

Join us for a
journey
through
history and
time.
An Odyssey
for those
beginning or
experienced
in genealogy.

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Roots and Branches

Volume 20—Issue 1

November 2022

Fall has certainly arrived...then left, then came back, then left again! Fall break has come and gone, the leaves have changed (and fallen!), The Covered Bridge Festival has come and gone; Halloween, elections, both over, and we are well on our way to Thanksgiving. Don't blink, you will miss something!

One thing this time of year brings to mind are our veterans. For many people, it means a day off work; for others, a day like any other, and for some—it brings to mind tough memories.

In the coming pages, you will find an article on *How to Research Vietnam War Service* from Diane Haddad at "familytree" magazine. Fifty plus years after the war, it is still a touchy subject that you must work your way through with tenderness, care, and commitment to getting the story right.

I am one of the fortunate ones in that my dad served in Vietnam and he is here for me to ask questions. He is willing to talk about his time there. When I was growing up, he was very involved with the local Vietnam Veteran's group and he put his experience to good use during Desert Shield and Desert Storm and again during the Iraq-Afghanistan War to make sure that soldiers did not go through what he went through. He organized care boxes, he reached out to soldiers families to make sure they were okay while their soldiers were away, and he worked to get other vets involved too.

Not all soldiers have had the same opportunities and maybe some families have not talked about their military experiences. While the article might be a tough read, it gave so many great tips for finding military records that could be used for any period of service and fantastic pointers for conducting oral interviews that a genealogist could use for any family story. If you have a story to share, tough to talk about or not—share it!

Bible Project update— We have three new family Bibles we are working on in Local History at CDPL. These Bibles represent the Birdsell family, the Campbell family, and the Crooks family. We will begin work to index these. If you have any family bibles you would like to share, contact Dellie Craig at dcraig@cdpl.lib.in.us.

To make an appointment at CDPL to do genealogy research, reach out to Dellie Craig by calling the library at 765-362-2242 or by email at dcraig@cdpl.lib.in.us. Appointments can be made for up to an hour and a half.

Find us and Like us on FACEBOOK!

<https://www.facebook.com/Genealogy-Club-of-Montgomery-County-Indiana-Corp-1814527675437018/>

Visit FACEBOOK to learn about Genealogy Club activities, get upcoming meeting info, and make new friends.



Update from the Club

Hello Genealogy Club Members,

September Genealogy Club meeting was our election meeting. Our new officers : President—Dellie CRAIG; Vice-President– Shannon HUDSON; Treasurer– Vicke Swisher-HUDSON; Secretary– Pam RAGER; Newsletter– Stephanie SIMMS; Activities– Dian MOORE.

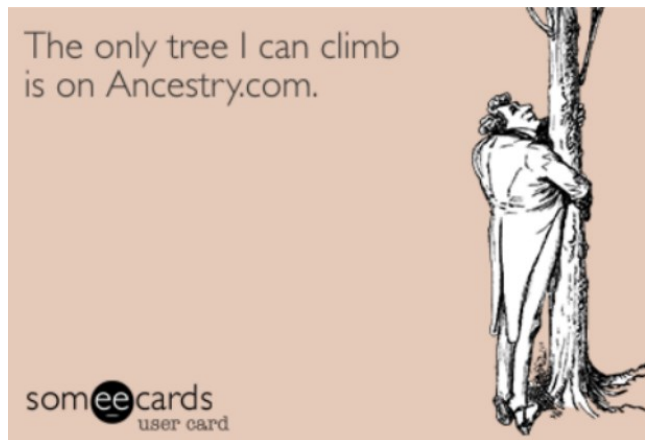
October was our organization meeting and there is lots of exciting news to share as committees met and began talking about goals and ideas for 2023.

