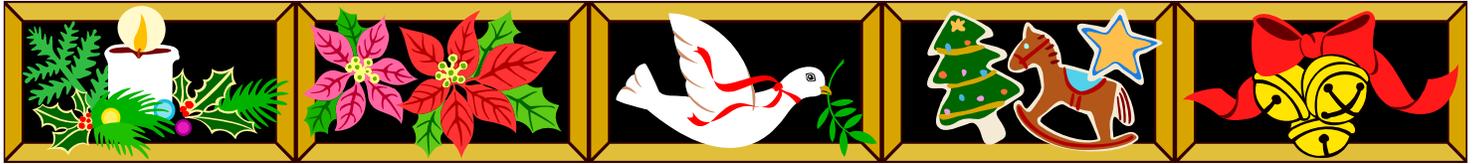


# CHEYENNE GENEALOGY JOURNAL

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The membership of the Cheyenne Genealogical and Historical Society sends their sincere sympathy to Judy Engelhart at the loss of her mother on the 10<sup>th</sup> of December.

Our thoughts and prayers are with Judy and her family at this difficult time.

## Christmas Articles Presented By Our Members

My early years were spent on my grandmother's farm in Mississippi. She had several pecan trees; therefore, the nuts were in many of our family recipes. We had roasted, salted pecans and we had sugared pecans. During WWII, we were fortunate to have plenty of homemade butter and our own eggs. We saved our sugar stamps to have enough to make Christmas goodies that included pecan pie and fruitcake. Following the war, when sugar was more available, at holiday time we made at least three kinds of candy with pecans: divinity, pralines, and chocolate fudge. Although I no longer have "home grown" pecans, I still carry on the family tradition of having pecans included in my Christmas cookies, candy, and of course, pecan pie.

Anne McGowan

Every year my mom would get out her Christmas ornaments that she inherited from her mom and grandmother. We kids would be very careful holding them and put them on the tree along with the rest of the ornaments and tinsel. Besides the old ornaments, she would also add bubble lights to the tree. We would decorate about two weeks before Christmas. I enjoyed the bubble lights and was fascinated by what my grandmother and great grandmother had on their trees. On Christmas day, we kids would wake up our parents and run to the tree for our presents. After all the presents

were opened, we would get dressed and head over to my uncle or aunt's house for Christmas dinner around noon time. After dinner, we kids would go play and the adults would play card games and talk. We all stayed together till the late afternoon.

Today, I have some of those old ornaments which I put on my tree every year. Because I didn't get the bubble lights and they were a part of my Christmas heritage, I bought some bubble lights to decorate our stairs. The bubble lights and ornaments remind me each year of the times I was a child.

Virginia Walters

Our Christmas' were pretty tame by today's standards, but there is one I remember. We got to decorate TWO Christmas trees. My mother's father, Grandpa George, came to town a bit earlier than usual for his December shopping and brought us a gorgeous Cedar Tree. Grandma and Grandpa's living room picture window overlooked a small mountain that had a range of Cedars growing from top to bottom. It was so full, and smelled so wonderful we decided to put it up right away. Of course my sister and I had to get right into the branches to string lights, hang balls, and mother insisted each piece of tinsel had to be placed, not thrown on the branches. The next morning I had welts up and down my hands and arms and my sisters eyes were swollen shut! We both were allergic to Cedar! We were so sad to see Mom and Dad take the tree down and out of the house. It was very late to get a good one in town, but Dad did the best he could. I remember putting the very bare side of a pretty scraggly tree next to the wall, and every decoration we had in the box went on the sparse branches to make it look as good as we could. We didn't know the term of a "Charley Brown Tree" then, but that is pretty much what we had that Christmas.

Sharon Field

When I was little the living room was closed off in the winter to save heat. That's where we put the Christmas tree. The tree lasted quite well because it was cold in there. I could go in and turn on the 8 bulbs on the tree for a few minutes each day in anticipation of Christmas Eve. That evening the doors were thrown open and the room was warm enough for our Christmas program. We all sang Christmas carols, tap danced, played piano, violin or accordion depending on the talent of each. Daddy would read the story of our Savior's birth and then we received the presents.

In the 1930's handmade Christmas presents were so special and cost nothing but time and love. This gift was from "Santa". My mother made the mattress, pillows, sheets and pillow cases. Daddy built the furniture. The neighbor lady gave me the china doll and a friend crocheted doll clothes. Everything fit in the "customized" apple box and the doors closed to protect my cherished possession.

Other years, presents were an electric washing machine and umbrella type clothes line. The tub of the washer was a tobacco can and an old egg beater motor was the power that ran a hand carved agitator. I could wash one set of sheets at a time. I felt so privileged because I had one of a kind toys. I believe I was born at the best possible time.

