DESTINATION . . .
THE CEMETERY

Indiana Historical Bureau

Whitesell Cemetery, like many others, has slowly been surrounded by modern civilization. Just as those who have gone before us, and those yet to come, we have an obligation to protect these little patches of history.

Whitesell Cemetery, located in Castleton, Lawrence Township, Marion County, Indiana, is located just west of SR 37 north of its intersection with I-465 on the northeast side of Indianapolis. The top photograph was taken looking southeast, and the bottom, looking northeast.

Indiana Historical Bureau

Focus

They range from small family, church, and community plots that dot our landscapes to very large city cemeteries that occupy many acres. Far from the images of movies and ghost tales, cemeteries can be exciting resources for the study of local and cultural history. The cemetery as a historical resource is our focus in this issue.

Crown Hill Cemetery in Indianapolis was selected as the example for study. It is the largest cemetery in Indiana and was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1973. It is a fine example of the rural cemetery movement of the mid-nineteenth century.

In "Destination . . . the Cemetery," we provide an overview of the rural cemetery movement.

The next few pages—using Crown Hill as an example—describe and illustrate the many ways to look at a cemetery and the many resources that it offers.

Next, we singled out one individual buried at Crown Hill for closer study. We started with a fascinating gravestone and found one family's sad story.

On page 10, we provide some information about cemeteries and the law in Indiana. A status report on cemetery study in Indiana provides some context for the survey information that follows.
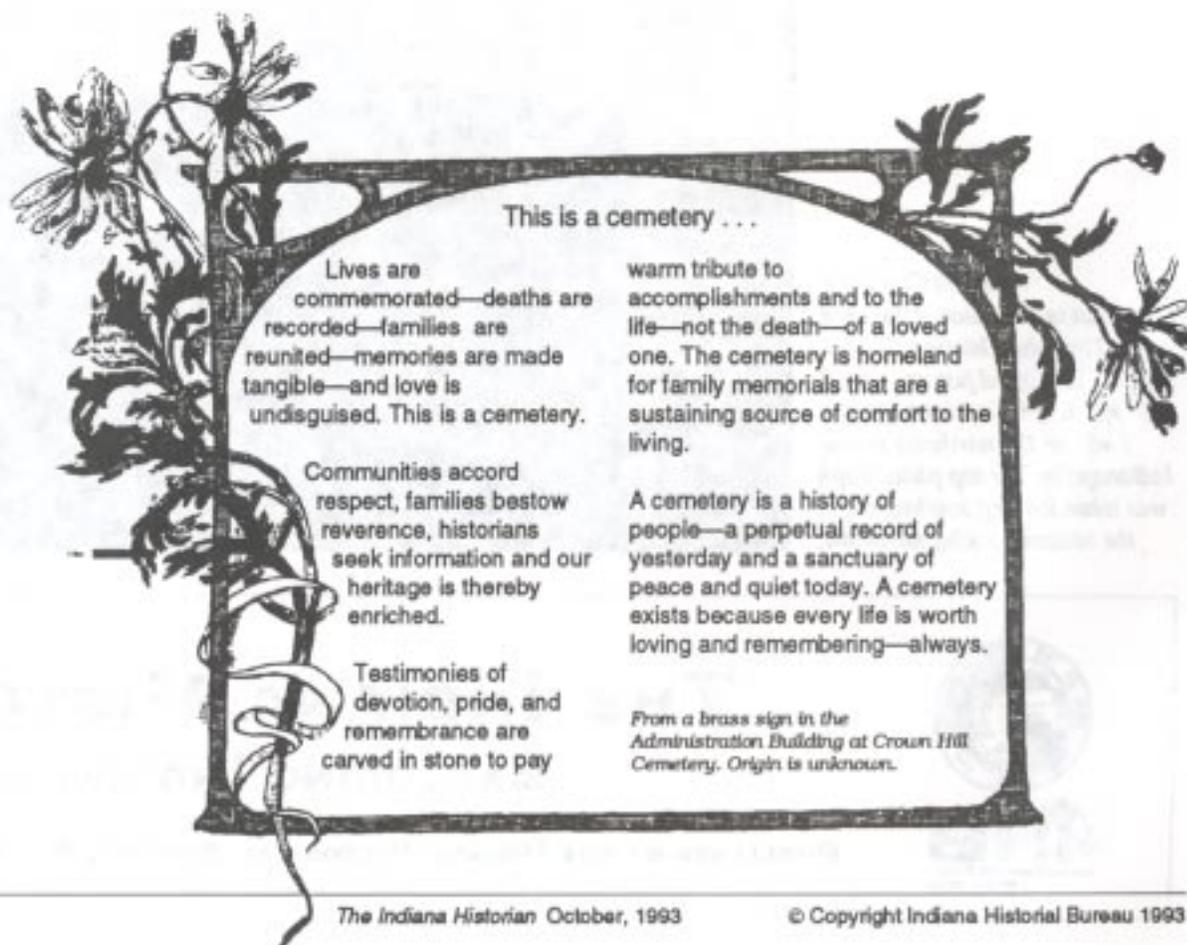
Over many years, chapters of the Indiana Junior Historical Society gathered cemetery information. That information is part of the collection of the Genealogy Division, Indiana State Library, and other repositories. Surveying a cemetery can be fun, informative, and a contribution to your local history.

