

Genealogy Gems: News from the Allen County Public Library at Fort Wayne
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A New Year of Opportunities

by Curt B. Witcher

As 2022 wanes and we look forward to 2023, let's renew our quests to discover ways to cooperate and collaborate in finding our families' stories. Let's remember to record and share all the holiday memories and stories from this year. And let's especially embrace life-long learning opportunities in tangible ways. In the new year, your Genealogy Center will be offering some amazing opportunities. Partnerships are very important to us as we continually look for ways of more meaningful and engaging learning.

The Genealogy Center has a decade-long partnership with the African American Genealogical Society of Fort Wayne (AAGSFW). Our partners will be offering "Research Tools & Tips" the third Saturday of each month in 2023 in the Discovery Center of the Genealogy Center. One can come in person or join the program virtually. On January 21, 2023 at 2:00 p.m., Dr. Al Brothers will be presenting, "A Deep Dive into Alabama and Mississippi." This program will help one discover the tools, methods, and resources to dig deeper and further your genealogy research in these two states, focusing on what is available online at the Genealogy Center website and at archives located in Alabama and Mississippi. Dr. Brothers is the Vice Chairman of the AAGSFW and an instructor for the Midwest African American Genealogy Institute (MAAGI). He has been doing family research for over 40 years. A registration link for this program is below.

<https://us02web.zoom.us/meeting/register/tZYrf-6sqD4iG9ZreaukwAZKt2XM1XyytRyy>

The Genealogy Center continues its strong partnership with Northeast Indiana Jewish Genealogy Society (NEIJGS) in the New Year, offering three fantastic programs the first three Tuesdays in February. Together with NEIJGS, we'll be hosting Dr. Nicholas Evans, of the University of Hull in England, for three consecutive Tuesday afternoon programs about immigration under the banner, "The Making of a Mosaic: European Migrant Journeys during the Age of Steam." Dr. Evans will cover

the entire immigration process - from leaving a hometown in Europe, through travel to America, and life following arrival. Dr. Evans is a very engaging presenter and a well-recognized expert on immigration from Europe to America. All three programs will be part of the Center's virtual lineup and will begin at our regular Tuesday afternoon time of 2:30 p.m. Eastern Time.

****Tuesday, February 7th - Preparing to Leave Europe**

****Tuesday, February 14th - The Journey to America**

****Tuesday, February 21st - Internal Migration within the United States**

Even if you believe you have found all the information you need about your immigrant ancestors, you will want to participate in these programs. They will enlighten and open opportunities for you to better understand your immigrants' experiences. They really are a must-view. Registration links will be found in next month's "Genealogy Gems" as well as on the events portion of the Genealogy Center's homepage at GenealogyCenter.org.

The Indiana Genealogical Society's 2023 Annual Meeting and Conference will be held at the Allen County Public Library on Saturday, April 1, 2023. (No, that's not an April Fool's Day joke!) IGS and the Genealogy Center continue this wonderful partnership that started at the society's founding. The featured presenter for the annual conference day is Amy Johnson Crow, host of the popular *Generations Cafe* podcast and author of "31 Days to Better Genealogy," a resource guide filled with practical tips you can put into practice right away. Three other presenters will join Amy in offering the following sessions: "Finding Ancestors Before 1850," "Indiana County Development," "After Mustering Out: Researching Civil War Veterans," "The Blanchard Family and the National Road," "Using Land Records Effectively," and "Using Periodicals and PERSI to Take Your Research to the Next Level." The day will end with an "Ask the Experts" panel which will include all the day's presenters as well as Genealogy Center staff. It will be a great day of learning and networking. Registration will be available soon on the Indiana Genealogical Society's website at: <http://www.indgensoc.org/>

Mid-year, our library and Genealogy Center are partnering with the International German Genealogy Partnership for their 2023 conference. The conference will take place June 9 - 11, 2023 in Fort Wayne, Indiana, at the same time as our city holds its annual German Fest. This "most German town" (as it historically has been called) will be the place to be early in the summer! There will be an onsite component and a virtual component. Some of the presenters will include the following experts.

