

Genealogy Gems: News from the Fort Wayne Library
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Stop! Listen . . .
by Curt B. Witcher

Another holiday weekend is just completed, and this just-past perennial May holiday remains particularly special for a couple of reasons. First, it reminds us that we cannot honor enough the men and women who gave their lives so we can enjoy the amazing freedoms of this great nation. Over the years, I have advocated for using Memorial Day and Veterans' Day as bookends for a summer and autumn of research outings and family events honoring our military ancestors. We engage in that honoring through discovering the details of their lives as well as their military service, preserving those documents and records, and presenting those stories of our ancestors widely to ensure those stories live on for many generations.

Secondly, this recent holiday marks the unofficial start of summer--a time when many families get together to celebrate themselves and those who blazed trails for them. Family gatherings often are terrific times to retell those endearing family stories, share new stories and information discovered since the last family get-together, and learn what others may have discovered since the last time everyone saw each other. These gatherings are excellent times for starting traditions such as taking younger family members to cemeteries and talking through who is buried where and what the markings on the tombstones mean, or visiting old schools and homesteads to recall and share memories of time spent in those buildings. Use smart devices to save images and record narratives at these special spots. Invite those who aren't as "into" family history to assist you in creating memory pages, virtual exhibits, and other contemporary ways of preserving and sharing these important pieces of your history--your story.

Engaging in successful research, having a meaning experience at a Memorial Day gathering, and even visiting gravesites and old homesteads requires us to stop the hustle and bustle of everyday life and open-up to the possibilities of seeing, hearing, learning, experiencing something different, something new. It is in this willingness to stop, to be still, to truly listen that we often can find more data and discover more of our stories. Very few meaningful activities are accomplished in haste. I have long thought the signs "Walk! Don't Run!" that we used to see at our neighborhood pools had a dual meaning. Running on wet pavement can have undesirable physical consequences; running through documents, gatherings, and conversations can have undesirable story and discovery consequences.

Many know that I am quite a fan of Celeste Headlee's TED talk titled, "10 Ways to Have a Better Conversation." One of the many great points she makes in counseling us on how to listen is simply this, "There is no reason to learn how to show you're paying attention if you are in fact paying attention." I believe we feel compelled to learn techniques and tactics for showing we are paying attention because we really aren't listening. Rather, we're waiting for the next opportunity to speak, the next chance for us to make or emphasize our point. We're thinking of what we need to do or with whom we need to speak next before even finishing the conversation in which we should be engaged.

In the past two months I have enjoyed many wonderful opportunities to converse with hundreds upon hundreds of individuals at family history events in five different states. So many individuals shared such great stories about a nearly infinite palate of subjects—work and passions, family and friends, brick-walls and research discoveries, good books and bad movies, children and neighbors, growing gardens and cooking feasts, the best wines and the healthiest concoctions, aspirations and regrets, thoughts that make one's heart sing and memories that still bring tears. I am so honored to have had these, and more, shared with me.

Disappointingly, sometimes almost shockingly, an equal or greater number of individuals at the events over these two months were so intent on being heard that there was precious little listening. Examples include questions being posed with barely a partial answer offered before the questioner pounced on a word or phrase in the partial response and is off in another direction only to interrupt again. Some conversations during meals were initiated about graduations past and those on the horizon with some individuals only needing to start their narrations with the name of an institution before having their responses hijacked with another's opinion of the school as a prelude to another's story. In the disappointment and frustration I saw in the faces of those whose stories went untold I could only muse about how much richer I and others would have been to hear all those incomplete stories.

So this coming summer, I invite, indeed encourage, you to stop . . . and listen.

Researching Early Virginia Residents

by John D. Beatty, *CG* (sm)*

English colonists founded Jamestown along the James River in Virginia in 1607, making it the first permanent English settlement in North America. These first colonists, an intrepid group of

adventurers, entrepreneurs, and outcasts numbering just above 7,000 by 1625, faced extreme hardships, and only just one-seventh survived. While no complete list of every person who came to Jamestown in this period exists, genealogists have made an effort to reconstruct and document those whose identities are known from the historical musters or censuses that colonial leaders took in 1624. For genealogists with roots to Virginia's earliest settlers, these genealogical studies are essential tools for navigating the records of this period.