On page 12, we provide a form to use in a cemetery survey. Be sure to note the hints on pages 11 and 13 as you decide how you can add to your community's history through cemetery studies.

On page 14, we have provided a puzzle to solve using gravestone symbols. The "Apple" on page 15 contains some useful resources to enlarge upon your study of cemeteries.

Your community has cemeteries that can provide rich information about your history. You can help preserve that history by surveying and recording cemeteries, if that has not already been done. You can seek further documentation for the people and families represented. You can also promote the value of caring for and preserving the cemetery for future study.

This is a cemetery . . .

Lives are commemorated—deaths are recorded—families are reunited—memories are made tangible—and love is undisguised. This is a cemetery.

Communities accord respect, families bestow reverence, historians seek information and our heritage is thereby enriched.

Testimonies of devotion, pride, and remembrance are carved in stone to pay warm tribute to accomplishments and to the life—not the death—of a loved one. The cemetery is homeland for family memorials that are a sustaining source of comfort to the living.

A cemetery is a history of people—a perpetual record of yesterday and a sanctuary of peace and quiet today. A cemetery exists because every life is worth loving and remembering—always.

From a brass sign in the Administration Building at Crown Hill Cemetery. Origin is unknown.

Destination...
the Cemetery

What is the most popular tourist attraction near where you live? Is it, for example, Lake Michigan, a historic site, a state park, an amusement park, or a race track? Have you ever thought about a cemetery as a tourist attraction?

Over one hundred and fifty years ago, new rural, or garden, cemeteries were growing into major tourist attractions in the Northeast. By 1850, rural cemeteries existed throughout the United States. The park-like settings and artistic monuments provided a peaceful, beautiful alternative to the noise and dirt of rapidly growing cities and towns. Guidebooks and travellers' accounts promoted these cemeteries to visitors.

The development of rural cemeteries demonstrated an important change in the way people thought about death and disease. Prior to the nineteenth century, the dead were buried in small plots on the family farm, in church burying grounds, or town graveyards located near the meeting house.

As cities and commerce grew, many burying grounds were removed, covered over, vandalized, or simply lost. Some Americans became concerned about a safe burial place for themselves and their families.

As populations in towns and cities grew, so did the numbers of dead—especially during epidemics of yellow fever or cholera. Town and church burying grounds filled up. Doctors and scientists discussed new theories about the spread of contagious disease, including the effect of overcrowded graveyards in cities and towns.

During the same time, rapid growth of cities and industry led many Americans to seek the ideals and values of an earlier rural lifestyle—including maintaining the family and strengthening appreciation of America's historical past.

The new rural cemetery, located away from the city, provided a place to bury the dead without fear of spreading disease. Its landscaped acres—including forests, flowers, water, and sculpture— also provided a place for the living to retreat from the city.

Lot owners were responsible for erecting family monuments and individual markers and for maintaining their gravesites. Often they erected impressive, artistic sculptures, which displayed various religious, natural, or mythological symbols. Such sculptures also attracted visitors. So many visitors entered cemetery gates, in fact, that associations developed rules governing behavior.

Some critics denounced an intrusion of recreation amid gravestones. The availability of beautifully landscaped areas for public enjoyment, however, became popular, and large, designed public parks soon developed as an alternative.

Today, cemeteries are popular places to visit. They still offer a chance to enjoy beautiful landscaping, sculpture, and architecture. In addition, they provide a window to the past through the study of monuments, inscriptions, related documents, and records.

Sources: Meyer, Cemeteries and Gravemarkers, and Sloane, The Last Great Necessity.

In 1864, when Crown Hill Cemetery opened, it was difficult to get there. The few roads that existed were in poor condition. Many people had no means of transportation. A private enterprise, the "Omnibus Line," provided a means of getting to the new cemetery.

A Cemetery for the Expanding City

The First City Cemetery

In 1821, when Indianapolis was established, the first burial ground was located on the present Kentucky Avenue between West Street and the White River.

It was expanded from 12.5 acres, to 17.5 in 1834, and to 25 acres in 1838, when it became known as Greenlawn Cemetery.

On June 2, 1864 an article appeared in the Indianapolis *Daily State Sentinel*, about the dedication ceremonies at Crown Hill Cemetery. It noted the reasons why Greenlawn needed to be replaced. "The cemetery now in use is within the city limits, and is rapidly being surrounded by our growing manufacturing establishments. It is on the direct line of the progress of that class of improvements. . . ."

Over the years, the bodies at Greenlawn were removed to Crown Hill for reinterment. In 1931, the federal government purchased land at Crown Hill and reinterred the remains of Confederate soldiers which had been at Greenlawn.

After this time, Greenlawn Cemetery no longer existed.

