INDIANA POSTCARD COLLECTION
1902–1986

Collection Information

Historical Sketch

Scope and Content Note

Series Contents

Cataloging Information

Processed by

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Manuscript and Visual Collections Department
William Henry Smith Memorial Library
Indiana Historical Society
450 West Ohio Street
Indianapolis, IN 46202-3269

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COLLECTION INFORMATION

VOLUME OF COLLECTION: 22 boxes

COLLECTION DATES: 1902–86

PROVENANCE: Multiple

RESTRICTIONS: None
NOTES:

HISTORICAL SKETCH

Although the postcard has its origins in the 1860s, it was not until 1873 that the United States Postal Service began issuing postal cards. These were pre-stamped, and provided a convenient way for people to send quick messages. From 1873 until 1898, only the USPS was allowed to print postcards for use in this country. On May 19, 1898, Congress passed the Private Mailing Card Act, which allowed private publishers to produce postcards, and authorized their reduced postage rate of one penny, instead of the two-cent letter rate. These privately-printed picture postcards were required to carry the label “Private Mailing Card” on the back.

Postcards were already popular in Europe, and the reduced postage rate contributed to their popularity in the United States. In 1902, the Eastman Kodak Company took advantage of the postcard’s popularity by manufacturing postcard-sized photographic paper on which images could be printed from negatives. This allowed individuals to have portrait postcards made for sending, and professional photographers in smaller towns to make postcards of local scenes and events for selling. Before this development, mass-produced postcards tended to have scenes only of major attractions or scenes from big cities that would be purchased by large numbers of people.

Several factors led to the popularity of the postcard. By the time that professional photographers were making postcards of small-town scenes, mail service itself had expanded in the United States. Rural Free Delivery had been established in most rural areas, providing mail delivery to a much greater number of people than had previously enjoyed that service. Brief messages could be sent quickly to people in neighboring areas. Prior to this, people in rural areas might venture into town once a week to pick up their mail, but with the new system in effect, mail was delivered daily. Although local sending of postcards may have waned once the telephone came into general use, as automobile travel increased, more postcards were sent by tourists to people back home.

Postcards went through many design changes over the years. Even if a postcard does not have a date printed on it and is not postmarked, its approximate date of printing can still be determined by certain design features. For example, in 1901, the USPS allowed the words “Post Card” to be printed on the back instead of “Private Mailing Card.” Until 1907, the USPS required messages to be written only on the picture side of the card. Depending on the picture, there was usually little space for writing a message. Early postcards had “undivided backs” for the purpose of holding only
the address and postage stamp. After March 1, 1907, “divided back” postcards were sold, allowing space for a
message to be written on half of the back of the card.

Until World War I, most postcards were printed in Germany. With the beginning of the war, most American postcards
were printed in the United States. At that time they also appeared with white borders around the pictures to save ink,
and on the back sides included more detailed descriptions of the image. From 1930 to 1944, postcards were often
printed on high rag content paper, giving them the look of being printed on linen. This period was also characterized
by the use of brightly-colored inks. The modern photochrome-style postcards with which we are most familiar today,
first appeared in 1939. Postcard production decreased during World War II because of supply shortages, but picked up
again after the war.

These design changes are more useful for dating old postcards than are the postage stamps that may be affixed to them,
because the postage rate remained the same for a long time. During World War I, the postage rate increased to two
cents, as a “war tax.” On July 1, 1919, the one-cent rate was restored, and continued until December 31, 1951. It was
then raised to two cents again, until August 1, 1958. Postage rates have increased steadily ever since.

Two basic types of picture postcards are “real photo” and “printed” cards. Real photo postcards are actual
photographs, printed from a negative onto postcard stock paper. Many include a caption that was hand-written on the
negative, which was often glass; the caption appears in white letters on the postcard. Real photo postcards date from
the beginning of the twentieth-century, but some are still made today. Printed postcards are photo-mechanically
produced. Two common types of printed cards are halftones and collotypes.

These different types of postcards can usually be distinguished by looking at them under magnification. Real photos
have a smooth, continuous-tone quality, whereas the printed cards will show a pattern in the ink. Halftones, which are
the easiest to identify, have an evenly-spaced dot pattern, and collotypes have a distinct reticulated grain pattern.
Halftones do not provide as fine detail as the others. Both real photo and printed postcards can be either black-and-
white or color. Early real photo cards are black-and-white, but may be hand-colored.

