Genealogy Gems: News from the Fort Wayne Library
No. 151, September 30, 2016

In this issue:

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Use The Power of Story to Jump Start Your Research During Family History Month
by Curt B. Witcher
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[from CBW's July 2016 Midwestern Roots Presentation]

There are nearly innumerable reasons that have been articulated over the generations explaining why individuals become interested in their families' histories, and then, once interested, become nearly driven by the quest. If one looks for a common thread, I believe it can be found in story—the power and value of story. I believe each of us carries a longing deep within our soul to know our own story and the stories of our ancestors. Alex Haley said, "In all of us there is a hunger, marrow-deep, to know our heritage…"

To truly appreciate story and to become better storytellers, in deploying both the written word and the spoken word, it is of great consequence to read voraciously. Some of the best items to read are the letters and diaries of others—across many generations and geographic areas. Among the countless benefits, such reading helps us see and appreciate the many variegated threads that bind us together. And when these variegated threads are woven together, they make an awesome tapestry. Reading others' stories entices us to share ours.

The benefits of story are nearly countless. Our collections of story truly represent our history, both at the macro and micro levels. Our family stories are our history, and understanding that history makes us more fully engaged participants in our communities. Knowing that one has a story, has a personal family narrative, brings a sense of place, a deep, at-one's-core sense of belonging and worth, and encourages listening, understanding, and accommodating diversity.

Power & Value:

Research has shown if a child or grandchild, or anyone in your family, has a big event—if you tell a story the night before the big event or challenge emphasizing you have done this in the past and have been successful, it will increase the child's chances of doing well the next day. Stories can help embed positive memories. [Bruce Feiler's RootsTech2016 presentation. http://www.rootstech.org/video2/4739709018001]

Tell your family history! Researchers gave children a series of test questions. "Do you know where your grandparents were born? Family illnesses? What was happening in your parents' lives around the time you were born?" The children who knew more about their family history. It was the number one predictor of a child's emotional well-being, and the belief they could affect the world around them in good and positive ways. It was the number one predictor of a child's happiness. Children who know more about their families' stories are better able to bounce-back from tragedies and disappointments. Those children are also more accepting of diversity and change at nearly every level. Knowing their story helps bring out their best possible selves. [Bruce Feiler's RootsTech2016 presentation. http://www.rootstech.org/video2/4739709018001]

Stories have a dramatic physical effect on people. Stories cause positive, physiological effects on the human body. They are a powerful force in shaping human behavior and actually increase our chances of not only surviving but thriving. Jeremy Adam Smith, 09 June 2016. http://greatergood.berkeley.edu/article/item/science_of_the_story

"I am somebody!" is a powerful thing to know . . . and we often and best learn that "I am somebody!" through the stories we hear . . . and retell.

The following links lead one to many thousands of pages of person narratives & diaries. Read these stories to help find voice for your story.

First Person Narratives of the American South
docsouth.unc.edu/fpn/index.html

Maine Diaries & Letters: Maine Diary Directory
www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~meandrhs/mediary.html
Links to diaries & letters from the 1700s through the early 1900s.
Examples include a family's Civil War letters as well as letters from a Maine native in the California 1849 Gold Rush.

The Immigration Diary of Michael Friedrich Radke, 1848
www.ingenweb.org/infranklin/pages/tier2/radke1848.html

Diaries, Memoirs, Letters, and Reports along the Trails West
www.over-land.com/diaries.html

American Memory from the Library of Congress: Prairie Settlement
http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/award98/nbhihtml/pshome.html

3000 pages of family letters discuss land, work, neighbors, social life and religion, as well as challenges & triumphs on the frontier.

Trails to Utah and the Pacific
http://overlandtrails.lib.byu.edu/
Dozens of diaries with maps and photographs.

Civil War Letter Sites
www.civil-war.net/searchlinks.asp?searchlinks=Letters and Diaries
http://civil.war-letters.com/

History Matters: Letters and Diaries Online
http://historymatters.gmu.edu/mse/letters/ldonline.html

World War II First Person Accounts, Letters Home, Diaries & Journals
www.teacheroz.com/WWII_Oral_History.htm

North American Women's Letters and Diaries Colonial to 1950
http://alexanderstreet.com/products/north-american-womens-letters-and-diaries
Home library needs to subscribe. Includes the experiences of 1500 women and 150,000 pages of letters and diaries. The collection includes biographies and an extensive annotated bibliography.