Bodies have been found in later years as industry expanded in the area, and most have been reinterred at Crown Hill.
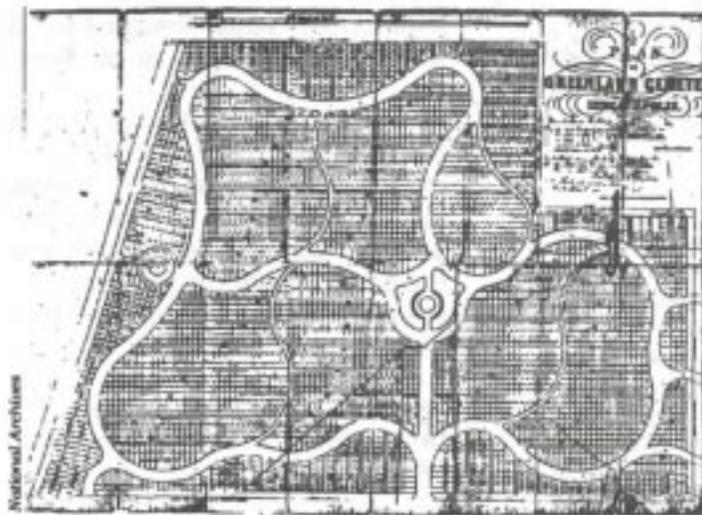
Highlights of Crown Hill History

Plans for new cemetery discussed. A committee appointed to find a location.	September 12, 1863
September 25, 1863	Association of Crown Hill established. Site chosen, 274 acres northwest of the city on Michigan Road.
Frederick W. Chislett becomes first superintendent.	December, 1863
Spring, 1864	Work on grounds begun.
Dedication of cemetery attended by 400 people.	June 1, 1864
June 2, 1864	First burial, Lucy Ann Seaton.
First public sale of burial lots; 35 sold.	June 8, 1864
1865	First black person buried.
Omnibus and trains pulled by horses in service between Crown Hill and city.	1864-1878
August 27, 1866	Federal government purchases land for a National Cemetery for war veterans.

Sources: *Nicholas*, The Story of Crown Hill; *Sanford*, The Crown Hill Cemetery; *Indianapolis* News, *October 3, 1931*.

A Pleasure to the Eye

34th Street entrance of Crown Hill Cemetery. Drawn by self-taught artist Jerry Van Sickle, longtime member of the grounds crew, who was nearly blind at the time of this drawing in the late 1980s.

Entering Crown Hill Cemetery's 34th Street entrance, the visitor passes under a beautiful limestone archway. Immediately to the right is a dark red brick structure known as the Waiting Station. Both were designed by Adolph Scherrer, an Indianapolis architect, and built in 1885. The Waiting Station was a gathering place for those attending a funeral.

As the visitor proceeds, the stunning 1875 Gothic Chapel comes into view. It stands within sight of the National Cemetery and was the creation of Indianapolis architect D. A. Bohlen.

The Gothic Chapel at Crown Hill.

To truly appreciate the beauty of the cemetery, the visitor should walk through the grounds. Lifelike statues, large monuments, and grand mausoleums that exist throughout can be admired. Exquisitely designed gravestones can be found with poetic epitaphs that are inspirational, insightful, touching, or comical.

Students of nature have come for years to study the nearly 100 varieties of trees, many of which are identified. Abundant wildlife lives within the cemetery grounds. Squirrels, raccoons, opossums, chipmunks, and even deer feed there.
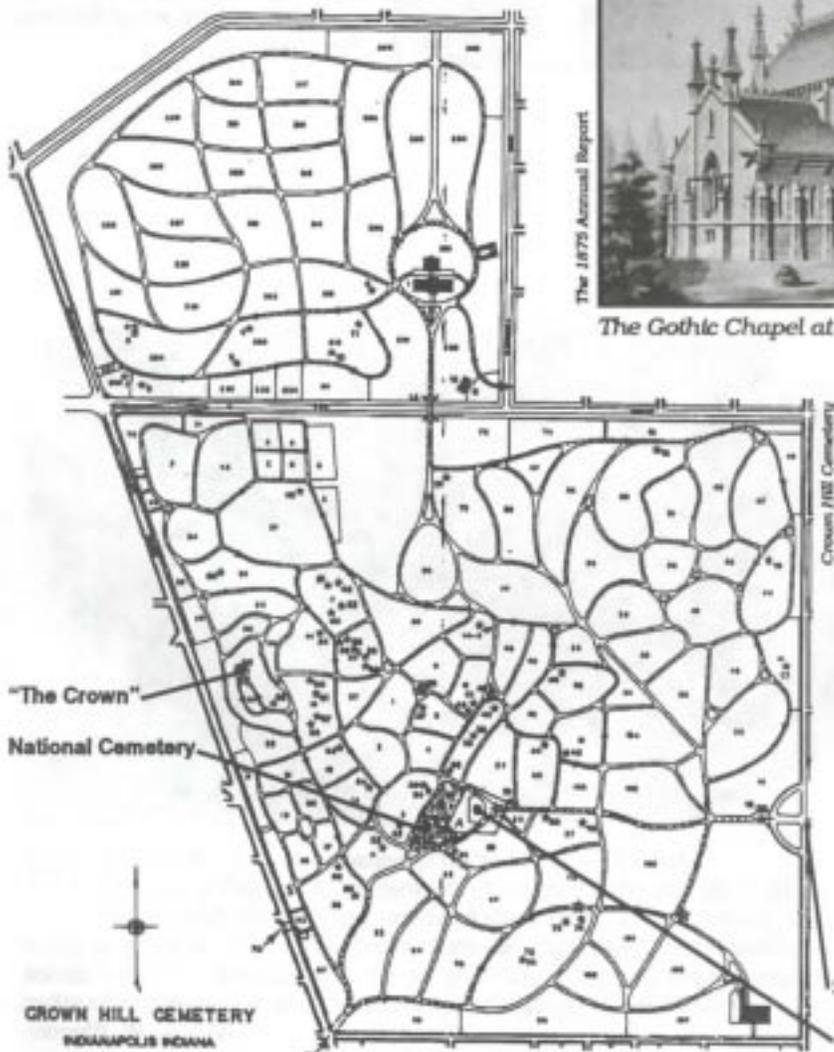
Those who visit "The Crown," the highest point in Marion County, almost two hundred feet from its base, are rewarded with a magnificent view of the city. It is the burial site of James Whitcomb Riley, one of Indiana's most renowned poets.

