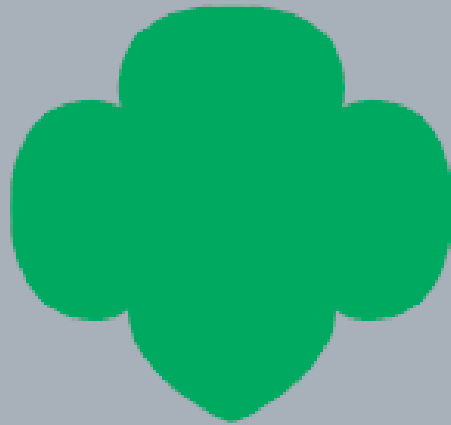


OLD UNION CEMETERY



Founded in 1825

I'm a caretaker

Patch Curriculum

Preface

The Old Settlers Cemetery was founded by the Old Union Church congregation in 1825. As the years passed and the congregation dwindled, the cemetery remained. Now it's the oldest cemetery still in existence in Marion County. In 1917, the Old Union Cemetery Association was created to ensure the lasting memory of the church and burial ground.

In October 1990, the Old Union Cemetery Association dissolved due to a reduction in its membership. The cemetery property was then given to the Hoosier Capital Girl Scout Council. The cemetery is now being restored to maintain and preserve it as because it's an important part of Dellwood and Indiana history. By restoring it, we are able to honor and remember the people who are buried there and reflect on the important lessons of diversity and inclusion that prevented others from being buried there.

Steps

1. Visit the cemetery
2. Headstone histories
3. Who is buried there?
4. Ceremonies
5. Become a caretaker

Purpose

When I've earned this patch, I will understand the history of the Old Settlers Cemetery, what it takes to care for a cemetery, and some of the history of the great state of Indiana.



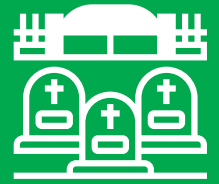
Step 1: Visit the Cemetery

To learn its history, take a walk down to the Old Settlers Cemetery. Look around and note the things you see. How well is it kept up? What do the headstones look like? How is it different from modern-day cemeteries?

Actions: Do One of the Following

Draw the cemetery.

Take time on your tour of the cemetery to sit down and draw what you see. Don't be afraid to get creative. For an added challenge, draw two pictures comparing what the Old Settlers Cemetery looks like and what cemeteries look like now.



Research fun facts.

This can be done individually or as a troop depending on access to technology. Use a search engine to look up interesting things about the Old Settlers Cemetery. Search ideas:

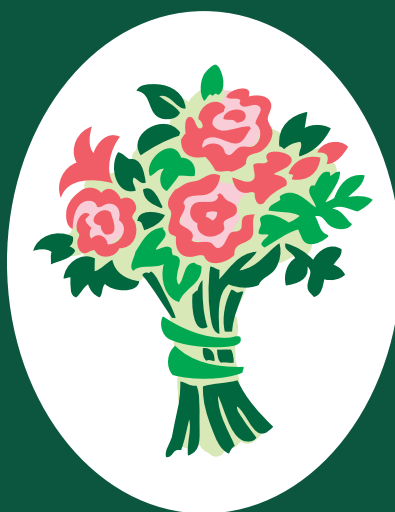
- Who made the headstones in the cemetery?
- Do different shaped headstones have different meanings?
- How does a restoration project change the cemetery?



Make a bouquet for the headstones.

Be a part of restoring the cemetery! Take a walk through the Dellwood woods and pick up different flowers and leaves to make a bouquet. Remember to always be respectful of nature and try to only pick fallen flowers or leaves. Once you've made your bouquet, take a trip back up to the Old Settlers Cemetery and place your bouquet by the entrance or by one of the headstones. Discuss with your troop the importance of restoration.

Tip: Make sure to check with your leader before picking any leaves; you don't want to pick any poison ivy. Remember: Leaves of three, leave it be!



Step 2: Headstone Histories

In a cemetery, headstones serve as enduring memorials, each bearing the distinct identity of the individual laid to rest beneath them. Diverse in shape, size, and composition, these markers stand as silent testaments to the lives they commemorate. Crafted from enduring materials such as granite, marble, or limestone, most headstones rise upright, each offering a canvas for intricate symbols and poignant epitaphs that speak to the essence of those they honor.

