

Genealogy Gems: News from the Allen County Public Library at Fort Wayne
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In this issue:

- *Getting More Online for Your Family History--Extra
- *New York Slavery Records Index
- *Women in World War I: The Hello Girls
- *Technology Tip of the Month: Cabinet Cards Continue with Vignette and Trompe l'oeil Effects
- *Quick-Tip of the Month for Preservation--How to Choose a Conservator
- *PERSI Gems
- *History Tidbits: British Royal Family & Titles
- *Library Catalog Insider--Subject Headings
- *DNA Interest Group
- *Summer Days at The Genealogy Center
- *Day With James Beidler--May 9, 2018
- *Northeast Indiana Jewish Genealogical Society Organizational Meeting
- *Staying Informed about Genealogy Center Programming
- *Area Calendar of Events
- *Genealogy Center Social Media
- *Driving Directions to the Library
- *Parking at the Library
- *Genealogy Center Queries
- *Publishing Note

Getting More Online for Your Family History--Extra
by Curt B. Witcher

Last month, we discussed a six-step strategy for more effectively using the Internet to find the most data possible about one's ancestors and potential ancestors. I hope you had an opportunity to explore sites discussed in that strategy. This month, I would like to explore a few sites that are complementary to the sites previously discussed.

Though there are a number of search engines one can deploy to find relevant sites on the Internet, many still like websites in the genealogy space that provide well-organized lists of local and family history sites. One of the best is not very well known and rather underutilized. It is Linkpendium.com. From their website, "Linkpendium is a 10,000,000+ resource directory to everything on the Web about families worldwide and genealogically-relevant information about U.S. states and counties. We cover both free and subscription sites, with a strong emphasis upon free resources provided by libraries, other government agencies, genealogical and historical societies, and individuals. We are particularly proud of our unique indexes to online biographies."

That this site is bigger than other similar type sites is not the only reason I believe it is the best. First, they have a more sophisticated and more frequently applied link-checking routine. That means one will have far fewer "site not found" types of messages when exploring links on Linkpendium. I also like the presentation of the links for U.S. geographic locations. For every state, one gets an

alphabetical list of counties with the number of links listed with each county. Before the county lists, though, there is a statewide resources link for every state. Under this link, one has access to topical links that cover an entire state rather than specific counties. I am particularly partial to the "projects" lists at the very top of the state resources sections. It is a neat way to find some lesser known but potentially quite helpful sites. Each county also has links to any extant county-wide projects.

When one uses Linkpendium to find county-specific sites, its value is even more pronounced. We know how extremely consequential it is to provide context for our research. At the top of every county page is a list of adjacent counties as a reminder of other geographic locations to check--rather much like a research assistant. As an example, for Auglaize County, Ohio, one would find the following list of adjacent counties with links to their webpages in Linkpendium.

- Allen County, OH to the north
- Darke County, OH to the southwest
- Hardin County, OH to the east
- Logan County, OH to the southeast
- Mercer County, OH to the west
- Shelby County, OH to the south
- Van Wert County, OH to the northwest

Linkpendium definitely is worth a look, and I dare say worth incorporating into your online searching routine.

I would be hard-pressed to believe there are many engaged in genealogy that are not aware of the site FamilySearch.org. I am listing it as my second "extra" site for getting more online for your genealogy because I believe there are portions of that very large website that are totally under-utilized, indeed nearly ignored, by many. While many are appropriately impressed with FamilySearch's digitized records and personal trees, two sections of the site that don't get nearly the use they deserve are "Family History Books" and the "Family History Research Wiki."

Family History Books is an online collection of more than 370,000 digitized family and local history materials. I am fond of telling genealogists that everyone in our field has a personal research library of significantly more than a quarter of a million items they can read online, search for specific names, and download--all for free! That is what Family History Books offers to the researcher. More than one dozen organizations, including the Allen County Public Library, have partnered with the Family History Library in Salt Lake City to place copyright-clear materials online for free use by any interested party. Both the collection of online materials available for free use and the number of partners participating in this exciting initiative continue to grow. One just has to take a look.

