

Genealogy Gems: News from the Allen County Public Library at Fort Wayne
No. 196, June 30, 2020

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Reopenings . . .
by Curt B. Witcher

As you read this, the Genealogy Center is days away from reopening for the public to use our physical collection and onsite databases again. On Monday, July 6, 2020, we will reopen our doors to our customers at 9 a.m. and resume our regular schedule of hours. We are so happy to be able to welcome you back to your facility--back to your home for family history discoveries--back to the place where you come to find your stories.

Like so many things in our lives right now, the reopened Genealogy Center will look significantly different in a number of ways. Our primary concern is for the health and safety of our colleagues and our customers as you discover anew the sources in our Center for finding your families' stories. Toward that end, there is a lot of physical distancing that has been put in place. All our public computer stations are spaced out by at least six feet; the chairs at our research tables are physically distanced by at least six feet; and we are asking that customers and staff remain physically distanced as much as possible.

Plexiglas shields have been installed at our service points that make us look a bit more like bank tellers than traditional librarians. Our library board of trustees is requiring all staff and all customers to wear face masks while in our buildings—that will be a different look as well. Plastic keyboard and mouse covers will be available for customers to use as well as hand sanitizer and cleaning agents. Our spaces will be cleaned regularly throughout each day. All we want you to catch while you're with us is a renewed passion for finding your families' stories!

In spite of all the changes, though, please know that we are still here to serve you. Though you won't be able to see the smiles on our faces upon your arrival, I hope you will hear the smiles in our eyes and voices. I hope that having access again to 1.2 million physical items and one of the best collections of significant family history databases will make you consider making Fort Wayne and the Allen County Public Library one of your first special treats as you navigate the new normal this pandemic has brought to us.

If you're still not comfortable being out and about, that is totally understandable. Know that you can still use our virtual services. Continue to email your questions to us at: Genealogy@ACPL.info. Feel free to call us as well with a quick question or useful piece of advice at: 260-421-1225. Our virtual programs will continue. You can find our next offerings further on in this newsletter and always on our website. Simply go to GenealogyCenter.org, click on the Events tab at the top of the page, and look for the day, week, or month you are interested in exploring.

Thinking about the reopening of the library and its Genealogy Center has caused me to think generally about reopening. Some definitions for reopening are reviving, resurrecting, regenerating, and renewing. I can't help but wonder if this terrible time we are getting through together might have just a little greater meaning, and a little more importance for us as family history detectives, as family story gatherers and tellers.

With many of us mandated to be at home for long periods of time this year, I hope you made the best of the situation by rededicating yourself to discovering all of your family stories. I hope you spent some time taking another look at a puzzling research challenge. Perhaps you even reached out to a distant family member or discussed it online with someone in your genealogical society. That would certainly be reviving one's research.

If you had limited access to your "regular" databases, did you take some time to explore the amazing, and rapidly growing free websites for genealogists and the keepers of the family stories? Did you make some effort to search for more than just family names--like taking a deep-dive into the history of the geographic area where you suspect your ancestors lived? And did you really search for all the records and data that might evidence your specific ethnic group in a particular time and place? That could certainly be regenerating research possibilities.

Recently I had the opportunity listen to an eCornell webinar entitled, "Reopening and Returning to Work." A big theme throughout the presentation was, "Rethink everything and be nimble." Hmmm, sounds like there might be something for us in "rethinking everything and being nimble."

Non-Population Schedules

by Cynthia Theusch

Researchers may not have heard about the various non-population schedules that the federal government compiled during the 1850, 1860, 1870, 1880, and 1890 census years. A majority of these schedules are available on microfilm in the Genealogy Center. To locate these schedules, one can search our Microtext Catalog under the Census Records category https://www.genealogycenter.info/search_microtext.php. A complete listing of schedules is

available at the National Archives website

<https://www.archives.gov/research/census/nonpopulation>, and one can access many of these schedules online through Ancestry, My Heritage, and Familysearch. Not every state sent their schedules to the National Archives, however. Some, like Indiana's, are kept in state archives. The Genealogy Center has most of Indiana's schedules on microfilm, but they are not accessible online.

Enumerators and their assistants recorded a variety of information about individuals that went beyond vital record information. They gathered data about farms as well as manufacturing businesses, which were recorded by geographic area (township, city, and county). The data covered the year preceding the population census date (from June 1 of the previous year and ending May 31).

Agricultural schedules were kept in 1850, 1860, 1870, and 1880. They recorded statistics on farms, plantations, and market gardens, listing the names of owners, agents, and managers. The type of statistics recorded included land, the value of the farm, machinery and livestock, amount of crops (wool, cotton, grain, etc.) produced, and the value of animals slaughtered, etc. In 1880 farmers were classified as owner, tenant, or sharecropper. Note that not every farm was included. For example, small farms with products valued less than \$100 were excluded. By 1870, farms with less than three acres or produced farm products valued at less than \$500 were not recorded.

Industrial and manufacturing schedules were kept in 1810 and 1820, as well as every ten years between 1850 and 1880. They included data on manufacturing, mining, fishing, as well as mercantile, commercial, and trading businesses with an annual gross product of \$500 or more. The schedules listed the names of each business or individual, the type of business, the amount of capital invested, the quantity and value of resources used, the quantity of yearly production, and the number of individuals hired and their average wages. In 1870, distinctions were made between child and adult labor. The 1880 schedule sheets were categorized by type.

Mortality schedules were kept every ten years between 1850 and 1880. They recorded the deaths of those who died from June 1 of the previous year through May 31 of the census year. The data collected included name, age, place of birth, date of death, and cause of death. The 1870 and 1880 schedules included the family number from the population census (which gives you names of parents, spouse, and/or siblings). Also included in 1850 and 1860 were names of the slave owners whose slaves had passed in the previous twelve months. However, the names of the slaves were not recorded. Search Ancestry's database using the slave owner's name, by age or sex of the slave, or use the keyword field. The mortality schedules are separate from the 1850 and 1860 slave schedules, which recorded the ages and sexes of living slaves by slave owner.

Social statistics schedules were kept by community for 1850, 1860, and 1870. They included information about the value of property; a breakdown of taxes paid; lists of schools, colleges, and academies with their numbers of teachers and students; lists of libraries and their number of books; lists of newspapers and periodicals published within a community; the number of paupers supported by the community; the number of criminals convicted within the previous year; the number of convicts in jail; and the average wages for farm laborers, day laborers, carpenters, and domestic help.

In 1880, the government kept a new supplemental schedule titled Dependent, Defective, and Delinquent Classes. It included separate pages with statistical information about the insane, idiots, deaf mutes, blind, paupers, indigent persons, homeless children, and prisoners. In addition to the individual's name, their race, gender, age, residence, and medical information were usually recorded.

These schedules, considered together, contain valuable information for both historians and genealogists. The latter can use them to provide context for their ancestors' lives and activities during a specific year.

Still Reading from Home: Digital Public Library of America
by Allison DePrey Singleton

In my last article in March 2020, we discussed Internet Archive and the ability to read genealogy books from home. Since many people are still researching from home, and libraries are not all open, let us look at another option for reading genealogy books from home - the Digital Public Library of America (DPLA).

DPLA works with libraries and other cultural institutions to bring digital content to one easy place for researchers. It is a digital library that does not require a library card and brings materials together from across the United States. For genealogists, there is even a page to assist in getting started with DPLA for family history: <https://dp.la/guides/the-family-research-guide-to-dpla>.

What types of materials are available on DPLA? You might find a family Bible, maps, local history books, photographs, images of artifacts, letters, oral histories, military records, and more! You never know where you will find the gem that will tell the story of an ancestor. A feature of DPLA is that it attempts to tell you the copyright status of the materials you find. DPLA puts something it calls a Rights Statement at the bottom of each entry to help you figure out how you can legally use the materials you find.

To get started in DPLA, you can either go to the Family Research Guide listed above or simply begin your search. Once you enter a search term into the search bar, you will get a list of results on the right. The left side will have the filters you can use to narrow your search by material type, subject, date, location, language, contributing institution, and partner. Once you find materials of interest, you can create a list to save them. The important thing to note is that you cannot access those lists from another computer or browser. Another feature of DPLA is its Search Tips page: <https://dp.la/about/search-tips>. I highly recommend looking at this page before beginning a search to know how to best manipulate the search function.

To fully access an item, DPLA will lead you back to the website that houses the material. This place will be where you can possibly download an item if the original owner allows downloading. Overall, the website is easy to use and a potential gold mine for researchers everywhere. Next time you are up against a brick wall, try DPLA to break through: <https://dp.la/>.

Technology Tip of the Month: Adobe Elements 2018 (continued)--The Last Three Special Effects in

the Guided Tab

by Kay Spears

We have three effects left in the Special Edits tab: Scratches and Blemishes, Tilt Shift, and Watercolor Effect. Let's take a look at them and see how simple they are.

