individual(s) and may include business licenses and survey information. 🛠️

JOB TITLES OF PREVIOUS GENERATIONS

Compiled by Pat Zumwalt and Carolyn H. Brown

[From the SKP Genies Newsletter Spring 2011]

Occupations are often found in old documents, old diaries, and vital records as an identifier of the individual.

Today they are "head scratchers" for genealogists.



**NUEHRING Harness Shop
Lytton, Iowa, circa 1900**

Acater:	ships chandler	Archil Maker:	made a violet dye from lichens, used in the textile industry
Accipitrary:	falconer	Arkwright:	skilled craftsman who produced "arks" (wooden chests or coffers)
Accomptant:	accountant	Armourer:	made suits of armor or plates of armor for buildings or ships, etc.
Accoucheus:	assisted women in childbirth	Artificer:	maker or fixer of intricate objects; also a title for a soldier mechanic who does repairs
Accoutre:	supplier of military accessories	Ashman:	Ship man or sailor; dustman
Acreman:	an ox herder; ploughman	Assayer:	determined the proportions of metal in ore
Actuary:	kept public accounts of business	Assay Master:	determined the amount of gold or silver to go in coins
Administrator:	directed the affairs of others	Auger Maker:	made the carpenter augers (used for boring holes in wood)
Administratrix:	female administrator	Aurifaber:	goldsmith
Aeronaut:	balloonist or a trapeze artist in the circus or music halls	Avenator:	hay and forage merchant
Alabasterer:	worked with alabaster (white marble-like mineral)	Avowry:	term for the lord of the manor
Alblastere:	crossbowman	Axle Tree Turner:	made axles for wagons and coaches
Alchemist:	medieval chemist who claimed to turn base metals into gold	Backmaker:	made "backs", vats and tubs; a cooper
Alderman:	senior counselor one position down from the Mayor in the local counsel	Backster:	baker
Ale-Conner:	official who tested quality and measure of ale served in public houses	Backus Boy:	kitchen servant (from back of the house)
Ale-Draper:	seller of ale	Back Washer:	employed to clean the wool
Ale Tunner:	employed by the brewery to fill ale casks (tuns) with ale	Badger:	licensed pauper who wore a badge with the letter "P", could only work in defined area. "Badgering" from this
Alewife:	woman who keeps an alehouse or tavern	Badgy Fiddler:	boy trumpeter in the military
All Spice:	grocer	Bagman:	traveling salesman
Almoner:	giver of charity to the needy	Bagniokeeper:	in charge of bath house or brothel
Almsman:	received alms	Bailie:	bailiff
Alnager:	official who examined the quality of woolen goods and stamped them with the town seal of approval (Aulnager)	Bailiff:	officer of the sheriff; a land steward. Also looked after the fishing rights on rivers
Amanuensis:	secretary or stenographer	Bairman:	pauper or beggar
Amen Man:	parish clerk	Baler:	baled hay or wool or cotton
Anchor Smith:	made anchors	Balister:	archer or crossbowman
Anchoress:	female hermit or religious recluse	Ballast Heaver:	loaded ballast into the ships hold
Anchorite:	male hermit or religious recluse	Ballard Master:	in charge of loading ballast into ships
Anilepman:	small holder (tenant of the manor)	Baller:	assisted the potter by measuring out balls of clay
Angleiron Smith:	made angle iron (flat iron bars bent at right angles lengthwise)	Bal maiden:	female mine worker who worked on the surface
Ankle beater:	young person who helped drive the cattle to market	Band filer:	metal worker in the gun-making industry
Annatto Maker:	worked in the manufacture of dyes for paint or printing	Bandster:	bound the wheat sheaves after harvest
Antigropelos:	made waterproof leggings	Bang Beggar:	officer of the parish who controlled the length of stay of any stranger to the parish
Anvil Smith:	made anvils and hammers for blacksmiths	Banker:	dug trenches and ditches to allow drainage of the land, placing the surplus dirt in banks around the edges
Apiarian:	beekeeper	Banksman:	in charge of the cages at the pit head in the mining industry
Apothecary:	prepared and sold medicines; pharmacist		
Aproneer:	term used in London for a shopkeeper		
Apronman:	mechanic		
Aquarius:	waterman		
Aquavita Seller:	sold alcohol		
Archiator:	physician		

