



# CHEYENNE GENEALOGY JOURNAL

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## LIKE A FAMILY

BY: WENDY DOUGLASS, PRESIDENT, CGHS

A society is like a family. It consists of people with different goals, needs, personalities, backgrounds, educations and experience. As associates in a society or as members of a family we usually have a common goal—that is the good of the organization, although often, there are other agendas as well. We have to acknowledge different interests, skills and talents as we work together to decide what is best for the group. It also takes everyone participating, or at least letting their voice be heard to make things run smoothly...and as in a family, everyone should have a part to play. Being a part of this society has given me a whole new group of friends and fueled my interest in a hobby I didn't even know I had until just a few years ago. What I have learned from our members, officers, library volunteers, and those of us who travel together to take advantage of opportunities, and those always willing to give suggestions and assistance—priceless!

Can I challenge you to help us “oil up” our society? Won't you please consider what part you would like to play in making this organization better? We have committees that would benefit from new thinking, we have projects that would love to have your participation, and we have open ears to hear what you would like to have this organization do for its members. Like a family, it needs input from its members to move ahead, to make decisions, to work toward improvement. Please let me know what you would like to see changed, continued, improved, revised, established, buried, created, or otherwise. Tell me what you would like to become involved in, to have us do for you. As I told my kids as they were growing up, you need to express how you feel, what you want to do, where you want to go—so we don't have to guess!

We need to work together to build our society into a larger, productive, cohesive body that serves everyone who belongs. And we want to have fun doing it. Won't you help us do that?



## OFFICER CANDIDATES

### Questions posed to the candidates:

- When did you join the Society?
- When & how did you get interested in genealogy; what prompted you to do your family history?
- What countries or states are you researching?
- What do you like best about the CGHS?

### Cal Truax, candidate for treasurer

I really don't remember when I joined the Society, but I first became interested in genealogy when I was asked to teach a class on the subject at church. This meant I must learn about it as I taught. I did have some basic information on my father's line so that was my first attempt at family research on my own. I was very lucky as I found an extensive account had been published in the New York Genealogical and Biographical record. Further research gave additional information taking me back to the first immigrant in my line in 1623. He came and settled with the Dutch when they settled Manhattan Island. Currently I am working on my wife's line which is mostly Virginia, Kentucky, North Carolina and South Carolina, also Illinois. I also am working in Scotland, England, New York, Rhode Island, Connecticut and Massachusetts. I have made a lot of progress since joining the Society and find volunteering in the library very interesting. I did serve as VP in 2006-2008 but had to drop active participation due to my wife's illness.

### Freda Wright, candidate for reelection for secretary

I joined the Society in the late 90s if I remember correctly. I just have always been interested in the family gossip shall we say. I started working on the family tree back in the early 80s. I wanted to know where my Simons side came from in Germany. I am researching Colorado, Michigan, Kansas, Pennsylvania, New York, Canada, England, & Germany. I like the ideas we get from speakers and exchanging help with other members. I would like to see a “mini workshop idea” within our own Society, where we could have an expert work one-on-one, or with maybe two people, to look over their tree and help them through it, similar to what the group is doing in the Brick Wall meetings, which I haven't

been able to attend. I was born and raised in Yuma, Colorado. I moved to Denver to go to business school met my husband who was from Kansas and we got married. He was military so from there we went to Guam, Cheyenne, Omaha, and back to Cheyenne. My father comes from Kansas and his parents were from Pennsylvania and their parents were from Germany (looks like Bavaria actually). My mother was from Colorado and her parents were from Michigan and their parents were from Michigan, New York, and Canada.

#### **Judy Englehart, candidate for reelection for vice president**

As we prepared to move from Green River to Cheyenne, I already had my application to this Society filled out (in my mind, of course!) and made it a reality on my first trip to the library. My first genealogy project was a family history we were asked to complete in the 7th grade (no details on dates!) but I didn't become interested full time until I was living in Summit County, Colorado. The impetus was the opening of a Family History Center and I had a great time. Like all beginners I had a lot of luck with my immediate family, but then started to hit the inevitable plateaus. But, instead of quitting, I worked harder and then we moved to Laramie and I joined the Albany County Genealogical Society and learned a lot about techniques and just enjoyed the group. I attended one of your conferences and won a year's subscription to Ancestry.com and have never looked back. As you can see, I have come full circle! My research has led me to a membership in the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution (Boston Graves, NC) and I have learned so much about my Irish family and their part in the American Civil War. My grandmother was a daughter, granddaughter and niece of Civil War veterans (Connecticut volunteers) and she had all of their discharge papers. This led me to appreciate the value of family heirlooms. My research is all over the map: Connecticut, Kentucky, Missouri, Arizona, Colorado and New Mexico mainly with side roads everywhere. I look forward to next year!

