



*Cheyenne Genealogical &
Historical Society*

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The Smithsonian Unveils 120 Statues of Notable Women in Science, Technology, Engineering & Math to commemorate "Women's History Month"

The Smithsonian is commemorating Women's History Month by honoring more than a hundred women who are changing the future. The Smithsonian unveiled a new historic exhibit, "[#IfThenSheCan—The Exhibit](#)," featuring 120 life-size 3D statues of women who have excelled in the fields of science, technology, engineering and mathematics, or STEM. The exhibit, at the Smithsonian Gardens in Washington, D.C., will be on display there and in select Smithsonian museums from March 5 to 27. In [a statement](#), the museum called it "the largest collection" of women statues ever assembled.

The female trailblazers honored in the exhibit include Jessica Esquivel, one of only 150 Black women with a Ph.D. in physics in the United States, and Karina Popovich, a college student who with a 3D printer made over 82,000 pieces of personal-protective equipment for healthcare workers during the coronavirus pandemic. Another, Rae Wynn-Grant, is a wildlife ecologist working to save endangered species and other wildlife from extinction. Wynn-Grant, a National Geographic explorer, told TODAY correspondent Hallie Jackson how proud she was to be a part of the exhibit. "The depth of the honor is shocking," she said. "In the best way possible, it's the deepest honor. It's beyond money or fame. There is this symbolism and reverence that is indescribable." Wynn-Grant visited her statue with her daughter, Zuri. She said that seeing it in person made her realize just how much her hard work had paid off. Each statue features a QR code that visitors can scan with their phones to learn more about the woman depicted. Some of the statues were previously displayed in Texas and New York. Nicole Small, CEO of Lyda Hill Philanthropies, an organization that partnered with the Smithsonian on the exhibit, said the project was especially important for girls and young women to see. "When our families and our kids are walking around looking at the people that are held up as role models they're not seeing anyone that looks like them and we knew we wanted to fix that problem," she said. "We are calling this exhibit, the 'If Then She Can' exhibit because we know that if we show little girls all these amazing women doing all this amazing work in this world that each of them will know that they too can grow up and they too can change the world," Small said.



Message from the CGHS President . . .

It is with much thought and self examination that I decided to resign from the Cheyenne Genealogical Historical Society's President. I believe I am not the person who can lead the Society into the future. I believe the current members need to do some soul searching as to their own ability to make the Society a working group. Each member has talent and interest that can benefit the Society. I ask the membership to step up to the plate and offer your time and knowledge to keep the Society a working group. My thoughts and prayers are with you and your endeavors as it pertains to the Society's future. Kris Smith

Upcoming Events:

7 Mar & 4 Apr 2022
"Using the FamilySearch Catalog" 10 a.m.

8 Mar 2022
Cheyenne Genealogical & Historical Society Monthly Meeting, 6:15-8:30 p.m.
"Filling in Gaps in Your Family Tree: Research Night" In-Person; LCL Sunflower Room & Special Collections

9 Mar 2022
"The Research Process: Ins & Outs" 10 a.m.

10 Mar 2022
"Can I Get an Amen? Discovering Your Family in U.S. Church Records" 10 a.m.

14 Mar 2022
"Using the FamilySearch Digital Library" 10 a.m.

15 Mar 2022
"Adding New Individuals to FamilySearch Family Tree" 10 a.m.

16 Mar 2022
"Search Tips & Tricks in FamilySearch" 10 a.m.

29 Mar 2022
"Correcting Relationships in FamilySearch Family Tree" 10 a.m.

7 Apr 2022
"Where There's a Will, There's Probate (Probate Research)" 10 a.m.

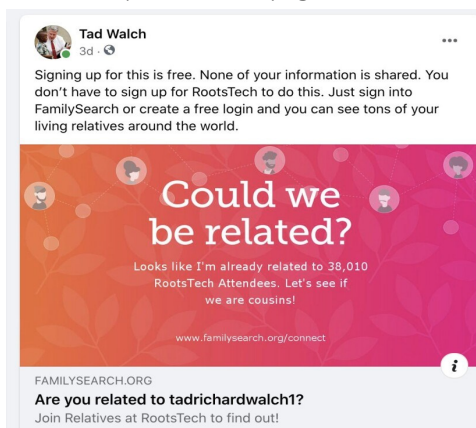
12 Apr 2022
Cheyenne Genealogical & Historical Society Monthly Meeting with Albany County Genealogy Society
"Resources Available From the Allen County (Ind) Library" 6:15-8:30 p.m.
In-Person Zoom Viewing in Cottonwood Room, LCL

For a complete listing & registration links for the FamilyHistory Webinars, go to:
[Family History Library Classes & Webinars](#)

RootsTech 2022 Features a Free Tool to Find, Connect With Living Relatives Worldwide

