



CHEYENNE GENEALOGY JOURNAL

A PUBLICATION OF THE CHEYENNE GENEALOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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October 2008

Past President's Message

By: Sue Seniawski

The By Laws of the Cheyenne Genealogical and Historical Society describe the duties of the President as follows:

The President shall preside at all meetings of the Society and of the Executive Board. The President shall be the chief executive officer of the Society. The President shall appoint all committees and shall be an ex-officio member of all committees, except the nominating committee. The President shall see that regular elections are held in accordance with the By-Laws. The President shall have one of two mailbox keys.

What's so hard about that? I've been sitting here trying to think of all the excuses you could come up with for not stepping up to be president. Truthfully they're just that, excuses.

The fact is we need a president. Denise is unable to fulfill the position.

So how much of your time will be required for meetings and special events? That's up to you. You know how much time the nine monthly Society meetings require. You'll set the agenda and preside at the Society meetings and the monthly Executive Board meetings. In addition you should be there about 6:00 to facilitate setting up the room before the meetings.

The programs are set for the year. Most of the committees have chairpersons. The board members are more than willing to go the extra mile assist you.

Think about the impact if the Society goes under:

- No** monthly programs
- No** camaraderie with other genealogists
- Half** as many new books added to the library shelves
- No** newsletter
- No** communication with other genealogists around the world
- No** Cemetery Walk
- No** trip to the Family History Library at Salt Lake City
- No** volunteer support for the library
- No** volunteers to do research for inquiries from outside the city
- No** booth at the Fair
- No** research and documentation of obituaries for Laramie County and the death of a 50+-year-old Society that has made great contributions to the community and the state.

I'm sure there are more.

What's your excuse? Is it good enough to let the Society wither and die?

Sue

Historical Tidbits

*Copied from
Cheyenne Union Pacific's 80th Anniversary Edition
Cheyenne Eagle Tribune
February 25, 1947*

Streets of Cheyenne Are Named After U.P. Surveyors

Few people realize that the streets of Cheyenne are named after the men who accompanied General Grenville M. Dodge, chief engineer of the Union Pacific, when he laid out the townsite.

When General Dodge accepted his position and actually began work on the line thru the wild and rugged country of Wyoming, he little realized that the town that would grow up on the tracks of the railroad would become the city it is today.

In 1867, he received a letter from General Grant, suggesting that Dodge take as an assistant Gen. John A. Rawlins. The town of Rawlins was later named in his honor.

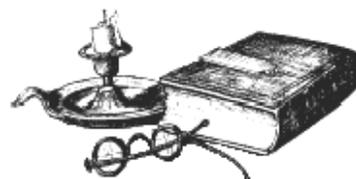
With Rawlins came Major J. W. M. Dunn, John R. Duff and David Van Lennen, a geologist.

On June 1, 1867, the party went to the end of the track which was then at North Platte. From there the group went to Lodge Pole and met Gen. C. C. Augur, who was in command of the Black Hills region. Gen. Augur's instructions were to locate a possible place for a military post for the end of the division at the base of the mountains. General Dodge located a division point on Crow Creek and named the spot Cheyenne. General Augur located northwest of the city at the military post of Ft. D.A. Russell near Camp Carlin.

Only five of the streets in Cheyenne that were named by these men in honor of surveyors, engineers, and railroad men have been changed. The present Pioneer Avenue was formerly Eddy Street; Carey Avenue, (was) Ferguson Street; Capitol Avenue, (was) Hill Street; Central Avenue, (was) Ransom Street and Warren Avenue, (was) Dodge Street.

The rest of the streets in Cheyenne have remained unchanged in their names.

They are Stinsen, McComb, Cribbon, Dey, Ames, Dillon, Snyder, Reed, Bent, O'Neil, Thomes, House, Evans, Van Lennen, Maxwell, Seymour, Pebrican, Russell, Morrie, Bradley, Duff, Alexander, Dunn, Rollins and Hugur.



An Era of Trust and Honesty

The Ryner Family

By: Jack M. Richards

In 1864 my Great-Great Grandparents, Peter and Nancy Evans Ryner, left Greencastle, Putnam County, Indiana with their five children, a few possessions, eight hens and leading two cows behind their covered wagon headed off to Winterset, Madison County, Iowa.

