



REPORT | JANUARY 2022







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**POND**

# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This plan is a result of the community's collaborative efforts to envision the future of Rose Hill Cemetery, including contributions from community members, the Stakeholder Committee, elected officials, City staff, and the planning team:

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A special thanks to all the other partners, interviewees, and workshop and survey participants for their input.

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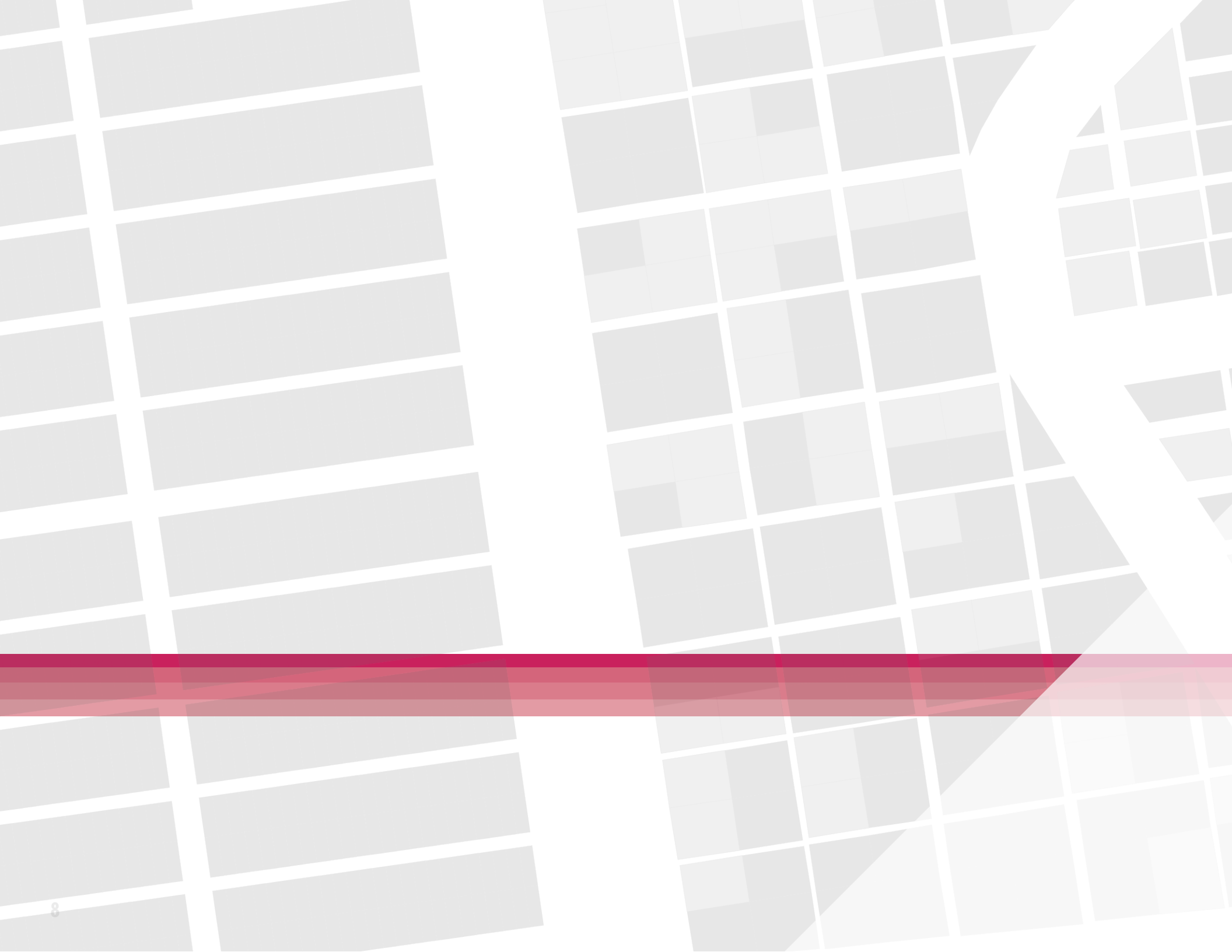
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# INTRODUCTION