The oldest and most important of these works is John Frederick Dorman's *Adventurers of Purse and Person, Virginia, 1607-1624/5*, 4th edition (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 2004), three volumes (975.5 J49aa). The book has appeared in four editions between 1956 and 2004, but be sure to use the most current edition, the fourth, for the most correct information. Dorman, considered one of the foremost Virginia genealogists of the twentieth century, worked directly from the musters to identify every early settler, their place of origin in Britain (if known), the ship on which they sailed (if known from the muster), and trace their descendants, sometimes for five generations. All of the records are fully supported by citations, making it one of the most scholarly genealogical works for early America. Each volume has a full-name index, and the first volume contains complete transcripts of all of the early muster rolls.

For example, examining the sketch of my ancestor, John Price, in volume 2, one sees that he came to Virginia aboard the *Starr* in May 1611, though his English origins are not known. Dorman cites all of the known references to John and his wife Ann (____), later the wife of Robert Hallum and of Daniel Llewellyn, all of whom lived in Henrico County. John and Ann had three children, of whom only one, John Jr., is known to have survived to adulthood. His children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren are traced into the eighteenth century, complete with references to wills and deeds, even those of descendants who moved to Georgia and Kentucky. The study provides a succinct glimpse of all of the pertinent evidence that connects the different generations of descendants, both male and female. Volume 1 contains a full transcript of the muster record of John Price, aged 40, his wife Ann, 21, and daughter Mary, three months, along with a list of their provisions.

A second reference work also worthy of mention is Martha McCartney's *Virginia Immigrants and Adventurers, 1607-1635: A Biographical Dictionary* (Baltimore: Genealogical Publishing Co., 2007), (975.502 J24mc). This work is less genealogical and focuses instead on the names and brief biographies of the settlers, rather than their progeny. Because this work spans to 1635, a more recent period than Dorman's, it contains more settler names. There are no footnotes, but McCartney imbeds in each of her brief sketches the abbreviations of references that are listed in front. This work also has a full-name index, and the introduction features a useful historical narrative of the various plantations along with a helpful map of their locations along the James River.

While it is certainly true that more genealogical studies exist in print for New England than for Virginia, the above two works represent two of the most scholarly treatments of early southern colonists, and as such they deserve the attention of every genealogist interested in the colonial period.

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evaluations. Certificate no. 1050, awarded 8 August 2014, expires 8 August 2019.

GEDmatch.com

by Sara Allen

GEDmatch.com is a free, volunteer-run website that was created to help individuals analyze and compare autosomal DNA test results across different testing companies. Currently, the website accepts DNA uploads from the four major testing companies: Ancestry DNA, Family Tree DNA, MyHeritage DNA, and 23andMe, along with the following health companies: WeGene, GenetiConcept, and Genes for Good. So if Person A tested at AncestryDNA and Person B at MyHeritageDNA, they can both upload their DNA results to GEDmatch and compare them without having to retest at the other testing company. Once the results are uploaded, one can view a list of DNA matches with other people in the GEDmatch database who share significant amounts of DNA with the test taker, making them genetic relatives with whom one can explore connections. Other features of GEDmatch include tools that are not available from the testing companies to analyze your DNA so that you can learn the most from your results and move your genealogical research forward. There are additional advanced features available for a membership fee of \$10 per month.

Gedmatch's most popular tools include the following:

"One to Many" Matches - This feature provides a list of names of autosomal DNA matches along with amount of DNA shared, projected relationship, email address of the match, view matches in the chromosome browser, and more.

"One to One" Matches - You can compare your DNA with one other known GEDmatch user.

"People Who Match One or Both of Two Kits" - You can view a list of matches that you and a match have in common.

"Are Your Parents Related?" - For those who are curious about whether their parents are distantly related, this feature will analyze the autosomal DNA of both parents.

"Admixture (heritage)" - This feature offers ethnicity estimates using different ethnicity calculators.

"X One to One" - You can find matches on the X chromosome. (Males inherit their X only from their mother; while females inherit 2 copies of the X, one from each parent. The X chromosome has further unique inheritance patterns that allow it to be useful in specific situations to solve a DNA mystery).

"Chromosome Browser" - This feature offers the ability to see a graphic of specific locations on each chromosome where you and another person match each other. While Family Tree DNA and 23andme provide this option available on their websites, AncestryDNA and MyHeritageDNA do not, leading many to turn to GEDmatch to help them with this task.

"Triangulation" report - This feature is available with the Tier One Membership option (\$). This utility will provide you with a list of all the locations where your DNA and those of at least 2 others of your matches all "triangulate" at the same position on the same chromosome, thereby indicating a possible shared ancestor. With this information you can then investigate the matches' family trees to try to find that shared ancestor.