Crown Hill's wealth of natural and man-made beauty is available to the public. School tours and other events provide ready access to the wealth of historical information contained in Crown Hill.

"The Crown"

National Cemetery

CROWN HILL CEMETERY
INDIANAPOLIS INDIANA

34th Street entrance

Gothic Chapel

What Stories Can a Cemetery Tell?

Cemeteries provide valuable evidence that helps to tell the history of a state, city, or community. They contain more than stone records of names and dates of people who lived and died. If you look closely, much more can be revealed about the people, their ways of life, and the times in which they lived.

For example, a walk through Crown Hill Cemetery is a lesson in Indiana history. One U.S. president, three vice presidents, ten Indiana governors, and fourteen mayors of Indianapolis all lie with the nearly 176,000 others buried there.

The effects of sickness, epidemics, and disasters can be studied by comparing other evidence of such events with the dates of burials in a cemetery. The rows of even, white military markers are a visual timeline of wars and battles in which the United States has participated.

Symbols on gravestones of social clubs, organizations, and secret societies demonstrate how broadly such groups affect society. The ethnicity of a community can be determined by names and places of birth given. Some gravestones in Indiana are carved in foreign languages. The economic condition of a community and its citizens seem evident. Probably only the wealthy could afford a beautifully carved statue or majestic monument.

Poetry and praise on gravestones may reveal emotions and the depth of love for an individual. Grief may be restrained or passionately declared. Religious preference or personal philosophy may also be disclosed in the carvings of words and symbols on gravestones.

The way a cemetery is cared for can reveal the nature of the community. A well-kept cemetery generally is a reflection of the respect people have for their ancestors. It is a visual statement that those who have died are not forgotten. It is also a reminder of the past, from which individuals and communities have evolved into the present.
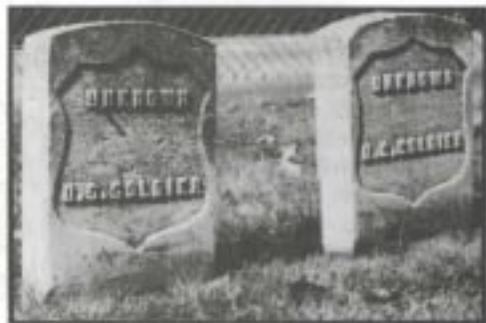

Known and unknown war veterans are honored and buried in cemeteries all over Indiana. The Archives Division, Indiana Commission on Public Records, has a 1940 survey of all veterans' graves in the state. See page 10.

Lucy Ann Seaton died of consumption [tuberculosis] on May 26, 1864. Her death notice in the Indianapolis Daily Journal, June 2, 1864, appeals to the community to attend her funeral: "She will be buried at Crown Hill Cemetery; and, as this is the first interment in this place, as many as can should go out." The horse-drawn hearse, pictured above, carried Seaton's body to Crown Hill. It was owned by undertaker, William W. Weaver.
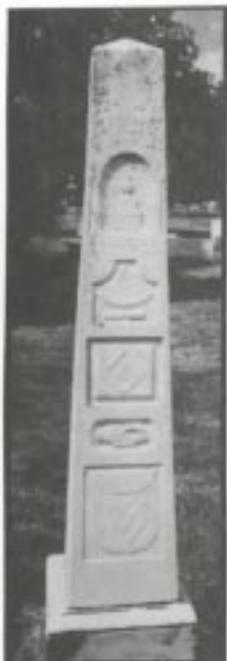
Symbols of clubs and organizations decorate this stone at the Farley Cemetery in Hamilton County.

Some gravestones carry a message, like this one in Greenbush Cemetery in Tippecanoe County: "Her days are numbered, and in peace she rests."

The clasping hands symbolize enduring faithfulness, as on this Tippecanoe County stone.

This unusual Marion County stone marks the graves of three females, who were struck and killed by lightning, August 13, 1834.

The cut limbs of a tree trunk often symbolize lost loved ones, as in this Tippecanoe County example.

You can often get valuable information from gravestones. Generally, however, you must expand your search to understand the stories of the people.

We chose an individual at Crown Hill Cemetery for limited study—Corliss Randle Ruckle—because of his extraordinary gravestone (pictured at right).

The monument gives basic information: his name, the year of his death (1889) on the top step, and, we assume, the year of his birth (1877) on the bottom step. Beyond that, what assumptions can be made about him and his life? Is the boy an image of Corliss?

To find out more, we contacted the Crown Hill Cemetery office to see what official documents were available. The officials provided copies of the burial permit (right) and the cemetery record of Corliss' burial (above). What new information is provided? What information is given that disagrees with the gravestone?

Crown Hill Cemetery

The mother's membership in St. Paul's Episcopal Church, indicated in the father's biography, led us to that church, which still exists. Church officials copied Corliss' entry in the Parish Register (below). How does this record help us? Birth certificates were not required by the state then, so one is not available to clarify the age question.

ry beyond the Graveyard?