#### **Wendy Douglass, candidate for reelection for president**

When I was working, I looked forward to retirement when I would have more time to pursue my many hobbies and take some classes in topics that interested me. Way down on my list behind gardening, reading, travel, fabric art (& more) was a tiny spark of genealogy based on a few scraps of paper listing a few long-past family members patiently waiting to be rediscovered. I never dreamed that a class in beginning genealogy by one of our members would propel me into an addictive, could-work-all-night, magnificently fascinating pastime that is now near the top of my all-time favorite things to do. I joined the Society in 2004 and have gained so much information and so many friendships

through that decision. My recent searches have taken me through the family histories of New Jersey, Ohio, Nebraska, Colorado, Tennessee, Texas and Wyoming, and waiting in the wings—Sweden, Scotland and England. I love the information provided by our programs and professional researchers, I appreciate the efforts it takes to pin down those ancestors and jump to the next challenge, but I mostly love the camaraderie that exists between genealogists, their willingness to share tips and hints and personal resources to help you out. Involvement in the Society enhances personal journeys of family discovery, as well as widening a person's circle of friends interested in a common passion.



## THE CENSUS

BY: WANDA WADE

It is hard to believe that this is 2010, the year of the 23rd Federal Census of the population of the United States.

The census function dates as far back as 3340 B.C. in Egypt. Use of a census is also documented in India, Rome, and China, the earliest census data coming from the Han Dynasty in 2 A.D. The census tradition carried on through the Middle Ages into modernity.

In 1787 Article 1, Section 2 of the US Constitution was adopted providing *"The actual Enumeration shall be made within three years after the first Meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such Manner as they shall by Law direct."* The first count of the US population was made in 1790.

Genealogists know how important the census data is to our research but this data is also designed for government purposes, such as determining each state's number of Congressional seats and making decisions about community services. In 1790 the census listed 'free white males age 16 and older.' This information helped determine the country's industrial and military potential.

As genealogical historians, the census provides us with a wealth of information about our families: Information that sometimes would be impossible to find without these records. You can trace your family members, their immigration, their occupations, education and illness, and their mobility. The Federal Census is also augmented by the census records that were recorded at the state level. The timing of the state census varied, but normally they were done between the years for the Federal Census.

How thankful we are for modern technology. Instead of looking at rolls of microfilm, all of that census data is

available to us on our computer screens. We probably would be amazed to know how many hundreds of people we have been able to add to our family history because of this census data.

There is an interesting article titled '*Census Extravaganza*' in the May 2010 Family Tree magazine. If you don't have a copy of that issue, there is one in the genealogy room of the library. The article included this check list about information included on the census forms:

#### **Name**

- Head of Household only: 1790, 1800, 1810, 1820, 1830, 1840
- Everyone in the household: from 1850 forward [with the exception of slaves]

#### **Birth date and place**

- Age range of free white males (ranges differ): 1790,1800,1810,1820,1830,1840
- Age range of free white females (ranges differ): 1800,1810,1820,1830,1840
- Age of everyone in the household: 1850 forward
- Birthplace: 1850 forward
- Born within the census year (with month) 1870, 1880
- Month and year of birth: 1900

#### **Parents**

- Foreign-born parents: 1870
- Parent's place of birth: 1880 forward
- Mother tongue [language]: 1910
- Self and parents' mother tongue: 1920, 1930

#### **Marriage**

- Married within the census year: 1850, 1860, 1870 (includes the month), 1880, 1890
- Marital Status: 1880 forward
- Number of years married: 1900, 1910
- Age at first marriage: 1930

#### **Immigration and citizenship**

- Number of aliens/persons not naturalized: 1820, 1830, 1840
- Year of immigration to U.S.: 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930
- Number of years in the United States, 1890, 1900
- Naturalization Status: 1890, 1900, 1910, 1920, 1930

