



Cheyenne Genealogical & Historical Society

May-Jun 2016

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Cheyenne Genealogy Journal

Message from the New CGHS President...

A few weeks ago I was helping with my grandchildren; something that many of us have in common. It was Sunday evening and I was making Swedish pancakes for four children age 9 and under. These are 12-14-inch, crepe-like pancakes smothered in their choice of butter, maple syrup, fresh berries, whipped cream and powdered sugar - and multiple combinations of the above. I was a little amazed not only with the speed in which they were consumed, but with the total amount they ate. I kept smiling as they would clamor, "I get the next one!" As I continued in this labor of love, I realized why I felt such peace and joy in the midst of the confusion. My mind drifted to my own childhood, when my paternal grandmother, Zitelle Hellstrom Shumway 1886-1989 (a first generation American from Sweden) would visit and care for us. I can easily picture her small frame, she stood less than 5 feet tall, in front of our stove, with two pans going and all of us (eight children under the age of 11) clamoring, "I get the next one!" We ate ours with butter and honey raised on the old family farm in the Big Horn Basin and they were delicious. I never remember my mother making them. This was a special treat that we only had when Granny was visiting, and I hope that I remembered to thank her once or twice. I'm afraid I may not have, but I have come to be very thankful for



her kindness, and hope that I do as well. I have heard it said that imitation is the highest form of flattery, and here I was... following in her footsteps, living my life as she lived hers. I said a little prayer of gratitude for this amazing woman and the many ways she influenced my life in addition to teaching me how to make Swedish pancakes. I hope you all have many sweet memories of those that have gone before and that you take a few minutes to ponder on those thoughts and feelings. May we each express our gratitude for that love offered us and the lessons we learned from our not-too-distant ancestors. Thank them by writing or sharing their stories today. Have a great summer, see you all in September. *Gloria Milmont, President*

Upcoming Events:

Fri, 29 July 2016
Cheyenne Genealogical & Historical Society
Annual Cemetery Walk
9:15-11:30 a.m.
Lakeview Cemetery
Cheyenne, Wyo

Fri, 5 Aug 2016
"Introduction to Family Tree"
10:00 a.m.-12:00 p.m.
Family History Center
LDS Church, 308 Western Hills Blvd.

Fri, 12 Aug 2016
"Adding Photos to Family Tree"
10:00 a.m.-12:00 p.m.
Family History Center
LDS Church, 308 Western Hills Blvd.

Fri, 19 Aug 2016
"Adding Sources to Family Tree"
10:00 a.m.-12:00 p.m.
Family History Center
LDS Church, 308 Western Hills Blvd.

CGHS Will Present Its Annual Cemetery Walk on Fri, July 29 at Lakeview

Meet some of Cheyenne's departed famous and infamous characters during the Cheyenne Genealogical & Historical Society's annual Lakeview Cemetery Walk, "Tiptoe Through the Tomb-

stones," on Friday, July 29. This living history presentation begins at the main gate of Lakeview Cemetery off Seymour Ave. and features a number of interesting charac-

ters who played large and small parts in Cheyenne's frontier history. There is an entrance fee of \$5 per individual for the two-hour narrated tour which starts promptly at 9:30 a.m. Children age 10 and under are admitted free. Participants should begin to gather at 9:00-9:15 a.m. Walkers are encouraged to wear comfortable shoes and sun protection, and bring drinking water if desired. Members of CGHS portray in costume many notable residents, all whose graves are located in or near Lakeview Cemetery. Proceeds help fund genealogy book

acquisitions for the Laramie County Library. For more information about the event call Sharon Field at 632-6676.



CGHS Officers for 2016-2017

President:
Gloria Milmont
Vice President:
Elaine Hayes
Secretary:
Judy Engelhart
Treasurer:
Jo Butler
Past-President:
Robin Everett

Ways to Locate a Needed 1790 Census Substitute

Ted Bainbridge, Ph.D., genealogical researcher, teacher, speaker, writer and a regular contributor to the *Cheyenne Genealogy Journal* recently provided this article explaining some ways to find substitutes for lost or unavailable 1790 Census documents.