The Family History Research Wiki of FamilySearch.org truly should be one's research assistant. With more than 87,800 well researched and well documented articles, it is a great way to explore information about the geographic area one is researching as well as the availability of online records for that location. Using U.S. states as an example, each state has a clickable map of county information as well as a button to take one to online records for the state. The Wiki template gives one quick access to research strategies in the particular state, access to information on record types (e.g. cemeteries, census, church, court, land, military, etc.), background on the history of the

state, data on ethnicity and settlement, and local research resources. And before one discounts wikis for inconsistent data and lack of posting authority, know that this wiki is closely monitored and heavily vetted.

Spend some time not only exploring the extras mentioned in this article but also take a look around and see if there is something just off the beaten path that might be an enhancement to your online research experience.

New York Slavery Records Index

by Melissa C. Tennant

The "New York Slavery Records Index," <<https://nyslavery.commons.gc.cuny.edu/>>, administered by the Master of Public Administration Programs at John Jay College of Criminal Justice, City University of New York, is a centralized access point to more than 35,000 records that document slavery in New York. The index identifies slaves, slaveholders, ship investors, and other records from 1525 to the Civil War era.

Currently, records concerning slave owners and enslaved persons have been indexed from the following collections: Dutch Records of New Amsterdam; Colonial Census Records; 1790-1930 U.S. Census; Slave Trade Records; 1715-1765 Slave Ship Records; Emancipations; Runaway Slave Advertisements and Announcements; Treaty of Paris Records; Birth Registration, Abandonment, and Emancipation Records; Comptroller Records; Cemetery Records; and Underground Railroad Records.

The search page, with its thirty-four optional search fields, can feel intimidating at first glance. The site is arranged so that all of the data entry fields that an indexer uses is visible to the researcher as search fields. The researcher can search one or multiple fields. Due to the uniqueness of the search page, a review of the Search Instructions page is recommended. Also, the Database Fields page, listed under the Sources tab, provides clearer definitions for each of the fields.

The site links slaves with slave owners, such as one finds in the entry for Galloway, born in 1719, who was owned by John Breese of New York City in 1740. The entry includes a search tag of "RAN," which indicates that the name appeared in a runaway slave notice. Search tags can be found on the Search Instructions page and on the Slavery Records page. In the above example, the record source referenced was Hodges and Brown 34 with an added comment naming the "New York Weekly Journal #360." One can find more information about the record source under the Sources tab on the Slavery Records page, which in this example is a printed volume available at a library. With this information, one can check that library for the cited volume to read the 1740 notice that had been posted in the "New York Weekly Journal."

The site can also link slave families together, such as the entry for Betsy, mother of Isabella. Also named in the index entry is Donald McLeod, a merchant of New York City in 1802. The search tag of "REG" indicates that the source is the "Birth Registrations of Children Born to Enslaved Mothers after 1799." The entry is linked to a digital image of the two-sided document titled, "a birth

certificate of a certain negro child named Isabella," located on the New York Historical Society Digital Manuscript Collection website.

The "New York Slavery Records Index" site continues to add more sources and indexes, providing an indispensable entry point to slave records in New York.

Women in World War I: The Hello Girls
by Delia Cothrun Bourne

As the United States entered the Great War in Europe, military officials realized that success in the war depended on speedy communication over newly-constructed telephone lines across France. Civilian French operators could not communicate with English-speaking American personnel and could not be depended on for the secrecy that the army required. Male soldiers were pressed into service at the French switchboards that connected the changeable front lines to command posts and supply depots, but most could not speak French and were uncomfortable working the complicated equipment, which state-side women could work five times faster.

So in 1918, the U. S. Army began recruiting women for military service for the first time outside the health care field. Although the Navy had begun filling clerical positions with women yeomen, the Army placed women in the U.S. Army Signal Corps. Requirements were rigid: women had to be bilingual so that they could communicate both with American service men and with the French in the countryside. They faced examinations and tutoring before they were shipped overseas, and they were rigorously tested to insure that they could keep information confidential. These were the "Hello Girls."

"The Hello Girls: America's First Women Soldiers," by Elizabeth Cobbs Hoffman (940.410 AA1COB), chronicles some of the experiences of these women through a study of their diaries and other historical material. More than seven thousand applied, but less than 500 were selected. Working close to the battle lines at the height of the fighting, these women could connect more than 150,000 calls per day. They experienced what other soldiers did: homesickness, fear, the horrors of war, and a sense of camaraderie with both the other women and the men surrounding them. Like the men, some lied about their age to enlist, such as 16-year-old Raymonde LeBreton. The author reminds us that referring to these women as girls was not the demeaning term as it is understood today, but merely the common practice at a time when male soldiers were described as boys.

