



CHEYENNE GENEALOGY JOURNAL

A PUBLICATION OF THE CHEYENNE GENEALOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Volume 7, Issue 5

May 2010

AAH, May the month for Mother's Day, Graduation, May Flowers and Memorial Day. Memorial Day, originally called Decoration Day was first widely observed in 1868 to commemorate the sacrifices of Civil War Soldiers. General John A. Logan of the Grand Armies of the Republic proclaimed that May 30, 1868 -

'is designated for the purpose of strewing with flowers, or otherwise decorating the graves of comrades who died in defense of their country during the late rebellion'.

By the late 1800s, many communities across the country had begun to celebrate Memorial Day. After World War I, observances also began to honor those who had died in all of America's wars. Today, military organizations honor those deceased members of the armed services by placing flags at their burial site. Families also decorate the graves of their loved ones on this last weekend in May.

Confederate Memorial Day, a state holiday in Alabama, was observed in 2010 on April 25th. It commemorates the surrender of Confederate Gen. Joseph E. Johnston to Union Gen. William Sherman on April 26, 1865. While most Southern states, and at least one state north of the Mason-Dixon line, recognize the occasion, not all states celebrate on the same day in April. According to online sources, North and South Carolina have designated May 10th as Confederate Memorial Day. Tennessee, Kentucky and Louisiana celebrate on June 3rd, which was Jefferson Davis' birthday.

This newsletter is written to focus on the history of the cemeteries in the Cheyenne area and offer our own form of honor for some of the fallen military personnel and historical figures who are buried in our local cemeteries. Through Merle Schultz's wonderful photographs we will share glimpses of some of the monuments and headstones in our local cemeteries that have been dedicated to deceased family members.

The cemetery at Fort D. A. Russell, now Francis E. Warren Air Force Base, was established in September 1867 when forty acres of land was set aside by General John C. Stevenson. This cemetery was shared by Fort Russell, Camp Carlin and the city of Cheyenne. After Major John Talbot petitioned to homestead the area of the cemetery, stating it was too valuable for a cemetery, the Commander of Fort Russell seemed to comply with the removal orders and a cemetery was started on the Fort land. The cemetery at the Base is now closed to burials except for relatives who have spaces reserved near their next of kin.



Sections B and C Base Cemetery Photo by Merle Schultz

The plaque at the cemetery entrance describes its history:

BASE CEMETERY

The cemetery was begun in 1867 when the base was established. It contains the graves of the military who died here or during the Indian Wars from 1867 to 1890. Civilians attached to the post as employees or dependents are also buried here. The first grave is that of Private John W. Saunders who was buried after his death on December 3, 1867. The first civilian buried was John E. Woodruff, buried in December 1868. The cemetery contains the graves of 'Buffalo Soldiers', Black troops who served in the West after the Civil War, and many children who died from the epidemics that were common during the late 1880's. In a separate section of the cemetery are the graves of nine German and one Italian soldier who died here while prisoners-of-war during World War II. While most graves have standard government supplied headstones, many graves have individual headstones purchased by friends or family.



Sections A and D Base Cemetery Photo by Merle Schultz

In 1802 a congressional act allowed laundresses to accompany the troops in a ratio of four for every 100 men but in 1878 General Order Number 37 eliminated this group. Laundresses were allowed to serve until the end of their husband's enlistment, at the discretion of the commander; then their funds were cut off. A tradition which we had inherited from the British came to an end. Fort Russell quartered its laundresses and their families in a typical 'Soapsuds Row' on the banks of Crow Creek and some of these ladies were buried in this cemetery. ¹



Private John W. Saunders, a Pvt. in Company G 30 Infantry was listed as the first burial at Fort D. A. Russell.



George Little Tail was a Sioux Indian who enlisted in the army after the rebellion.



This monument was erected as a tribute of respect by the fellow comrades of 1st Sgt John M. Limeburner who was killed by another soldier in 1871.



The inscription reads:
'In Memory of My Beloved Husband Sgt Martin Lowery Co G. 17th Infantry Died Dec 21st 1890 Age 37'



Captain Evelyn J. Waszak, served in the USA Nurse Corp during World War II.



Her husband, MSgt Albert Peter Waszak, served in Korea and Vietnam.

These photos depict the varying styles of headstones in the Base cemetery.