Winterset is a small, quiet farming town, founded in 1849; its current population is about 5000. Winterset served as the background to Robert Waller's popular 1992 book Bridges of Madison County. This was, of course, made into a very successful movie in 1995 starring Clint Eastwood and Meryl Streep. Another claim to fame is it was the birthplace of Marion Robert Morrison. Perhaps you might know Marion better as John Wayne.

With the family as they left Indiana was a covered box containing \$6,000 dollars in gold coin they had received when they sold their 160 acres of rich farmland in Indiana. They hoped to find cheaper land in Iowa. Six thousand dollars in 1864 represented a sizeable amount of money.

It was hard journey across the landscape. There was little food as they depended on small game and fish they found along the way. There were hills to climb, rivers to ford, and Indians to avoid. They crossed the Mississippi on a raft.

All went reasonably well until several miles north of Winterset. While fording the North River, a wheel came off the wagon and the box of gold fell from the wagon and spilled the gold into the water. The entire family immediately scurried around trying to recover the lost gold. They used their hands, dippers, pans, or anything they could find.

As they worked at the recovery, a group of hunters came by and seeing the calamity offered to help. It is not known how much of the gold they recovered but I assume, with the help of the strangers, it was substantially all.

When asked if they knew a Jacob Evans, the hunters said sure and pointed the way. The Evans family was Nancy's parents who had come to Iowa earlier.

The hunting party when split up. While Peter and one of the hunters remained to guard the gold, the others accompanied Nancy and the children. They completed the last few miles on foot. Their new found hunter friends and Nancy's brother returned with a better wheel and repaired the covered wagon. After finding the remainder of the gold, Peter then also completed the journey.

Peter's objective of finding cheap land was fulfilled as he obtained several acres just outside of town. After four generations, that farm is still in operation today although it is somewhat smaller than what Peter started with. Farm

operation is assured for at least one more generation. The future will depend upon the new crop of youngsters.

My question is this: Assuming you are moving across country today. Everything you have is on the truck including your life savings of several thousand dollars. An accident occurs and yours money is spread out along the highway. A group of strangers comes by and offers help. Would you be comfortable in allowing them to help recover your savings and accompanying your wife and family to their destination? I, for one cannot answer this question. Remember you would be along with an armed stranger who knows you have a lot of money in your pocket. Also consider your wife and family; they would be at the mercy of others strangers.

Would you accept help today as they did in the 1800's?



Thank you Jack for the excellent article about your family. I have taken the liberty of adding a photo of Cedar Bridge outside of Winterset, Iowa. The bridge had a 76 foot long span and was built in 1883. All of the bridges had been listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The Cedar Bridge was the last of the historic bridges open to traffic.

My husband and I visited Madison County in May of 2002 and enjoyed visiting all of the bridges. Sadly, in early September 2002 the Cedar Bridge was destroyed by fire.



Photo by Wanda Wade



October is Family History Month

Sue Seniawski offered these three suggestions to help you celebrate Family History Month:

Climb Your Family Tree With These Projects To Try

By Lisa Davis

McClatchy Newspapers/Wyoming State Tribune

If you've ever had to compile a family tree for school or a merit badge, then you've been introduced to genealogy, the study of ancestors. But genealogy doesn't have to stop at a chart full of "greats" and "grands." Here are some ways to bring history to life by connecting with your relatives – and not just for the holidays. In our fast-paced society, it's nice to remember you have roots.

Interview your relatives

Start with the oldest first. Record the conversation on tape or video. There are lots of interview tips at USGenWeb Kidz

([www.rootsweb.com/\(TILDE\)usgwkidz](http://www.rootsweb.com/(TILDE)usgwkidz)), the kids page for the online genealogy network US-GenWeb, and the answers can help you better understand your heritage. Some sample interview questions:

1. Did you get an allowance? What did you do with it?
2. Who were your childhood heroes?
3. Did you go to church when you were little?
4. What was a family dinner like?
5. What's your favorite memory from your wedding day?
6. How did you choose your children's names?
7. Did you serve in the military?

Alternatively, instead of an interview, you can start a letter exchange. Write to a relative each month asking a different question. Ask them to mail back their answers, along with copies of photos or other memorabilia. Compile everything in a keepsake binder.