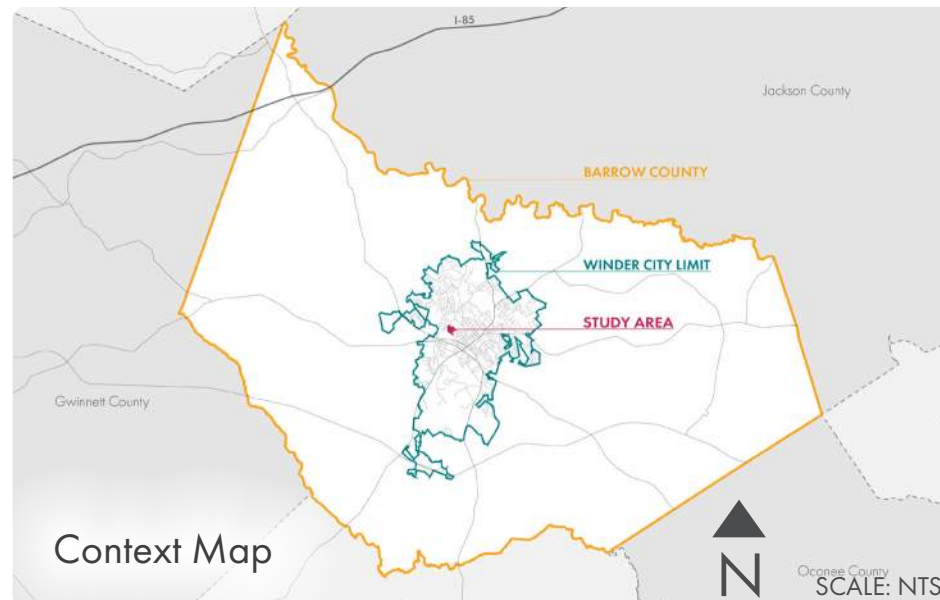
# INTRODUCTION

Rose Hill Cemetery is a municipal-owned cemetery that covers approximately 26 acres dating to 1841 with more than 5,000 burials. The City of Winder manages the cemetery and has a desire to advance preservation and expansion of this local landmark located just northwest of downtown. The City closed the cemetery for several years to reconcile incomplete records so that future lot sales and burials can continue. This cemetery master plan will help the City to preserve, manage, and thoughtfully develop the cemetery for the next ten to twenty years.

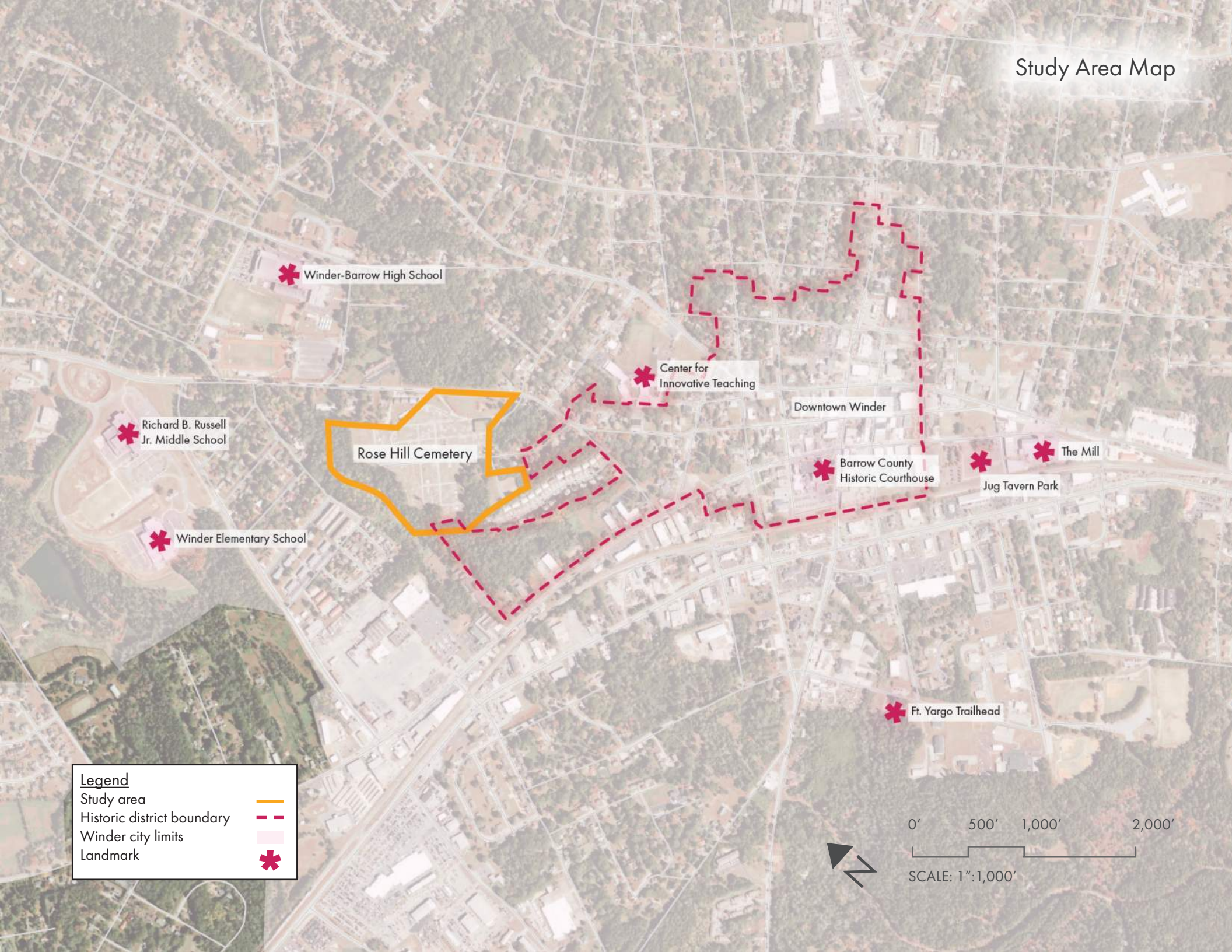
## OVERVIEW AND REGIONAL VALUE

Set on a picturesque hillside, Rose Hill Cemetery is an active cemetery with graves ranging from the mid-nineteenth century to the present day. The grounds historically provided opportunity for reflection, remembrance, passive recreation, and heritage tourism. The cemetery is within walking distance of downtown Winder, surrounded by residential neighborhoods, with two area schools within a mile of the site.

Rose Hill Cemetery is the final resting place for many of the City of Winder and Barrow County's founders and early citizens. Winder, Barrow County's county seat, was incorporated in 1893, so the cemetery also represents the history of the original Jackson County. The cemetery boasts a Revolutionary War soldier burial, Civil War burials, and many City mayor burials with an entrance that pays tribute to all Barrow County veterans.