Headstone Symbols

Usually headstones have different symbols on them. The symbols each have a different meaning:

- The winged hourglass tells us that time flies, and the hourglass on its side indicates time stopping for the dead.
- A broken flower or tree symbolizes a life cut short.
- Hands in a prayer position can signify devotion, and a hand pointing down can indicate sudden death.
- A handshake can reflect the clasped hands of a couple to be reunited in death.
- The American flag, a symbol of courage and pride, is generally found marking the grave of a military veteran in American cemeteries.
- The anchor was regarded in ancient times as a symbol of safety and was adopted by Christians as a symbol of hope and steadfastness.
- Angels found in the cemetery are a symbol of spirituality. They guard the tomb and are thought to be messengers between God and man.
- A book found on a cemetery tombstone can represent many different things, including the book of life, often represented as the Bible. It can also mean the person was a scholar, writer, or loved learning.
- The dove is a symbol of resurrection, innocence, and peace.
- An oak tree, often represented as oak leaves and acorns, signifies strength, honor, longevity, and steadfastness.



Headstones Epitaphs

The quotes on people's headstones often represent a legacy they leave behind. Check out the following examples of famous epitaphs.



Ludolph van Ceulen

***3.1415926535897932384626
4338327950288***

Ludolph was the first mathematician to calculate the value of Pi to 35 decimal places.



Mel Blanc

That's all, folks.

Mel was the voice of Bugs Bunny, Daffy Duck, and Porky Pig. They chose one of his most well-known lines to immortalize his legacy.



Martin Luther King Jr.

***Free at last, free at last, Thank
God Almighty I'm free at last.***

This is quoting one of the most famous lines from Dr. King's *I Have a Dream* speech.



Susan B. Anthony

***Liberty, Humanity,
Justice, Equality.***

Susan is considered the co-founder of the women's suffrage movement.

Actions: Do One of the Following

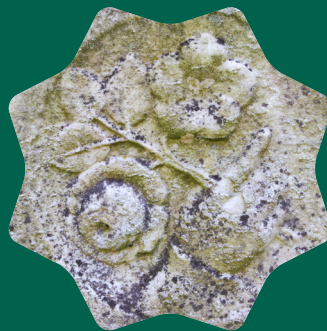


Headstone rubbings.

Grab a piece of construction paper and a crayon. Place the paper on the front of a headstone. Take the crayon and gently rub the paper to capture the name and symbols on the headstone. Share your rubbings with your troop and explain why you chose that headstone.