****Andrea Bentschneider: How to Successfully Research at a German Archive**

****Jim Beidler: Best Tips for Researching German Ancestors!**

****Gail Blankenau: Power Combination: Using Farm Histories Alongside Church Records**

****Marcel Elias: Whose Child is it Anyway**

****Joe Everett: German Immigrants in American Church Records**

****Roland Geiger: German Notarial Contracts from 19th and Early 20th Centuries as a Source for Family Research**

****Ken Heger: Using Pension Bureau Administrative Files for Family Research**

****Daniel Horowitz: The Family History of German Food Brands**

****Michael Lacopo: German World War II SS-Records: An Unlikely and Indispensable **German Genealogy Tool**

****Teresa McMillin: In They Came: Using U.S. Immigration Records**

****Milan Pohontsch: German Marriage Records**

****Viktor Pordzik: Bukovina and the Buchenland**

Early bird registration for this conference is open in just a few days, January 3, 2023. Click on the following link early in the new year to take advantage of the savings.

https://whova.com/portal/registration/iggac_202306/fk4i88j4

More information will continually be made available at the IGGP website, <https://iggp.org/>, in the IGGP newsletter at <https://iggp.org/cpage.php?pt= 89>, and on their Facebook at:

<https://www.facebook.com/IGGPartnership/>.

Give yourself a New Year's gift--mark all these days on your calendars and commit to engaging in new learning and sharing opportunities in the New Year.

U.S. Census Non-Population Schedules

by Cynthia Theusch

When doing genealogical research, one should look for ways to add more historical context for one's ancestors. A useful and often overlooked resource is the 1850-1880 Non-Population Census Schedules, which provide detailed information about farms, factories, and other types of statistical information. These supplementary schedules include Agricultural; Manufacturing/Industrial; Social Statistics (1850-1870); Mortality; Slave (1850-1860); Defective, Dependent, and Delinquent Classes (1880); and Business (1935).

The Genealogy Center has the Non-Population Census schedules for some states on microfilm. To access this list, go to our homepage www.genealogycenter.org, select the "Our Resources" tab and choose Free Databases, and then click on the Microtext Catalog. At this screen, click on Census Records. A box will pop-up with a display showing what schedules and years we have for specific states. Those of some, but not all, states can also be found on Ancestry by selecting "Census and Voter Lists" and then choosing the "U.S. Federal Census Collection."

The Agricultural Schedules provide detailed information about specific farms with the number of acres of developed and undeveloped land. Other collected data include the number and type of livestock; types and amount of grain and potatoes; butchered meat; wool; milk; butter; eggs; and honey. To be included in these schedules, a farm had to be valued at \$100 or more. If you are lucky enough to find an ancestor's farm, it will provide you with a detailed statistical record of its operation.

The Manufacturing/Industrial Schedules contain the business name or the name of the proprietor, the type of business, the amount of capital investment, raw materials used (including fuel); type of power or machinery; the average number of employees; wages paid; and annual products (quantity, kinds, and value).

The Mortality Schedules cover deaths that happened during the year before the population census was taken (June 1 through May 31). They record the name of the deceased, sex, age, color, whether widowed, place of birth, month of death, profession, cause of death, number of days he/she was ill, parents' birthplaces (added in 1870), and the place where disease was contracted and how long the deceased lived in the area (added in 1880). The 1870 and 1880 schedules also include the family

dwelling number from the population schedule (this connection presents possible new family members that were unknown from the population schedule).

Because Indiana's Agricultural and Manufacturing schedules are not available on Ancestry or FamilySearch, researchers may wish to use those on microfilm here in the Genealogy Center. In addition, the Center has three book indexes for Indiana's mortality schedules. Two sets cover the 1850 schedule. The 1850 Indiana Mortality Schedule (9772.2 V88E, v1-v3) is a county-by-county transcript, while the other 1850 is an alphabetical index (977.2 J13im). There is also a 3-volume name index for 1850 to 1880 (977.2 In2683i).