6 fun projects

1. Write down your family's holiday traditions, and ask how they got started.
2. Compile a list of family record holders: oldest, youngest, tallest, shortest, richest, funniest, most famous, best storyteller, most children, best dresser, most educated, etc.
3. Ask a relative for a favorite family recipe, then make it together. Then compile a family cookbook, complete with memories.
4. Turn a world map into an ancestors' map by placing stickers on each country your ancestors came from. Then explore the history, folk tales and foods of those countries.
5. Make a family timeline, integrating major family events (immigration, births, deaths, marriages) into events from American and world history.
6. Play the faces game. Line up relatives or photos and see who's got the same eyes, the same nose, the same hair, etc.

5 ways to spruce up your family tree

1. Illustrate each person's name with a photo or self-portrait.
2. Use different fruits—apples, pears, lemons, limes—to distinguish each branch of the family.
3. Instead of a tree, make a mobile. You'll need photos, string and dowels or a wire hanger. Start with yourself at the top, then parents below that, then grandparents below that.

4. Make a handprint tree. Race each relative's handprints onto colored paper, cut them out, label them and use them for leaves.

5. Make a family T. Outline a family tree or pedigree chart on a T-shirt and have relatives fill in their names with permanent markers.

Sources:

www.genwriters.com

www.teachnet.com

Family Fun Magazine

5 great Web sites

Ancestry.com: The Web site with the biggest buzz, thanks especially to its links on DNA research. Features tools and tips for beginners and advanced, including searchable databases of civil war service, immigration lists and newspaper headlines.

www.ancestry.com

Family Search: The 800-pound gorilla of genealogy, this is the Web site of the Mormon Church, with access to the world's largest collection of free genealogical records.

www.familysearch.org

History Detective: In the game "Port of Entry: Immigration," the Library of Congress lets kids play detective, searching for clues in historic photos and eyewitness accounts of immigrant life. It's one of many activities using the "American Memory" archives.

www.loc.gov/ammem/ndlpedu/features/port/start.html

Name Search: Hamrick software company sponsors this nifty site that tracks surname distribution across America, from 1850 to 1990. For instance, in 1850, most of the Davises were in the Southeast. By 1990, they were all over the place.

www.Hamrick.com/names

AND

This Family History Month, spark kids' interest in their roots with these five enterprising books:

- ***Evie Finds Her Family Tree*** by Ashley B. Ransburg (Indiana Historical Society Press) This is a story that puts a new spin on teaching children about family history.
- ***My Great-Great-Great-Great-Grandfather Was a Warrior!*** By Riccardo Francaviglia and Margherita Sgarlata (Lobster Press) Geared toward children ages 3 to 8, this book tells the tale of Mark, a young boy who's visited one morning by his fifth-great-grandfather.
- ***One Tiny Twig*** by Dan Rhema (Mesquite Tree Press) On Emily Twig's 14th birthday, she receives a family heirloom and a mystery to solve.
- ***Roots for Kids: A Genealogy Guide for Young People***
- by Susan Provost Beller (Genealogy Publishing Co.)
- ***Youth in Family History*** by Starr Hailey Campbell (Creative Continuum) Campbell's easy-to-read and attractively illustrated guide will help you prod your kids or grandkids with innovative activities,

AND

Start a family tradition and have your kids interview their grandparents. Encourage them to write down the stories they uncover or videotape the event to preserve the memories. For sample questions, log on to www.grandparents-day.com/interview.htm



I have always admired the works of Eric Sloane and I enjoy the copies of his work that I have in my book collection. He was a gifted artist and author. When I found this article I thought it was fitting for this time of year. I hope you enjoy it.

There is a short bio for Eric Sloane posted at the following web site. http://www.eric sloane.com/es_bio.htm Wanda Wade

