

Cheyenne Genealogical & Historical Society

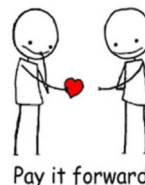
May-Jun 2015

Volume 12 Issue 3

CHEYENNE GENEALOGY JOURNAL

Message from the CGHS President...

Society Members...I want to take this time to say "Thank You." Thank you for your continued support of the society. Thank you for all that you do to make the society a success. We have a dedicated group of people who strive to bring programs and resources from which all of us benefit - a big THANK YOU to them also. As you head out for your summer time research trips, take a moment and think of a way to *pay it forward*. Are you visiting a cemetery to take pictures? Take pictures of other graves; put them on Find-A-Grave. Are you familiar with or have resources to research other geographic areas? Volunteer on a website such as Random Acts of Genealogical Kindness. Much of the information we are able to locate on the various websites is because someone somewhere has paid it forward. If you are not comfortable with something like this, work within the society on the Vital Records Project, cataloging vital records information found in local newspapers; or volunteer at the library in the Special Collections Room. While you will be helping others with their research, during down times you can work on your own research—a double benefit! We are working on some exciting programs for the upcoming season, a great mixture of genealogy and history. I hope you will be able to join us for some if not all of them. ...Find joy in your journey —*Robin Everett*



Upcoming Events:

15 June 2015

1:00-3:00 p.m.

"Tour of Family Search," Gloria Milmont, Cheyenne Family History Center

1 July 2015

10:00 a.m.-noon

"Family Tree-Merging Duplicates" Melanie Bosselman, Cheyenne Family History Center

24 July 2015

9:15-11:30 a.m.

CGHS Annual Cemetery Walk: "Tiptoe Through the Tombstones," Cheyenne Lakeview Cemetery, Pershing & Seymour Ave.

Annual Cemetery Walk Allows Participants to Meet Up With History

Meet some of Cheyenne's departed famous and infamous characters during the Cheyenne Genealogical & Historical Society's annual Lakeview Cemetery Walk, "Tiptoe Through the Tombstones," on Friday, July 24. This living history presentation begins at the main gate of Lakeview Cemetery off Seymour Ave. and features a number of interesting characters 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. Par-

ticipants 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 including Esther Hobart Morris, Sheriff John Slaughter, Jim Kidd, Nellie Tayloe Ross, Apple Annie, Willie Nickell, Helen Francis Warren Pershing and others, 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.

How to Identify the Parents of a Person Born in 1803

By Using Census Records in Conjunction With Maps

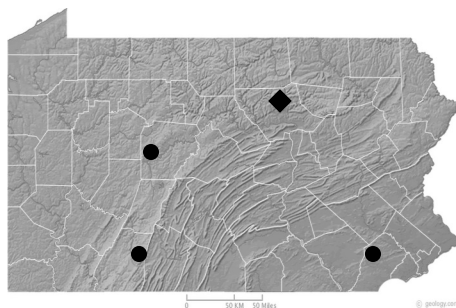
Editor's Note: This article was contributed to the CGHS Newsletter by Ted Bainbridge, Ph.D., a genealogical researcher, teacher, speaker & writer. He has taught beginning genealogy and specialized research classes, and has been a genealogy merit badge counselor for the Boy Scouts of America. He has made presentations to & written articles for several genealogical and historical societies, and appears in the Speakers Bureau Directory of the Colorado Council of Genealogical Societies. Ted writes columns for the Longmont [Colo.] Genealogical Society, the Clinton County [Penn.] Genealogical Society, and the 50 Plus Marketplace News in Boulder County [Colo.]. He is Immediate Past President of the Longmont Genealogical Society and a staff member in the Longmont Family History Center. In this article he explains how comparing census information to places on a state map where similar families resided can narrow down possible ancestor links...