FamilySearch announced a world-wide family connection app at RootsTech 2022, the largest family history event in the world being held March 3-5, 2022. *This article by Tad Walch explains a bit about this family connection wonder:*

On Sunday, the FamilySearch app notified Tad's phone of a free temporary tool called "[Relatives at RootsTech](#)." I'm pretty much going to beg you to try it now. I clicked on it and found that I had 35,000 living relatives who had logged into the relative-finder feature or were signed up for RootsTech. I posted this on my Facebook page:



Immediately, friends from high school, childhood and college started commenting. Turned out we were third cousins once removed, or 11th cousins or ninth cousins twice removed. In the middle of all this, someone on Twitter was giving me a hard time. I was feeling a little salty and wanted to chirp back. Then I checked myself with this thought: What if we're fifth cousins? Suddenly, I felt like I was in their shoes and should learn more about them before responding. By Wednesday afternoon, the relatives tool told me I had 48,305 relatives who'd sign up for the conference or logged in to the tool. Some are very close, like nieces and first cousins I cherish. Some are people I maybe should know better, second cousins for whom my grandparents are great-uncles or great-aunts. That's pretty darn close! Some are pretty distant. One person is my 10th cousin, once

removed. But our common ancestor is a Captain John Underhill Sr., born in 1597. How cool is that? The distance of the relationship opens an entirely different world that makes us feel closer.

"We love seeing people make these fun, meaningful connections and discoveries about themselves and their family," FamilySearch's Paul Nauta said. I asked Nauta to explain the fascination with the relatives tool, but before I tell you what he said, yes, people are fascinated.

Last year, FamilySearch turned off the tool when RootsTech ended. This year, by popular demand, it will stay on for three weeks afterward, until March 26, so people have more time to send messages through the app to the family connections they find. And most people will find their connections expanding over RootsTech's three days. As of midday Wednesday, more than 600,000 people had registered for RootsTech. Only 315,000 have logged in to the relatives tool, so the number of relatives you see now will only expand as the conference continues and more people turn on the tool.

Nauta and I talked about the war in Ukraine and the divisions people experience in society.

"Relatives at RootsTech, in a very real way, shows you how you are part of a larger family," Nauta said. "When you see that you are part of this larger family fabric, it changes the way you look at yourself and the people around you. That's the theme of the RootsTech conference, helping people to feel connected in a very familial way and recognize that they belong."

That larger family fabric makes the world feel, to me, smaller and more connected.

"I think people need unity," Nauta said. "They need connection. They want to feel like they're part of something bigger. The more personal that is, there's a lot of healing and power that comes from that kind of experience."

If you want more connection, you can try the [FamilySearch app's surname tool](#). It lets you type in two surnames so you can pick a friend or another person and see if you are related and how. If you want more fun, try the famous people tool. While my great-great grandfather is George Washington Bean, I'm also distantly related to George Washington (I cannot tell a lie: He's a second cousin, eight times removed.)

"People are just curious by nature," Nauta said. "The motivation behind that curiosity differs depending on the age group. For the Gen Z's, it's just quick fun for them to be able to just see how many people they are related to and share the results. The millennial generation is interested in connecting. They're fascinated to see relatives they didn't know in their own age group or their own generation of the family tree that the family doesn't know and hasn't talked about. The older audience is interested in making the connection but is also interested to know more about that common ancestor that we have."

Nauta is 100% Italian, which means his family tree isn't as varied. The relatives tool only shows nine of his living relatives who have signed up. A few may not find any, but they are out there.

"We are part of one big family of humankind," Nauta said. "We literally believe that we are all brothers and sisters. If we had the records and the means to expand the family tree far enough and wide enough, we would see that we're all connected in a family tree of humankind."

The Temporary FamilySearch app should come with a warning: 'You may have immediate access to a far larger family tree than you had ever considered before'

MyHeritage Reveals New Genealogy Tool That Lets You Add Voices to Your Deepfaked Ancestors

This article was written in March 2022 by Patrick Kulp, an emerging tech reporter for AdWeek; reprinted with permission.

The genealogy site behind a deepfake tool that gained viral traction on social media last year is back with a new feature designed to bring even more lifelike qualities to old photos. MyHeritage is rolling out a tool that lets users create deepfake videos out of photos of their long-lost family members and a text script or audio file. Like the brand's [previous deepfake tool, Deep Nostalgia®](#), the new feature was created in partnership with Israeli AI startup D-ID.

Deep Nostalgia®, which used artificial intelligence (AI) to animate the faces of photos with realistic-seeming expressions or head movements, became a minor sensation online last year as social media users employed it to contort historical images, celebrity photos or even drawings. The new service, LiveStory, takes the concept one step further by allowing users to create a video of a photo subject voicing the words of an uploaded audio file or text file read by a standard AI narration voice in any language. Through generative AI, the photos take on realistic-seeming mouth movements that match the inputted speech. The tool can also pull in other family photos from a given gallery and automatically create a slideshow over which the narration will play.

