



*Cheyenne Genealogical &
Historical Society*

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A note from the President...

My first thoughts whenever I write my "blurb" as President of CGHS is just that I am so thankful that this group exists. As my family has moved over the past three decades, first from Colorado to Wyoming and then within Wyoming, is to first thing—locate the library. After I discovered the fun of researching my family's history and genealogy, the second search would be for a genealogy society or support group. Fortunately, in Cheyenne finding the library led directly to the Cheyenne Genealogical & Historical Society.

Once I joined it did not take me long to volunteer to help and so I soon became a board member, then an officer...and here I am today! I have no regrets and have learned so much about research and my family...and no, this is not a resignation letter, I promise. What I am asking for now is just for **help**. I have figured out that it is simply impossible to be both President and Vice President simultaneously. Right now, it seems like an uh, duh situation but no, I sincerely thought it could work. But neither job is getting my 100% attention, so consider me schooled by reality. Hopefully by this time you are feeling sympathetic to my plight so, will you help? I would simply like to have an individual or a small group volunteer to help with the programs for November 2022, January, March and April 2023. We have funds for speakers and in December we have our pot luck and February a research night, May is our annual banquet. The programs could work to help you highlight an area of genealogy or history that interests you or your group. I can show you how to find speakers, local or online, use Zoom with Otis' help, and other details. **Please let me know if you can help me**

and keep our society moving ahead! Most sincerely, *Judy*



A Spooky Challenge: How to Find Witches in Your Family Tree

Think about how big a family tree is—and the further back you go—the likelihood of witch ancestors increases. Hundreds of thousands of people were accused of witchcraft between the eighth and eighteenth century throughout the world. The web gives access to ancestral information including lists of accused witches. There are different methods to research ancestry for witches or those "accused" of witchcraft. Check for your ancestors' names against the Salem Witch Ancestry:

Salem Witch Trials Documents: court documents on the trial and personal diary entries from the people in the Salem Witch Trials. Search for your witch ancestors' names and information there.

Wikipedia List of People in the Salem Witch Trials: Wikipedia has an extensive list of people who were involved in the Salem Witch Trials. You may be able to find your ancestor's name on the list. And it's broken down by outcome of each person (executed, indicted, etc).

The Witches of New York: Ancestry allows you to search for your witch ancestors in their database of accused NY witches. If your ancestors immigrated to New York, this is a great tool to use.

There are dozens of websites that provide information on the people in the Salem Witch Trials, but most of us won't find any witch ancestors involved in those trials, so we'll have to look back into our European ancestry (or elsewhere). These witch databases list names of the accused across the world:

- Witchcraft, The Witch Trials: information on the European Witch Trials. Click on each location to find your witch and ancestors from Europe. Note: if you don't have the location or dates of your ancestors, this website will prove rather difficult to use.

- Wikipedia's List of People Executed for Witchcraft: a huge list of people executed for witchcraft in Europe and elsewhere. Just remember these are only people who were killed—it doesn't include the accused who were set free.

- Scotland, Names of Witches, 1658: a huge document detailing names of the Scottish witches is available to search on Ancestry.com. Access to the digital copy is available online to manually research (if you don't have an Ancestry account).

- The Arcane Archive: a good resource for looking up witch names in Europe and elsewhere. With hundreds of names, dates and locations in alphabetical order.

- Witch Hunt on Sacred Texts: this list has hundreds of names of accused witches from around the world. (This article is excerpted from an article from "Otherworldly Oracle" June 2018)



Upcoming Events:

11 Oct 2022

CGHS Monthly Meeting
"New FamilySearch Techniques"
LCL Cottonwood Room
6:30-8:30 p.m. (*note time change*)

17 Oct 2022

"Russian Historical Geography & Introduction to Record Types"
*Family Search Webinar,
9 a.m.

17 Oct 2022

Researching Records from Former Soviet Republics
*Family Search Webinar,
10 a.m.

17 Oct 2022

Russian Empire Gazetteers
*Family Search Webinar,
1 p.m.