William English raised his family in the West Branch Valley of the Susquehanna River in north-central Pennsylvania. Hundreds of his descendants were documented, but none of his ancestors were known until now. William's obituary, published in Renovo on 19 May 1882, said he was born near Ben-zette and died at the age of 79 years, which indicates he was born in 1802 or 1803. Censuses from 1850 through 1880 report ages that indicate he was born in 1803 or 1804. I concluded that he was born in 1803.

Census Results

William, with correct names for his wife and children, is positively and uniquely identified in the censuses of 1880, 1870, 1860, and 1850. He is similarly identified in the 1840 and 1830 censuses with the correct number of children, each of exactly the right age. Proven birth dates of William's children make it unlikely that he was married in 1820. That year's census does not include a William English

household with an adult couple of the correct ages. Neither does it include a William English household without children. Therefore the 1820 census was searched for households that might include William as a child. That census includes a category for males aged 16 to 18, indicating calculated birth years of 1802 through 1804, or at most 1801 through 1805. Searching the 1820 Pennsylvania census for surnames of *English* or *Inglish* or any similar spellings or sounds discovered four households that contained males in the desired age group. Those households are plotted on the following map.

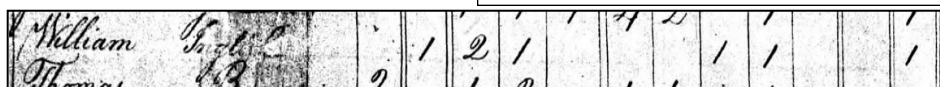


Map Results

On the above map, the diamond is in the West Branch Valley. It marks the household of William's parents and it is in the same township that William English lived in for the last 32 to 42 years of his life. The circles are 114, 171, and 177 miles away. The 1820 United States Federal Census of Chapman Township, Lycoming County [now in Clinton County], Pennsylvania contains the following entry for the household represented by the diamond:

William English:

1 male	age 16-18
2 males	age 16-26
1 male	age 26-45
1 female	age 16-26
1 female	age 26-45
1 person engaged in agriculture	



Most probably (but not absolute certainty) that information allows me to describe the household as follows:

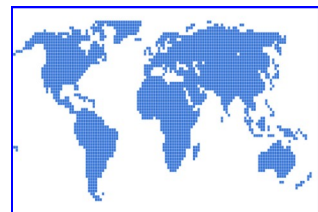
- Husband (William English), age 26-45, born 1775-1794 or 1785 ± 10
- Wife, age 26-45, born 1775-1794 or 1785 ± 10
- Son, age 19-26, born 1794-1801 or 1798 ± 4
- Daughter, age 16-26, born 1794-1804 or 1799 ± 5
- Son (William English), age 16-18, born 1802-1804 or 1803 ± 1

The father of William English (born 1803) was William Inglish (born 1775-1794). Most probably William English's mother, brother, and sister have been found with their approximate birth years. That household lived in exactly the right place. Using census records with maps revealed new information not contained in either source alone.

Bainbridge suggests that if a selected map site doesn't have the location you want, try the "Family Search Wiki" or an Internet Image Search:

...go to the Family History Research Wiki at https://familysearch.org/learn/wiki/en/Main_Page. In the search box at the left of the screen type "map" without quotes and the country, state, or county you want. Some links lead to maps, while others go to tutorials about various facets of genealogical research. Do an internet image search and then a subject search for "historical map" or "historic map" without quotes, plus the name of the place you want to research.

When you find something good, bookmark the site and grab the image.



Genealogy News You Can Use...