In 1959 the washer and dryer were donated to an orphanage in South Dakota when we were preparing for another of Bob's A.F. assignments. I still have the doll and love made furniture.



Ginny Rowland

### Recipe for Christmas All Year Long

Take a heap of child-like wonder  
That opens up our eyes  
To the unexpected gifts in life--  
Each day a sweet surprise.

Mix in fond appreciation  
For the people whom we know  
Like festive Christmas candles,  
Each one has a special glow.

Add some giggles and some laughter  
A dash of Christmas food,  
(Amazing how a piece of pie  
improves our attitude! }

Stir it all with human kindness,  
Wrap it up in love and peace,  
Decorate with optimism, and  
Our joy will never cease.

If we use this healthy recipe,  
We know we will remember  
To be in the Christmas spirit,  
Even when it's not December.

by Joanna Fuchs (Contributed by Lois Mottonen)

## Christmas Traditions

Contributed by Leslie Vosler

First --

This is what I, Leslie plus one brother, grew up with and left 50 years ago in the Eastern USA:

### Traditions of England "Merry Christmas"

Christmas is Britain's most popular holiday and is characterized by traditions which date back hundreds of years. Many Christmas customs which originated in Britain have been adopted in the United States.

The first ever Christmas card was posted in England in the 1840s, and the practice soon became an established part of the build-up to Christmas. Over a billion Christmas cards are now sent every year in the United Kingdom, many of them sold in aid of charities.

Christmas decorations in general have even earlier origins. Holly, ivy and mistletoe are associated with rituals going back beyond the Dark Ages. (The custom of kissing beneath a sprig of mistletoe is derived from an ancient pagan tradition.) The Christmas tree was popularised by Prince Albert, husband of Queen Victoria, who introduced one to the Royal Household in 1840. Since 1947, the country of Norway has presented Britain annually with a large Christmas tree which stands in Trafalgar Square in commemoration of Anglo-Norwegian cooperation during the Second World War.

Popular among children at Christmas time are pantomimes: song and dance dramatisations of well-known fairy tales which encourage audience participation.

Carols are often sung on Christmas Eve by groups of singers to their neighbours, and children hang a stocking on the fireplace or at the foot of their bed for Santa Claus (also named Father Christmas) to fill. Presents for the family are placed beneath the Christmas tree.

Christmas Day sees the opening of presents and many families attend Christmas services at church. Christmas dinner consists traditionally of a roast turkey, goose or chicken with stuffing and roast potatoes. This is followed by mince pies and Christmas pudding flaming with brandy, which might contain coins or lucky charms for children. (The pudding is usually prepared weeks beforehand and is customarily stirred by each member of the family as a wish is made.) Later in the

day, a Christmas cake may be served - a rich baked fruit cake with marzipan, icing and sugar frosting.

The pulling of Christmas crackers often accompanies food on Christmas Day. Invented by a London baker in 1846, a cracker is a brightly coloured paper tube, twisted at both ends, which contains a party hat, riddle and toy or other trinket. When it is pulled by two people it gives out a crack as its contents are dispersed.

Another traditional feature of Christmas afternoon is the Queen's Christmas Message to the nation, broadcast on radio and television.

The day after Christmas is known in Britain as Boxing Day, which takes its name from a former custom of giving a Christmas Box - a gift of money or food inside a box - to the deliverymen and tradespeople who called regularly during the year. This tradition survives in the custom of tipping the milkman, postman, dustmen and other callers of good service at Christmas time.

Second --

This is what I, Leslie plus 14 brother-in-laws and 14 sister-in-laws, married and now have in Eastern Wyoming:

### Denmark "Glædelig Jul og godt nytår"

The main festival of the year in Denmark is Christmas. Danes celebrate Christmas Eve on December 24 and prolong the Christmas through December 25 and 26. Though many longstanding traditions have disappeared over the years, many traditions such as the family gathering at Christmas, lighting Christmas tree candles, and the month-long calendar candy are still celebrated today.

Christmas in Danish is called Jul, an old Nordic word for "feast", and it is the biggest holiday in Denmark with traditions that go back centuries.

### Danish Christmas of Today

The first of December is the first day of the Christmas month, and it is therefore the day to start opening your Christmas calendar. Every kid has one and there is a wide variety of them.

Some are made of paper and filled with chocolate hidden behind 24 small windows allowing one piece each day until December 24. Others have small pictures behind the windows and yet others are embroidered ones with little gifts tied to them. A unique tradition in Denmark is the Children's Developing Country Calendar. It can be bought in banks and post offices and the profit goes to children in a chosen developing country in the third world.