#### **Other**

- Number of Free Colored: 1820, 1830, 1840
- Relationship to Head of Household: 1880 forward
- Veteran Status: 1890, 1910 (Civil War only), 1930
- Mother of how many children/number living: 1890, 1900, 1910

## SUCH IS THE LIFE OF A CENSUS TAKER

FROM THE ROCK SPRINGS ROCKET  
SUBMITTED BY MARGIE DREILING

*I know this article has been used before but it seemed fitting for this Census - Research Issue of the Newsletter*

Some indication of the unusual phases of the 1930 census taking is shown in the record just submitted to the supervisor's office in the Rock Springs National Bank building by one Sweetwater county enumerator, Sylvester Tynsky, who has completed the largest enumeration district, in point of area, in all of the five counties comprising the local census district.

Enumerator Tynsky, whose home is at Winton, Began his work on April 2, his district covering election precincts 22, 23 and 25, almost the entire eastern third of Sweetwater county from north to south, taking in Bitter Creek to Wamsutter and north to the Lost Soldier oil field, Loyal to his trust, on April 4, he started from Wamsutter to enumerate a family on a ranch far in the interior hidden away in the snow. He made two attempts to get to the ranch through mud and snow, managing to get within twelve miles of his objective when he was forced to quit. His report card for that day showed that he had spent twenty hours, most of it at night, in this one attempt.

The census law requires every enumerator to canvass every part of his district, and hearing of two men residing in north Sweetwater county, he had gone nearly seventy-eight miles in his quest when he was informed that the men had gone to Rawlins to stand trial for cattle rustling, they having been enjoying their freedom under bond while under indictment.

Mr. Tynsky, who covered 100 miles with his automobile during his work reports that the only others he missed in that entire region were eight Mexicans, who had been working on the railroad in the Cherokee district, west of Wamsutter. The foreman of this gang told the enumerator that the Mexicans had drawn their pay the day before Mr. Tynsky arrived and had gone to Wamsutter, where they had seen visions of pots of gold on the ends of rainbows elsewhere and had scattered from the point.

To the supervisor, Mr. Tynsky reported that everything else in his large district had been covered.



## RESEARCH EXPERIENCES

*Thank you so much for your contributions to the newsletter. Everyone had great inspirational stories and suggestions.*

*Thanks again, Wanda*

In May 2009, my wife and I drove to Georgetown, KY to visit my younger brother and his wife. This was a planned genealogy trip and we accomplished 100% of what we went to find. Our cousin Joan and her husband Harold gave us great information on the family in Southern KY. My brother and I searched for and found the graves of Hubers and Millers in Louisville, McNeils in Central City, Snodgrass in Greenville, and Bowlings in Pineville, KY. We did find where our mother was born (now under a lake) and the site of the old mining town of Bardo, KY where our grandfather Bowling and his brothers had a coal mine. All that's left is the tipple and a "Bardo Hollow" lane. My brother and I were born in Kentucky so after moving to Georgetown my brother and wife joined the local genealogy society. He arranged for a private conference with the genealogist there so we got many and advice on family research. We then spent a couple of days in the state archives at Frankfort, KY. Earlier, at the site where mom was born, we met a guy who told us of an older Bowling graveyard back in the hills but we didn't time to pursue it. Something to do next time.

It was a fun trip and we all enjoyed the field genealogy even during a rainstorm.

Regards, Hank Miller



The Saratoga Sun - Jan. 9, 1950 - front page, headline:

### **Ryan Park Census Taker Got a Break**

"Mrs. Minnie D. Saylor, census taker, got a break when she didn't have to go up the 12,005 ft. Medicine Bow Peak to count an 83 yr old hermit ...when she happened to meet him coming to Ryan Park for his monthly groceries. Standing on 4 feet of snow, she got his answers for the census right where they met."

from Judy Wilson's research of Ryan Park, WY



### **Charles Borthwick Rand**

Born at Beaumont Hill, Mindrum, Northumberland, U.K. 1869

Died in Buffalo, Wyoming, 1936

The story that my father told was that his father left the family sheep farm in England and spent his 21<sup>st</sup> birthday aboard ship on his way to the United States. He worked as an aide in a hospital in Rochester, New York, until he had enough money to travel west. In Omaha he was working in a stockyard when he admired some sheep. He learned that the sheep had been shipped from Casper, Wyoming. He joined a group that called themselves the Scotch Outfit and began to herd sheep. Eventually he bought a ranch northwest of Buffalo, Wyoming, and a house in town, then returned to England to marry my grandmother. Charles Borthwick Rand and Edith Mary Cleasby were married in the Parish Church at Pitington, Durham, England in 1903.