¹ The Francis E. Warren Air Force Base Cemetery, compiled by CMSgt Jerome Ashley, USAF (Ret), printed November 11, 2001

LAKEVIEW CEMETERY

Lakeview Cemetery, as we know it today came about through many meetings of the Cheyenne City Council and Special Cemetery Committees starting in June and July 1871. Prior to that time, Cheyenne burials were held in "The Old City Cemetery" which was located on the north side of 28th Street between Ames and Snyder Avenues. When the site of the old Cemetery was acquired by Major John Talbot, a Special Mayoral Committee selected a site about one mile northeast of the city for what in time would become Lakeview Cemetery. Most of the identifiable bodies from the original cemetery were moved to the Lakeview location.

In 1871 this resolution was passed by the Board of Trustees.

A Resolution Concerning burial of the Dead

Whereas, It is found that the dead of the City of Cheyenne are buried in various places to the annoyance of the people of the City: therefore

Be it resolved by the Board of Trustees of the City of Cheyenne.

That hereafter all persons about to bury the dead must apply to the City Marshall whose duty it is hereby made to designate the place for such burial until such time as the city grave - yard shall be properly laid off and enclosed.

Approved Jervis Joslin, Pres Board (of) Trustee
December 29, 1871

An Ordinance concerning the City Cemetery dated April 23, 1875 was published in the Cheyenne Daily News, and stated ' Section 1 The cemetery as platted in the year 1874 by R. Blackstone, city surveyor, is hereby declared to be the city cemetery.' Official operation of the cemetery began when City Burial Permit #1 was issued on May 21, 1875. The name "Lakeview Cemetery" evolved gradually in the early 1900s when the publisher of the Wyoming State Tribune newspaper instructed reporters to use "Lakeview" when writing obituaries. He thought "City Cemetery" suggested a pauper's field. It wasn't until 1932 that the new name was officially adopted by the City Council. A lake, which later was drained, was located at the south part of the cemetery, hence the name "Lakeview".²

Lakeview Cemetery contains graves of veterans from every war in which the United States has engaged since the middle of the 19th century.

²Lakeview Cemetery, A Living Legacy.



In 1915 the Grand Army of the Republic (GAR) placed this monument in Lakeview Cemetery as a memorial to our soldiers and sailors. The citation reads:

'JOHN P. REYNOLDS POST NO 33 GAR
AS A MEMORIAL TO OUR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS DEAD
1915'

Monument Carvings

Symbols and words on a headstone may have a meaning about a person's life or the stone may have been chosen only because the family liked the design. I think as genealogists we tend to think about the symbolism. In the articles that follow you will note some headstones with what could be considered symbolic designs, such as -

A draping or curtain over the top of a stone, would allow the expression of mourning to linger long after the body had been interred.

A tree stump with ivy could represent the head of a family or immortality.

An Urn was a symbol of mourning.

Dogs often appear at the feet of medieval women, signifying the loyalty and inferior place of each in the chivalric order. Modern dogs only imply that the master was worth loving.

Stones that marked the Confederate soldiers' graves were said to be pointed at the top and those that marked the graves of the Union soldiers were rounded at the top.

Take a trip on the internet and you will find hundreds of definitions for monument carvings.

Allen Thompson



Allen Thompson and his brother James G. Thompson, from New York State, both served in the 4th New York Heavy Artillery Regiment.

On April 1, 1865, in Virginia, at White Oak Road, outside Petersburg, Allen and James volunteered with a group of five other soldiers to make a reconnaissance of the area to determine if enemy troops were present. The seven men advanced through the

trees and were approximately one-fourth of the way to the designated spot when they were surprised by a group of about 50 Confederate soldiers. The group had time to warn their fellow soldiers of the danger but five of the group of seven were killed when the Confederates returned fire. Only the Thompson brothers survived. Allen Thompson retreated back to the Union lines, uninjured, while James Thompson lay severely wounded.

Thirty-one years after the battle, on April 22, 1896, Allen and James Thompson were each issued the Medal of Honor for their actions at White Oak Road. The Thompsons' official Medal of Honor citations are nearly identical. They read:

"Made a hazardous reconnaissance through timber and slashing, preceding the Union line of battle, signaling the troops, and leading them through the obstructions."

Allen Thompson died in 1906 at age 58 and was buried in Lakeview Cemetery, Cheyenne, Wyoming. James G. Thompson died fifteen years later at age 71 or 72 and was buried in Mount Hope Cemetery, San Diego, California.