One of the great Danish traditions is the "Children's Christmas Calendar" which is a television show made by Danish television. Most years a new one is made. Every day from the first of December to the 24th of December, a new episode is shown on television.

Usually it is a Christmas story or fairytale either with real people performing or with puppets. In the later years, there has been a tradition for an adult Christmas calendar on television as well. Usually a humorous one.

The first of December is also the day to light your calendar candle, a candle marked off in 24 divisions, one for each day until Christmas.

During December all the preparations for the holidays begin. One of the bigger jobs - and expenses - is buying your Christmas presents for friends and family. Giftwrapping used to be a family event, done by the whole family on a December evening, but nowadays the shops and stores have pretty much taken over.

A tradition that on the other hand seems to be intact, is writing relatives and friends a Christmas card wishing everybody a merry Christmas and a happy New Year. When you post it you usually put on a Christmas seal that looks like a stamp but does not have any value in itself. Instead the profit of the sale is used for charity work. Every year the Christmas seal is designed by a different artist and in 1970 it was designed by the Queen.

On December 13, the Lucia processions take place at most schools, hospitals, rest homes and other institutions. Children, usually from the various school choirs, are dressed in white and each carry a candle. One child gets to be the Lucia bride. On her head she wears a wreath of fir with candles in it and she is leading the procession. All the lights are then switched off and the whole parade walks the aisles, singing the Lucia song. Lucia was the saint of the light in the catholic church and her remembrance day is December 13. The Lucia procession originated in Sweden and gained popularity in Denmark after the Second World War.

As Christmas Eve approaches, a number of other things must be attended to and taken care of. One is the making of all sorts of Christmas decorations for the house and the Christmas tree. Though all families keep their decorations from year to year, new ones are nevertheless almost always made each year, often because the children wish to.

A special Danish tradition is the Christmas heart, an interwoven paper heart often made of red and white paper, the colors of the Danish flag. These paper hearts are put on the Christmas tree or used as mobiles. Once the decorations are ready it is time to get a Christmas tree. Most people buy their tree at the nearest mall or grocery store, but some still spend an afternoon in the forest, selecting and eventually chopping their own tree.

In most homes the tree is kept outside until the day before Christmas where it is taken inside and decorated. Usually the whole family helps, but sometimes the adults do it on their own in order to surprise the children on Christmas Eve. The Christmas tree is not only found indoor, though. Christmas trees are also part of the decorations of towns and cities, and a really tall tree is usually placed at the city square or in front of the city hall. On the first of December, the electric lights are switched on and they are lighted every day in December.

Food has always been an important part of the Christmas celebrations, and even though you can buy all you need in shops and grocery-stores, at least some of it is made at home. Normally cookies and sweets are made together with the children and are part of the Christmas preparations. Traditional Christmas cookies are vanilla wreaths, brown cookies with cardamom, cinnamon and candied peel, "klejner" which are cakes cooked in oil or fat, and small, hard biscuits called pepper-nuts. Some people also make honey-cakes in all kinds of shapes decorated with white icing. These may even be used as Christmas decorations.

Sweets are also made at home in many families, especially chocolates. Marzipan, nuts, nougat, dried fruit, almond, liquors like

brandy, rum etc. are typical ingredients. You then make your own chocolate covered marzipan bars and all other kinds of small sweets.

Danish people also has a great tradition for Christmas lunches - though they are often held in the evening! This "lunch" is usually hosted by the employer and celebrated with your colleagues at the workplace, but may also be a get together with friends and relatives. Most people go to at least a couple of Christmas lunches during December.

The traditional Christmas lunch foods are herrings with a kind of curry-salad with eggs followed by stewed curly cale with ham and sausages. The meal often ends with cheese and biscuits or just fruits and sweets. Beer, usually specially brewed Christmas beers that are only sold at Christmas time, and snaps is almost always served. Although this menu varies and is not identical all over the country, the purpose of having a Christmas lunch is the same. The whole idea is basically to have a good time, a nice meal and to wish your colleagues a merry Christmas and a happy New Year. Since it is a party without your family and spouse, these lunches have gained the reputation of being kind of a wild and unrestrained event. Be that as it may, it is an event looked forward to by most people and an un-escapable tradition at most workplaces.

Another Christmas time event taking place throughout December is having people over for glögg and "apple-pieces". Glögg is originally Swedish and basically hot red wine and a squeeze of brandy or snaps, and with cinnamon, cardamom, raisins and pieces of almond. Glögg is served with a small hot cake of batter called "apple-pieces" even though they do not contain apple anymore. It is eaten with jam and sugar or icing sugar. In some families glögg and apple-pieces is a "Little Christmas Eve" tradition. The "Little Christmas Eve" is the evening before Christmas, in Denmark the evening before December 23.