The feature and its predecessor are both examples of how brands have been increasingly experimenting with deepfake technology and other AI-generated synthetic media for specialized production processes or personalized videos at scale, despite the technology's [reputation for more nefarious uses](#). Gil Perry, CEO and co-founder of D-ID, said the idea of LiveStory is to allow people to create documentary-like videos of their ancestors narrating important events in their life or reading aloud their written words. "You can have people speak about their life story," Perry said. "It was obvious that we should do

something bigger with MyHeritage. One, we've proved that we do amazing things together. And two, it's the perfect fit."

Perry said the team took steps aimed at preventing the type of nefarious misuse with which deepfakes are commonly associated. The user terms make clear that the tool is only to be used for photos of deceased individuals or others who have consented, and there is a built-in text moderation, according to Perry. The system also lacks the ability to mimic a real-life voice—the narration is all carried out by a generic synthetic voice—meaning that there are limits to the realism of the output. D-ID's business has grown since it unveiled Deep Nostalgia, which the company says has been used to animate nearly 100 million photos to date. The company is also using its Speaking Portrait technology for corporate e-learning videos, personalized marketing pitches and non-profit work.

From MyHeritage:

What is LiveStory?

A LiveStory is an animated video of a person telling his or her life story. To create a LiveStory on MyHeritage, all you need is a photo of the person and a simple narrative about their life, written in the first person. The narrative is told by a speaking portrait of the person and enriched by photographs to illustrate various life events. You can edit the narrative and add photographs, customize the voice, and preview the result as much as you like until your LiveStory is ready to share with your family and friends.

How Does LiveStory Work?

The remarkable, some might say jaw-dropping, technology that powers LiveStory was licensed by MyHeritage from D-ID, a company specializing in video reenactment using deep learning. MyHeritage and D-ID collaborated to perfect the technology to bring LiveStory to you. MyHeritage first integrated D-ID's technology in [Deep Nostalgia®](#) to animate the faces in historical photos. This feature took the Internet by storm and was used nearly 100 million times in the first year since its launch. LiveStory takes this concept even further by adding audio. The narrative that describes a person's life story is con-

verted to high-quality audio using text-to-speech technology. Cutting-edge reenactment technology then creates a high-resolution video animating the person's face and mouth to speak the audio, by simulating lip-sync. This combination of some of the most impressive artificial intelligence technologies available today is what makes LiveStory so cool, bringing your family stories to life like nothing you've ever seen before!

How Can I Create a Livestory?

You can create a LiveStory from the [MyHeritage homepage](#) in just a few simple steps. First, upload a photo of someone you'd like to create a LiveStory for, typically a deceased ancestor of yours. Then follow the guidelines on screen to write the narrative and add more photos. Anyone can easily create an amazing LiveStory in a few minutes. If you already have a family tree on MyHeritage, it can create a beautiful LiveStory for you based on the information on your family tree in just a few clicks. Visit the LiveStory page and choose a deceased ancestor or relative to create the LiveStory for. A LiveStory will be generated automatically based on the information and photos you added to your family tree. The more individuals and photos you have in your tree, the richer and more detailed your LiveStory will be.

LiveStory currently supports 152 different voices in 31 languages (including 15 dialects). When we create a LiveStory for you we will pick a voice automatically for you among the supported voices, based on the language you are using and the gender of the person you created the LiveStory for. But when you edit your LiveStory, you can select any other voice from the list of voice options we offer. You can further customize the speed of each voice. You can preview each voice and each speed setting to make sure you like it, and generate the LiveStory again using your new settings. At this time, it is not possible to upload custom voice files to LiveStory; so if you have a real voice sample (for example, of the person you want to create a LiveStory for), it is not possible yet to get MyHeritage to use that specific voice.

For more information on LiveStory and MyHeritage, and to view an actual LiveStory animation go to:

<https://www.myheritage.com/livestory>

National Archives Virtual Programs Celebrate Women's History Month

Join the National Archives as it celebrates Women's History Month with a number of author book talks. Programs include a special genealogy series on the 1950 Census. These livestreamed events are free and open to the public, and recordings are available afterward.

—**Book Talk—The First Kennedys: The Humble Roots of an American Dynasty;** Tues, **March 1**, watch on the [National Archives YouTube Channel](#)

This is the story of the first American Kennedys, Patrick and Bridget, who arrived as many thousands of others did following the Great Famine—penniless and hungry. Less than a decade after their marriage in Boston, Patrick's sudden death left Bridget to raise their children single-handedly. Her rise from housemaid to shop owner in the face of rampant poverty and discrimination kept her family intact, allowing her only son P.J. to become a successful businessman. P.J. went on to become the first American Kennedy elected to public office and launched the Kennedy dynasty in America. Neal Thompson tells the story, based on the first-ever access to P.J. Kennedy's private papers. *The First Kennedys* is a story of sacrifice and survival, resistance, and reinvention. Joining the author in conversation will be author Neal Bascomb.