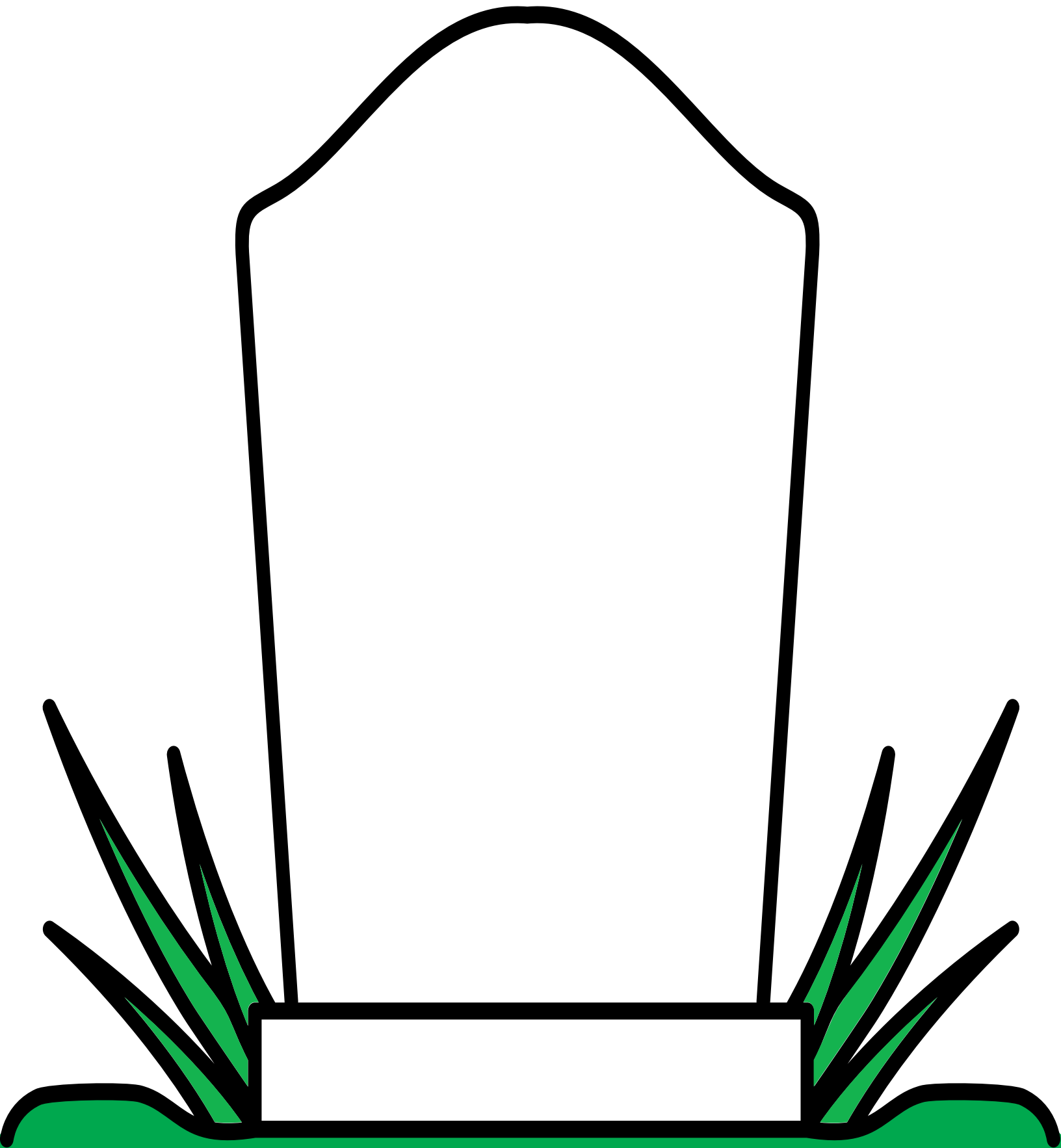
Symbol decoding.

As we learned, the symbols on headstones have many meanings. Walk around the cemetery and pick a symbol from one of the headstones. Look at the list from the previous page to learn what the symbol means and of course share with your troop! If the symbol is not on the list, then research what it means and/or make up a story of what you think it means.



Last words.

Take a turn at writing your own epitaph to represent the kind of legacy you want to leave behind. Look for epitaphs around the cemetery and take inspiration from the famous epitaphs on the previous page. Use the headstone template on the next page to write and decorate yours.



Step 3: Who is Buried Here?

Now that you've visited the cemetery, it's time to learn a little more about it. Think about who was and wasn't buried there. Most of the people buried there attended the Old Union Church. That's because they wanted their graves to be well preserved and near the church they had built.



Segregation in Indiana

One group of people who are not found in the cemetery are Black Americans. The Old Union Cemetery Association stated in their bylaws, written in 1917, that African Americans and Black Americans could not be buried in the cemetery. It was wrong, but in 1917 America, Indiana and Indianapolis were segregated societies

There were separate schools, churches, and cemeteries. It is important to learn how people of the past may have made choices that we of the present know to be wrong and hurtful. By knowing the past, we can do better. As Girl Scouts of the present, we know it is wrong to discriminate, and as an organization Girl Scouts is open to all girls. Be sure to check out section 6 of this curriculum for a list of ways Girl Scouts have led the effort to be more inclusive.

Jane Corbaley

Jane (Barnhill) Corbaley was a settler in Indiana during the 1800s and is now buried in the Old Settlers Cemetery. Read about her story below.

Jane Barnhill was the eldest daughter, and the eighth of 12 children of Robert and Sarah Marvis Barnhill. She and her family, and her husband Jeremiah J. Corbaley were among the first settlers in Wayne Township, near what is now Indianapolis.