Other traditional Christmas food eaten throughout December are oranges, clementines, nuts and apples. For lunch liver paste, meatballs, Christmas ham, herrings, sausages and pate are common dishes. As for drinks and beverages, a special Danish tradition is the various Christmas beers brewed and sold only at Christmas time. Every single brewery has their own special Christmas beer with names like "snow beer", "X-mas", "Christmas brew" etc. Snaps is also a major Christmas liquor, and like the Christmas beers, a special Christmas snaps is produced every year.

The last days before Christmas are spent buying the few presents remaining, preparing food, hoping for the snow to fall if it is not yet there and thousands of other small things. On December 24, all shops close at noon so everything must be taken care of and bought before this deadline.

The day of Christmas Eve, December 24, is one long wait if you are a child and probably quite busy if you are an adult. Christmas dinner is prepared and some families go to church in the afternoon to hear the Christmas Gospel about the birth of Jesus. In order to entertain the children, the Disney Show "From all of us to all of you" is on, along with other cartoons and television shows making the waiting more bearable. Finally, in the evening, Christmas dinner is served and it too has a lot of traditions attached to it.

Some families start with rice pudding. A whole almond is hidden in the pudding and whoever gets the almond receives the almond present,

traditionally but not necessarily a marzipan pig. Afterwards most people have either duck, roast, turkey or goose served with potatoes, gravy, and cooked red cabbage. If you did not start with rice pudding, you have a kind of cold rice pudding for dessert along with cherry sauce and, of course, the whole almond. Christmas beer, a sweet beer with very little alcohol, or juice is served with the porridge and red wine is common with the main course.

After the Christmas dinner it is time to light the tree, walk around it and sing the Christmas carols, some of which are known all over the world like "Holy Night, Silent Night," "Jingle Bells," "Rudolph the Red-Nosed Reindeer," and some are strictly Danish. Finally the presents are opened, and when the unwrapping is done, it is time for coffee and sweets before bedtime.

On Christmas Day, December 25, most people have lunch or dinner with relatives in order to celebrate Christmas with the whole family. Christmas Eve is usually just an event for the children, their parents and grandparents. The second day of Christmas, December 26, is often spent at home, relaxing after the last hectic days.

## Historic Tidbits From the Newspapers Contributed by Clint Black

December, 1886: 125 years ago in Cheyenne  
Compliments of the 4 page Daily Sun  
E. A. Slack, proprietor (eldest son of Esther Hobart Morris)

1 Dec  
Editorial  
A BIG BONED BRUTE  
How Such Fellows Might Be given Needed Recreation.  
[Thomas Carmody], "a big boned, dark complexioned man with a strip of forehead about as wide as a banana," was sent to jail yesterday--unable to pay a fine of \$30.

Without provocation, he had struck T. Queenin on the corner of 17<sup>th</sup> and Eddy, "knocking 3 of his teeth into his epiglottis and scattering his nose with a good deal of freedom all over his face. Sober, he informed bystanders with swagger just what sort of man he was; then sauntered off, until he was gathered in by the police.

"It is little less than a public outrage that a man of Carmody's character must be sent to jail for an offense of this kind. Without a stroke of work to do he is there kept warm and well fed while honest men have to work and help support him. The jail is becoming crowded with just such fellows—they desire nothing more than to be kept there until spring.

"The old chain gang should be recognized at once...they should be set to work repairing the streets. This would not only save expense to the public, but give a sensible check to the number of small crimes now being committed in this city."

~~  
Advertisements

Keep Cool  
And leave your order for pure Lake Mahpealutah ice at R. N. Heath's, or with the undersigned.  
Sloan and Company

Stockmen want oleomargarine to be taxed. Butter (not taxed) is selling for 35 cents per lb at Chas. Hinker's German National Market on W. 17<sup>th</sup> Street.

Quail on toast at the Saddle Rock. [Or, you can buy oysters in bulk.]

~~

5 Dec

It took the Pioneer Fire Hose Company an hour and a half to fish out the body of 15 year old Frank Griffin from 15 feet of water at Lake Minnehahah. In the company of friends, he had skated too far to the center on ice that had formed the night before.

