

Genealogy Gems: News from the Allen County Public Library at Fort Wayne
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... And All That Other Stuff ...

by Curt B. Witcher

Though in the past I have mused about the various methods we family historians use to find and document our family stories, it seems appropriate to revisit the topic in light an amazing summer of programs and engaging offerings here in the Genealogy Center. It was been so inspiring to see individuals be more successful in their research by complementing their record searches with historical context.

Knowing the history of an area as well as the history of your ancestors' ethnic groups can make a profound, positive difference in one's research. It truly can be the difference in finding all of your ancestral stories and being able to successfully record and share those stories.

Early this summer, a long-time researcher and friend from Toledo, Ohio was skimming through a Kansas county history. In conversing about what he was currently working on, he indicated that he often explored published histories for locations where he knew or suspected his ancestors had lived. He went on to say that he seldom actually found his ancestors named or specifically referenced. Nonetheless, he still found it quite useful to learn the history of the area. That historical knowledge provided him with an enhanced ability to know what records to look for, what churches and schools may have existed in the area that his ancestors could have attended, and what events may have influenced the lives of his family generations ago.

Yes--a kindred spirit! For years, I have found that analyzing historical articles for contextual data

as well as paying attention to the footnotes, endnotes, and bibliographies of said historical works pays significant dividends. These dividends come in the form of finding the maximum amount of information possible about my ancestors, people who typically are not among the most influential persons in a particular community and whose lives aren't chronicled in robust, already-published biographical and genealogical sketches.

An attendee of a recent large genealogy institute held this month at the library remarked in a Facebook post how she spent the evening after the concluding session searching various online sites. She tried several but wasn't having much success. Then she decided to try PERSI, the Periodical Source Index. (There is an article about research finds using PERSI in each issue of this ezine.) To use her words, "That's where I would strike gold dust." She continued, "GOLD was found in the many Noxubee County Historical Society books! Newspaper articles about life in the 1830s to present. All aspects of Black life, types of houses, food eaten, tasks performed, interactions with whites, businesses, education, you name it!" This is yet another powerful testimony for exploring all of the history surrounding one's ancestors and the places where they lived.

The Genealogy Center has an amazing number of all kinds of histories for setting the contexts of your ancestors' lives and many gateways to finding even more of these historical works online. Embrace these avenues for discovery. You'll be glad you did.

Freedmen of the Frontier
by Melissa C. Tennant

For those researching Freedmen of the Five Civilized Tribes, the task can feel daunting and overwhelming. The recently published "Freedmen of the Frontier, Volume One: Selected Cherokee, Choctaw, and Chickasaw Freedmen Families" (970.3 W17FR, v.1), compiled by Angela Y. Walton-Raji, offers a sampling by tribe of the stories, resources, and methods for searching for the Freedmen who were either free persons of color or enslaved persons living with the tribes.

This first volume focuses on the Cherokee, Choctaw, and Chickasaw tribes. A brief overview of the Freedmen's history with the individual tribes demonstrates the marked difference in what researchers will find within the records as evidenced in the following examples. The Cherokee Freedmen were made up of free people of color and slaves, who typically resided in their birth locale within the Cherokee Nation following the Civil War. By comparison, when the Choctaw left Mississippi for the Indian Territory in 1830, only a small number of the tribal upper-class owned slaves, whereas by 1850, many Choctaw were slaveholders. The Chickasaw resisted recognizing their Freedmen or acknowledging their rights, which led to the Dawes Commission not transcribing the full interviews from the Chickasaw Freedmen but rather documenting limited details from them.

The twelve Cherokee, eleven Choctaw, and ten Chickasaw cases documented in this resource demonstrate the variety of records available, the history and details of those records, the methods of examining and reviewing the records, and the potential for continuation of the research. Sources that were used to document these families include enrollment cards, application packets, land allotment records, and the 1860 Slave Schedule. These records also include application papers, correspondence, and interview transcripts.

Possible information you can find about these Freedmen include the names of parents, slave owners, residences, children, siblings, descriptions of family migration, vital statistics, and family relationships that link to cards for other family members.

An example of the rich family history and documentation that can be found can be seen the record for Jerry Alberty, a Cherokee Freedman residing in Wagoner, Indian Territory. The entry mentions his wife Ruth and three daughters. Other details include the names of his mother's slave owner, his wife's owner, her parents and their slave owners, and it documents Jerry's death. Following the document trail, one discovers eight additional children on the 1880 Authenticated Roll of Cherokee Freedmen. Since each of these children would have been adults, they would have been enrolled separately from their parents. Three interviews are documented in Jerry's Dawes records, each linking collateral lines while providing a larger canvas and more connections.