The volume also highlights the post-war treatment of these women. After being considered soldiers and facing the same dangers and restrictions (including the possibility of court martial for an offense), they did not receive honorable discharges and were denied veteran status and benefits until 1977. A few were awarded medals, such as Grace Banker, who received a Distinguished Service Medal. However, the families of women who died in service, such as Inez Crittenden, were denied the war risk insurance benefits because they were considered civilians.

This volume is a fascinating examination of the experiences and adventures of these pioneering women.

Technology Tip of the Month--Cabinet Cards Continue with Vignette and Trompe l'oeil Effects
by Kay Spears

Now it's time to take a look at some artistic effects that were added to photographs to make them more appealing to the viewer's eye. One of those effects is still around and the other thankfully morphed into something else.

The first effect is called a "vignette," a very early process discovered by photographers. So many effects have been introduced to photography that it seems early photographers just couldn't leave the new medium alone. Even in the beginning of the field, intrepid people behind the camera explored new methods of taking pictures. Some effects worked and some didn't. A photograph with a vignette effect has the appearance of the edges fading away as the image gets closer to the edge. In Photoshop, this effect can be created by using a Feather tool, but photographers didn't have the luxury of Photoshop in the 19th century, so they had to become creative. One way they achieved this effect involved applying a gel on the camera lens. Another occurred in the darkroom, where the photographer would somehow limit the amount of exposure around the edges. A vignette usually entailed a lightening of the edges, but that doesn't mean dark-edged vignettes did not exist. When photographers were developing their own film, they could also use what were called "dodge" (lighten) or "burn" (darken) techniques to manufacture a Vignette. Whatever the method, this effect is still in use today. I bet someone out there has a photograph of a bride with a soft feather edge.

Now on to the unusual Trompe l'oeil effect, which lasted a short time from the late 1880s to around 1890. The term means to deceive or trick the eye, although the examples I've seen don't really trick my eyes. Photographers used a variety of templates in the development process to achieve these effects. What you will typically see is a picture of someone on something that looks like a scroll or a curled piece of paper. Some images appear in an outline of a harp surrounded by flowers. Others have feathers that are supposed to look three dimensional. In some rare photographs the photographer did actually succeed in creating an image that could fool the eye. Most of the ones I'm familiar with have the bent paper or scroll work. Occasionally, you might find the Trompe l'oeil effect used in memorial cards, but the majority of them were of living, breathing people. The Trompe l'oeil was just another attempt at artistic exploration. It didn't quite succeed in the 1880s, but its recent resurgence has caused it to bloom into a fascinating, fun art form.

Next article: Oh, those wacky fashions which might help date a photograph!

Quick-Tip of the Month for Preservation--How to Choose a Conservator

If you have tricky or complicated preservation needs, you might want to seek advice from a conservator. A good website to explore for help in choosing a conservator:
<http://www.conservation-us.org/membership/find-a-conservator/guide-to-finding-a-conservator#.WueDbU2WwdV>

PERSI Gems

by Adam Barrone and Mike Hudson

The Periodical Source Index (PERSI) is known for its citations of articles about families, individuals, and those living in particular localities. In addition, PERSI can help you locate guides and tips for furthering your research skills. Try a search here:

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

The July 1994 issue of "Footprints" by the Sevier County (Arkansas) Genealogical Society carried an article by Barbara J. Jones entitled "Genealogical Resources under Our Noses." She advised new researchers to start by interviewing relatives and searching family papers. Aside from a reference to using a tape recorder, her suggestions stand the test of time. Under your nose, she wrote, you may find family Bibles, journals, diaries, biographies, old letters, memorial cards, military records, pension records, scrapbooks, vital records, baby books, photographs, wills, land records, and oral traditions.