Barber Surgeon:	a barber was also a surgeon. In the 18 th century an Act was passed that limited Barbers to hair-cutting, dentistry and bloodletting	Blower:	glass blower; person who operates the bellows of a blacksmith
Bard:	poet or minstrel	Bluestocking:	female writer
Bareman:	beggar or pauper	Boarding Officer:	inspected ships before entering port
Bargee:	worked on or owned a barge	Boatswain:	ship's officer in charge of riggings and sails
Barge Mate:	naval officer	Bolter:	sifted meal
Barilla Maker:	manufactured barilla, used in the glass and ceramics industry	Bondager:	bonded female worker on a farm
Bar keeper:	tollkeeper	Bondman:	bonded to master to learn a skill or trade
Barrister:	lawyer	Boniface:	Innkeeper
Baxter:	baker	Botcher:	tailor or cobbler
Belhoste:	tavern keeper	Brazier:	brass worker
Bartoner:	person in charge of monastic farm, also known as Barton	Brewster:	female brewer, beer manufacturer
Basil Worker:	worked with sheep and goat skins	Brightsmith:	metal worker
Basketman:	made baskets and furniture from wicker; also person who emptied the basket of coal being offloaded from the colliers into the barges	Broderer:	embroiderer
Bast Dresser:	employed in dressing fibre or matting	Brownsmith:	copper or brass smith
Bathing Machine:	owned the bathing huts used at seaside	Buffalo Soldier:	term given to black soldiers by Native Americans because of their bravery and kinky black hair
Batman:	officer's servant in the army	Bull Wacker:	oxen driver
Batt Maker:	made wadding used in quilts and mattresses	Bummer:	army deserter
Battledore Maker:	made the beaters used on clothes, carpets, etc., to remove the dust. Later they made the paddles used in washing machines	Burgonmaster:	mayor
Bayweaver:	person who wove bay (a fine woolen fabric also known as baize)	Burl:	cup-bearer
Beadle:	town crier	Burnisher:	metal polisher
Beadsman:	employed to pray for his employer	Bushel Maker:	cooper
Bead Piercer:	drilled holes in beads	Carder:	cards or combs wool, cotton or flax to remove impurities
Beamer:	wound the warp on the roller before putting it on the loom in the textile trade	Cartwright:	maker or driver of carts
Bearer:	worked underground carrying the coal to the bottom of the pit shaft and placing it in containers for lifting to the surface	Canting Caller:	auctioneer
Beater:	cleansed and thickened the cloth by treading it underwater with fuller's earth	Caulker:	one who fills cracks in windows, ships, or seams to make them watertight (uses tar or oakumhemp fiber made by taking old ropes apart)
Beaver:	made felt used in hat making	Chaisemaker:	carriage maker
Bedral:	sexton	Chambermaid:	female servant attending to bedrooms
Bedder:	upholsterer; person who tends to the breeding and birthing of cattle	Chandler:	maker or seller of candles; retailer of groceries, dealer or trader
Bedman:	sexton	Charwoman:	cleaning woman
Beeskepmaker:	made beehives	Chiffonier:	wig maker
Belleyetere:	bell founder	Chimney Sweep:	chimney cleaner
Belter:	made bells	Claker:	magician or astrologer
Bellman:	watchman or town crier employed by Post Office who collected letters by walking the streets ringing bells	Clarke/Clerk:	cleric (clergyman) or scribe
Bender:	person who cut leather	Clicker:	the servant of a salesman who stood at the door to invite customers; one who received the matter in the galley from compositors and arranged it in due form ready for printing; one who makes eyelet holes in boots using a machine which clicked
Biddy:	female servant, usually Irish	Clod Hopper:	plowman
Bird Boy:	scared birds away from crops	Cobbler:	shoemaker
Black Borderer:	made black-edged stationary for funerals	Cohen:	priest
Bladesmith:	sword maker or knife maker	Collier:	coal miner
Blindsman:	dealt with incorrectly addressed letters and parcels at the Post Office	Colporteur:	peddler of books or bibles
		Confectioner:	maker of candy
		Conveyor:	grantor or seller
		Cooper:	maker or repairer of barrels and casks
		Cordwainer:	shoemaker, originally any leather worker using leather from Cordova in Spain
		Costermonger:	peddler of fruits and vegetables
		Crier:	one hired by a town or newspaper to read the news aloud for all to hear