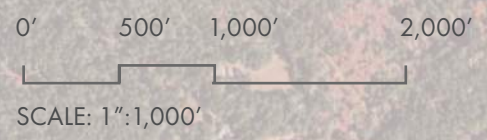


# Study Area Map



**Legend**

- Study area
- Historic district boundary
- Winder city limits
- Landmark



# MISSION, VISION AND GOALS

A collective vision guided the planning process and identified what the community desires for the future of Rose Hill Cemetery. The mission defines the cemetery's 'who or what' is important, and the cemetery's purpose. Goals help align City management with the recommendations outlined in the master plan. After an initial site analysis and meeting with City staff, the team articulated and refined the mission and vision, and identified overarching goals.

## Mission

Rose Hill Cemetery is a reverent historic burial ground that preserves and honors veterans and past residents of the City of Winder and Barrow County area, while engaging the public through appropriate programming, welcoming open space, and educational opportunities.



## Vision

- To better connect the City and its residents with the cemetery and heighten the profile of the cemetery as a heritage tourism destination.
- To engage the public through appropriate programming and educational opportunities.
- To foster and improve upon the cemetery by elevating the park-like atmosphere of Rose Hill.
- To continue to capture and preserve the stories of Winder and the surrounding region.
- To establish funding and revenue income strategies for critical repairs, maintenance, and programming.
- To streamline and strengthen the cemetery's management and operations procedures.
- To organize and clarify cemetery records and end the current moratorium on burials.

## Goals

The goals are a basis for the master plan document and recommendations. The master plan clarifies the unique qualities and attributes of Rose Hill Cemetery, provides a plan that preserves the characteristics, and articulates strategies for plan implementation.

- Identify the cemetery's significant features and clarify its historical significance.
- Establish recommendations for the preservation, enhancement, and appropriate development of the cemetery.
- Identify management tools and methods that the community can use to implement recommendations.
- Streamline the cemetery's management and operations.
- Identify and strengthen key partnerships.
- Continue to organize and manage the cemetery's records data within the City's centralized database and identify the number of existing available lots and unmarked graves.
- To provide a searchable public map and database for the cemetery.
- To connect the cemetery to downtown, the public library and Winder schools through the City's trail system.
- To encourage and enhance the use of the cemetery as a passive park.

# MANAGEMENT AND OPERATIONS

The City of Winder is the primary owner and steward of the cemetery since it was formally established in 1841. It manages the cemetery including maintenance and operations, sales and marketing, and interments. Winder is in Barrow County, within the State of Georgia. The following is an overview of governmental entities that affect the stewardship and preservation of the cemetery.

## City of Winder

The City of Winder owns Rose Hill Cemetery and is the trustee of cemetery funds per state law. The cemetery is zoned as G, Government/Institutional. Historic maintenance of the cemetery was required of the deed owners of plots, and this is a requirement per City ordinance today, however many plot owners are deceased or without claim to the cemetery deeds therefore maintenance falls to the City. One other general code requirement limits the height of fences around cemeteries to six feet (Sec.3-21).

Today the City manages the cemetery through four departments: the Planning Department, the GIS Department, the Finance Department, and Public Works. The GIS Department employs a GIS and Special Projects Manager, an office assistant and outsources burial and cemetery maintenance to a management company. Maintenance costs and staff are paid by money earned through cemetery services, an existing memorial fund, and funds from the City's general account.

Plot sales, opening and closing of cemetery plots, and general landscape maintenance are managed by ESG Operations, Inc. who is employed by the City of Winder. ESG ensures that funds for sales are transferred to the City, deeds are properly applied for and recorded, work orders for opening and closing are scheduled and communicated with Master Grave Service (a grave and vault company), and burial permits are applied for and issued.

## Laws, Policies, Standards and Guidelines

Decisions made at the staff, City, and regional level impact the long-term preservation and sustainability of the cemetery's landscape. The federal government has previously established accepted guidelines on the treatment of cultural landscapes. Although Rose Hill Cemetery is under local ownership, these standards serve as best practices. In addition, Georgia state law identifies the process to address abandoned burials. This is applicable to Rose Hill because many grave sites were technically owned "fee simple" but have many years no care was continued. These burials fall into a gray area, and the City has taken the lead to manage these spaces within the larger site. The following is an overview of these various laws and guidelines.

## Secretary of Interior Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes

The document was created by the National Park Service to provide nationally accepted standards as how to best treat cultural landscapes such as Rose Hill Cemetery. Treatment considerations fall into four basic categories: Preservation, Restoration, Rehabilitation, and Reconstruction. The use of this document is appropriate because Rose Hill is a historic landmark that requires preservation and maintenance approaches that are sensitive to the heritage of the site.

## State of Georgia Ordinances

The City is required to comply with the state of Georgia's Code of Ordinances, Chapter 22 outlines the law as it pertains to cemeteries and includes regulations on the following:

- City cemeteries set pricing by ordinance or resolution, city clerks must sign cemetery deeds and transfers of title deeds must be filed with the clerk.
- Owners of burial plots in a city cemetery must care and maintain for it.
- City cemeteries can only contain human remains.
- Burials must take place in a city public cemetery or licensed private cemetery.
- Walkways between lots in the cemetery may not be obstructed by monuments, walls or any object prohibiting passage between the lots.
- Any objects obstructing a walkway will be condemned, confiscated, and removed from the walkway.
- Persons traveling in a cemetery must utilize a street or walkway.
- It is against the law to disturb or deface graves, grave markers, walls, monuments, gravestones or objects utilized to mark graves; removal or destruction of trees, shrubs or plants is also against the law.
- The cemetery is open from sunrise to sunset and the public is not allowed to be on the premises after dark.
- City councils may set fixed prices for grave sites and openings, and can update them as needed.
- A permit is required to place objects such as markers, slabs, shrubs or trees in the cemetery.
- Lots may not be enclosed without a permit and written permission from the City.
- Human remains must be placed in a coffin, and a coffin in a sealed vault.