Larimer Co. Genealogical Society to Host Genealogy "Conference For a Cause" in November Featuring National Speaker, D. Joshua Taylor

The Larimer County Genealogical Society is planning a fund-raising seminar featuring a national speaker on November 14, 2015. It is a ways off but plans for a genealogy seminar are typically made a year or more in advance, especially if requesting a national speaker. The Larimer County Genealogical Society's "Conference for a Cause" will raise money for two great charitable causes—first is Friday's Council Tree Chapter of DAR's project to repair gravestones in Grandview Cemetery in Fort Collins (beginning with Civil War Veteran's gravestones), and the second is to raise money for the "War of 1812 Preserve the Pension's Project," (a

national project to digitize pension papers of soldiers from the War of 1812). To help with the "Conference with a Cause," they have announced that D. Joshua Taylor will be the keynote speaker on Nov 14, 2015 at the Larimer County Conference Center at The Ranch. Taylor has been a part of "Who Do You Think You Are?" and is a co-host for "The Genealogy Roadshow" on PBS. Their newsletter states "We hope you will join us for what will not only be a great learning experience from a highly sought after, knowledgeable and entertaining speaker; but your registration dollars will help advance two worthy projects."

Homestead Land Patents—What Are They & Where to Get Them?

Land records that are generally of most interest to genealogists are land entry case files--records that document the transfer of public lands from the U.S. Government to private ownership that can contain a wealth of genealogical and legal information. There are over ten million such individual land transactions in the custody of the [National Archives](#). These case files cover land entries in all 30 public land states. When a person, commonly called an entryman, wished to receive a free tract of public land as a homestead, they went into the nearest district land office and completed an application for a specific tract. Two General Land Office (GLO) officials worked at the land office: the register maintained the tract books and documents from the entryman, and the receiver accepted the fee payments and issued receipts. At the end of the required period of residence and tract improvement, the claimant returned to the land office to file final papers. The GLO officials stood ready to receive and help finalize the proof papers—the

papers with which the claimant provided affidavit (under penalty of law if he told an untruth) that he had fulfilled the requirements, thereby "proving" up his claim. The final papers, approved by the register, were forwarded to the General Land Office in Washington, DC, where official review would accord a final "stamp of approval" for the granting of the patent—the transfer of title of land from the government to a private individual. Land is patented only once. Subsequent transactions are recorded by the county courthouse deeds officer. Two copies of the patent were created at the GLO: one kept by them and one prepared, signed, and sent back to the land office to be placed into the hands of the patentee. The next step for the new owner was to go into his county courthouse and have the patent recorded thereby making public his ownership of the tract. The subsequent transactions for the particular piece of land are recorded in the county deed recorder's office.

Wanda Wade Provides Research With a Smile as Her Way to Pay It Forward

Leslie Vosler asked our Society's Resident Researcher, Wanda Wade, if she could cover a research request she received because she was going to be out of town; the request featured an interesting Wyoming family, so of course Wanda said "yes," and on a homebound wintery Saturday, she did some research and sent everything she could find - as far back as 1850 on both sides of this family. This was the "Thank You" she received:

Dear Wanda,

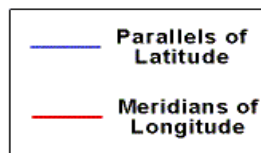
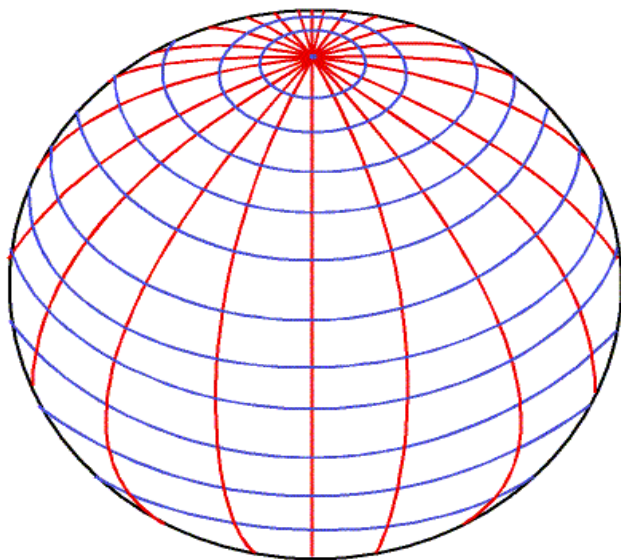
I was amazed at the wonderful information you have found about my Grandmother, Florence Haygood Boyce and her family. Thanks to you, we can at last have a record of their lineage and the locations where our forefathers were born and lived... Today, I found an article about my great grandfather, Allen W. Haygood, via Google in a book entitled "Progressive Men of Wyoming." He was born in Georgia, moved on to Kansas and settled on the ranch near Cheyenne that my Grandmother must have received by inheritance. I have photos taken on the ranch of my parents in the early years of their marriage that include Lee and Florence, Charles Brisindine (who lived at the farm for many years), and my Uncle Bob and Aunt Grace (Lindblom at the time of the photo) who were married in the late 30s or early 40s. So the brothers married sisters. Your wonderful talents to find information have opened a new door for my family and we sincerely appreciate your efforts. Thank you so much. You've made a vast contribution to the Hanson/Boyce family. Best wishes, Jim Boyce