They are one of only a few pairs of brothers to have received the medal.

Allen's headstone is marked with the engraved medallion of the Woodmen of the World fraternal organization. The phrase DUM TACET CLAMAT translates as "though silent he speaks".



On our walk through Lakeview we tried to focus on some of the monuments that were unique or told a story. The historical elements in Lakeview beg to be told and some of those stories are included too.

Of course there is the story of the fountain. For many years the water fountain was a object of interest near the depot in Cheyenne. This photo from the Wyoming State Archives is captioned Myers Negative 3846, Belgian Parade, soldiers coming off train at 15th and Carey; the fountain is visible in the center of the photo. But after seeing the photo there was a question.



What were Belgian Troops doing in Cheyenne when World War I was raging in Europe? A search of the newspapers offered the answer.

400 BELGIANS TO SPEND FIVE HOURS IN CITY

The Wyoming State Tribune
May 14, 1918, page 1

'Four hundred Belgians, traveling around the world in order to get into action on the western front, will pass through Cheyenne Wednesday afternoon of next week and will stop off here for five hours of celebration in their honor.'

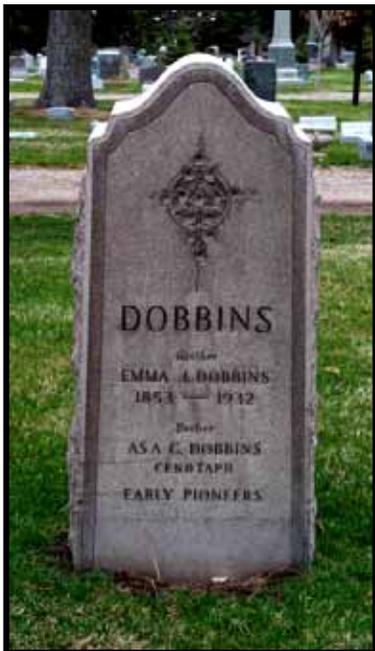
It's like this: Until everything went to pieces in Russia last year these Belgians were fighting side by side with the Cossacks and Czechs and all the other factions in an effort to keep the Boche out of the country. But when the bottom fell out there was nothing left for the 400 to do but get back to the western front and help their fellows and allies . . . And that's where the trouble came in. How to get home was a problem. With the enemy still in control of central Europe, and with their stone wall all the way from the Black Sea on the east to the Baltic on the west there was but one line of connection. The one route led through Russia and Siberia, across the Pacific, through America, across the Atlantic and into France. In other words, they would have to travel almost around the globe in order to go a few hundred miles.'

The story is told that when the decision was made by the city to move the fountain, Mr. Vandehei had it relocated to his property north of Cheyenne and later it was moved to the Lakeview Cemetery as the base for the Vandehei and Kilty Family monument.



After Merle photographed the Vandehei monument we noticed the beautiful stone of the Dobbins family. The inscription on the stone sparked our interest

Asa C. Dobbins 'Cenotaph'



What was Cenotaph? This was a true sign I didn't know much about cemetery terminology. But, later Merle sent me the definition of

Cenotaph – A monument erected in honor of a dead person whose remains lie elsewhere.

So, who were these early pioneers and where was Asa C. Dobbins buried?

That research led to some interesting facts. Emma Eames came west with her parents John

and Emma Eames and in the 1850s, the family had settled near Fort Kearny. By the 1860s Mr. Eames moved his family westward to Fort Laramie, Fort Bridger, and finally Salt Lake City. According to Mrs. Dobbins biography the family stayed briefly in Salt Lake City and then started their journey back eastward toward Denver. In 1871 her mother died in Denver and her father moved his children to Cheyenne. There Emma met Asa C. Dobbins and they were married on March 22, 1872.

Asa ran away from his home in New Jersey at the age of 16 and enlisted in the Signal Corps of the Union Army, hoping to see action in the Civil War. Instead, he was selected to train at Ft. Myers, Washington, D. C. as one of the first men sent out to establish Weather Stations throughout the country. Sergeant Dobbins' assignment sent him to Cheyenne in the Wyoming Territory. The first observation was made from that station located at 16th and Hill Street (now Capitol Avenue) on November 1, 1870. His early office contained his weather instruments and was also his living quarters.

Emma and Asa had two children, a daughter Gertrude Wyoming Dobbins, born in 1873 in Cheyenne and a son Asa John Dobbins, born in 1882 in Dan Diego, California.