"Freedmen of the Frontier" may not document every researcher's specific family, but it provides fabulous samples of the history, methodology, records, and analysis required to seek other Freedmen of the Five Civilized Tribes. Volume two, covering Creek and Seminole families, will be published later in 2019.

Official Hotel Red Book (1917)

by Delia Cothrun Bourne

By the early twentieth century the prevalence of railroads in America made travel for business or pleasure much easier, but how would travelers locate a place to stay, and how would a family historian speculate about where an ancestor may have lodged? "The Official Hotel Red Book and Directory" (973 OF252 1917 or online at <https://archive.org/details/officialhotelred00amer/page/n4>) could provide answers.

The edition we have dates from 1917, just as the United States was preparing for war in Europe. For the United States, entries are arranged by state or territory. Canada is arranged by province, while other countries also have entries, including the Bahamas, Bermuda, Costa Rica and Panama, Jamaica, Philippine Islands, Puerto Rico, and South America. Locational entries provide county and population statistics and identify what railroad lines served that city or town. Some hotels are listed only by name and sometimes include an address, such as the Monongahela House in Pittsburgh at "Smithfield and Water Sts. at First Ave.," with no other information. Other entries include the name of the proprietor and cost of a night's lodging, with a notation of either "A.P." (the American Plan with meals included), or "E.P" (the European plan without meals). Special icons indicate first-class hotels, summer and winter resorts, family hotels, availability of special rates, and if the hotel has a telegraph office or sells money orders. For example, one could arrive at the Grand Canyon in Arizona on the Santa Fe Railroad to stay at either Bright Angel Cottages on the E.P. at \$1.25 and up or at the Hotel El Tovar on the A.P. for \$5 and up.

Other information is included, such as a list of railway abbreviations, business advertisers, lists of advertisements for suppliers of hotel equipment, specialty foods and goods of all sorts, together with an index by state or country of hotel along with illustrations and advertisements. These

advertisements provide many further details about the hotels.

The full page advertisement for The Tutweiler in Birmingham, Alabama, features a photo of the hotel and indicates that it is fireproof (a big selling point in 1917). It also lists the number of rooms (327) and baths (300) and offers sample rooms for guests to examine before committing. Breakfast and luncheon clubs on the European plan came with rates of \$1.50 to \$2.50 for room without a bath or \$2 to \$5 for rooms with a bath. It states further that golf privileges were offered to guests, all managed by Fred B. Shireman. The notice for Copley-Plaza Hotel in Boston, managed by Edward C. Fogg, occupies two-thirds of a page, with a photo and a listing of rates for singles (\$3 to \$5) and doubles (\$5 to \$8), all with baths. It also indicates its proximity to two railroad stations and states that luggage is transported to and from the hotel at no charge by porters that meet all trains.

Then there is the Hotel Savoy in Cincinnati, "conveniently located on Sixth Avenue near Vine." Its half-page ad provides rates, which include showers and tub baths and states that it offers home comforts on the European plan. It also advertises that it is the "finest furnished stag hotel in America." A "stag hotel" is just what one would imagine: male-only accommodations, sometimes available by week or month that catered to the working man who might wish a place to smoke and play cards or billiards without the domesticating influence of women.

If one is interested in the history of a city or town, a look through "The Official Hotel Red Book and Directory" will offer an interesting glimpse into the life of the local and visiting populace.

Technology Tip of the Month: Adobe Elements 2018 continued, Fun Edits Guided Tab
by Kay Spears

As I promised you last month, we are going to have some fun. And yes, the tab is actually called "Fun Edits Guided Tab." Let's take a look at what Adobe calls "fun." There are 14 fun tools in this tab: Double Exposure, Effect Collage, Old Fashioned Photo, Out of Bounds, Painterly, Photo Text, Picture Stack, Pop Art, Puzzle Effect, Reflection, Shape Overlay Effect, Speed Effect, Speed Pan, and Zoom Burst Effect. Sounds impressive. I suspect we will not get through all of them in this article. We shall start at the beginning, always a very good place to start.

