

Genealogy Gems: News from the Allen County Public Library at Fort Wayne
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Hot August Times
by Curt B. Witcher

Taking a notion from Neil Diamond's "Hot August Night" album and song, I want to personally invite you to spend some hot August times in Fort Wayne, Indiana at the Federation of Genealogical Societies annual conference August 22-25, 2018. No matter the temperature outside, this conference will provide some hot times for genealogists and family historians.

There is an amazing lineup of talented and experienced presenters. Each day will begin with a keynote. We thought it would be beneficial to gather everyone together as each conference day starts to be inspired about the power and importance of story, and how we can pursue, preserve, and present our own family stories. I am quite convinced that no matter our individual, articulated research goals, what drives most of us to continue our genealogical research is our quest to know our family stories. Everyone has a story--and in both their greatness and their simplicity, our stories are truly remarkable.

Lest you think the entire conference is about story, never fear. Other popular and sought after topics will be presented by award-winning speakers at this conference. Not only is there a DNA track with a dozen presentations throughout the conference, there is a technology track with a dozen top-shelf presentations as well. Ethnic tracks will be presented, giving special attention to

African American, Eastern European, German, Scandinavian, and United Kingdom ancestral research. And there's more! You really need to review the entire four days at FGS.org.

Extended research hours in The Genealogy Center will be offered to conference attendees. There will be a couple of additional hours at the beginning of each day and a couple of additional hours at the end of each day for conference attendees. Conference hours for The Genealogy Center are listed below.

Wednesday, August 22, 9 a. m. - 11 p.m.

Thursday, August 23, 7 a.m. - 11 p.m.

Friday, August 24, 7 a.m. - 11 p.m.

Saturday, August 25, 7 a.m. - 6 p.m.

Sunday, August 26, 9 a.m. - 5 p.m.

The FGS conference a fine time to reconnect with your genealogical friends from around the country, tune-up your research skills, and have amazing opportunities to research in one of the finest family history repositories in the country at the Allen County Public Library's Genealogy Center. If you have any questions, please feel free to email Genealogy@ACPL.info. We'd be happy to assist. Also take a look at Visit Fort Wayne's conference website at: www.visitfortwayne.com/fgs2018. There is lodging assistance and highlights of other local attractions to make your experience here as enjoyable as possible.

Treat yourself to some wonderful hot August nights in the Fort! Sometime during the month of June, and the sooner the better to get in on the limited-space, special workshops being offered, please go to FGS.org and register for this great conference.

Managing the Digital You
by John D Beatty, CG (sm)

The genealogist of the twenty-first century is faced with the challenge of getting a handle on the wealth of digital information now available. Not only can we peruse the extensive online collections of digitized historical documents available on Ancestry and FamilySearch, we also scan our family photographs, tapes, home movies, and the extensive correspondence we generate through email and social media. In the past genealogists made paper copies of every document they discovered - census records found on microfilm, wills, deeds, newspaper articles - and stored them in folders in file cabinets. Today, we live in a digital world where many of these items can be captured easily online and stored on our computers or in clouds. How do we organize and manage all of this information so that it can be easily located? How can we protect it from hardware crashes and damaged portable hard drives? How do we keep pace with changing technology?

Melody Condron, a librarian, has written a useful short volume titled, "Managing the Digital You: Where and How to Keep and Organize Your Digital Life" (Lanham, Maryland: Rowman & Littlefield, 2017), GC 929 C75m. While not a book written for specifically genealogists, it contains useful advice for anyone with online files and records and wants to know what to do with them.

Condron lists five compelling reasons why one should develop a plan for digital items: avoid loss; help

family and loved ones in case of an emergency; the ease of sharing digitized items with others; to simplify our lives through proper digital organization; and to decrease the amount of paper clutter. She then lays out the procedures in step-by-step fashion for assessing the value of digital files, developing plans for their backup through Cloud storage, and useful advice on how to set up a hierarchical organization for these files. Not every digital item we create needs to be saved. For example, cell phones allow us to take multiple images of a single event instantaneously, which our grandparents never did with their Kodak cameras. We don't need to save and archive every one of those images - we need only to choose the best ones. The same advice goes toward the archiving of historical images. In a boxful of snapshots taken by parents or grandparents, some images may be blurry or not historically significant. She offers useful advice on creating metadata from those images we choose to save, making them more useful and accessible to us as genealogists.

A short chapter focuses on the challenges of archiving of video and audio files, which can consume a lot of digital space on your computer or in a Cloud. Condron recommends saving video by subject and grouping it with still photos of the same events. She also discusses the various formats of audio files and provides a brief section of genealogy GEDCOM files.

"Managing the Digital You" will give every reader confidence that there is a path forward for making digital records safe and easily accessible. As the amount of digital material on our home computers continues to grow, we all need books like this one to give us necessary and soundly-reasoned advice.

Finding Original First Names for Immigrant Ancestors

by Sara Allen

Many genealogists seek information about an immigrant ancestor. If your ancestor arrived at a United States port after 1819, you should be able to find the ship's passenger arrival list showing their entry to this country. However, there can be difficulties in locating ancestors on the ship manifest. One of the ways that researchers run into trouble is that they search the passenger list indexes for the name their ancestor used here in the United States. But many of our ancestors Anglicanized or "Americanized" foreign-sounding names once they came to this country. Unless your ancestor came from another English-speaking country, chances are good that he or she used a different first name and/or last name back in the old country. Maybe you already know your ancestor's original personal name, but if not, it is something you will need to discover before you can continue successfully researching him back in his country of origin. Two great resources for first name changes are: "Foreign Versions of English Names and Foreign Equivalents of United States Military and Civilian Titles," (call number 929.4 UN32FF) - also available online at: <https://hdl.handle.net/2027/pur1.32754079603076>, and the "Behind the Name" website's tool, Name Translator, at: <https://www.behindthename.com/names/translate>. The Behind the Name website also gives name meanings and origins.

For those with Jewish ancestors, there are actually three different names you will need to locate: the American name, the Hebrew/Yiddish name, and the ethnic name (German, Polish, Hungarian, etc.). Check out some Jewish name dictionaries for guidance with this situation. Some examples include: "Yiddish Given Names: A Lexicon" by Rella Cohn, "Jewish Personal Names: Their Origin,

Derivation, and Diminutive Forms" by Shmuel Gorr, and "Dictionary of Ashkenazic Given Names" by Alexander Beider.

Using these tools, you will find that the English name *Mary* could be translated into various languages under multiple different variants, as you can see from the example below:

Marenka, Maruska, Mana, Marie, Marka = Czech

Marie = French

Marija = Slovene

Maria = Italian

Maja, Maiken, Mia = Danish

Miep, Marieke, Marianne = Dutch

Miriam = Hebrew

So the first step in determining the first name your ancestor may have used in the old country is to look up your ancestor's English first name using the above tools and then translate it into the language spoken by the family. Keep in mind that for each language, there may be multiple options, so be sure to note all variants so that you can check each one in the passenger list index. Also, don't fall into the trap of thinking that just because your ancestors lived in *Germany*, they were ethnic *Germans*. French, Belgian, Dutch, Danish, Polish, and Czech peoples also lived in the land now known as modern-day *Germany* over the past few hundred years. So, for example, if you know your ancestors lived in the *German Empire*, but spoke Danish or lived near the Danish border, you should look up first name equivalents in both *German* and *Danish*, because the name listed on the passenger list could be in either language.

The second step is to use your list of possible first names to search the passenger lists by each of the variants. If your search is not successful, you should try different search tips and tricks for finding people in online databases. For instance, if the first name is rare, you could do a first name only search of the passenger lists, leaving the last name blank. Ancestry.com's search interface allows you to use wildcards to substitute for unknown letters in either the first or last name. So, to search for a first name beginning with *Mar* and ending in *a*, with one unknown letter between the *r* and the *a*, you would construct the search on Ancestry as *Mar?a*, using the question mark as a wildcard for one unknown character. If you seek a name that begins with *Mar* and has unknown multiple letters after the *r*, you can construct the search as *Mar**, using the asterisk as a wildcard for one or more unknown characters at the end of a word. Keep in mind that some passenger lists omitted first names and used only an initial, or used an abbreviation of the first name. I have seen *Thomas*, listed as *Thos.*, *John* listed as *Jno.*, and *William* listed as *Wil.* or *Wm.* If this still does not yield your ancestor's passenger list, consider that your relative's last name may also have been changed after coming to the United States. In a future *Gems* article, we will discuss finding your ancestor's original surname or last name.

Technology Tip of the Month--Photography and Fashion

by Kay Spears

Oh, those wacky fashions that might help date a photograph!

Remember saddle shoes? Remember when young women used huge amounts of hair spray to make their bangs stand straight up? Remember the Farrah Fawcett hair, guys applying Brylcreem to achieve the duck tail look, bell-bottoms, poodle skirts? I could go on and on about the trends, fads, and fashions with which we are all familiar. Why is that? Well, because we probably participated in a few of those lovely looks. If we happen to see a photograph with one of those looks, we could probably put a date on it with hardly any problem. But what about the trends that existed before we became a part of them?

When you look at older photographs, such as ambrotypes, cartes-de-visite, and cabinet cards, you will discover some fascinating things about our ancestors. Some of them loved to make personal statements when it came to their appearance, and not all of those statements fell in line with the latest fashion. When analyzing a photograph using the clothing and hair of the subject, remember that not everyone could afford the latest style or even liked it. Some may have refused to wear it. Sometimes people liked the hair style they wore when they were married and didn't change it for the next 50 years. So, there are numerous variables to consider when examining the appearances of the people in a photograph. But even with all the differences, there might still be some things to spot that will help in gathering the clues you need to identify a person or date. In the next few articles we will explore some of those features that might catch your eye.

The boy-is-it-windy-outside dress. Photography burst into the population around 1839. It was around earlier, but that was when the daguerreotype became public domain, so that is when we date its beginning. From 1840 to the late 1860s the giant, puffy skirt/dress was popular. The underclothing changed through the years, starting with starched petticoats, tons of them layered underneath the garment. In the 1850 the caged crinoline came along, eliminating the weight of all the petticoats. But the crinoline would still have been hard to handle. The crinoline would later morph into the hoop skirt. By the late 1860s the silhouette of the woman would start shifting toward the back.

Ugly sleeves. Sometimes I wonder about what we consider pretty. In the 1840 women wore giant sleeves, sometimes termed mutton, sometime termed "Idiot sleeves." Combined with the mutton sleeves was a sloping shoulder, the shoulder seam or top of a dress would start below the woman's actual shoulder, then bellow out into the giant mutton sleeve. In the 1850s-1860 a pagoda sleeve started to make its appearance.

Oh that hair loop. Thanks to Queen Victoria, women started to wear their side hair looped around their ears and fastened in the back in a low bun. Eventually that little loop became bigger, more exaggerated, until women started stuffing false hair into the side loop. They look as if they are wearing large ear muffs. As the decade moved on, a high bun came into being and little curls were added to the sides of the head. As with every fad, these curls became more elaborate as time moved on. Most women from the 1840 to 1860s wore their hair parted down the center.

Men. Yes, men also had fads, trends, fashions. They are just harder to spot. But here's some things to look for. During the 1840s, men stopped wearing cravats. Cravats were long pieces of cloth that could be wrapped around the collar numerous times and tied into intricate knots. Instead, men started wearing bow ties and thinner ties around the 1850s. Watch for side whiskers called mutton

chops during this period. Also, the Abraham Lincoln beard became quite popular during the 1860s.

Next we will look at the 1870s-1890s, and the What-Were-They-Thinking Fashion.

Quick-Tip of the Month for Preservation--How to Protect Rare Books and Manuscripts from the Ravages of Climate Change

There are a number of interesting articles about topics in the preservation field this month. Take a few moments to read and ponder the information these two cover.

In Dick Eastman's March 15, 2018 "Online Genealogy Newsletter," he links to an article by Sophie Yeo entitled, "How to Protect Rare Books and Manuscripts from the Ravages of Climate Change." <<https://psmag.com/environment/saving-our-archives-from-climate-change>>

This article articulates how many of the documents that evidence the histories of cities and towns are inconsistently cared for—some have the appropriate treatment in environmentally controlled spaces while others are crammed in paper boxes under desks or in closets. Most of our thoughts and activities are reactive rather than proactive. This might be a good time to change that.

The ethics of photograph restoration is a topic not often thought about or discussed.

<http://genealogysstar.blogspot.com/2018/05/the-ethics-of-photo-restoration.html?utm_source=feedburner&utm_medium=feed&utm_campaign=Feed%3A+blogspot%2FGACzzI+%28Genealogy%27s+Star%29>

It reminds one of the need to continuously be thoughtful in making preservation decisions and "fix" decisions. Sometimes an extra moment or two of pause might be worthy investment.

PERSI Gems

by Adam Barrone and Mike Hudson

In an age when massive amounts of genealogical records are at our digital fingertips, it is easy to forget the benefits of good old-fashioned shoe leather in our genealogical research. Visiting libraries, courthouses, archives, and family members can yield documents, clues, photographs, and memorabilia you might never find online. Remember, too, the shoe leather of our postal workers. A letter on paper to a family member or a repository may draw more attention than an email message.

I encourage you to travel to the places where your ancestors lived to gain a taste of their life experiences. During a visit last summer to a family reunion in southeastern Ohio, my family made a side trip to the cemetery where my immigrant ancestors were buried and near their residence. My grandaunt who had visited the cemetery decades earlier told me it was "up on the hill". When Monroe County, Ohio, people talk about hills, they don't mean the kind of hill that a northern Indiana boy pictured when his mother read about Jack and Jill fetching a pail of water. In Monroe County, going up the hill meant driving five miles up a winding country road from the village of Clarington on the Ohio River (at an elevation of 632 ft.) to the cemetery at an elevation of 1327 feet. Northern Indiana boys don't get an experience like that in driver's training. I gained an appreciation for the efforts required for my ancestors to get to town, especially during adverse

winter weather.

As you ponder the next steps (or climb) your shoes will take on your research adventure, we offer the following citations from the Periodical Source Index (PERSI) about shoes (or lack thereof).

Try a search here:

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

American soldier at outdoor shoe repair shop photo by Elijah Hennig, 1940s
Ex-CBI Roundup, v.31n.5, May 1976

Doctor James barefoot pioneer note, claims his toes act as magnets and make sparks fly, 1922
Brown Co. (KS) Gen. Soc. Newsletter, Jul. 2012

German peasant clothing, women's and men's shoes, early-19th C.
Der Maibaum (Deutschheim Assn., MO), v.1n.3-4, Win. 1994

J.C. Bud Sell, Jr., recalls buying shoes and uses for shoe boxes, 20th C.
Bobbin & Shuttle (Textile Heritage Center, NC), n.3, 2006

Ku Klux Klan members shoes as ID, 1920s
Kosciusko Co. (IN) Hist. Soc. Newsletter, n.26, Win. 1990

Mysterious Shoe String R.R.
Oregon Historical Quarterly, v.57n.3, Sep. 1956

Selz-Schwab shoe factory strike, 1898
Crackerbarrel (Elgin Area Hist. Soc., IL), v.45n.2, Mar. 1998

Snow shoe recipients, 1781, NH grants
New England Historical and Genealogical Register, v.22n.1, Jan. 1868

William Rendle payments for shoes and goblin for Mary Brom, 1805-1807, Oare, Eng.
Greenwood Tree (Somerset & Dorset Fam. Hist. Soc., England), v.9n.4, Aut. 1984

History Tidbits: Father's Day
by Allison DePrey Singleton

Why do we celebrate Father's Day? Did the greeting card industry create the holiday? When did it begin? Let's explore the origins of Father's Day and find the answers to these questions.

While Mother's Day has been around since it became a national holiday in 1914, Father's Day was not an official national holiday until 1972. Despite this late date of national observance, Father's Day was first conceptualized in 1908 by Grace Golden Clayton in West Virginia. Clayton suggested to her pastor, Robert Thomas Webb, that they celebrate a Father's Day in honor of the around 250

fathers who died in the nearby Monongah Mining Disaster. The celebration was held at the Williams Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church South, now known as Central United Methodist Church, on July 5, 1908. However, because of the 4th of July holiday being so near, it did not get much publicity.

The next time a Father's Day celebration was held was on June 19, 1910 in Spokane, Washington. This celebration was driven by Sonora Smart Dodd, who wanted to give accolades to men like her father who raised his six children as a single parent. She was inspired by a Mother's Day sermon she heard and approached her pastor. Several area pastors gave sermons on celebrating fathers on that first Father's Day. In 1913, an attempted bill to recognize the holiday at a national level was introduced to Congress and failed. President Woodrow Wilson threw his support behind the holiday by going to Spokane, Washington, and speaking at a Father's Day celebration in 1916. Congress denied it becoming a national holiday for fear of it becoming commercialized. In 1924, President Calvin Coolidge recommended a day of observance for Father's Day but not a national holiday.