Nothing in Emma's biography gave details about Asa's death, but in the August 22, 1883 issue of the Cheyenne Daily Leader was this item.

'Yesterday John Eames received a dispatch from San Diego, Cal., announcing the death of his son-in-law, A. C. Dobbins. It was he who built the signal service building in this city. He was afterwards ordered to Washington, D. C., thence to Florida,

Denver and finally San Diego, at which post he has been for about six months. He leaves a wife and two children.'

Asa was probably buried in California. On the 1900 census Emma was listed as living in Cheyenne with her children.

So the search for a definition of a word led to a story with interesting historical information.

Levi Powell

This beautiful monument is the headstone for Levi Powell who was killed March 5, 1872 near Fort Laramie.

His family had Levi's body moved from its original resting place in Fort Laramie and interred in Cheyenne. The monument was carved in the East and shipped to Cheyenne.



The inscription reads:

'Murdered by Sioux Indians while herding cattle between Fort Laramie and Laramie Peak March 5, 1872.'

This stone has withstood our western winters with the same strength the settlers needed to live in those early days of the Wyoming Territory.

'Fort Laramie, March 19. – Levi Powell, a stock driver, wintering on the North Laramie, was shot and scalped by Indians on the 5th inst. (instant). The body has just been found and brought into this post. Ten head of horses were stolen from Powell's Camp on the 6th inst. (Instant) Indians here say it was done by the Northern Sioux, Uncapapas. It is believed here to have been done by a party of Sioux from Red Cloud's camp. With a few Cheyennes and Arapahoes that have been seen in that part of the country.'

Cheyenne Daily Leader March 19, 1872, page 1

A Story of Family Tragedy and a Western Love Story

Hill Logan was born in Ireland in 1822 and in 1824 his family came to the United States. They landed in New York and then traveled west settling near Salem, Ohio. According to his biography, his mother died shortly after that and his father went to California. Hill and his sisters were left with the Steele family and their father never returned.

In 1843 Hill married Elizabeth Killie and not long after his marriage he was sent to Illinois by his employer The McCormick Company. In 1849 he moved his family to Illinois. A son, Ernest Alfred and a daughter, Ella Frankie were born there, but scarlet fever epidemic took the lives of three older children.

At the beginning of the Civil War, Hill was sent by the Union government to St. Louis to supervise gunsmiths at the arsenal. Then in 1868 the government sent him to Wyoming as a gunsmith in the Ordnance Dept. at Camp Carlin. He returned east to his family, but having lived in the west he decided to go back. His family arrived in Cheyenne in June of 1871.

This story is so similar to that of hundreds of families who came to our part of the west; great pioneers who were adventurous, industrious people.

In 1872, Hill filed a homestead on the land near our present day Logan Avenue. He built a home on this property in 1874. To the west of the property was Lake Minnehaha and further west the young town of Cheyenne in the Wyoming Territory. He left his government job and opened a hardware and repair shop between 16th and 17th street in Cheyenne with Homer Roberts.



On the night of December 13, 1878, Hill Logan was walking home from his store and while crossing the ice on Lake Minnehaha he fell through a patch of thinly frozen ice. His body was found the next day. Hill's widow Elizabeth and his son Ernest and daughter 'Frankie' survived him.

Ernest led an interesting life. According to The Annals of Wyoming, in his early life he trailed horses, drove stage and

rode the range for a rancher in Sweetwater County. He also made bits and spurs and established his own Book and Curio Store. He was a local historian for western writers of the time.

The Lady in his life was Elizabeth 'Lizzie' Sinton Walker, one of three Irish sisters who came to Cheyenne in 1885 to start a dressmaking shop. How interesting to think of these three young enterprising ladies from Ireland starting a business in this young western town. They were very successful and catered to an exclusive clientele.

Ernest courted Lizzie for several years, but her oldest sister Jennie was reluctant to give permission for Lizzie to marry a 'cowboy'. I am sure that feeling was prevalent in many families during that time in our history. But, Ernest persisted and they were married March 22, 1893.

Prior to their marriage Lizzie contracted to have her own home built. It was a grand two story duplex house located near the Capital building. The thought was that the rent from one side of the house would provide income for Lizzie. The construction of the house is described in the Fall, 1982 issue of The Annals of Wyoming and the address was designated to be 414-416 West 26th Street; now the location of the Jewish synagogue. The family occupied one side of this house for many years before moving around the corner to Pioneer Avenue.