Let's use the wonderful opportunities presented to us during Family History Month to lay the groundwork for a 2016 holiday season filled with story!

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The Genealogist's Translation Guides
by Cynthia Theusch
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When doing family history research, a genealogist will sometimes encounter records written in a foreign language. In order to understand what is written in those records, one needs to translate all or part of the document. The Genealogy Center has two great resources to help with translations of a genealogical nature. One is titled Following the Paper Trail: A Multi-Lingual Translation Guide by Jonathan D. Shea and William F. Hoffman (Teaneck, New Jersey: Avotaynu, 1994) (929 Sh3f). Thirteen languages are covered in this book: German, Swedish, French, Italian, Latin, Portuguese, Romanian, Spanish, Czech, Polish, Russian, Hungarian, and Lithuanian. Each section contains an alphabetical chart showing both printed and cursive letters, an explanation of the language, selected personal names, vocabulary terms, and examples of documents, such as baptismal records, birth certificates, marriages, burials, steamship tickets, and passports. Some Polish language examples of personal names include Katarzyna for Catherine, Leokadia for Leocadia or Lucy, and Zdzislaw for Zachary. "Folwark" is Polish for manor or grange, while "mieszkaniec" and "mieszkańca" means inhabitant.

The second useful translation resource, also authored by Hoffman and Shea, is the three-volume work, In Their Words: A Genealogist's Translation Guide to Polish, German, Latin, and Russian Documents (New Britain, Connecticut: Language & Lineage Press, 2000) (939 Sh3in). At this writing,

this set covers three languages: Polish (volume 1), Russian (volume 2) and Latin (volume 3), with a German volume not yet published. Volume 3 includes such topics as Latin phonetics and structure, Latin grammar, locating Latin records in the United States that lead to Europe, Latin documents created in the United States, Latin documents originating in Europe, Latinized first names and equivalents, a select list of place names, and causes of death and other death-related vocabulary.

A chapter on vocabulary displays a sampling of the wide range of terms that a genealogist will find helpful when encountering them in church registers and other official documents: days of the week, miscellaneous time expressions, occupations, family relationships, and Latinized place names. There are also translated terms for nobles and clergy and terms for categories of peasants, all of which can prove helpful when trying to determine the exact social status of an ancestor. For example, the Latin term "generosus" is an equivalent of the Polish "urodzony" and means "well born" in English. Among the terms for peasants is "inquilinus" or "inquiline" ("komornik" in Polish) and means a peasant who lived with another as a boarder. Another Polish term is "kątnik," which notes that the peasant works on a large estate.

These guides are a great way to learn more about your ancestors' language appearing church and civil registration records in their native homeland. In addition, you may want to refer to French, German, Russian, Spanish, or Latin dictionaries housed in the Genealogy Center's collection.

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Charles F. Heartman Manuscripts of Slavery Collection
by Melissa Tennant
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Charles F. Heartman (1883-1953), a book seller in Mississippi and former resident of New Orleans, Louisiana, amassed a sizable collection of materials concerning African Americans in the South during his career. His collection of Afro-Americana books and manuscripts covers primarily Louisiana, though it also includes other states, such as South Carolina and Virginia. Xavier University of Louisiana has since purchased the collection and is now actively digitizing what it describes as the "Charles F. Heartman Manuscripts of Slavery Collection," making these materials available freely online for researchers.

The digital collection of more than 4,000 images, dating from 1724 to 1897, documents the social and legal conditions of free people of color and slaves in Louisiana. Half of the collection is comprised of New Orleans municipal records, which correlates with that city's rich history of having the largest population of free people of color in the United States. Records in the collection include appraisals, ownership affidavits, mortgage records of slaves, receipts for slave work in chain gangs, legal status documents of both free persons of color and slaves, tax receipts, business bonds, deeds, New Orleans police reports, service reports, municipal records, and much more. The records are written in English, French, and occasionally, Spanish.

