Honoring Those Who Honored Us with Their Lives
by Curt B. Witcher

Memorial Day 2019 will be upon us in just a few weeks. As has been done previously in this newsletter over the years, I want to encourage all to use this holiday to actively pursue discovery of our military ancestors, just as actively preserve the documents that witness that service—that ultimate sacrifice, and present those stories of our military ancestors as part of our families’ stories. There are an amazing number of online sources we can use to find our military heroes and heroines.

A sample of great United States military sites is listed in the following. Use this list to encourage and inspire your efforts to find ancestors who participated in the defense of our freedoms. Then continue on to find those ancestors who died in that defense.

American Battlefield Trust’s American Revolution Site
www.battlefields.org/learn/articles/american-revolution-faqs

War of 1812 Pension Files

National Park Service Mexican War Links
www.nps.gov/paal/learn/historyculture/links.htm
Civil War Soldiers and Sailors System  
www.nps.gov/civilwar/soldiers-and-sailors-database.htm

Spanish American War Centennial Website  
www.spanamwar.com

National World War I Museum  
www.theworldwar.org

World War II at History.com  
www.history.com/topics/world-war-ii/world-war-ii-history

Korean War Veterans Memorial  
www.koreanwarvetsmemorial.org/the-memorial/

Vietnam Veterans Memorial  
thewall-usa.com/names.asp

National Gulf War Veterans Resource Center  
www.ngwrc.org/

The above list represents far less than one percent of all the useful military sites available for free use on the Internet. The USGenWeb project contains many names and relevant military service information as do the following sites.

The Genealogy Center’s Our Military Heritage  
www.genealogycenter.info/military

National Archives--Research in Military Records  
www.archives.gov/research/military

National Cemetery Administration of the US Department of Veterans Affairs  
m.va.gov/gravelocator

Pay sites add millions upon millions of additional records. Fold3.com continues to build upon its amazing corpus of military records. The paths for pursuing one’s military ancestors are many and increasingly robust.

Once information is gathered and organized, it is important to commit to preserving that data for future generations. And a part of preserving is presenting that organized data to libraries, archives, and other organizations committed to access and sharing. Increasingly, we all must do more proactively to ensure our military history and our families stories in which we place our military histories, are available for our grandchildren’s great-grandchildren.

Pursue, preserve, present—honoring our military ancestors who gave their all.
Researching Scots-Irish Ancestors
by John D. Beatty, CG

Millions of Americans descend from the Scots-Irish, a group of Protestant settlers of Scottish heritage transplanted to Ulster in the seventeenth century, thereby securing English control of the region. Their descendants began arriving in America early in the eighteenth century, settling mainly in northern New England, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and throughout the South. Tracing this group back to Ireland, and in some cases even identifying the immigrant ancestor, can be an enormously vexing task. While there are plenty of sources for the Scots-Irish in America, the challenge of bridging the Atlantic to Ulster has always seemed insurmountable for most researchers.

Fortunately, a guidebook exists that provides important help. William Roulston's book, "Researching Scots-Irish Ancestors: The Essential Genealogical Guide to Early Modern Ulster, 1600-1800" (Belfast: Ulster Historical Foundation, 2018), 941.6 R759ra, represents a valuable tool for surveying relevant local Irish records, especially if you know the parish where your ancestor originated. Now in its second and much-expanded edition, this guidebook is the most authoritative work in print on this topic. Roulston, director of the Ulster Historical Foundation, opens with a concise overview of northern Irish history from the beginning of the seventeenth century. He then turns to a discussion of research techniques on such topics as church records, burgh records, estate papers, court records, and deeds, and he review the various record repositories in Northern Ireland. The devastating 1922 fire in the Public Record Office in Dublin, while a major setback for genealogists, is not the “black hole” that it might at first appear. Many alternative records of genealogical importance survive, having been kept in other places in 1922, and they all represent major opportunities for family historians. Roulston devotes entire chapters to discussions of church records, gravestone inscriptions, seventeenth- and eighteenth-century records, landed estate records, deeds, wills, other governmental and legal records, newspapers and books, emigration records, educational and institutional records, as well as diaries and other correspondence. For example, original wills destroyed in the 1922 fire may have been copied or transcribed elsewhere beforehand and their contents, in certain cases, still accessible.