- **Activities Committee**—beginning work on schedule of speakers for 2023. All meetings are open to the public, keep an eye on the Genealogy Club Facebook page for meeting reminders and guest speaker information. If you have ideas for speakers that have genealogy information to share, send those ideas to Dellie Craig at drcraig@cdpl.lib.in.us and she will get those to Dian
- **Bylaws**– all bylaws are in order
- **Cemetery**– lots of ideas and suggestions. We have someone with experience who has joined the group so work can resume on repairing and cleaning stones and documenting grave sites
- **Membership**– 2022-23 program year dues are payable now, we currently have 15 paid members and 1 family membership. The membership application is on the last page of the newsletter and the cost is \$10/yr for individual, and \$25/yr for family
- **Newsletter**– next edition will come out mid-February 2023. Any stories to share or thoughts, send to smsimms@outlook.com
- **Public Information**– the Waynetown Dispatch project is funded and Jan FAY has delivered the first batch to CDPL. Local History (LH) at CDPL will archive the issues; once archived LH will put on micro-film and then apply for a grant to add to the Hoosier Chronicle website so the newspapers are accessible to all. There are approx. 500 issues dated between 1890-1937, but they are not all complete runs so CDPL would love to have any missing issues you may have.

Jan Fay with The Waynetown Dispatch →



- After-Hours events have resumed. October 28th was the most recent, the next is expected to be the last Friday in January, 2023 with more to come.



Spooky Hallow by Jerry Turner



Jerry Turner

I had somebody ask about Spooky Hollow and I thought it would be nice to hear your stories about it. But first let me tell you what I have read about Spooky Hollow. As with most places from the old times it may be hard to pin down exactly where a location is, but from what I have been able to determine Spooky Hollow is located along Rattlesnake Creek where Offield Road crosses Rattlesnake Creek. Now in the early days there was only a dirt road and a ford through the creek which went towards Offield Monument Rock and turned west across Rock River at Offield ford, what I call Offield Landing. Today, the road from Offield Landing runs north and turns east up a big hill out of the bottom lands of Rock River to Camp Rotary Road. Offield Monument Rock has its own stories, one that if you sit on the rock you will die within seven years and another is that on

Halloween night if one reads the monument by candle-light on midnight, the date will change. However, that is a story for another day.

Since some of the stories about Spooky Hollow concern an iron bridge and other earlier stories wooden bridges, I did a little research and found that in 1869, four years after the Civil War, a new wooden bridge was built across Rattlesnake Creek. I assume it replaced a previous wooden structure since it was not a covered bridge, the lifetime of uncovered bridges during that era were generally 10 to 15 years. The wooden bridge, which could have had a roof, built in 1869 was replaced by an iron bridge in 1901 and in the latter part of the 1900's a concrete bridge replaced it. So that sets the stage for the legends of Spooky Hollow.

Now if you have ever traveled Offield Road at night you can understand how some of wild tales and spooky stories circulated there. You will see the many hollows, ravines, and hills along Rattlesnake Creek, and it gives you an idea of what the area looked like in the last two centuries. Some of the areas along Offield Creek, which joins Rattlesnake Creek just east of here, still had areas of old growth forest in 1900.

The oldest story I read was written in the late 1800's and set shortly after 1865. A local man who left his sweetheart to go fight in the Civil War returned when the war was over to find that she had married another man. He could not stand to live without her, so he went to the bridge tied a rope around a beam and jumped to his death. It was said when the wind blew you could hear his body thumping against the bridge.

Another story, which lacks detail, is that a covered bridge stood here and for some reason a black man was hung from the rafters. Now the bridge could have been a covered bridge as I have found a few covered bridges over small creeks that were not known or noted, so this is possible. Now could the man in the first story be this man?

Jerry Turner is the author and publisher of "Montgomery County History and Folklore Magazine." You can find him on Facebook where he contributes to the Crawfordsville and Montgomery County History page

The Identity Archive—Amie Cox



Amie Cox

I was born to be a librarian, or more specifically a literarian, someone engaged in literary pursuits. I love words, both reading and writing them. By age four, I learned to read as a byproduct of watching Sesame Street on PBS Channel 20, one of six stations on our television. By fourth-grade, I was consuming biographies from the Childhood of Famous Americans series in my grandparents' living room where I first discovered the story of Harriet TUBMAN. I cheered her on with the full-blown enthusiasm of a pint-sized 1970s Indiana Yankee. Her story spurred me to read other stories about enslavement, an institution that Tubman equated to hell. As my love of reading and my interest in the African-American experience grew, so did my awareness of my family roots. I am one-quarter Southern. My grandmother was born in Memphis, Tennessee. I first visited Memphis at age five when my grandmother took my twin sister and me down there to show us off like little white-haired blonde and blue-eyed dolls to her aunt and cousins. No five-year-old knows what being south of the Mason-Dixon Line means, but as I grew older, like staccato hits to my Yankee heart, clues emerged about our own shameful contribution to enslavement.