Wanda's note: This is why I love to do research for others, whether at the State Archives or over the CGHS website. I can make people happy, and give them a taste of the history of our State. It's my way to pay it forward!

—Wanda

Improve Accuracy of Your Genealogy Records by Recording Exact Geographic Coordinates for Every Location in Your Database

Genealogists have always been taught to record sources of information. We not only record the name of the book or other source of genealogy information, but we also record the location of the building (repository) where we found it. Typically we record the building's name, street address, city and state. With today's technology, shouldn't we also be recording the geographic coordinates? With GPS receivers and the plethora of high-quality on-line maps, it is now easy to find the exact latitude and longitude of any address. Unlike street names, the longitude and latitude will never change.



Tony Kirvan 11/8/97

I have written about finding cemeteries and other locations of genealogical interest by using GPS receivers. Shouldn't we be recording the exact latitude and longitudes of those cemeteries into our genealogy databases? Perhaps the cemetery's location alone isn't enough. Should we record the exact location of the ancestor's tombstone? How about the location of great-great-grandfather's farm? I believe the latitude and longitude of that farm would be a valuable entry in your database

base so that future genealogists who have access to your data can find that farm's location, even if it has since become covered with weeds or perhaps become a high-rise apartment building. In short, I think we should record the geographic coordinates of every location in our genealogy databases. You can enter the latitude and longitude of any location as a text note into most any modern genealogy program. However, several of the better genealogy programs have specific database fields for these coordinates. If you own a GPS receiver, the next time you visit an ancestral site of any sort, you

should record its geographic coordinates into your database. You can also find similar information on Google Maps. To find the geographic coordinates, open Google Maps at <http://maps.google.com>. Find the location of interest. Right click on its location and choose "What's Here." (It cannot be a marker or a pin as clicking a marker or pin won't show coordinates.) Under the search box, an info card with coordinates will appear.

—From Dick Eastman's *Online Genealogy Newsletter*, 28 Feb, 2014

Center of U.S. Population Location Reflects Migration West & South

Historically, the center of population has followed a trail that reflects the sweep of the nation's brush stroke across America's population canvas. The sweep reflects the settling of the frontier, waves of immigration and the migration west and south. Since 1790, the location has moved in a westerly, then a more southerly pattern. The new center of population is now more than 1,000 miles from the first center in 1790, which was located in Kent County on Fairlee Neck which is northwest of Chestertown, Maryland.



In 1980, the center of population was in Jefferson County just outside of DeSoto, Missouri, which was 39.5 miles northeast of the 1990 location. In 2010, it was located in Texas County, Missouri, 2.7 miles northeast of Plato, at 37.517534°N 92.173096°W.



The mean center of the United States population is determined by the [United States Census Bureau](http://www.census.gov) from the results of each census. The Bureau defines it to be the point at which an imaginary, flat, weightless, and rigid map of the United States would balance perfectly if weights of identical value were placed on it so that each weight represented the location of one person on the date of the census.