The heart of the book, however, is the appendix, which occupies more than half the text. Roulston lists every parish in Ulster in alphabetical order, and for each he provides the surviving dates of Church of Ireland and Presbyterian Church registers, together with their corresponding microfilm numbers in the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland (PRONI) in Belfast. He also makes note of vestry and session minutes, poor accounts, and other sources of genealogical value, as well as estate papers of local landed gentry that may contain rent books, correspondence, and other papers that document tenants on these estates. In a second appendix he provides an extensive list of these papers by family or estate name and includes their PRONI reference numbers. Under each parish heading is also a bibliography of relevant town and church histories, a few containing record abstracts of early residents. The Genealogy Center has or will soon have many of these volumes in its collection.

Having recently returned from Belfast where I did research at PRONI, I found myself well-prepared for the experience by having read "Researching Scots-Irish Ancestors" beforehand. Even if you don’t know the parishes of origin for your ancestors, Roulston’s book will generate numerous
clues that one can pursue on a research trip. A careful reading and some preliminary research in America will make your research at PRONI that much more rewarding.

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Pop Culture Retrospectives
by Delia Cothrun Bourne

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Along with our love of natural, historical, and architectural wonders, Americans are fond of the strange and unusual, and we make a point of marking and memorializing locations of interest. “James Dean Died Here: The Locations of America’s Pop Culture Landmarks,” by Chris Epting (Genealogy 973 EP86A; Main Library 917.3 EP8J) is a volume that catalogs these sites for our perusal. Epting divides the sites into chapters: Americana: The Weird and the Wonderful; History and Tragedy; Crime, murder and Assassinations; Celebrity Death and Infamous Celebrity Events; Let’s Go to the Movies; R&B, Rock ‘n’ Roll and All That Jazz; Channel Surfing; and Play Ball! An appendix lists the various landmarks by state. There are more for California than anywhere else, while Kentucky has two sites mentioned: the birthplace of Abraham Lincoln and the Harlan Sanders Café and Museum, birth place of Kentucky Fried Chicken.

Most entries include an address, photo, and a brief description of the site’s significance. Subsections in the chapters include one each on World War II, John F. and Robert Kennedy, Rocky (the movie), the Beatles, and, of course, James Dean. The Edmund Fitzgerald site, Whitefish Point, Michigan, provides the approximate location of the wreck, statistics about the ship and loss of life, and notes the Gordon Lightfoot song that commemorates the loss. Mentioned elsewhere in the volume is that Wabash, Indiana, was the first city in the world to be electrically lit, and the Old Trinity Church in Great Barrington, MA (Housatonic Church-Guthrie Center) is listed as the starting place for the song Alice’s Restaurant by Also Guthrie.

The Genealogy Center holds several other volumes by the same author that deal with historic locations in southern California, including four that are part of the Images of America Series. We also own several other volumes of pop culture, including “Family Road Trips” (973 F216L), published by Reminisce. This volume consists of contributors’ memories and photographs of family automobile trips of the 20th century. Chapters include Open Road (with general memories); Have Car, Will Travel (concerning various automobiles); The Great Outdoors; Roadside Wonders; Ticket to Fun (amusement parks); Life’s a Beach; Back Trackin’; Big-City Adventures; Miles of Smiles (scenery and campers); and Are We There Yet? There are also sections within the chapters dealing with specific subjects, such as Route 66, filling stations or hitchhiking, all interspersed with are magazine advertisements and postcard images. However, the volume is not in any way indexed, either by name of contributor, location, or subject, so, although browsing is fun, finding specific information is more challenging.

Both “James Dean Died Here” and “Family Road Trips” offer an interesting view of America’s pop-culture past.