In honor of the valuable clues to be found right under our noses, we bring you the following PERSI citations about noses:

Anti-Poking-Your-Nose-Into-Other-People's-Business-Society notice, n.d.
South Fork Country News (Owsley Co. Hist. Soc., KY), n.9, Sum. 2005

Battle of Beecher Island, Gen. George A. Forsyth and Chief Roman Nose, 1868
History Magazine (Lewiston, NY), v.13n.4, Apr. 2012

Don Ricci describes career doing aircraft nose art, examples of work, 2009, CA
Warbirds (EAA Warbirds of America, WI), v.32n.4, Jun. 2009

Electors fight, man who bit off nose also bit off a man's ear and almost another man's finger, 1754
Maryland Genealogical Society Journal, v.56n.3, 2015

Genealogical resources under our noses
Footprints (Sevier Co. Gen. Soc., AR), v.4n.2, Jul. 1994

Joseph and Mary Woodrow twins burial, resemblance to pig's nose, d. 1774
Greenwood Tree (Somerset & Dorset, Eng.), v.8n.1, Win. 1982

Major Samuel Starr aka Old Nose Bag, 5th NJ Vol. Inf., brief
America's Civil War (Cowles History Group, VA), v.20n.2, Jul. 2007

Michael Prendergast, daughter's nose trouble, 1885, CT
Historical Observer (Middlesex Co. Hist. Soc., CT), Spr. 2003

Notty the Red-Nosed Porpoise at Naval Ordnance Test Station parade, early-1960s
History of the Upper Mojave Desert (CA), v.27n.10, Dec. 2012

Wakening family noses, using old time recipes to share the past at family reunions
Reunions Magazine (Milwaukee, WI), v.15n.5, Apr. 2005

Zacharias Paul-Miss Braithwaite-Moses Paul-Rebecca Willis family hooked noses note, 1774-1808,
Eng.
Devon (Eng.) Family Historian, n.161, Feb. 2017

History Tidbits: British Royal Family & Titles
by Allison DePrey Singleton

This month we will examine the current events in the British Royal family and the titles associated with family members. As this article is written, we are still awaiting to hear the name of the newborn son of Prince William and Kate. He is now the fifth in line of succession to the throne. His sister, Princess Charlotte, will be celebrating her third birthday on May 2nd. Their uncle, Prince Harry, who is now sixth in line of succession, will be marrying Ms. Meghan Markle, an American and former actress, on May 19th. With all of these British Royal events happening in such a short span, questions have been coming up about titles. What will Meghan's official title be and what exactly is the order of titles? Let's find out!

As for Meghan's official title, she will be known as Princess Henry of Wales, but it is unlikely she will use the title. She will be granted another title by the Queen upon her marriage to the prince. Typically, someone who is marrying into the Royal family at her station will be awarded the title of Duchess. Although it is unclear which Duchess title will be awarded to her, the Sussex title is available.

But where does the title of Duchess fall in the hierarchy of British royalty or peerage? Let's look at the order. The highest level is the king or in this case, the Queen. Beneath her are the Princes and Princesses, who have their own order of hierarchy that relates to their hereditary line to the throne.

The title of Duke is the next in the order of peerage, and their wives are called Duchess. Originally, only those of royal birth could be a duke, but this changed with the Life Peerages Act of 1958. The princes of Royal blood are typically granted a duchy when they are married or become of age. Beyond the princes' titles of Duke, there is another hierarchy within the title of Duke based on the age of the title. The highest ranking duke in England is the Duke of Norfolk, which dates back to 1397. The highest ranking duke in Scotland is the Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, which dates back to 1643. The highest ranking duke in Ireland is the Duke of Leinster, which dates back to 1766.

Marquess is the next-highest ranking title in British peerage, and their wives are called Marchioness. "Marquess" could also be spelled Marquis, but this form is more commonly used in mainland Europe. There are 34 marquesses in Great Britain. The highest ranking marquess in England is the Marquess of Winchester, which dates back to 1551. The highest ranking marquess in Scotland is the Marquess of Huntly, which dates back to 1599. The highest ranking marquess in Ireland is the Marquess of Waterford, which dates back to 1789.

The next rank of peerage is Earl, and their wives are called Countess. Prince Edward, Queen Elizabeth II's son, chose not to become a Duke upon his marriage and chose to become an Earl instead. He is styled as the Earl of Wessex and will not become a Duke until the duchy of Edinburgh reverts to The Crown. This will not occur until the Duke of Edinburgh passes away and the Prince of Wales ascends to the throne. The highest ranking earl in England and Ireland is the Earl of Shrewsbury and Waterford, which dates back to 1442. The highest ranking countess in Scotland is the Countess of Sutherland, which dates back to 1230.