While scanning historical newspapers on newspapers.com, I learned that Molly, my three-times great grandmother, returned to her hometown in Mississippi in 1893 after visiting Malmaison, the stately mansion built by Greenwood LEFLORE, a Choctaw chief. Molly accompanied her sister-in-law Fanny who was LEFLORE's granddaughter. LEFLORE received 1000 acres of land after he, along with 170 other chiefs, signed the Treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek. LEFLORE died in 1865 but his heirs still lived in Malmaison until it burned down in 1942. LEFLORE was an enslaver. Molly's father was a doctor, president of the Mississippi State Medical Association, and an enslaver. Molly's father-in-law was a farmer, a Mississippi state representative, and an enslaver. The MITCHELL family of Molly's daughter-in-law, my great great grandmother, owned a plantation and mansion called Myrtlevale. Famed photographer and writer Eudora WELTY visited as the college roommate of a MITCHELL daughter. The MITCHELL family, they were enslavers. All of these people were just a few in a giant web of ancestral slavocracy that I was caught in. The universal truth is that no one chooses to be enslaved or should be enslaved. To be an enslaver, no matter what citizenly talents they possessed, every day they got out of bed and bullied or mistreated an enslaved person so that he or she would work for free.



As an uncertified genealogist navigating this web of slavocracy, I learned the names of so many enslaved people and their fates as my ancestors moved through time and place, from southern state to southern state. I could follow their trails shifting forward

Identity Archive—cont.

and backward in time but wondered how descendants of these enslaved people could do the same. With limited information about their own ancestors and their connection to my family, how would these genealogists or family historians know which names, or county and state documents to access before the Civil War? Finally, how could I help reverse the anonymity that my enslaver ancestors created?

After some brain-storming, I launched a database and website called The Identity Archive (www.theidentityarchive.com) and organized it by state, then alphabetically by each enslaved person's name. If I knew their last name in the 1870 census or if they had a family connection another enslaved person, I included that information. Also, I included the enslaver's name, county, sources, dates and notes. On another tab, I began adding the documents themselves under the enslaver's name. These documents are usually probates, deeds, bills of sale and freedman contracts. Sometimes the documents are memoirs or newspaper articles. Contributing to The Identity Archive is a work in progress and I hope the day comes when I have no more entries to make.



As genealogists, we all have our intellectual “puzzles” we are working on but those who are living the African-American experience have one of the hardest puzzles of all. As they reveal their ancestry piece by piece, they work through outrage and grief as they discover the debasement of their family. Though I feel much sorrow and revulsion for my ancestors' role in enslavement, sadly I cannot undo it. Beyond my own efforts I can only spread a message...we are all born as humans with hearts, let's use them.

This is a four-generation picture of (back row, l-r) Amie's grandmother Barbara Elizabeth Guy and Amie's great grandmother Mary Louise Croft Guy; (front row, l-r) Amie's mother Cyndie Frost Estes, Amie's great great grandmother Bessie Estes Guy Perry who is also Molly's daughter-in-law in the article, and Amie's aunt Barbara Lynn Frost Coons.

~ Amie Kunkle Cox is a school librarian, a part-time local history librarian, a writer, and a frequent public speaker. Besides history and genealogy, she loves reading, running, and cycling. She lives in the Indianapolis, Indiana area.