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Technology Tip of the Month: Elements 2018, Guided Tabs--Color
by Kay Spears
Now we turn to the Color Tab in Guided. In my version I only have four options: Enhance Color, Lomo Camera Effect, Remove a Color Cast, and Saturated Film Effect. Once again Adobe has tried to be helpful by giving us a before and after thumbnail, but sometimes I really can't see any difference when I move the cursor over their thumbnail. So, let's take a look at each effect using a faded color photograph with a bit of a color cast to it and see what happens.

On the Enhance Color option palette, I have Auto Fix and sliders for Hue, Saturation, and Lightness. On this particular image, when I click the Auto Fix, it immediately took away the pink cast. But the image was still a little light. I played with the Slider tools to see what would happen. Warning: use a very light touch when using these sliders.

Next option: Lomo Camera Effect. This is a new option for me. There are two tools in the palette: Lomo Camera Effect and Apply Vignette. Let's see what Lomo is. When I apply the Lomo effect, it seems to brighten up the image. Go to Vignette. The more you click on the Vignette, the darker the edges become.

Third option: Remove a Color Cast. Because the photograph I'm working with has a pink cast, this should be pretty interesting. This is not an automatic button, you have to actually do something. When you click on the button that says "Color Cast Selection," your cursor will change to an eyedropper. You will then look at your photograph and try to find what you think is the most gray or neutral area. This might be a little trial and error time. And, I will admit I didn't get this tool to work the way I wanted it to. Instead of the pink cast, I ended up with a turquoise cast. Of course, each photograph is unique, but when I tried a different image, I again didn't have much luck with this particular tool. I suspect for me to correct the color cast, I need to be in the Expert Tab.

And now the fourth option Saturated Film Effect. There is one option on the palette, Add Saturated Film Effect. Let's see what happens to this tool. Once again, I'm not impressed with the automatic saturation tool. When I opened a photograph that was already in pretty good shape, I found that "no color cast" or fading the Saturated Film Effect tool worked really well. But the photograph was already pretty good.

My thoughts on the Guided Color Tab is that if you really have a problem with color cast or faded photos, it probably better to learn how to correct them in the Expert mode, because, for me, the Guided Color Tab turned out to be a tad bit frustrating.

Next: Elements 2018, Guided Tabs: Black & White Tab

PERSI Gems--Anabaptists
by Adam Barrone and Mike Hudson

The ACPL Genealogy Center and the Allen County Genealogical Society of Indiana hosted a well-attended two-day seminar this past weekend devoted to the history of Anabaptist groups and the particular challenges of tracing their families. The Anabaptists (or re-baptizers) are a group of Christian denominations which came out of the Reformation in Switzerland. The Amish, Brethren,
and Mennonites are the better-known groups in this movement. Anabaptist groups spread westward and eastward from Switzerland seeking relief from persecution, with many groups eventually coming to the United States in various waves of immigration.

The pacifism of Anabaptists led to difficulties with civil governments when young men were called up for military service. Avoiding conscription was a common motive for Anabaptist migration.

The Periodical Source Index (PERSI) cites a multitude of articles useful in researching the history and genealogy of a wide variety of religious groups. Try a search here:

http://search.findmypast.com/search/periodical-source-index

A few Anabaptist citations for your review:

Amish and Old Order Mennonite voting and the presidential election, 2004
Mennonite Quarterly Review (Goshen, IN), v.81n.2, Apr. 2007

Amish farm scene with phone booth, note on Mennonite and Amish issues, 20th C.
Muddy Creek Review (Muddy Creek Farm Library, Ephrata, PA), v.5, 2014

Burning of the Greenland Dunker Church by Yankee Soldiers, Battle of Greenland Gap, 1863
Brethren Roots (Fellowship of Brethren Genealogists, OH), v.42n.2, Spr. 2011