Crocker:	potter	Grismiller:	grinds grain
Crowner:	coroner	Guilder:	maker of gold or silver coins
Cupola Tender:	cares for rounded roofs or domes	Haberdasher:	seller of mens clothing
Curer:	person who cures tobacco	Hacker:	maker of hoes
Currier:	tanner of leather by incorporating oil or grease; user of curry combs on horses	Hansard:	weapon maker or seller
Damster:	builder of dams	Hatchelet/Hatcheler:	combs out or cards flax
Deathsman:	executioner	Hawker:	peddler
Distiller:	maker of alcoholic beverages	Haymonger:	dealer in hay
Docker:	dock worker who loads or unloads ships; a stevedore	Hayward:	keeper of fences
Domestic:	house servant	Higgler:	itinerant peddler
Dowser:	finds water underground using a rod or witching stick	Hillier:	roof tiler
Dragoon:	mounted infantryman	Hind:	farm laborer
Draper:	dealer in cloth and dry goods	Hobbler:	person who tows boats on a river or canal
Drayman:	driver of a low, strong cart without fixed sides, capable of carrying heavy loads	Hodsman:	mason's assistant
Dresser:	surgeon's assistant in a hospital	Hooper:	dancer
Driver:	slave overseer	Hooker:	reaper
Drover:	driver of animals to market; dealer in cattle, sheep, etc.	Hooper:	makes hoops for barrels or casks; cooper
Druggier:	pharmacist	Horn or Hornworker:	processed the horns of animals for use in window panes, lanterns, etc.
Drummer:	traveling salesman	Horse Coper:	horse dealer
Duffer:	peddler of cheap goods	Horse Courser:	owner of race horses
Eggler:	egg or poultry dealer	Horse Knave:	groom
Elymaker:	oil maker	Horse Leech:	veterinarian; farrier
Enumerator:	census taker	Hostler:	a groom who took care of horses often at an inn; stable man; a repairer of railway engines
Eremit:	hermit	House Joiner:	house framer
Executor:	person named in a decedent's will to carry out the provisions of that will	House Wright:	house builder
Executrix:	female executor	Howdy Wife:	midwife
Faber:	artisan or workman	Huckster:	seller of small articles
Factor:	agent who acts for another; Scottish steward or bailiff of an estate	Husbandman:	a farmer who cultivated land
Farrier:	blacksmith who shoes horses	Iceman:	seller or deliverer of ice
Faulkner:	falconer, keeper-trainer of falcons	Idleman:	gentleman of leisure
Feather Merchant:	one who loafs while others work	Infirmarian:	person in charge of an infirmary
Feller:	lumberjack	Intelligencer:	spy
Fell Monger:	removes hair or wool from hides in preparation for leather making	Intendent:	director of a public or government business
Fever:	blacksmith	Interfactor:	murderer
Fletcher:	maker of bows and arrows	Iron Master:	owner or manager of a foundry
Freemason:	stonecutter	Jack:	young male assistant, sailor or lumberjack
Fuller:	cleaner and thickener of cloth; one who shrinks and thickens woolen cloth by moistening, heating, and pressing; one who cleans and finishes cloth	Jagger:	fish peddler
Furrier:	seller and maker of furs	Jobber:	buyer in quantity to sell to others; a piece-worker
Gaffer:	foreman of a work crew	Jongleur:	traveling minstrel
Gangsmen:	foreman	Jouster:	fish monger
Gaoler:	jailer, keeper of the gaol	Joyner/Joiner:	skilled carpenter
Garner:	granary keeper	Kedger:	fisherman
Gilder:	person who applies gold leaf	Keeler:	bargeman
Glazier:	puts glass in windows	Keller:	salt keeper
Goldsmith:	banker; maker of gold articles	Kellogg:	slaughter man
Grace Wife:	midwife	Kempster:	wool comber
Grainer:	artisan who paints a cheap wood to resemble the graining of an expensive wood or marble	Knacker:	harness maker; buyer of old horses
Green Grocer:	seller of fruits and vegetables	Knockknobbler:	dog catcher
		Lacewoman:	lady's maid
		Lardner:	keeper of the cupboard; an official in charge of pig food
		Laster:	shoemaker
		Lattener:	brass worker
		Lauderer:	washer
		Lavender:	washer woman, laundress
		Lederer:	leather maker
		Leech:	physician

Legerdemainist:	magician	Pantler:	butler
Lighterman:	worker on a flat-bottomed boat	Pardoner:	seller of indulgences
Limner:	illustrator of books; painter or drawer	Parker:	park caretaker
Linener:	linen draper; shirtmaker	Parochus:	rector, pastor
Lister:	dyer	Pasteler:	pastry chef
Loadsmen:	ship's pilot	Pastor:	shepherd
Loblolly Boy:	ship's doctor's assistant	Pattern Maker:	maker of a clog shod with an iron ring. A clog was a wooden pole with a pattern cut into the end
Lock Keeper:	overseer of canal locks	Peeler:	constable
Lorner:	maker of horse gear	Peever:	pepper-seller
Lungs:	alchemist's servant whose duty it was to fan the fire	Perambulator:	surveyor
Malender:	farmer	Peregrinator:	itinerant wanderer
Maltster:	brewer, maker or seller of malts	Peruker:	wig maker
Mancuple:	steward	Pessoner:	fish monger
Mango:	slave dealer	Peterman:	fisherman
Mantuamaker:	dressmaker	Pettifogger:	shyster lawyer
Marshall:	horse servant or groom	Phrenologist:	diviner of a person's character based on the bumps on a person's head
Mason:	stonecutter, bricklayer	Pigman:	crockery dealer
Master Mariner:	ship's captain	Pikeman:	miller's assistant
Mayer:	physician	Piller:	robber
Mercer:	cloth seller	Pilot:	ship's steersman
Meterer:	poet	Pinder:	dog catcher
Midwife:	experienced woman who assists in child birth	Piner:	laborer
Miller:	owner or operator of a flour mill	Piper:	innkeeper
Millpeck:	sharpener of mill stones	Pit Brow Lass:	female mine worker who worked on the surface
Millwright:	designer and builder of mills or mill machinery	Pitman:	coal miner
Mintmaster:	one who issued local currency (mintmaker)	Plowman:	farmer
Mixed:	bartender	Plumber:	one who applied sheet lead for roofing and set lead frames for plain or stained glass windows
Monger:	seller of goods (ale, fish)	Poleman:	surveyor's assistant
Moulder:	maker of molds or castings; brick maker	Polentier:	poulterer
Mountebank:	seller of ineffectual patent medicines	Porcher:	pig-keeper
Mudlark:	sewer cleaner; riverbank scavenger	Porter:	gatekeeper or doorkeeper
Mugger:	pigman	Postillion:	attacher of extra horses to wagons and coaches to help them up hills
Muleskinner:	teamster	Potter:	maker or seller of pottery
Muleteer:	mule driver	Poulter:	seller of poultry
Musicker:	musician	Prentis:	apprentice
Naperer:	royal servant in charge of table linen	Pricker:	witch hunter
Navigator:	laborer building canals or railways	Prick Napper:	horse thief
Neatherder:	herds cows	Proctor:	official of a university
Needler:	needle maker	Prothony:	law clerk
Neathherd:	cowherd	Publican:	innkeeper
Nimgimmer:	doctor	Puddler:	wrought iron worker
Nob thatcher:	wig maker	Puggard:	thief
Notary:	an official authorized to certify or attest documents, take affidavits, etc.	Punky:	chimney sweep
Noter:	notary	Purser:	ships officer in charge of supplies, provisions and accounts
Occupier:	tradesman	Quarrier:	quarry worker
Orderly:	soldier who functioned as a servant for an officer	Quarryman:	quarry worker
Ordinary Keeper:	innkeeper of an inn with fixed prices	Raker:	street sanitation worker
Osler:	bird-catcher	Ratoner:	rat catcher
Out Crier:	auctioneer	Rattle Watch:	town watchman
Owler:	sheep or wool smuggler	Redar:	interpreter of dreams
Oxnard:	herder of oxen	Reeve:	church warden
Packer:	person who packs goods such as pickles or herring	Registrar:	official who registers events such as births, deeds, etc.
Paling man:	seller of eels		
Pannier man:	fish monger		
Panther:	keeper of the pantry		