Double Exposure. Well, right away I'm not quite understanding what this tool is trying to do. I must not have my thinking hat on because the before and after roll-over icon at the top isn't making a lightbulb go off. But we will continue. 1. It says to use the Crop Tool, so I clicked on the crop tool button, and a grid appeared on my image. So I maneuvered the grid and clicked the green check. Now my image is cropped. 2. Use one of the selection tools - either the Auto select or the Quick select. This step leaves a little bit out of it. When you use the Auto or Quick Select tools, you need to hold down your left click button on your mouse. Step 3, choose a photo to superimpose. Click on the Import a Photo or choose one of the icons on the palette. I chose Forest. Now I have an image with only the part I select and a landscape superimposed over it. 4. You can maneuver the image around with the move tool, if you want. 5. Choose an effect to finish your Double Exposure. When you click on this button, nine icons appear, all of them very artistic. Choose one of them. I chose a black and white photo to begin with, and I have to say the finished effect is really quite nice. I like

this effect.

Before I continue, I want to remind everyone that everything we are doing in the Guided Tabs can be done in the Expert Tab...just without the guide.

Effects Collage. This one looks interesting. 1. Select a collage layout. Our choices are: 2 sections, 3 sections, 4 sections. I'm going to live dangerously and select 4 sections. Wow. Another dialog box opens, and I have Vertical, Horizontal, Boxes. I'm going to pick Horizontal. Now my image is divided into four sections. 2. Choose a style for your collage. Another dialog box opens up, and the thumbnails appear to have different hues, so I picked one. I now have different colors in by four divided sections. 3. I can also change the opacity setting. This is also a nice effect, and with the right photograph it could be very stunning.

Old Fashioned Photo. This may or may not be an effect we in Genealogy are too interested in since usually we are starting with a photograph that is already "Old." But let's see what will happen with a more current one. 1. Click on any of the three black and white patterns: Newspaper, Urban, Vivid. I chose Vivid, now my color photograph is black and white. 2. Adjust the tonality. There is a definition of what tonality is. I couldn't see too much of a change when I clicked on this tool. The photograph I used may not have been suited for this tool. 3. Add texture. There appears to be only one texture, and that one appears to be "grainy". 4. Add Hue/Saturation. When I clicked this button I got a dialog box with three slider tools. As I always say, play with those sliders. I wasn't too fond of the results of the Old Fashioned Photo tool. My finished product was a colorized grainy photo. Once again, the results probably depend on the photograph, but you might find this effect useful.

Now, we have been through three effects, and we are having fun. We shall continue with our fun in the next article. We have a lot more effects to go through in this tab. Adobe Elements 2018 continued, Fun Edits Guided Tab

PERSI Gems--Troublemakers

by Adam Barrone and Mike Hudson

When researching a family, it doesn't take long to find record of someone who stirred up trouble and found himself subject to the authorities in a school, church, law enforcement, courts, or in a correctional facility. The more trouble an individual made, the more records were made about him. While genealogists might prefer to avoid revealing 'skeletons in the closet,' tales of misdeeds add intrigue to family history. Court records, newspapers, and prison records reveal juicy details about perpetrators, their victims, witnesses, and bystanders.

Perhaps your family has its own variation on my (distant) Cousin Gladys who smuggled a hacksaw blade to her brother, an inmate in Indiana state correctional facility. Was your relative one of the masked men who shot my gr-gr-grandparents in the course of a robbery of their freshly-smoked meat? Are you connected to the telephone operator who summoned help to successfully round up a pair of attempted bank robbers in a tiny rural town?

The Periodical Source Index (PERSI) is a research tool used to locate articles in genealogical and

historical newsletters, journals, and magazines. You can be sure that many articles have been written about past transgressions, slipups, and outright villainy.

Try a PERSI search here:

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

You might stumble upon these troublesome tales:

Barnack School punishment book excerpt, V. Swann for pulling up the girls' skirts, 1901
Peterborough & Dist. (Eng.) Fam. Hist. Soc. Journal, v. 31n.1, Mar. 2011)

John Harrison cited for mixing horse manure with fish refuse, Redcar Urban Dist. Council, 1893
Cleveland (Eng.) Fam. Hist. Soc. Journal, v.3n.8, Oct. 1987

John William Coates fined 11 shillings for trying to cut throats of his wife and children, 1903-1904
Cleveland (Eng.) Fam. Hist. Soc. Journal, v.3n.8, Oct. 1987

Mary Halliday charged with drunk and disorderly, hit husband with wooden leg, n.d.
Woolwich & Dist. (Eng.) Fam. Hist. Soc. Journal, n.134, Aug. 2016