Viscount is the next rank in British peerage, and their wives are called Viscountess. The highest ranking viscount of England is Viscount Hereford, which dates back to 1550. The highest ranking viscount of Scotland on is Viscount Falkland, which dates back to 1620. The highest ranking viscount of Ireland is Viscount Gormanston, which dates back to 1478.

The title of Baron is the next rank in British peerage, and their wives are called Baroness. Traditionally, these were land-holding noblemen. The highest ranking baron in England is Lord de Ros, which dates back to 1264. The highest ranking baron of Ireland is Lord Kingsale, which dates back to 1223. In Scotland, the equivalent to a baron is a Lord of Parliament or a Lady of Parliament. The highest ranking Lord of Parliament in Scotland is Lord Forbes, which dates back to 1442.

The final ranking in British peerage is the Life Peer. These differ from hereditary peers in that their peerage cannot be inherited but must be bestowed. This does not include knights or dames. These titles are only of peerage rank such as Baron. These can be awarded to individuals in politics, the judicial system, those whose achievements are being rewarded, and those in public offices, such as the Prime Minister.

While this article was written from the male perspective of inheritance for clarity, many females carry the heredity lines and hold their own titles of Duchess, Marchioness, Countess, Viscountess, and/or Baroness. Some titles are even specifically inherited through the female lines. A benefit of The Life Peerage Act of 1958 is that women were finally able to be seated in the House of Lords as Life Peers. Unfortunately, it was not until 1963 that female hereditary peers were allowed to be seated in the House of Lords with the Peerage Act of 1963.

Library Catalog Insider--Subject Headings
by Kasia Young

As promised, this month we will show you subject headings for other types of genealogical records that you can find in The Genealogy Center's catalog. Since there are quite a few of the "other" headings that are used in our catalog, this segment will be split into two parts. We will focus on the more common headings this month, and next month's newsletter will feature more obscure headings.

Let's get started!

*For the purpose of this list, we will use *GLH* to indicate *GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION HEADING*. For example, an authorized heading for Allen County, Indiana, is Allen County (Ind.). Please refer to

Genealogy Gems, No. 168 (February 28, 2018) for a thorough explanation on how to format geographical location headings.

Banks and banking + GLH + Records and correspondence (use for lists of users of banks, etc.)

Bounties + GLH (includes any payment made to a firm or an individual for the performance of a stipulated act)

Bounties, Military + GLH (includes payments made to an individual for military service)

Cemeteries + GLH (includes monument and tombstone readings, transcripts and rubbings, sexton's records, epitaphs, etc.)

Census: Use GLH + Census, date (includes official counts of the population of a specific area, generally containing names, and sometimes has vital statistics or occupations)

Church directories: Use instead: Church records and registers + GLH

Church history: Use GLH + Church history (use for general church history of a location or for the history of one specific church)

Church records and registers + GLH (includes parish registers, church members, communion rolls and lists of persons receiving other sacraments)

Correctional institutions + GLH + Records and correspondence (includes information pertaining to institutions such as prisons and reform schools. Includes lists of inmates, parole records, etc.)

Death certificates + GLH (use for copies of certificates or abstracts)

Death notices + GLH (includes works on announcements of death either published in the press or mailed individually)

Deeds + GLH (includes legal documents which convey title in property form from one party to another)

Directories: Use: GLH + Directories

Emigration and immigration + GLH (includes records of the movement of persons out of or into a country)

Farm management + GLH + Records and correspondence (includes records of crops produced, income for specific years, hired hands, cash flow, etc.)

Fraternal organizations + GLH + Records and correspondence (includes information about the members and meetings of any organization linked by similar interest or profession)

*Use also: Greek letter societies + GLH + Records and correspondence

Freedmen + GLH (use for former slaves only)

Funeral homes + GLH + Records and correspondence

Guardian and ward + GLH (includes court decisions or other legal records regarding guardianship)

Hospitals + GLH

Inventories of decedents' estates + GLH

*Use also: GLH + Probate records

Indentured servants + GLH (includes agreements between a sponsor and an emigrant for payment of passage to the United States or Canada)

Labor unions + GLH + Records and correspondence (includes records for any labor organization, including guilds/guilds)

Land grants + GLH (includes land given to an individual or a group by a government, monarch, etc.)