Dodd promoted the new holiday locally until she went away to school in Chicago. When she returned to Washington in the 1930s, she renewed her efforts to promote the holiday. Trade groups were interested in her efforts and by 1938, she received the assistance of the New York Associated Men's Wear Retailers in the form of their Father's Day Council. The Father's Day Council continues to promote fatherhood and bestows Father of the Year awards to this day.

Unfortunately for Dodd and the Father's Day Council, the American people were hesitant to embrace a holiday they perceived as overtly commercial. It was considered a slight in some areas against the idea of Mother's Day. In 1957, Congress again denied it becoming a national holiday after Senator Margaret Chase Smith wrote a proposal against it. The first presidential proclamation to honor fathers did not happen until 1966, when President Lyndon B. Johnson designated it for the third Sunday in June. It finally became a national holiday in 1972 when President Richard Nixon signed it into law. As we can see, it took many women and a few presidents to make Father's Day a national holiday. You can remember your fathers by calling them, writing down a story about them, or talking to a family member about them. Happy Father's Day!

Library Catalog Insider--Catalog Headings, Part 2
by Kasia Young

This month, we are continuing with the list of the less commonly used subject headings that can be found in The Genealogy Center's catalog.

*Please refer to *Genealogy Gems*, No. 170, April 30, 2018 for part one of the list.

*For the purpose of this list, we will use *GLH* to indicate *GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION HEADING*. Please refer to *Genealogy Gems*, No. 168, February 28, 2018 for a thorough explanation on how to format geographical location headings.

Anniversaries, etc.: Use: *GLH* + Anniversaries, etc. (used for works commemorating an anniversary of lesser occasion, that is 1-99, 101-149, etc.)

Apprentices + GLH (includes agreements, generally between a minor and a master tradesman, to learn a craft)

Biography: Use: GLH + Biography (includes accounts of the lives of several individuals [usually not related] who are connected with a specific geographic location)

Businesses directories: Use: Business enterprises + GLH + Directories
(use also: GLH + Businesses + Directories)

Canals + GLH (includes fees charged, lists of boats, canal-boats, etc.)

Centennial celebrations, etc.: Use: GLH + Centennial celebrations, etc. (used for centennial, sesquicentennial, bicentennial, etc. celebrations)

Charities + GLH (used for privately supported institutions responsible for the care of the poor and indigent)

Civic leaders + GLH (used for community leaders, local celebrities, etc.)

Class reunions + GLH (used for class reunion programs, booklets, etc.)

Clergy + GLH (used for the group or body of ordained persons in a religion; does not include nuns or religious societies of women)

College yearbooks: Use: GLH + College yearbooks (used for yearbooks of higher education institutions)

Commencement ceremonies + GLH (used for commencement programs/exercises of educational institutions)

Courts + GLH + Officials and employees (used for biographies and histories of judges, officials and employees of courts)

Epitaphs + GLH (includes inscriptions on or at a tomb or a grave in memory of commendation of the one buried there)

Festivals + GLH (used for histories, souvenir booklets of fairs, festivals, pageants, etc.)

Fire departments + GLH + Officials and employees (used for biographies and histories of fire departments and their employees)

Interviews + GLH (used for oral histories)

Lawyers + GLH + Records and correspondence (includes lists of clients, depositions, etc.)

Licenses + GLH (includes licenses issued to businesses, occupations, or any kind of license issued as a means of controlling trades and industry, or of producing revenue)

Manors + GLH + Records and correspondence (used only for European estates)

Maps: Use: GLH + Maps (use also: GLH + Land records)

Municipal government publications + GLH (used most commonly for annual reports)

Peace officers + GLH + Records and correspondence (includes lists of sheriffs, constables, justices of the peace, town marshals, etc.)