A researcher is not always lucky, but we made a good choice. To find more about Corliss and his family, we checked the Indiana Biographical Index at the Indiana State Library. We found a Colonel Nicholas Randle Ruckle, a respected Civil War soldier and Indianapolis businessman. The biographical summary (below) contains the evidence that convinced us—this is Corliss' father! What items convince you?

Based on the biographical information, we explored other resources, such as the Indiana State Archives, the Indiana Historical Society Library, and the Scottish Rite Cathedral. Although we located much about Colonel Ruckle, we found very little about Corliss.

Nicholas Randle Ruckle, who resided at 2011 North Illinois Street, Indianapolis, Indiana was born in Baltimore, Maryland, May 8, 1838. His family moved to Indianapolis in 1852.

Not quite fifteen, he became an apprentice at the Indianapolis *Journal*. For the next several years he worked for the newspaper, until 1861 when the Civil War began. Ruckle was one of the first from Indiana to volunteer. He was assigned to the 11th Volunteer Infantry and eventually became captain. By the close of the war he had joined the 148th Indiana Volunteer Infantry and was made a colonel.

On February 24, 1876 he married Jennie C. (Moore) Reed. Mrs. Ruckle was a member of the Saint Paul's Episcopal Church. Colonel Ruckle and his wife had one child, Corliss Randle Ruckle. He died at age twelve.

Col. Ruckle served the community as sheriff and president of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners. He was a prominent, well-respected businessman. As a member of the Masons, he received and held the highest honors and positions within the fraternity. He died in 1900 and was buried in Crown Hill.

Adapted from Commemorative Biographical Record . . . *(Chicago: J.H. Beers & Co., 1908), pp.182-83.*

One other point that we pursued in our research was the cause of Corliss' death—diphtheria. A State Board of Health report in the Indiana State Library provided some information (right). According to the same report, there were 439 deaths from diphtheria that year: 168 between age 1 and 5, 172 between age 5 and 10. Is diphtheria still a threat?

The excerpt gives contemporary information on the causes of diphtheria. How does this compare to our knowledge today? When was the germ theory of disease generally accepted?

329

DIED.

RUCKLE—Corliss Randle Ruckle, only son of Nicholas R. and Jennie C. Ruckle, Wednesday, Dec. 4, 1889, of diphtheria. Funeral from the residence of the parents, Thursday, Dec. 5, at 10 a. m. Services at the grave by Rev. Dr. J. S. Jenckes.

Our limited search produced an obituary for Corliss (above). It was printed from a microfilm of the Indianapolis *Journal*, December 5, 1889 at the Indiana State Library.

Perhaps, a wider search could find more about Corliss and his life. Most people, however, are survived by few traces of their lives beyond official records. Our knowledge of the past will always be incomplete and based only on the evidence which has survived over time.

"1. The gaseous emanations of filth, organic matter in process of putrefaction, is the very breath of life to diphtheria. . . . Excrement, sodden soil and polluted drinking water make it happy.

"2. Diphtheria is contagious and infectious. . . .

"3. . . . . Diphtheria is an outlaw, and repeats itself as often as it gets a chance. . . .

. . . .

"6. . . . The mortality of diphtheria averages about forty per cent., the same as that of smallpox.

"7. Diphtheria, which is now the most continually murderous contagious disease afflicting the civilized portions of mankind, can not be eradicated till communities and people eliminate filth . . . ."

From Ninth Annual Report of the State Board of Health of Indiana . . . *(Indianapolis: Wm. B. Burford, 1891), pp. 101-2.*

What Do We Know about
Indiana Cemeteries?

Resources that will help you find local cemeteries include,

* the cemetery locator file in the Genealogy Division of the Indiana State Library with cemeteries listed by county and by name;
* the 1940s Veterans Grave Registration project of 51 counties in the Archives Division of the Commission on Public Records, with each cemetery containing a veteran's grave platted and then plotted on a county map; an alphabetical card file of each veteran's name;
* county histories and atlases;
* local public library;
* Indiana Genealogical Society project, in progress, to locate all Indiana cemeteries ever in existence;
* local or state historical society;
* township trustee; and
* county maps sold by county auditors or recorders.

Veterans Grave Registration map of Knox County, Indiana with each cemetery plotted.

Veterans Grave Registration list of all Knox County cemeteries.

Doing Your Cemetery Survey

How do I start?
- Check to see whether a competent survey has been done already.
- Obtain permission from the cemetery association, public official, or other owner to do a survey.
- Make arrangements to share your information with your local historical and genealogical societies and the Indiana State Library in Indianapolis.
- Check *The Indiana Historian*, October, 1993, issue for more information about cemeteries.

How do I make a map?
- When doing a cemetery survey, you need to work methodically.
- It is best to make a rough map of the cemetery, based on a walk through, before beginning the survey.
- Start at one corner of the cemetery, and work your way down the first row.
- When you have finished the first row, go back to the end where you started and begin with the first grave in the second row.

An Example:
The following example shows a map for a small cemetery with only 5 graves per row:

```
               N
   +---------------------------+
   |  1    6    11   etc.  etc.|
   |  2    7    12             |
 W |  3    8    13             | E
   |  4    9    14             |
   |  5    10   15             |
   +---------------------------+
               S
```

There is not a single way to map a cemetery. The key is to start in one corner and work along rows in a careful manner.