Deltiology is the collection and study of postcards. An interest in history is one reason to engage in this pursuit.
Picture postcards reveal a social history, showing not only changes in buildings, but also in types of businesses, in cars
and other modes of transportation, and even clothing styles. Comparing aerial views from different eras will show
changes in whole towns or cities. Postcards of natural settings, such as national parks, can also show geological or
other environmental changes over time, as well as changes made by humans. All sorts of events and aspects of life are
documented in the form of a postcard.

Sources:
“Greetings from the Smithsonian: A Postcard History of the Smithsonian Institution.” Smithsonian Institution
September 2003.

McClintock, John, “A Short History of the Postcard in the United States.” International Federation of Postcard


Reilly, James M. Care and Identification of 19th-Century Photographic Prints. Rochester, NY: Eastman Kodak


SCOPE AND CONTENT NOTE
The collection contains postcards of scenes taken in various parts of Indiana, ranging in date from around 1902 to 1986. Most of the cards are from before the 1930s; there are relatively few in the collection dating later than the 1960s. Those from the 1980s are mostly reproductions of early twentieth-century postcards of the town of Madison in Jefferson County. Some of the cards carry personal messages and were sent; others were never used. There are some intriguing messages that are sometimes more interesting than the visual subject of the postcard.

Subjects depicted on the postcards include aerial views, buildings, events, portraits, street scenes, transportation, water scenes, and other outdoor settings. Those of buildings include banks, churches, convents, courthouses, an electric power plant, factories, fire stations, a funeral home, hospitals, hotels, jails, libraries, mills, monasteries, motels, an oil plant, post offices, reformatories, residences, restaurants, sanatoria, schools, a steel plant, and stores. Events such as chautauquas, fairs, and parades are shown, as well as disasters such as fire damage, floods, tornadoes, and train accidents. There are portraits of school groups (administrators, students, teachers, and teams), of families, and of fire fighters. There are individual portraits of the famous and the unidentified, as well as of some African-American soldiers from the First World War. Also included are interurbans, streetcars, trains, and train stations. There are bridges, covered bridges, lakes, rivers, and riverboats. Other outdoor scenes include camps, cemeteries, farms, limestone quarries, monuments, parks, and resorts, rock formations, and trees. There are advertising postcards selling clothing, insurance, paintings, and even postcards themselves.

The collection is divided into four series. The first two series are comprised of mechanically-printed, mass-produced postcards, and make up the majority of the collection. The first of these series is arranged by location, alphabetically by the name of the county, and then alphabetically by town name within each county. Some of the larger cities are further divided by general subjects such as buildings or parks. The second series is much smaller, and consists of postcards that contain multiple views of Indiana, holiday greetings sent to people in the state, cards of Indiana symbols, and postcards related to Hoosier poet James Whitcomb Riley.

The third and fourth series contain real photographs made into postcards. These are not mechanically reproduced, but rather each is an actual photograph. Series three is arranged in the same way as series one, but is much smaller. The fourth series consists of some cards of unspecified locations, either definitely or believed to be in Indiana, and some portraits. Among the portraits are several postcards of individual African-American World War I soldiers, each identified on the back of the card. Four of these are designated as having been from Indianapolis, two from Iowa, and the others have no hometown specified.

**SERIES CONTENTS**

**Series 1: Printed Postcards: Indiana Towns, Cities, and Counties**

**CONTENTS**

**Adams County:** Berne; Decatur; Geneva. **Allen County:** Fort Wayne—aerial views, buildings, churches, Old Fort, parks, rivers, streets; Grabill; Harlan. **Bartholomew County:** Camp Atterbury; Columbus. **Benton County:** Fowler; Oxford. **Blackford County:** Converse; Hartford City; Montpelier. **Boone County:** Lebanon. **Brown County:** Brown County State Park; Gnaw Bone; Nashville. **Carroll County:** Cutler; Delphi. **Cass County:** Logansport—bridges, buildings, churches, hospitals, parks, public buildings, streets.

**Clark County:** Charlestown; Jeffersonville (including the flood of 1937); Sellersburg; Utica. **Clay County:** Brazil; Carbon; Center Point; Poland. **Clinton County:** Frankfort.

**CONTAINER**

Box 1

Box 2
Crawford County: Marengo; Leavenworth; Wyandotte.