I wanted to know on what ship he originally came to the United States. I searched Filby's including all of the supplements. I checked internet records for Ellis Island and Castle Garden. I looked at the ISTG. I also wanted to know where he applied for citizenship but had no idea whether to look in New York, Nebraska, or elsewhere. In 2006 Lucy Simpson listened to my story and typed my grandfather's name into the genealogy computer and there he was! -- on an 1889 New York Passenger's list. He was only 20 years old! On the crossing with his bride in 1903 they were listed as U.S. citizens. In 1906 "sworn" was written in the citizenship column. In 1914 the family of four went to England. My father was 3. They were shipwrecked off the coast of Ireland and taken ashore in lifeboats. Then World War I started. Children of my father's age were fed in the nursery rather than with their parents. My father bit his cousin. On the return trip proof of citizenship was asked. On the passenger list my grandfather's citizenship was detailed as obtained in the 4<sup>th</sup> Judicial District Court in Sheridan, Wyoming, in 1898. From there it was easy to get a copy of his citizenship certificate.

My father had no desire to return to England after his experience in 1914. My mother and I took a tour of England, Scotland, and Wales, in 1995. We walked the streets of Dovercourt where her grandmother had walked. Because of a train strike we did not get to Carlisle, her father's birthplace, but went near there on our tour. We spent a night in Durham and knew that my father's mother grew up in Durham County. We had no idea where the sheep farm was where my father's father grew up. Each time we saw a flock of sheep, we wondered whether that was the location. We saw castles, battlefields, towns, and countryside and thoroughly enjoyed our trip. In 1996 my mother got a phone call from a lady from Scotland who was on a tour of our region. She was calling from Buffalo, Wyoming, where she was trying to locate someone from my

father's family. She and her husband had had coffee on the grounds of our capitol building that morning. Through continued correspondence we learned that our tour had passed very close to her village in Scotland a year before. She also connected us to the wife of my father's cousin whom he had bitten on his only trip to England in 1914 at the age of 3. The two of them made maps and family trees for us filling in my father's side of the family tree in England back to 1699. In 2003 my husband and I went to England, took a tour of England, Scotland, and Wales, and met my 2<sup>nd</sup> cousin Veronica who had connected us with the English side of my family and Joan in London who was the wife of my father's 1<sup>st</sup> cousin. We also met Joan's daughter and granddaughters.

Veronica and her husband John met us in Edinburgh after our morning city and castle tour. They drove us to see Beaumont Hill from a distance where Veronica's and my grandfathers grew up as brothers. They took us to St. Gregory's Anglican Church to see inscriptions for family members, including my grandfather and his younger brother who also came to Wyoming, for windows in the church and stones in the churchyard. They took us to their home for a meal of fresh salmon then back to Edinburgh to our hotel and the remainder of our tour.

In London we enjoyed following Joan's instructions to take the tube, a city bus, and a short walk to her home. We spent the day looking at pictures and family mementoes. What a thrilling day that was!

I feel very fortunate to have received so much help with my paternal grandfather's ancestral line.

Sharon Rand Collier



### The Freemyer Family's Journey West

As family historians we gather each piece of information and start the collage that we hope will become a legend for our family members. And that collage contains our mental picture of the lives of our ancestors.

So it was with my grandfather Charles Freemyer's family. My grandfather was a man who loved the outdoors and was happiest when he was alone at his favorite fishing hole; waiting in a duck blind on a cold day, or trailing that elusive buck through the mountains. His family surname can be traced back to the German Palatines who arrived in this country about 1710.

So, it seemed natural that Grandpa Charles, first child in a family of eight, was said to have been born November 3,

1894 in Marysville, Kansas when his parents were in route from Worth County Missouri to Phillips County, Colorado. The northern route would have taken the family from Marysville along the Oregon Trail near the Blue River into Nebraska and west toward Colorado. In 1862 Charlie's father, George W. Freemyer was 2 years old when his father James took his young family on the same route to Nevada. In 1885 Joseph J. Warren, the older brother of Charles' mother Rosella Warren Freemyer, had taken that route and wintered with his sister Sarah Henry in Dawson County, Nebraska.