The Seasons of America Past

By Eric Sloane

October

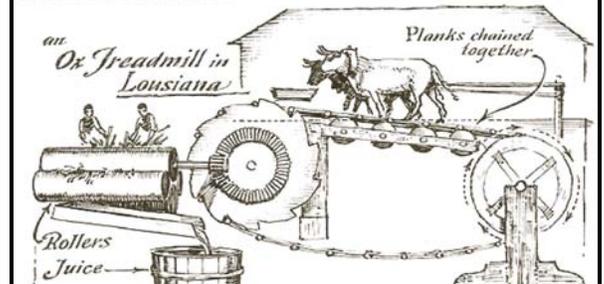
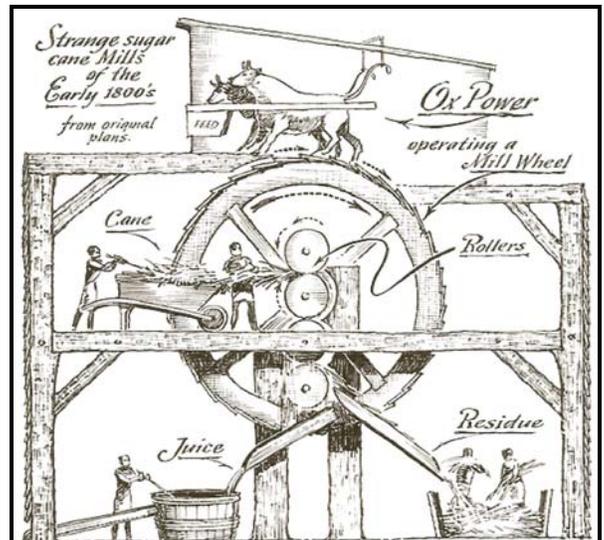
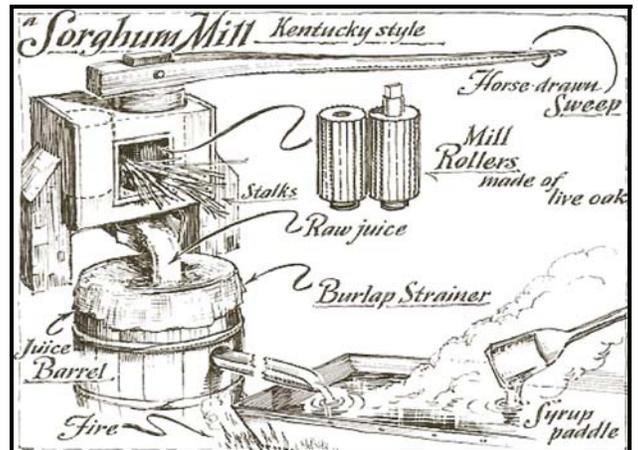
One week after the first October frost, the sorghum season began. A poor-soiled brother of the corn family, sorghum grows all over the United States and as far north as Canada. To midwestern and southern mountain folk, in the days when they knew sugar only in liquid form, there just wasn't any other sweetening like it. Sorghum meant a rich dark-brown molasses, just right for corn bread and unbeatable for hot-cakes. It is still used for seasoning beans and for making cookies. Very much like the northerner's maple-sugaring time, a sorghum "run-off" was the most enjoyable farm event of the old-time farm year. Sorghum was mostly a small-farm producer, but during the Civil War years about sixty million gallons of it were manufactured. Today sorghum has been bred into a dry-soil plant for livestock feeding, and yesterday's small-farm "sugar-plant" has become a main crop of the Middle West. Although Kansas is still known as America's "wheat state." It now grows more sorghum than it does wheat!

The beers mentioned in early American writings were in no way similar to beer as we know it—and such was southern molasses beer, made from sorghum. A first distillation of fermented sorghum juice, molasses beer was found on the tables of most mountain farms, often as a substitute for milk, and was taken by small children at every meal.

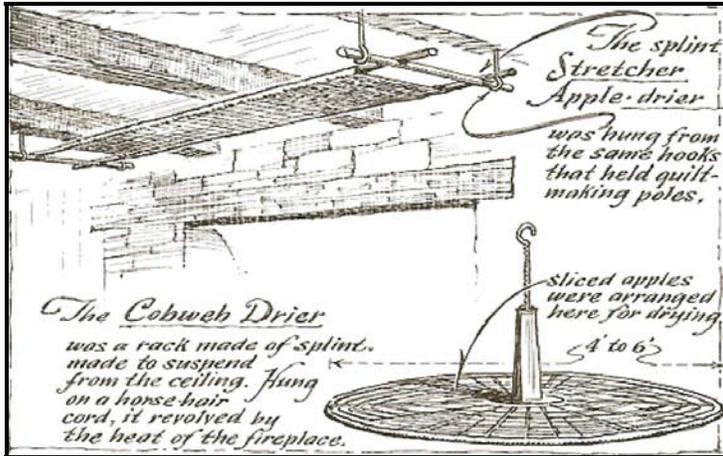
The typical Kentucky family had two acres planted in sorghum. Most of it was for syrup, part went for cattle fodder, and the seeds fed the chickens. The sheet metal pan for cooking the syrup was similar to New England's maple sugar pan, but the horse-drawn sugar mill originated in the South. Northerners usually preferred to do their "farm squeezing" with wooden screw-type presses. Squeezed sorghum juice exuded from the mill through a burlap strainer and into a barrel. It was then transferred to the cooking pan. As the juice began to boil, it was paddled and cleared of impurities, turning from green to muddy and finally to clear brown. Four gallons of juice produced about one gallon of syrup; as a substitute for store-bought sugar, sorghum was an easily grown crop with very little waste. Unlike today's sugar with its nutrients refined away, primitive sorghum syrup was not as good to look at, but at least contained food value. Sorghum joined corn as one of the staffs of