Daviess County: Odon; Washington. Dearborn County: Aurora; Dillsboro; Guilford; Lawrenceburg; Moores Hill; West Harrison. Decatur County: Greensburg; Westport. Dekalb County: Auburn; Butler; Garrett; Waterloo. Delaware County: Eaton; Gaston; Muncie (including Ball State University). Dubois County: Ferdinand; Huntingburg; Jasper.

Elkhart County: Bristol; Elkhart—businesses, parks; Goshen (including river scenes); Middlebury; Wakarusa. Fayette County: Connersville; Dunlapville; Elmhurst.

Floyd County: New Albany (including bridges, river, and 1937 flood scenes). Fountain County: Attica; Covington; Veedersburg. Franklin County: Batesville; Brookville; Fairfield; Laurel; Metamora; Oldenburg. Fulton County: Akron; Athens; Rochester. Gibson County: Oakland City; Princeton. Grant County: Fairmount; Marion (including Soldiers’ Home); Matthews; Upland. Greene County: Bloomfield; Jasonville; Linton; Worthington. Hamilton County: Conner Prairie; Noblesville; Sheridan. Hancock County: Fortville; Greenfield. Harrison County: Bradford; Byrnevile; Corydon; Palmyra. Hendricks County: Cartersburg; Clayton; Danville; Plainfield. Henry County: Dunreith; Knightstown; Lewisville; Middletown; New Castle (including 1917 tornado damage); New Lisbon.

Howard County: Kokomo—buildings, parks, streets. Box 3

Huntington County: Andrews; Huntington. Jackson County: Brownstown; Medora; Seymour; Vallonia. Jasper County: Remington; Rensselaer; Wheatfield. Jay County: Dunkirk; Portland; Redkey. Jefferson County: Canaan; Hanover; Lancaster; Madison—aerial views, bridges, buildings (business and industry, government), churches, club buildings, Clifty Falls State Park, Fountain Square, Hanging Rock.

Jefferson County: Madison—historic homes, hospitals, hotels, parks, railroads, riverboats, river scenes, schools, street scenes, vicinity of Madison. Jennings County: Butlerville; North Vernon; Scipio. Johnson County: Edinburgh; Franklin; Greenwood. Knox County: Freelandville; Vincennes—bridges, early buildings, Grouseland, Memorial (George Rogers Clark), monuments, territorial government, Vincennes University. Kosciusko County: Claypool; Dewart Lake; Leesburg (Tippecanoe Lake); Milford.

Kosciusko County: North Webster (Webster Lake); Silver Lake; Syracuse; Warsaw; Wawasee; Winona Lake. LaGrange County: Howe; Lagrange; Shipshewana. Lake County: Cedar Lake (including Conference Grounds); Crown Point; Deep River; East Chicago; Gary; Hammond; Highland; Hobart; Lowell; Munster; Roby [Whiting]; Schererville; Whiting. LaPorte County: LaPorte; Long Beach; Michigan City—general scenes, harbor, Indiana State Prison, Lake Michigan, sand dunes, S.S. Eastland.
LaPorte County: Michigan City—parks; Rolling Prairie; Wanatah. Lawrence County: Bedford; Mitchell (mostly Spring Mill State Park); Oolitic. Madison County: Alexandria; Anderson; Chesterfield; Elwood. Marion County: Beech Grove; Cumberland; Indianapolis—aerial views, airport, aqueduct, bridges, Broad Ripple, buildings (government—City-County, City Hall, Court House, Federal Building and Post Office, Fire Department Headquarters, Naval Armory, State Board of Health, State Capitols [old and new], State Library, State Office Building).

Marion County: Indianapolis—buildings and businesses (American Legion, banks, Board of Trade, Caleb Mills Hall, Central Union Telephone, Chamber of Commerce, Circle Tower, Hume-Mansur, Indiana Trust, Indianapolis Star, Lemcke, local businesses, Majestic, Occidental, Roosevelt, State Life, Tomlinson Hall, YMCA, YWCA), cemeteries, churches (All Souls Unitarian, Broadway Methodist, Cadle Tabernacle, Centenary Christian, Christ Church Cathedral, Evangelical Zion’s, First Baptist, First Congregational, First Presbyterian, Fletcher Place M.E., Fourth Church of Christ Scientist, Jewish Temple, Meridian Street Methodist, Meridian Street M.E., North United Methodist, Roberts Park M.E., Sacred Heart, St. John’s Catholic, SS. Peter and Paul Cathedral, Second Presbyterian, Tabernacle Presbyterian), clubs (Athletic, Canoe, Columbia, Commercial, country clubs, Elks Building and Marion Club, German House [Das Deutsche Haus, Athenaeum], Maennerchor, Marion Club, Masonic Temple, Murat Temple and Theatre, Odd Fellows, Propylaeum Women’s Club and Scottish Rite Building, Pythian, Scottish Rite Cathedral (and Scottish Rite Building), South Side Turners’ Hall and Turnverein, University Club).