What a picture this formed in my mind. My grandfather, the outdoorsman, was born in a town which was a stop on the Pony Express Route 30 years earlier. How exciting. Having driven that route many times, I could even envision what the land looked like as they made their way West.

I had lived with this illusion since I began my research. But, three weeks ago I found a census record that made me stop and rethink my story. To my surprise on March 1, 1895 the enumerator documenting residents for the 1895 Kansas State Census found my Freemyer family living in Liberty Twp, Kingman County, Kansas. Kingman County is in southern Kansas, nowhere near my Oregon Trail dream and Grandpa Charles was listed as being one year old.

Now the real confusion began. The second child born to George and Rosella was another son, William Bertcle. By family lore Bertcle was said to have been born 20 April 1895 in Colorado, but the 1900 census lists Bertcle's birth date as April 1895 born in Kansas and Grandpa's birth date as November 1893, born in Kansas. That makes sense given the fact that the family was on the 1895 Kansas State Census. Bertcle died prior to the 1910 census, so the 1900 census is the only one available to document his birth date. Although Grandpa continued to believe that he was born in 1894, on his WW I Registration Card he stated that he was born in Nashville, Kansas, not Maryville. Nashville, Kansas is located in the south western corner of Kingman County, where the family was enumerated in 1895.

What happened – did Grandpa George go south because of the winter weather? Or had he planned to go to Arizona and Phillips County, Colorado was a second choice? What route did he take to get to Phillips County, Colorado? The reason for their detour or their route to Phillips County, Colorado will never be known, but the 1895 Kansas State Census changed the picture I had painted about this family's trip west.

Wanda Wade



## How the Census Has Helped My Family Research

For a long time I have been searching for information about my father's paternal grandmother, Minnie Roberts Williams, who died in 1905 at the age of 32. Cousins had researched the Williams family, but our great-grandfather was a sibling of the cousin's branch, so really very little is documented of my father's Williams direct line. I undertook that as my mission. I am grateful to my mother for the notes she made for me of the memories of my grandparents, for that gave me the basis to begin my exploration.

Great Grandfather's name was Henry Edward Williams. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1867 and lived with my father's family in his later years until his death in April of 1942. He was 74 years old and is buried in the cemetery in Cody, Wyoming. Henry had a twin brother, Hugh, who never married. Henry married Minnie Roberts and had 5 children, the third is my grandfather, Loyd Alvin, who was born in 1896. Minnie died in 1905 and is buried in Alexandria, Nebraska. This is where my research began.

I found the family in the 1880 Federal Census, Eureka Precinct, Jefferson County, Nebraska, which happens to be the area near Alexandria. Henry's father was Richard, born in Wales, and married to Elizabeth, born in Pennsylvania. His occupation was Farmer. The list of children were George, 19, born in Pennsylvania; Hugh and Henry, age 13, born in Pennsylvania; Richard, Jr., 9 years, born in Nebraska; and Charles, 4 years, born in Nebraska. Richard and Elizabeth are buried in the cemetery in Alexandria, Nebraska, across the central road through the cemetery and a few rows over from where Minnie is buried with her mother, grandmother, and brother.

The 1900 Federal Census has H.E. Williams in the Alexandria, Nebraska, area as a Farmer. His wife is Minnie L. Williams and was born in 1873. Their children were Hazzel E., born 1893; Cecil R., born 1895; Loyd A., born 1896; and Vernita K., born 1898.

Another daughter, Marie, was born in 1905. This happened to be the same year Minnie died. Family lore just said that Marie had been "adopted out" with no further information. My assumption was that maybe Minnie died because of child birth complications and the baby had been adopted to another family. Undoubtedly, a single man would find it difficult to take care of an infant in addition to the other four young children. It wasn't until just a few years ago my mother said Aunt Hazel had contacts and she had been in touch with Marie. Hummm. A very interesting comment!