The 1850-1870 Social Statistics contain three different schedules, but researchers have access only to one. This schedule covers data and information about county and city taxes, schools, libraries, newspapers and magazines, churches and hourly wages, with or without board.

In 1880, these schedules focused on Defective, Dependent, and Delinquent Classes. The set contains seven schedules that cover Insane, Idiots, Deaf-Mutes, Blind, Homeless Children, Pauper and Indigent, and Prisoners. The first six tells whether the individual was living at home, living with someone else in a private home, or in a specialized home or institution.

As previously stated, Ancestry and FamilySearch have images of non-population schedules for a select number of states. Linda L. Green has compiled abstracts in book form of the Agricultural and Manufacturing schedules for additional states: Alabama, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and West Virginia. These volumes can be found in the Genealogy Center collection and at other research libraries. Blank forms of these schedules are available on the National Archives (NARA) website: <https://www.archives.gov/research/genealogy/charts-forms>. NARA also provides a list of original extant schedules by state, 1820-1930, at <https://www.archives.gov/research/census/nonpopulation>. For example, Indiana's schedules include the original Agricultural, Defective, Dependent, and Delinquent Classes (1880), Industry/Manufacturing, and the Social Statistics, all of which are located at the Indiana State Archives. The Mortality Schedules, 1850-1880, are kept at the Indiana State Library.

If you haven't used these non-population schedules in your family research, they are worth the effort to find and review them. They offer a way of discovering new information beyond the population schedules that will help make your ancestors come alive.

"Ebony" Magazine

by Allison DePrey Singleton

In 1945, John H. Johnson of Chicago created "Ebony" magazine, a publication similar to "Life" magazine but directed specifically toward African Americans. His prior publication, "Negro Digest," was a successful periodical published from 1942 until 1976. Similar to "Reader's Digest," "Negro Digest," later known as "Black World," featured stories focused on African Americans. Seeing the prominence of periodicals like "Life" and "Reader's Digest," Johnson adapted those models to cater to his specific audience.

"Ebony," a monthly publication, focused on African American entertainers and sports figures. Eventually, the magazine shifted focus to include African American achievements of all kinds. Johnson even stated in the first issue that the purpose of the magazine was to highlight achievements and look at the positive side of life. "Ebony" was the first African American magazine to obtain national circulation.

Johnson also began the magazine "Tan Confessions" in 1950 as a true-confessions type of magazine. The magazine was renamed "Tan" in 1952. In 1951, he began publishing "Jet" as a weekly news digest. "Hue" magazine and "Copper Romance" magazine both began publication in 1953. From 1971 until 1981, Johnson also published "Black Stars" magazine. "Ebony Jr!" magazine began in 1973. While some of these periodicals have since ceased publication, many of them are available online.

The Genealogy Center has on-site access to the full publication of "Ebony" magazine from 1945 to 2014 for our patrons through the Ebony Magazine Archive. The access is through EBSCOhost and allows patrons to search through the magazine for specific articles of interest. If a patron would prefer to browse the magazine, that capability is also available. This database is incredibly helpful for those researching African American culture and social history. For those who are unable to visit The Genealogy Center, a smaller collection of this magazine is available on Google Books for the years 1959-2008: <https://books.google.com/books?id=RNcDAAAAMBAJ>.