17 Oct 2022

"Russian Alphabet & Deciphering Handwriting"
*Family Search Webinar,
2 p.m.

18 Oct 2022

"Introduction to Ukrainian Research"
*Family Search Webinar,
9 a.m.

18 Oct 2022

"Introduction to Germans From Russia Research"
*Family Search Webinar,
2 p.m.

20 Oct 2022

"Tracing Your Descent From Salem's Witches"
Free Webinar, 1 p.m. mt
(*Registration required*)
[AmericanAncestors.org](https://www.americanancestors.org)

20 Oct 2022

"U.S. Immigration Records, 1820-1957"
*Family Search Webinar,
10 a.m.
*Go to [Family History Library Webinars](https://www.familysearch.org/en/webinars) for a complete listing & registration links.

SAVE THE DATE

2-4 March 2023
"RootsTech2023"
Virtual & In Person
Salt Lake City
Registration open now at:
<https://www.familysearch.org/en/>

Records Found on Ancestry & FamilySearch Comprise the 'Taj Mahal' of Immigrant Data

Information in this article was written by Andrew Van Dam, Columnist at the Department of Data, Washington, D.C., July 1, 2022

Since the Civil War, two towering waves of immigrants have defined American demographics. The first came from Europe in the late 1800s and early 1900s: the Ellis Island era. The second, which continues today, started in 1965 with sweeping changes in immigration law that welcomed people from around the globe, particularly Latin America and Asia.

In American mythology, the (largely White) huddled masses of the Ellis Island era teemed to our shores, tamed the prairies, powered the Industrial Revolution and became the heroes of the American success story. Today's (largely non-White) immigrants are portrayed somewhat less charitably, often as people who came without marketable skills, looking for a handout.

We here at the Department of Data are dedicated to exploring the weird and wondrous power of the data that defines our world. [Read more](#). Now, thousands of genealogists, toiling anonymously, have shattered that myth and upended our perception of American immigrants. No spoilers, but the data shows that the current wave of immigrants is succeeding and assimilating at virtually the same rate as immigrants did a century ago.

"The Mexicans today are just as upwardly mobile as the English and Norwegians of the past," Stanford University economist Ran Abramitzky told us. With Leah Boustan, now of Princeton University, Abramitzky is helping to change the way we look at American immigrants during a 14-year effort to follow Americans across generations by linking together their records in one of humanity's greatest data troves: old decennial census files.

Seventy-two years after each census, the government releases every sheet of data collected by enumerators in a single, magnificent data dump. But for decades, that

was more or less the end of it. Piles of magnificent data dumps sat slowly decaying in government warehouses and data centers. It took pioneering researchers such as Northwestern University's Joseph Ferrie years of tedious searching to link even a couple thousand people across multiple censuses in the 678 million records now available.

Enter the genealogists. Boustan and Abramitzky realized that, line by line, granduncle by granduncle, folks at genealogy sites such as Ancestry and FamilySearch, many of them devoted amateurs, had quietly built the Taj Mahal of economic data: digital copies of early censuses. To access that data, all the economists had to do was break into the Taj Mahal.

There were some early setbacks. When they wrote a program to automatically download hundreds of thousands of records from Ancestry, Abramitzky said, they got a call from an inquisitive corporate lawyer. The company had noticed their activity and surmised that either they had an improbably huge family tree or they were trying to raid the company's data and launch a competitor. (An Ancestry spokesperson said the company has no knowledge of this interaction.)

But Abramitzky's enthusiasm for immigration research is highly infectious. Within minutes, the corporate lawyer was entranced by their findings and firing off questions about how generations of Italians and other nationalities had moved up in the New World. Thus began a long working relationship that quietly transformed economic research.

Within a few years of that phone call, the high data priesthood

at IPUMS* at the University of Minnesota would make much of that historical census data [freely available to scholars online](#). Today, hundreds of millions of records at IPUMS can be credited to genealogy sources such as Ancestry — a for-profit Utah organization that was [purchased in 2020](#) for \$4.7 billion by private-equity behemoth Blackstone — and FamilySearch, a nonprofit subsidiary of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints that relies heavily on volunteer efforts to decipher old records.