The 1910 Census shows Henry Williams in Ohio. He has a wife, Lizzie, age 44, of Ohio. But there are all the children, Hazzel, 16; Cecil, 15; Loyd, 14; Verneide, 12; and Marie, 5. Additionally, living in the household were Alta Priest, 20

years old, born in Ohio, and Eva Priest, 5 years old, born in Ohio, both listed as step-daughters. It would not be unusual for Henry to have remarried. And there was Marie. Family stories always said my grandfather, Loyd, had been on his own since the age of 14. Here he is listed as 14 years old and I had always thought he said he came from Ohio. Loyd and Cecil served in WWI. Cecil was killed. Loyd reportedly served in France in the infantry and returned from the War with bad lungs from being subjected to gas. The 1920 Census has Henry E. Williams, 52, as the head of household and living in Park County, Wyoming. Living with him was just a son, Loyd A., 24 years old. Henry's marriage to Lizzie had never been spoken about. It must not have lasted, however! But maybe this is a clue to where Marie was "adopted out".

Jo Butler



### **Sarah Starling Kelson**

Born in London, England, 1847  
Died in Sheridan, Wyoming, 1934

Sarah Starling Kelson was my maternal great grandmother. Sarah Starling was born in London in 1847 but grew up in Dovercourt, Essex, England. She was one of 8 children. Their parents ran a dray service carrying passengers and baggage between ships and trains. Sarah came to this country as a governess for a diamond merchant named Hart in New York City and Newport, Rhode Island. When household employees got together, they not only swapped stories but also swatches of fabric from dress-making projects. Sarah pieced a crazy quilt by hand using a different stitch for each seam.

Sarah married Charles Kelson who was also from England at the Episcopal Church of the Holy Trinity in New York City. He worked as a silk finisher at Wanamaker's and later for other clothing finishers and men's clothing departments in New York City and in Philadelphia where my grandmother Cora was born. Their infant son Chester died of cholera infantum. A second daughter Ellen was born. Charles was advised to move west for his health. He probably had TB. O'Neil, Nebraska, was suggested to them. He had to be taken off the train in Lincoln, Nebraska, where he died. Sarah didn't know anyone in Nebraska but became close friends with the superintendent of Wyuka Cemetery George Ruff and his wife. Sarah's daughter Cora and the Ruff's twin girls Pearl and Pansy became best friends. Then daughter Ellen died of scarlet fever.

Cora met John Adams who had come to this country with his family at the age of 11 from Carlisle, Cumberland, England. John's father worked as a machinist for the Burlington Railroad. In time, John was also employed by the Burlington, and he became head foreman in the machine shop. They were married at Holy Trinity Episcopal Church in Lincoln. After Cora and John's son Archie Kelson Adams was born, they moved to Sheridan, Wyoming, in about 1905. In Sheridan, a daughter Helen was born; and a second daughter Jean, who was to become my mother, completed the family. Sarah continued to live in Lincoln but visited her sister in Corona, New York, a brother who was a groom for J. Pierpont Morgan, another brother in New Jersey, her parents and siblings who remained in England, and her daughter in Sheridan.

The family was very involved in Masonic activities and with St. Peter's Episcopal Church. Cora was Grand Matron for the Order of Eastern Star of Wyoming. She was also active with the church ladies' guild. John was Past Potentate of the Shrine, Past Master of Knights Templar, Past Master of the Masonic Blue Lodge, and Life member of the Scottish Rite. He served on the vestry for St. Peter's.

Sarah's quilt did not yet have a backing. From her cemetery friends in Lincoln, she obtained pieces of fabric which would have been used to line a casket. In about 1916 she and Cora sewed the backing on the quilt. The quilt was documented in 1994 for the Wyoming Quilt Project and can be seen on their website [www.quiltindex.org](http://www.quiltindex.org).

Sarah had lost her infant son in New York City, her husband in Lincoln in 1896, and her daughter Ellen. Cora died in 1921. Sarah also lost an eye to a disease called Trichoma. In 1915 she set out to establish a homestead north of Sheridan, Wyoming, at a site called Wyarno. She kept a journal of expenses for her claim and proved up on the homestead in 1919. The legal notices for homesteads as well as society news can be found on the website [www.wyonewspapers.org](http://www.wyonewspapers.org). Sarah was photographed with her horse on her homestead in her 80's and the photo was captioned "Oldest Cowgirl on the Range."