## Abandoned Burial Plots

In the event of unused, abandoned burial plots, state law dictates procedures. If all efforts to locate the legal owners or the heirs fail, there is a legal process by which ownership of unused, abandoned lots can be transferred to another entity, such as the City of Winder, but it involves complicated and often protracted legal proceedings. If the City chooses to reclaim unused spaces, Georgia state law discusses forfeiture of abandoned cemetery lots, proceedings necessary for reclamation, subsequent sale, and disposition of the proceeds.



## Barrow County Joint Comprehensive Plan Update, 2018

This is a joint comprehensive plan for Barrow County and the municipalities of Bethlehem, Carl, Statham, and Winder. The plan contains updates to the land use for Barrow County and the City of Winder. Several goals of the plan pertain directly to the cemetery, including SED 2.5 and SED 2.7, and RC 2.1. SED 2.5 and 2.7 relate to updating the Parks and Recreation Master Plan and Trail Facilities Plan. Resource conservation (RC) goals ranked highly in the community survey and RC goal two focuses on the preservation of historic structures and sites. Strategies this overarching goal includes are the adoption of a historic preservation ordinance (RC 2.1) that would authorize designating local historic districts, creating a Historic Preservation Commission, and developing design guidelines. These goals could potentially oversee the designation or expansion of a local historic district to include Rose Hill, the creation of a Historic Preservation Commission and design guidelines that could potentially provide oversight towards preservation efforts and changes in the cemetery.

## Cemetery Rules

The city cemetery ordinance mirrors the state ordinance and expands upon it. The rules contain clauses that:

- Protect the City from losses due to vandalism.
- Define lot and plot sizes.
- Describe when maintenance can be completed and who the city can employ for maintenance.
- Outline the process for purchasing lots, deed recording and transfer of deeds.
- Clarify it is against the law to sell grave lots for personal or business gain.
- Permit the city to rename sections of the cemetery or change the plats by vote of council.
- Define the rules for the burial of paupers.
- Allow the city to approve burial receptacles.

## Cemetery Covenants, Restrictions and Section Policies

The covenants and restrictions for the cemetery outline additional rules beyond the City ordinance. Most are standard and dictate requirements like grave covering materials, materials of grave markers, cemetery hours, maintenance expectations, and timeframe for funeral notification. There is one requirement for special consideration in this master plan:

- There shall be interred only the remains of one (1) human being in each of the grave spaces.

Limiting remains to one person per grave space restricts the ability of the City to allow for multiple interments per grave space in the event of a person or family's desire to have multiple burials of cremains. Many cemeteries allow up to four human cremains per grave space. See Chapter 6, Management Strategies and Recommendations, for recommended guidance on this subject.

In addition to the covenants and restrictions, there are additional policies for the three active cemetery sections including the Veterans Section, the Garden of Everlasting Life, and the Pauper's Section.

- The policy for the Veterans Section outlines eligibility, grave space and size, allowance of spouse burial, monument style and type per the Veterans Administration or approved by the City, monument setting expectations, grave covering material, and burial flags.
- The Garden of Everlasting Life burial policy limits the sale of specific plots as identified on the plat: "The grave spaces are as numbered upon the "typical block" hereon as to all lots in each section and they may not thereafter be further subdivided. This restriction does not apply to Lots 31-36 of Section D nor to Lots 31-32 of Section C, wherein individual grave spaces may be purchased." The policy also outlines the placement of family monuments.
- The Pauper's Section (Section T and Section B of ELL) policy outlines that to be eligible for Pauper burial the deceased must have been a resident of Winder for a minimum of 12 months. If a long-time resident of Winder passes away in a nursing home in another location that person may be considered but only on a case-by-case basis. The family of the deceased must prove they do not have the funds for interment. If the individual meets the policy criteria the City will provide a grave space at no charge.



# PUBLIC AND STAKEHOLDER INPUT

Master plans are most effectively executed when there are opportunities for the public and stakeholders to engage and provide feedback. To ensure the long-term preservation and sustainability of Rose Hill Cemetery, the City of Winder needs to continually engage stakeholders in the process. This provides citizens and interested parties the opportunity to participate in shaping the future of a regional landmark worthy of preservation.

The planning team held four distinct engagement activities with stakeholders and the public.

**Stakeholder Meeting 1.** On April 29, 2021, the planning team met with multiple stakeholders held during a day-long workshop to gather input about the cemetery. These included funeral home directors, City staff, and residents who were interested in Rose Hill's history. Key takeaways included:

- The cemetery needs to reopen and accept new burials and lot sales.
- A better system for gravesite openings and burials is needed.
- Maintenance could be streamlined or brought in-house.
- The Veterans Section is growing in popularity and will need to expand.
- Columbaria are needed to account for cremated remains.
- The origins of the name "Rose Hill" are unclear and there is little documentation about its early history.