“Every great dream begins with a dreamer. Always remember, you have within you the strength, the patience, and the passion to reach for the stars to change the world.”
~Harriet Tubman

How to Research Vietnam War Service

by Diane Haddad



In the view of filmmaker Ken Burns, *The Vietnam War*—his documentary with codirector Lynn Novick—isn't meant to provide answers about a war that helped usher America into an era of political and social turmoil. Instead, it raises questions.

Following in the steps of Burns' previous documentaries on World War II and the Civil War, *The Vietnam War* hits hard with intense footage and emotional accounts from American military and their families, protesters, and Vietnamese combatants and civilians. In 10 parts and 18 hours, the film shares a range of perspectives from witnesses to a complicated, chaotic history.

Vietnam War History—The United States had backed Vietnam's Communist Viet Minh coalition against Japanese invaders during World War II, then switched sides as Viet Minh fought France for independence in the First Indochina War.

In 1954, a now-independent Vietnam was divided into Communist North and anti-Communist South. Communist-sympathizing guerrillas called Viet Cong launched attacks in the South in the late 1950s, prompting the United States to send military advisors to South Vietnam. More troops followed—23,300 by 1964—as the North lent support to the Viet Cong. Escalation continued until 1968, with 536,100 troops in Vietnam. The number decreased under President Richard Nixon's "Vietnamization" plan to hand over the conflict (technically the correct term for it, as the United States never declared war) to South Vietnam. Combat troops were withdrawn in 1973, though the war continued until South Vietnamese capital Saigon fell in 1975.

A total of 2.7 million Americans served, at 22 years old on average. Between 7,500 and 11,000 were women. About 300,000 were wounded, and 58,000 killed. Injuries disabled tens of thousands. More than 1,200 are unaccounted for to this day.

Troops returned home with little to show for their sacrifice, many having witnessed the unimaginable, to a public disgusted with the war and distrustful of the US government. Some struggled to adjust to civilian life and suffered from post-traumatic stress disorder. The war still causes debates: Was it necessary or not? What went wrong?

No wonder so many veterans didn't talk about their wartime experiences, and so many families didn't ask—leaving siblings and children to wonder, years later, what their loved ones had been through. Start discovering the answers with these strategies for researching your relatives' Vietnam War service..

Finding Vietnam War Discharge and Service Records—Like any genealogy project, this one starts at home. Search for letters, discharge papers and photos relating to your veteran. Talk to him or her if possible—see tips below from *The Vietnam War* senior producer Sarah Botstein. Try to learn basic details such as whether the person was drafted or volunteered, the service number, dates of service, training locations, when deployed, unit served in, and places stationed. Read about the war to familiarize yourself with locations, operations and events mentioned in records.

How to Research Vietnam War Service—continued

Vietnam Service Military Medal & Military Ribbon



Next, request military personnel records from the National Archives' National Personnel Records Center (NPRC) in St. Louis. [These can include Department of Defense form 214 \(called the DD 214 or Separation Documents](#), which record a discharge), personnel records from the person's Official Military Personnel File, and medical records. Termed "nonarchival" because they document people separated from the military less than 62 years ago, these records fall under restrictions to protect veterans' privacy.

Requestors must be the service member him- or herself, or if deceased, a spouse who hasn't remarried, a parent, a child or a sibling. [Follow these instructions](#) in making your request. Provide as much identifying information as you know, including name, service number, SSN, and branch and dates of service. If you're requesting a deceased veteran's records, you'll need to supply proof of death, such as a death certificate or obituary, and sign an affidavit saying you're next of kin.

NPRC will initially send the DD 214, which provides the person's service number, information about service dates, promotions and reductions, awards and commendations, and medical treatment. You can send NPRC a follow-up request for more information, which might include leave papers, identification card applications, and clothing issuances.

You may have heard that many 20th-century military records were [destroyed in a 1973 fire at the NPRC](#). The fire affected files of those discharged before 1964, so chances are your Vietnam veteran's records survived. If not, you can request a Certificate of Service with basic information from other records. [Read more about the fire and damaged records](#).