Sharon Rand Collier

*Please take some time and enjoy Sarah's beautiful quilt block that is featured on [www.quiltindex.org](http://www.quiltindex.org)*  
Wanda



For anyone who does not subscribe to Ancestry.com, many Canadian census records or indexes are available via other means. The best place to start is the Library & Archives Canada website:

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

On the right hand side of that page is a link to the Canadian Genealogy Centre and on that page there is a link to Censuses.

They have been very proactive in putting information in this one place, to make it easier for researchers. If there is a reference to Ancestry.ca as a paid subscription, those records are available thru the World Deluxe subscription on Ancestry.com also.

There is information as to what the census dates were for each nominal census starting in 1851 and also abbreviations used. For example the 1851 census was taken in Jan 1852 and the ages in it were at the person's next birthday, not their current age. Canada also asked for religion in most of the censuses, which is very important there. Seldom do you find a mixed religion family in the early years. It was especially important with the Irish as the Protestant Irish came to Canada first, starting around 1815, with the Catholic Irish coming 20-30 years later, many because of the potato famine.

In general Canada has a 100 year privacy policy for vital records. However, many of us wrote letters and made phone calls in a campaign to have the 1911 census released early, which was done in 2008. That made it a little better for those of us with border hopping ancestors. The Canadian government also relented and released the 1916 census for the western provinces (Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta) in 2009 and it is currently being indexed by volunteers thru [automatedgenealogy.com](http://automatedgenealogy.com).

Of course all of these records are available on Ancestry Library Edition at the library.

There is also an ongoing volunteer census indexing project being conducted thru Ontario GenWeb at: <http://ontariocensus.rootsweb.ancestry.com/search.html> They have many records available there and had started this long before Ancestry.com made the 1861, 1871, 1881 and 1891 censuses available in 2009.

Anyone wanting pre 1851 censuses can find many of them for Ontario on microfilm at the Archives of Ontario in Toronto and they will interlibrary loan those for free.

Also, when encountering native Canadians in the US censuses, Canada Eng means in general the Ontario area, although in later years in the US it could also stand for the English speaking areas such as New Brunswick, Nova Scotia or Newfoundland. Of course Canada F or French means Quebec.

And always there is the ever present problem of knowing our families had to be there, but not being able to dream up enough surname (or first name) spelling variations to find them in the indexes! In the Canadian records on Ancestry.com it has been especially frustrating for me since they released 1861 a few months ago, because they have not separated the townships in Leeds Co. One or two are searchable by township but most are only searchable by the county, so when I need to go page by page to find someone, I'm often faced with 800 or 900 images in the database. I've had to search ahead a few pages at a time and then make a list by 20's as markers to know what townships are in what image number range. The townships are clearly written on the heading of every page, so heaven only knows why they didn't organize them similarly to how the US records are done.

Sandy Wunder

Sandy also offered this article from **The Gobaal Gazette Naming Patterns & Trends Found in Census Records**

By: Shirley Gage Hodges

Column published: 04 March 2010

<http://globalgenealogy.com/globalgazette/gazsh/gazsh-0049.htm>



**Sue Seniawski forwarded this article from the New England Historic Genealogical Society Facebook page**

Glenda Frank Moser Suggestion for filling out your 2010 CENSUS form: In the 2000 Census I wrote some added information in the MARGINS that I wanted on the census as a genealogist. I later heard that they would be filming the exact forms we sent in for future use, so I was glad I had added the extra information. Try adding where you were... b. & the b. state or place of both parents for each person on the form. I definitely got my maiden name on there and both children (even tho they were away at the time). I got this idea from my grandmother with her 5 children in NE who wrote in 1910 "my husband, F. Frank is homesteading in Dakotas" on the census form -- I loved that! Try it, nothing to lose. ;-)

***We do not advocate that you take this approach but this woman wanted her descendants to know the details that were important in her research. The Editor.***

EASTMAN'S ONLINE GENEALOGY NEWSLETTER

AUTHOR: DICK EASTMAN

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31, 2010

SUBJECT: GENEALOGY SOFTWARE FROM MICROSOFT

**Merle Schultz shared this information**

Microsoft produces a genealogy application? Yes, sort of...

In fact, Microsoft doesn't produce anything that matches the specially designed genealogy programs, such as The Master Genealogist, Legacy Family Tree, RootsMagic, AncestralQuest, Reunion, and all the others. However, Microsoft does produce templates for existing products that may be useful to genealogists.