early farm life; it even found its way into paints and dyes. (See recipe for sorghum whitewash.)

Cane sugar was introduced into the deep South just before the 1800's and because of its very long growing season plus slave labor, sugar soon outdid tobacco, becoming American's great new industry. It was the first sped-up farm work in which the measured seasons of nature disappeared and machinery invaded the farm. The extent to which the first cane-sugar farmers went to mechanize their farms ranged from amusing to amazing. Lacking water power such as the North had, the South ran its machines by groups of slaves, horses on treadmills, and even oxen on the top of a millwheel. The list of cane-sugar mill contrivances is endless, but two examples are shown in the drawing. Such mills have long since rotted and disappeared. Only the ruins of ancient horizontal rollers remain, dotting the deep South countryside like monuments to the industry they began.



As naturally as sunshine follows rain did seasons progress on the farm. When winter apples were all packed into underground mounds with dry sand or hay, stored in cellars, or sliced and dried in splint driers, the proper season for cider and apple butter had arrived. Those apple-butter crocks that nearly filled the early American farm shelf have for no good reason nearly vanished. Cider is in many ways on the way out; although it was a year-round drink up to fifty years ago, it has already become a seasonal novelty. Few of us, if any, have heard of perry (cider made of pears) or peachy (cider made of peaches), yet at one time, both were favorite American drinks. They are discarded now, simply because of the time and effort involved in their preparation. Peachy was known as the American champagne. It was the ultimate in fine-tasting drinks, to the extent that one described anything very superior by calling it "peachy." What a wealth of taste and goodness we have been deprived of in this day of artificially flavored and sweetened soda waters!



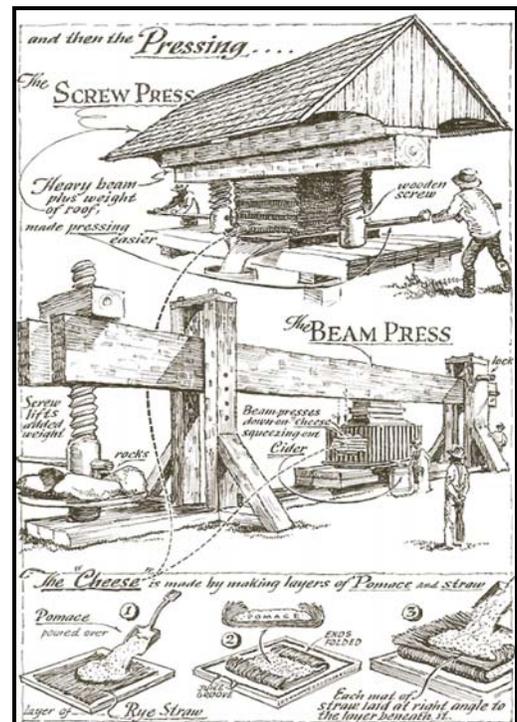
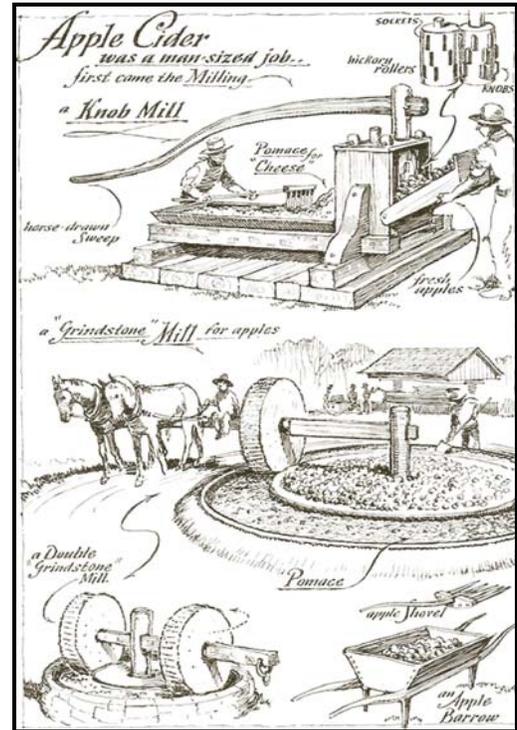
Apple cider or butter is now very often the product of apples that would not sell as eating apples. On the old-time farm, such apples were given to the cattle who relished them, bruises, worms and all, and only the very best apples went into cider and apple butter.