*Use also: GLH + Land records

Livestock brands + GLH (used for records of brands, sometimes having owner names with brands)

Marriage licenses + GLH (includes only court documents of civil authorities; marriage licenses show an official application made to a government agency stating that the marriage was intended)

*Use also: GLH + Marriage records

Migration, Internal + GLH (includes information about the movement of people within a country)

Military discharge + GLH

Military education + GLH (includes records of students in attendance, general operation of military school(s), etc.)

*May also use: Naval education + GLH

Military pensions + GLH (includes records of compensation made to veterans and/or their families)

Names, Geographical + GLH (includes information about the origin and history of geographical names)

Names, Personal + GLH (includes information concerning the origin, history, validity, etc. of individual proper names, including names of persons, corporate bodies, or ethnic groups)

Newspapers: American newspapers + GLH or Canadian newspapers + GLH, etc.

Obituaries + GLH (includes notices of deaths, especially in newspapers, with biographical sketches)

Orphanages + GLH (includes lists of orphans from asylums, or the histories of the asylums)

Pensions + GLH

Plantations + GLH + Records and correspondence (use for North American plantations)

Public welfare + GLH (includes works pertaining to public (tax-funded) institutions whose function is to care for the poor)

Real property + GLH

*May also use: Landowners + GLH and GLH + Land records

Ship registers + GLH (use for registration of lists of ships)

Ships + GLH + Passenger lists (use for passenger lists)

Ships--Records and correspondence (includes logbooks, crew lists, etc.)

*Use: GLH + Ships + Records and correspondence

Societies, etc.

*Use: GLH + Societies, etc. and/or GLH + Genealogy + Societies, etc.

Veterans + GLH

*Use also: GLH + Military records

Voting registers + GLH

Wills + GLH

Bonus tip for May: There is a special heading used for the Society of Mayflower Descendants:

Pilgrims (New Plymouth Colony) + Societies, etc. (20 records found)

To be continued...

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, May 3, 2018. Come in and share!

Summer Days at The Genealogy Center

Ah, those hazy, crazy days of summer! We know they aren't lazy because we are all taking research trips, visiting archives and combing through cemeteries. And The Genealogy Center has a few events for you as well!

We start with the "ACPL Royal Wedding Reception," on Saturday, May 19, 2018 from 2:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m., in Meeting Rooms A & B. Are you an Anglophile waiting with bated breath for the next Royal Wedding but wondering how to celebrate it? Come to the ACPL Royal Wedding Reception to participate in games, celebrations, snacks, activities, crafts, and British history. Wear your Wedding Reception best with your hats and fascinators to impress the Royal family.

We will follow that up on Saturday, June 30, 2018, at 10:00 a.m. in the Discovery Center with Melissa Tennant presenting "Using FamilySearch for Your Family History." Then on July 21, 2018, at 10:00 a.m., also in the Discovery Center, Delia Cothrun Bourne will talk about "Researching Your World War Soldier." And we will close the summer with John Beatty on "Public Member Trees on Ancestry: Exploring, Evaluating, and Adding Value," on September 22, 2018, at 10:00 a.m., in Meeting Rooms A&B.

Wait, you say! What about August? Why, of course, come to the Federation of Genealogical Societies Conference "On the Three Rivers: Past, Present & Future," August 22 through 25, 2018 at the Grand Wayne Center, just a block from The Genealogy Center! Fun, food and fabulous research! See www.fgs.org for more information!

Day With James Beidler--May 9, 2018

Day with James Beidler is Wednesday, May 9, 2018 at the Allen County Public Library. James is the author of "The Family Tree German Genealogy Guide" and writes "Roots and Branches," a weekly newspaper column on genealogy. He is also a columnist for "German Life" magazine and is editor of "Der Furier," the quarterly journal of the Mid-Atlantic Germanic Society. He is also an instructor for the online Family Tree University and contributes to periodicals ranging from "The Pennsylvania Genealogical Magazine" to "Family Tree Magazine."

Beidler will present three lectures. The two in the afternoon require a registration fee and will be "German Immigrant Waves: Contrasts and Sources" and "Zeitung Sightings: German-Language Newspapers from Around the Globe." Registration will begin at 1:00pm with presentation beginning at 2:00pm. The third lecture, "Finding a European Village of Origin," will be free at presented at 7:00 in the evening. Visit ACGSI.org for details and to register. This is a must attend event for anyone interested in German genealogy and is sponsored by the Allen County Genealogical Society of Indiana, The Genealogy Center of the Allen County Public Library, and the Doug and Joni Lehman Charitable Foundation.