Magazines Online:

Black Stars (full run): https://archive.org/details/pub_black-stars

Tan Confessions/Tan (full run): https://archive.org/details/pub_tan

Negro Digest/Black World (partial run):

https://books.google.com/books/about/Black_World_Negro_Digest.html?id=MbIDAAAAMBAJ

Jet (partial run): <https://books.google.com/books?id=IkMDAAAAMBAJ>

Ebony Jr! (partial run): https://books.google.com/books/about/Ebony_Jr.html?id=yL4DAAAAMBAJ

Technology Tip of the Month: Adobe Elements Version 2019, the Color Palette
by Kay Spears

Our journey continues with Adobe Elements Version 2019. In this article I will talk about the last tool on the Toolbar, the Color Palette. Let me say this first: The Color Palette can be a pretty advanced tool, or more specifically, understanding Color in Adobe can be pretty confusing, so I'm only going to touch on a few things.

First of all, the options available to you in Adobe Elements are different from the options available to you if you have Adobe's more expensive software, Adobe Photoshop Pro. In Elements you have access to HSB and RGB. In the more expensive Photoshop, you have access to HSB, RGB, LAB, and CMYK. So, which package you choose depends on what your plans are and just what you're going to be doing. If you are going to be a graphic artist or a professional photographer, I would recommend the Photoshop Pro. But if you are not making a career out of it, maybe Elements is the better choice.

Let's open Adobe Elements and look at our Color Palette. Open an image. The Color Palette is the last tool on the Toolbar. There is a little black square and a little white square. Those little squares open up our palette. If you have really good eyes, you should also see in the top right of the little squares an even tinier curved arrow. Located at the lower left are tiny little black and white squares again. The curved arrows reverse the order of the black and white colors. The color on top is Foreground, and the bottom one is Background. The itsy-bitsy black and white squares reset to the default.

If you have opened an image and instead of seeing black and white, you are seeing gray and white, chances are that your image's mode is grayscale. For our purposes, we want to change that mode to RGB. Go to Image>MODE>RGB. Now your palette squares should be black and white. If you have opened a color photograph, your palette squares should be black and white. The only time you might see something different is if you changed the palette the last time you were in it. Elements does not revert back to the default color automatically.

I have opened a photograph of some autumn leaves, so I have a pretty colorful image open. Let's do some magic Find the Color Picker on your Toolbar (it looks like an eyedropper). Your cursor should change to an eyedropper. Hover over any part of the image and then click. Now look at your Palette. If your Foreground was black, it will have changed to whatever color you clicked on. You can change the background color by clicking on the Background square and choosing another color. So, your color palette can be any color you want. But before we get too crazy, let's take a look at the actual palette.

After you have changed the color, click on the square you changed. (Sometimes you have to double click). When you click on the square a Color Picker Palette opens up, and you should see a whole range of different colors, plus you should see a little circle located at the color you selected. You should also see a slider tool, which allows you to change the color. Here is one of the most important things to remember, especially if you are going to do any graphic work. Over to the right you will see HSB and RGB, and each one of these boxes have numbers in them. These numbers indicate the percentage of colors added to make the color you have selected. A habit I have always formed when I am creating something is to write these numbers down. I have found it very helpful to keep track of the colors I'm using when designing. A lot of times I match a color in the photo to color in any text I'm using. By the way, HSB stands for Hue, Saturation, and Brightness. RGB is Red, Green, Blue. Something else to remember when using RGB color: the black and whites are made up of color. Black is set at 0, 0, 0 and white is set at 255, 255, 255.

So, take a look at the color palette, and see what you can do. Remember, you can always reset your default. There is a lot that can be done with color in Adobe, so don't be afraid to experiment. And, don't be afraid to ask Google questions.

Now, we will be leaving Adobe for a little bit and journeying on to computer Glitches you might run into when writing and publishing documents/stories/books.

PERSI Gems: Pipe Predicaments
by Adam Barrone and Mike Hudson

Pipes of the musical and smoking variety have their places in our history and traditions. This month, though, we are thinking about the plumbing under our sinks, in our walls, and running through the ground near our properties. After holiday meal preparation, food scraps and grease are sent down kitchen disposers. A while later, a bit of digestion by houseguests results in other meal-related remains being flushed through our drains. Further strain on our pipes is inflicted by sub-zero outdoor temperatures.