Few farm products are more confusing to the outsider than cider; its definition and recipe vary with the locality. Technically, cider is a fermentation of apple juice containing from one half of one percent to eight percent alcohol. American "cider mills," therefore, can legally sell only *apple juice*, and both the juice and fermentation are loosely known as "cider." Pasteurization stops the fermentation process nowadays, and it also keep the grocers' shelves from blowing up. But connoisseurs of the great American drink we no longer are.

It is strange that in America, where cider was only recently a national drink, most people now believe cider was made simply by squeezing whole apples. The most important step in cider-making was the *milling* that occurred before pressing. In the mill, apples were chopped and bruised into a rich pomace called "cheese." This seems at first like an unnecessary step, because the press appears to do about the same thing shortly afterward. But let an ancient farm book explain it:

If the juice of any apple be extracted without first bruising the fruit, it will be found thin and defective in richness, compared to the juice of the same apple after it has been exposed to the air and to sunlight in a bruised state. It then becomes deeply tinged, less fluid, and very rich. In its former state it apparently contained very little sugar; in the latter a great quantity. Even by bruising the apple more slowly, a difference in quality is again noticeable.

Cider machinery, then, consisted of two machines—a mill and a press; never was one machine missing. Both were usually of breathtaking proportions, with hewn timbers larger than are seen anywhere today. In Pennsylvania and the north central states there have been beam presses with two-foot-square oak timbers, the giant wooden screws masterpieces of heavy wooden craftsmanship. Even after metal hardware was plentiful, apple machinery remained entirely wooden, because any metal at all was supposed to contaminate cider and spoil its flavor. Intricate apple mills and presses of many tons were made which have lasted for centuries, without as much as one piece of metal, even a nail.



Computer Interest Group

By: Leslie Vosler

GENEALOGY COMPUTER INTEREST GROUP

WHEN? – 2 October 2008

WHERE? - The Laramie County Library, 2200 Pioneer Avenue, in the Windflower Room (3rd floor)

WHAT? - Another one of our newest members, Linda Lipe does digital photo archiving and possibly will do a program on it for us.

- Bring your LAPTOP (if you have one and want to do so)
- Plus bring your questions and problems, solutions and suggestions, "new stuff" and "old stuff," and ideas for the next programs.
- Looking forward to seeing you at the meeting!

NEXT? - Mark your calendar for 6 November, 2008 which will be the date for the following month's CIG meeting, in the Windflower Room (3rd floor).

FUTURE? – 4 December, 2008
Laramie County Library -2200 Pioneer Avenue
Time: about 6:30 p.m. to 8:45 p.m.

If you have questions contact Leslie Vosler
LVosler@bresnan.net or (307) 635-5892

Most antique shops have giant iron kettles such as were used for scalding water at butchering time. These kettles were also used during the apple-butter season. The fact that apple butter had to be boiled and stirred for about eight hours made it an all-day family affair, with hard work and laughs for everyone from grandmother to the youngest child. Along about the sixth hour, when the butter began getting dark, a batch of biscuits went into the nearest oven and everyone got set for sampling time. The chilly end of day, the smell of hickory fires, warm apple butter on hot biscuits, and a well-earned appetite made for a memory that wasn't easily erased; it was the noon of a rich American Season. Apple-butter bees are still held in the Middle West; in New England, where they really originated, however, they have now completely vanished. (See recipe for apple butter.)



Johnny Appleseed's favorite apple, the "Rambo," originated in Pennsylvania in about 1800. It was yellowish-white, striped with red, and exceedingly rich in flavor. Still grown on private farms in the Appalachian Belt, it has now nearly gone from Ohio, where Johnny had once started it growing on every farm. The family apple tree, like the family estate, seems to be going out of fashion in America; apple trees, like houses, change owners frequently or succumb to neglect in the changing pattern of the American countryside. As sad shame it is, for no tree lends more to the landscape or yields so much fruit.