Ernest and Lizzie had three children, Dr. W. E. Logan, Grace Logan Schaedel (known to researchers for her historical contributions), and Mable Logan Harris. Ernest Logan's mother Elizabeth died in 1915 at the age of 91. Lizzie Walker Logan died in 1927, preceding her husband who died in 1944.



And what happened to the house at 414 West 26th Street? It was sold to Harry B. and Millie Wade and my husband Harry grew up there - Wanda Wade



I want to thank everyone who documented the information for this family over the years, Grace Logan Schaedel, Mabel Logan Harris, the grandchildren of Ernest and Lizzie Logan, and The Wyoming Historical Society for the articles in The Annals of Wyoming.

The Slaughter Family

A tragedy that portrays the times of the early Wyoming Territory is the death of Johnny Slaughter, a stage driver for the Black Hills Stage Company. Johnny, the son of Cheyenne Marshall J. N. Slaughter and Emeline Slaughter, was the driver of a stage coach that was attacked by highwaymen about two and one half miles from Deadwood City, Dakota Territory on the night of March 25th 1877. John Slaughter was killed in the seat of the stagecoach and Walker Iler of Deadwood was slightly wounded. The horses bolted, and the stage was not stopped until it arrived in Deadwood. The other passengers on the stage were not hurt, but the body of the driver, Johnny Slaughter was found dead on the road. The robbers who murdered the driver did not profit from their dire act.



On April 4, 1877 funeral services were held in Cheyenne at the home of Johnny's sister Naomi Hamma. The procession to the cemetery after the service was one of the largest ever seen in Cheyenne with the hearse being drawn by six white horses which were provided by the Black Hills Stage Line.

There are inscriptions on three sides of Johnny Slaughter's monument.

The inscription on the East side of the monument appears to be a dedication by the Historical Landmark Commission of Wyoming in 1954 as noted on the South side of the monument.

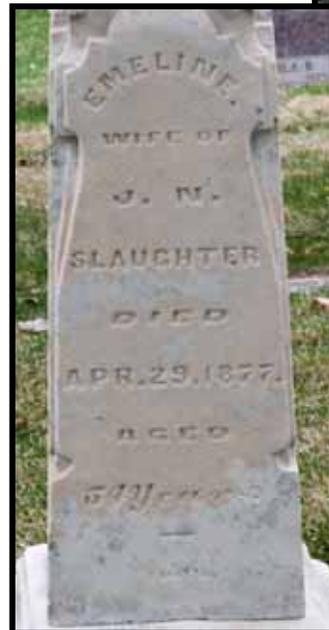


This inscription is on the North side of the monument and appears to be the original inscription.

The most moving is the inscription on the lower portion of the North side of the monument



Sadly, this was not the only tragedy for the Slaughter family. From the inscription on her headstone, Emeline Slaughter, Johnny's mother, died in Cheyenne on April 29, 1877. On May 1, 1877 the Cheyenne Daily Leader announced the death of Mrs. J. N. Slaughter but no details were given for a funeral. Burial card #103 from the Lakeview Cemetery records cites that she died of small pox, but it also states that she died on April 4, 1877 rather than on April 29, 1877 which is the date on her headstone.



John Carpenter Hunton

John Carpenter Hunton, from Virginia, was another early settler to the Wyoming Territory. John had been a Confederate soldier during the Civil War and, as many others, at the end of that rebellion John came West. He came first to Fort Laramie in 1867 where he worked as a clerk in the sutler's store.¹ By 1870 John had purchased a ranch at Bordeaux, south of Chugwater, which was strategically located on the road leading to Cheyenne and was also the location for the telegraph lines between Fort Russell and Fort Laramie. During the 1870's and 1880's Bordeaux became the mail distribution station for nearly all of the ranches to the north and west. By the 1876 John's brothers James and Tom had joined him in the Wyoming Territory.

John's was a very industrious man. He supplied commodities to Fort Laramie, Fort Fetterman and Camp McKinney and hauled freight by ox team to Medicine Bow. Bordeaux also became a stop for travelers who were headed to the Black Hills in search of gold.



When John's younger brother James was murdered by Indians on May 4, 1876 about seven miles east of Bordeaux, he brought his brother's body to Cheyenne to be buried.