Marion County: Indianapolis—houses (Alverna Franciscan Retreat House, Benton House, Charles W. Fairbanks House, Governor’s Mansion, Benjamin Harrison Home, Kin Hubbard’s residence, “one of the oldest houses in Indianapolis,” Lucille Raines Residence, James Whitcomb Riley’s residence, Rink Apartment House, Frank Van Camp’s residence), libraries, memorials and monuments (George Rogers Clark, Colfax, Benjamin Harrison, Lawton, Lincoln Memory Gardens, Morton, Soldiers’ and Sailors’, Victory Arch, World War Memorial),
museums, orphanages, parks (Bethany, Brookside, Fairbank, Fairview, Garfield, George Washington, Hammond's Grove, Hillsdale Rose Gardens, Holliday, Military, Riverside, St. Clair, Spades, University, White City, Wonderland).

**Marion County:** Indianapolis—portraits (including Otis R. Bowen, Roger D. Branigin), restaurants, James Whitcomb Riley, river scenes (Broad Ripple, canal, Eagle Creek, Fall Creek, Hammond's Grove, Riverside Park), schools (Arsenal Technical High School, Broad Ripple High School, Cathedral High School, first high school, Institute for the Blind, State Deaf and Dumb Institute, William N. Jackson Memorial Institute, Manual Training High School, Sarah Davis Deterding Missionary Training School, St. Agnes Academy, School No. 41, School No. 52, Shortridge High School, Tudor Hall School for Girls, Winona Agricultural and Technical Institute), Southport, Speedway, stockyards, stores (see also “buildings and businesses”), street scenes (Delaware Street, Fall Creek Boulevard, Fletcher Avenue, Fountain Square, Illinois Street, Irvington Avenue, Maple Road Boulevard, Market Street, Massachusetts Avenue, Meridian Street, Monument Circle, Morton Place, Pennsylvania Street, Talbott Avenue, Washington Street, Woodruff Place), transportation (bus, train, trolley cars), transportation depots (Greyhound Bus Station, Traction Terminal, Union Station).

**Marshall County:** Bourbon; Culver; Plymouth. **Martin County:** Loogootee; Trinity Springs. **Miami County:** Bunker Hill; Peru. **Monroe County:** Bloomington (including Indiana University); Harrodsburg. **Montgomery County:** Crawfordsville (including Wabash College); Ladoga; New Richmond; “The Shades” (near Waveland); Yountsville. **Morgan County:** Brooklyn; Lewisville; Martinsville; Morgantown. **Newton County:** Brook. **Noble County:** Albion; Kendallville; Laotto; Ligonier; Rome City.

**Ohio County:** Rising Sun. **Orange County:** French Lick; Paoli; West Baden. **Owen County:** Cataract; Spencer. **Parke County:** Lodi; Mansfield; Marshall (Turkey Run State Park); Montezuma; Rockville. **Perry County:** Cannelton; Tell City; Troy. **Pike County:** Petersburg. **Porter County:** Baillytown; Beverly Shores; Chesterton (especially Dunes State Park); Porter; Valparaiso. **Posey County:** Mount Vernon; New Harmony. **Pulaski County:** Monterey; Winamac.

**Putnam County:** Cloverdale (including Lieber State Park); Greencastle; Putnamville. **Randolph County:** Carlos; Losantville; Lynn; Modoc; Union City; Winchester. **Ripley County:** Versailles. **Rush County:** Rushville. **St. Joseph County:** Mishawaka; New Carlisle; Notre Dame (St. Mary’s College, University of Notre Dame); South Bend—aerial views, airport, bridges, buildings and businesses, Central Fire Station, churches, City Hall, clubs, County Court House (old and new), hospitals, hotels, houses, monuments, parks (Howard, Leeper,
Potawatomi, Springbrook, Storyland Zoo), Post Office.