Scratches and Blemishes: This tool is actually a very important one, because it exposes you to the use of the Spot Healing Brush and the Healing Brush. These tools are part of the Cloning family. Basically, what these tools do is copy and paste. Say, for instance, someone scribbled something over your photograph; these tools cover those scribbles up - usually. The Spot Healing Brush selects the pixels that will cover the scribble without you telling it where those "good" pixels are - so watch carefully what it puts down. The Healing Brush does sort of the same thing, only this time you select the pixels that are used. Use your Alt+Click in Windows to select the pixel you want then hold it over the scribble and click. For Mac users, it will be the Cmd keystroke. You will transfer the correction yourself. There are also sliders to use to change the size of the brush. I suggest a small brush size, and take your time. You do not want people to see where you have done any of your work. The cloning tools are one of the strongest tools Adobe gives you; I recommend you practice with them a lot.

Tilt Shift: Good luck with this one. I'll be honest. I'm not sure what look we are going for with this tool. By the way, the options available are: Add Tilt-shift, Modify Focus Area, and Refine Effect. The explanation given is: to give the image a Tilt-Shift effect. I had to look it up elsewhere - not a good sign. It seems that for this effect, certain types of photographs work better than others, like cityscapes. This effect blurs parts of the image and brings other parts into focus. I ended up with a bunch of blurry images that kept getting more blurry the more I used the tools. In case you cannot tell, I was not overly impressed with this effect.

Watercolor Effect: Now, this one sounds like fun. Let's give it a try. Step 1, choose a watercolor effect. You have three effects from which to choose; I picked number 1. Step 2, choose a watercolor paper overlay. There are six paper options and an opacity slider bar. Test all of them and then pick one. Step 3, choose a canvas texture. There are three choices, plus you can also change the intensity of the texture. Once again, play with this tool until you get something you like. Step 4: This tool is optional, but go ahead and experiment just to see what you get. Step 5: Optional, Type Text. If you've never done any text in Adobe, this is a great learning tool. When you click on the text button, your cursor will change to the text icon. Also available at this time are the Text Tool options, where the color, size, and other text adjustments are available. Once again, experiment. Step 6: Text Style. What is my new favorite word? Experiment. The last step is Advanced. This opens up a dialog box, which allows you to do more things with your text. I especially liked the Watercolor Effect, not necessarily because of the watercolor but because it was the first tool that allowed me to experiment with Text.

That concludes the Special Effects tab, but wait...there's one more tab: Photomerge Tab. This tab promises to be very adventurous.

PERSI Gems--Fireworks

by Adam Barrone and Mike Hudson

Consumer fireworks are selling at record-high levels this year. If you are taking a break from genealogy this weekend to celebrate the birth of our nation with pyrotechnics, we urge you to keep safety in mind. The Periodical Source Index (PERSI) cites many articles about celebrations, industry, and accidents associated with explosive illuminations in the night sky. Try a PERSI search here:

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

John William Humm, age 10, broke leg at party, later burned it in fire cracker mishap, 1934, IL Shawnee (Saline Co. Gen. Soc., IL), v.25n.2, Win. 2010

Lee and Andy Impola die when homemade fireworks explode, d. 2007, MI Solitude In Stone, Oct. 2007

Mr. Curnes' and Mrs. Currier's barns burned from stray fireworks, July 4, 1894 Clarke County (IA) Roots & Branches, v.17n.2, Jun. 2008

Robert Buddington killed by fireworks going off inside car, c. 2005, Rockledge, FL Solitude In Stone, Jul. 2005

Sidewalk firework display at Fisher Drug Store blows up, Johnnie Luby accident, July 3, 1941 Freeburg (IL) Historical & Genealogical Society Quarterly, v.30n.3, Sep. 2011

Thomas Everatt dies after fireworks accident, 1873, England Islonian (Isle of Axholme Fam. Hist. Soc., Eng.), v.13n.4, Jul. 2006

Willie McCullough killed, little girl of Edward Keesler injured, firecracker in alcohol tank, 1891 Echo (Basket Hist. Soc. of the Upper Delaware Valley, NY), Spr. 1982

History Tidbits: Motor and Hotel

by Allison DePrey Singleton

As summer progresses, vacations would typically be underway for many. Unfortunately, this is not a typical year. It is a perfect time to reminisce about days gone by and the "new" trend of motels. Did you know that the word "motel" is a combination of motor and hotel? Let us briefly explore the history of motels.

The origin of "motel" tells us a lot about what was happening in the United States when the word was coined. With the invention and later widespread use of the automobile, Americans became more mobile. People could afford to go on vacations and travel beyond their hometowns. This freedom brought about a need for places to rest during motoring trips. The first documented use of the term was in 1925 by the owner of the Milestone Mo-Tel in San Luis Obispo, California. The word did not enter the dictionary until after World War II.

