It was immensely exciting to have 1500 family history enthusiasts in Fort Wayne enjoying and engaging in the 2013 Federation of Genealogical Societies conference and all that conference had to offer the third full week of August. It was a remarkable combination of presentations, research at the amazing Allen County Public Library Genealogy Center (you'll permit me the license to boast just a little bit, won't you?), networking with family historians one both knew already and met for the first time, and seeing what might pique one's interest in an exhibit area filled with heritage materials, technology, and genealogy services.

Perhaps it's because I am sensitive to the issue, or perhaps there truly is a renewed emphasis on "doing the history," but one of many threads I observed running through this past conference week was the importance of exploring the histories of the areas where we are searching for our ancestors. I know how much this has benefitted my own research. As I watch individuals conducting their research in The Center, I observe the tendency to focus almost exclusively on name-rich sources of data. This concerns me a bit, because they are not benefitting from information they could glean by knowing the histories of the locales where their ancestors worked, raised families, and returned to after being mustered out of military service.

Like many conducting family history research, both my maternal and paternal lines might, at first blush, appear to be quite ordinary and of modest means. And they were. We too often think we know what that means--besides what can be gleaned from civil vital records and census enumerations, not much information can be known about them. But is that really true? I believe in most cases that, no, it is not true. I can learn much about my ancestors, what their lives must have been like, how they likely made a living, what natural and economic activities affected their lives,
and most importantly for family historians, I possibly could get clues to additional, less obvious sources of information by looking at as many histories as I can locate for the areas I find my ancestors living.

The first question in beginning to explore the histories of the places your ancestors lived is identifying those historical publications. Initially, that may appear challenging; however, we live in the best of times for genealogists as far as accessing large, bibliographic databases—online catalogs identifying and describing books, manuscripts, pamphlets, and periodicals. To complement these bibliographic databases, increasingly digitized copies of the histories we are interested in exploring are available online as well. So when you come to a research facility like The Genealogy Center, you can truly have histories on your tablets, as well as on your research tables!

WorldCat.org is the largest bibliographic database in the world. It is freely available and fairly straightforward to use. One can key the county or town as well as the state or country into the general search box, or use the advanced search feature to context the location with a publication time period and other narrowing or defining terms. If you want to get really adventuresome, you can also use WorldCat to search for histories of your ancestors’ ethnic groups (Finns, Irish, African Americans, etc.) as well as histories of your ancestors’ occupations (mining, farming, etc.) and religions. At first, though, it might be best to focus on geographic location. Once histories are identified in WorldCat, one can explore for free access to literally millions of these works through Archive.org, the Family History Books portion of FamilySearch.org, and Google Books as well as other digitization initiatives.

As you make using geographic and other histories a part of your research posture, don’t be disappointed if, like me, you don’t find your ancestors directly listed or referenced. Recall, that the main goal of using histories is to provide important context for our ancestors’ lives as well as to reveal additional sources of data for us to explore. We identify additional sources of data by carefully investigating the footnotes, endnotes, and bibliographies that are a part of many histories. This process of citation analysis often reveals works and collections that are way off the beaten path and fairly localized or specialized.

On my personal library bookshelves, I have a copy of “Jasper Area History.” While it does not have any mention of my Witchers and Englerts, there is much I can learn from this publication about the history of that Indiana town and the surrounding towns. The chapters cover early settlement, various town histories in addition to Jasper, church history, club and organizational history, business history, and the expected biographical vignettes on some families. Just a casual, initial exploration of some section indicates a relationship between a German sister-city and some of the early settlers of this Dubois County, Indiana area, when and why religious organizations came to the area, and what business prospered in which particular time periods.