Ancestry alone has more than 30 billion records in its database, including contributions from its almost 3.8 million subscribers. Using the genealogy data, the economists could soon follow generations of immigrants from the Ellis Island era as they assimilated (or didn't) and prospered (or didn't).

"Our work would not be possible if not for the volunteers that digitized this data," Abramitzky said.

The following page from the 1850 Census shows a public figure of some note. Spend a few seconds trying to decipher that first name. If it's this hard to recognize someone as noteworthy as Rutherford B. Hayes, the future 19th president, imagine how difficult it would be for a human or a machine to process thousands more pages like this and create digital copies of the oldest censuses, many of which are preserved on microfiche. (National Archives via Ancestry)

As this article was written, more than 150,000 FamilySearch volunteers were racing to digitize 151 million records from the 1950

(continued on page 3)

(*IPUMS USA--originally, the "Integrated Public Use Microdata Series"--is a website and database providing access to over sixty integrated, high-precision samples of the American population drawn from sixteen federal censuses, from the American Community Surveys of 2000-present, and from the Puerto Rican Community Surveys of 2005-present. Some of these samples have existed for years, and others were created specifically for the IPUMS USA database. These samples collectively constitute our richest source of quantitative information on long-term changes in the American population.)

Researchers Using Genealogists' Data Have Dismantled Many Myths About Past Generations

(continued from page 2)

Census, newly released in April 2022. With the help of Ancestry's [AI-powered handwriting-recognition algorithms](#), which are double-checked by volunteers on slick FamilySearch phone and web apps, they have turned vetting census data into a friendly high-score competition.

One of those volunteers, Laurel Peregrino, 66, has already reviewed more than 51,000 names and en-

ing truths. On the whole, immigrants struggle, fail, succeed and assimilate at similar rates. And the ones who assimilate fastest and whose children improve their lot the most are often the ones who faced the most contempt upon arrival.

The data reveals there was nothing particularly special about Ellis Island immigrants. Most of them struggled their entire lives to make it in America and never caught up with their native-born peers.

from their parents' circumstances as were children of poor Swedes and Finns a hundred years ago," the economists write in their new book, ["Streets of Gold."](#)

According to Boustan and Abramitzky, the secret weapon deployed by immigrant parents wasn't education. It wasn't a demanding parenting style like the one described in Amy Chua's ["Battle Hymn of the Tiger Mother,"](#) either. It was geographic mobility.

Immigrant kids tended to outperform their peers from similar economic backgrounds because, unencumbered by deep hometown roots, their parents were willing to move to where the jobs were. If you compare immigrants to similar native kids born in the same place, they succeed at similar rates. It's just that immigrant kids are much more likely to have grown up in one of those high-opportunity places.

"Immigrants are living in locations that provide upward mobility for everyone," Boustan said. Given the limitations of census data, cultural assimilation is harder to measure. But Abramitzky, himself an immigrant from Israel, noticed something about his own family. When he was new to the United States, he gave his first son a typical Israeli name, Roe. Friends and teachers struggled to pronounce it. For each subsequent kid, Abramitzky and his spouse tried harder to find names that fit their culture but sounded more familiar to American ears—first Ido and, finally, Tom.

The economists found the same pattern in the census data. The longer they were here, the more likely immigrant parents were to pick less-foreign names for their children. That correlates closely with other measures of assimilation, such as intermarriage and proficiency in English.

By the time Ellis Island-era immigrants had been in the United States for 20 years, they already had closed half the "foreign name gap" with native residents.

(continued on page 4)

For Street

SCHEDULE I. — Free Inhabitants in the 2nd Ward in Cincinnati in the County of Hamilton State
of *Ohio* enumerated by me, on the *26th* day of *Sept* 1850. *Geo B. Blackman* Ass't Marshal.