We at PERSI hope your pipes are intact and clear this season so you might savor a tasty meal, sit back and enjoy a warm beverage, focus on fellowship with loved ones, or take time to share some family history. We certainly hope you won't have to deal with any of the pipe predicaments revealed in citations found in the Periodical Source Index. Try a search here:

<https://www.genealogycenter.info/persi/>

Board of Health orders report, those not making sewer connection, Southern Standard excerpt, 1915

Clark County (AR) Historical Journal, 2015

Bones dug up during sewer project, abandoned cemetery found, 1900-1917, 2010

Grave News (State Association for the Preservation of Iowa Cemeteries), Vol. 15, Issue 3 (Jul 2010)

Dave Sanderson and the Dynamite Bomb Sewer Project, news accounts, 1959-1960

Farmer City (IL) Mirror, Vol. 19, Issue 3 (Jul 2015)

Life of a teacher prior to indoor plumbing, c. 1880s

Jefferson County New York Genealogical Informer, Vol. 13, Issue 5 (Sep 2006)

Menomonie program to thaw pipes, newspaper item, 1919

Quest (Dunn County Genealogical Society, WI), Vol. 18, Issue 3 (Jan 2011)

Michigan man digging well taps sewer, Pullman Herald, Jan. 26, 1889

Yakima Valley (WA) Genealogical Society Bulletin, Vol. 51, Issue 3 (Sep 2019)

Sally Thompson's Newport High School class ring found in sewer, returned by Peter Barton, 1946-2009

Vermont's Northland Journal, Vol. 8, Issue 12 (Mar 2010)

Sewer wanderers, aka Toshers

Greentrees (Westminster & Central Middlesex Family History Society, Eng.), Vol. 17, Issue 3 (Jul 1998)

Streets of Iron Mountain in bad condition, sewer pipes too small, Current excerpt, Oct. 10, 1891

Dickinson Diggings (Dickinson County Genealogical Society, MI), Vol. 40, Issue 4 (Nov 2021)

Tips for unblocking clogged family lines
Ansearchin' News (Tennessee Genealogical Society), Vol. 51, Issue 2 (Sum 2004)

Wes Anderson recalls sewer backup in the Barnes County Museum basement, 2009
Barnes County (ND) Quarterly, Vol. 13, Issue 3 (Sum 2009)

Why sewer is a naughty word in Russell
Russell Township (OH) Historical Society Newsletter, Vol. 12, Issue 11 (Jun 2001)

History Tidbits: Months of the Year

By Allison DePrey Singleton

As the calendar flips to another new year, have you ever wondered about the origins of the names of the months? Today, each month will evoke different thoughts of seasons, holidays, and other occasions. How did they get their names and what do they mean?

January is named after the Roman god Janus, the god of beginnings, transitions, doorways, gates, time, duality, and ending. He had two faces so he could see the future and the past and his festival took place on January 9, the Agonium.

February is named after an ancient Roman ritual of purification called Februa and was named Februarius on the Roman calendar. Initially, February was at the end of the year and was seen as a month of death. Both the Julian and Gregorian calendars utilized leap years in February to even the days of the year.

March is named after Mars, the Roman god of war. March, or Martius on the Roman calendar, initially was the first month of the year on the Roman calendar. It was the time of the year where winter was over and different activities could begin anew such as war, agriculture, and sailing.

The origin of the word April is not certain. Many believe April takes its name from the Latin word aperire, meaning 'to open', potentially in relation to the opening of spring flowers. The Roman calendar called the month Aprilis. This could be after the Roman goddess's equivalent in Greek, Aphrodite or Etruscan, Apru. The Roman calendar had April as the second month of the year and it was heavily associated with women and farming.

May is named after the Greek goddess Maia who was the equivalent to the Roman goddess of fertility, Bona Dea. The Roman calendar called the month, Maius and it was the third month of the year. Many festivals were held during this month. The Roman poet Ovid had another theory and believed May was named for maiores, or elders.