Anyone can appreciate the loss of certain food values by the food-packaging methods of recent years, but few of us can believe that fruit itself has changed. The truth is that the best flavored and most nutritious fruit is only that which ripens on the tree, and the average child of the twentieth century has yet to eat such! If today's farmer picked his fruit ripe from the tree, it would not reach the nearest town market before becoming soggy and bruised, so in order to ship fruit hundreds or thousands of miles, as we do now, it must be picked long before nature has properly prepared it to be eaten. The fruit must then do the best job of ripening that it can, en route or on the fruitstand. The loss? Small, yet definite, and more important to health than the sped-up fruit industry acknowledges to its public. This knowledge is nothing new. Thomas Tusser in the 1500's said:

Fruit gathered too timely will taste of the wood
Will shrink and be bitter, and seldom prove good. [sic]

The fruit-grower of a century ago grew fruit entirely for aroma, succulence, and general goodness. Today's fruit-grower cultivates his trees to bear heavy crops of fruit that looks attractive on the stand and transports well; these requisites, unfortunately, often exclude the very best varieties. The Golden Russet, the Tolman Sweet, the Snow Apple, and some two hundred other apples are among examples of "outmoded fruit." Those finest of peaches, the Crawford, Yellow St. John, and Oriole are others on the list. Currants and gooseberries can still be found in country markets, but because they are worth less than the man-hours they take to pick, their market, too, diminishes each year. Even so far as fruits alone are concerned, how rich were the seasons of yesterday!

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Websites that may be Helpful in your Research

.From 'Eastman's Online Genealogy Newsletter'

These web addresses can be copied and pasted into your browser to access these web sites

The "Yesterday's Journey" web site posts names and information found in official documents for the County of Derbyshire, England. These documents include wills, coroner reports, arrest warrants, indentured records, delinquent fathers and more. The details in the documents may include full name, date and place of birth, names of parents, spouses, children and employers, length of employment, military service and other pieces of information.

Derbyshire is a county located in the East Midlands of England. It shares its borders with Greater Manchester, West Yorkshire, South Yorkshire, Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, Staffordshire and Cheshire Counties. Although this database is specifically for Derbyshire, it often includes people from all over the British Isles as they worked and traveled in the county.

You can read more at
<http://www.kingscorecord.canadaeast.com/friendsneighbours/article/396740>.

OGS to Recognize the War of 1812

The following announcement was written by the Ontario Genealogical Society:

The Ontario Genealogical Society plans to recognize descendants of those who fought for the British in Canada during the War of 1812-14 or were caught up in that war.

Information on a competition to design the certificate is now available on the OGS website at www.ogs.on.ca/heritage.

Ontario Genealogical Society Establishes Palatine Special Interest Group

The following announcement was written by the Ontario Genealogical Society:

The Ontario Genealogical Society has established a Special Interest Group for Irish Palatines. They will have the same status as a Branch but will not be tied to a specific Geographic region. With the inclusion of the Irish Palatines the OGS has a total of 31 Branches across Ontario.

The Palatines were Protestants who left the German Palatinate in 1709 at the invitation of Queen Anne of England. They settled in various British colonies and 185 families settled in Ireland. Beginning in the 1830's many of the Irish Palatines moved to Canada. Today many Canadians have Irish Palatine ancestry, often without being aware of it since all they know is that their ancestor came from Ireland.

Anyone interested in this SIG should e-mail SIG-IP@ogs.on.ca.

The Ontario Genealogical Society is interested in establishing other SIGs and seeks suggestions. Since we hold the library of the now-defunct Huguenot Society of Canada, we particularly would like to form a Huguenot SIG. For information on this or to suggest other SIGs, e-mail provoffice@ogs.on.ca.

1881 Canada Census images for FREE

You can view the 1881 Canada Census images for FREE. Users can access the website as highlighted below to enter your ancestors name.

View the 1881 Canada Census by selecting either underlined website at

<http://www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/databases/census-1881/001049-100.01-e.php> or
<http://www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/databases/census-1881/index-e.html>.



International Magazine – the Economist Features Laramie County Library

Sharon Field shared this message:

One of the world's most read and respected magazines has just featured the nation's best library.