—**1950 Census Genealogy Series - Overview of What's on the 1950 Census;** **March 2**, watch on the [National Archives YouTube Channel](#)

Our Genealogy/Census Subject Matter Expert Claire Kluskens will provide an overview of what's available (and not available) in the 1950 Census. Learn more about the 1950 Census, which will be released to the public on April 1, with our [Genealogy Series](#).

—**Book Talk—Saving Yellowstone: Exploration and Preservation in Reconstruction America;** Mon, **March 7**, 11 a.m. MT [Register in advance](#); watch on the [National Archives YouTube Channel](#)

Each year nearly four million people visit Yellowstone National Park—one of the most popular of all national parks—but few know the fascinating and complex historical context behind its establishment 150 years ago this month. Megan Kate Nelson's *Saving Yellowstone* is a story of adventure and exploration; Indigenous resistance; railroad, photographic, and publishing technologies; and the struggles of Black southerners to bring racial terrorists to justice. Joining Nelson in conversation will be Andrew R. Graybill, Director of the Clements Center for Southwest Studies at Southern Methodist University.

—**Book Talk - Female Genius: Eliza Harriot and George Washington at the Dawn of the Constitution;**

Tues, **March 8**, at 11 a.m. MT [Register in advance](#); watch on the [National Archives YouTube Channel](#)
Mary Sarah Bilder looks to the 1780s—the age of the Constitution—to investigate the rise of a radical new idea in the English-speaking world: female genius. English-born Eliza Harriot Barons O'Connor delivered a University of Pennsylvania lecture attended by George Washington as he and other Constitutional Convention delegates gathered in Philadelphia. As the first such public female lecturer, her courageous performance likely inspired the gender-neutral language of the Constitution. *Female Genius* reconstructs Eliza Harriot's transatlantic life, paying particular attention to her lectures and to the academies she founded, inspiring countless young American women to consider a college education and a role in the political forum. By 1792 Harriot's struggles reflected the larger backlash faced by women and people of color as new written constitutions provided the political and legal tools for exclusion based on sex, gender, and race. Joining the author in conversation will be Martha S. Jones, professor of history at Johns Hopkins University. *Women's History Month programming is made possible in part by the National Archives Foundation through the generous support of Denise Gwyn Ferguson.*

—**Book Talk—The Second World War and Echoes from the Past: A Conversation with Sir Antony Beevor** Tues, **March 8**, 12 p.m. MT

[Webinar Register in advance](#)
The Second World War was a war like no other, and yet it has come to define our idea of war itself. Politicians and the mass media alike have felt compelled to dramatize the importance of a particular crisis by invoking parallels to the Second World War. And foreign dictators are constantly compared to Hitler. So, finding ourselves faced with the possibility of great power clashes once again, this is surely the time to reexamine both its characteristics and consequences. Antony Beevor's books include *Stalingrad*, *Berlin*, *D-Day*, *The Battle for Spain*, and *The Second World War*.

This program is sponsored by Armed Forces Thanksgiving, Gerald R. Ford Presidential Foundation, Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library and Museum, and the World Affairs Council of Western Michigan.

—**1950 Census Genealogy Series - Mapping the 1950 Census: Census Enumeration District Maps at the National Archives**

Wed **March 16**, at 11 a.m. MT
Watch on the [National Archives YouTube Channel](#)

A census enumeration district was an area that could be covered by a single enumerator, or census taker, in one census period. Enumeration districts varied in size from several city blocks in densely populated urban areas to an entire county in sparsely populated rural areas. In this presentation, Brandi Oswald, a supervisory archivist in the Cartographic Branch of the National Archives, will focus on locating and using census enumeration district maps, with an emphasis on maps from the 1950 census. Learn more about the 1950 Census, which will be released to the public on April 1, with our [Genealogy Series](#).

—**Book Talk—Only the Clothes on Her Back: Clothing and the Hidden History of Power in the 19th Century United States**

Thurs **March 17**, 11 a.m. MT
[Register in advance](#); watch on the [National Archives YouTube Channel](#)
Historian Laura F. Edwards explains how textiles tell a story of ordinary people and how they made use of their material goods' economic and legal value in the period between the Revolution and the Civil War. Edwards uncovers long-forgotten practices that made textiles—clothing, cloth, bedding, and accessories—a unique form of property that people without rights could own and exchange. The value of textiles depended on law, and it was law that turned these goods into a secure form of property for marginalized people. Edwards grounds the laws relating to textiles in engaging stories from the lives of everyday Americans and shows that these stories are about far more than cloth and clothing; they reshape our understanding of law and the economy in America. Joining the author in conversation will be Adam Rothman, professor of history at Georgetown University.