Dunker and Mennonite non-enrollers, fine list, 1776
Conococheague Mennonist (Mennonite Hist. Soc. of Cumberland, PA), v.11n.2, Win. 2003

Maligners, morons and morally worthless, psychological evaluations of conscientious objectors
Mennonite Historical Bulletin (Goshen, IN), v.69n.1, Jan. 2008

Mapping Hutterite colony diffusion in North America, 1874+
Manitoba History, n.53, Oct. 2006

Menno Simons, portraits of Mennonite leader
Mennonite Life (Bethel College, KS), v.3n.3, Jul. 1948

Michael Horsch and the Rhon Bruderhof Hutterite community, Nazi expulsion witness, 1936-1936
Mennonite Quarterly Review (Goshen, IN), v.91n.2, Apr. 2017

Quakers, Mennonites, and Brethren in the War of 1812, 1812-1815

Sommer fam., Amish, Amish Mennonite, Defenseless Mennonite, and Apostolic Christian groups, 19th C.
Illinois Mennonite Heritage Quarterly, v.32n.1, Spr. 2005

Three different colored Amish buggies, photo and note on Anabaptist divisions, 1791+
Once a year, we unofficially usher in summer with Memorial Day celebrations in the United States. On that weekend, there are community parades, cook-outs, and enough patriotic paraphernalia to rival the Fourth of July. What is Memorial Day and why do we get a day off to celebrate? Most people understand that it is a patriotic holiday, but many do not know its roots. Let's explore the history of Memorial Day.

The most important aspect of this holiday is that it commemorates the men and women who have died in the military. While many do not agree on the founding location, the roots of the day are firmly linked to the Civil War in the United States. Its origin is where another line is drawn between the North and South. The first Memorial Day, or “Decoration Day,” is supposed to have occurred in both the South and the North around the Civil War period. Cities in the South claiming the honor include Columbus, Mississippi; Macon, Georgia; Columbus, Georgia; Richmond, Virginia; and Charleston, South Carolina. Northern cities with claims of being first include Boalsburg, Pennsylvania; Carbondale, Illinois; and Waterloo, New York. In 1966, President Lyndon Johnson declared Waterloo to be the official “birthplace” of Memorial Day, but even without a clear consensus, the holiday has meant a great deal to Americans no matter what side a family fought on during the Civil War.

General John A. Logan exerted great influence on making Memorial Day a national holiday with its observance on May 30. Logan, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic (GAR), a Union veterans' group, issued a decree in 1868 that May 30 should be a Decoration Day for the graves of soldiers who died during the Civil War. Legend holds that the day was chosen because it did not fall on a battle anniversary, but some historians believe it was because flowers were then in plentiful bloom to lay on the graves.

Not until after the Great War or World War I did Memorial Day come to encompass all U.S. wars. In 1971, Congress declared Memorial Day to be a national holiday. As time has passed, Memorial Day has become less about decorating veterans' graves and more about celebrating with family and friends. Perhaps this article will serve as a reminder of why we have this national holiday and encourage more people to bring flowers and/or flags to our veterans' graves. Many of those brave men and women do not have family to remember them any longer, and it is our duty as Americans to remember them for the sacrifices they made. This can be a teaching moment for children, grandchildren, nieces, and nephews about our veterans and especially those who gave their lives for this country.

Library Catalog Insider--More Native American Advice
by Kasia Young

Hello May!
This month, we will present the last (but not least) group of the Library of Congress authorized subject headings for specific Indians of North America tribes.