**St Joseph County:** South Bend—public library, river scenes, schools, street scenes; Walkerton.  **Scott County:** Scottsburg.

**Shelby County:** Boggsstown; Morristown; St. Paul; Shelbyville; Waldron.  **Spencer County:** Dale; Lincoln City; Rockport; Santa Claus.  **Starke County:** Bass Lake (see also Knox); Knox; North Judson.  **Steuben County:** Angola; Clear Lake; Fremont; Orland.  **Sullivan County:** Carlisle; Riverton; Sullivan.  **Switzerland County:** Bennington; Patriot; Vevay.

**Tippecanoe County:** Battle Ground.

**Tippecanoe County:** Lafayette; West Lafayette (especially Purdue University).  **Tipton County:** Tipton.  **Union County:** Brownsville; Liberty (Whitewater Memorial State Park); Treaty Line Museum.  **Vanderburgh County:** Evansville—aerial views, buildings, parks, Pigeon Creek, river scenes, street scenes.  **Vermillion County:** Clinton; Newport.  **Vigo County:** Riley; Saint Mary-of-the-Woods; Terre Haute—buildings, historic homes and events, Indiana State Normal School, parks, river scenes, Rose Polytechnic Institute, street scenes.  **Wabash County:** Mount Vernon; North Manchester; Roann; Somerset; Wabash.  **Warren County:** Kramer.

**Warrick County:** Boonville; DeGonia Springs; Newburgh.

**Washington County:** Salem.  **Wayne County:** Cambridge City; Centerville; Fountain City; Hagerstown; Richmond—bridges, buildings, churches, Earlham College, hotels, parks, railroads and stations, river scenes, street scenes.  **Wells County:** Bluffton.  **White County:** Chalmers; Indiana Beach; Monon; Monticello.  **Whitley County:** Columbia City.

**Series 2: Printed Postcards: General Indiana and Subjects**

**CONTENTS**

- General; Greeting and holiday cards (various holidays); Indiana Railroad; Indiana-related (Indiana State Building at the 1915 World’s Fair, Battleship Indiana, Vice Presidential candidate John W. Kern); Multi-views; Northern Indiana; Official and tourist (state map, flag, bird, tree, flower, seal); James Whitcomb Riley.

**CONTAINER**

Box 17

**Series 3: Real Photo Postcards: Indiana Towns, Cities, and Counties**

**CONTENTS**

- Adams County: Berne; Geneva.  **Allen County:** Fort Wayne; Grabill; Leo; Monroeville; Woodburn.  **Bartholomew County:** Hartsville; Hope.  **Benton County:** Fowler; Freeland Park; Talbot; Wadena.  **Blackford County:** Montpelier.  **Boone County:** Thorntown.  **Brown County:** Helmsburg; Nashville.  **Carroll County:** Delphi; Flora.  **Cass County:** Lincoln;
Logansport. **Clark County**: Jeffersonville; Sellersburg; Underwood. **Clay County**: Bowling Green, Clay City.

**Clinton County**: Colfax; Frankfort. **Crawford County**: Eckerty; Marengo; Wyandotte. **Daviess County**: Alfordsville; Montgomery; Washington. **Dearborn County**: Aurora; Lawrenceburg; Saint Leon. **Decatur County**: Burney; Greensburg; Kingston; Sardinia. **Dekalb County**: Auburn; Waterloo. **Delaware County**: Muncie; Oakville. **Dubois County**: Birdseye; Jasper. **Elkhart County**: Elkhart; Goshen; Millersburg; Nappanee. **Fayette County**: Connersville. **Floyd County**: New Albany. **Fountain County**: Attica. **Franklin County**: Batesville; Brookville. **Fulton County**: Akron. **Gibson County**: Oakland City; Patoka; Princeton. **Grant County**: Fairmount; Marion; Mathews. **Greene County**: Bloomfield; Cincinnati; Jasonville; Linton; Worthington.

**Hamilton County**: Arcadia. **Hancock County**: Fortville; Greenfield (including Riley home); Mount Comfort. **Harrison County**: Corydon. **Hendricks County**: Danville; Montclair. **Henry County**: Middletown; Mooreland; New Castle. **Howard County**: Greentown. **Huntington County**: Andrews; Huntington; Mount Etna; Warren. **Jackson County**: Crothersville; Seymour. **Jasper County**: Remington. **Jay County**: Portland; Redkey. **Jefferson County**: Deputy; Madison—aerial views, boats, bridges, buildings, clubs, floods and other disasters, historic houses, river scenes, street scenes, vicinity. **Jennings County**: Commisky; North Vernon. **Johnson County**: Bargersville; Edinburgh; Greenwood; Nineveh. **Knox County**: Bicknell; Bruceville; Vincennes. **Kosciusko County**: Barbee Lake; Claypool; Leesburg; Milford; North Webster (Epworth Forest and Lake Webster); Pierceton; Syracuse (Lake Wawasee); Tippecanoe Lake; Warsaw; Winona Lake. **LaGrange County**: Brighton; Lagrange; Topeka; Wolcottville. **Lake County**: Cedar Lake; East Chicago; Gary; Hammond; Indiana Harbor.

**LaPorte County**: LaPorte; Michigan City. **Lawrence County**: Bedford; Mitchell; Rivervale. **Madison County**: Chesterfield (Camp Chesterfield); Lapel; Rigdon; Summitville. **Marion County**: Acton; Fort Benjamin Harrison; Indianapolis (including 1913 flood scenes); Oaklandon; West Newton. **Marshall County**: Bourbon; Bremen; Lapaz; North Argos; Plymouth. **Martin County**: Loogootee; Shoals. **Miami County**: Bunker Hill; Converse; Mexico; Peru. **Monroe County**: Bloomington (including Indiana University). **Montgomery County**: Crawfordsville; New Market; Waveland (The Shades). **Morgan County**: Brooklyn. **Newton County**: Brook. **Noble County**: Cromwell; Ligonier; Rome City; Wawaka. **Ohio County**: Rising Sun. **Orange County**: French Lick; Orleans; Paoli. **Owen County**: Spencer. **Parke County**: Bloomingdale; Marshall (Turkey Run State Park); Rockville. **Perry County**: Cannelton. **Pike County**: Petersburg. **Porter County**: Chesterton; Porter; Valparaiso.
 Posey County: Cynthiana; New Harmony. Pulaski County: Francesville; Medaryville. Putnam County: Roachdale.

Randolph County: Farmland; Parker City; Ridgeville; Union City; Winchester. Ripley County: Cross Plains; Sunman.

Rush County: Rushville. Scott County: Scottsburg. St. Joseph County: Mishawaka; North Liberty; South Bend; Walkerton. Shelby County: Fairland; St. Paul; Shelbyville; Waldron. Spencer County: Huffman; Lincoln City; Rockport; Santa Claus. Starke County: Bass Lake; English Lake; Knox. Steuben County: Angola; Clear Lake; Fremont (Lake George); Hamilton; Lake James; Pleasant Lake. Sullivan County: Dugger; Farmersburg; Merom; Riverton.

Switzerland County: East Enterprise; Patriot; Vevay.

Tippecanoe County: Clarks Hill; Lafayette. Tipton County: Tipton. Union County: Liberty; West College Corner.

Vandenburg County: Evansville. Vermillion County: Perrysville. Vigo County: Prairie Creek; Terre Haute.

Wabash County: LaFontaine; Roann; Wabash. Warren County: Attica; Williamsport. Warrick County: Boonville; Newburgh. Washington County: Campbellsburg; Salem.

Wayne County: Bethel; Cambridge City; Economy; Fountain City; Hagerstown; Milton; Richmond; Williamsburg. Wells County: Bluffton; Kingsland; Uniondale. White County: Burnettsville; Reynolds; Wolcott. Whitley County: Columbia City.

Series 4: Real Photo Postcards: General Indiana and Subjects

CONTENTS

Locations not specified (may or may not be Indiana): house; school; stores; unidentified buildings; oil well; river scene; street scene.

Portraits: Rev. Hay Bell; Eugene Victor Debs; Moy Hee (or Moy Kee); Gen. Lew Wallace. Portraits of African-American World War I soldiers (most from Indianapolis, some from Iowa). Unidentified portraits: babies; families; other groups.

CATALOGING INFORMATION

For additional information on this collection, including a list of subject headings that may lead you to related materials:

1. Go to the Indiana Historical Society's online catalog: http://157.91.92.2/
2. Click on the "Basic Search" icon.
3. Select "Call Number" from the "Search In:" box.
4. Search for the collection by its basic call number (in this case, P 0408).

5. When you find the collection, go to the "Full Record" screen for a list of headings that can be searched for related materials.