—**Discussion—Working for Suffrage: How Class and Race Shaped the US Suffrage Movement**

Fri, **March 18**, at 11 a.m. MT
[Register in advance](#); watch on the [National Archives YouTube Channel](#)

The fight for woman suffrage was a long-fought battle with support from well-organized national groups.

(continued on page 5)

NARA's Programs are Featured Live & Recorded on 'YouTube'

(continued from page 4)

Working-class women involved in grassroots efforts and other reform movements played a significant role in the fight for the right to vote. Historians Page Harrington, Cathleen Cahill, and Alison Parker will discuss these women and the roles they played.

—**Book Talk—*The Color of Abolition: How a Printer, a Prophet, and a Contessa Moved a Nation***

Wed **March 23**, at 11 a.m. MT
[Register in advance](#); watch on the [National Archives YouTube Channel](#)

Author Linda Hirshman will discuss the alliance among Frederick Douglass, William Lloyd Garrison, and Maria Weston Chapman—and how its breakup led to the success of an American social movement. In the crucial early years of the abolition movement, the Boston branch of the cause seized upon the star power of Frederick Douglass to make its case for slaves' freedom. Journalist William Lloyd Garrison promoted emancipation, while Garrison loyalist Maria Weston Chapman, known as "the Contessa," raised money and managed Douglass's speaking tour. Through incisive, original analysis, Hirshman argues that the inevitable breakup was in fact a successful failure. Eventually Douglass was able to dangle the prize of his endorsement over the Republican Party's candidate for President, Abraham Lincoln. Two years later, the abolition of slavery became immutable law. Joining the author in conversation will be Margaret Sullivan, Media Columnist at the *Washington Post*.

—**1950 Census Genealogy Series—*The 1950 Census Website: Design, Development, and Features to Expect***

Wed, **March 30**, at 11 a.m. MT
Michael L. Knight's presentation will provide attendees with an overview of the design and development approach used in the creation of the 1950 Census website; they will also learn about the various search and discovery features that will be available on the website whose launch will be April 1, 2022.

Learn more about the 1950 Census with NARA's [Genealogy Series](#), which will also include programs on April 27, "The Story of the 1950 Census Indian Reservation Schedule"; May 11, "From Parchments to Printouts: History of the Census from 1790 to 1950" and May 18, "History of Census Records and the National Archives."

For a complete listing of NARA events go to: <https://www.archives.gov/calendar>

Newly Devised Human Family Tree Reveals the 'Genealogy of Everyone'

This article is from Reuters, written by Will Dunham, 24 February 2022.

From bustling Tokyo to the Isle of Man in the Irish Sea, from Novosibirsk in Siberia to the equatorial city of Quito, from congested Cairo to the desert town of Truth or Consequences, New Mexico, people everywhere comprise a single family. Researchers underscored that point, unveiling the most comprehensive family tree for Homo sapiens ever devised, based upon both modern and ancient genome data from more than 3,600 people from around the world. They dubbed the results the "genealogy of everyone."

The study helps delineate human genetic diversity and map out how people globally are related to one another, with our species arising in Africa before fanning out worldwide. The oldest roots of present-day human genetic variation reach back to northeastern Africa at a time before our species originated, according to Anthony Wilder Wohns, a postdoctoral researcher in genetics at the Broad Institute of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Harvard University and lead author of the study published in the journal [Science](#).

"The very earliest ancestors we identify trace back in time to a geographic location that is in modern Sudan. These ancestors lived up to and over one million years ago - which is much older than current estimates for the age of Homo sapiens, 250,000 to 300,000 years ago. So bits of our genome have been inherited from individuals who we wouldn't recognize as modern humans," Wohns said. This million-year-old genetic contribution likely came from the species Homo erectus, Wohns said. Homo erectus, which lived from about 1.9 million years ago to 110,000 years ago, was the first species in the human evolutionary lineage with body proportions resembling our own. The study, spearheaded by the University of Oxford's Big Data Institute, also documented how extinct human species such as the Denisovans and Neanderthals left genetic descendants among modern-day people around the

world, though not in Africa. "For example, people in Papua New Guinea and Oceania have quite large amounts of Denisovan ancestry, but even people living in Europe have some ancestry that looks like these ancient people," Wohns said. The study helped shed light on when and where major population developments unfolded, such as the large-scale "out of Africa" migration that led our species to distant locales and occasional interbreeding with Denisovans and Neanderthals.

"Our method uses DNA sequences to learn about the ancestral relationships between individuals. Informally, what we try to do is to trace how genetic mutations, which occurred in our ancestors, and the bits of genome in which they occur have been passed down through the generations to the present day," Wohns said. "Moreover, we can estimate the date and approximate geographic location of ancestors," Wohns added.

