Genealogy Gems: News from the Fort Wayne Library
No. 144, February 29, 2016

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Black and White, and Read All Over
by Curt B. Witcher
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A few may join me in remembering this ol' saying popular more than a half a century ago when I was a little boy. "What's Black and White, and Read All Over?" we'd ask. The answer was, of course, the hometown newspaper, delivered to one's front porch step, sometimes even wrapped in protective red butcher paper, making the jingle that much funnier—read all over and *red* all over. Most born in the last decade would have been stumped by the entire jingle as sales of actual newspapers have waned, and many get almost all of their news online.

Taking a look back, though, it is evident that newspapers have been a part of our parents' and grandparents' lives – indeed, most of our families' lives - for many generations. As has been stated in this ezine more than a few times, newspapers are so critical for thorough genealogical research because they chronicle the lives and events of the communities in which they were published. The legacy newspapers, as well as the contemporary small town newspapers, provide amazing family details beyond the hatched, matched, and dispatched columns. One may read about local winners in such events as corn-scoring contests; one may find out who did not attend Sunday services; and one may learn whose out-of-town relatives were visiting for a few days.

There are other contextual benefits to reading old newspapers for a particular time and place. One can learn about the religious, educational, benevolent, and other organizations that were active in a community. Knowledge of such entities is a first step toward seeking access to any records those entities may have created. National and state news is reported from a very local perspective. Knowledge of community activities, from barn raisings and floods to parades and social events, can provide one with a clearer picture of what life was like for an ancestral family. Undoubtedly, if one wants to know what life was like for a particular ancestor, identify any (or all!) extant newspapers

for the geographic area and time period, and peruse them.

Access to newspapers, particularly historical editions, is continually improving. Many researchers are familiar with NewspaperArchive.com and Newspapers.com. These two subscription websites contain extremely large newspaper archives, and are available for use in The Genealogy Center as well as all other Allen County Public Library locations. Indeed, many libraries and research facilities nation-wide have access. NewspaperArchive.com claims to provide access to tens of millions of searchable newspaper pages dating as far back as the 1700s while Newspapers.com boasts more than 3,100 historical newspapers, covering the United States, Canada, England, Ireland, and Panama from the 1700s-2000s.

Taking advantage of the tens of millions of newspaper pages can really bring one's family to life. After my father's passing two years ago, I decided to see how much information I could find about his life that I didn't know before. Just searching the "Jasper Herald" on Newspapers.com, provided information that was remarkable. I learned of a school he attended, albeit for a short period of time, that he never mentioned to me or my siblings; I read of some school successes including an honor roll listing as a junior in high school and a Dean's List mentioning his freshman year of college; and I saw an article in which my father and a friend were distinguished with their scouting Life badges. I also discovered a number of articles I had not read before, acknowledging and confirming information I already knew about him. Known information articulated from different points of view is frequently enlightening.

We can expect these large, online newspaper archives to grow. Indeed, less than a year ago, Ancestry.com penned a deal with the Gannett media company to digitize more than eighty daily newspapers from across the United States. Through the online property, Newspapers.com, Ancestry and Gannett will deliver more than 100 million additional full-page images of historical newspapers. As impressive as this growth in pay-for-view is, one should remember that there are a growing number of freely accessible newspaper projects in nearly every corner of the country, and they are equally impressive.

In previous issues of this ezine one can find mention of the Library of Congress's national newspaper digitizing program, "Chronicling America." At <chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/>, one can access nearly 10.5 million newspaper pages. A number of searching options make it relatively convenient to narrow to a particular subject or person in a specific time period. Searching the Fowler, Missouri's "World's Cresset" for September 12, 1907, one finds such notable activities as families coming to visit; individuals interested in relocating in the community; and where community members went to visit, which family members they saw, and when they returned. Also included in that one issue were various churches' activities, a roll of honor, and business news relating to a number of community members.

On the 8th of this month, it was announced that the Milledgeville (GA) Historic Newspapers Archive was enhanced. The award winning "Hoosier State Chronicles" surpassed more than 750,000 Indiana newspaper pages available for viewing and research in January of this year. An index of nearly a century of "Evangelical Messenger" obituaries is available on the GenealogyCenter.org website. The "Detroit News Index" on SeekingMichigan.org provides access to more than one million index cards arranged alphabetically by subject and covering a time period from the late 1800's to

the late 1990's. The list could go on for many screens. Clearly digitized newspapers are increasingly abundant, and I trust equally clear is our need to access them for the rich information they provide about the lives and times of our ancestors.