All genetic genealogists, beginning to advanced, can utilize the tools at GEDmatch, since there is something there for everyone. A beginner could dip their feet into this website by uploading their raw results from their testing company website and then checking the "One to Many" matches to see if they have any close matches. Then they need to learn how to read and utilize those results. Beginners can also play around with the admixture (ethnicity) calculators. More intermediate users can learn about X chromosome inheritance and how to use the X chromosome to sort matches as well as the "Chromosome Browser" to learn how to compare DNA shared with multiple people. An advanced user could subscribe to the Tier One membership option and start using the advanced Triangulation and Phasing tools to really dig deep to find shared ancestry with matches.

There is a learning curve involved with GEDmatch, and there is a no complete user's manual. However, with perseverance, experimentation, and asking questions, you can learn to use this site like a pro and move to the next level of your understanding of autosomal DNA testing and results.

Technology Tip of the Month--Scanning Continued: Those Extra Settings on Some Scanners
by Kay Spears

This will be a really short article, because we do not use the extra settings on the scanner when archiving our images. Why is that? Well, first of all, a scanner is built to scan, and that is what it does best. Beware of the extra settings on a scanner. For instance, on our Epson scanners we have: Unsharp Mask, Descreening, Color Restoration, Backlight Correction, Dust Removal, Auto Exposure, Histogram Adjustment, Tone Correction, Image Adjustment, and Color Palette. By default, in Epson, the Unsharp Mask is checked. In most cases we want to scan our image without any adjustments. So, for archival images, none of these tools are used; we uncheck the Unsharp Mask box. If we are going to do any adjustments to the image, it will be done to a copy of the original archival image using a Photoshop program. Why a Photoshop program? Because that is what they do best. Photoshop programs are made for manipulating photographic images.

There are numerous Photoshop software programs to choose from - some expensive and some even free. There is, of course, Adobe Photoshop, which comes with Creative Suite and Adobe's Creative Cloud. There is also the less expensive Adobe Elements. Depending on what your needs are, Elements does most of the things that the more expensive software does. There are also some free software programs online, a number of them I've experimented with. If you are looking for something that sort of resembles Adobe, I would say GIMP (GNU Image Manipulation Program) or PIXLR would work just as well. I had an initial problem when I first tried to use GIMP and PIXLR. You see, I had been using Adobe for years and was comfortable with their layout. GIMP and PIXLR are different, so I had to do some searching to find the tools I wanted to use. As with all things, you have to use them to become comfortable with them.

Back to the scanner. I said earlier that we do not use the extra settings on the scanner, but there is one exception, and that is with the Descreening Tool. Sometimes when scanning a cheaper grade of paper, like newsprint, magazines, or yearbooks, an image will get these little tiny squares or patterns. This is called a Moire Pattern, and it happens because of the screen technique used in printmaking. It also happens to be one of those problems that a Photoshop program most likely cannot fix. But you may be able to partially fix it on the scanner by adjusting the Descreening Tool. The problem I have found when doing this is, while the Moire Pattern is lessened, the image is now blurry. You now have to try to fix the blur and that is almost impossible to do. So, you have to make a judgement call on whether you want an irritating pattern or a blurred image. Also, how much time do you want to spend trying to fix that image?

Next article: Stuff you can scan.

Quick-Tip of the Month for Preservation--Will Essentials

A very thoughtful article was published by FamilySearch in January of this year entitled, "Will Essentials: What Happens to Your Tangible and Digital 'Stuff' When You Die?" This article by Breanna Olaveson provides a lot of well-articulated advice.

<http://media.familysearch.org/will-essentials-what-happens-to-your-tangible-and-digital-stuff-when-you-die/>

PERSI Gems

by Adam Barrone and Michael Hudson

Re-runs of the television series *Little House on the Prairie* were a staple in the Barrone household in the 1980s. While the series was not meant as a historical documentary, it offered viewers a taste of the joys and hardships of family life on the 19th-Century American Frontier. When I heard tales of Grandpa Elmer Barrone's childhood in the Northwoods of Minnesota and Wisconsin, I could easily visualize them with the set of *Little House* as a backdrop. Likewise, when learning about my relation, the Gerber brothers of Craigville, Indiana (Dan the preacher, Gideon the banker, and Sam the grocer), I pictured their occupational counterparts in Walnut Grove: Rev. Alden, Mr. Sprague, and Mr. Olsen.