1	2	3	4			7	8	9	10 11 12			13
			Age	Sex	Color				Married within the year	Attended school within the year	Whether deaf and dumb, blind, insane, idiotic, pauper, or convict	
		<i>R. B. Hoans</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>M</i>		<i>Lawyer</i>	<i>300</i>	<i>Ohio</i>				
		<i>Henry B. Scott</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>M</i>		<i>Black</i>		<i>Connect</i>				
		<i>Wm. Sherman</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>M</i>		<i>"</i>		<i>Canada</i>				
		<i>Robt. Brewster</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>M</i>		<i>"</i>		<i>Ohio</i>				
		<i>George Woodly</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>M</i>		<i>Lawyer</i>		<i>Connect</i>				
		<i>Wm. B. Starkuch</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>M</i>		<i>Printer</i>	<i>200</i>	<i>Illu</i>				
<i>73</i>	<i>1032</i>	<i>Mary Wright</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>F</i>		<i>Boardinghouse Keeper</i>		<i>Massachusetts</i>				
		<i>Caloline</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>F</i>				<i>N York</i>				
		<i>Leath. Fisher</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>M</i>		<i>Carpenter</i>		<i>Germany</i>				
		<i>Edw. H. H. H.</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>M</i>								

tered additional demographic data for more than 2,000 families, most in California and Texas — two of the many states in which she lived before settling down around Philadelphia. An avid genealogist, Peregrino has dug through her family history for a quarter-century and made half a dozen trips to the National Archives in D.C. to dive deep on subjects such as her grandfather's 1952 testimony before the House Un-American Activities Committee.

"I like feeling like I'm giving back and helping other people to find records of importance to them," Peregrino said. "I'd rather play word games or do a wordy project like the census than play video games or watch movies."

Armed with the genealogists' data, Boustan and Abramitzky have methodically dismantled the myths that have grown up around past generations and revealed some surpris-

Many others abandoned the American experiment entirely and returned home where, Boustan said, they "were able to take what they learned or saved in America and apply it to success on European shores."

In fact, while Ellis Island immigrants were better off upon arrival than today's immigrants, thanks largely to the prosperity of their source countries, the economic progress they made during their lifetimes was strikingly similar.

Because their data follows immigrants across generations, the researchers were able to write the surprising sequel to immigrants' early struggles: Their children thrived in America, rising up the economic ladder faster than their native-born peers. And the same is true of immigrants today.

"Children of immigrants from Mexico and the Dominican Republic today are just as likely to move up

Queen Elizabeth's Documented Genealogy Goes Back More Than 1,000 Years

Information in this article is from 16 Sept 2022 by Kenneth H. Thomas Jr., from the *Atlanta Journal-Constitution*; contact him at K. H. Thomas Jr., P.O. Box 901, Decatur, Ga., 30031 or kenthomasongenealogy.org.

Queen Elizabeth II's lineage is among the most well documented ever, due to the record keeping surrounding the royal line through the centuries. But, while it is well known that she descends from William the Conqueror, she also counts among her ancestors Alfred the Great, who lived from circa 848 to 899. The direct royal line descends from some of the more well-known figures in English history, such as King John, of Magna Carta fame, and Mary Queen of Scots. But she descends from King Henry VIII's sister, rather than Henry himself, in the line of succession.

While the royal house has technically changed names over the centuries, it's still in direct descent from the same original line, that of William the Conqueror. It was in 1917 when the Queen's

Charles II, who became king in 1660. Charleston, South Carolina is named for him as well. You can look up original documents on Queen Elizabeth's ancestors on [Ancestry.com](https://www.ancestry.com), with its vast amount of records that are indexed and searchable. The parish records of London and Westminster (separate legal entities within greater London) are there. Under U.S. Passports, you can find the passport of the Duchess of Windsor (Wallis Warfield Spencer Simpson), who was a world traveler long

before she captured the heart of the future King Edward VIII. The Kings and Queens of England were buried at various churches around England until they began to be buried at either Westminster Abbey or Windsor Castle. All of these burials are now covered on the Find a Grave website and similar sites. The burials at Windsor's St. George's Chapel are there, as are those within the grounds under "[Royal Burial Ground](#)."

Cornell Startup 'Embark' Founded to Assess Various Dogs' Genealogy

This article is by Brooke Greenfield from the *Cornell Daily Sun*, 14 Sep 2022.