You will notice further on in this newsletter that on Saturday, March 26th, one of my colleagues will be offering a newspaper-themed presentation entitled, "Finding Women in Newspapers." It will be yet another opportunity to become more skilled in identifying, accessing, and using online newspaper data. Find out more about your ancestors' lives, build more meaningful contexts for life in earlier generations, and discover more record possibilities by actively seeking and using newspapers in your family history research. Let newspapers be the town-criers in your genealogical endeavors.

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The Ancestors of Charlemagne
by John D. Beatty, CG (sm)*
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Genealogical investigations of medieval pedigrees are often relegated to the hypothetical and not supported by sound evidence. For many decades, the "gold standard" for reliable research has been Frederick Lewis Weis's "Ancestral Roots of Certain American Colonists Who Came to America before 1700," (974 W43ana), a work that "Genealogy Gems" featured in its no. 32, October 2006 issue. Weis's book identifies approximately sixty early colonists, mainly in New England, who have documented pedigrees in England and continental Europe that extend to the medieval period. Having one of these so-called "gateway" ancestors allows one to trace a family line back more than a thousand years. This book is considered trustworthy and scholarly, particularly in its most recent incarnation published in 2004.

The central figure of early medieval genealogical research is indisputably the Emperor Charlemagne (748?-814), who founded the Holy Roman Empire after his crowning in 800. Many consider him to be the father of all Europeans, since his descendants trickled down into the noble, gentry, and ultimately middle class families across the breadth of Europe. All Europeans, whether they can prove it or not, are his descendants. Several hereditary societies accept members who can prove descent from Charlemagne, which is not difficult if you have a documented ancestor identified in Weis's book.

Weis explores what little is known reliably about Charlemagne's ancestors, but a new book provides a more thorough investigation and uses a variety of research techniques. Christian Settipani's "Les Ancêtres de Charlemagne" (Oxford, England: Unit for Prosopographical Research, 2015) (929.8 Se78an) offers a revision of an earlier 1989 work and is considered to be the most scholarly and comprehensive treatment of this subject to date. Written in French, the book presents a few challenges to the casual reader, but most can follow along even without an extensive knowledge of the language. Settipani identifies only eight ancestors of Charlemagne with certitude (p. 52), while several more he regards with "quasi-certitude." The remainder of Charlemagne's pedigree falls into the realm of the speculative.

Central to Settipani's thesis is his belief that the careful study of onomastics (naming patterns) from other established medieval pedigrees and from Charlemagne's own family allows for the inclusion of dozens more potential ancestors into the emperor's lineage. For example, Charlemagne's

maternal grandfather, Caribert, and other members of his family who witnessed a charter of a monastery by his mother, Bertha, in 721, all had names with a distinctive Merovingian character. Settipani speculates that Bertha was the daughter of King Thierry III, who died in 691, thus linking Charlemagne to a much earlier royal dynasty. He presents other alleged pedigrees in Charlemagne's background, including one that links him to the Roman emperor Augustus (pp. 292-293), and while he judges them to be "fantasies," the reader will find them interesting nonetheless to peruse.

Nathan Lane Taylor, FASG, offers a more extensive review of Settipani's work in the July/October 2014 edition the American Genealogist (volume 87, no. 2). This book, along with other books in the Genealogy Center's collection written by Settipani, underscores the fact that one can undertake medieval genealogy, but one must do so with different standards of evidence than what modern genealogists expect, since the sources, even for royalty, are far more scant in the eighth century.

* "CG" & "Certified Genealogist" are service marks of the Board for Certification of Genealogists® and are used by authorized associates following periodic, peer-reviewed competency evaluations. Certificate No. 1050, awarded 8 August 2014; expires 8 August 2019.

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Records of the Tuskegee Airmen
by Sara Allen
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The Tuskegee Airmen were African American Army Air Corps servicemen, serving in World War II, who flew in separate all-black squadrons. They also had a separate, segregated training facility, Tuskegee Army Air Field & Flying School, located in Tuskegee, Alabama. While many official World War II military records are not yet available to the general public, some records of the Tuskegee Airmen have been microfilmed and are available in our collection. Thirteen rolls of microfilm comprise this selection of records from Record Group 18, Records of the Army Air Forces, National Archives, titled "Records of the Tuskegee Airmen." This collection, dating from 1941 to 1947, includes combat reports, correspondence, and reports on both discrimination and on conditions at Tuskegee Army Air Field. A print guide to the microfilm (call number, GC 940.5410 Aa1Lew) includes a subject index to major topics and principal correspondents, but unfortunately, it does not include names of individual soldiers mentioned within the collection.