To access the collection, visit the "Xavier University Archives and Special Collections – Digital Collections" page <http://cdm16948.contentdm.oclc.org/cdm/> and select the "Charles F. Heartman Manuscripts of Slavery Collection" from the options. The material can be searched by given name and/or surname, keyword, and/or location. It can also be browsed based on the content of each manuscript box. Each record has an image and a brief description of the document. Researchers can

learn more about this wonderful resource by viewing the Collection Guide <http://xula.libguides.com/CharlesHeartmanCollection> or using the Finding Aid <http://www.xula.edu/library/images/pdf/HeartmanFindingAid.pdf>.

The "Charles F. Heartman Manuscripts of Slavery Collection" digital project is still in progress, and materials continue to be added regularly. Researchers should consider it a significant and vital source of materials documenting the lives of both freed and enslaved African Americans during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries in Louisiana.

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Technology Tip of the Month--Tab functions in Access
by Kay Spears
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Last month we learned about unbound boxes in Microsoft Access. This month we are looking at the little old tab function. Let's say we want to send out invoices or something that requires a response from our patrons, customers, and colleagues. We have a form containing the name, address, invoice, invoice number, and date. When we get the response back from our colleagues, we quickly want to record the date and the amount received. "Quickly" is a funny word, since it implies that we will be able to input our information fast. But when we go to our form, we have to tab through all of the fields just to get to the one in which we desire to record our information. Well, there is a way to view all the account information and still only go to the field required to record the invoice/date, etc.

For this exercise, you will need to add a couple more fields to your table, then add them to your form. Let's add: invoice number, amount owed, amount paid, and date of payment. We want our tabs to land only on the ID, amount paid, and date of payment. This is a pretty simple step, and here's how you do it.

First, open your form in Design View. If your Property Sheet Task pane isn't already open, click right on the very first field in your form, and then choose "Properties." On the right hand side you should see the Property Sheet. The Property Sheet has five tabs: Format, Data, Event, Other, and All. To keep things simple, choose "Other." Close to the top of "Other" are the words "Tab Index" and "Tab Stop." For this exercise we will focus on "Tab Stop." You have two options: "Yes" and "No." Choose "No" for those fields where you don't want your tab to stop. You want it to stop only at the ID, Amount Paid, and Date Paid fields, so those three will have a "Yes" in the Tab Stop. The reason you land on ID first is that you can do a "search" from that field. This could also be a time when you might want to create an "unbound" box from which to search.

While you are in the property box, notice that the "Tab Index" has a number beside it. This is the order in which your tab will navigate through your form. If you wish, you can change the order, but don't do anything with this option for this exercise. After you have selected your Yesses and Nos, click save. See, that was pretty simple.

Let's move on to something a little more complex. One of these databases is a personal database, and the other is one here at the library. The personal database is for tracking books which I have purchased, the other tracks genealogists and the surnames they are researching. Now, it would be

quite easy to create a simple table for these two databases, but they would not be easy to navigate. Plus, both databases would continue to grow. You see, normally, authors don't write just one book, and researchers keep finding new surnames. So how do we handle these kinds of databases without using macros or visual basics?

Next month we will look at Relationships and Sub-reports.

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Quick-Tip of the Month for Preservation--Preserving Old Letters
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An interview by Amy Johnson Crow with Denise Levenick on preserving old letters: http://www.amyjohnsoncrow.com/2016/03/17/preserve-old-letters/

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PERSI Gems
by Adam Barrone and Michael Hudson
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Chickens have long been reared as a ready food source, both for their eggs and their meat. A 2007 study reported in the New York Times investigated the origin of chicken bones found on the coast of Chile. Researchers dated the bones to pre-Columbian times (1304-1424) and linked their DNA with chickens from Polynesia. These first chickens in the Americas presumably traveled thousands of miles across the Pacific by canoe. Were the canoe pilots immigrants or traders? Either way, the cargo filled a vital need of families in Chile.

Consider the role of chickens in your own family history. The Barrone family includes Russell Barrone whose first prison term was for chicken theft in 1916 in Adams Co., Indiana. His life of crime ended with a heart attack in 1948 while serving a term at Jackson Prison in Michigan for attempted robbery of a Coldwater tobacco store. Russell's first cousin, Elmer Barrone, had an entirely different (and legal) experience with the fowl in Wisconsin's Northwoods. Elmer's mother sent him to town on a handcar with money for chickens. On the return trip, Elmer and his mother's newly-purchased feathered creatures attracted the attention of a pack of wolves. To escape, the young man alternated pumping the handcar, firing off shots with a Winchester rifle, and throwing chickens to divert the wolves' attention. Elmer's mother was less than pleased with the number of chickens which arrived home.

If you have an opportunity to conduct an oral history interview with an elderly relative, focus on questions which trigger memories. There is a good chance you'll get a more interesting and colorful response when asking about chickens than when asking about a birth date.

The Periodical Source Index (PERSI) cites 415 articles about chickens, 44 about roosters, 172 about poultry, and 411 about eggs. Try your own search at:

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

Check out these chicken gems:

Amos Fox's 4 legged chicken, 1869, VA
Historical Society of Fairfax County Virginia Yearbook, v.24, 1993

Belpre Mayor John Dana and the chicken incident, n.d.
Farmers Castle Journal (OH), v.3n.4, Win. 1996

Chicken picking training at Kansas State University photo, 1920s
Kanhistique (KS), v.7n.5, Sep. 1981

Congregational church to operate chicken houses, 1918
Redmond (WA) Recorder, v.4n.10, Oct. 2002

Jane Duddy found guilty of stealing chickens from Hugh Doherty, 1848, Ballybofey, Ireland
Donegal (Ireland) Annual, v.2n.3, 1953

Mrs. Henry Bieber nailed cat in box with poisoned egg, cat threw up, ten chickens died, 1920
Farmer City (IL) Mirror, v.9n.3, Jul. 1998

Mrs. Thomas M'Chestney, amateur detective, traps poultry thieves by tattooing her chickens, 1936
Bits of Our Heritage (Brown Co., OH), v.32n.4, Win. 2010

Montague County Courthouse history, efforts to replace dome that looks like chicken coop, 1858-2010
Montague (TX) Milestones, v.25n.4, Oct. 2010

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History Tidbits: Halloween
by Allison DePrey Singleton
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This month we begin a three-part series on holiday customs. We start with a brief examination of the history of Halloween and then look at the celebration customs of the holiday in the United States.

Halloween's background is firmly rooted in the Celtic festival of Samhain, a three-day festival to celebrate the end of the light half of the year beginning on the evening of October 31st. The Celts split the year into two halves, the light half and the dark half. They observed the end of the dark half on May 1st of each year with Beltane, modern May Day. Two other Celtic seasonal festivals, Imbolc and Lughnasadh, marked the start of spring and fall respectively but were considered less important. Samhain and Beltane carried more significance, since the Celts believed the lines between the living and the dead were blurred at those times.

Samhain celebrated of the end of the harvest. Animals were slaughtered for provisions for the coming winter. Celebrants lit huge bonfires as rituals to symbolize the holding back of winter. They would carry embers from the communal bonfire to each cold hearth to relight the home fires. Celebrations would acknowledge the importance of the harvest while encouraging raucous behavior from the young men and free-flowing alcohol. Young women would practice divination, often involving

apples, to see whom they would marry.

While Samhain had been around for centuries, it was incorporated into a new holy day by the Catholic Church in 609: "All Saints' Day," otherwise known as "All Hallows" or "Hallowmas." Initially, it was celebrated on May 13th, but by the ninth century it was almost universally celebrated on November 1st. All Saint's Day began as a commemoration of the martyrs who died for the Church, though later it included all saints, not just martyrs. The following day, November 2nd, was set aside a century later as "All Souls' Day" to pray for the souls of those in Purgatory. The day before All Saints' Day was referred to as "All Hallows' Evening" or "All Hallows' Eve" ("Hallowe'en" when abbreviated). "Hallowtide" signified all three days together.

Several factors led to many of the Halloween traditions as we now know them in the United States. As with any holiday, these traditions have roots in historical events. The Black Death, which terrorized Europe for centuries, brought a morbid fascination with skeletons. With death surrounding the culture, the festival that blurred the lines between the living and the dead found a new home for the obsession of skeletons. Witch hunts, in which thousands of men and women were executed over the centuries, brought fear and added to the dark fascination of light versus dark, good versus evil, and thus became a natural fit with Halloween.

Irish and Scottish immigrants brought Halloween to America, which is why no mention of the holiday exists until immigration increased in the 1840s in the wake of the Potato Famine. The Irish brought their custom of the jack-o'-lantern. In the old country, turnips or beets were hollowed out, and a candle was placed inside, mimicking the flashes of light seen in the peat bogs that appeared mysteriously and created suspicion of the supernatural. The name "jack-o'-lantern" refers to a fable about a man named Jack who was left to wander the earth forever after making a deal with the devil. He is Jack of the Lantern. When the American Irish discovered the large pumpkin, they made it the lantern of choice for Halloween. Corn was also incorporated into Halloween based on the large corn crops in America.

Another tradition that has roots in the Celtic lore is trick-or-treating. The Celts had two traditions that required people to go door-to-door. The first was "souling." The poor would go door-to-door, asking for food or money in return for prayers for the dead. Soul cakes became a popular item to give to the poor and leave out for the ghosts. Young adults would also go door-to-door in costumes in a custom called "guising." They would perform tricks, sing, or tell a story for a sweet treat.

In the early twentieth century Halloween became fully adopted by the United States. By 1920, communities had a firm enough grasp on the celebration to make it family-friendly and not a night for boys to terrorize the citizens with pranks. Community Halloween parties and parades began. Trick-or-treating received the endorsement and assistance of local government. It became a holiday for children to have fun and get candy. For youth and adults, it became a night to embrace fear and celebration. People have always had a fascination with things they do not know or understand. Death and the blurred lines between life and death will always have an attraction for the living. Halloween has become the holiday in which it is socially acceptable to celebrate them.

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Celebrate Family History Month!

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Family History Month starts on October 1st with stories, followed by strolls through a cemetery the next day, and a stop for a quick libation on the 5th. We will be investigating DNA, interpreting legalese, and figuratively travelling through Virginia, Michigan, Ontario and Indiana, and looking at maps along the way. We have days for beginning (or refreshing) family historians, home schoolers and their parents, and we welcome will be joined by experts from Michigan and from Ancestry. We'll have scanning and digital sources, researching until midnight and getting morbid for Halloween. Plus door prizes! So take a look at what we have planned for you:

Saturday October 1, 2016, 4:00 p.m. An Afternoon of Storytelling – Curt Witcher & Aaron Smith, Discovery Center.

Sunday October 2, 2016, 1:00 p.m. Cemeteries Are Not Just for Ghosts: Lindenwood Cemetery – Allison Singleton, Lindenwood Cemetery, 2324 W. Main St., Fort Wayne.

Monday October 3, 2016, 6:30 p.m. – 8:30 p.m. Photoshop Elements Alternatives, Part 1 - Kay Spears, Computer Classroom.

Tuesday October 4, 2016, 6:30 p.m. Beginner's Guide to Vital Records – Delia Bourne, Discovery Center.

Wednesday October 5, 2016, 6:30 p.m. The Genealogy of Beer – Allison Singleton, Discovery Center.

Thursday October 6, 2016, 6:30 p.m. DNA Interest Group Meeting, Discovery Center.

Friday October 7, 2016, 10:00 a.m. RootsMagic Software – Cynthia Theusch, Discovery Center.

Saturday October 8, 2016. Beginners' Day – Delia Bourne & Melissa Tennant, Discovery Center.
10:00 a.m. – 11:30 a.m. Starting a Family History Journey – Delia Bourne
1:00 p.m. – 2:30 p.m. Beyond Just Starting – Delia Bourne
3:00 p.m. – 4:30 p.m. Beyond Hatched, Matched & Dispatched: Methods for Finding Our Families' Stories – Melissa Tennant

Sunday October 9, 2016, 1:00 p.m. Legalese for Genealogists – David Singleton, Discovery Center.

Monday October 10, 2016, 6:30 p.m. – 8:30 p.m. Photoshop Elements Alternatives, Part 2 – Kay Spears, Computer Classroom.

Tuesday October 11, 2016, 6:30 p.m. Introduction to DNA for Genealogy – Sara Allen, Discovery Center.

Wednesday October 12, 2016, 7:00 p.m. Did It Really Happen That Way? Documenting Oral History – Delia Bourne, Meeting Room A.

Thursday October 13, 2016. A Day with Jessica Trotter – Discover Center.
2:30 p.m. – 3:30 p.m. Scandalous Ancestors

6:30 p.m. – 7:30 p.m. Tracking My Trotters: A Case Study in African American Research

Friday October 14, 2016, 10:00 a.m. German Resources in The Genealogy Center of the Allen County Public Library – John Beatty, Discovery Center.

Saturday October 15, 2016, 10:00 a.m. Discovering Confederate Pensions – Delia Bourne, Discovery Center.

Sunday October 16, 2016, 1:00 p.m. Ontario Research: Finding Ontario's Genealogical Information and Documents – Cynthia Theusch, Discovery Center.

Sunday October 16, 2016. A Day in Allen County
We invite you to take pictures of anything and everything that is happening in our county in the twenty-four hours of Sunday, October 16, 2016, and send them to us! If it's happening in the twenty-four hours of October 16th, it's worth sharing!
Email pictures to Genealogy@ACPL.Info • Twitter #DayinAllenCo2016
Upload pictures at www.facebook.com/GenealogyCenter • Instagram @GenealogyCenter

Monday October 17, 2016, 2:30 p.m. Basics of Scanning Photographs – Kay Spears, Discovery Center.

Tuesday October 18, 2016, 6:30 p.m. Using FamilySearch for Your Genealogy – Melissa Tennant, Discovery Center.

Wednesday October 19, 2016, 7:00 p.m. Computer Interest Group Meeting – Allen County Genealogical Society of Indiana, Meeting Room B.

Thursday October 20, 2016, 9:00 a.m. – 3:30 p.m. Family History Day for Homeschoolers – Allison Singleton, Discovery Center and The Genealogy Center.
9:00 a.m. – 10:00 a.m., Beginning Genealogy Program Online Sources – Discovery Center
10:00 a.m. – 10:30 a.m., Break – Research on own
10:30 a.m. – 11:30 a.m., Beginning Genealogy Program Printed Sources – Discovery Center
11:30 a.m. – 1:00 p.m., Lunch on own
1:00 p.m. – 3:00 p.m., Research on own with assistance from librarians when needed
3:00 p.m. – 3:30 p.m., Coolest Discoveries—Sharing and Prizes

Friday October 21, 2016, 10:00 a.m. Using U.S. Records to Find Your Immigrant's Link to the Old Country – Sara Allen, Discovery Center.

Saturday October 22, 2016. A Day with Juliana Szucs – Sponsored by Ancestry.com. Discover Center.
10:00 a.m. – 11:00 a.m. A Dozen Ways to Jumpstart Your Research
11:15 a.m. – 12:15 p.m. Coming to America: Finding Arrival Records and Stories on Ancestry
1:45 p.m. – 2:45 p.m. Getting the Most from Ancestry
3:00 p.m. – 4:00 p.m. Question and Answer Session

Sunday October 23, 2016, 1:00 p.m. Finding James Beavers and Other Misplaced Modern-day People – Sara Allen, Discovery Center.

Monday October 24, 2016, 2:30 p.m. Visiting The Genealogy Center from Home – Melissa Tennant, Discovery Center.

Tuesday October 25, 2016, 6:30 p.m. Maps & Atlases for the Family Historian – Delia Bourne, Discovery Center.

Wednesday October 26, 2016, 6:30 p.m. Indiana Genealogy: The Crossroads to America – Melissa Tennant, Discovery Center.

Thursday October 27, 2016, 6:30 p.m. Beginning Genealogical Research in Virginia – John Beatty, Discovery Center.

Friday October 28, 2016. Midnight Madness – extended research hours from 6:00 p.m. to Midnight, Mini-Programs (30 minutes each of quick tips), Discovery Center.
6:30 p.m., Digital Organization – Melissa Tennant.
7:30 p.m., Fabulous Free Websites – Delia Bourne.
8:30 p.m., Diggin' DPLA: Some Tips on Accessing this Growing Resource – Curt Witcher.

Saturday October 29, 2016, 10:00 a.m. Locating the Records of Your Michigan Ancestors – Cynthia Theusch, Discovery Center.

Sunday October 30, 2016, 1:00 p.m. The Salem Witchcraft Trials of 1692: History and Sources – John Beatty, Discovery Center.