While on a visit to Virginia in 1881, he met Blanche Taylor a beautiful young lady who was some years younger than John. They were married in October of 1881 and returned together to Wyoming.

By January 1887, only 20 years after he arrived in the Wyoming Territory, John Hunton had become a very influential citizen in the Territory. At the same time Cheyenne had gained a reputation of being the nation's richest city, per capita. But during the end of 1886 and early 1887 this wealth was threatened by a severe winter on the Wyoming plains that caused devastation to the ranchers' herds. Cattle died by the thousands. With cattle prices already declining and credit getting tighter, the loss of the cattle herds meant financial ruin to the cattle ranchers in the area.

¹ The sutler was a civilian storekeeper who was authorized to operate a general store on or near a military camp, post, or fort. He purchased and sold a variety of goods that were not supplied by the army.

² The Diaries of John Hunton – Made to Last, Written to Last. By L. G. (Pat) Flannery

Hunton, like many ranchers in the territory at that time, had become very wealthy in the cattle business, but suddenly because of his losses and the accumulation of debt, he found himself broke. He wrote in his diary on *Wed. June 27, 1888 ... Discharged [Hunton employees] Hayes & wife at noon – have not got money to pay them.*²

The John Hunton's diaries were one of the greatest things he left for us. He detailed his daily life and the historical events that help us formulate a sense of life at that time in the Wyoming Territory. The diaries began in 1873 and continued through 1888.

On August 4 1888 he made the last entry in the diary. Copies of correspondence to relatives in Virginia reveal how difficult times were. *'Today I cannot pay my debts. I am trying to start fresh and have a place that I am making a little money at but it comes awful slow. I have never told Blanche exactly how hard up I am and we still manage to live comfortable and cheerfully'*²

'His former wealth and property were never regained, but he never lost his reputation as a gentleman of strong character and integrity and as one of the most accurate historians of his time.'²

John and Blanche moved from Fort Laramie to Torrington in the 1920's where he lived until his death in 1928. The content of his diaries was not made public until 25 years after Mr. Hunton's death. A monument to the memory of John Hunton has been ordered and, in the near future, will be placed in Lakeview Cemetery.

A Dream Catcher is suspended in this monument

Grandmother and Grandson Return to Earth June 11, 2004

'In November 2003, a Native American woman and her grandson were unearthed at a construction site in south Cheyenne. Anthropologists from the University of Wyoming estimated the bodies to go back to the 1800's. Now they rest in peace here.

Thanks to the City of Cheyenne and all participants who were instrumental in the reburial.'



Joseph E. Stimson

Memories can be created through words and photos and we hope this newsletter has offered some interest in the history of our area and the people who have gone before us. Words allow us to create our own mental images of people and conditions, but the photographic image produces a realistic memory of life and the conditions of the time. We could have described the headstones that are included in this newsletter, but Merle's photos let us see the actual objects and wonder about the life of these persons.

A visit to the Wyoming State office buildings, the State Museum and the State Archives will introduce you to a true sense of the living conditions and the natural beauty of our part of the country through copies of wonderful photos that were taken by Joseph E. Stimson.

Mr. Stimson was born in 1870 and came to Cheyenne in July 1889. In 1900 Mr. Stimson was hired by the Union Pacific Railroad to photograph anything that would encourage people to invest in the railroad. He also photographed scenes of local interest and soon became a nationally recognized photographer. We would know little about the wonders of the early days of this part of the country without his eye that captured those images.



Mr. Stimson and his wife Anna are buried in Lakeview Cemetery.



You can read more about Mr. Stimson's life on the Wyoming State Archives web site at <http://wyoarchives.stae.wy.us/Photo/Stimson.asp>

Wyoming Law Enforcement Officers

We also offer a Memorial Day Tribute to those law enforcement officers who have given their lives in the line of duty. From the early days in Cheyenne to present times, many lawmen have been killed while fulfilling a service to the public. Seven law enforcement officers from Laramie County and fifty from the State of Wyoming, are honored on 'The Officer Down Memorial Page, Inc.' web site.

Sheriff Frank B. Roach was killed May 1, 1916 as he tried to arrest horse thieves who had stolen three horses from a rancher near Granite Canyon, Wyoming. The page 1 article in the May 1, 1916 Wyoming Tribune details the events that led to Sheriff's Roach and Nels Nelson's deaths.

Patrolman Hugh C. Petrie was killed June 7, 1919 when he was shot by one of three suspects he had arrested and was taking to the local jail. According to the Wyoming State Tribune he had been a member of the police force only 5 days. Prior to that time he was employed as a fireman on the Union Pacific.

Deputy Sheriff Arthur Emil Osborn was shot and killed near Pine Bluffs on August 1, 1927 while attempting to arrest a man suspected of cashing stolen checks at a bank in Cheyenne, Wyoming. The suspect, Herman Barker, who was later shot and killed by officers in Tulsa, Oklahoma, was the son of the infamous female criminal Ma Barker.

Patrolman Jack Norwood Jernigan was shot and killed March 4, 1954 after he and two Air Force policemen answered a disturbance at a local restaurant.

Deputy Sheriff Robert Arthur VanAlyne, Jr. was attempting to rescue a young girl who was caught in the waters of the flood that struck Cheyenne on August 1, 1985. Both Deputy VanAlyne and the young girl were swept away and drowned.

Police Officer Dennis Merwin Shuck died August 21, 2006 from injuries sustained in a motorcycle accident.

Deputy Chief George (Bill) Stanford was participating in the department's mandatory physical fitness training when he suffered a fatal heart attack on August 13, 2007.

A special thanks to George Stump, a member of the Cheyenne Genealogical and Historical Society, for his dedication to researching and documenting the lives of US Marshals and Deputy Marshals. Also, a special thanks to Merle Schultz for his contribution about Deputy Sheriff Arthur Emil Osborn.

Several headstones came to our attention while we were walking through the cemetery.



The monument for Caroline and Ephraim Pease is an example of a beautiful metal headstone. Ephraim became a resident of Cheyenne in 1872 and died in 1877 at the age of 71 years. He was the father of W. D. Pease who operated a grocery and provision business. After 133 years the fine details of the marker are still pristine.



Metal grave markers were popular in many places, especially in the United Kingdom and during the Victorian era.

This German Shepherd is standing watch over his master's gravesite.



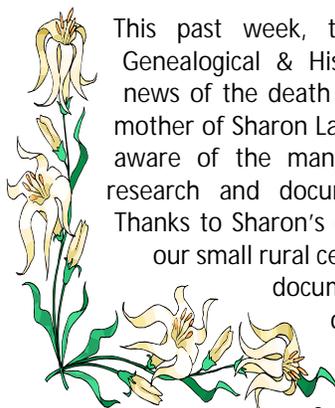
And this poignant memorial to a lost child.



If you enjoyed this glimpse of our cemeteries; the stories of a few of the early residents of Laramie County and Merle Schultz's wonderful photographs, please save time in the morning of Friday the 30th of July for the Lakeview Cemetery Living History Walk. Members of our genealogical society, dressed in period costumes, will enact the lives of some of the historic men and women who are buried in Lakeview Cemetery. Details for time and prices will be listed in the local newspaper and on the Cheyenne Genealogical & Historical Society's web site <http://www.cghsWyoming.org>

If you are visiting rural cemeteries this summer please do so safely.

- Don't go alone and let someone else know where you will be
- Take a cell phone
- Wear comfortable shoes and clothing
- Take Water
- Be cautious of poisonous plants , insects and snakes.



This past week, the members of the Cheyenne Genealogical & Historical Society received the sad news of the death of Mary L. (George) Lass Randall, mother of Sharon Lass Field. I am sure members are aware of the many hours Sharon has devoted to research and documentation of our local history. Thanks to Sharon's efforts, information from many of our small rural cemeteries has been researched and documented. She is also the coordinator of our annual Cemetery Walk. Our Society offers our sincere sympathy to Sharon and her family in their loss.

Current officers of Cheyenne Genealogical and Historical Society

President - Wendy Douglass	307-632-2533
Vice President - Judy Engelhart	307-632-2623
Secretary - Freda A. Wright	307-637-5218
Treasurer - Cal Truax	307-638-3482
Past President - Van Mellblom	307-632-0128

If you have suggestions for newsletter or areas of interest you would like to share please contact me at WADE_27043@msn.com or 307-638-3877.

Don't forget to pay your 2010-2011 dues. You can send your check to:

Cheyenne Genealogical & Historical Society
P. O. Box 2539
Cheyenne, WY 82003

The next regular meeting of the Cheyenne Genealogical & Historical Society will be September 14th.

Have a great Summer – See you in September