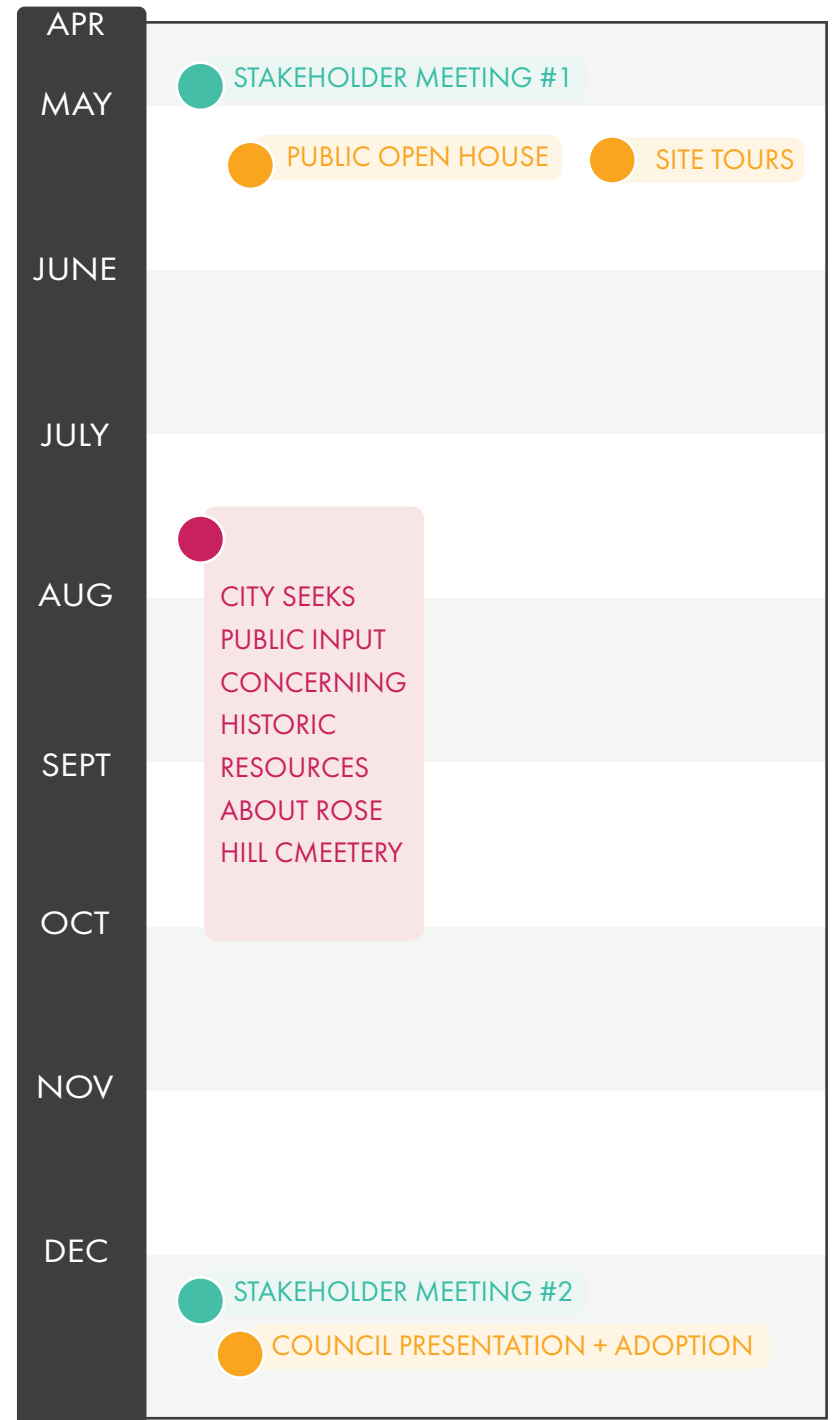
Winder Downtown Plan Design Workshop

**Public Open House.** A three-day open house was conducted jointly with the Winder Downtown Plan Design Workshop held at the Winder Community center from May 11 to May 13, 2021. Image preference boards were displayed at the workshop in the Winder Community Center during the duration of the design workshop, to capture community feedback about the cemetery and potential improvements. There was generally positive feedback for the proposed improvements with strong preference for enhancing and improving the Veterans Section and adding parking. The idea of a new visitor chapel and entry for the cemetery was well received. Revisions included adding a hearse turnaround. Public feedback is captured in a dot exercise for the plan elements and regarding preferred imagery of improvements. These preferences are illustrated in the accompanying graphics, showing where dots were placed for preferred improvements.

**Site Tours.** Concurrent to the open house City staff and the planning team were available to provide tours, answer questions about the cemetery, and provide feedback. These were held during the evening of May 12 and the evening of May 13.

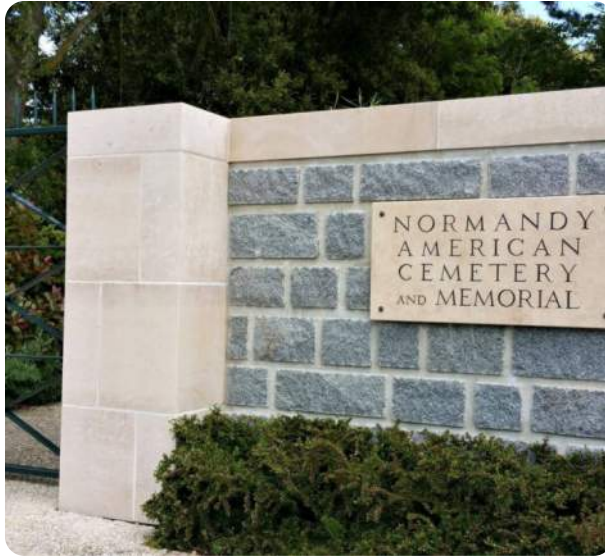
Initial separate presentations to a stakeholder group and City Council gave an overview of the master plan process and work to date. After the team refined the work incorporating feedback from the public, stakeholders and Council, the project team presented at a second stakeholder group and Council work session to provide an update. The team presented the final document, followed by City Council adopting the master plan on December 16, 2021.