Deed Books Rather Than Wills Often Contain Land Records & Information on How Families Disposed of the Family Farm

Many novice family historians wrongfully conclude that because they can't find a will or probate estate file on an ancestor, he must not have had any property to leave his family. It's true that before persons with significant property die, they usually write wills. When they die without wills, the courts appoint administrators and open estate files to identify and distribute the property to legal heirs. The key to discovering otherwise overlooked records lies in the word "property." Property comes in two forms: real (estate) and personal (includes cash, furniture and things that are movable as opposed to a part of the land). So, think about it: Where are "land records" maintained? They're in deed books down at the local county courthouse.

In 1845, Susan Whitmire, the widow of John Whitmire, and her 11 adult children filed a document in Jackson County, Georgia, in which they declared, "[We] do agree to divide said estate amongst ourselves without the cost and intervent [sic] of an administration." They then set their agreement to give the widow, Susan, a third of John's real estate and a child's share of his personal property. Susan and the children agreed to pay all of John's debts. They also agreed on two of the siblings who would act as agents and representatives of the others in settling the estate equally among them. A similar situation is in Hall County, Georgia, deed books, where each of Rebecca Hulse's children sold off parcels of land described as "Rebecca Hulse's land." She left no will, and there is no probate file but, apparently, the children agreed among themselves who was to get which piece of her land, and then

most of them sold their portions. Since no other record yet has been discovered to pinpoint a date of death for her, these deeds allow researchers to approximate or "guess" that she died shortly before her children began selling "her" land.

What most researchers have referred to as the "will" of John O'Neal, who died in Johnston County, North Carolina, in about 1778, isn't a will at all. At the beginning it reads a bit like a will, but it is a deed, hence it can be found in Johnston County's deed book "I" on page 162. "In the name of our God everlasting I, John O'Neal of Johnston County in the province of North Carolina, for and in consideration of the love and good will I have and do bear to my beloved son William, do give, grant, unto my said son William O'Neal the plantation I live on," etc. If you found a record without a citation — as I did initially — the phrase "for and in consideration of the love and good will" is a clue that this is a deed, not a will. There are numerous kinds of deeds — one is a deed of gift. This format usually is used for a parent to give a child property "for love" rather than for a monetary consideration. It was this wording that sent me to deed books rather than probate files to find John's "will." Keeping an open mind and exploring every conceivable record will enable researchers to find documents where they can "read between the lines" to determine approximate dates of death for an ancestor, see what property was owned, and learn how he or she disposed of the family farm.

—by Sharon Tate Moody, board-certified genealogist & correspondent for *The Tampa Tribune*, 1 Feb 2015; *Past Heritage Hunting* columns are available online at tbo.com, search words "Sharon Tate Moody"

"First Landowners Project" Links Land Records to Your Genealogy research

The First Landowners Project, provides the ability to keep track of all the early landowners you are researching.

Brought to you by Arphax Publishing Co., www.HistoryGeo.com is a family history software service for linking old maps and land records to your genealogy research. This is a subscription-based site (\$20/month; \$59/year) with more than 7 million landowners in the Western Land States with increasing additions. They have tutorials, a newsletter and a blog at blog.historygeo.com

"Old Maps Online" Offers Gateway to Searchable Online Historical Maps

The Wyoming State Library has suggested the site, [Old Maps Online](http://OldMapsOnline.com) for finding digital historical maps, which is an easy-to-use gateway to maps in libraries around the world. Search by typing a place-name or by clicking in the map window, and narrow by date. The search results provide a direct link to the map image on the website of the host institution.

Historical Map Overlays Available to Use With Google Maps & Google Earth

Modern technology makes it fun to compare maps of the past with their modern-day equivalents to learn just where the nearest cemetery or church may have been or why your ancestors went to the next county to record their family's deeds and vital events. Kimberly Powell, author of "genealogy.about.com" says that historical overlay maps, which have been available for Google Maps and Google Earth since 2006, make this type of cartographic research very fun and easy. See her explanations of ways to use map overlays with Google Earth at [Historical Map Overlays](http://HistoricalMapOverlays.com) and with Google Maps at [Historical Map Overlays in Google Maps](http://HistoricalMapOverlays.com). She also provides a list of her own historical map collections at [Historical Map Collections Online](http://HistoricalMapCollectionsOnline.com).