How do I do the survey?
Follow the directions on the survey sheet on the reverse.

How can I use the survey?
Cemetery survey information can be used for many purposes. For example, you can divide the sheets according to categories, such as years or decades; men, women, and children; cause of death, etc. From these categories, you can carry out studies to answer your questions. You can also investigate the people and prepare biographical sketches of them.

Are there laws about cemeteries?

Laws of the state of Indiana are published in the *Indiana Code*, which is updated after each session of the Indiana General Assembly. Cemetery laws are included in Article 14 of Title 23, Business and Other Associations. Some of the sections about cemeteries include

23-14-1	General Cemetery Act.

23-14-8-5   Duty of the County Recorder is to keep a book called "County Cemetery Records" in which to record all cemetery deeds.

23-14-11-1   Right to set up grave markers for deceased soldiers. No cemetery shall refuse to allow such a marker.

23-14-26-1   Care of cemeteries by counties. Cemeteries that have no funds for maintenance; have suffered neglect; and may contain graves of pioneer leaders or veterans of every American war including the Revolutionary War are covered by this section of the law. The above noted cemeteries formed before 1850 may benefit from a property tax levied by a county cemetery commission.

35-43-1-2   Criminal mischief within a cemetery is a Class A misdemeanor to a Class C felony, depending on the value of the property damaged.

Indiana Cemetery Survey

Directions:
- Obtain permission to survey the cemetery.
- Use the cemetery map to determine the row and grave numbers (see reverse).
- Photocopy one sheet (front and back) for each grave to be surveyed.
- Gather supplies needed.
- Work in pairs and check the accuracy of all information recorded.
- If possible, make a photograph of the gravestone and staple it to the corresponding survey sheet.

Supplies needed:
- clipboard
- several #2 pencils with erasers
- plain paper for continuation of information from gravestone

Location Information

Name of Cemetery _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ County _____

Number and Location of Grave from Map You Have Prepared: Row Number _____ Grave Number _____

Information Recorded from Gravestone (All information probably will not be on every stone.)

Full Name of Deceased _____

Date Born _____ Date Died _____

Location of Birth _____ Location of Death _____

Age _____ Cause of Death _____

Occupation _____

Military Service: year(s), branch of service, specific war _____

Club or Organization _____

Ethnic Background _____ Religious Affiliation _____

Other Information _____
_____

Epitaph _____
_____

Physical Description of Gravestone

Size: Height _____

Width _____

Depth _____

Type of Material _____

Condition (describe any problems) _____
_____
_____
_____
_____

Sketch of Stone

Art from Stone: Gravestone Rubbing

Anyone can copy the text from a gravestone, creating a record of that information. But how do you show the craftsmanship and the beauty of the gravestone? A gravestone rubbing of course! In fact, many consider gravestone rubbings an art form.

The very first thing you must do before you begin is to get permission to do the rubbings. Find out who is responsible for the cemetery and ask their permission. If you are not sure, call your local historical society and ask.

The following materials are needed

- Paper (unprinted newspaper or rice paper are best)
- Wax crayons or cakes of shoe black
- Masking tape
- **Soft** brush

1. Select a gravestone (smooth surface with deeply cut text are best).
2. Pull away any **weeds** around the gravestone.
3. **Gently** clean off any loose dirt with the **soft** brush.
4. Tape the paper to the gravestone, covering as much of the stone as possible.
5. Rub the crayon over the entire paper. **Do not get any crayon on the stone.**
6. **Carefully** remove all of the tape and paper.

Mary E. Andrzep

The rubbing below was made from this plaque.

JACOB LANE
NATHAN WHITE
GEORGE RANK
GEORGE STONER
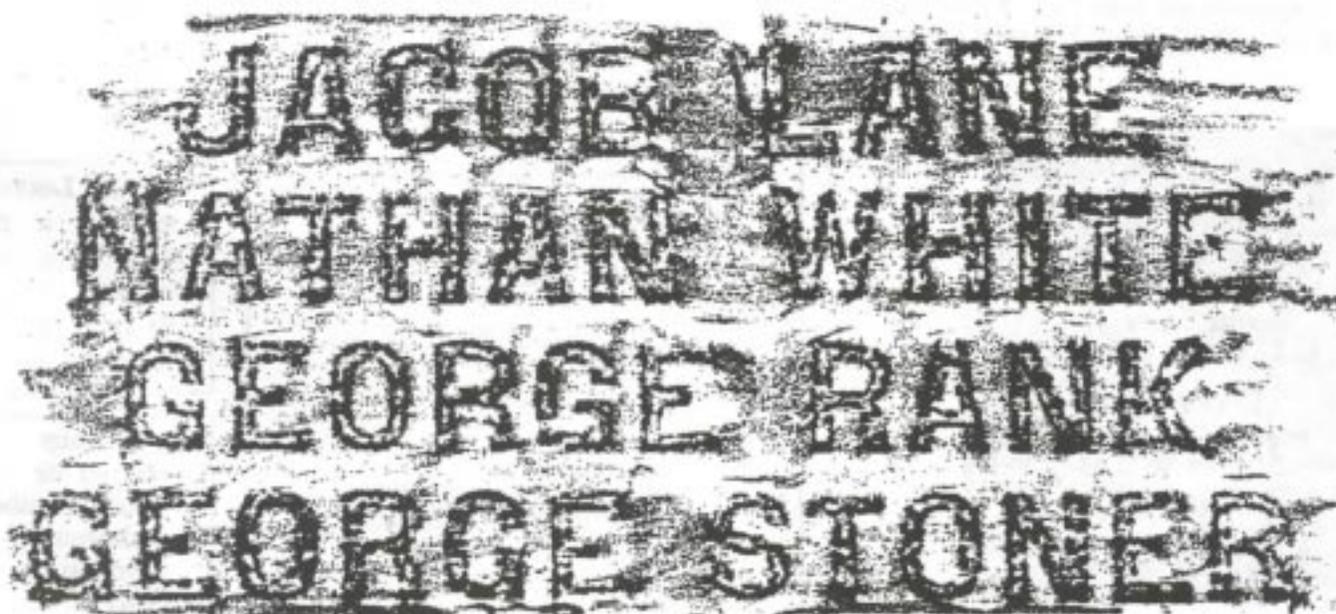
Cemetery Symbols