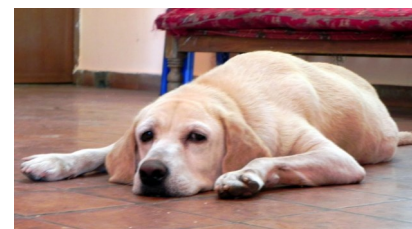
[Embark](#), a canine DNA testing company founded in 2015 by brothers Ryan and Adam Boyko in Cornell's Incubator for Life Science Companies, is now taking strides in studies of the canine genome. With the swab of a dog's cheek, Embark can provide information about the dog's genetic risk factors and ancestry. Embark is working on building a data set of cutting edge genetic information of dogs for research purposes, while simultaneously helping dog owners accumulate as much knowledge about their dog's health as possible.

"Our message is that we can help owners take the best care of their dog with preventable issues that could come up and help owners maximize the time and quality of time they get to spend with their dog," said founder and CEO Ryan Boyko. Embark has made landmark [discoveries](#) in the field of

canine genetics such as inbreeding depression in golden retrievers, blue-eye coloration in huskies and hearing loss in rhodesian ridgebacks.

"We are not comfortable with the status quo of the 250 things we can test for today," co-founder, Adam Boyko, biomedical sciences, said. "We want to find the next 250 things so that DNA testing is even more valuable in the future."

Embark is pushing boundaries in canine genetics by working with researchers to create new tests to further learn about each dog's ancestry.



Today's Immigrants Are Building the American Dream With as Much Speed, Ingenuity & Success as Those in the Past

(continued from page 3)

For today's immigrants, birth records from California—one of the biggest modern name databases available—show an identical pattern. Moreover, the lower a group's economic status upon arrival, the faster they assimilate: Today's Mexicans, like the Portuguese of the Ellis Island era, have been among the fastest to adopt American names.

Like their Ellis Island predecessors, today's immigrants have sparked a nativist backlash. But in that backlash, they have had to face an unfair opponent: impossibly high expectations built on rose-tinted memories of their prede-

cessors. In reality, today's immigrants — and their children — are building the American Dream with every bit as much speed, ingenuity and success as the huddled masses of centuries past.

At the Department of Data, fun facts are serious business. We'll have more on where the genealogical-data revolution is headed in a future column. But we'd love to hear your data suggestions in the meantime. We have numbers on [insect eggs](#) and [Italian immigrants to Argentina](#), but what data sets are we missing? What questions do we need to answer? Maybe you're curious about which countries take in the most refugees, or how many tankers are still carrying Russian oil. [Just ask!](#)



Elizabeth Alexandra Mary Windsor, Queen Elizabeth (1926-2022), was queen of the United Kingdom and other Commonwealth realms from 6 Feb 1952 until her death on 8 Sep 2022 (age 96). (Photo from Google)

grandfather, George V, renamed the royal house, then called Saxe-Coburg-Gotha (from Prince Albert, husband of Queen Victoria), to Windsor, to sound more English. The state of Georgia was chartered and named for the Queen's ancestor King George II in 1732, with Augusta bearing the name of the Princess of Wales, another ancestor. Nearby North and South Carolina (originally one colony) were named in 1663 for the last King Charles,

Genealogy News You Can Use...

19th Century Green Pigment Used on Cloth Book Covers Containing Arsenic Is Target of "The Poison Book Project"

(This article was written by Justin Brower in National Geographic, 28 April 2022.)

During the 19th century, emerald green pigment was all the rage in fashion and home decor—despite the fact that it contains arsenic.