Three more histories of Dubois County, equally devoid of direct references to Witchers and Englerts, detail the importance of St. Joseph’s Catholic Church for German Catholics in the area, the importance of Rev. Joseph Kundek for German settlement in the entire area not just German Catholics, and the ties between German families in Jasper, Huntingburg, and Ferdinand. Indeed, those three cities have become my “research triangle” for Dubois County.
So much can be discerned by reading and studying the histories of the places associated with one’s ancestors. So it was neat during this past FGS conference to observe more individuals using town and county histories (and being excited about what they found!) as well as being interested in “putting flesh on the bones of their ancestors” while opening themselves up to the possibility of finding more unique sources. I continue to maintain that doing the history helps eliminate the mystery.


Keeping up with the latest research on a particular family - especially a colonial family - can prove challenging for any genealogist. In an attempt to trace a lineage as accurately as possible, one can get bogged down rather quickly by a bewildering array of published information of dubious accuracy. Published 19th century genealogies without documentation are often notorious for errors, and family trees widely available online offer little additional guidance, often with conflicting or outright bogus information. Where does one go for the most reliable published research, well-documented with primary information and original sources?

This question is particularly pertinent for early New England families for which a large amount of published (but often erroneous) information has appeared in print. Fortunately, many well-documented works, both books and journal articles, have been published during the past thirty years that establish a firm research foundation through higher standards of evidence. They include works such as Robert Charles Anderson’s “Great Migration” series, the “Mayflower Families in Five Generations” series, dozens of well-written genealogies, and a plethora of articles in such scholarly journals as the “The Genealogist,” “The American Genealogist,” the “New York Genealogical and Biographical Record,” the “National Genealogical Society Quarterly” and the “New England Historic Genealogical Register.” Some of these publications not only expose the unfounded claims and inaccuracies of earlier works, but also shed new light by tracing the English origins of families and by identifying kinships among settlers not previously known.

For any New England genealogist studying the 17th century, an essential source is Martin E. Hollick’s “New Englanders in the 1600s: A Guide to Genealogical Research Published Between 1980 and 2010,” published by the New England Historic Genealogical Society (GC 974 H724na). This work revises an earlier volume by Hollick that covered scholarship published to 2005. The new edition includes an alphabetical listing of settlers from more than 3,600 families with their approximate dates of birth and the years and places of their deaths. Hollick also adds a source code for the book or article where information about the settler can be found, and the reader can then match the code to a list in the front of the volume, where the full bibliographic record of the source is given. Users of The Genealogy Center will appreciate that The Center owns nearly all of the works listed, although a few, such as Leland Procter's book, “John Proctor of Ipswich and Some of His Descendants,” are rare, nearly impossible to purchase, and available primarily at the New England Historic Genealogical Society, where Hollick did his research.

The scope and depth of the volume make it truly indispensable to any New England genealogist. A search for William Hutchinson (1586-1641), husband of the famed Anne (Marbury) Hutchinson,
yields references to sixteen sources, as well as reviews of works that also mention him. For some settlers, the sources cited are better documented than others. However, Hollick makes clear that websites are not included because of their lack of documentation.

Most users will appreciate the ease of the book’s arrangement and how quickly a reference can lead to a quality article that might otherwise be overlooked. Works that document English origins are usually so-identified, and all of the sketches in the second series of Anderson’s “Great Migration” series are included. If you are back to 17th century New England, this book is well worth a first look, and the cited sources will often be far more illuminating than the pseudo-research that appears so often online.

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Chicago Polish Research

by Sara Allen

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Guides to genealogical research in a particular locality or among a specific ethnic group are particularly useful resources for the family historian. Those searching for Polish ancestors in Chicago should know about the newly published “A Guide to Chicago and Midwestern Polish-American Genealogy” by Jason Kruski (GC 977.302 C43krus). Despite the title, this brief book covers only information about Polish Catholics (and not those of other religions) for the years 1860 to 1945, and includes only a few pages about locales outside Chicago. However, the author does do a nice job of describing specific Chicago Polish Catholic parishes and cemeteries, as well as Polish newspapers to research. He also offers useful suggestions for navigating and accessing the maze of governmental records kept in various Cook County offices. For future editions of this book, more information about specific Chicago Polish clubs and organizations, funeral homes, neighborhoods and businesses and their records would be welcomed.