In the latest issue of The Economist, readers will find the article "Why Cowboys Read" which explores the tremendous success that the Laramie County Library has had.

"We received an initial contact from them about a month ago after they had heard about all of the awards and recognition the library was receiving," said Troy Rumpf, manager of community relations for the library.

Earlier this year, Library Journal named the Laramie County Library System the national Library of the Year. USA Today also proclaimed it to be one of the nation's 10 great public libraries.

Joel Budd, one of the magazine's reporters who covers the western United States, spent a day at the Laramie County Library, including an extended trip to Burns to see the branch facility.

According to Rumpf, Budd was fascinated how this library continues to thrive and grow. While many others are scaling back services or losing tax elections to garner additional funding, Budd wanted to visit a community that was willing to tax themselves to obtain a new library building.

The article closes with the lines: "In southern Wyoming...an excellent library system was not built in the face of resistance to public spending. The interesting truth is that it is excellent precisely because of it."

"That's just it," Rumpf said. "We wouldn't be where we are or who we are without the incredible support of the community."

The Economist is available to read at the Laramie County Library in Cheyenne. The article is also viewable at Economist.com

New Articles in our Library and in Periodicals

Family Tree Magazine – November 2008

- *Operation Online Records*
Join the march to search out military records on the web..
- State Research Guides for New Jersey and Mississippi
- *Family Tree Magazine's 101 Best Web Sites for 2008*
- *Scott Free*
Tracing your Scottish ancestry is a breeze with our beginner's guide to genealogy in the land of kilts and clans. Includes a map and timeline.

Calendar of Coming Events

Cheyenne Genealogical and Historical Society

October 14, 2008

Individual Research in the Genealogy Room

The meeting will be held at 6:30 p.m. the Sunflower Room of Laramie County Library.

Refreshments will be provided by Wendy Douglass

Hi Genealogy volunteers,

The Cheyenne Genealogical and Historical Society will doing individual research in the genealogy room during the October meeting. We did this a couple of years ago and it was a huge success, however, we learned that we need lots of volunteers to work with the participants.

Would you please consider helping Tuesday, October 14th? We'll have a business meeting in the Sunflower room at 6:30 then come into the genealogy room.

Thanx in advance. Sue

November 11, 2008

Dating Photos by Clothing - Program by Sheri Birch

The meeting will be held at 6:30 p.m. the Sunflower Room of Laramie County Library.

Refreshments will be provided by George & Peggy Stump

December 9, 2008

Victorian Christmas with Paula Taylor of the F. E. Warren Museum.

The meeting will be held at 6:30 p.m. the Sunflower Room of Laramie County Library.

This is a pot luck

Albany County Genealogical Society

Tuesday October 14th, 2008

This will be the Annual Banquet of the Albany County Genealogical Society, 6:30pm, Tuesday, October 14th at the IOOF Hall, 431 South 21st Street. Our speaker for the evening will be Dr. Phil Roberts, Professor of History, University of Wyoming.

Tuesday 11 November:

Max E. Klinger - Using genealogy software to prepare a readable narrative for publication.

Tuesday 9 December:

Janet L. Williams, Wyoming State Library - Immigration and Passenger Lists.

Larimer County Genealogical Society (LCGS)

October 16, 2008 - General Meeting 6:30 pm

"Your Family through Space and Time - An Introduction to Genetic Genealogy" Speaker: Robert Benedict

Location: Harmony Public Library, Community Room, 4616 South Shields Street, Fort Collins

October 18, 2008 - 9:00 am

"Scanners & Digital Cameras"

Location: Loveland Library, 300 N. Adams, Loveland, CO, in the Community Room.

November 20, 2008 - General Meeting 6:30 pm

"The Tax Man Came - And He Left Records!"

Speaker: Carol Darrow

Location: Harmony Public Library, Community Room, 4616 South Shields Street, Fort Collins

Current Officers of Cheyenne Genealogical and Historical Society

President -

Vice President - Van Mellblom 307-632-0128

Secretary - Wendy Douglas 307-632-2533

Treasurer - Bert Budd 307-632-8256

Past President - Sue Seniawski 307-638-6519

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

If you have research questions the genealogy volunteers at the library will be happy to take your calls and offer suggestions. Please come by or call 307-634-3561.

**You can mail your dues to the genealogical society
at our**

**NEW ADDRESS
P.O. Box 2539,
Cheyenne, WY 82003-2539**