Post offices: Use GLH + Post offices (used for lists of post offices or postal history in a specific location)

Protocol-books + GLH (original records kept by a notary in a specific location)

Roads + GLH (used for histories and records of roads, routes, paths, etc. in a specific location)

Sailors + GLH (use also: GLH + Military records)

School census + GLH (used for school censuses and registers)

School yearbooks: Use GLH + School yearbooks (used for yearbooks for elementary, middle and high schools)

Schools, alumni and alumnae: Use: GLH + Schools + Alumni and alumnae (used for high school alumni/alumnae directories)

Schools, records and correspondence: Use: GLH + Schools + Records and correspondence (includes information dealing with educational institutions and their records from primary through secondary years)

Soldiers + GLH (Use also: GLH + Military records)

Sports: Use: GLH + Sports

Synagogues + GLH (used for all synagogue related materials)

Telephone directories: Use: GLH + Telephone directories

Universities and colleges, alumni and alumnae directories: Use: GLH + Universities and colleges + Alumni and alumnae (used for alumni/alumnae directories of higher education institutions)

Universities and colleges, records and correspondence. (Use: GLH + Universities and colleges + Records and correspondence)

Bonus tip for June:

For PLAT BOOKS use: Real property + GLH and/or GLH + Land records

Next month we will focus in more detail on military subject headings.

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 Meetings on the 1st Thursday of the month to share and learn from each other! Basic information meeting is from 6:30 p.m. - 7:30 p.m., followed by a more advanced discussion from 7:30 p.m. to 8:30 p.m. The next meetings are Thursday, June 7, 2018 in the Discovery Center. Come in and share!

Summer Days at The Genealogy Center

Are you hot and bug-bitten from tramping cemeteries? Wilted and dusty from research in courthouses? There's a great online source that you can use from the comfort of your air-conditioned home! Join us on Saturday, June 30, 2018 at 10:00 a.m. in the Discovery Center when Melissa Tennant presents "Using FamilySearch for Your Family History." Learn the search techniques that can maximize your FamilySearch.org experience and discover the millions of records available on this free website.

Our Summer Days will continue July 21, 2018 at 10:00 a.m., also in the Discovery Center, with Delia Cothrun Bourne on "Researching Your World War Soldier." 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.

And don't forget August, when we will host 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!

Northeast Indiana Jewish Genealogical Society Organizational Meeting

In just a few more days--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. There are a number of neat presentations planned. In addition, you are invited to provide input into the direction 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/THcV0wAabB>.

Area Calendar of Events

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

June 13, 2018 - Allen County Public Library, 900 Library Plaza, Fort Wayne, Indiana. Annual dinner begins at 6 p.m. Reservations required. Program includes Curt Witcher presenting, "Do You See What I See? A Look around the Family History Space."

Mary Penrose Wayne DAR Chapter Library Help Day for Prospective Members

June 6, 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

June 2, 2018 - Chief Richardville House, 5705 Bluffton Road, Fort Wayne, Indiana, 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Fiber Arts: Cording, Twining and Finger Weaver with Greta Sirios and Claudia Hedeem. Admission: Adults - \$7.00, Seniors (65+) and Youth (3-17) - \$5.00, Members and children under 3 are free.

The George R. Mather Lecture Series

June 3, 2018 - The History Center, 302 East Berry Street, Fort Wayne, Indiana, 2 p.m. Connie Haas Zuber presents "Great Alleys of Fort Wayne: Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow."

Genealogy Center Social Media

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

Driving Directions to the Library

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

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

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

>From the South

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

Using US 27:

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

>From the North

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

>From the West

Using US 30:

Drive into town on US 30. US 30 turns into Goshen Ave. which dead-ends at West State Blvd. Make an angled left turn onto West State Blvd. Turn right on Wells Street. Go south on Wells to

Wayne Street. Turn left on Wayne Street. The Library will be in the second block on the right.

Using US 24:

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

>From the East

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

Parking at the Library

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

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

Street (metered) parking on Ewing and Wayne Streets. On the street you plug the meters 8am - 5pm, weekdays only. The meters take credit cards and charge at a rate of \$1/hour. Street parking is free after 5 p.m. and on the weekends.

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

Genealogy Center Queries

The Genealogy Center hopes you find this newsletter interesting. Thank you for subscribing. We cannot, however, answer personal research emails written to the e-zine address. The department houses a Research Center that makes photocopies and conducts research for a fee.

If you have a general question about our collection, or are interested in the Research Center, please telephone the library and speak to a librarian who will be glad to answer your general questions or send you a research center form. Our telephone number is 260-421-1225. If you'd like to email a general information question about the department, please email: Genealogy@ACPL.Info.

Publishing Note

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Curt B. Witcher and John D. Beatty, *CG*, co-editors