Researchers should also peruse the longer and more detailed guides to Chicago research, “Finding Your Chicago Ancestors: A Beginner’s Guide to Family History in the City and Cook County” by Grace DuMelle (GC 977.302 C43dum), and Polish research, “Going Home: A Guide to Polish-American Family History Research” by Jonathan Shea (GC 929 SH3g), to round out their research.

An excellent resource for information about Poles in Chicago is the Polish Genealogical Society of America (PGSA), based in Chicago and considered experts on Chicago Polonia. The group has a wonderfully rich and detailed website at www.pgsa.org. One of the best features of the website is the database section, where one can find indexes to Chicago Catholic parish records and Jubilee Books, an index to obituaries published in the Chicago Polish newspaper, “Dziennik Chicagoski,” gazetteers, and some indexes to Polish records from other Midwestern states. The website also features numerous how-to articles for beginners and the more experienced, including how to find a village in Poland, links to other Polish genealogical websites and digitized records, and much more. The PGSA publishes and offers for sale Polish reference books, indexes and abstracts. Members are knowledgeable and can offer advice, either by email or in person at the research library in the Polish American Museum in Chicago. They will also perform some lookups by mail for a fee. This organization and its website are well-worth looking into while pursuing Polish family connections.

Those researching other ethnicities or locations should check The Genealogy Center’s catalog for a
how-to guide specific to their particular situation to help them along their research journey.

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Technology Tip of the Month--Converting Multiple TIFFs to JPEGs, Part 1 - Adobe Photoshop
by Kay Spears
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Now you have scanned and saved all 2000 of your family photographs as archival TIFF images. Takes up a lot of space doesn’t it? What if some of your relatives want copies of those images, but they don’t want to use up that much space? What if they request them as JPEG format? What are you going to do? You could convert the TIFFs to JPEGs one at a time. Or, better yet, you could use the handy-dandy multiple image converters in Adobe Photoshop (Creative Suite) or Adobe Elements.

Let’s look at how to convert multiple TIFFs to JPEGs in Adobe Photoshop first. Create a folder to hold your completed JPEG images. Once you have created a destination folder, go to File>Script>Image Processor. A large dialog box appears. The dialog box is divided into four sections. In section 1 (Select the images to process), click on Select Folder. This opens up a dialog box that will show your computer drives. In this list of locations, find the folder that holds the TIFF images you want to convert and select that folder. Click OK on the Choose Folder dialog box. You will not be able to go into that folder and select the images separately; this process selects the entire folder. Next go to section 2 (Select location to save processed image) and click on Select Folder. Another Choose Folder dialog box opens. Find the folder you created to house your JPEGs and click OK. If you want, you can save them in the same folder with the TIFF images, but I find it easier to store them in a separate folder. You should be able to see the file path names for both the TIFF folder (from) and the JPEG folder (to) in your Image Processor dialog box.

Finally, go to step 3 (File Type) and choose JPEG. In Quality, type 5 and make sure your Convert Profile to sRGB is checked. Now click Run, located in the top right of the dialog box. When you do this your computer screen will become animated as all of your TIFFs convert to JPEGs. It shouldn’t take too long; it all depends on the type of computer and the amount of memory on that computer.

A word of warning when using Adobe Photoshop: Adobe supports 8-bit JPEGs, so if you have scanned your images at anything larger than 8-bit, the JPEG option will not be available to you. This is why it is important that Convert Profile to sRGB is checked in your dialog box. Adobe Photoshop will convert the larger bit to a smaller.

Next month we will look at how to do the same type of conversion in Converting Multiple TIFFs to JPEGs, Part 2 - Adobe Elements.

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Quick-Tip of the Month for Preservation--Cloud Computing and Genealogical Preservation
by John D. Beatty
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We see the images almost every night on the evening news: A natural disaster has wiped out all of the possessions of an unfortunate homeowner. Family pictures, heirlooms and mementoes were swept away by a flood or tornado or incinerated in a raging fire. For a genealogist, a lifetime of work can be destroyed in an instant. Indeed, after the lives of our loved ones and pets, our
photographs and heirloom documents are our most precious items, since they cannot be replaced.