Just as we need respite from the complications of everyday life, so did the pioneers. When the day was done and it was time to relax, out came Ma's popcorn and Pa's fiddle. Treasured instruments like the fiddle have been passed down through families along with a love of music. Today, the fiddle belonging to Charles Ingalls is on display at Rocky Ridge Farm in Mansfield, Missouri.

As you collect stories and documentary evidence about your ancestors, consider how music touched their lives. PERSI cites numerous examples of personal and local history intersecting with music. Try a search here:

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

A few musical selections from PERSI:

Asa Hopkins family woodworking and clock business, wheels, reels, and flutes, 1721-1827
Connecticut Explored (Hartford Public Library), v.8n.4, Fal. 2010

Democratic Brass Band of Southern sympathizers sent to Fort Delaware, 1863
Fort Delaware Notes (Fort Delaware Soc., DE), v.28, Apr. 1978

Doctor Robin Selinger, cantorial soloist and inventor of Scooter, the soft robot, Kent State Univ.
Ohio Magazine, v.31n.8, Nov. 2008

Goldie Hagenbuck played mood music in silent movie theater for hog wormer advertisement, c.
1920s
Platte Valley (NE) Kin Seekers, v.32n.2, Sum. 2012

Harriet Lane Levy sang University of CA Berkeley fight song for Pablo Picasso, 1908, Spain
California Historian, v.57n.3, Spr. 2011

James Martin, blind man given fiddle, old one stolen, St. George the Martyr Workhouse minutes,
1809
East Surrey Family History Society Journal, v.29n.2, Jun. 2006

Les noirs et le jazz au Quebec, 1930-2004
Cap-Aux-Diamants (Societe Historique de Quebec), n.79, Aut. 2004

On the banks of the Wabash: musical whodunit
Indiana Magazine of History, v.66n.2, Jun. 1970

Orchestra at Cornwallis Road Internment Camp photo, Hermann C. Siegert and W. W. Bayer noted,
1915
Mitteilungsblatt (Anglo-German Family History Society, Eng.), n.42, Dec. 1997

Sister Eugenie's Harmonica Band photo and note, 1934
Paper Talks: St. John Valley (ME) Edition, 1990

Slovak women arrested for coal strike sang in jail, drove sheriff nuts so he released them, 1910
Slovakia (Slovak Heritage & Folklore Soc., NY), v.25n.1, Spr. 2011

William Kaylor's violin made by Jacques Bocquay and carried in four wars, 1776-1917, France; PA
Blair County (PA) Genealogical Society Newsletter, v.25n.1, Mar. 2004

History Tidbits: Old, New, Borrowed, and Blue
by Allison DePrey Singleton

June is wedding season once again. The age-old rhyme, "Something old, something new, something

borrowed, and something blue," is repeated at most weddings. The bride typically will have or carry something that falls within each of these categories. For example, at her wedding to Prince William, Catherine Middleton had Carrickmacross lace (old), diamond earrings given to her by her parents (new), a diamond tiara of the Queen's (borrowed), and a ribbon sewn into her dress (blue). Many brides will even combine several parts of the lines into one item such as a borrowed, old, blue brooch on their new wedding dresses.

The poem is so ingrained in our society that many do not even question the source. Genealogists always question the source! When did this poem come into existence? How far back may our ancestors have been planning their weddings with this poem in mind? What does it even mean?

The collection of items in the poem is intended to bring the bride luck at her wedding. Specifically, something old is to encourage a baby to come, something new is not detailed, something borrowed from another happy bride provides good luck, and the color blue was a sign of faithfulness. In the older traditional rhyme, the poem included another line, "and a silver sixpence in her shoe." The sixpence was a symbol of prosperity. Traditionally, the rhyme is attributed to the county of Lancashire in England.

The earliest newspaper article found that mentions the rhyme is an 1883 article on *Wedding Etiquette*, which reads:

"No bride should wear at a wedding anything that has been worn before, unless it be some trifle to conform with the superstition that a bride, for luck's sake, should wear something old and something new, something borrowed and something blue."

No one seems to know where this rhyme came from. It is generally agreed that its origins were in England but the place and date are unknown. It was listed as "the old adage" in an 1889 newspaper, yet written versions of the rhyme are not easily found until the 1870s. This may be another wedding custom created by Queen Victoria that became an instant tradition, such as the white wedding dress. On the other hand, it may be an "ancient custom," as a note in a book from 1876 states. There simply is not an extensive historiography done on this topic. It is however safe to say that it probably originated in England, based on the earliest mentions of the rhyme.