Stonecarvers use many symbols with special meanings in creating gravestones. Those symbols have religious and cultural significance for families, friends, and related groups.

Complete the puzzle in the "gravestone" below to learn some of the symbols.

- Use the Missing Letters from the box (bottom right) to fill in the puzzle blanks. Use each letter only once, and cross it off in the box after use.
- The numbered clues (bottom right) lead you to the answer to each numbered symbol in the "gravestone."
- Pictures and captions on this page and page 7 provide additional clues.

Additional Activities

- Design your own "gravestone" using one or more of the traditional symbols.
- Design your own "gravestone" using symbols or designs that have great meaning for you or reflect your activities.
- With other students, design "gravestones" that reveal details about the lives of individuals you know. Exchange designs, and tell about the person based on the designs. Post designs and see who can identify the most correctly.
- Visit a cemetery and examine gravestones with symbols and epitaphs. What do they tell you about the deceased and their families?
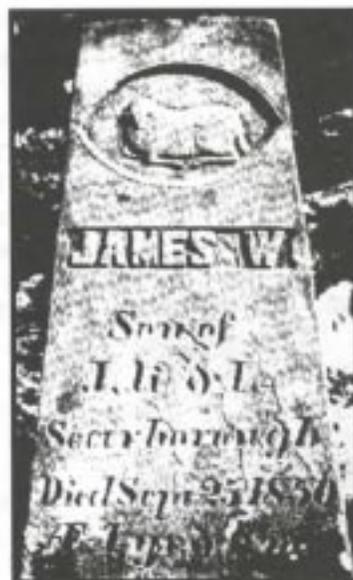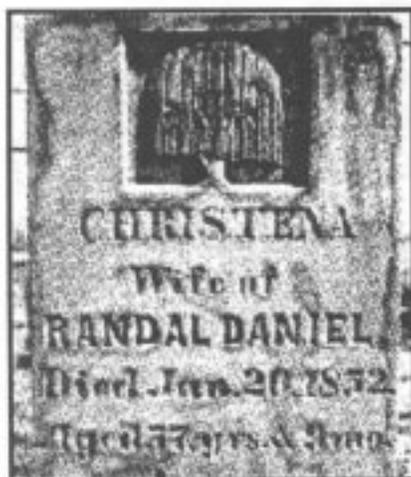

The lamb often symbolized the loss of a young person.

A book often symbolized the Bible. The dove of peace became popular as a symbol after the Civil War. The opening gates represented heaven.

This tree represented everlasting life.

1. W E _ P _ G _ _ L L O
2. _ R E _ _ T R _ N
3. C _ S _ I N G _ _ N D
4. _ _ M _
5. _ _ E N _ G _ T E S

Missing Letters

e w i a p
i t l s o
n e a l p
w u p b a
k r h a e

Clues

1. eternal life
2. family members
3. continuing devotion
4. child
5. gates of heaven

An Apple for Everyone

Selected Resources

• Anthrop, Mary E., ed. *19th Century Headstones of Tippecanoe Co.* [Lafayette, IN: Central Catholic High School, 1982.]

This limited edition publication is the result of the work of the 1981-82 U. S. history class at Central Catholic High School. It offers surveys, photographs, and rubbings of gravestones in Tippecanoe County.

• Coffin, Margaret M. *Death in Early America.* Nashville, TN: Thomas Nelson Inc., Publishers, 1976.

This work provides interesting reading about the history and folklore regarding the customs and superstitions of early medicine, funerals, burials, and mourning.

• Jones, Mary-Ellen. *Photographing Tombstones: equipment and techniques.* Nashville, TN: American Association for State and Local History, Technical Leaflet 92, issued as part of *History News,* Vol. 32, no. 2 (February 1977).

Basic information on cemetery photography and techniques is provided in this leaflet.

• Metcalf, Fay D., and Matthew T. Downey. *Using Local History in the Classroom.* Nashville, TN: The American Association for State and Local History, 1982.

Metcalf and Downey include lesson and project ideas on using the cemetery as a data source.

• Mitchell, Don, and Gary Grimm. *The Cemetery Box.* Carthage, IL: Good Apple, Inc., 1975.

The Cemetery Box contains delightful activities for elementary and middle school students using cemeteries to teach mathematics, language arts, social studies, and art. It is currently out-of-print but may be located in educational resource centers.