Revenuer:	tax man who enforces tax laws on liquor	Spicer:	grocer or dealer in spices
Rigger:	hoist tackle worker, works with a ship's rigging	Spinner:	person who spins yarn
Ripper:	seller of fish	Spinster:	a woman who spins or an unmarried woman
Riverman:	worker on a river boat	Spurrer:	maker of spurs
Rodman:	surveyor's assistant	Squire:	country gentleman; farm owner; justice of peace (Esquire), a gentleman
Roper:	maker of rope or nets	Stallman:	keeper of market stalls
Rover:	archer	Stampman:	worker of an ore crushing machine
Rower:	builder of (small) wagon wheels	Stationer:	bookseller, seller of paper and writing implements
Runner:	smuggler or messenger	Steersman:	ship's helmsman
Rustler:	cattle thief	Stevedore:	laborer who loads and unloads ship cargo
Saddler:	one who makes, repairs or sells saddles or other furnishings for horses	Stitcher:	person who does decorative stitching
Salter:	dealer in salt	Stockinger:	knitter, weaver, or dealer in stockings
Saloonist:	saloon keeper	Stoker:	person who tends the fire of an engine boiler
Sandsman:	ambassador or messenger	Stuff Gown:	junior barrister
Sandwichman:	wears a sandwich billboard for work	Stuff Gownsmen:	junior barrister
Sawbones:	physician	Supercargo:	officer on merchant ship who is in charge of cargo and the commercial concerns of the ship
Sawyer:	saws wood, carpenter	Sumpter:	porter
Schrimpschonger:	artisan who carves in bone, ivory or wood	Sutler:	person who accompanies troops in the field or garrison and sells food, drink, and supplies, merchant or peddler in an army camp
Schumacker:	shoemaker	Swailer:	miller or dealer in grains
Scribe:	clerk	Swain:	herdsman
Scribler:	minor or worthless author	Sword Cutler:	sword maker
Scrimmer:	fencing master	Tabler:	boarding house operator
Scrivener:	professional or public copyist or writer; scribe or clerk; notary public	Tallow Chandler:	tallow candle maker
Scrutiner:	election judge	Tanner:	one who tans (cures) animal hides into leather, leather maker
Seedsman:	sower of seeds	Taper:	candlewick maker or seller
Sempster:	seamstress	Tapley:	one who puts the tap in an ale cask
Sevier:	sieve-maker	Tapster:	bartender or barmaid
Sewing clerk:	collector of clothing piecework	Tasker:	reaper
Sewster:	seamstress	Tawer:	white leather maker
Sewer:	tailor or shoemaker	Teamster:	one who drives a team for hauling, driver of horses
Shanty man:	lumberman	Thacker:	thatcher
Share cropper:	tenant farmer who would pay rent with part of his crop	Thatcher:	roofer
Shearman:	cutter of woolen cloth, metal; a man who shears sheep for wool	Tide Waiter:	customs inspector or official
Shepster:	dressmaker	Tiller:	farmer
Ship Husband:	repairer of ships while in harbor	Tillman:	plowman
Ship Master:	owner or captain of a ship	Tinker:	an itinerant tin pot and pan seller and repairman
Ship Wright:	builder or repairer of ships	Tinner:	tin miner, tinsmith
Shoe Finder:	seller of shoe maker tools	Tinter:	artists who perform tinting
Shoe Wiper:	servant who polishes shoes	Tipstaff:	policeman
Shrieve:	sheriff	Tirewoman:	female dresser, especially in the theater
Silk Thrower:	worker in the silk industry	Todd:	fox hunter
Skinker:	Tapster in an ale house	Toller:	collector of tolls
Skinner:	dealer in hides, mule driver	Tonsor:	Latin for barber
Slater:	roofer	Topman:	sailor who works in the ship's rigging
Slopseller:	seller of ready-made clothes in a slop shop	Top Sawyer:	upper man in a saw pit
Smelter:	worker in a metal smelter, smelt fisherman	Topsman:	head cattle drover
Smiddy:	smith	Trampler:	lawyer
Smith:	metal worker	Tranter:	peddler
Snobscat/Snob:	one who repaired shoes	Travers:	toll bridge collector
Solicitor:	lawyer		
Soap Boiler:	soap maker		
Sorter:	tailor		
Souter:	shoe maker		
Spallier:	tin worker		
Sperviter:	keeper of sparrows		