Like veterans of the World Wars, those returning from Vietnam could register their discharge at a local courthouse—a helpful substitute for a missing DD 214. You may need to visit the courthouse or send a request, but you might find discharges among digitized court records at [FamilySearch](#). [Search the online catalog](#) for the county and look under the court records heading. The catalog entry will link to digitized records, if they exist. Luckily, an index book listing my dad's discharge in 1969 is among the site's digitized county court records. I'll need to request a copy of the record from the courthouse.

Researching Military Draft Records- The NPRC also has post-WWII through Vietnam-era Selective Service (draft) records for men born before 1960. The draft registration card (SSS Form 1) may contain information such as name, Selective Service registration number, age, date and place of birth, ethnicity, place of residence at the time of registration and basic physical description.

These details might sound ho-hum, but there's more to be found for draftees who appealed their selection: The classification history (SSS Form 102) may contain name, date of birth, classification, date of mailing notice, date of appeal to the board, date and results of the armed forces physical exam, entry into active duty or civilian work in lieu of induction, date of separation from active duty or civilian work, and general remarks. [You can order copies of these records for a fee](#).

How to Research Vietnam War Service—continued

Learning About Casualties and the Missing- If your veteran was injured or killed in the war, [search for casualties online in National Archives databases](#). Datasets include Records on Military Personnel Who Died, Were Missing in Action or Prisoners of War as a Result of the Vietnam War (the same databases are on genealogy sites such as the free [Access Genealogy](#)). Also [see state-level casualty lists](#).

Burials in national military cemeteries are recorded in the VA's [Nationwide Gravesite Locator](#). The names of those who died in service are engraved in the Vietnam Veterans Memorial wall in Washington, DC. Visiting the memorial to make a rubbing of your loved one's name is a powerful experience ([you also can request a rubbing by mail](#)). [Search Fold3's life-size photo re-creation of the memorial for free](#); click a person's name in your search results to view the name on the wall and if available, details such as the casualty location and date.

For information on the National Archives' records related to POWs and those reported MIA, [see the National Archives' finding aid](#). The 2,504 individuals who went MIA are named in the [American Battle Monuments Commission website's searchable database](#) and on the commission's Tablets of the Missing memorial in Honolulu.

The Defense POW/MIA Accounting Agency is responsible for determining the fate of missing personnel and identifying remains of the dead. The agency's website states it's "not authorized to expend resources for requests outside the scope of our mission," so it doesn't respond to research requests. [You can see its list of those still missing online](#).

Vietnam Military Service Awards- Awards are noted on the DD 214. (The Vietnam Service Award was given to all who were honorably discharged, so you won't find related specific details.) You also can search the National Archives' database, [Records of Awards and Decorations of Honor During the Vietnam War](#). The same data is in the [Ancestry.com](#) database Vietnam War, Awards and Decorations of Honor, 1965–1972. The source files, from National Archives' Record Group 472, make up Fold3's free [Vietnam Service Awards collection](#).

Try searching for the person's name. But because many awards were made to entire units, it's a better bet to run a keyword search for the battalion, brigade or division, or for places where the person was stationed. You might find the date of the award and a description of the action for which it was given. [You can see pictures of Vietnam medals and link to information about them](#).

Photos and Documents- Fold3 has [photos of personnel, locations and more](#), organized by military branch. Use the research you've gathered for clues, and search for the person's name, company, service unit, locations and more. My dad had mentioned being at FSB (fire support base) Nancy, and I found several photos. Googling *FSB Nancy* also led me to a [YouTube video of the base from a helicopter](#).

In her research for *The Vietnam War*, Botstein used [Texas Tech University's online Virtual Vietnam Archive](#) of more than 4 million pages of scanned documents, photos and recordings.



How to Research Vietnam War Service—continued

You'll find after-action or "lessons learned" reports, news articles, newsletters of veterans groups, letters, finding aids for Vietnam-related collections, photos and footage of troops, memoirs, oral histories, maps, pictures of insignia and more. (The website [Records of War Vietnam](#) lets you browse many of Texas Tech's reports and other resources by service branch and unit.) Most items are digitized on the site, but some copyrighted items, such as the Pacific *Stars and Stripes* newspaper, are available only offline by request.