*Public Engagement Timeline*





memorial art / columbaria  
17.8%



entry / signage  
24.3%



chapel / columbaria  
17.8%



columbaria garden  
11.2%

Participants at the public open house events were invited to place a dot next to the ideas they liked. The most popular ideas were:

- Veterans memorial area and lawn with flags flanked by head in parking. Approximately 40 spaces.
- New entry area and drive entry (through building arch).
- Scattering garden with contemplative walking path and memorial rocks.
- Native forest garden with contemplative walking path and memorial benches.
- Memorial rose arbor with seating.
- Contemplative shade path inside forest edge (with cleared understory for visibility).

Participants were also invited to place up to 6 six dots next to potential cemetery additions they would most like to see. The four images represent the most popular additions.

Dot Diagram



contemplative space and smaller columbaria spaces

nature trail

contemplative space and smaller columbaria spaces

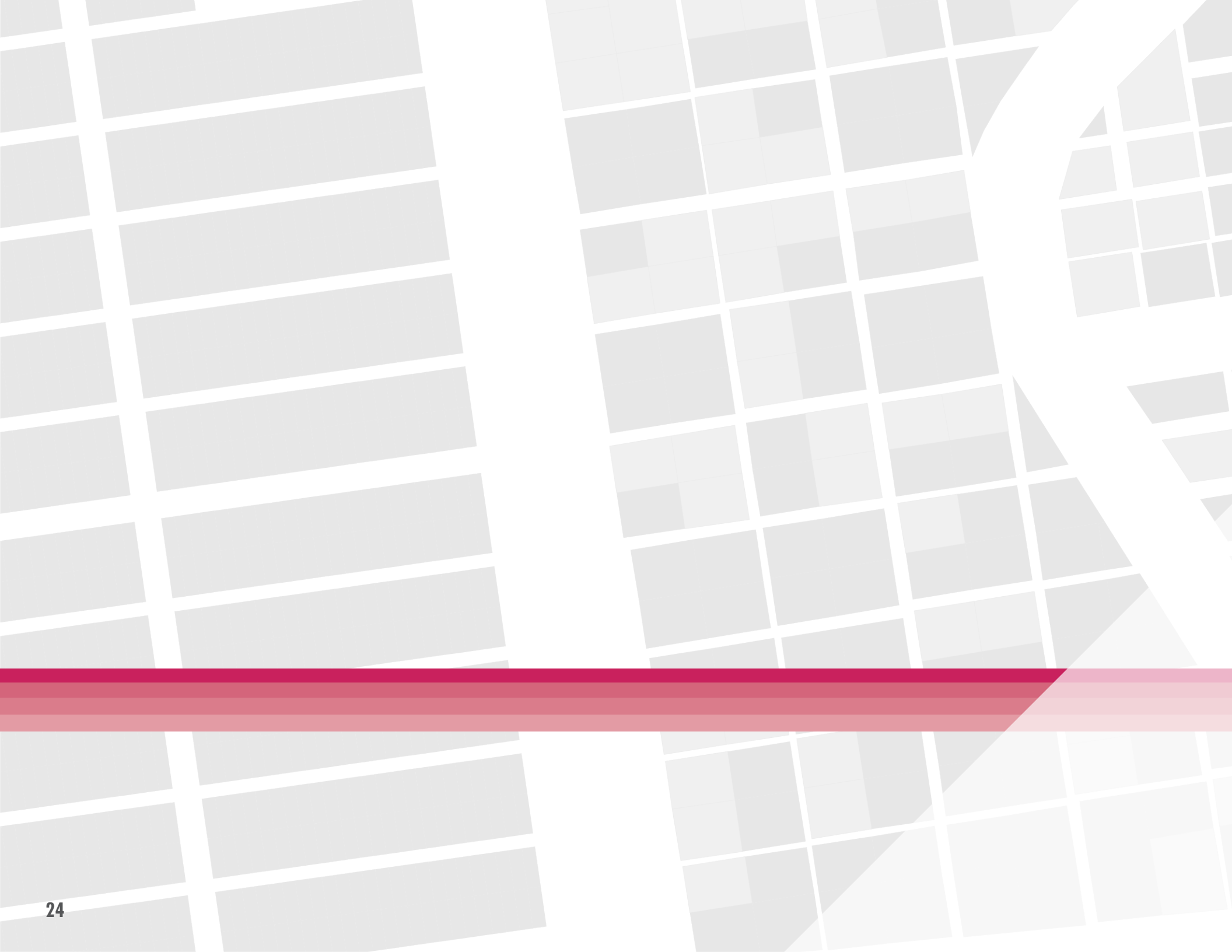


0' 40' 80' 160'

SCALE: 1"=80'



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# 2



# *HISTORY*



# HISTORY OF ROSE HILL CEMETERY

Rose Hill's history will be an ongoing project for City staff and historians as the master plan is implemented. This historic overview was developed from local resources, available historical documentation, and information provided by City staff. See the bibliography in the appendix for a complete list of historical resources.