Comb the Internet for Just About Any Map You may Need to Help With Your Research

Many genealogical situations are easier to understand and analyze using suitable maps. Here are some links to maps that may be helpful. These sites are hot links, so by holding the control key and clicking the "address" it should open the site. Remember, however, that the internet changes every day, so some of these links might disappear in the future.

General Searches

The Perry-Castañeda Collection at <http://www.lib.utexas.edu/maps/> has thousands of maps, covering all parts of the world with wide-ranging times and themes.

<http://www.culturalresources.com/Maps.html> links to a huge variety of worldwide maps of all time periods.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ancestry_of_the_people_of_the_United_States maps the dominant ancestries of United States citizens.

Old or Ecclesiastical Maps (U.S. and Individual States)

<http://www.libs.uga.edu/darchive/hargrett/maps/colamer.html> is a collection of North American maps from the colonial era.

Every time a state changed any of its county boundaries, a new map was created; complete sets for each state are at <http://rootsweb.ancestry.com/~usgenweb/maps/>

Old or Ecclesiastical Maps (Any Country)

Old maps of any country are at: http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:Old_maps_of_< with the name of the country (using mixed-case letters) in place of the < symbol. There are no blanks before and after that symbol.

Other old maps of any country are at http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Atlas_of_< with the name of the country in place of the < symbol.

<http://www.maprecord.com/> is a commercial site that offers information and tools for map collectors, and a full list of map dealers. Their collections cover many places, times, and subjects.

Old or Ecclesiastical Maps (British Isles)

First, find the place on a modern map. Go to <http://www.genuki.org.uk/big/Gazetteer/> and type a place in the search box. A map appears. Zoom and pan as you wish. The map cannot be downloaded, but you can grab the screen image. How you do that depends on which computer and software you have. After you know the exact location of your research task, you can look for an old map.

http://www.streetmap.co.uk/grid/430500_581500_120 has zoomable and panable maps. Right-clicking doesn't work well; grab the screen image.

<http://www.visionofbritain.org.uk/maps/> has maps of England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales from 1805 through 1958. Look at all four tabs' offerings, then click the map series that covers the area and time you want. A map appears. In its lower right corner is a small map that shows where you are in the British Isles. Pan and zoom as you like. Right-click an image to save it on your computer.

Go to <http://www.genuki.org.uk/search/> and put "maps" without quotes in the search box. This searches all GENUKI (Genealogy in the United Kingdom and Ireland) resources and shows many collections of maps.

<http://maps.familysearch.org/> has parish, diocese, poor law union, and other kinds of maps for England only. The print/save function is flawed, so grab the screen image.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Roman_Catholic_dioceses_in_England_and_Wales is an ecclesiastical site for England and Wales.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Roman_Catholic_dioceses_in_Ireland is an ecclesiastical site for Ireland.

<http://maps.nls.uk/scotland/thematic.html> is an ecclesiastical site for Scotland. It also has many other kinds of maps.

Old or Ecclesiastical Maps (Canada)

Canadian Geographic magazine's site has maps and much more. Explore at http://www.canadiangeographic.ca/mapping/historical_maps/

<http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~canmapps/> is a map digitization project.

<https://www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/education/008-3070-e.html> is a Canadian Archives site with free images.

http://canadaonline.about.com/od/history_maps/History_Maps_of_Canada.htm offers links to several map collections.

<http://www.anglican.ca/resources/gsarchives/incanada/#18> has maps of dioceses and ecclesiastical provinces in Canada.



Old or Ecclesiastical Maps (France)

http://www.french-at-a-touch.com/French_History/maps_of_france.htm has a large collection of French maps from prehistoric to recent.

http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:Old_maps_of_France has links to several kinds of old French maps.