Also try the [National Archives online catalog](#). It's unlikely you'll find someone by name, but you may find correspondence, records and photos relating to your relative's service. My search on Vietnam engineers led to identified photos of Marine Corps engineers, a [glossary of jargon troops used](#) and more. Adding *14th* brought up catalog records for 14th Engineer Battalion operational reports; I'd need to contact the archives to request copies. You can use filters next to your search results to see only photos, or select "archival descriptions with digital objects" to view only items that are digitized.

Oral Histories- Firsthand accounts from those who experienced the same things your relative did can give you insight into his story. Texas Tech makes its oral histories available through the [Vietnam Center and Archive Oral History Project](#). Also explore the Library of Congress' [Veterans Oral History Project](#). Search there by keyword or browse by conflict, branch and other terms. At the [US Army Center for Military History](#), select Archival Material to hear selections from interviews. This site also has photos and downloadable documents with information on the war.

Vietnam Veterans Groups and Websites- Several sites, such as [The American War Library](#) and [VetFriends](#) have message boards where veterans reminisce and ask about buddies. You could search for mentions of your veteran's name or military unit, or you could post a request for any memories of him.

Find veterans groups online and on [Facebook](#) by searching for *Vietnam* and the unit your relative served with. I found a page for the 14th Combat Engineer Battalion Association with issues of the *Swampy Sentinel*, a typewritten newsletter published by battalion members serving in Vietnam. They included a breakdown of activities by company. Your efforts will bring you a lot closer to understanding the experiences of your loved one.

Tips for Interviewing a Vietnam Veteran- How do you even begin to approach the topic of Vietnam with a veteran when you've never really talked about it before? Remember that just because someone hasn't talked about it doesn't mean (s)he's unwilling—some people don't share until they're asked. And if the time hasn't been right in the past, it may be now.

You'll need to broach the topic to have the veteran sign a DD 214 request. Try bringing up a book you've read or watching *The Vietnam War* with the veteran.

"I would recommend not watching the film alone," says senior producer Sarah Botstein. "Watch it with someone who was alive during that time. It'll definitely get a conversation started." Then ask the person if he or she minds sharing some memories with you—whether now or during a later visit.

Before you talk, "learn the history—not just specific to that person," Botstein says. Use the resources in this article to gather information and help you prepare your questions.

How to Research Vietnam War Service—continued

Botstein spends hours talking with veterans to establish a comfort level before filming. You already know your veteran (and you're not going on TV) so you can build rapport by covering the basics first. "Start chronologically with the facts," Botstein recommends. Ask the person's name, birth date, hometown, where he went to high school and college (if applicable), and reason for entering military service. Work into the topic by asking about training, feelings in the first days of service, thoughts about the new environment, the food, base life, and keeping in touch with family.

Then you can ask the person about his assignments, fellow soldiers who stand out in memory, and combat experiences. If you have details on where the person served or operations he was part of, you can ask specifically for memories of those places and events. Ask if the person has any photos or other mementos he can show you, as well.

Don't interrupt to ask for more details about a memory. Instead, make a note and ask after the person has finished his thought. Be patient during silent pauses while the person tries to recall long-ago details. There's no need to jump in right away if he gets emotional; instead, give him a few moments to regain composure. You also can ask if he'd like to switch topics for awhile.

Take notes, but you'll also want to preserve the stories by recording the interview. Use a digital recorder or smartphone app such as Hi-Q or Easy Voice Recorder (Android) or Just Press Record (iOS). Practice with your equipment ahead of time, and remember extra batteries or charging cords.

By Diane Haddad



"I realized that, in the heat of battle, I wasn't fighting for my country. I fought for the guys next to me. We were brothers. I was prepared to die for them, and they were prepared to die for me. There is nothing stronger than that. Nothing."