Michael Banks execution, revival in vestry, re-executed, d. 1610, Southwark, Eng.
Root & Branch (West Surrey Fam. Hist. Soc., Eng.), v.43n.3, Dec. 2016

Thomas Rees charged with cruelty to pig, carried by the ear with his teeth, 1887, Llanerfyl, Wales
Record (Montgomeryshire Genealogical Soc., Wales), n. 64, Spr. 2016

Unemployed Winchester youth fined for killing sparrow and feeding it to his pole cat, c. 1984
Greenwood Tree (Somerset & Dorset Fam. His. Soc., Eng.), v.10n.1, Win. 1984

Urchin named Boreham charged with injuring a hen, a good whipping noted, 1859, Horringer, Eng.
Suffolk (Eng.) Roots, v.40n.1, Jun. 2014

William Andrew indicted for purchasing the wife of William Hodge, fined a shilling, 1820
Cronicl (Powys Fam. Hist. Soc., Wales), n.70, Apr. 2007

William Bettison and William Dawson, Lincoln Cathedral confirmation, intoxication arrest, 1837
Flowing Stream (Sheffield & Dist. Fam. Hist. Soc., Eng.), v.5n.1, Spr. 1984

Willie Frank, Bessie Smith, Hugh Baugher, M. McCaffery, others, spoony couples arrest, 1910
Blackford Co. (IN) Hist. Soc. News, Sep. 2014

Woman crazy from booze and dope arrested at Anna Perdue's, first inmate in city jail, 1910
Blackford Co. (IN) Hist. Soc. News, Jan. 2014

History Tidbits: Food, Glorious Food--History of Meal Times in the United States
by Allison DePrey Singleton

Have you ever wondered about your ancestors' meal times? Maybe or maybe not, but let's explore the history of meal times in the United States. Much of what we will be discussing relates to one's position in society, culture, and a shift in societal norms over time.

The first meal of the day has been and continues to be breakfast. The term refers to the idea of breaking an overnight fast. The time at which breakfast is consumed depends upon the individual's status in the past and to a large degree, one's occupation. For example, if your ancestor was a mill girl, she might have already risen early and worked for an hour or two before stopping for breakfast at 7:30 am. If your ancestor was a farmer, they may have had a brief breakfast before milking the cows at 4:00 am. If your ancestor was wealthy and not required to work at a certain time, he or she may have eaten breakfast between 9:00 am and 11:00 am.

If someone is hungry after having breakfast, he or she might take part in Second Breakfast, a common custom in Bavaria as well as in such countries as Poland, Slovakia, Spain, and Hungary. This meal is typically a small snack. Another term for such a morning snack time is "Eleveses," which may be known by many different names depending on the country and culture. In the United States, we might better know it as a morning coffee break.

Lunch, an abbreviation of Luncheon, is the next main repast for many people in the United States. This meal is typically eaten between 11 am and 3 pm, but it can occur slightly before or after this time. This meal has changed a lot throughout history. Previous to advanced transportation, many people worked close enough to home to eat lunch in their own houses. Some children would even go home for their lunches during school days. Taking lunches to work or school has become the norm since the nineteenth century. In some cultures upper class women gathered for luncheons, where they could leisurely eat while socializing. In the past, many people might have had what they considered dinner during the lunch time, since dinner is considered the largest meal of the day, especially for farming and rural households. The mid-day meal was intended to sustain the family through the rest of the day.

The next meal is not as typical in the United States, but it is well known enough to briefly cover it. Tea time as a meal became popular in the United Kingdom after the advent of the United States as a country. For this reason, the concept of tea time is not as popular in this country. Tea is a late afternoon to early evening meal that varies in purpose. Some have tea as a light repast to hold them over until dinner or supper. Others might have tea as their evening and last meal of the day. In the United States, since tea time or high tea is not popular, it is sometimes used as a special occasion meal for events such as bridal and baby showers.

Dinner refers to the largest and most formal meal of the day. For many, as stated above, it was eaten mid-day. However, a shift occurred during the Industrial Age to having it in the evening as more people began working away from home. Dinner occurred any time from 11 am until 9 pm, depending on the culture, person, and circumstances. The most well-known dinner among Americans is Thanksgiving Dinner, which is served at many different times of the day.