We arranged the list alphabetically by the geographic location for your convenience.

| ALASKA: Gwich’in Indians | Tlingit Indians |
| ARIZONA: Cocopa Indians | Havasupai Indians | Hopi Indians | Hualapai Indians | Tohono O’odham Indians |
| ARKANSAS: Quapaw Indians |
| BRITISH COLUMBIA: Tlingit Indians |
| CALIFORNIA: Chumash Indians | Cocopa Indians | Konkow Indians | Modoc Indians | Nomlaki Indians | Pomo Indians | Wailaki Indians | Yuki Indians |
| CANADA, NORTHERN: Gwich’in Indians |
| COLORADO: Jicarilla Indians | Ute Indians |
| CONNECTICUT: Mohegan Indians | Niantic Indians | Quinnipiac Indians |
| GREAT LAKES REGION (NORTH AMERICA): Potawatomi Indians |
| GREAT PLAINS: Arikara Indians | Cheyenne Indians | Comanche Indians | Crow Indians | Hidatsa Indians | Iowa Indians | Kiowa Indians | Mandan Indians | Oto Indians | Ponca Indians |
| IDAHO: Kalispel Indians | Salish Indians |
| ILLINOIS: Peoria Indians | Piankashaw Indians |
| INDIANA: Wea Indians |
| KANSAS: Pawnee Indians | Wichita Indians | Wyandot Indians |
| LOUISIANA: Koasati Indians |
| MARYLAND: Piscataway Indians |
| MICHIGAN: Fox Indians | Menominee Indians | Ottawa Indians |
| MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES: Conestoga Indians | Delaware Indians | Moravian Indians |
| MIDDLE WEST: Kaskaskia Indians | Miami Indians | Potawatomi Indians | Sauk Indians |
| MISSOURI RIVER VALLEY: Missouri Indians | Osage Indians |
| MONTANA: Crow Indians | Kalispel Indians | Salish Indians |
| NEBRASKA: Pawnee Indians |
| NEW ENGLAND: Brotherton Indians | Wampanoag Indians |
| NEW MEXICO: Apache Indians | Jicarilla Indians | Mescalero Indians | Ute Indians |
| NEW YORK (STATE): Cayuga Indians | Mahican Indians | Mingo Indians | Montauk Indians | Tuscarora Indians | Unkechaug Indians |
| NORTH CAROLINA: Tuscarora Indians |
| OHIO: Mingo Indians |
| OKLAHOMA: Kickapoo Indians | Peoria Indians | Piankashaw Indians | Wea Indians | Wichita Indians | Wyandot Indians |
| ONTARIO: Cayuga Indians | Ottawa Indians | Tuscarora Indians | Wyandot Indians |
| OREGON: Modoc Indians |
| PENNSYLVANIA: Mingo Indians | Susquehanna Indians |
| PRAIRIE PROVINCES: Hidatsa Indians |
| RHODE ISLAND: Narragansett Indians | Niantic Indians |
| SOUTHERN STATES: Koasati Indians |
| SOUTHWEST, NEW: Comanche Indians | Navajo Indians | Pueblo Indians |
TEXAS: Koasati Indians | Mescalero Indians
UTAH: Ute Indians
VIRGINIA: Cheroenhaka Indians
WASHINGTON (STATE): Kalispel Indians | Nisqually Indians | Yakama Indians
WISCONSIN: Fox Indians | Menominee Indians
WYOMING: Crow Indians
YUKON: Tlingit Indians

For example: "Miami Indians" search yields 73 results.

Bonus tip for May:

You can search for specific tribes, by location, using the following search term:
Indians of North America + GLH*
For example: "Indians of North America--Indiana" yields 55 results.

*GLH stands for geographic location heading (see Genealogy Gems No. 168, February 28, 2018).

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DNA and Genealogy Interest Group
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Have you done a DNA test for genealogical purposes? Do you completely understand the results you received? Do you need advice in interpreting your results? Are you interested and wonder what the best test is for you? Come to the DNA & Genealogy Interest Group Meetings on the 1st Thursday of the month to share and learn from each other! Basic information meeting is from 6:30 p.m. - 7:30 p.m., followed by a more advanced discussion from 7:30 p.m. to 8:30 p.m. The next meetings are Thursday, May 2, 2019 in the Discovery Center. Come and share!