In 1804, when Jane was only six, her family moved from Scott County, Ky., where she was born, to Butler County, Ohio. There she grew to adulthood, when she met and married Jeremiah J. Corbaley who had migrated from Maryland and worked as a teacher at the time. In March of 1820, she and her young husband, along with all of the Barnhill family, moved to a new state by the name of Indiana where they settled in an area known as the New Purchase.

Indiana had achieved statehood only four years earlier in 1816. Not two years after that, in 1818, the Delaware tribe had relinquished title to their tribal lands in central Indiana. The ceded lands (called the New Purchase) included the site which, five years later, would be designated as the state capitol of Indianapolis. The main motivation for the Barnhill family's move was the opportunity to purchase tracts of land in the New Purchase.

Being among the first white settlers in the area, the Barnhills and the young Corbaleys settled along the banks of Fall Creek near its junction with the White River, in what was soon to be designated Marion County. There Jeremiah built a log cabin. In August of 1820, their first child, Richard, was born. Richard had the distinction of being the first white child born in the New Purchase.

An outbreak of malaria took Jane's father along with several other settlers in 1821 just as the city of Indianapolis was being established. This prompted the families to move about nine miles west to an area that was less boggy. It was there, in Wayne Township, Marion County, near Eagle Creek, that the Corbaleys and Barnhills finally settled and claimed their land.

Jeremiah set to work clearing land and planting the 160 acres he had acquired, and there, he and Jane raised their family. They had 10 children in all.

Jeremiah died in 1844 and was buried in the Old Settlers Cemetery in Marion County. Jane lived to be 72 years old and died in 1869. She was buried alongside her husband in the Old Settlers Cemetery.



Source: <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/190184648/jane-corbaley>

Actions: Do One of the Following

Create a story.

While walking around the cemetery, pick one of the names written on the headstones and look at any information about the person that might be on it (such as date of birth and death, quotes or sayings, if they are a father/mother/ brother/etc.). Come up with a story about their life. How do you think they died? What kind of life did they live? Who were they? What did they do? Share with your troop.

Who isn't buried here?

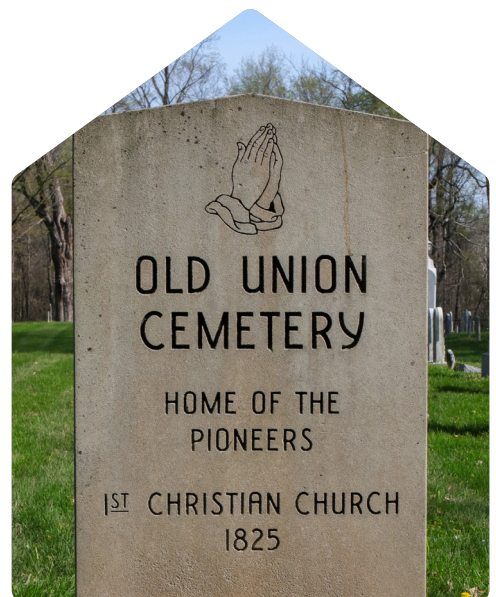
An important thing to note about the Union Cemetery is minorities were not allowed to be buried there. Discuss with your troop important figures in history who were alive during that time, and if they would have been allowed to be buried there. Discuss what other groups of people wouldn't have been allowed to be buried there.

Who's actually buried here?

To learn some of their history, start with these questions:

- How did they get there?
- What was their occupation?
- Who was their family?
- Did they live in Indiana their whole life?

Read the story of Jane Corbaley on the previous page and discuss as a troop.



Step 4: Ceremonies

Much like cemeteries, funerals have many traditions and ceremonies with specific meanings. Today they range from a memorial service or funeral service to a cremation or visitation. The Old Settlers Cemetery follows Christian traditions since it was a part of the Old Union Church.

Traditions

Funerals in the 1800s were very different from what they look like now.

They were held in the deceased person's home or in their church and were public affairs. News would spread quickly of a death, and people would come and stop by their house to pay their respects. Funerals at funeral homes did not begin until after 1865. There were also a lot of traditions surrounding death.

- Someone had to always stay with the body of the deceased to ward off evil spirits.
- Clocks in the house had to be stopped or bad luck would fall upon the family's home.
- Mirrors were covered or removed out of fear if they saw the reflection of the deceased, they would die, too.
- Family photographs were covered to prevent anyone in the photo from being possessed.