## HISTORIC CONTEXT

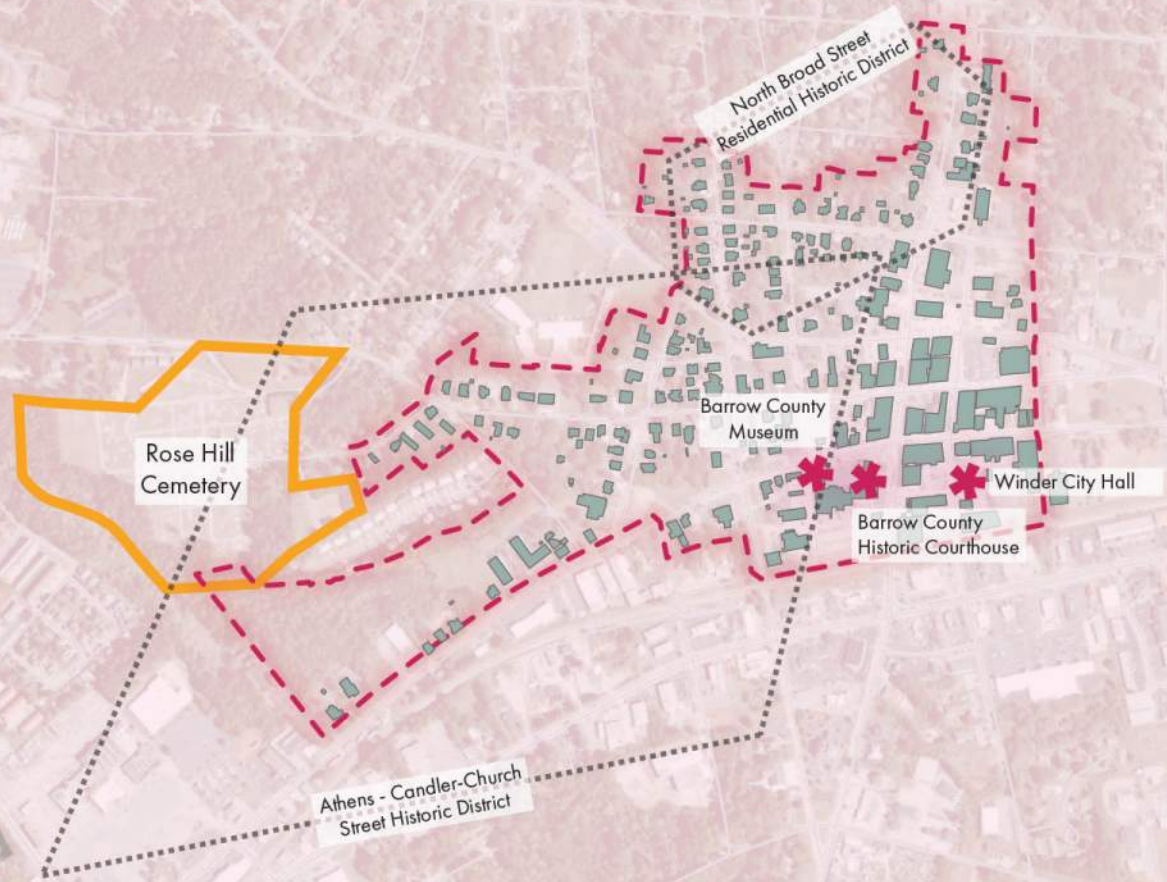
Rose Hill Cemetery is approximately one mile from downtown Winder, in what was once the countryside and a short travel distance along Candler Street from the City. Set on a hill adjacent to a tributary of Cedar Creek, one can understand why residents of Jackson County and subsequently Winder and Barrow County held a fondness for this picturesque location.

The City of Winder has four national historic districts established:

- Broad Street Commercial Historic District, 1984/Downtown Winder Historic District (Boundary Increase), 1994
- Jackson Street Commercial Historic District, 1984
- North Broad Street Residential Historic District, 1984
- Athens-Candler Church Street National Register of Historic Places District, 1986

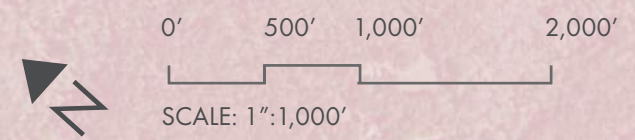
Each of these districts highlights significant features within the City of Winder including architecture and landscape architecture; they are places where local commerce, politics and government, transportation and social happenings took place. Rose Hill Cemetery is the final resting place for many of the individuals who built Winder, and lived out personal, professional, and social activities within the historic district areas and beyond.

# Historic Context Map



**Legend**

- Study area
- Downtown Winder Historic District Boundary
- National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) Historic District Boundary
- Winder city limits
- Historic structure
- Key historic landmark



Rose Hill Cemetery is mentioned in several resources including *Beadland to Barrow* compiled by the Barrow County Historical Society, documentation completed by the City of Winder for the cemetery, and research by the Barrow Preservation Society. Historic deeds and plats were also used to piece together the cemetery's history and its development. General history of the City of Winder and Barrow County provides insight into the families and individuals that are laid to rest at Rose Hill.

Initial burials for the cemetery date to the mid-1800s. Several significant burials and events are highlighted in the Rose Hill Cemetery Welcome Letter and History:

- Bolling Wright, an American Revolutionary soldier who died in 1841 and was honored by the Daughters of the American Revolution who donated a marker for his grave in 1991.
- J.A. and J.D. Wright died in 1860 and are two of the cemetery's earliest burials.
- Edna and Anea Page passed away in 1880, also representing early burials.
- Two large "pest houses" were constructed in the 1890s to early 1900s along with several cabins for the quarantine of citizens who contracted contagious diseases such as diphtheria, smallpox, and typhoid fever, and discontinued once vaccinations were required between 1917 and 1920.
- Confederate soldier Martin Van Buren Parkhurst was re-interred in the cemetery in 1907.
- In 1986 the City of Winder installed a monument honoring all veterans.