A boy was sent to toll the fire bell during the time of the funeral service. Unwittingly, he "commenced with vigor, which threw the firemen into a state of great excitement while trying to locate a blaze that never existed." [burial: Thomas F. Griffin, Mt Olivet]

~~

A handsome young man "with a 2X4 smile wearing plaid trousers, a shaggy waistcoat and a tall fur cap" strolled down the street, leading a 9 month old wolf pup on a stout chain. Women ducked behind doors as he passed. Bought from a rancher for \$8. "the brute slouched along with that hang-dog expression peculiar to its breed and the youth seemed to be enjoying a degree of perfect happiness such as is too seldom experienced in this lower world. The animal continually tugged at the chain and exhibited a remarkable disposition to go upon the wrong side of every telegraph pole. Failing in this, his only apparent joy was to crawl between the youth's legs, then, by a few quick circles, completely entangle him in the chain. When last seen, he had hitched the wolf to a large dog and together they proceeded along 16<sup>th</sup> Street at a gait which was marked by deliberation and a degree of eccentric revolutions such as were altogether delightful to behold."

7 Dec

"If the editor of the Sun ever finds it necessary to notice the misrepresentations that from time to time appear in the evening "boodle" [Wyoming Tribune], it will be when he has lost his self respect."

~~

"A little boy fired off an old musket at the corner of 16<sup>th</sup> and Eddy streets last evening. The shock blew away the musket stock and the boy floated out of sight. In three minutes 692 persons had gathered at the spot, expecting to find somebody weltering in his gore." The boy--unhurt.

~~

A car load of bananas passed through here from Florida to California, the first shipment of that kind ever made across the continent--made possible by the Moore heater, which maintains an even temperature, thereby insuring the safe arrival of the fruit at its destination.

9 Dec

Governor George W. Baxter was removed from Office after tenure of only a couple weeks. [Editor E. A. Slack was a major protagonist.] In his place, President Cleveland appointed Thomas Moonlight of Kansas. Reported as having been met by approval in Cheyenne, it was recalled

with criticism, however, that Moonlight, once commander of Dakota Territory while stationed in Ft. Laramie, had "strung up" chiefs Red Leap and Black Nelle with a logging chain after they had peacefully surrendered a white woman who had been abducted but not harmed. Moonlight resigned to avoid a court-martial. [You won't find this snippet about Moonlight in his contemporary Wiki biography!]

~~

Send your children to see the Old World in over 100 stereoscopic views at the Congregational Church tonight.

~~

An effigy, without placard for identification, was set on fire last night on Ferguson Street. The fire was put out before its complete destruction. About 11 o'clock, a stray cow was philosophically dining on the un-burned remnants.

10 December

Louise Walton Swan and R. S. Van Tassell exchanged vows at a "brilliant" wedding. [Brilliant: flowers and ferns covered practically every square inch of the Presbyterian Church and the reception home of the bride's father, Alexander Swan, as well as a large guest list of every "Who's Who" in Cheyenne. Grace Hebard was one of 5 bridesmaids. Embarking on a honeymoon of several weeks in California, the prominent couple left behind a treasure trove of gifts that filled Mr. Swan's stateroom; topped only by his personal gift of Castle Dare at 20<sup>th</sup> and Ferguson streets--complete with furnishings-- for the couple's residence upon their return.]

11 December

The volunteers of the Pioneer Hook and Ladder fire company held an open house in their new building, built by the city at a cost of \$9,000. The brick building, near 17<sup>th</sup> and Eddy, had the tallest steeple in town--housing the fire bell.

16 December

Western Union reduced rates for Wyoming customers to 46 cents for 10 words, 3 cents each additional word during the day. Customers in most of the rest of the states were being charged 75 cents for 10 words and a nickel for each additional word during the day. The reduction came at a time when Western Union was faced with a competitor who had reached Denver.

17 December

"An old time zephyr struck the town yesterday morning and whooped it up with great assiduity until 10 o'clock when the dust was swept along at the rate of 50 miles an hour. A few accidents occurred from falling signs but none of them were serious."

~~

At a shooting match in Chicago, Capt. Paine killed 25 out of 26 live pigeons with a 28 gauge gun weighing only 5 pounds; a feat never before accomplished.

18 Dec

Jack Dempsey, the invincible middle weight champion pugilist, et al, will perform at the opera house on Monday evening. The champion belt, valued at \$1000, will be placed on exhibition. [Dempsey only sparred. Some Cheyenne "wannabes" bloodied themselves. Attendance: much less than full house but ticket sales totaled \$330 at the door. Of course, Harry Hynds was there, but declined to referee.]

19 Dec

Excavation for the foundation of the mansion of Erasmus and Emma Jane Nagle has begun. The entire project (the mansion; not its furnishings) is projected to be completed by next fall at a cost of \$25,000.

22 Dec

J. L. T. Plovart, Canadian by birth, filed with clerk his declaration to become a citizen. [I chuckle here because my great grandfather, P. J. Black, also Canadian and a Cheyenne immigrant in 1882, never filed for citizenship, yet went on to serve terms in the WY Legislature. In fairness, it was "common" knowledge and he never lied about his "alien" status—he just didn't mention it during elections? Ha!]

~~

Today is the last to pay a \$2 poll tax to participate in the January municipal elections.

23 Dec

Excavation started for the new Lutheran Church on the corner of 19<sup>th</sup> and House.

~~

For Sale:

Good milch cow, No. 1 driving horse, twenty well bred young cows.

A. W. Terry

~~

Seal and beaver furs fashioned into hats, gloves, mitts, turbans, capes, bonnets, satchels at P. H. Waterman's.

24 Dec

A quiet day with evening festivities planned in the local churches.

~~

Mr. B. Hellman routinely advertises his appointment as the licensed tailor for the UPRR, making regulation suits for employees.

25

Idelman Brothers last evening sent the Daily Sun staff the usual reminder of Christmas time in the shape of a box of choice imported cigars.

~~

M. Loftus, with no visible means of support, was fined \$50 by Judge Lee and is now being visibly supported in the city caboose.

~~

Thomas Jones was jailed on \$250 bond for taking a team of horses in front of the Simmons house to Van Tassell's warehouse where he then "burst" through the door to appropriate four 150 lb sacks of oats. At preliminary hearing, he claimed no recall of the events as he had been heavily drinking.

29 Dec

A few gentleman from the range enjoyed their Christmas by riding around through the saloons, attempting to make their horses play the organ, drink over the bar and play billiards, but aside from that the day was quiet.

30 Dec

Due to prior, scheduled engagements, the Opera House cannot accommodate an exhibition by John L. Sullivan, pugilist. The Sullivan party will perform in Laramie.

## Member Suggestions

We need someone at the international certified genealogical level, such as the Dean at BYU or National Achieves--especially the British Archives to write a monthly article with Physical and Email Addresses with telephone and fax numbers, for the Medical Inquest Records from 1600-1700.

I have searched [www.familysearch.org](http://www.familysearch.org) since 2006, including hours and hours 24 X 7 searching on line for 25 Dec 1680/81 and 25 Dec 1687/88 medical inquest records for London, Middlesex County, England, for more information about my 7th great -grandfather Attorney John Howard who died suddenly on 25 Dec--aged 54 years old. If born 1627 and Christened 28 Oct 1628.

I know these records exist, from British Citizens who have Emigrated to WY, Colorado, Nebraska and South Dakota, within the last 25 years. The problem is most were or are seniors whose hobby is genealogy, but exact recall for addresses and phone is not as it was say when younger.

Take Care,  
Marshall

S10man  
mshs10man@aol.com

## Timeline of US Immigration Laws *Family Tree Magazine*

Depending when your immigrant ancestors sought citizenship, naturalization records can give you the precise date and port of arrival, the name of the ship, the port of departure, and the birth date and place. Being familiar with the United States' immigration laws will help you determine what documents may exist for our ancestor.

Want to learn more about US naturalization laws? Read our guide in the May 2008 *Family Tree Magazine*. You can consult *American Naturalization Process and Procedures, 1790-1985* by John J. Newman (Heritage Quest, out of print) and *They Became Americans: Finding Naturalization Records and Ethnic Origins* by Loretto Dennis Szucs (Ancestry, \$19.95).

1790 US government establishes uniform naturalization rules for white males 21 and older; children of naturalized citizens got automatic citizenship.

1795 Free white females age 21 and older can become citizens.

1804 Alien widows and children receive citizenship if the husband or father died prior to filing final papers.

1824 Alien minors, upon turning 21, can be naturalized if they've lived in the US for five years.

1855 Alien women become citizens upon marrying US citizens.

1826 Aliens who've received honorable discharges from the US Army can skip filing declaration of intention.

1868 Former slaves become citizens under the 14<sup>th</sup> amendment.

1870 People of African descent may become citizens.

1882 Government excludes Asians from citizenship.

1887 Dawes Act entitles American Indians to become US citizens if they've accepted a land allotment.

1891 US establishes Bureau of Immigration.

1894 Declaration of intention required is waived for aliens who've received honorable discharges after serving five years in the Navy or Marine Corps.

1906 Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization Service is established.

1917 Puerto Ricans become US citizens.

1922 Married women's citizenship becomes independent of her husband's

1924 American Indians are granted full citizenship.

1929 Photographs are required on petition for naturalization.

1940 Alien Registration Act passes.

1943 Asian Immigrants are allowed to become citizens.

1952 Age requirements for naturalization drops to 18; declaration of intention becomes optional.

1990 Courts no longer naturalize citizens.

2003 Immigration and Naturalization Service becomes US Citizenship and Immigration Services.

## What is a "Second Cousin Once Removed?"

Eastman's Online Genealogy Newsletter

A term often found in genealogy is "removed," specifically when referring to family relationships. Indeed, almost everyone has heard of a "second cousin once removed," but many people cannot explain that relationship. Of course, a person might be more than once removed, as in third cousin, four times removed.