The three rolls of combat reports include the 99th Fighter Squadron Sortie Reports, which give details about each flight taken by members of this group from 1943 to 1945, organized by date. These reports indicate only the last name of the airman and his rank. Thus, a researcher may be able to deduce on which missions their ancestor flew, depending on the uniqueness of the family name. Daily operational reports and narrative mission reports for the 332nd Fighter Group (1943-1945) give summaries of daily events for the squadrons but rarely contain the names of individual pilots.

The four microfilm rolls dealing with race relations contain a series of memos/reports and correspondence, including complaints by the airmen about discrimination as well as complaints by civilians about the airmen and about blacks in the military. Most, if not all, identifying information about the complainants has been removed or is referred to in code. The commanders and officers who investigated complaints are named.

Finally, six rolls of correspondence and reports deal specifically with Tuskegee Army Air Field and Flying School and involve the construction, maintenance and dismantling of the field. Two rolls of class histories give information about the graduating classes from the Training School from 1942 to 1943 and include the names of all graduates. A variety of miscellaneous records relate to individual airmen and include medical records, flight records, or other reports concerning their service. These exist only for select airmen and not for every person on the roster.

Researchers should not stop with these records, but continue to seek out more records from a variety of libraries, archives, databases, and online sources. The National Archives branch in College Park, Maryland, has the complete collection of the Records of the Tuskegee Airmen. The National Personnel Records Center in St. Louis has military service records for individual servicemen, though it has experienced losses from fire. Online databases such as Ancestry.com and Fold3.com, both available in The Genealogy Center and at many other public libraries, have some World War II military documents, reports, photos, and newspapers. The Genealogy Center's Our Military Heritage webpage (http://www.genealogycenter.info/military/) contains a variety of information about various service members and wars (all time periods) such as photographs, diaries, and military service records submitted by patrons. Small and midsize local hometown newspapers published news briefs about local service men and women during many of the 20th century conflicts. And finally, be sure to investigate published and microtext histories of World War II, individual battles, and individual squadrons available here at The Genealogy Center and in many other library collections.

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Technology Tip of the Month--Fun with Microsoft Access 2013
by Kay Spears
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I recently received a correspondence which has inspired me to do some articles on Microsoft Access. For the next few articles I will endeavor to explore some basics, some problems, and some ways to use Access in conjunction with other software. I will also be talking about some workarounds that have come in handy for me in the years I've used Access.

My first rule of thumb is: keep it simple. Oh sure, it's wonderful to have a database that all you have to do is press a button and all kinds of wonderful things happen. Maybe it will even sing and dance for you. But those kind of databases come at a cost, both literally and figuratively. Most of those databases are created by a company or a person who knows how to write code or do Visual Basic. But what happens if that person leaves or the company disappears? Who is going to fix your database when something goes wrong? Who will be able to update the structure of your database? And believe me, something always goes wrong or becomes outdated. This is why when I create databases: I keep them as simple as I can. I try not to use code (code can become outdated); I keep my macros at a minimum and employ workarounds to get what I want. Simple is my middle name.

Before we begin with the beginning, I would like to pass along a recent discovery. We have an old database which was created using Visual Basic in Microsoft Access 1997. For reasons which are too long to go into, we were never able to update that version to newer versions. So, I would create queries in that database and pull the information I needed out of that database and then open it up

in my more recent version of Access. Microsoft Access would then ask me if I wanted to convert that information to the new version, and I would always say yes. Well, when Microsoft Access 2013 came along the message I received was: "Cannot open a database created with a previous version of your application." Oh dear, I had a dilemma. After lots of Googling and reading message boards at Microsoft, I found that Microsoft no longer supported the "library" used in the Access 1997 version. The only way to get the information was to find a computer with an older version of Access on it. As you may guess, this was very time consuming and very frustrating. But all is not lost! Recently, while checking Microsoft's message board, another frustrated person had found a solution, of sorts. I tried their solution and I am now able to pull out the information I need without looking all over for an old computer. This solution does not pull the entire database over, only the information that is in the table – which in most cases is all you need.