Trenchman:	cook	Wash Man:	applied the wash (coating) in the manufacture of tin
Trimmer:	person who trims a ship by arranging its cargo	Watchman:	town official who guarded the streets at night
Tripper:	dancer	Waterman:	boatman who plies for hire
Trover:	smuggler	Webber:	weaver
Truchman:	interpreter	Webster:	operator of looms, weaver
Tubman:	English barrister	Whacker:	horse or oxen team driver
Tucker:	cleaner of cloth goods	Wharfinger:	owner of a wharf
Turner:	a person who turns wood on a lathe into spindles; gymnast	Wheelwright:	one who made or repaired wheels; wheeled carriages, etc.
Victualer:	a tavern keeper, or one who provides an army, navy, or ship with food supplies	Whitcher:	maker of chests
Victualler:	keeper of a small shop to sell groceries	Whitear:	hide cleaner
Vintager:	grape farmer, wine maker	Whitesmith:	tinsmith; worker of iron who finishes or polishes the work
Vintner:	wine merchant	Whitewing:	street sweeper
Vulcan:	blacksmith	Whitster:	bleacher of cloth
Wagoner:	wagon or cart driver; teamster not for hire	Whittawer:	saddler
Wainwright:	wagon maker or repairer	Wright:	workman, especially a construction worker, builder or repairer
Waiter:	customs officer or tide waiter; one who waited on the tide to collect duty on goods brought in	Yardman:	railroad yard worker
Walker:	cloth worker	Yeoman:	farmer who owns his own land
Wanter:	mole catcher		

[EDITOR'S NOTE: Pat Zumwalt, a long-time active SKP Genies BOF member and seminar presenter, passed away in 1999.] 🪓

Digging Deeper

FINDING AN ANCESTOR'S OCCUPATION

By Carolyn H. Brown [From the SKP Genies Newsletter Spring 2011]

Let's face it, not everything you want to know about your ancestor is easy to find. Some of the information may not be available at all. Many records have been lost over time, but some of the more obscure records may still exist. They are harder to locate, so it will take some digging.

When trying to determine the occupation of an ancestor, it may help to look at the businesses in the town where they lived. Use city directories to determine what businesses existed when your ancestor lived there. In individual listings the occupation was given, not only for the head of the household, but also the spouse and adult children living at home. It may lead to a boxed ad for the business. Once you find a business that they may have worked for, try to find out if the business had lists of employees. If the business is still operational, contact them. If not, check the local library, historical or genealogical society to see if they have the business records. The city directory will also name the government officers of the town. However, not every small town had a city directory. So what do you do?

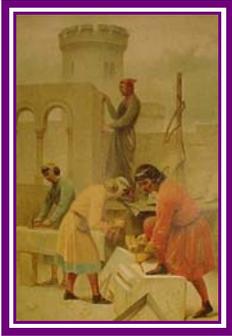
Does the town have a town history that names the businesses? At times, it will list the owners of every business at a given point in time. In some cases, people paid to have their family history in the town history book. These family histories often identified where the person worked and what position they held.

Businesses kept an account of everyone who had credit with them or with whom they had credit. In the days before credit cards these accounts identified almost everyone in town. The local grocery stores kept accounts that sometimes showed relationships: i.e., John SMITH, son of James SMITH. I have even seen one record where all of the children were named so the storekeeper knew who could get items on credit on a specific account.



Stores that sold larger, more expensive items like wagons, farm implements, autos, furniture, appliances, animal feed and seed would also carry accounts to help people make purchases. They may show a co-signer on an account. If the business maintained an Application for Loan document, the document may identify where the person worked.

These account books can be very sparse or quite extensive. It pays to take a closer look at what was happening in your ancestor's town while they were living there. 