<http://www.edmaps.com/html/france.html> has a collection of historical French maps.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Ancien_Régime_dioceses_of_France describes old dioceses.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Category:Roman_Catholic_dioceses_in_France describes current dioceses.

<http://www.themapdatabase.com/1789/08/ecclesiastical-map-of-france-1789-1802/> a detailed ecclesiastical map of France

Old or Ecclesiastical Maps (Germany)

<http://www.oldmapsbooks.com/ContinentIndex/Europe/germany.htm> click on the image to see close-ups of sections of that map.

<http://www.edmaps.com/html/germany.html> has maps from 814 through World War II.

http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/4/4c/HRR_1789_EN.png shows the many Germanic states in 1789.

<http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/b/be/WuerttembergPutzger1905.jpg> shows divisions of Wurttemberg in 1905.

<http://thephora.net/forum/showthread.php?t=46131> ecclesiastical organization in 1500.

http://www.emersonkent.com/map_archi ve/western_europe_ecclesiastical.htm maps ecclesiastical organization in the Middle Ages.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/German_Me diatisation describes bishoprics and principalities.

<http://www.nrw-geschichte.de/deutschland/index.htm> has maps of the individual Germanic states before Germany became a single nation. Choose from the list on the left of the screen. To locate the tiniest realms, compare to a Michelin road map of modern Germany, usually available only in large book stores.

Old or Ecclesiastical Maps (Holland)

<http://www.heardutchhere.net/NLMaps.html> has several maps and links to other kinds of information.

<http://www.let.rug.nl/~maps/fokkevdml en/index1.htm> claims to have "an enormous number" of historic maps.

<http://www.edmaps.com/html/netherlands.s.html> has maps from 300 to 1919.

http://www.emersonkent.com/map_archi ve/netherlands_1568.htm shows the area in 1568.

<http://www.zum.de/whkmla/histatlas/low countries/haxnederland.html> has maps from the Middle Ages to current years.

<http://watwaswaar.nl/> is an interactive detailed map displaying several subjects.

Old or Ecclesiastical Maps (Italy)

<http://vlib.iue.it/hist-italy/maps.html> has a number of old Italian maps.

<http://www.charmingitaly.com/old-map-of-ancient-italy/> has just a few maps.

<http://mapsof.net/map/italy-1796-historical-maps> shows one large map. At the bottom of the page you can select others to enlarge. Physical, political, population, and other maps.

<http://www.mapandmaps.com/en/italy-antique-maps-prints/2153-kingdoms-italy-original-antique-map-karl-spruner-1846.html> is a national map of 1846.

Old or Ecclesiastical Maps (Mexico)

<http://gomexico.about.com/od/plannin gandinformation/ig/Maps-of-Mexico/Historical-Map-of-Mexico.htm> also includes a tutorial about Mexican geography.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Territorial_evolution_of_Mexico explains how Mexican territory evolved, with illustrative maps.

<http://www.worldgenweb.org/mexgw> has maps plus links to other kinds of genealogical resources in Mexico.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_Roman_Catholic_dioceses_in_Mexico describes dioceses but doesn't have maps.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Mexico_states_evolution.gif Select "Evolution of Mexican States" to see a video of states' creation and boundary changes over time. Grab each image separately.

Old or Ecclesiastical Maps (Norway)

https://familysearch.org/learn/wiki/en/Norway_Genealogy shows new and old counties.

<http://www.borgos.nndata.no/norge.htm> describes counties & links to a map of each county with subdivisions.

<http://www.borgos.nndata.no/norge.htm> has a composite map of all counties, showing farms' locations. Compiled from maps dated 1826-1916.

<http://norwegianridge.com/2012/06/19/visit-your-norwegian-ancestors-farms-without-leaving-home/> provided drive-by views of Norwegian farms.

<http://digitalarkivet.no/geistleg/eng/oversikt.htm> Click on any part of the map to enlarge.