Here's what you do if you cannot open up your old database. This was done using a Windows platform with Microsoft 2013. This seems more complicated than it actually is. Open up Excel. Go to the Data Tab. Find the "Get External Data" section, then click on "From Access." This opens up a "Select Data Source" dialogue box; click on the "New Source" button. Now you should have a "Data Connection Wizard" box. Select "Other/Advanced" and click on "Next." Now a "Data Link Properties" box opens up. You want to choose "Microsoft Jet 4 0 OLE DB Provider," then click "Next." Now you should be in the "Connection" tab. You should see a "Step One" with a button that has three dots on it; click on that button. Another dialogue box opens up that enables you to locate your old database. After you have found your database, select it, then click on "Open." The name/path of your database should now be showing in Step One. Don't do anything with the password feature. Click ok. Now you should see another dialogue box, "Select Database and Table." You need to select the table you want. Click Next. Now you have "Save Data Connection File and Finish." If you want to change the name of the file, you can - I didn't. Click "Finish." You may have to click "OK" a few more times, but what you are finally left with is an Excel Spreadsheet, and it is up to you how or what you do with it. I know this may seem like a lot to go through, but once you've done it a couple of times it doesn't take that long and now you have your information – at least till the next change. My advice: no matter how much you think Version 1997 was the best ever, you really should update or risk the chance losing your information.

Next article: Access, Begin at the Beginning.

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Quick-Tip of the Month for Preservation--Family Photographs
by John D. Beatty, CG (sm)*
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What do we do when we inherit a mass of old family photographs? We may not be prepared for such a largesse, especially when it comes unexpectedly. All too often in many families, precious images are sent to auction houses or worse, tossed into dumpsters, especially when the subjects are not known or the heirs have no interest in genealogy.

Photograph expert Maureen Taylor, who visited the Allen County Public Library last year, offers some helpful tips about what to do in this situation in a recent blog post. She advises three steps: 1. Interview, if possible, the person giving up the photo collection. He or she can be invaluable for providing information about provenance and may help establish the identities of the people in the

collection. 2. Scan. Make digital copies of all of the images in the collection. 3. File them a way for safe-keeping. That means you should store your photos in archival-quality sleeves or folders so that the collection will not undergo further deterioration. Never throw a picture away, even after you have digitized it. Maureen's book, 'Photo Organizing Practices: Daguerreotypes to Digital (2014) (929 T21ph), offers many useful tips, and Maureen herself is available for more extensive, individualized consultations https://maureentaylor.com/

* "CG" & "Certified Genealogist" are service marks of the Board for Certification of Genealogists® and are used by authorized associates following periodic, peer-reviewed competency evaluations. Certificate No. 1050, awarded 8 August 2014; expires 8 August 2019.

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PERSI Gems
by Adam Barrone and Mike Hudson
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As family historians, we often need to broaden the focus of our research in order to find gems of knowledge which have found their way to unexpected locations. One moves away from his ancestors' stomping grounds and takes family memorabilia with him. The Daily Evening Expositor in Fresno reprints a New York Sun story about a bicycle-riding clergyman in Newark. A Canadian researcher compiles New York state news about college hazing and submits it for publication in his local genealogical journal. These are some of the ways useful information becomes geographically separated from its point of origin.

On Feb. 28, 1930, Lafe Crothers, a farmer in York Twp., Noble Co., Indiana, gave a talk on crop diversification which was broadcast over 870 kilocycles from WLS Radio in Chicago via their fifty-thousand-watt transmitter in Downers Grove, Illinois. Eight days before the broadcast, the Oelwein Daily Register in Iowa published a schedule listing this radio program. Oral history was passed down about Lafe's growing mint and onions in the muck of Noble County. Column nine of the 1930 census showed that Lafe owned a radio set. A newspaper 400 miles west printed mention of Lafe's effort to educate his fellow farmers over the new medium of radio.