Sources and Further Reading:

Baker, Margaret. *Wedding Customs and Folklore*. Newton Abbot: David & Charles, 1977.

Belle, Clara. "Revised Etiquette: The Latest Thing in Form in Society, is Ruled by New York." *The Des Moines Register* (Des Moines, Iowa), March 9, 1883.

BenShea, Noah, and Jordan BenShea. *A World of Ways to Say "I Do": Wedding Vows, Readings, Poems, and Customs from Different Traditions and Cultures*. New York: McGraw-Hill, 2005.

Bye-gones, *Relating to Wales and the Border Counties*. Vol. 3. Oswestry: Printed at the Caxton works, 1876.

DiCanio, Margaret B. *The Encyclopedia of Marriage, Divorce and the Family*. Lincoln: ToExcel, 2000.

Jones, Leslie. *Happy is the Bride the Sun Shines On: Wedding Beliefs, Customs, and Traditions*. Chicago, IL: Contemporary, 2003.

"Washington Gossip." *The Waterloo Press* (Waterloo, Indiana), February 7, 1889.

Summertime, Summertime!

Genealogy Summer Camp continues in June with Karen DePauw presenting "Introduction to Historic Textile Preservation," on Saturday, June 24, 2017 at 10:00AM in the Discovery Center. Family heirlooms are an invaluable source of information, history and pride. Caring for them can be a challenge for any family historian. Learn simple, effective techniques for storage, tips for displaying, and the basic dos and don'ts for handling these materials. No need to worry about sun screen and insect repellent for our Summer Camp!

Upcoming Genealogy Summer Camp sessions are:

Saturday, July 29, 2017, 10:00 AM, Discovery Center

Pity the Poor Orphan: Children's Homes in America - Delia Cothrun Bourne

Saturday, August 26, 2017, 10:00AM, Discovery Center

A Grave Matter in Indiana - Jeannie Regan-Dinius

Saturday, September 30, 2017, 10:00AM, Discovery Center

What I Learned at the 2017 FGS Conference - Allison DePrey Singleton

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

Part of Genealogy Summer Camp 2017.

<http://genealogycenter.org/docs/GenealogySummerCamp2017>

DNA and Genealogy Interest Group

Have you done a DNA test for genealogical purposes? Do you completely understand the results you received? Do you need advice in interpreting your results? Are you interested and wonder what the best test is for you? Come to the DNA & Genealogy Interest Group Meeting on the 1st Thursday of the month from 6:30 p.m. - 7:30 p.m. to share and learn from each other! The next meeting is Thursday, June 1, 2017. Come in and share!

Fine Book Room Tours

See some of the highlights of the Allen County Public Library's Fine Book Room by joining us at the Main Library Genealogy Center for a tour of the Rare Book Room on Saturday, June 10, 2017, at 3:00 p.m. or Saturday, July 8, 2017, at 10:00 a.m. Registration required. Call 260-421-1225 or email Genealogy@ACPL.Info.

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

Allen County Genealogical Society of Indiana, Inc. (ACGSI) Monthly Program

June 14, 2017 - Allen County Public Library, 900 Library Plaza, Fort Wayne, Indiana, Banquet begins at 6:30 p.m., program at 7 p.m. Curt Witcher will present, "Research in the 22nd Century: The Challenges We Are Creating and Possible Paths Forward."

Mary Penrose Wayne DAR Chapter Library Help Day for Prospective Members

June 7, 2017 - The Genealogy Center, Allen County Public Library, 900 Library Plaza, Fort Wayne, Indiana, 10 - 4 p.m.

Congregation Achduth Vesholom June Program

June 6, 2017 - Congregation Achduth Vesholom's Madge Rothschild Resource Center, 5200 Old Mill Road, Fort Wayne, Indiana, 7 p.m. Irv Adler will present, "Search for Family after the Holocaust."

The George R. Mather Lecture Series

June 4, 2017 - The History Center, 302 East Berry Street, Fort Wayne, Indiana, 2 p.m. Shari Wagner will present, "When the Past Reappears: Imagining People & Places of Northeast Indiana through Poetry." Lecture and book signing.

Miami Indian Heritage Days

June 3, 2017 - Chief Richardville House, 5705 Bluffton Road, Fort Wayne, 1 p.m. 4 p.m. Miami Beadwork with Katrina Mitten. Admission for the event is \$7 for adults and \$5 for students and seniors. History Center members and children ages 2 and under are free.

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. 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

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