The first is a template for Microsoft Access that is a genealogy data base. I'd suggest using this only if you are already comfortable with Access; it isn't for newcomers. However, if you are even moderately expert at Access, this template will allow you to create a new database that will import GEDCOM files as well as allow you to enter and display information about families and individuals. It also has very limited reports but you can always add your own reports.

This template won't put the other genealogy software producers out of business but it is a good start at "rolling your own" database. You can find the Microsoft Access genealogy database template at <http://office.microsoft.com/en-gb/templates/TC010765241033.aspx?pid=CT102144001033>

Another useful set of templates are the multiple family tree templates for Microsoft Office. These are a collection for Microsoft Word and a few for Excel. I also found templates for PowerPoint and for Visio. Most will display relationships between two people (you have to manually enter the data, these templates do not read from any database). For instance, you can show the relationship between your family and great Aunt Nell that may help stem that look of confusion as you explain that she is your grandmothers sister and her children are your first cousins twice (or is it three times?) removed. Other templates include a set of letters requesting copies of records from libraries, funeral homes, public archives, and more.

You can find the templates for Microsoft Office at <http://office.microsoft.com/en-gb/templates/results.aspx?qu=genealogy&av=TPL000>



## RECORDS CAN BE WRONG

BY: WANDA WADE

My research in Kentucky includes a family surname of Moore. My Gr-Gr-Gr Grandfather, Michael Smith and his wife Catherine Coffman Smith had six daughters. Three of the daughters married sons of David Moore; William, Solomon, and Jonathan. Solomon and Jonathan both died prior to 1825 and William, the older brother, held the families together for their widows. So it was only natural to research the Moore line as thoroughly as I did my direct line.

When I found a transcription of a Will for a David Moore dated July 1849 stating he was *'weak in body and of sound disposing mind'* it provided the identification by their father for these brothers, however I was unable to find an exact date of death for David Moore. This Will was admitted to the November 1849 session of Court in Bath County.

Then I found a copy of the 1850 census for Bath County, Kentucky dated September 14, 1850 – there was David Moore, stated to be 82 years old, living with his son John, who had been named in the Will, and John's wife Jailey (Julia) and their sons. Miraculously David had survived – or had he?

Last week there was a posting on the Find a Grave site for a small family cemetery with only five burials. It was located on 'The Old John Moore Farm'. Buried in the cemetery were David Moore born June 25, 1768 - died October 9, 1849; John Moore born June 2, 1806 - died February 14, 1886; Jailey Richards Moore born April 22, 1800 – died November 24, 1880 and Jaily's brother Josiah Richards and his wife Sarah.

David's Will made provisions for his farm to go to his son John so this must be the same family. But how did the enumerator list David Moore on the 1850 census almost a year after he had died?

## UP COMING CHEYENNE GENEALOGICAL & HISTORICAL SOCIETY MEETINGS

- April 13, 2010      Finding Those Elusive Ancestors  
Immigration Research using online  
resources from the mid 19<sup>th</sup>  
century.  
Carol Stetsler, Vice President and  
Researcher, Larimer County  
Genealogy Society
- May 11, 2010      Banquet, Program and location to  
be determined – This program  
should be very entertaining. Hope  
we see you there.

## CURRENT GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE ARTICLES

### Ancestry Magazine

#### **What a Project!**

*In Search of Ellis Island's Workforce.* by, Barry Moreno

**Rediscovering Roots at Redcliff Planation**  
by, Elizabeth Laney

**Discovering Displaced Persons** by, Ceil  
Wendt Jensen, CG

**Project: Census**, by Mary Penner  
Think Census takers had it easy? Think again.

**Personal Stories** – When you spend your  
days immersed in other people's family  
stories, you're bound to learn something  
about your own too. See what we've  
discovered through the years – and pick up  
a few ideas on there to turn next.

### Family Tree Magazine

**Web Guide**, by Rick Crume

Learn to master family history websites.

**The Toolkit**, Edited by Allison Stacy  
Reviews and roundups of the latest and  
greatest family history resources.

**Time Capsule**, by Sharon DeBartolo  
Carmack – A Colonial plantation owner's  
experiences in his own words.

## CURRENT OFFICERS OF CHEYENNE GENEALOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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If you have suggestions for 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.