Almost one-third of the 1790 census has been lost. Several reports by the Director of the Census claim that the missing documents were burned by the British during the War of 1812 and by fires in the Patent Office. William Dollarhide believes that explanation is wrong because the originals were kept in the offices of the clerks of the federal district courts and only the numeric summaries were sent to Washington. Regardless of the cause, there are no returns for Delaware, Georgia, Kentucky, New Jersey, Tennessee, and Virginia.

Records We Have

<http://www2.census.gov/prod2/decennial/documents/1790a.pdf> shows images of the summary information for the 1790 census. In the states whose census pages have been preserved, you can hunt people by going to ancestry.com, then selecting "search" and "card catalog," then typing "census 1790" without quotes in the keywords box, then selecting 1790 from the hit list. When searching the 1790 census, keep the following in mind: Only heads of households were named. When a woman was head of house, she often was listed as "Widow" or "Mrs." or "Goodie" (for good woman) and her first name wasn't shown. Between that year and now, many place names have changed and many boundaries have moved. Names might have been spelled very differently from modern spellings.

Hunting Substitutes

To find substitutes for the missing parts of the 1790 census, do all of the following. Go to ancestry.com, hover on "search," then click "census and voter lists." On the right of the CVL screen you can select censuses by location or by date. You also can select state censuses that were taken in years different from those of the national census.

Go to ancestry.com, hover on "search," click "card catalog," then set "keyword" to "census united states" without quotes. The hit list will include the 1790 and other national censuses, some state off-year censuses, other

similar documents and schedules, and a variety of census substitutes. Sometimes a search will not reveal relevant data sets that exist, so search again with different terms.

Do an internet search for "1790 census substitute" without quotes, and with or without the name of a state. Also search for tax lists, voter lists, city directories, other directories of residents or businesses, and land ownership records in the area you want. Ask appropriate state and county genealogical and historical associations if they can guide you to any such resources.

Search the LDS Church's microfilm holdings. Staff at any Family History Center can show you how to hunt films and order them for use locally.

Some Family History Centers and some city libraries have William Dollarhide's *Census Substitutes & State Census Records*. These books provide historical background, then describe what records are available for each state and where the records are located. The books describe internet access for many of the items listed.

Some Substitutes

Ancestry.com's *Reconstructed 1790 Census Schedules* at https://www.ancestry.com/wiki/index.php?title=Reconstructed_1790_Census_Schedules describes some substitutes for each state whose 1790 census records are missing.

Delaware: The state's 1782 tax and census lists, and other substitutes, are described at <http://www.tomgfreeman.com/dgs/publications/taxassessment.php>, https://familysearch.org/learn/wiki/en/Delaware_Taxation, <http://guides.lib.udel.edu/c.php?g=85348&p=548475>, <http://www.amazon.com/Delaware-1782-Assessment-Census-List/dp/1887061045>, and <http://files.lib.byu.edu/family-history-library/research-outlines/US/Delaware.pdf>. The Delaware Historical Society has a reconstructed census for 1790.

Georgia: Try Ancestry's *Georgia, Compiled Census and Census Substitutes Index, 1790-1890* at <http://search.ancestry.com/search/db.aspx?dbid=3542> and their *The Reconstructed 1790 Census of Georgia* at

http://search.ancestry.com/search/db.aspx?dbid=48008&cj=1&netid=cj&o_xid=0001231185&o_lid=0001231185&o_sc_h=Affiliate+External. Background information is at

http://www.georgiaarchives.org/research/census_records. Some substitutes are described at

<http://www.amazon.com/Reconstructed-Census-Georgia-Substitutes-Georgias/dp/0806311118>,

<http://www.genealogical.com/products/The%20Reconstructed%201790%20Census%20of%20Georgia/1410.html>,

<http://www.genealoger.com/genealogy/states/georgia.htm>, and

<http://www.familytreemagazine.com/article/Georgia-records-details-resources>. The Georgia Historical Society has *The Reconstructed 1790 Census of Georgia: Substitutes for Georgia's Lost 1790 Census*, compiled by Marie De Lamar and Elisabeth Rothstein, which was recreated from tax records.

Kentucky: Kentucky still was part of Virginia in 1790, so its census was lost when the Virginia census was lost. Information is in *1790 First Kentucky Census* at

<http://infolk.com/carroll/1790census>. Try Ancestry.com's *Kentucky, Compiled Census and Census Substitutes Index, 1810-1890* at

<http://search.ancestry.com/search/db.aspx?dbid=3549>. Links to some sites that might help are at

<http://www.genealogy.org/state.asp?state=KY>. Try tax records, muster rolls, passport applications, army enlistment registers, marriage records, and probate records.