If not for a wide-reaching resource like Newspaper Archive, one researching an Indiana farmer would not have looked in an Iowa newspaper. Likewise, without PERSI, the family of a Cornell University student might never search a genealogical journal published in Victoria, British Columbia. PERSI's great value lies in its ability to unite researchers with valuable resources published in unexpected places. Try your hand a making an unexpected find in PERSI: http://search.findmypast.com/search/periodical-source-index

Consider the likelihood of finding these gems without PERSI:

Clergyman rides bicycle, [Newark, NJ] congregation describes it as an instrument of evil, 1891
Ash Tree Echo (Fresno Genealogical Society, CA), v.45n.3, Nov. 2010

Cleveland librarian advised woman to use beer to rid her basement of crickets, news note, 1936
Kinsman Courier (Coschoton Co. Chap., Ohio Gen. Soc.), v.33n.4, Win. 2010

Company D, 160th IN Vol. Inf. history note, theft of 12th NY regiment's beer, 1898-1899
Peek at the Past (Wabash Co. Historical Society, IN), v.4n.1, 2011

Congregational Church [in Hanover, MA] disliked Rev. Joseph Litchfield's colored stockings, his fence-climbing, 1780
The American Genealogist, v.84n.4, Oct. 2010

Cora Barnes arrested for wearing pants, [Beaver Falls] Constable Feller refused to give them back, 1890
Gleanings (Beaver Co. Genealogical Society, PA), v.34n.2, Spr. 2010

Cornell University freshman R. P. Davis leaps from window to escape sophomores, 1888
Victoria Genealogical Society Journal (BC, Canada), v.33n.4, Dec. 2010

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March Madness: Genealogy Style
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This year's theme for our annual March Madness is "Brick Walls: Overcoming Barriers in Your Genealogical Research." Rebound with your research the first week of March as The Genealogy Center gives you an assist with these classes in our new Discovery Center. Classes include:

Sunday, March 6, 2016, 1:00 p.m., Discovery Center - "Common Sense Problem Solving: Two Case Studies"
Presenter: Delia Bourne

Monday, March 7, 2016, 6:30 p.m., Discovery Center - "Forenames: First and Foremost—First Names, Nick Names, Called Names, Initials, and Clues to Further Your Research"
Presenter: Michael Clegg

Tuesday, March 8, 2016, 6:30 p.m., Discovery Center - "Breaking Through the Brick Wall: 14 Steps for Re-thinking and Solving Genealogical Problems"
Presenter: John Beatty

Wednesday, March 9, 2016, 7:00 p.m., Meeting Room A - ACGSI Meeting "Gaining Insight into a Life with School Research"
Presenter: Adam Barrone

Thursday, March 10, 2016, 6:30 p.m., Discovery Center - "Breaking Through the Brick Wall"
Presenter: Melissa Tennant

Friday, March 11, 2016, 10 a.m., Discovery Center - "Surnames: Last, but Not Least—Surnames and Clues to Further Your Research"
Presenter: Michael Clegg

Saturday, March 12, 2016, 10 a.m., Discovery Center - "Working with a Single Record"
Presenter: Cynthia Theusch

To register for any of these free events, call 260-421-1225 or email Genealogy@ACPL.Info.

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Celebrate Women's History Month
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Join The Genealogy Center in celebration of Women's History Month! With three days of events, ranging from sessions on noteworthy Indiana female authors and journalists to learning how females were recorded in newspapers as well as other genealogical documents, there is much to celebrate at The Center!

Thursday, March 24, 2016, 6:30 p.m., Discovery Center
"Famous Female Hoosier Writers," Allison Singleton

Friday, March 25, 2016, 10:00 a.m., Discovery Center
"Nature's Storyteller – Appreciating the Life and Work of Gene Stratton-Porter," Barbara Olenyik Morrow

Saturday, March 26, 2016, 10:00 a.m., Discovery Center
"Finding Women in Newspapers," Delia C. Bourne

To register for any of these free events, call 260-421-1225 or email Genealogy@ACPL.Info

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Staying Informed about Genealogy Center Programming
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The Genealogy Center has a rich programming schedule for 2016. Don't miss out on any programs! Receive email updates by signing up at http://goo.gl/forms/THcV0wAabB.

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Out and About
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Curt Witcher
March 19, 2016
Williamson County (TX) Genealogical Society Annual Seminar, First United Methodist Church, Round Rock, Texas. Registration opens at 7:30 a.m.
Presentations: "Historical Research Methodology: Engaging the Process to Find all the Answers," "Using Military Records for Genealogical Research," "Passenger and Immigration Research," and "The Road Not Taken: Mega Internet Sites for Genealogist off the Beaten Path."