Actions: Do One of the Following

Other countries' ceremonies.

Funeral ceremonies are unique to different countries, cultures, and religions. For instance, a typical Norse funeral, otherwise known as a Viking funeral, consists of a funeral pyre on a boat. Research different cultures' types of funeral traditions. Share with your troop!

Tip: Check out this clip from How to Train Your Dragon 2 of a Viking funeral:
<https://youtu.be/VcIdajJJZQU>

Make a candle.

The ritual of lighting a candle to pay tribute to a life “passed” has long been a part of our culture. To find out how to make your own candle, take a look at the instructions below.

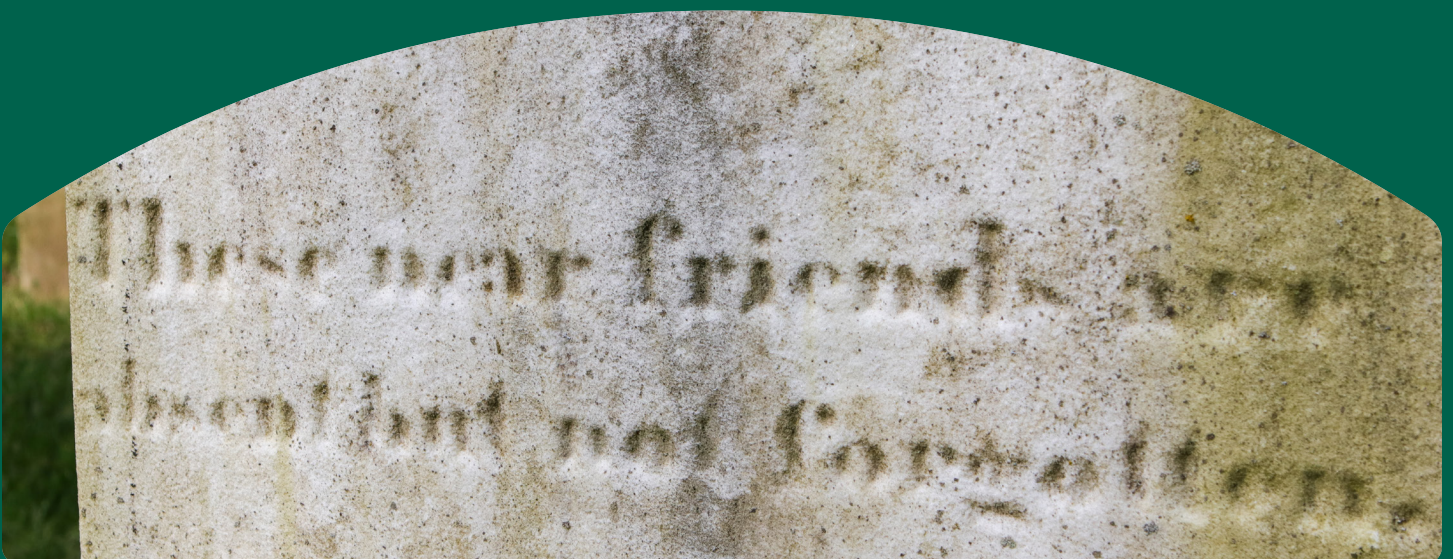
Materials: Mason jar, meltable wax, fragrance oil, wick, pot, knife, spoon.

1. Have a parent or guardian help you cut the wax into small cubes.
2. Place all the wax in a pot and ask for assistance from an adult to heat for approximately 10 to 15 minutes. Stir well.
3. This step is optional but if you choose to put fragrance oil in, add 3-4 drops and stir well.
4. Carefully hold the wick straight up in the mason jar as an adult helps you to pour the melted wax into the jar.
5. Let cool for 20 minutes or until completely solid.
6. Share your creation with friends or family!



Funeral Traditions.

Check out the traditions in this section or do your own research on funeral traditions to learn more. Discuss with your troop any traditions you may have, and why you think these traditions existed for the people of Old Union Church.



Step 5: Become a Caretaker

Cemeteries are a sacred place for many people and families. That is why being a caretaker of a cemetery is such an important job. They maintain the grounds and facilities, fill the graves after a burial, and organize day-to-day operations. Now it's time to become a caretaker yourself!

Actions: Do One of the Following

Cemetery service.