~Sammy Lee Davis, Vietnam Veteran and
Congressional Medal of Honor recipient

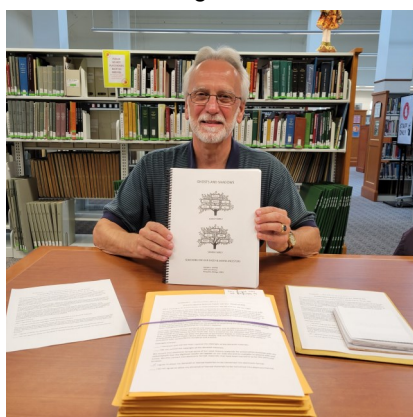
Library Happenings by Dellie Craig



Dellie Craig

After Hours events are not the only time we see genealogy hunters looking for information (13 in attendance at the end of October). Take a look at all of the visitors we have had visit.

Pictured to the Right- Larry PARRLBERG and Kathleen LANGONE from Massachusetts - descendants of C. L. ROST who owned Rost Jewelry Store in Crawfordsville from 1890s to 1900.



Pictured to the Left- Michael HOPPER from Michigan who graciously donated many items of genealogical significance for many Montgomery County families including SWANK and DAZEY. To see some of the items now in our collection, check out the Genealogy Club of Montgomery County Facebook page

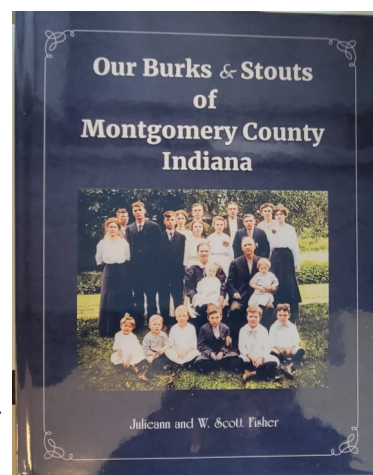
Pictured to the Right- Don COLING has shared many THOMPSON—OSWALT family photos, most of them with identification.



Pictured to the Left- Elizabeth and Phil COONS donated a collection of World War II letters from Phil's father, Harold M COONS to his future wife, Clara VANCLEAVE COONS between January 1944 to December 1945. Clara was an Indiana State Representative from Montgomery County during World War II. There is a portrait of Harold hanging on the second floor by the North windows

Pictured to the Right- Scott and Julieann FISHER donated a copy of their book *Our Burks & Stouts of Montgomery County Indiana*. It highlights many surnames including: BURK, STOUT, VANCLEAVE, DOUGLASS, MITCHELLS, KERNS, POTTS, TRUAX, REATH, REDENBAUGH, MCKEE, MICHAEL/MICHAELS, WHITE, and WELCH and many more. You can see this book at CEPL's second floor.

There were so many in doing research over the last three months and not enough room to post all the pictures. We are so grateful for each and every one of you who come in and make donations for other genealogists to use. If anyone wants to research a topic or look for ancestors, call the library and make an appointment to come in. I would be happy to see you! Join us on Facebook and keep up with all that is happening in our genealogy club.



**GENEALOGY
CLUB OF
MONTGOMERY
COUNTY IN
CORPORATION**

205 S WASHINGTON
CRAWFORDSVILLE, IN
47933

Phone: 765-362-2242
Ext: 118
Dellie Craig
E-mail:
dcraig@cdpl.lib.in.us

Web: [cdpl.lib.in.us/
geneclub](http://cdpl.lib.in.us/geneclub)

Find additional
interesting articles at
[http://cdpl-
history.blogspot.com](http://cdpl-history.blogspot.com)

Join us for a journey through history and time



The annual dues of the Genealogy Club of Montgomery County Indiana Inc. for the period October 1, 2022 to September 30, 2023 are due in September 2022.

They may be given to Dellie Craig at the Crawfordsville District Public Library or mailed to the Club Treasurer, (Vicke Hudson-Swisher, c/o CDPL, 205 S Washington Street, Crawfordsville, IN 47933).

You can find current and past Genealogy club newsletters and a membership application on the Crawfordsville District Public Library Website www.cdpl.lib.in.us
Find us under the services tab and click on Genealogy Club of Montgomery County

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Family/Families you are researching:

Mail application and payment to: Genealogy Club of Montgomery County Indiana Corp., 205 S. Washington St., Crawfordsville, IN 47933