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The Northeast Indiana Jewish Genealogy Society's May Seminar
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The Northeast Indiana Jewish Genealogy Society is pleased to have Dr. Elizabeth Anthony come to the Genealogy Center of the Allen County Public Library to talk about the International Tracing Service and how it can be successfully used. Come to the Main Library in downtown Fort Wayne on Sunday, May 5, 2019 at 2:00 p.m. for this educational and networking event.

For more information on this program, see https://neindianajgs.wordpress.com/upcoming-events/.
The society’s events are very popular and very informative!

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Get Out of Your Digital Daze This Summer!
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The summer program series for The Genealogy Center will center on how to get into the many digital options for Genealogists!
First up, in May is “Exploring MyHeritage Library Edition,” presented by Sara Allen on Saturday, May 18, 2019, at 2:30 p.m. in the Discovery Center. Join us as we explore one of our newest on-site genealogical record databases - MyHeritage Library Edition. Learn tips and tricks for searching this valuable database; find out about the one-of-kind genealogical record collections available on MyHeritage; and more!

On Saturday, June 29, 2019, at 2:30 p.m., also in the Discovery Center, Allison DePrey Singleton will offer “I Seek Dead People: Using America’s GenealogyBank to Find Obituaries and More!” America’s GenealogyBank is another of the new databases added to The Genealogy Center’s On-Site Databases this year. Let’s explore how to use this new and valuable tool for genealogy research.

Future programs, also on Saturdays, will include a Scan-a-Thon and exploration of FindMyPast as well as the News Sentinel Text Archives and other terrific sources for Fort Wayne newspapers.

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

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Staying Informed about Genealogy Center Programming
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Do you want to know what we’ve got planned? Are you interested in one of our events, but forget? We are now offering email updates for The Genealogy Center’s programming schedule. Don’t miss out! Sign up at http://goo.gl/forms/THcV0wAabB.

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Area Calendar of Events
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Allen County Genealogical Society of Indiana, Inc. (ACGSI) Monthly Program
May 8, 2019 - Allen County Public Library, 900 Library Plaza, Fort Wayne, Indiana, refreshments & networking begins at 6:30 p.m., program at 7 p.m. Curt Sylvester will present “Colonial Era Research.”

The George R. Mather Sunday Lecture Series
May 5, 2019 - History Center, 302 E. Berry Street, Fort Wayne, Indiana, 2 p.m. Lecture presented by Cynthia Thies, who will speak on "Lesser-Known First Ladies - 1897 to 1923: A New Century Arrives-The progressives, Ragtime and All That Jazz."

Mary Penrose Wayne DAR Chapter Library Help Day for Prospective DAR Members
May 1, 2019 - Allen County Public Library, Genealogy Center, 900 Library Plaza, Fort Wayne, IN, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Miami Indian Heritage Days
May 4, 2019 - Chief Richardville House, 5705 Bluffton Road, Fort Wayne, Indiana. Saturday, 1 p.m. to 4 p.m. Traditional Miami Indian Drumming, Singing and Dancing with the Medicine Woman Singers.
Driving Directions to the Library

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 302. 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 312. 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. The meters take credit cards and charge at a rate of $1/hour. Street parking is free after 5 p.m. 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 5 p.m. and 11 p.m.

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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
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This electronic newsletter is published by the Allen County Public Library’s Genealogy Center, and is intended to enlighten readers about genealogical research methods as well as inform them about the vast resources of the Allen County Public Library. We welcome the wide distribution of this newsletter and encourage readers to forward it to their friends and societies. All precautions have been made to avoid errors. However, the publisher does not assume any liability to any party for any loss or damage caused by errors or omissions, no matter the cause.
To subscribe to "Genealogy Gems," simply use your browser to go to the website: www.GenealogyCenter.org. Scroll to the bottom, click on E-zine, and fill out the form. You will be notified with a confirmation email.

If you do not want to receive this e-zine, please follow the link at the very bottom of the issue of Genealogy Gems you just received or send an email to kspears@acpl.lib.in.us with "unsubscribe e-zine" in the subject line.

Curt B. Witcher and John D. Beatty, CG, co-editors