While we can’t ever protect our original photographs completely, we can do the next best thing - make high-resolution digital copies and then store those images outside of our personal computers in “the cloud.” Storing digital files in “the cloud” means that they are stored on multiple off-site virtual servers operated by companies that offer this storage service, rather than on the individual’s home or office “dedicated” server. This process allows users to access their digital files from any computer anywhere that has Internet access - a convenience in itself - and because the files are stored in “the cloud,” they are not destroyed in the case of a computer crash or a natural disaster. This provides an important level of back-up. A disaster might wipe out your home, your photographs, your flash drives and your home computer, but your images and data files will live on digitally in “the cloud” if you save them there. A number of cloud services are available - some are free and others charge a fee, depending on the amount of storage desired. These include Google Drive, Dropbox, Microsoft Skydrive, Mozy, Apple iCloud and Amazon Cloud Drive, among others. Some have restrictions on the size of digital files that can be stored.

Most experts recommend storing images as TIFs at either 300 or 600 d.p.i., depending on the size of the original image. Scanning your photographs, family Bible pages, computer files and important documents demands a great deal of time and effort, but the reward is the peace of mind of having another level of back-up.

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Using Public Member Trees to Build Your Family History
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The last session in our Beyond Ancestry’s Leaves & Branches series will be Thursday, September 12, 2013, 2 to 3 p.m. in Meeting Room A of the Main Library, when John Beatty will tell us about “Public Member Trees on Ancestry.com.” Public Member Trees are one of the most popular, yet also one of the most maligned features of Ancestry.com. Hear how Public Member Trees can really help you. For users of the library’s version, you will see tools for evaluating the trees and what to look for as red flags when the evidence seems inconsistent. For Ancestry subscribers, you will discover specific ways of adding value to the Trees, making them more useful for all users. To register for this free event, call 260-421-1225 or email Genealogy@ACPL.Info.

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Jump Right In! The Research Is Great!
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Dawne Slater-Putt will show us “Jumping Off Points: Getting the Most Out of a Single Record” on Saturday, September 14, 2013, from 10 to 11 a.m., in Meeting Room A of the Main Library. Dawne will explain that it’s all too easy to take basic information from a record without examining what it has to reveal beyond the obvious. In this last session of this year’s Family History Fundamentals series, attendees will witness the dissection of a death record to experience where it can lead the researcher beyond the decedent’s date and place of death. To register for this free event, call 260-421-1225 or email Genealogy@ACPL.Info.

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October is Family History Month!
It’s not too soon to be reserving time on your busy October calendars to attend some of the family history programs we are offering. We feel that we have a terrific Family History Month planned, and we hope that you will be able to take advantage of some - or all - of the scheduled sessions. All of the programs are at the Main Library, in The Genealogy Center or one of the first floor meeting rooms.

Tuesday, October 1, 2013 - 2 to 3 p.m. Meeting Room A  
“What Am I To Do With This?!” A Basic Preservation Presentation on Caring for Family Treasures - Curt Witcher

Tuesday, October 1, 2013 - 2 to 3 p.m. The Genealogy Center  
One-on-One Consultations - Space is limited and an appointment is required. Email Genealogy@ACPL.Info to schedule a consultation.

Wednesday, October 2, 2013 - 10 a.m.-4 p.m. The Genealogy Center  
Daughters of the American Revolution Research Assistance for Membership

Wednesday, October 2, 2013 - 10 a.m.-4 p.m. The Genealogy Center  
Preserve Your Bible Records Project - Mary Penrose Wayne Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution

Thursday, October 3, 2013 - 10 to 11 a.m. Meeting Room A  
Introducing the New PERSI - Delia Bourne

Friday, October 4, 2013 - 10 to 11 a.m. Meeting Room A  
Using Interlibrary Loan to Enhance Your Research - Cynthia Theusch