In short, the definition of cousins is two people who share a common ancestor. Here are a few definitions of cousin relationships:

**First Cousin:** Your first cousins are the people in your family who have at least one of the same grandparents as you. In other words, they are the children of your aunts and uncles.

**Second Cousin:** Your second cousins are the people in your family who share the same great-grandparent with you.

**Third, Fourth, and Fifth Cousins:** Your third cousins share at least one great-great-grandparent, fourth cousins share a great-great-great-grandparent, and so on.

**Removed:** When the word "removed" is used to describe a relationship, it indicates that the two people are from different generations. "Once removed" indicates a difference of one generation, "twice removed" indicates a difference of two generations, and so forth.

For example, the child of your first cousin is your first cousin, once removed. That is, your cousin's child would be "almost" your first cousin, except that he or she is one generation removed from that relationship. Likewise, the grandchild of your first cousin is your first cousin, twice removed (two generations removed from being a first cousin). Many people confuse the term "first cousin, once removed" with "second cousin." The two are not the same.

Keep in mind that you and a relative only need to share one grandparent to be first cousins, or share one great-grandparent to be second cousins, etc. If the ancestor in question had more than one spouse and the two of you are descended from different spouses, you are full cousins. There is no such thing as a "half cousin" although you will hear people use that term occasionally.

For instance, we will assume that you and your newly-found relative are both descended from John Smith. This common ancestor is your great-grandfather and also is the great-great-grandfather of your newly-discovered cousin.

In the above chart, go across the top to find your ancestor: great-grandfather.

Next, go down the left column to find your cousin's relationship to the same person: great-great-grandfather. Now notice where the two intersect in the above chart: you and your new cousin are actually second cousins, once removed.

You may prefer to use an automated online tool to determine relationships. Ancestor Search has one that I found simple to use. Take a look at <http://www.searchforancestors.com/utility/cousincalculator.html>

Here are a few other terms you may encounter when determining relationships:

**HALF** - Means you share only one parent. Example: half-brothers may have the same father but different mothers, etc.

**STEP** - Not blood kin, but a close legal relationship due to re-marriage of a parent, such as step-mother, step-brother, step-son, etc.

**DOUBLE FIRST COUSINS** - Are first cousins twice, one on your father's side and one on your mother's side, since your father's sibling married your mother's sibling.

**IN-LAW** - They are not really blood kin but are treated as such because they married blood kin.

Example: Your mother-in-law is not really your mother but is treated as such because you married her daughter/son. In law, you and your spouse are considered "one". Also your brother-in-law is your brother because your parents are also his parents, in "law" (mother-in-law, father-in-law, etc.).

**KITH and KIN** - "Kith" are friends and acquaintances whereas "Kin" are blood relatives or someone treated as such, in law.

By the way, it is estimated that everyone has approximately 4 trillion 20th cousins! In other words, everyone is related to nearly everyone else.

The following consanguinity chart may help to explain the relationships:

### Cousins Table

A cousin is someone who shares a common ancestor with you. Use this chart to determine your relationship.

Find your ancestor here →	GRAND-PARENTS	G-GRAND PARENTS	GG-GRAND PARENTS	GGG-GRAND PARENTS	GGGG-GRAND PARENTS
Find your cousin's ancestor here ↓					
Grand-parents	1st cousins removed	1st cousins 1x removed	1st cousins 2x removed	1st cousins 3x removed	1st cousins 4x removed
G-Grand-parents	1st cousins 1x removed	2nd cousins	2nd cousins 1x removed	2nd cousins 2x removed	2nd cousins 3x removed
GG-Grand-parents	1st cousins 2x removed	2nd cousins 1x removed	3rd cousins	3rd cousins 1x removed	3rd cousins 2x removed
GGG-Grand-parents	1st cousins 3x removed	2nd cousins 2x removed	3rd cousins 1x removed	4th cousins	4th cousins 1x removed
GGGG-Grand-parents	1st cousins 4x removed	2nd cousins 3x removed	3rd cousins 2x removed	4th cousins 1x removed	5th cousin

## Research Suggestions

Do you need to do research for relatives in early Wyoming? Please remember the copies of Wyoming newspapers are a valuable source for that information. The digital copies of Wyoming newspapers cover a period from 1868 to 1922.