Other studies have indicated that groups of Homo sapiens departed Africa at various times in the ancient past. The new study suggests that the timing of the most significant departures occurred roughly 72,000 years ago. The study raises the possibility that our species populated the Americas and Oceania well before the earliest archaeological evidence of human presence in those regions.

"Our method estimated that there were ancestors in the Americas by 56,000 years ago. We also estimated significant numbers of human ancestors in Oceania - specifically Papua New Guinea - by 140,000 years ago, but this is not firm evidence like a radiocarbon-dated tool or fossil."

The researchers built the genealogy using 3,601 genetic samples from people around the world and eight ancient samples, the oldest coming from Neanderthal remains about 110,000 years old from a Siberian cave.

Quilts Are Part of American Life and Reveal Cultural, Economic, Social & Gender History

Information in this article is from Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia—
<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Quilt>

Quilting traditions are particularly prominent in the United States, where the necessity of creating warm bedding met the paucity of local fabrics in the early days of the colonies. Imported fabric was very expensive, and local home-spun fabric was labor-intensive to create and tended to wear out sooner than commercial fabric. It was essential for most families to use and preserve textiles efficiently. Saving or salvaging small scraps of fabric was a part of life for all households. Small pieces of fabric were joined together to make larger pieces, in units called "blocks." Creativity could be expressed in the block designs, or simple "utility quilts," with minimal decorative value, could be produced. Crib quilts for infants were needed in the cold of winter, but even early examples of baby quilts indicate the efforts that women made to welcome a new baby.

Quilts reveal cultural, economic, social, and gender history. Often created for ceremonial purposes—weddings, babies, friendship, coming-of-age, departure, death—these textile pieces capture relationships from family and local community, as well as recording events, political and social sentiments, and commemoration with unique female participation. Carefully preserved and passed down through families, then often on to historical societies and museums, these fabric scraps carry with them stories, memories, and historical detail in their patterns. Quilting was often a communal activity, involving all the women and girls in a family or in a larger community. There are also many historical examples of men participating in these quilting traditions.



Amish quilting bee from Amish Quilter.

The tops were prepared in advance, and a quilting bee was arranged, during which the actual quilting was completed by multiple people. Quilting frames were often used to stretch the quilt layers and maintain even tension to produce high-quality quilting stitches and to allow many indi-

vidual quilters to work on a single quilt at one time. Quilting bees were important social events in many communities, and were typically held between periods of high demand for farm labor.

Quilts were frequently made to commemorate major life events, such as marriages, birth of a child, a family member leaving home, or when important individuals left their homes for other communities. One example of this is the quilts made as farewell gifts for pastors; some of these gifts were subscription quilts. For a subscription quilt, community members would pay to have their names embroidered on the quilt top, and the proceeds would be given to the departing minister. Sometimes the quilts were auctioned off to raise additional money, and the quilt might be donated back to the minister by the winner. A logical extension of this tradition led to quilts being made to raise money for other community projects, such as recovery from a flood or natural disaster, and later, for fundraising for war. Subscription quilts were made for all of America's wars.



Confederate Applique Quilt. Susan Robb; Arkansas, Texas, or Mississippi, c. 1863-1865. Cotton; applique, reverse applique, and embroidery. 77" x 81". Collection of the Museum of Texas Tech University, Lubbock.

There are many traditions regarding the number of quilts a young woman (and her family) was expected to have made prior to her wedding for the establishment of her new home. Given the demands on a new wife, and the learning curve in her new role, it was prudent to provide her some reserve time with quilts already completed. Specific wedding quilts continue to be made today. Wedding ring quilts, which have a patchwork design of interlocking rings, have been made since the 1930s. White wholecloth quilts with high-quality, elaborate quilting, and often trapunto decorations as well, are also traditional

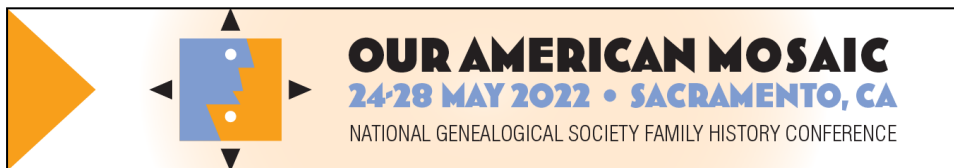


Pieced quilt, cottons, c. 1865, unknown maker, Kentucky, dimensions: 80x85 inches. The design had numerous names such as Rocky Road and Crown of Thorns until it was renamed and marketed as "New York Beauty" in the 1930s by the Mountain Mist company.

for weddings. It was considered bad luck to incorporate heart motifs in a wedding quilt (the couples' hearts might be broken if such a design were included), so tulip motifs were often used to symbolize love in wedding quilts.