Libraries and rare book collections often carry volumes that feature poisons on their pages, from famous murder mysteries to seminal works on toxicology and forensics. The poisons described in these books are merely words on a page, but some books scattered throughout the world are literally poisonous. These toxic books, produced in the 19th century, are bound in vivid cloth colored with a notorious pigment known as emerald green that's laced with arsenic. Many of them are going unnoticed on shelves and in collections. So Melissa Tedone, the lab head for library materials conservation at the Winterthur Museum, Garden & Library in Delaware, has launched an effort dubbed the Poison Book Project to locate and catalogue these noxious volumes. To date, [the team has uncovered 88 19th-century books containing emerald green pigment](#). Seventy of them are covered with vivid green

bookcloth, and the rest have the pigment incorporated onto paper labels or decorative features. Tedone even found an emerald green book on sale at a local bookstore, which she purchased. While these poisonous books would likely cause only minor harm unless someone decided to devour a nearly 200-year-old tome, the alluringly vibrant books are not totally without risk. People who handle them frequently, such as librarians or researchers, may accidentally inhale or ingest particles that contain arsenic, which could make them feel lethargic and light-headed or suffer from diarrhea and stomach cramps. Against the skin, arsenic can cause irritations and lesions. Serious cases of arsenic poisoning can lead to heart failure, lung disease, neurological dysfunction, and—in extreme situations—death.

So just how common are these poison green books? "It's somewhat hard to predict because our data set is still small, but I would certainly expect there could be thousands of these books around the world," Tedone says. "Any library that collects mid-19th-century cloth publishers' bindings is likely to have at least one or two."

Poison Book Project

The [Winterthur Poison Book Project](#) is an ongoing investigation to explore the materiality of Victorian-era publishers' bindings, with a focus on the identification of potentially toxic pigments used as bookcloth colorants. For the most current information about the project, please monitor the wiki, which is updated regularly. Project updates are also shared on Instagram through [@winterthurconservation](#) using the hashtags [#poisonbookproject](#) and [#bibliotoxicology](#).

RandyMajors.com Features 'AncestorSearch' on Google Search to Make it Easier to Find New Ancestor Information

According to an internet study, Google is adding an average of 68 million new web pages to its search index every day. What if one of those new pages contains a mention of your ancestor? Think of all of the possibilities: new archives coming online all the time, old books and newspapers being scanned, people writing genealogy blog posts, newly indexed records becoming searchable...and so much more. So how do you make sure you don't miss something important? To make it easier to remain informed about new pages that contain a mention of your ancestor, you can now set a Google Alert in the Randy Majors.com [AncestorSearch on Google Search](#) tool. After you fill out your search on AncestorSearch, just type your email address and click the "Set Google Alert" button near the bottom of the tool. Here's a quick example:

Let's say you want to be informed everytime someone mentions the marriage of Abraham Lincoln and Nancy Hanks. Here's how to do it:

1. Fill out the information in AncestorSearch.
2. Click the "Run Full Google Search" just to be sure your search is behaving as expected. Close the tab that opened with the search results so that you can go back to AncestorSearch.
3. If all looks good with the search, now you can fill in your email address and click the "Set Google Alert" button at the bottom of the tool.
4. The Google Alerts window appears, where you can customize the alert options, including **how often** you want to receive update (as-it-happens, at most daily, at most weekly), search **sources** (automatic, news, blogs, web, books, discussions, etc.) **language**, **region**, **how many** (only the best results, all results), and **delivery** options (by e-mail address or RSS feed).

'Dower' versus 'Dowry'

A **dower** is that part of a husband's property that the law assigns to his wife. On land records, the wife may relinquish her dower rights when the real estate is sold. A **dowry** is usually property that the bride or her family brings to a marriage.

(From Neill's Genealogy Tip of the Day)

Ancestry.com Wins Class Action Suit Over Its Use of Yearbook Photos

A federal judge has thrown out a class action lawsuit against Ancestry.com before lawyers could get it to trial. Chicago's Judge Virginia Kendall on Sept. 16 granted summary judgment to the company, which was accused of violating the Illinois Right of Publicity Act when it published old yearbook photos without permission to advertise its pay service. Kendall had already thrown out claims under Illinois' Consumer Fraud and Deceptive Business Practices Act in late 2021. Plaintiffs' lawyers failed to work around what Kendall determined was the IRA's one-year statute of limitations by arguing each payment Ancestry made to a company that licenses yearbook names and images started the statute over. "But Ancestry derives no financial benefit by paying another company; the licensing agreement is an expense incurred by the company, not a profit from the use of someone's image," she wrote. "Ancestry never republished or reused (the plaintiff's) image in these transactions. These payments were simply a routine part of the company's business." You can read more in an article by John O'Brien published in the Legal News-line web site at: <https://bit.ly/3dP9gXV>.