Allison Singleton
March 2, 2016
Indiana Historical Society, 450 West Ohio Street, Indianapolis, IN, 6: 30 to 8:30 p.m.
Presentation: "Beginning Genealogy for Girl Scouts."

March 26, 2016

Bartholomew County Public Library, 536 5th St, Columbus, IN, 10 a.m. to Noon. Presentation: The Federal Census: 1790-1940

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Area Calendar of Events
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ACGSI Meeting
09 March 2016 – Allen County Public Library, 900 Library Plaza, 7 p.m. Adam Barrone will present, "Gaining Insight into a Life with School Research."

ACGSI Genealogy Technology Group
16 March 2016 – Allen County Public Library, 900 Library Plaza, Fort Wayne, Indiana, 7 p.m.

George R. Mather Lecture
06 March 2016 – History Center, 302 East Berry St., Fort Wayne, IN, 2 p.m. Johnny Warren will present, "A Yankee Sea Captain on the Indiana Frontier: The Life & Times of Captain Asa Fairfield."

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Driving Directions to the Library
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Wondering how to get to the library? Our location is 900 Library Plaza, Fort Wayne, Indiana, in the block bordered on the south by Washington Boulevard, the west by Ewing Street, the north by Wayne Street, and the east by the Library Plaza, formerly Webster Street. We would enjoy having you visit the Genealogy Center.

To get directions from your exact location to 900 Library Plaza, Fort Wayne, Indiana, visit this link at MapQuest:
http://www.mapquest.com/maps/map.adp?formtype=address&addtohistory=&address=900%20Webster%20St&city=Fort%20Wayne&state=IN&zipcode=46802%2d3602&country=US&geodiff=1

>From the South
Exit Interstate 69 at exit 102. Drive east on Jefferson Boulevard into downtown. Turn left on Ewing Street. The Library is one block north, at Ewing Street and Washington Boulevard.

Using US 27:
US 27 turns into Lafayette Street. Drive north into downtown. Turn left at Washington Boulevard and go five blocks. The Library will be on the right.

>From the North
Exit Interstate 69 at exit 112. Drive south on Coldwater Road, which merges into Clinton Street. Continue south on Clinton to Washington Boulevard. Turn right on Washington and go three blocks. The Library will be on the right.

>From the West
Using US 30:
Drive into town on US 30. US 30 turns into Goshen Ave. which dead-ends at West State Blvd.

Make an angled left turn onto West State Blvd. Turn right on Wells Street. Go south on Wells to Wayne Street. Turn left on Wayne Street. The Library will be in the second block on the right.

Using US 24:
After crossing under Interstate 69, follow the same directions as from the South.

>From the East
Follow US 30/then 930 into and through New Haven, under an overpass into downtown Fort Wayne. You will be on Washington Blvd. when you get into downtown. Library Plaza will be on the right.

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Parking at the Library
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At the Library, underground parking can be accessed from Wayne Street. Other library parking lots are at Washington and Webster, and Wayne and Webster. Hourly parking is $1 per hour with a $7 maximum. ACPL library card holders may use their cards to validate the parking ticket at the west end of the Great Hall of the Library. Out of county residents may purchase a subscription card with proof of identification and residence. The current fee for an Individual Subscription Card is $70.

Public lots are located at the corner of Ewing and Wayne Streets ($1 each for the first two half-hours, $1 per hour after, with a $4 per day maximum) and the corner of Jefferson Boulevard and Harrison Street ($3 per day).

Street (metered) parking on Ewing and Wayne Streets. On the street you plug the meters 8am – 5pm, weekdays only. It is free to park on the street after 5pm and on the weekends.

Visitor center/Grand Wayne Center garage at Washington and Clinton Streets. This is the Hilton Hotel parking lot that also serves as a day parking garage. For hourly parking, 7am – 11 pm, charges are .50 for the first 45 minutes, then $1.00 per hour. There is a flat $2.00 fee between 5pm and 11pm.

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Genealogy Center Queries
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The Genealogy Center hopes you find this newsletter interesting. Thank you for subscribing. We cannot, however, answer personal research emails written to the e-zine address. The department houses a Research Center that makes photocopies and conducts research for a fee.

If you have a general question about our collection, or are interested in the Research Center, please telephone the library and speak to a librarian who will be glad to answer your general questions or send you a research center form. Our telephone number is 260-421-1225. If you'd like to email a general information question about the department, please email: Genealogy@ACPL.Info.

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Publishing Note: