

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

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Finding and Honoring the Work of Our Ancestors

by Curt B. Witcher

As we celebrate another Labor Day over this weekend, it is a good time to review our family history endeavors to determine how much we really know about the work our ancestors did. If we're interested in "putting meat on the bones of our ancestors," exploring their occupations is a very good way. How our ancestors deployed their skills, learned trades,

and provided for both their own families and their extended families are detailed in many sources and records. These details can provide us with wonderful stories of their lives, offer context for why they lived where they did, and help us build that important FAN network-- friends, associates, and neighbors.

Local histories are among those foundational sources for discovering occupations engaged in by our ancestors. They are plentiful in number and range from town, county, regional, and state histories to church, school, organizational and ethnic histories. Local public libraries as well as libraries that have large family history research collections are rich with these resources. For recently published histories that are still copyrighted, and there are many of them published after 1928 especially from 1976 to present, one needs to visit the libraries that have the particular titles of interest. Recall the best first way to visit a library is virtually, using their respective online catalogs to determine their holdings.

The Genealogy Center's online catalog can be found at www.acpl.info/genealogy on the right side of the white ribbon toward the top of the page.

Increasingly monumental historical works with consequential recountings of occupations and those employed in jobs and trades are available online for free use. Some must-consider sites are listed in the following.

***FamilySearch Digital [Library--www.familysearch.org/library/books](http://www.familysearch.org/library/books)

Over 615,000 family and local history titles are available online for free use, some from the Genealogy Center.

***Internet Archive--archive.org

121,655 of the Genealogy Center's copyright-clear family and local history materials are part of the 3,947,410 resources from American libraries available online for free use.

***[HathiTrust--www.hathitrust.org](http://www.hathitrust.org)

This resource is often overlooked due to some unique access rules; however, it is certainly worth a look to see what their resources contain.

***Digital Public Library of America--dp.la

There are more than 50 million digital assets available on this site, a good number of them being in collections highlighting people in communities as well as digitized items from various states' digital libraries. CA, GA, MI, MN, IL, IN, NC, NY, OH, SC, TN, TX, WI, NJ/DE, CT and MD each have more than one hundred thousand assets on this platform.

***WorldCat.org

This worldwide catalog may not provide one with links to digital copies of histories; however, with a bibliographic database of nearly 3.5 billion records from more than ten thousand libraries worldwide, it's a great way to learn of the existence of a particular history and its availability in libraries. Remember that next to accessing an item, knowing where to access it is the next best thing.

The online versions of these historical works often add increased discoverability with OCR making the texts searchable. Technology will continue to enhance discoverability and assist us with finding even more contexts surrounding our ancestors' lives including their jobs and occupations.

Newspapers are another foundational resource for discovering our ancestors' occupations. As we have said nearly innumerable times, newspapers are the chroniclers of the lives and times of our communities and our ancestors. As such, we can find out much about their jobs in their pages. Access to historic newspapers has never been better, and it is improving all the time. Some very significant free and fee-based newspaper databases available to us are listed in the following.

***NewspaperArchive.com--available as a subscription or through one's local library.

More than 280 million newspaper pages from more than fifteen thousand newspapers are searchable and viewable.

***Newspapers.com (part of Ancestry's family of databases)--available as a subscription or through one's local library.

More than 269 million newspaper pages are searchable and viewable.

***Chronicling America-- chroniclingamerica.loc.gov

A free service of the Library of Congress produced by the National Digital Newspaper Program, one has access to more than 21 million newspaper pages and can limit searches by state, time period, and newspaper title.

***Many states have memory projects that include digitized newspapers. The majority of these newspapers are part of the aforementioned Chronicling America. However, it never hurts to compare search results between sites. Indiana's newspaper digitizing project is called Hoosier State Chronicles, with nearly 1.6 million newspaper pages from more than 186,000 issues at newspapers.library.in.gov.

The Periodical Source Index, freely available from the Genealogy Center's website (www.genealogycenter.info/persi), provides more than 3.1 million subject entries for locations all over the world. Looking under history as a subject heading may reveal numerous articles that provide details about an ancestor's trade.

City and county directories can be rich sources of employment information. Not only do some directories list the occupations of residents, they may also contain advertisements from local shops and businesses. Most public libraries have rather complete collections of their respective city and county directories. Check with the library of interest to determine if there are any look-up services you could use to access directories of interest. You also might be surprised at the number of older directories that are actually digitally available on library websites. Our Genealogy Center has nearly seventy thousand print city directories with many thousand additional directories on microtext.

And of course, don't forget about all the other neat information you can find about an ancestor's occupation in some really great resources like the following.

***U.S. Agricultural Schedules from 1850 to 1900. Information about the data these schedules contain can be found on this website. www.census.gov/history/pdf/agcensusschedules.pdf. Most of the actual schedules are on Ancestry.com

***U. S. Industrial and Manufacturing Schedules for the 1800s. Information about these schedules can be found together with data on the aforementioned Agricultural Schedule on this website. www.archives.gov/research/census/nonpopulation

***The digital collections and community albums of local libraries hold some real treasures. The Allen County Public Library's Community Album contains amazing amounts of historic information and pictures from International Harvester, the Bowser Pump Company, Wayne Knitting Mills, Kings Leather Company and the A & I Store, and Wolf & Dessauer Department Store. You might be surprised at what you find on the websites of the public libraries and historical societies in your geographic areas of interest.

Finally, always take advantage of well-written articles by researchers in the field. Juliana Szucs wrote a very nice article that was just posted on August 30, 2024 for the National Genealogical Society's ezine "Upfront with NGS" entitled, "Occupation: Laborer—Discovering the Stories of Your Hardworking Ancestors." <https://upfront.ngsgenealogy.org/2024/08/occupation-laborerdiscovering-stories.html> It is filled with great ideas on places to look for information.

Enjoy your Labor Day festivities and your exploration of your ancestors' work!

The New York Juvenile Asylum and Orphan Trains

by John D. Beatty, CG

During the mid-nineteenth century, the Orphan Train Movement began as an organized charitable effort to place children then living in several New York City orphanages with rural

families living in the Midwest. Between 1854 and 1929, 200,000 children were relocated. Many were not actually orphans but the children of recent immigrants and the poor who could not afford to care for them. The movement did an ineffective job in screening the caretakers, and some children were used as slave labor while others had happy placements.

Researching children who came west on an Orphan Train can be challenging. Three New York institutions – the New York Juvenile Asylum (later known as Children's Village), the Children's Aid Society, and the New York Foundling Hospital - took part in the program. The surviving records of the first of these organizations, the Juvenile Asylum, have recently been published as part of a 6-volume set under the editorship of Clark Kidder with the title, "A History of the New York Juvenile Asylum and Its Orphan Trains" (Wisconsin: Clark Kidder, 2021), Gc 973 Or7ki.

This work is a ground-breaking tool for researching the identities of these orphans. It is divided into six parts: Children in Need; and Companies Sent West in blocks of 1854-1868, 1869-1879, 1880-1887, 1888-1896, and 1897-1922. Some 6,600 orphans were placed through the Asylum, and not all records have survived. The volumes include the name of the orphan, the last birthday and age, the date of placement or indenture, the name of the foster parent, and their place of residence.

In addition to the names of orphans, the set also includes useful historical background information, reprinted articles from newspapers and journals, and transcriptions of selected letters involving the children from their guardians or the orphans themselves. For example, Walter Brown, aged 16, wrote: "I like farming and am very glad I was sent out here, and I have a home worth keeping...I go to school and church, and I see John Holst often; he lives about five miles from me." A guardian, Charles H. Webber, wrote of the orphan Henry T. Englehart, aged 12: "Henry has done as well as expected. He is rather disobedient, probably because he was never made to mind at home, but he is not malicious. I have had to punish him occasionally, but I am trying to win his confidence and love." A year later Webber reported that Henry "is good in mathematics, and I think I will educate him for a bookkeeper if he continues to do well, because I hardly think he will make a success of farming." Regrettably, many of these bound letter volumes, sometimes with photos of the orphans, have also been lost.

For some genealogists, having an ancestor who came west on the train as an orphan has proved a brick wall. Finding them on census records in a Midwestern state has not enabled them to be traced back to parents in New York. These records, while they do not list biological parents, can still be helpful in identifying the institution that organized their placement. They offer the promise of further records if one is fortunate enough to find an orphan's name listed.

Home Children of Canada

by Sara Allen

In Great Britain, children were placed in orphanages, children's homes, foster families, other residential homes, and workhouses for a variety of reasons. These included being orphaned by one or both parents, poverty, being born to an unwed mother, removal from the home by social services, and more. Some children were adopted or fostered to families in the UK, and some lived in an orphanage until adulthood. Still others were sent as "home children" to other countries such as Canada or Australia, where they were adopted or fostered.

The Findmypast database has recently added a collection of Home Children records for children transported from Britain to Canada. The materials in the Home Children collection include inspection reports, workhouse records, registers of children sent to Canada, and government correspondence, all dating from 1886 to 1932. These records can be found at this url: [findmypast.co.uk/page/british-home-children](https://www.findmypast.co.uk/page/british-home-children) and are accessible for free, but users must set up a free account with Findmypast to view them. The records are also available in the institutional version of Findmypast available here at the Genealogy Center and other libraries. More sources will be added to this collection over time, so check back frequently.

Once you find the name of the sending institution in the UK, you can often find more records about the child from that institution. For instance, Barnardos is a large organization still in existence that runs children's homes in the UK and some commonwealth countries. They have an archive that they will search for either a living person's records, or those of a

deceased relative. See: <https://www.barnardos.org.uk/former-barnardos-children> Digital records of various workhouses and poor law unions can be found on the online databases at Findmypast, Ancestry, and FamilySearch, while other institutional records may be available only through in-person visits to archives or libraries.

Meanwhile, if the child was adopted by a Canadian family, his or her adoption records may be available to lineal descendants of that person on a province-by-province basis. Ontario, for example, allows an adopted person over the age of 18 or the birth parents to request post-adoption identifying information. Non-identifying information about the adopted person is available to the adopted person, adopted parents, birth parents, birth siblings, birth grandparents, and families of deceased adopted individuals. Medical information can be released in special circumstances. Both the birth family and the adopted family can request that no-contact be made with them. For more information, see the Ontario adoption website: <https://www.ontario.ca/page/search-adoption-records> Each province will have a similar website to consult, listing its procedures and guidelines.

To read more about the fascinating history of home children specifically in Canada, we have several books in our collection, including: “Genealogists' Guide to Researching British Home Children” by Gloria Tubman (GC 971 T790Ge) and “Uprooted: The Shipment of Poor Children to Canada, 1867-1917,” by R.A. Parker (GC 971 P223r).

PERSI Gems: Sidewalk Shenanigans

by Adam Barrone and Mike Hudson

In January 1871, the Hull (England) Packet reported that a lad named Thomas Gibson was charged with "sliding on the footpath" in Norwood. The report warned that "the mayor spoke of the danger to the public of this system of sliding..." Young Gibson was fined court costs of three shillings.

A bit of research led us to Section 54 of London's Metropolitan Police Act 1839, still in effect, entitled "Prohibition of nuisances by persons in the thoroughfares." Among those

liable to be fined under this section are "every person who shall fly any kite or play at any game to the annoyance of the inhabitants or passengers, or who shall make or use any slide upon ice or snow in any street or other thoroughfare, to the common danger of the passengers."

The "Let's Go Fly a Kite" scene in Mary Poppins appears to depict multiple violations of this ordinance. If the Banks family had been called before the constabulary for this offense, though, they might have successfully argued that no one was annoyed by their activity. In fact, everyone in view appeared utterly delighted.

Before sledding or kite flying on a roadway or sidewalk, we must recommend checking local ordinances. During all sidewalk activities, be aware of your surroundings because unexpected dangers might be present. Historical evidence cited in the Periodical Source Index (PERSI) reveals multiple hazards one might encounter on sidewalks: data-gathering boy scouts, brick collectors, cows, exploding fireworks, fallen churchgoers, floods, frat boys, loose planks, mud, musicians, plows, racers, saliva, unshoveled snow, sidewalks on fire, and sidewalks that move. It might be safer to stay inside and try a PERSI search here:

<https://www.genealogycenter.info/persi/>

Boy Scouts count 1851 expectorations on sidewalk in one hour, 1916

Herald (Montgomery County Historical Society, AL), Vol. 13, Issue 2 (Spr 2005)

Fred Rice photo playing piano for Old Fashioned Sidewalk Days shoppers, 1960

Clinton County (IN) Genealogical Society News, Vol. 18, Issue 2 (Sum 2009)

Houlton's first mechanized sidewalk plow and Henry Foster, photo and note, c. 1946

Paper Talks: the County Edition (Jonesboro, ME), 1992

Kenneth Kling brick collection, St. Marys and Don't Spit on the Sidewalk examples, 2250 B.C.+

Kanhistique, Vol. 7, Issue 3 (Jul 1981)

Magnet used for sidewalk racing, St. Joseph News Gazette excerpt, 1938

Northwest Missouri Genealogical Society Journal, Vol. 36, Issue 2 (Fal 2016)

Moveable sidewalk at World's Columbian Exposition image, note, c. 1893

Will County Historical Society Quarterly Publication, Win 2020

Police visit households, sidewalk snow removal warnings, Elmira Advertiser, Dec. 1914

Chemung (NY) Historical Journal, Vol. 60, Issue 1 (Sep 2014)

Pueblo Union Depot sidewalk covered in mud after flood, photo, 1921

Pueblo (CO) Lore, Vol. 35, Issue 6 (Jun 2009)

Si U, the sidewalk fraternity, reunion at Ohio State University, notice, 1977

Ohio State University Monthly (The), Vol. 69, Issue 1 (Sep 1977)

Sidewalk along Railroad Street needs work, planks loose, Current excerpt, 1891

Dickinson (MI) Diggings, Vol. 35, Issue 4 (Nov 2016)

Sidewalk etiquette, 1866 news item

Miners' Journal (Galena/Jo Daviess County Historical Society, IL), Spr 1994

Sidewalk firework display at Fisher Drug Store blows up, Johnnie Luby accident, July 3, 1941

Freeburg (IL) Historical & Genealogical Society Quarterly, Vol. 30, Issue 3 (Sep 2011)

Stoevener Clothing Co. sidewalk catches fire, Nov. 1912, brief, Raymond, IL

Montgomery County (IL) Genealogical Society Quarterly, Vol. 27, Issue 2 (2005)

Thomas Gibson charged with sliding on the footpath, 1871, Hull, England

Kith & Kin (Cape Banks Family History Society, Australia), Issue 106 (Sep 2012)

Thomas Riley, James Connor and others arrested for violating sidewalk ordinance, news item, 1900

Certified Copy (Greater Cleveland Genealogical Society, OH), Vol. 40, Issue 3 (Nov 2011)

Tower churchgoers fell over red cow on the sidewalk, Tower Weekly News, 1915

Range Reminiscing (Iron Range Historical Society, MI), Vol. 40, Issue 3 (Sep 2015)

Preservation Tips: Preserving School Memorabilia

by Christina Clary

School memorabilia can take many forms. Some common ones you may come across in your family collections include yearbooks and textbooks, scrapbooks, and diplomas. With all of these, the first step to take in preserving is to digitize them. For larger yearbooks and textbooks, consider focusing on scanning the signatures and doodles if digitizing the entire book is too challenging. Doodling your name on the inside cover of a textbook during class is a time-honored tradition, and many older textbooks will have such markings throughout them. In yearbooks, it's common to find signatures and notes next to photos, revealing insights into your family members' interests and friendships, so it's important to preserve these through digitization.

Books should be stored in a cool, climate-controlled environment. This applies to all school memorabilia. Store them on a sturdy shelf away from direct light or consider purchasing archival book boxes from vendors like Gaylord or University Products. If a book is especially fragile or in poor condition, keeping it in a book box is the best option. Make sure the book is snug within the box so that it will not slide around. Books with leather covers should be wrapped in archival tissue paper before being placed in a book box.

School related scrapbooks can be challenging to preserve but are another great way to gain insight into the personality of your family member. Scrapbooks specifically designed for school memorabilia, often labeled “School Days,” became popular in the late 1910s and early 1920s. Preservation methods vary depending on the scrapbook’s condition. How you preserve them depends on their condition. Scrapbooks with covers falling off or a significant number of detached pages should be handled as little as possible. If you wish to browse a physical copy, consider printing a digitized version and placing it in a binder or having it professionally bound. For all scrapbooks, regardless of condition, place a sheet of archival tissue between each page and store them flat. Reposition any detached items, but avoid using adhesives, as they can cause deterioration over time. Store scrapbooks in a large book box or on a shelf, away from direct light.

Diplomas can also be challenging to preserve due to their size and whether they are framed. Older diplomas are often quite large. If the diploma is in a wooden frame, it should be taken out of that frame. Archival quality frames can be purchased, but they can be expensive. Look for glass that is UV protective and frames and mats that are acid free and lignin free. Alternatively, store the diploma flat in an archival folder or an archival map box if it’s too large for a folder. Do not laminate it.

For more information on preserving various types of school memorabilia, Family Tree has compiled a collection of articles on this topic. You can also visit the Northeast Document Conservation Center (NEDCC) website for additional preservation advice.

<https://familytreemagazine.com/preservation/heirlooms/how-to-store-school-memorabilia/>

History Tidbits: Feudalism in the 20th Century--The Story of Sark

by Logan Knight

Europe was once governed by a system known as feudalism. Historians define it in a number of ways, but what everyone agrees on is that it consisted of a figure at the top of society (usually a king), who owns all of the land and grants sections of it to vassals, who then owe service in exchange. These obligations can consist of a wide variety but usually involve military service, labor, taxes, etc. These vassals, in turn, granted land to others in exchange for obligations to them. In this way, society was structured like a large pyramid with royalty at the top and landless peasants at the bottom.

The reality of this system was quite different than what is described above. Nevertheless, the basic components of a feudal system functioned across Europe for centuries. Nothing lasts forever, and neither did feudalism. Gradually over the years, the system fell apart. The idea of feudalism in the 21st century seems downright medieval.

However, one state continued its feudal government until 2008. That state was the island community of Sark. Located in the English Channel near the coast of Normandy, Sark is a tiny group of islands of about two square miles. Only about five hundred people live there. It is grouped with other Channel Islands within the Bailiwick of Guernsey.

Sark's unique form of government began on August 5, 1565, when Queen Elizabeth I granted a patent to Hélier de Carteret, seigneur (French for "lord") of St. Ouen, on the island of Jersey. In return for ensuring that the island stayed free of pirates, Carteret received the title of seigneur of Sark with various attendant privileges and rights. In other words, the seigneur was truly "lord of the manor." Carteret also agreed to bring more than forty families to garrison the islands, some of whose descendants live there still to this day.

The Carterets were the Seigneurs of Sark until 1720, when hard times forced them to sell their title and privileges (yes, you could do that). The title bounced around before being assumed by the Beaumont family.

Despite the tide of history swamping feudalism practically everywhere else, the tiny population and isolation of Sark preserved its unique form of government. While most people left for the mainland, those who stayed seemed to get on with the business of life, patching things here and there but without any real revolutionary attempts at change.

One of the more interesting feudal practices, still technically on the books, is that of clameur de haro. This medieval legal practice was employed by anyone who felt that his legal rights were being infringed upon. Claimants drop to their knees and yell “Haro! Haro! Haro! À l'aide, mon Prince, on me fait tort.” (Hear me! Hear me! Hear me! Come to my aid, my Prince, for someone does me wrong.) They must then recite the Lord’s Prayer in front of witnesses. After these words had been spoken, the action that prompted it must cease until it can be adjudged by the local court. The last time this occurred was in 2021 and was subsequently withdrawn.

In 2008, the court of Grand Pleas (the island’s parliament) changed to a fully democratic legislature, officially ending the island’s complete feudal structure. That same year, the Seigneur’s right to be the only person on the island to keep pigeons or an un-spayed dog was revoked. Change had finally come to Sark. Even so, there is more continuity than break with the fascinating story of this island community.

Genealogy Center’s September 2024 Programs

Join us for another month of free, virtual and in-person programs!

September 3, 2024, 2:30 p.m. ET “From Maryland to Kentucky: The Catholic League of Families” with Christina Clary - <https://acpl.libnet.info/event/11543593>

September 5, 2024, 6:30 p.m. ET “IN-PERSON DNA & Genealogy Interest Group - Y-DNA” with Sara Allen - <https://acpl.libnet.info/event/11547803>

September 10, 2024, 2:30 p.m. ET “A Case Study: Combining FAN Club Research and DNA to Break Through Brick Walls” with Alicia Lowry - <https://acpl.libnet.info/event/11547682>

September 11, 2024, 7:00 p.m. ET “Vintage Eats: Recipes from Our Ancestors” with Kayleen Reusser – an Allen County Genealogical Society of Indiana hybrid program
– Genealogy Center’s Discovery Center meeting room or online
- https://us02web.zoom.us/webinar/register/WN_ns1yxAl8ScG2oTwWPQ_Y5A#/registration

September 12, 2024, 6:30 p.m. ET “Hidden Treasures: Unleashing the Full Potential of FamilySearch’s Catalog” with Jamie Mayhew - <https://acpl.libnet.info/event/11548425>

September 17, 2024, 2:30 p.m. ET “Pioneers and Pedigrees: Early Western New York Research” with Kaitlyn Pauley - <https://acpl.libnet.info/event/11543641>

September 19, 2024, 6:30 p.m. ET “Unlocking Paternal Ancestry Through Y-DNA Tests” with Scott Tribble - <https://acpl.libnet.info/event/11544430>

September 24, 2024, 2:30 p.m. ET “Family History Sprint: Q&A to Accelerate Your Brick Wall Research” with Genealogy Center Librarians - <https://acpl.libnet.info/event/11548564>

September 26, 2024, 6:30 p.m. ET “How to be a Good Ancestor” with Karen Urbec - <https://acpl.libnet.info/event/11601508>

Please register in advance for these engaging programs.

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 Bits-o'-News

Have you visited the Allen County Public Library's online merchandise store? You really need to check it out--we think you will enjoy the offerings! There is a special Genealogy Center section of the store with some pretty cool items. <http://acpl.dkmlgo.online/shop/category/4726261?c=4726261> An added benefit is that your purchases support the Friends of the Allen County Public Library, and they in turn support the Genealogy Center.

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 \$90.

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 sspearswells@acpl.lib.in.us with "unsubscribe e-zine" in the subject line.

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