Saturday, October 5, 2013 - 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. Meeting Rooms A&B  
Beginning Genealogy - Margery Graham

Saturday, October 5, 2013 - 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. The Genealogy Center  
Preserve Your Bible Records Project - Mary Penrose Wayne Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution

Sunday, October 6, 2013 - 1 to 2 p.m. Meeting Room A  
Introduction to DNA for Genealogy - Sara Allen

Monday, October 7, 2013 - 2 to 3 p.m. Meeting Room A  
School Records - Cynthia Theusch

Tuesday, October 8, 2013 - 6:30 to 7:30 p.m. Meeting Room A  
Introducing the New PERSI - Delia Bourne

Wednesday, October 9, 2013 - 6:30 to 8 p.m. Meeting Room C  
Allen County Genealogical Society of Indiana Meeting. Open to the public.
Thursday, October 10, 2013 – 2 to 4 p.m. The Genealogy Center
One-on-One Consultations – Space is limited and an appointment is required. Email Genealogy@ACPL.Info to schedule a consultation.

Thursday, October 10, 2013 – 7 to 9 p.m. Meeting Room B
African American Genealogical Society of Fort Wayne Meeting. Open to the public.

Friday & Saturday, October 11 & 12, 2013 – 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Meeting Rooms A&B
Beyond the Basics – Margery Graham & Steve Myers – Space is limited. Fee. For registration or more information, see the brochure at http://www.genealogycenter.org/Events.aspx

Sunday, October 13, 2013 – 1 to 2 p.m. Meeting Room A
Mapping Fort Wayne and Allen County, Indiana – John Beatty

Monday, October 14, 2013 – 2 to 3 p.m. The Genealogy Center
Tech Talk I – Delia Bourne – Space is limited. Registration required. Call 260-421-1225 or email Genealogy@ACPL.Info.

Tuesday, October 15, 2013 – 2 to 4 p.m. The Genealogy Center
One-on-One Consultations – Space is limited and an appointment is required. Email Genealogy@ACPL.Info to schedule a consultation.

Tuesday, October 15, 2013 – 2 to 3 p.m. Meeting Room A
How to Look at Your Photographs, Analyze and Organize – Kay Spears

Wednesday, October 16, 2013 – 2 to 3:30 p.m. Meeting Room A
Writing Your Family History – John Beatty

Wednesday, October 16, 2013 – 7 to 8 p.m. Meeting Room B
ACGSI Computer Interest Group Meeting. Open to the public.

Thursday, October 17, 2013 – 10 to 11 a.m. Meeting Room A
Gateway to Your Pre-20th Century Immigrant – Melissa Shimkus

Friday, October 18, 2013 – 10 to 11 a.m. Meeting Room A
Finding Your Ancestral Homeland – Sara Allen

Saturday, October 19, 2013 – 10 to 11 a.m. The Genealogy Center
The Genealogy Center Tour – Space is limited. Call 260-421-1225 or email Genealogy@ACPL.Info.

Sunday, October 20, 2013 – 1 to 2 p.m. Meeting Room A
Introducing the New PERSI – Delia Bourne

Monday, October 21, 2013 – 2 to 3 p.m. The Genealogy Center
Tech Time II – Delia Bourne – Space is limited. Call 260-421-1225 or email Genealogy@ACPL.Info.
Tuesday, October 22, 2013 - 2 to 3 p.m. Meeting Room A
Same Name, Same Person? - Dawne Slater-Putt

Wednesday, October 23, 2013 - 2 to 3 p.m. Meeting Room A
Allen County in Print - John Beatty

Thursday, October 24, 2013 - 2 to 4 p.m. The Genealogy Center
One-on-One Consultations - Space is limited and an appointment is required. Email Genealogy@ACPL.Info to schedule a consultation.

Thursday, October 24, 2013 - 10 to 11 a.m. Meeting Room A
Helping Our Families Tell the Stories of Their Lives: Basics of Interviewing - Curt Witcher

Friday, October 25, 2013 - 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. (1 hour break for lunch). Computer Classroom
Basics of Adobe Elements Workshop - Kay Spears - Space is limited. Call 260-421-1225 or email Genealogy@ACPL.Info.