Monday October 31, 2016, 2:30 p.m. Morbid Genealogy – Allison Singleton, Discovery Center.

For more information, see our brochure at http://genealogycenter.org/docs/fhm2016. Read about the door prizes at http://genealogycenter.org/docs/prizes2016 . To register for any or all of these events, call 260-421-1225 or email Genealogy@ACPL.Info.

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WinterTech Starts in November
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The daylight is getting shorter and the air is getting cooler. Trips to courthouses may be difficult if there is poor weather and our visits to the cemeteries may be curtailed, but we can still enjoy doing family history by using digital sources that are, literally, at our fingertips. Every winter, The Genealogy Center offers our WinterTech series on Wednesday afternoon at 2:30 p.m., on the same day as the monthly meeting of the Allen County Genealogical Society of Indiana. Come to WinterTech, then stay for the ACGSI program at 7 p.m.

First up is "Finding Digital Newspaper Collections," presented by Delia C. Bourne on Wednesday, November 9, 2016, 2:30 p.m. in the Discovery Center. We all know how valuable newspapers can be in family history research. And we've become familiar with the major subscription digital databases.

But not everything is in these fee-based sources. This presentation will introduce you to some free databases, and show you how to find digital newspaper archives for the area you wish to search!

The series continues with "Finding Maps Online," presented by Allison DePrey Singleton on Wednesday, December 14, 2016; "Using Third-Party Tools to Analyze Your DNA Results," presented by Sara Allen on Wednesday, January 11, 2017; and finally Melissa Tennant presents "Where Art Thou, PERSI?" on Wednesday, February 8, 2017. All of these will also be at 2:30 p.m. in the Discovery Center.

For more information, see our brochure at STILL NEED THIS!!!! To register for any or all of these events, call 260-421-1225 or email Genealogy@ACPL.Info.

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Staying Informed about Genealogy Center Programming
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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.

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Out and About
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Curt Witcher
October 8, 2016
Heritage Quest Research Quest's "Autumn Quest 2016: Enriching Research through Library Sources" Seminar, Emerald Queen Ballroom & Conference Center, 5580 Pacific Hwy E., Fife, WA. Presentations: "Effective Use of the Allen County Public Library Genealogy Center," "Doing Effective Research in Libraries," "Mining the Motherlode: Using Periodical Literature for Genealogical Research," and "Finding the World with WorldCat."

October 15, 2016
Larimer County Genealogical Society's Conference for a Cause, Medical Center of the Rockies, Community Room, Loveland, CO. Presentations: "Historical Research Methodology: Engaging the Process to Find All the Answers," "Roll Call: New Sites and Sources for Military Records and Research," "Mining the Motherlode: Using Periodical Literature for Genealogical Research," and "Doing Effective Research in Libraries."

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Area Calendar of Events
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Allen County Genealogical Society of Indiana, Inc. Monthly Program
October 12, 2016 - Allen County Public Library, 900 Library Plaza, Fort Wayne, Indiana, Refreshments at 6:30 p.m., program at 7 p.m. Delia Cothrun Bourne will present, "Did it Really Happen That Way?"

ACGSI Genealogy Technology Group

October 19, 2016 – Allen County Public Library, 900 Library Plaza, Fort Wayne, Indiana, 7 p.m.

The George R. Mather Lecture Series
October 2, 2016, The History Center, 302 East Berry Street, Fort Wayne, Indiana
Margaret Hobson presents: "The Personal Civil War of Fort Wayne's Col. Hugh B. Reed,1861-1890."

Miami Indian Heritage Days,
October 1, 2016 – Chief Richardville House, 5705 Bluffton Road, Fort Wayne, Indiana. Dani Tippmann presents: "Miami Harvest: Edible and Usable Plants and Materials."

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Driving Directions to the Library
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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%20Web ster%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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Publishing Note:
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This electronic newsletter is published by the Allen County Public Library's Genealogy Center, and is intended to enlighten readers about genealogical research methods as well as inform them about the vast resources of the Allen County Public Library. We welcome the wide distribution of this newsletter and encourage readers to forward it to their friends and societies. All precautions have been made to avoid errors. However, the publisher does not assume any liability to any party for any loss or damage caused by errors or omissions, no matter the cause.

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