Motels were popular because of their low-key nature. Fancy hotels were not desirable to road-weary travelers and out of the price range for many people. Campsites were easier to use but did not have amenities. Motels became the middle-of-the-road option. They were simple, clean, and reasonably priced, while having parking close to each room. Motels became wildly popular after WWII, when most families had automobiles and the ability to take vacations. Interestingly, motels were usually unique, possibly themed, and locally owned. Each one had their own spin on what amenities they offered.

The decline of motels came as chains of motels and hotels began offering something that local motels could not: the same experience no matter where they were. Motels still are found in some places, but many have evolved into short-term furnished apartments or have gone out of business. The advent of interstates and low-price hotels have changed the environment. Luckily for us, some motels have survived and/or new ones have popped up. You might consider staying at one on your next road trip: <https://www.bobvila.com/slideshow/15-classic-roadside-motels-you-can-visit-along-america-s-highways-51859>.

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Library Catalog Insider--Finding the "America through Time" Series

by Kasia Young

Way back in June 2019, we shared with you some of the most popular series published by Arcadia Publishing of Charleston, South Carolina. This month, we will focus on another Arcadia publication: "America through Time," a local and regional interest series that showcases the history and heritage of communities around the country. "Using modern color photographs juxtaposed with old images, [this series captures] a strong sense of the past while demonstrating the force of change

through the passage of years.”—From Arcadia Publishing.

According to the Arcadia Publishing website, there are 363 "America through Time" titles issued to date. The Genealogy Center currently carries 245 titles.

Let's get started in discovering this wonderful resource!

To access the library catalog go to www.acpl.info. The catalog search box is located right on the top of the page, indicated by the fuchsia FIND button.

The easiest, and the most foolproof method to search this series is to simply type "America through Time" into the search box, and to select IN SERIES. To do so, click on the down arrow located to the right of the FIND button. Once you make your selection, the search will be performed automatically. You can limit your search results by selecting GENEALOGY as the BRANCH (a feature we discussed in last month's *Genealogy Gems*).

To make the browsing easier, use the SORT ON tool, located on the right hand-side of the screen, just above the results list, and select TITLE. This tool will alphabetize your search results from A to Z. To reverse the order, simply, click on the blue "AZ" button.

From here, you are welcome to use other facets such as SUBJECT or YEAR OF PUBLICATION, to further narrow your search.

Happy time travel!

Genealogy Center Virtual Programs

July 2, 2020, 6:30P, "One Woman's Results: DNA Ethnicity Estimate Comparisons--with Sara Allen and Allison Singleton

July 7, 2020, 2:30P, "Researching Scots-Irish Ancestors" with John Beatty

July 9, 2020, 6:30P, "Adventures with Adobe Photoshop Elements— Taking Photographs Apart & Putting Them Together" with Kay Spears

July 14, 2020, 2:30P, "Our Ancestor's Immigration Records" with Melissa Tennant

July 16, 2020, 6:30P, "Adventures with Adobe Photoshop Elements— Fun Things You Can Do with Photoshop" with Kay Spears

July 21, 2020, 2:30P, "Finding Free Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps Online" with Delia Cothrun Bourne

July 23, 2020, 6:30P, "WorldCat: Finding Genealogy Materials" with Allison Singleton

July 28, 2020, 2:30P, "Exploring Genealogy at the Indiana State Library" with Jamie Dunn (Indiana State Library Genealogy Division)

July 30, 2020, 6:30P, TBD--Go to GenealogyCenter.org, and click on the Events tab closer to date.

Other Virtual & Out-And-About Programs

July 11, 2020, 10:30 a.m. to Noon--Indiana Historical Society Virtual Program

"Unique Sites & Sources for Military Records & Research" with Curt Witcher

Description: Many are familiar with traditional sources for military records and information. This presentation will explore some forgotten sources that can add content and context to the lives of one's military ancestors.

July 18, 2020, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.--Allen County Genealogical Society Virtual Program

"Genealogy Boot Camp with Amy Johnson Crow."

The three lectures scheduled to be presented are "The Research Plan: Your Road Map to Success," "Timelines: The Swiss Army Knife of Genealogical Research," and "5 Search Strategies Every Genealogist Should Know." The day ends with a Case Study to show how to apply the research tactics that were presented. To register for this engaging seminar, go to: www.acgsi.org/event.php.

Monday, July 27, 2020, 7 p.m.--The South Bend Area Genealogical Society

"Making the Genealogy Center in Fort Wayne Your Research Assistant" with Curt Witcher
Saint Michael & All Angels Episcopal Church, 53720 North Ironwood Road, South Bend, IN

Staying Informed about Genealogy Center Programming

Do you want to know what we have planned? Are you interested in one of our events, but forget? We offer email updates for The Genealogy Center's programming schedule. Don't miss out! Sign up at <http://goo.gl/forms/THcV0wAabB>.

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

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