GUILDS PRODUCED GOLDEN RECORDS FOR GENEALOGISTS

By Barbara A. H. Nuehring [From the SKP Genies Newsletter Spring 2011]

A guild is a fraternal association of professionals in a particular trade or business. They have existed with various names since the third century BC as supported by evidence found in China, Egypt, the Roman Empire, India and parts of the Middle East. Most of us, however, are interested in the development, spread, decline and organization of the merchant and craft guilds in Europe, and the paperwork they left behind for genealogists to use to document their ancestors' lives.

It was during the early years of the 11th century as trading between communities and countries began to grow merchants found it advantageous to travel together between market centers for mutual protection of their products, horses and wagons, and ships. They were the first "caravans" and members pledged to follow self-imposed rules. In time, these alliances evolved into powerful merchant guilds who established trading ports, regulated business transactions, and eventually secured a monopoly over all the commodities and commerce in their city. In fact, some guilds wielded economic and political power greater than some countries.

In the 12th century groups of self-employed skilled craftsmen, imitating the example of the merchants in their city, began forming guilds for mutual aid and to protect the rights of their members. Craftsmen were the ones who owned the raw materials and tools and had the skill to produce the goods the merchants marketed. So within a couple of centuries, craft guilds became more influential than the merchant guilds and remained the nucleus of western European economy until the advent of the Industrial Revolution and free-trade laws.

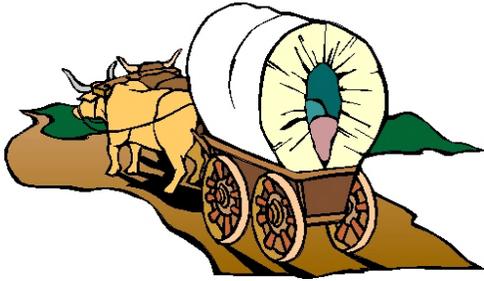
Guilds existed for every craft in every community. For instance, there were guilds for stonemasons, roofers, carpenters, glass glaziers, shoemakers, tanners, dyers, garment makers, bookbinders, musicians, clockmakers, knife-makers, nail smiths, locksmiths, coopers, brewers, wine producers, innkeepers, butchers, bakers, and candlestick makers. Only Master Craftsmen, the highly experienced and guild-ratified experts in their craft, were eligible to be guild members. Before an individual could rise to the level of Master Craftsman, he or she had to go through an extensive training period (apprenticeship) and then hone his/her skills by working for many years as a day laborer (journeyman) for a Master Craftsman.

Established by a charter granted by the town council, mayor or local noble, a guild had a monopoly on its particular craft within the city. Guilds controlled everything having to do with their specific craft—regulating prices, establishing manufacturing processes and standards, protecting "trade secrets," controlling advertising, mandating the number of employees a shop could have, and banning the sale of goods and services by "outsiders." Additionally, the guilds had the means of limiting competition within the craft by restricting the number of masters in proportion to the population by setting the standards one had to meet in order to become a Master Craftsman.

Guilds also took responsibility for the welfare of their members and their families. They had "health insurance" for sick or elderly members, gave aid to members' widows and orphans, and provided financial assistance to those needing to relocate to find work or start an apprenticeship. They helped their poorer members by covering funeral costs and providing dowries for members' daughters.

Thus, the word "guild" equates to "gold" for the 21st century genealogist! With all their official procedures and formalities, European guilds were probably the inventors of "red tape." Employment records documented the career and personal information of each guild member, their entitlements, relocation information, the welfare they received and family statistics. I know from experience, some of the meticulously recorded data cannot be

found anywhere else. Many guild records have been filmed by the Family History Library. So check their catalogue and order those films, or plot your RV route to include Salt Lake City. It isn't often we can find so much information about an ancestor's life in one record. 🗝️



GREAT JOURNEYS INTO THE PAST

WHAT HAPPENED TO TED?

By Cheryl Longshore

[From the SKP Genies Newsletter Winter 2010]

I have been interested in finding out what happened to my grandfather's brothers and their children. He was the youngest of five boys born to James and Eliza FRAD (also spelled FREAD and FRED): Clarence Robert, William Jackson, Joseph Delbert, Leroy (a.k.a Roy), and James Edward (my grandfather). Joseph Delbert had two sons, Clarence and Theodore (a.k.a Ted), who were both career military, so they moved a lot. I was surprised ten or more years ago when I received an email from the grandson of Joseph's son, Clarence. He had googled his surname and came up with my website. I quickly emailed back expressing interest in his lineage and to find out if he or any of his family were interested in genealogy. Clarence's granddaughter had compiled a history of their family, but she did not know what had happened to Ted.

I had very little information on Ted. My dad's sister said Ted lived in Denver and was a career man in the Army.

Ted was born in 1906 and was listed in his parents' household in the censuses of 1910 and 1920, but I could not find him in 1930.

On the Internet I found a birth record for a daughter, Naomi, born in 1937, which gave his wife's name as Stella. I later found a marriage record for Naomi, so I obtained her married name. Internet address databases supplied a current address for her in North Dakota. No further information has been found about Stella. It will be interesting to see if she and Ted are listed in the 1940 census.