There are multiple possibilities for the origin of June. Similar to Ovid's theory of the origin of May, some believe June was named after iuniores, or younger ones. Another option is that June was named after the Roman goddess Juno, the goddess of marriage and the wife of Jupiter. Another theory is that June was named after Lucius Junius Brutus, one of the founders of the Roman Republic. June was the fourth month of the year on the Roman calendar and was called Iunius.

July was initially named Quintilis, or five, and was the fifth month of the Roman calendar. After Julius Caesar's death, the month was renamed Julius in his honor. August was also renamed after a major figure of the ancient Roman world. Initially, it was called Sextilis, or six, and was the sixth month of the Roman calendar. It was rechristened Augustus after the first Roman emperor, Caesar Augustus.

Reminiscent of July and August's original names, September, October, November, and December are named after the Roman numbers seven, eight, nine, and ten since they were originally the seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth months of the Roman calendar. On the original Roman calendar, January and February did not exist. The time period was not documented with a calendar, but the time passage was still according to the lunar cycles and solar year. The months of January and February were added at the end of the calendar to make up for the time needed to complete the lunar year. Continuous reforms were made on the calendar throughout history, changing it from the Roman calendar to the Julian calendar and finally the Gregorian calendar.

Many different cultures that have their own calendars that do not follow the Roman calendar, Julian calendar, and/or the Gregorian calendar. Be sure to look to see what calendar was in use for the area where your ancestors are from and learn more about your ancestors' past.

Genealogy Center's January Programs

Join us for another month of free, virtual programs.

January 3, 2023, 2:30 p.m. EST "Expanding Your German Research Beyond Ancestry and FamilySearch" with Carolyn Schott - <https://acpl.libnet.info/event/7693490>

January 5, 2023, 6:30 p.m. EST "Ask the Experts: DNA" with Sara Allen - <https://acpl.libnet.info/event/7711830>

January 10, 2023, 2:30 p.m. EST "Mexican Genealogy in the Midwest" with Nicole Martinez-LeGrand - <https://acpl.libnet.info/event/7693491>

January 12, 2023, 6:30 p.m. EST "21st Century Italian Genealogy" with Michael Cassara - <https://acpl.libnet.info/event/7693494>

January 17, 2023, 2:30 p.m. EST "Reaching Local Youth by Raising the Dead" with Mona Vance-Ali <https://acpl.libnet.info/event/7693505>

January 19, 2023, 6:30 p.m. EST "Introduction to New Hampshire Genealogy" with Robert Cameron Weir - <https://acpl.libnet.info/event/7693506>

January 21, 2023, 2:00 p.m. EST "A Deep Dive into Alabama and Mississippi" with the African American Genealogical Society of Fort Wayne and Dr. Al Brothers - <https://us02web.zoom.us/meeting/register/tZYrf-6sqD4iG9ZreaukwAZKt2XM1XyytRyy>

NOTE: Program is hybrid—both virtual and in-person at the ACPL Genealogy Center.

January 24, 2023, 2:30 p.m. EST "Introduction to West Virginia Genealogy Research" with Kate McKenzie - <https://acpl.libnet.info/event/7699995>

January 26, 2023, 6:30 p.m. EST "Family History Research in Arkansas: An introduction" with Russell P. Baker - <https://acpl.libnet.info/event/7693926>

January 31, 2023, 2:30 p.m. EST "Genealogy Resources at the Richardson-Sloane Special Collections Center and the Quad Cities Region" with Kathryn Whalen - <https://acpl.libnet.info/event/7699916>

Please register in advance to enjoy these engaging programs.

Staying Informed about Genealogy Center Programming

Do you want to know what we have planned? Are you interested in one of our events, but forget? We offer email updates for The Genealogy Center's programming schedule. Don't miss out! Sign up at <http://goo.gl/forms/THcVOwAabB>.

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 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 \$85.

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