New Jersey: Try Ancestry.com's *New Jersey, Compiled Census and Census Substitutes Index, 1643-1890* at <http://search.ancestry.com/search/db.aspx?dbid=3562>. Some Monmouth County substitute records are described at

<https://co.monmouth.nj.us/page.aspx?ID=4477>. The Genealogical Society of New Jersey has *Revolutionary Census of New Jersey: An Index Based on Rateables of the Inhabitants of New Jersey During the Period of the American Revolution*, by Kenn Stryker-Rodda.

Tennessee: Tennessee wasn't a state in 1790; it was part of the Southwest Territory. Some information is at <http://tn-roots.com/tncrockett/censusfacts.html>

(Continued in first column, page three...)

Genealogy News You Can Use...

1790 Census Substitutes...cont.

Try Ancestry.com's 1770-1790 *Census of the Cumberland Settlements* at http://search.ancestry.com/search/db.aspx?dbid=3006&cj=1&netid=cj&o_xid=0001231185&o_lid=0001231185&o_sc_h=Affiliate+External. "The Reconstructed 1790 Census for Tennessee" is an appendix to Afton Reintjes' *Tennessee Research*, which is available from Arlene Eakle at arlene@arleneeakle.com.

Virginia: *Heads of Families at the First Census 1790* is a substitute available at <http://www2.census.gov/prod2/decennial/documents/1790m-02.pdf>. That document was compiled from state enumerations of 1782 through 1785, plus some county tax lists for 1783 through 1786. Probably half of Virginia's households are represented. This document also is a substitute for the Virginia census of 1800, which is missing. Try Binn's *Genealogy* at <http://www.binnsgenealogy.com/VirginiaTaxListCensuses/> and Ancestry's *Virginia, Compiled Census and Census Substitutes Index, 1607-1890* at <http://search.ancestry.com/search/db.aspx?dbid=3578>. For information about missing Virginia census records and substitutes read the Library of Virginia's *1790 Virginia Census Notes* at: http://www.lva.virginia.gov/public/guides/va2_1790census.htm. Several lists are available in New Horizons *Genealogy's Virginia State and Colonial Census Records Online* at <http://www.newhorizonsgenealogicalservices.com/va-census.htm>. Try some of the links in *Virginia Census 1790 - 1840* at <http://www.ahgp.org/census/virginia-census-1790-1840.html>. John Robb's *Virginia Taxes & Tax Lists for the Colonial and Early Federal Period* at <http://www.johnbrobb.com/Content/VA/VA-Taxes.pdf> offers detailed information on this subject and a few useful links to sources. Available Virginia land and personal property tax records begin in 1782, and have been arranged chronologically and by county. Those records on microfilm are available from The Library of Virginia through interlibrary loan. More information is available at http://www.lva.virginia.gov/public/usinq_collections.asp#_guides-TaxRecords

Other Missing Censuses

In 1913 the Director of the Census

FamilySearch Catalog Adding Digitized Microfilm Records

This article, "News Flash! Digitized Microfilm: From the Drawer to Your Computer," was written by Lisa McBride on the *FamilySearch Blog*, November 6, 2015. <https://familysearch.org/blog/en/news-flash-digitized-microfilm-drawer-computer/>.

In the article, McBride explains what has been added to the FamilySearch.org Catalog and how users will now access microfilmed records found in the FamilySearch catalog. A new feature called the Thumbnail Gallery is now available to the public. Everywhere that historical record images are visible, users can view a single full-screen image or view a gallery of thumbnail (small) images for all images on a microfilm. Parts of this new viewer can be accessed through the Record Hints on Family Tree. Some new features include:

- Viewing both the indexed data and the image together. This feature is available only with indexed records. Navigate to other images within the collection by clicking Next or jumping to a specific image.
- Viewing citation information. It is found in an information tab below each image. In addition to these features, watch for new icons in the FamilySearch catalog. Look for the icons in the Film Notes area of the catalog record title page. The icon links will let you take three specific actions from the catalog page:

1790 Census Substitutes...cont.

reported to the Secretary of Commerce that no census returns existed for the following: Delaware 1790; Georgia 1790, 1800, and 1810; Kentucky 1790 and 1800; New Jersey 1790, 1800, 1810, and 1820; Tennessee 1790, 1800, and 1810; Virginia 1790 and 1800. Use the advice above to hunt appropriate substitutes for these records. Parts of the Pennsylvania censuses of 1800, 1810, and 1820 also are missing. A great substitute is the 138-volume *Pennsylvania Archives* at http://www.fold3.com/title_450/pennsylvania_archives/. Some counties in the 1810 census of Virginia are missing. Try Binn's *Genealogy* at <http://www.binnsgenealogy.com/VirginiaTaxListCensuses/>.

Much of the 1890 census was burned by accident. The government then burned the remainder intentionally. Following the advice above will lead you to many

- Jump to the indexed records found on a film—click the search icon.
- Jump to the gallery view of images from a film—click the camera icon.
- Jump to film ordering—click the film roll icon.

If indexing is not completed for a film, the indexed (search) icon will not show in the catalog. If a film is not digitized, the camera icon will not show up. Once a film is available digitally, the film ordering icon will disappear. FamilySearch explains why this is a huge boon to Family History Centers. It enables them to take a major leap toward transitioning from microfilm to digital access. This feature will greatly simplify the record-finding experience for center staff and visitors. Films can be accessed with just a click, rather than dealing with the hassles of ordering films, cost issues, and wait periods. FamilySearch has given priority to scanning the most-requested microfilms. Essentially, this means that at some time in the future (years) all of the film will be online and not available for order through delivery to Family History Centers. However, due to agreements with the originators of the originally filmed documents, there will be some restrictions. Some films will be available to LDS members only, some films will only be made available through computers in the Family History Centers, some may only be available to those who are logged into FamilySearch.org and the remaining ones will be available to anyone accessing the website. Please note that the films will become available online depending on the demand for the microfilm. The idea is to retire the most used films first. FamilySearch and its predecessors drove microfilm technology throughout the twentieth century. Today FamilySearch is a leader in the storage of digital data. The microfilm industry is fading quickly. With their demise, the cost of microfilm is growing exponentially. Soon, blank microfilm for copies will not be available at all. With the



thumbnail gallery, FamilySearch is helping users bridge the gap between microfilm and digitized records.

**Cheyenne
Genealogical &
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The Cheyenne Genealogical & Historical Society looks forward to seeing all members at the first meeting of the 2016-2017 year. Mark your calendars for 6:00 p.m., September 13 at the Laramie County Library. Program to be announced.



"Check This Out"

Family history-related fiction & nonfiction
book reviews by CGHS members & others

NEEDED!! Book reviews to share with members....Read & Share!!

FamilySearch Calls for 72,000 Participants to Help in 72-hour Worldwide Indexing Event

SALT LAKE CITY — Tens of thousands of people around the world will join together online July 15 to 17 "to save the world's records by making them searchable to the public," according to FamilySearch.

FamilySearch International is sponsoring the third annual "Worldwide Indexing Event." The genealogy organization hopes to draw 72,000 people to the 72-hour indexing event, according to FamilySearch. According to LDS.org, "FamilySearch indexing lets you type names from old records into a database that people worldwide can use to find their ancestors. The names you index generally won't come from your own family line but from scanned documents that include census records, birth certificates, marriage certificates, military registrations, and more."

"FamilySearch believes everyone deserves to be remembered," FamilySearch International Senior Vice President of Marketing Shipley Munson said in a statement. "All should have the opportunity to find their ancestors, and we provide a simple way for people to make those family connections." Those interested in taking part in the indexing event must have access to a computer and internet connection. Volunteers will download the FamilySearch software and index as many names as they want, according to FamilySearch.

"Family history discoveries online are driven by indexed records," Munson said in a statement. "Volunteer indexers make those personal discoveries happen. Without them, much of what we do would not be possible. We invite everyone to join in this important cause to preserve history."

From the time FamilySearch introduced online indexing in 2006, volunteers have indexed more than one billion historic records, FamilySearch reported. "The demand for indexed records continues to grow as millions of historical records worldwide are added every year and more and more people are interested in making personal family discoveries," according to FamilySearch.

Visit FamilySearch to support the cause.