With the help of the Internet I also found Ted's World War II army enlistment information which listed his residence as Missoula, Montana in 1941. He listed his education as grammar school and his marital status as married.

In 1951, he was named as a beneficiary in Uncle Roy's will and was living at a hotel in Rochester, Minnesota. I had a copy of the beneficiary list as I was one of them also.

The Social Security Death Index provided his birth (1906) and death (1969) dates and residence at time of death, Rupert, Idaho, which turned out to be his place of death.

A trip to Rupert last summer filled in some of the gaps. I visited the public library for a copy of his obituary. It was very brief, telling of his employment as a sheepherder at a large local ranch and a daughter, Patty, who lived in Fargo, North Dakota. The next stop was the mortuary that handled his funeral. They provided me with a copy of the funeral directions and statement. This showed that a cemetery plot deed was found in his room and that his employer had paid for the funeral and interment. Further, it listed the name of Ted's son, Delbert, who lived in Mountain Home, Idaho. On the chance that he had left an estate, I checked with the county courthouse, but no record of probate was found. My last stop was the cemetery where I recorded and photographed his grave site.

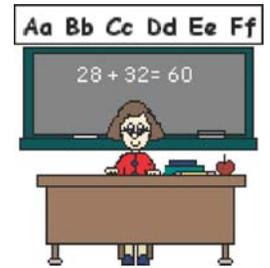
My next step will be to try to contact his children at addresses I have found on the internet. If I find any, that means more cousins to add to my family tree!

What surprised me about my search for Ted was the useful information found on the mortuary record. I had not thought of this resource in the past, but thought it was worth a try since the mortuary was right across the street from the courthouse in Rupert. 🗝️

SCHOOL TEACHERS BACK THEN

[From: Family Pathways, Vol XX No. 3, Autumn 2010, Wayne County Genealogical Society]

School teachers in former years were from a different mold than today. The ladies had a very strict dress code. Skirts and dresses were halfway between the ankles and knees. No low cut blouses nor tight-fitting skirts or blouses. They could use no makeup of any kind. The rooming houses they lived in were under strict rules. Two or three ladies could live in the same house, but they were not to have any male visitors unless the School Superintendent was the visitor. Three ladies in a house allowed the landlord to have one male boarder, preferably a school teacher or some other noteworthy occupation. All the lady teachers were to be single. Marriage meant an automatic end to her teaching profession.



The rules for gentlemen were somewhat different. They couldn't live in a boarding house if one single woman was also a boarder. The dress code for the men was also pretty strict compared to standards of today. They had to dress for dinner, meaning a suit and necktie. They were not allowed to smoke and all were expected to go to church on Sunday. Also the wives of the male teachers were not to have any outside income. These rules were not universal and some school districts had more lenient rules for the men. World War II changed the standards. The ladies could now marry their sweethearts before they departed for the front.

The ladies were not suspended if they married as there was a teacher shortage so the rules were relaxed. The strict rules probably were not completely necessary. When you look at earlier teachers, 1850 to 1900, there were very few women in the teaching profession. Women were thought to be the mother and the wife, and weren't to be out working. ✍

NEW FREE ONLINE NEWSLETTER HITS THE CYBER-AIRWAYS

A new free online genealogy newsletter, *Genealogy Newslines*, was launched in January. It is edited by Leland K. Meitzler, founder of Heritage Quest and previous Managing Editor for *Heritage Quest Magazine* and *Everton's, The Genealogical Helper*, and currently co-owner of Family Roots Publishing Company.

To get an idea of the quality and scope of the newsletter, you can read back issues at <www.genealogyblog.com/?cat=308>. Then if you want a free subscription you can sign up for the weekly Genealogy Newslines by going to <www.familyrootspublishing.com>. ✍

ABCs

THE A-B-Cs OF GENEALOGY

W - X - Y - Z

By Maryalice Gordon [From the SKP Genies Newsletter Jul-Aug-Sep 2008]

W is for **WRITE** a family story. Now that you've collected a huge pile of data, what can you do with it? Write a history of an ancestor or group of ancestors and include what they were doing at the time of their local and/or national history. Were your ancestors in a major flood or earthquake? Were they part of the Westward movement? Where, when, and what did they do? Ask siblings, cousins, old neighbors what they know about any incidents. Be creative in your research and your writing, but stick to actual facts.

X is for **X-RAY**. Look for the "bones" in your family stories to include in your "History of My Family" for the bones are the supporting skeleton. This will add flesh and life to your family.

Y is for **YOU/R**. Only You can tell Your story. Your siblings and cousins may have similar remembrances, but You have researched Your family - haven't you?

Z is for **ZEST**. Be creative with a keen enjoyment and gusto for your family history. Even if you had a horse thief "back then", make it an interesting story. Your descendants will truly appreciate your work. ✍

BOUSE GENIES NEWS

It has been a good winter season for the Bouse Genealogical Society. We have gained 7 new members, and retained most of the people who were with us last year. Our current paid membership stands at 37.