Northeast Indiana Jewish Genealogical Society Organizational Meeting

The Northeast Indiana Jewish Genealogical Society will hold an organizational meeting on Sunday, June 10, 2018, from 1 p.m. to 3 p.m. at the Allen County Public Library's Genealogy Discovery Center. You are invited to join a group of interested members of our community for this first meeting of the Northeast Indiana Jewish Genealogy Society.

Whether you are:

- A beginner who wants to pass on your family history to family members,
- The family historian who wants to broaden your Jewish genealogy research base,
- A person looking for relatives,
- A Holocaust survivor or a descendant of a survivor searching for family,
- A person trying to discover lost Jewish heritage or helping a family member find their roots,

Please join us!

We will cover the following:

- Discuss what we need to do to form a chapter of the International Association of Jewish Genealogical Societies and why we want to do this.
- Discuss organizational structure, by-laws and dues.
- Sign up members.
- Determine a meeting schedule and programming for the next 12 months.
- Present a brief program covering the following:
 - o Family history research - Betsy Gephart.
 - o Holocaust research - Irv Adler.
 - o Allen County Public Library Genealogy Center - Curt Witcher, Genealogy Center Manager.

Please RSVP by e-mail to NEIndianaJGS@gmail.com.

Facebook - www.facebook.com/NEIndianaJGS

Website - NEIndianaJGS.wordpress.com

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

May 9, 2018 - Allen County Public Library, 900 Library Plaza, Fort Wayne, Indiana, refreshments & networking begins at 6:30 p.m., program at 7 p.m. James Beidler will present "Finding a European Village of Origin."

Mary Penrose Wayne DAR Chapter Library Help Day for Prospective Members

May 2, 2018 - The Genealogy Center, Allen County Public Library, 900 Library Plaza, Fort Wayne, Indiana, 10 - 4 p.m. Members of the Mary Penrose Wayne Chapter of the Daughters of the

American Revolution will provide help to those interested in joining the D.A.R. who would like advice and assistance in their research. No appointment is necessary.

Miami Indian Heritage Days

May 5, 2018 - Chief Richardville House, 5705 Bluffton Road, Fort Wayne, Indiana, 1 p.m. to 4 p.m. "Traditional Miami Indian Drumming, Singing, and Dancing with the Medicine Woman Singers" will kick-off the season on Saturday, May 5 at 1 p.m. The Chief Richardville House or Akima Pinsiwa Awiki, is recognized as the oldest Native American structure in the Midwest. Admission to Miami Indian Heritage Days includes a guided tour of this National Historic Landmark. Admission for each Saturday event is \$7 for adults and \$5 for seniors and youth. History Center members and children ages 2 and under are free.

The George R. Mather Lecture Series

May 6, 2018 - The History Center, 302 East Berry Street, Fort Wayne, Indiana, 2 p.m. Jim Pickett will present "1790 Old Northwest and the Battle of Kekionga".

Genealogy Center Social Media

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

Driving Directions to the Library

Wondering how to get to the library? Our location is 900 Library Plaza, Fort Wayne, Indiana, in the block bordered on the south by Washington Boulevard, the west by Ewing Street, the north by Wayne Street, and the east by the Library Plaza, formerly Webster Street. We would enjoy having you visit the Genealogy Center.

To get directions from your exact location to 900 Library Plaza, Fort Wayne, Indiana, visit this link at MapQuest:

<http://www.mapquest.com/maps/map.adp?formtype=address&addtohistory=&address=900%20Webster%20St&city=Fort%20Wayne&state=IN&zipcode=46802%2d3602&country=US&geodiff=1>

>From the South

Exit Interstate 69 at exit 302. Drive east on Jefferson Boulevard into downtown. Turn left on Ewing Street. The Library is one block north, at Ewing Street and Washington Boulevard.

Using US 27:

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

>From the North

Exit Interstate 69 at exit 312. Drive south on Coldwater Road, which merges into Clinton Street. Continue south on Clinton to Washington Boulevard. Turn right on Washington and go three blocks. The Library will be on the right.

>From the West

Using US 30:

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

Using US 24:

After crossing under Interstate 69, follow the same directions as from the South.

>From the East

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

Parking at the Library

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

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

Street (metered) parking on Ewing and Wayne Streets. On the street you plug the meters 8am - 5pm, weekdays only. 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