Cheyenne Genealogical & Historical Society

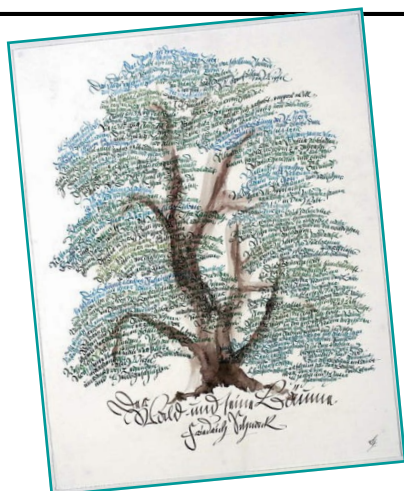
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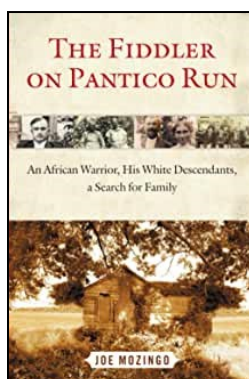
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The Cheyenne Genealogical &
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members and continues to wish all
of its members healthy, productive
genealogical research adventures!
We encourage all members to pay
their CGHS dues, participate in our
programs, get assistance at the
library, and invite friends & new
members to join us!



"Check This Out"

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



The Fiddler on Pantico Run: An African Warrior, His White Descendants, a Search for Family

By Joe Mozingo (c. 2012, 320 pages; Free
Press; New York, NY—genealogy/biography)

The Fiddler on Pantico Run details the evolution of Joe Mozingo, a reporter for the *Los Angeles Times*, from mildly curious about his surname and paternal heritage into a full-blown obsession. Joe Mozingo a white man from California, finds evidence of descent from Edward Mozingo, an African slave who sued for and won his freedom in 1672 Virginia. The original document exists in Virginia and even more unusual is that Edward Mozingo kept his African name. The author traces the migration of Edward's descendants from Virginia through North Carolina, Kentucky, and Indiana. There is discussion of the difficulties and brutality of life on the frontier and the evolution of laws regarding slavery and race. The author seeks out relatives in many states and carefully at times brings up the evidence he has for their mixed-race heritage. Some relatives embrace information and insight. He travels to Africa to seek information and he carefully details historical events. The author feels the power of history and the remarkable story of his ancestor. It is quite an enjoyable journey to take with the author. I highly recommend this book; it is a quintessential American story. —Review by Valerie O'Neill, CGHS member

Modern Technology Continues To Move Fast-Forward



According to a research study by Pew Research, circulation of newspapers peaked in the late 1990s at over 62 million with an advertising revenue of nearly \$50 billion. Fast forward to 2020—circulation reached 24 million, and advertising revenue declined to just over \$9 billion. Translation: more people read newspapers today than ever before, except for the fact that they are now reading electronic print, not print on paper. More video was uploaded to YouTube in two months than all the video broadcast by ABC, NBC, and CBS combined since 1948. Wikipedia was launched in 2001. Since then this online encyclopedia has grown to more than 6 million articles in the English version alone, far more than any encyclopedia ever printed on paper. In February, 2008, U.S. presidential candidate John McCain attended numerous campaign fund-raising activities and raised \$11 million. During the same time, his competitor, Barack Obama, attended no fund-raising activities at all and raised \$55 million from online social networks. The computer in your cell phone today is a million times cheaper and a thousand times more powerful and about a hundred thousand times smaller than the one computer at MIT in 1965. The computer that used to fit in a building now fits in your pocket; what fits in your pocket now will fit inside a blood cell in 25 years. And here's a statement that should get you thinking: The mobile device is now the world's primary connection to the Internet. —From Eastman's Online Genealogy Newsletter