Old or Ecclesiastical Maps (Poland)

<http://info-poland.buffalo.edu/classroom/maps/task4.html> has national maps from the 1400s.

<http://freepages.genealogy.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~atpc/research/map-library.html> has maps from 1004 to recent years.

http://germanhistorydocs.ghi-dc.org/map.cfm?map_id=3752 has information on Germany about 1500 with a map.

<http://www.ceeportal.at/CEE%20PORTAL%20WEBSITE/Historical%20Maps%20Poland.htm> puts a few historical maps into an explanation of the situation in modern Poland. Includes map of Poland during times when it disappeared from maps.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Poland embeds a few maps in a history of Poland. Includes maps of three partitions in the 1700s and the shifting westward of the nation at the end of World War II.

<http://www.zum.de/whkmla/histatlas/europe/haxpoland.html> shows dozens of maps and links to maps on other sites, from 980 to 1999.

Old or Ecclesiastical Maps (Sweden)

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Counties_of_Sweden has maps of counties and descriptions of old counties that no longer exist.

<http://www.lantmateriet.se/en/Maps-and-geographic-information/Historical-Maps/Historic-mapping/> the National Land Survey's collection of historical maps.

<http://www.edmaps.com/html/scandinavia.a.html> offers maps of Scandinavia from 1000 to 1920.

https://familysearch.org/learn/wiki/en/Historical_Maps_of_Sweden is a tutorial that includes maps, word lists, and links to other sites.

—Information provided by Ted Bainbridge, Ph.D., Feb 2015

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The Cheyenne Genealogical &
Historical Society welcomes
these new members who have
joined the organization recently:

- Gerrie Elyse Hardin
- Carol Marion
- Janice Riedel
- Catherine Von Rieson



"CHECK THIS OUT"

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

Summer reading suggestions...



Sometimes, it's great just to kick back and relax...take a break from genealogy and read a good book. I've liked mysteries and thrillers since I was a kid - I always thought I'd be either a detective or a cop. Now I can't see doing anything but what I love - genealogy! So I've combined my great love of mysteries and thrillers with my great love of genealogy. My favorite genealogy mystery thriller series is written by one woman - Rett MacPherson. If you've never read her books, you're in for a treat! The series is about a woman named Victory "Torie" O'Shay and she's a genealogist who lives and works in a small town in Missouri.. Her job is my dream job. She works as curator of the Gahmer House, which is a museum and the repository for the town's historical society. Torie has all kinds of adventures, all involving MURDER and GENEALOGY. Ms. MacPherson is right on her game when it comes to genealogy and has so many good ideas. I have listed all of her books and the publication dates below. Please, do yourself a favor and pick up her books at your local library...for great summer reading!

1. Family Skeletons, 1997
2. A Veiled Antiquity, 1998
3. A Comedy of Heirs, 1999
4. A Misty Mourning, 2000/01
5. Killing Cousins, 2002
6. Blood Relations, 2003
7. In Sheep's Clothing, 2004
8. Thicker Than Water, 2005
9. Dead Man Running, 2006
10. Died in the Wool, 2007
11. The Blood Ballad, 2008

—Book Suggestions by Leslie Gignac Drewitz, from the *In-Depth Genealogist*.
Leslie is a graduate of the National Institute of Genealogical Studies, with a Professional Learning Certificate in Genealogical Studies/Librarianship and currently works for a suburban Chicago public library where she oversees the Local History Collection, as well as their Genealogy Club, where she teaches and lectures.

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"Vintage Aerial" Site Has American Rural Photos Taken From the 1950s-1990s

The searchable collection of photographs from "Vintage Aerial" documents the historical patchwork of small farms and rural communities throughout America. They have more than 25 million photos, taken in 41 states over the second half of the 20th century, and are adding more all the time. Check out their website for aerial photos as a neat way to document where your family lived. They also have a newsletter and a blog. See www.vintageaerial.com/dsd