Star Quilts are a Native-American form of quilting that arose among native women in the late 19th century as communities adjusted to the difficulties of reservation life and cultural disruption. They are made by many tribes, but came to be especially associated with Plains tribes, including the Lakota. While star patterns existed in earlier European-American forms of quilting, they came to take on special significance for many native artisans. Star quilts are more than an art form—they express important cultural and spiritual values of the native women who make them and continue to be used in ceremonies and to mark important points in a person's life, including curing or yuwipi ceremonies and memorials. Anthropologists (such as [Bea Medicine](#)) have documented important social and cultural connections between quilting and earlier important pre-reservation crafting traditions, such as women's quill-working societies and other crafts that were difficult to sustain after hunting and off-reservation travel was restricted by the US government. Star quilts have also become a source of income for many Native-American women, while retaining spiritual and cultural importance to their makers.

Genealogy News You Can Use...



California Dreaming! Join family historians and genealogists thrilled to be together again In-Person or Online at Home at the 44th National Genealogical Society Family History Conference, Our American Mosaic, 24-28 May 2022. Choose from lectures and special programs with an emphasis on researching the diverse cultures that have made California and the West thrive. The conference includes sessions on methodology, DNA, records and repositories, land, western research, and more, along with the ever-popular BCG Skillbuilding Track. Pre-conference events in Sacramento include the Delegate Council meeting, Focus on Societies, tours, and the BCG Education Fund Workshop. You can also choose or add On-Demand lectures available to stream to your computer from July through 31 December 2022. See the menus for detailed information and online registration, or [download the program and registration brochure](#) for detailed information and to register by mail. This year you have three options to attend.

1. Choose In-Person to join us at the SAFE Credit Union Convention Center in Sacramento, California, 24-28 May 2022: The in-person conference provides pre-conference tours, research opportunities, [more than 165 lectures](#) from which to select your topics of interest, luncheons with speakers, an Expo Hall, and several evening social events. Though we fervently hope that the COVID-19 pandemic will have subsided by May 2022, we do ask you to review our [COVID-19 waiver and other rules on this website](#). Proof of vaccination (and booster if eligible per CDC guidelines) along with proof of ID is required.

2. Choose Online at Home to join us from the comfort of your home or office. Online at Home is a two-day virtual program for those unable to attend in-person in 2022. Online at Home is Friday, 27 May, and Saturday, 28 May 2022. See the [Online at Home program here](#) which includes the session schedule. Sessions include pre-recorded lectures and LIVE questions and answers with the presenters. There are opportunities for you to connect with others viewing from home and those attending in Sacramento, access to the virtual Expo Hall, and more.

ment, access to the virtual Expo Hall, and more.

3. Choose On-Demand or add on-demand options to your In-Person or Online at Home registration for even more content. Register Now or Later. On-Demand lectures are a great way to extend your learning. Sixty (60) of the lectures scheduled for Sacramento* will be included in On-Demand packages. You can choose from three packages of On-Demand lectures including a 20 or 40 session package (your choice of lectures from 60 available), or the "Works" which includes all 60 On-Demand sessions plus the speakers' slides delivered on a USB. On-Demand 20 and 40 session packages are available for viewing from July through 31 December 2022. The "Works" gives you unlimited access via USB and is only available if you register for the Family History Conference in Sacramento or Online at Home.

*Please note that while the On-Demand sessions are the same content that will be presented in Sacramento, they are all pre-recorded.

Register by 18 March and Save Discounted, early-bird conference registration runs through 18 March 2022. Register online using the links on the website, or print out the registration form on pages 29 and 30 of the PDF registration brochure, complete the form, and mail it to NGS at the address below. Attendees may also register for tours, luncheons, and social events, until 18 April 2022 (or until events are fully booked). Space is limited for some events so register early. Online registration ends on 18 April 2022. Registration sent by USPS must be postmarked by 18 April 2022. On-site conference registration opens Monday, 23 May 2022, 3:00 p.m.-8:00 p.m.

Questions? Contact the NGS Registrar at email: registrar@ngsgenealogy.org.

Using FamilySearch.org Wiki to Learn About Guided Research

The Purpose of [Guided Research](#)

—**Prioritized Databases:** The most comprehensive and complete databases were determined by FamilySearch genealogists for optimized research and are displayed first to the researcher. This is especially helpful in countries where there are multiple databases available on different genealogy websites.

—**Birth, Marriage and Death Info:** The experience focuses on finding birth, marriage, and death information by locality.

—**Online Databases and Images:** Links to both free and subscription genealogy websites are provided for complete coverage of possible databases.

—**What Else You Can Try Pages:** The What Else You Can Try Wiki pages for each locality provides tips for problem solving if the initial result proves unsuccessful. These pages cover information regarding the lack and loss of records for the locality, substitute records available, and tips for better search results.

—**Easy to Use:** Clear and concise presentation helps in navigating the experience and getting to the information you need quickly.