The last meal of the day is Supper, a lighter meal that is served at the end of the day, anywhere from 5 pm until the wee hours of the next morning. If the largest meal of the day was mid-day, supper would be the evening meal. If the largest meal of the day was in the evening, supper could be an evening snack or meal, if eaten at all. For example, if one had dinner in the early evening and then attended the theater, one could then have supper after the theater. Supper currently is used interchangeably with dinner in many places, but in the Midwest and South it is still typically a term used for a light evening meal.

Because of cultural shifts and changes in societal norms, meal times and terminology are not same across the nation at any time. When I chose this topic, I did not realize how changeable dining customs were. No clear standard exists for any location. One might use an etiquette or receipt book to point to the recommended times for certain meals in certain time periods, but those may vary depending on the region, occupation, and social class. For your ancestors, look for receipt books from the right location and time period. Check newspapers and the diaries of locals for more specific meal times and how they might relate to your family. Understanding the cultural aspects of our ancestors' foodways brings us closer to them as individuals.

DNA and Genealogy Interest Group

Our next DNA and Family History Interest Group meetings will be on Thursday, August 1, 2019. 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 Interest Group Meeting to share and learn from one other! The basic information meeting is from 6:30 p.m. - 7:30 p.m., followed by a more advanced discussion from 7:30 p.m. - 8:30 p.m.

Enjoy Family History Digital Daze!

Our summer program series for The Genealogy Center focuses on how to get into the many digital options for Genealogists!

On Saturday, August 17, 2019, at 2:30 p.m., John Beatty will present "Find My Past: A Tool for British, Irish, and American Ancestry." This talk will explore the use of Find My Past, a major website for researching Irish and British genealogy. We will look at some of the major components of the database, including the myriad of British census and parish register information, as well as some unique images of Irish sources, both newspapers and manuscripts. We will also explore use of the Periodical Source Index (PERSI), which is part of this database.

To finish this summer's series, Delia Cothrun Bourne will present "All the News That's Fit to Digitize: News Sentinel Text Archive & Other Fort Wayne Digital Newspapers," on Saturday, September 21, 2019.

For more information see the brochure at <http://www.genealogycenter.org/docs/summer19> .

You can now register online at <https://acpl.libnet.info/events>! Just search *Genealogy* to find any of our programs. You can also register for any of these free programs by calling 260-421-1225 or emailing Genealogy@ACPL.Info.

A Sneak Peek at October's Family History Month

The *Genealogy Center* staff are still finalizing details for our 2019 Family History Month. We will offer a number of programs on our digital resources, one for beginning family historians, DNA, and much more. There will be short video tips on social media, weekly subjects for your brick wall questions on Facebook, a brick wall panel session and One-on-One Consultations will be offered daily. The month will come to a high point the last weekend when we hold our Midnight Madness Extended Research Hours on Friday, October 25th, and will host the Allen County Genealogical Society's "A Day with Judy Russell," the *Legal Genealogist* on Saturday, October 26th, <https://www.acgsi.org/event.php> (a paid event). Keep an eye on our website for a full schedule and make plans to visit in October!

Finding the Lost: Holocaust-related Genealogical Research - November 17, 2019

In conjunction with the community-wide "Violins of Hope" program November 9-24, 2019 (more details can be found at ViolinsOfHopeFW.org), the Northeast Indiana Jewish Genealogy Society will host United States Holocaust Museum's Megan Lewis on November 17, 2019. She will present two programs about Holocaust research from 1:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. in The Discovery Center. Following the "Basics" presentation, she will provide case studies from different parts of Europe. Megan is currently a research librarian in the museum's Library and Archives reading rooms. All are welcome to attend this informative and moving event.

Staying Informed about Genealogy Center Programming

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/THcVOwAabB>.

Area Calendar of Events

Mary Penrose Wayne DAR Chapter Library Help Day for Prospective DAR Members
August 7, 2019 - Allen County Public Library, *Genealogy Center*, 900 Library Plaza, Fort Wayne, IN,
10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Miami Indian Heritage Days

August 3, 2019 - Chief Richardville House, 5705 Bluffton Road, Fort Wayne, Indiana. Saturday. 1 p.m. to 4 p.m. Miami Ribbonwork with Diane Hunter.

Genealogy Center Social Media

Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/GenealogyCenter/>
Instagram: <https://www.instagram.com/genealogycenter/>
Twitter: <https://twitter.com/ACPLGenealogy>
Blog: <http://www.genealogycenter.org/Community/Blog.aspx>
YouTube: <https://www.youtube.com/user/askacpl>

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.

Parking at the Library

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.

Genealogy Center Queries

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.

Publishing Note

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