• Meyer, Richard E., ed. *Cemeteries and Gravemarkers: Voices of American Culture.* Ann Arbor, MI: U M I Research Press, 1989.

This book is a collection of essays which demonstrates the relationship of gravestones to the American culture.

• Newman, John J. *Cemetery Transcribing: preparations and procedures.* Nashville, TN: American Association for State and Local History, Technical Leaflet 9, issued as part of *History News,* Vol. 26, no. 5 (May 1971).

This leaflet is full of helpful information and provides just what the title indicates.

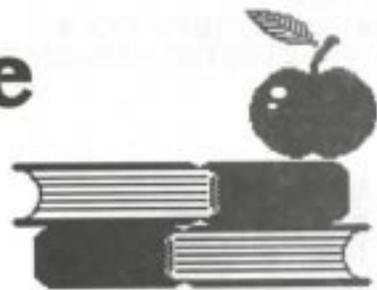• Nicholas, Anna. *The Story of Crown Hill.* Indianapolis: Crown Hill Association, 1928.

This is a comprehensive history of Crown Hill Cemetery.

• Nolan, Ann, and Keith A. Buckley. *Indiana Stonecarver: The Story of Thomas R. Reding.* Indianapolis: Indiana Historical Society, 1984.

Indiana Stonecarver provides text and photographs of the work of Thomas Reding who carved gravestones in Indiana from 1840 until his death in 1852.

• Sanford, Wayne L. *The Crown Hill Cemetery.* [Indianapolis: Crown Hill Cemetery and Crown Hill Heritage Foundation, 1991.]

This revision of the 1988 anniversary edition provides a history of Crown Hill as well as two walking tours of the cemetery. It is a newspaper-format publication.

• Sloane, David Charles. *The Last Great Necessity: Cemeteries in American History.* Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1991.

Sloane traces the history of burial places and practices in the United States from early graveyards to the American way of death in the 1990s.

• Strangstad, Lynette. *A Graveyard Preservation Primer.* Nashville, TN: The American Association for State and Local History and Association for Gravestone Studies, 1988.

This primer includes chapters on assessing the problem, organizational concerns, collecting data, and remedies. It provides practices regarding gravestone activities that reflect modern conservation standards.

• Weitzman, David. *Underfoot: An Everyday Guide to Exploring the American Past.* New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1976.

Underfoot is a guide to exploring the past for the non-expert. The chapter entitled "Resting Places" is very informative.

IHB

Indiana Historical Bureau
STATE OF INDIANA

The Indiana Historian
October, 1993
ISSN 1071-3301

Contributing Editors
Carole M. Allen, Janine Beckley,
Paula Bongen, Alan Conant,
Dani B. Pfaff, Virginia Terpening
Layout and Design
Carole M. Allen and Dani B. Pfaff

The Indiana Historian fulfills the mission of the Indiana Historical Bureau by providing resources and models for the study of local history to encourage Indiana's citizens of all ages to become engaged with the history of their communities and the state of Indiana.

The Indiana Historian (formerly *The Indiana Junior Historian*) is issued eight times annually from September to May, except January.

It is a membership benefit of the Indiana Junior Historical Society. It is distributed free to school media centers, libraries, and other cultural and historical groups in Indiana. Annual subscriptions are available for $7.50. Back issues are available at individual and bulk pricing.

This material is available to visually impaired patrons in audio format, courtesy of the Indiana History Project of the Indiana Historical Society. Tapes are available through the Talking Books Program of the Indiana State Library; contact the Talking Books Program, 317-232-3702.

The Indiana Historian is copyrighted. Educators may reproduce items for class use, but no part of the publication may be reproduced in any way for profit without written permission of the Indiana Historical Bureau.

The image above is the elevation drawing for the Indiana State Library and Historical Building by Pierre & Wright, architects. Indiana Division, Indiana State Library.

Indiana Library and Historical Board
Charles J. Bertram, Evansville, President
Jeanne Mirro, Fort Wayne, Vice President
Donald Groenleer, Rochester, Secretary
Joanne E. Passett, Bloomington
Robert Trinkle, Unionville

Mission Statement
The Indiana Historical Bureau provides programs and opportunities for Indiana's citizens of all ages to learn and teach about the history of their state and its place in the broader communities of the nation and the world.

Programs and Services
- State format historical markers
- Governors' Portraits Collection
- Books on Indiana, midwestern, and local history
- Classroom materials for Indiana history
- *The Indiana Historian*
- Indiana History Day
- Indiana Close Up
- REACH: Resources Educating in the Arts, Culture, and History
- The *Indiana History Bulletin*

Staff
Pamela J. Bennett, director; Virginia L. Terpening, deputy director; Janine Beckley and Alan Conant, editors; Dani B. Pfaff, director of educational publications; Paula A. Bongen, manager, Indiana History Day; Carole M. Allen, manager, Indiana Close Up; Jean F. Clements, manager, REACH Program; Judy A. Rippel, administrative assistant and manager, Historical Markers Program; Therese M. Duffy, bookkeeper; Barbara J. Hembree and Shirley R. Stanfield, secretaries.

Opportunity for Support
Associates of the Bureau receive complimentary subscriptions to *The Indiana Historian* and the *Indiana History Bulletin*; discounts on publications of the Bureau, Indiana University Press, and the American Association for State and Local History; and occasional special opportunities. Cost of support is an initial $25 donation to the Bureau and an annual fee of $10 billed in January.