Brainstorm with your troop ways you could help take care of the Old Settlers Cemetery. Think of things like putting flags at the headstones of men who served in the military. Once you've thought of a way to become a caretaker, contact Mandy Montgomery at mmontgomery@girlscoutsindiana.org to make sure you can complete your idea.

Dellwood caretaker.

To learn more about the history of the Old Settlers Cemetery, do some research to identify the caretaker. The caretaker was once a part of the Old Union Church but now the cemetery is owned by Girl Scouts of Central Indiana. Why is it important that Girl Scouts is the caretaker now?

Tip: Attending Camp Dellwood/completing this patch makes you a caretaker, too!



Get to know a caretaker.

There are cemeteries in every community and being a caretaker is an important role in our society. Research other cemeteries near you and contact their caretaker. To get to know more about their role, try starting with these questions:

- What does your daily routine look like?
- How do you become a caretaker?
- What made you want to become a caretaker?

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More Information

How Girl Scouts have been involved in making their communities more inclusive since the beginning:

- In 1912, Juliette Gordon Low founded Girl Scouts with an emphasis on inclusiveness, the outdoors, self-reliance, and service.
- In the 1920s, Girl Scouts expanded its reach by including girls and troops in China, Syria, and Mexico.
- In the 1930s, with a big wave of immigration, Girl Scouts started printing their “Who Are the Girl Scouts?” booklet in Yiddish, Italian, and Polish.
- In the 1940s, Girl Scouts expanded to Japanese American girls who were in internment camps.
- In the 1950s, Girl Scouts responded to the Korean War by continuing to press issues of inclusiveness and equality. In 1952, Ebony magazine reported that even in the south, “...Scouts were making slow and steady progress toward surmounting the racial barriers of the region.”
- In the 1960s, Girl Scouts held “Speak Out” conferences around the country to lend their voices to the fight for racial equality. They also launched the “ACTION 70” project to help overcome prejudice and build better relationships between all people.
- In the 1970s, Girl Scouts elected its first African American national board president, Gloria D. Scott.
- In the 1980s, Girl Scouts established the Daisy level for kindergarten-aged girls as interest in Girl Scouting expanded.
- In the 1990s, Girl Scouts started to tackle illiteracy with the Right to Read service project, which nearly 4 million Girl Scouts and leaders participated in.
- In the 2000s, Girl Scouts continued to emphasize inclusiveness by hosting a National Conference on Latinas in Girl Scouting. In 2005, Girl Scouts elected the first Hispanic woman as chair of the national board, Patricia Diaz Dennis.

Words to Know:

Epitaph: The quotes, bible verses, or sayings engraved on a headstone.

Statehood: The status of being a recognized state and part of the United States.

The New Purchase: A treaty that occurred in 1818 where the territory in Indiana was ceded by several Native American tribes to the United States as part of the Treaty of St. Mary’s.

Ritual: A religious or serious ceremony consisting of a series of actions performed according to a specific order.

Pyre: A pile of burnable material a body is laid on during certain funeral ceremonies.

Sexton: The office of the person who oversees the cemetery, commonly known as the caretaker.

Fun Facts:

- Many gravestones face east. This tradition was started by American settlers because they believed that if their feet pointed east and their heads pointed west, it would inspire their loved ones to rise up and face the sun in hopes they would be reborn.
- Stones can reveal wealth or military affiliation. Throughout history, wealthy families often opted for marble and granite, while others selected headstones made of sandstone, lime, or wood. Although most gravestone today are made of granite, government-issued military gravestones are uniform in design and made of marble, bronze, or granite.
- Graveyard versus cemetery. A graveyard adjoins a church, whereas a cemetery does not. You can also bury ashes in a cemetery.
- Ice cream graveyard. Ben & Jerry's has a "flavor graveyard" where there are tombstones for flavors no longer sold.
- Bugs have caretakers too. Ant colonies and beehives have graveyards and special "undertaker" ants/bees to collect the dead.



Conclusion

Now that I have completed this program, I:

- Know the history of the Old Settlers Cemetery.
- Understand the inner workings of a cemetery.
- Can share more information about Indiana history.



Congrats on completing the Dellwood Cemetery patch curriculum!

Patches are available at the Girl Scout Shop.