We have had three guest speakers and two days for researching in the library since the first of the year. Special thanks to our members Joanne and Harry JENSEN for their presentation on the *Orphan Train Movement*. Also to Betty GILBERT who showed us how she has made her latest family history book. Mike RIDDLE from Lake Havasu spoke to us on March 18th about *Swansea*. We had 43 people in attendance. Carol BROWN will speak on *Finding the Ladies in Your Ancestry* on April 1st.

Carol BROWN has been working on the ancestry of some of the people buried in the *Bouse Cemetery* for the *Bouse Residents Project* and hopes that others will join her in this research.

2011 Genies in the Desert - Genealogy Technology Conference

Plans are under way for the *2011 Genies in the Desert - Genealogy Technology Conference*. Our speaker for the day will again be Geoff RASMUSSEN from Legacy Family Tree. The conference will be held at the Blue Water Casino in Parker, on December 9, 2011.

Following are the topics selected by our members for this conference:

- 1 - *Improving Your Use of New Family Search*
- 2 - *Genealogist's Guide to Working with Digital Images*
- 3 - *The Genealogist's New Frontier: Blogging, Learning the Basics of Blogging*
- 4 - *Sharing Genealogy Electronically: Publishing to CD/DVD, the Internet, and Email*

We will incorporate the changes for the 2011 Conference which were outlined in the last issue of this newsletter. The gift bags have been purchased.

The Genies in the Desert logo for this conference will be the logo used with permission by the SKP Genies for their conference held in Bouse in January 2010.

We will need people to head up, or work on, the following committees: (1) Advertising; (2) Gift Bags; (3) Door Prizes; (4) Admissions; and (5) Room Layout. Anyone who wishes to be part of the Conference planning committee please let us know as soon as possible at <BouseGenies@gmail.com>.

Genealogy Classes

Many of our new members are requesting beginning genealogy classes next season. Carol BROWN will be working on a class schedule during the summer. If you have a topic that you would particularly like to have her present a class on, please let her know at <GenieCarol@gmail.com>. 

From the Editor's Desk

By Carolyn H. Brown



Is there a topic you would like to see covered in the Beginners' Pitfalls article? Is there a theme that we have not covered that you are interested in? If so, let me know at <GenieCarol@gmail.com>.

FOCUS OF FUTURE ISSUES

JUL/AUG/SEP 2011: *MAPS FOR GENEALOGISTS:* We are looking for articles about maps such as Sanborn Maps, county plat maps, using mapping programs such as AniMap, Google Maps and Deed Mapper. (Deadline is 1 June 2011.)

OCT/NOV/DEC 2011: DEATH RECORDS & BEYOND: There are endless possibilities for articles and personal experiences about using cemetery or funeral home records, tombstone inscriptions, obituaries, and funeral cards. Send me transcriptions of humorous epitaphs you have seen or read about. They should include the name and location of the cemetery. (Deadline is 1 September 2011.)

JAN/FEB/MAR 2012: WORKING WITH OLD PHOTOS: Looking for articles on identifying, preserving and digitizing them; some quick tips for "fixing photos" using a photo editing program, including ideas for naming digital photos. (Deadline is 1 December 2011.)

I am sure that you have a story you can share with our readers, and we would love to hear from you. Our editorial staff will work with you to make it conform to our style. Send your submission to me at: <GenieCarol@gmail.com>. 🖋️



WHAT'S HAPPENING?

Finally! It is Spring! Time to put some spring in your step. Time to spring into action and attend a genealogy conference. There are several to choose from, no matter where in the USA your RV is parked:

New England Regional Conference

06-10 April in Springfield, Massachusetts
Info at: www.nergc.org/

NGS Family History Conference

11-14 May in Charleston, South Carolina
Info at: www.ngsgenealogy.org

Southern California Genealogy Jamboree

10-12 June in Burbank, California
Info at: www.scsgenealogy.com

Family History Expos

24-25 June in Loveland, Colorado
29-30 July in Overland Park, Kansas
Info for each is at: www.fhexpos.com/expos

FGS 35th Annual Conference

07-10 September in Springfield, Illinois
Info at: www.fgs.org 🖋️

*You likely would not invite your ancestor to dinner;
he had poor table manners and seldom bathed.*

*Pay it forward in genealogy... contribute to your
local family history group.*

Libraries are places where miracles happen.

*The records you need for your family history were
in the courthouse that burned.* 🖋️

BOUSE GENIES 2011 MEETING SCHEDULE

All meetings are held in the building next to the Bouse Public Library from 10 A.M. to 12 Noon

April 1, 15 & 29, 2011

May 13 & 27, 2011

June 10, 2011

July 8, 2011

August 12, 2011

September 9 & 23, 2011

October 7 & 21, 2011

November 4 & 18, 2011

December 2 & 16, 2011

Genies in the Desert Conference
Blue Water Casino

December 9, 2011



**MIKE RIDDLE SPEAKING TO THE BOUSE GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY
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