The goal is to complete a Guided Research experience for each country - whether they have records online or not. There are 4 phases:

Phase 1—Complete

Countries that have searchable databases with digitized images that would provide a 60% success rate.

Phase 2—Current Phase

Countries with few searchable databases and browsable digitized images & countries being worked on.

Phase 3—Countries with only browsable images online

Phase 4—Areas where no online records are available will focus on gov & archives

Grandmothers as Mothers

Many older mothers showed up in records and family histories. In truth, these women were usually the grandmother of the baby, not the mother. These were the years when having a baby out of wedlock was cause to be banished from the community, plus creating a stigma on the whole family. To get around this, mothers of teenage girls would pass the baby off as their own. The fashions of the time made it easy to hide a pregnancy. Besides, children were born at home without prior trips to the doctor—and most times without a doctor at all. Also, even married women did not discuss their pregnancy openly. If people suspected the truth about who was actually the mother, they said nothing, as the same thing had probably happened in their own families where the remedy would have been the same. This practice is thought to have continued in rural areas into the 1920s. —*Genealogy Tidbit from Sharon Field*

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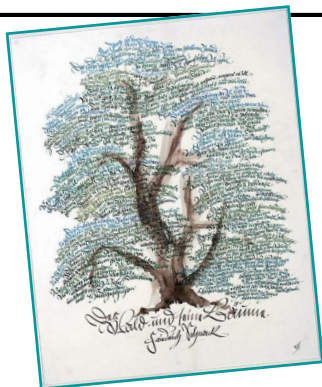
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and on Facebook at [https://](https://www.facebook.com/pages/Cheyenne-Genealogical-Historical-Society)

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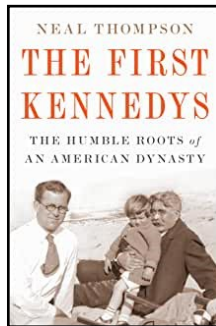
The Cheyenne Genealogical &
Historical Society welcomes these
new members who recently joined
the society: Tiffany Davis, Paula
Qualls & Jan Scheidt.

CGHS continues to wish all its
members healthy, productive
genealogical research adventures
and we encourage all members to
pay their CGHS dues, participate
in our programs and invite new
members to join us!



"Check This Out"

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



The First Kennedys: The Humble Roots of An American Dynasty

By Neal Thompson (c. 2022 358 pages; Mariner
Books; Boston, Mass—immigrant history)

A fresh new page. No matter how old you are, that's always a treat: the first clean page in a new book or journal. It's like a spritz of chilled water on a hot day; like crisp, clean sheets on a hotel bed. A new page, a fresh start, a different step, as in the new book "The First Kennedys" by Neal Thompson, a whole new life of opportunity. On his way home from reporting on the accident that killed John Kennedy, Jr., Neal Thompson drove past the cemetery where his Irish grandparents lay and he began to think about his roots. His grandfather, Patrick, and his grandmother, Bridget, had joined millions of fellow Irishmen and -women to make the journey to America. Some of those Irish folk were Kennedys.

Thompson imagines that one of them saw what was in her future...

Women in Ireland in the mid-1800s were second-class citizens, at best, meant only for work and childbirth, and what Bridget Murphy faced was a rough life made even worse by famine. And so she said goodbye to her parents and siblings and boarded a ship, alone, that would take her past her beloved Ireland and to America, to Boston. In her time, says Thompson, Bridget was a common name with several derivatives, popular due to a culturally and religiously important Catholic Saint. Because of its commonness, and since most female Irish immigrants became domestics, the name ultimately became synonymous for servant. Thus, though industrious and watchful for opportunity, Bridget became a "Bridget" - at least, until she met Patrick Kennedy. And so, Bridget married Patrick. Patrick worked as a cooper, Bridget was a maid; they had three daughters before Bridget gave birth to a son, John, a beloved child who died of "summer diarrhea" at age 20 months. Three years later, tragedy struck again: just after the birth of their fifth child, Patrick took sick of consumption and died on November 22, 1858, exactly 105 years before the assassination of his great-grandson, the President. One of the best things about a good story is imagining yourself in it. Author Neal Thompson makes that entirely possible: read "The First Kennedys," and you're hungry in Ireland, you're sailing and seasick, you've just arrived on a crowded wharf, you must fight to survive.

And yet, despite the horrors that Thompson describes, he also lends a sense of wonder and pride to the story of those early Kennedys, Bridget especially. She's a heroine, keeping her fatherless children together at a difficult time while moving up in the world of commerce, and instilling in her youngest son that same square-shouldered fearlessness. Her story, and the background it's set in, will keep you on the edge of your seat, and they'll give you a new appreciation for the millions of immigrants who crossed the ocean and changed America.

—Book Review by Terri Schlichenmeyer, columnist with Marco Eagle:
marconews.com/entertainment