Friday, October 25, 2013 - 6 p.m. - Midnight. The Genealogy Center
Midnight Madness Extended Research Hours - Must be in The Genealogy Center by 6 p.m.

Saturday, October 26, 2013 - 10 to 11 a.m. Meeting Room A
Overlooked Records for Hurdling the Census Chasm - Melissa Shimkus

Sunday, October 27, 2013 - 1 to 2 p.m. Meeting Room A
Making the Best Use of Citations & Notes - Dawne Slater-Putt

Monday, October 28, 2013 - 2 to 3 p.m. Meeting Room A
Finding Research Facilities Using the Internet - Cynthia Theusch

Tuesday, October 29, 2013 - 2 to 4 p.m. The Genealogy Center
One-on-One Consultations - Space is limited and an appointment is required. Email Genealogy@ACPL.Info to schedule a consultation.

Tuesday, October 29, 2013 - 2 to 3 p.m. Meeting Room A
Telling Our Story - Melissa Shimkus

Wednesday, October 30, 2013 - 2 to 3 p.m. Meeting Room A
Beginning Chicago Research - Sara Allen

Thursday, October 31, 2013 - 10 to 11 a.m. Meeting Room A
Murphy's Law Applied to Genealogy - Dawne Slater-Putt

For more information about any of these events, see the brochure at http://www.genealogycenter.org/Events.aspx. We hope to see you there!
Out and About

Curt Witcher
26 September 2013, 9:15 a.m. 2013 Zoological Registrars Association Annual Conference, Grand Wayne Center, Anthony Wayne Ballroom, 120 W. Jefferson Blvd., Fort Wayne, Indiana. Presentation: "Good Night Gorilla: or, Ensuring We Have the Records We Need When We Need Them."

26 September 2013, 6:30 p.m. Garrett Public Library, 107 W Houston St, Garrett, Indiana. Presentation: "Tactics for Breaking Through Your Brick Walls in Genealogical Research."

Cynthia Theusch
22 September 2013, 1:30 p.m. The Genealogical Society of Washtenaw (Michigan), Education Center, St. Joseph Mercy Hospital Campus, 5305 Elliot Drive, Ypsilanti, Michigan. Presentation: "Overview of The Genealogy Center and PERSI."

Area Calendar of Events

Allen County Genealogical Society of Indiana
11 September 2013 - Allen County Public Library meeting room, 900 Library Plaza, Fort Wayne, Indiana, 7 p.m. Curt Witcher will present "What's New at the Genealogy Center?"

Chief Richardville House, 5705 Bluffton Road
7 September 2013 - 5705 Bluffton Road, Fort Wayne, Indiana, 1-4 p.m. Miami Indian Heritage Days featuring Dani Tippmann on "Miami Harvest," speaking about edible and usable plants and materials.

Historic Fort Wayne
8 September 2013 - 1201 Spy Run Avenue, Fort Wayne, Indiana, noon-5 p.m. "Be a Tourist in Your Own Hometown."

Allen County History Center

Allen County History Center
18 September 2013 - 302 E. Berry St., Fort Wayne, Indiana. 7 p.m. Panel discussion on Miami Indian history, featuring author Helen Frost, Miami historian George Ironstrack and Miami cultural expert, Dani Tippmann.

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 102. Drive east on Jefferson Boulevard into downtown. Turn left on Ewing Street. The Library is one block north, at Ewing Street and Washington Boulevard.

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

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

>From the West
Using US 30:
Drive into town on US 30. US 30 turns into Goshen Ave. which dead-ends at West State Blvd. Make an angled left turn onto West State Blvd. Turn right on Wells Street. Go south on Wells to Wayne Street. Turn left on Wayne Street. The Library will be in the second block on the right.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

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.

Dawne Slater-Putt, CG & Curt Witcher, co-editors