These copies are searchable and the articles can be printed for our documentation. The web site at [www.wyone newspapers.org](http://www.wyone newspapers.org) is gaining popularity around the country.

## 1940 U.S. Census Hosting Awarded to Archives.com Eastman's Online Genealogy Newsletter

The U.S. National Archives and Records Administration long ago announced that the 1940 census records would be hosted online as digital images free of charge, beginning on April 2, 2012. However, until now, NARA did not mention WHERE the images would be found. Since the National Archives and Records Administration does not have enough web servers or personnel to do the hosting on the [www.nara.org](http://www.nara.org) web site, the assumption has always been that NARA would contract with a commercial firm to provide the hosting.

Fierce competition has existed amongst four different genealogy services for the rights to be the first and the official hosting service. However, the contract for the hosting company was not awarded until this week.

The 1940 census will first be hosted at a new web site owned and managed by Archives.com

Technically, the contract was awarded to Inflection, a Silicon Valley-based technology company in Redwood City, California. However, Inflection is the parent company of Archives.com, a genealogy web site. I would expect the census to appear on the Archives.com site, not on the parent company's site.

The contract was awarded at zero cost. That is, Inflection/Archives.com is not charging the government anything for hosting the images. The agreement is for a one-year contract with options for up to four one-year extensions.

Keep in mind that NARA is releasing all the 1940 census records as free digital images. However, there will be no index on April 2. That is, you will not be able to enter a name and then be immediately taken to the page(s) where that name appears. Instead, you will need to search the online census images in the same manner that genealogists search unindexed records on microfilm: one page at a time.

FamilySearch.org and its partners will also publish the 1940 U.S. Federal Census for free on April 2, 2012, the day the census is released by NARA. However, FamilySearch.org states "and its partners" so we can assume the partnership will be between FamilySearch.org and Archives.com. In addition, FamilySearch.org will also provide digital images to

tens of thousands of volunteers to start transcribing the records so they become searchable.

Complete publication of the index will depend on how many volunteers can help. In fact, this is an excellent opportunity for you to get involved with indexing.

The 1940 census included several standard questions, such as: name, age, gender, race, education, and place of birth. But the census also introduced some new questions. One example is that the enumerator was instructed to mark (with a circled x) who in the household responded to the census questions. Other questions included whether the person worked for the CCC, WPA, or NYA the week of March 24-30, 1940, and the income for the 12 months ending December 31, 1939.

As part of the census, 5% of respondents (two names per page) were asked supplemental questions, which included the place of birth of the person's father and mother, the respondent's usual occupation (not just for the week of March 24-30), and questions related to marriage for all women who were or had been married. The enumerators asked women if they had been married more than once, the age at first marriage, and the total number of children to whom they had ever given birth.

You can learn more about the data contained within the 1940 census at <http://www.rigensoc.org/1940CensusCountdown.pdf>

You can learn more about FamilySearch's plans for indexing at <https://familysearch.org/1940Census>

### Additional Information About The 1940 Census

By: Wanda Wade

You can find a blank copy of the 1940 Census form at -

<http://www.archives.gov/research/census/1940/general-info.html>

The census form is a two page form and can be printed on letter size paper.

The site shown below contains the instructions to the Enumerators for the 1940 census. The instructions are about 25 pages long but they might answer some questions about the data shown on the census form. Just scroll down the page to **1940** to make the selection.

The site also contains similar information for all of the prior census.

<http://usa.ipums.org/usa/voliii/tEnumForm.shtml>

We are planning to have a 1940 Census Research Work Shop in April 2012, so watch your e-mails and start your research plan.

## Please Welcome These New Members

Lori Klassen

Pat Harris

Rebecca Lee Lewis

## THANK YOU

Thank you for the donations that were given to Cole School at our December Christmas Party. Everyone was very generous and we are sure the hats, gloves and school supplies will be greatly appreciated.

## Genealogical Society's Meetings

January 10, 2012

Patricia A. Johnson will present a Power Point program entitled "*Not Your Grandmother's Genealogy*" to demonstrate how to find genealogical records using four tools – Rootsweb, GenForum, Google and Blogs.

February 14, 2012

Elaine Hayes, Special Collections Librarian will present a program on DNA.

## Current Officers of Cheyenne Genealogical and Historical Society

President - Judy Engelhart	307-632-2623
Vice President - Virginia Walters	307-635-4513
Secretary - Elaine Hayes	307-773-7232
Treasurer - Cal Truax	307-638-3482
Past President - Wendy Douglass	307-632-2533

If you have suggestions for the newsletter or areas of interest you would like to share please contact me at [WADE\\_27043@msn.com](mailto:WADE_27043@msn.com) or 307-638-3877

*Merry Christmas and Happy New Year*