An individual whose history may provide some insights upon the development of the early cemetery is Charles Madison Ferguson, a granite mason, operator of the Flat Rock Quarry, chief builder, and general contractor for many of the masonry buildings in Winder, provider of mortuary services for Jug Tavern/Winder citizens, Fire Chief, and Mayor in 1932. Given Ferguson's expertise in granite masonry and the additional occupation of mortuary service provider, it may be possible that he was instrumental in many of the original granite headstones and markers found in the cemetery today.

*Beadland to Barrow* mentions the construction of pest houses in the cemetery in the early eighteenth century prior to the use of vaccinations. Two large, segregated pest houses and several cabins were

constructed at the back of Rose Hill Cemetery to quarantine members of the community who contracted contagious diseases such as diphtheria, typhoid fever, and smallpox. The police rounded up contagious persons in wagons and brought them to the pest houses where they were tended to by the City's doctors. Once vaccinations became required between 1917 and 1920, the use of the houses was discontinued. These buildings were demolished but offer insight into how areas around the cemetery were used during the Spanish Flu which also speaks to the cemetery's perceived safe distance from the City.

The story of a confederate soldier's reinterment is also of interest. An unidentified confederate soldier buried on the property of Mr. King was

later reinterred in 1907, in Rose Hill Cemetery. The City of Winder donated the cemetery lot, and the United Daughters of the Confederacy provided an "Unknown Confederate Soldier" marker. This soldier was identified in 1970 as Martin Van Buren Parkhurst, due to the efforts of a descendant, Christine Parkhurst Curruth, and a local towns person, Mrs. C. Fred Ingram, who exchanged letters that examined archival research performed by the two women. Their work was verified by local historian Colonel Richard N. Fickett, III. The confederate's death was a result of a battle between the "Stoneman's Raiders" returning to Sherman's headquarters and a group of approximately one hundred rebel cavalrymen on August 3, 1864 according to *Beadland to Barrow*.



## 1792

### Fort Yargo Established

Fort Yargo was initially developed to protect the area from Creek Indian attacks. 3



## 1893

### Name changed to Winder

Winder is incorporated and named to honor the president of the Seaboard Air Line Railroad John H. Winder, from Raleigh, N.C when the railroad was constructed through the area, incentivized by citizens offering 16 acres for the tracks to come through the town. 13



## 1914

Barrow County was carved out of Gwinnett, Jackson, and Walton Counties.

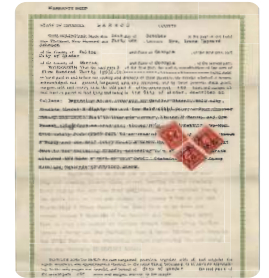
## 1918

W.B. Mathews donated the land now known as Tavia Mathews Park to the City of Winder, to be used perpetually as a park.



## 1928

Maybard Family Estate Cemetery Road was sold by M.R. Maynard to the City of Winder for \$56 dollars.



## Late 1700s

### White Settlers Arrived

White settlers arrived to the Native American (Creek and Cherokee) trade settlement of Snodon. 3



## 1884

### Brandon/Jug Tavern Incorporated

The site of Winder is the original location of the Native American settlement called Snodon. After the arrival of white settlers, the name changed from Snodon, to Jug Tavern, and briefly Brandon, back to Jug Tavern and then Winder in 1893. 3



## 1898

### Winder Cotton Mill

The Winder Cotton Mill was built and took part in Winder's notable past as "Work Clothes Capital of the World"



## 1920

### Barrow County Courthouse Constructed

The Barrow County courthouse is constructed in Winder, now listed under the National Register of Historic Places. 4



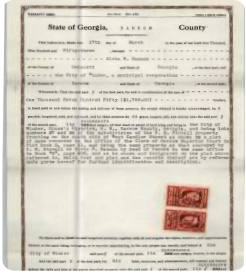
## 1933

### First Doctor's Day Observance

This observance began in Winder on March 28, 1933. The Georgia State Medical Alliance adopted the observance in 1934 and in 1935 it was also instated by the Southern Medical Association Alliance. 2

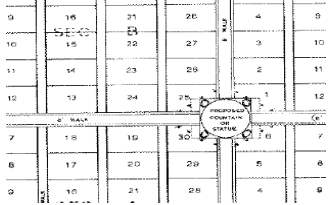
# 1953

Alvin R. Sammon sold lots 27 and 28 (previously P.M. Stovall property) to the City of Winder.



# 1970

The original design for the Garden of Everlasting Life was filed and recorded.



# 1980

## Mary Davis Parcel

The parcel identified as 'Mary Davis' on the September 1980 survey by Robert T. Black and Associates was sold by Richard Heard to the City of Winder for \$9000. The plot is in the southerly portion of the cemetery, south of Tavia Mathews Park and west of Melrose Street. The land, at 0.28 acres, accommodated 120 grave plots.



# 2006

## Eberhart Parcel

Mr. Clifford Eberhart sold a three-eighths acre parcel of land adjoining the Mary Davis parcel to the south, to the City of Winder.

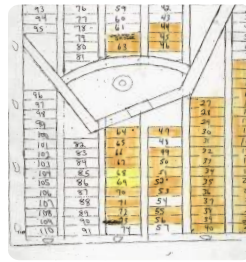
# 1967

Fort Yargo became a Georgia State Park



# 1986

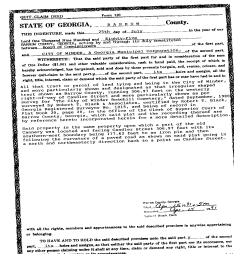
Colonel Herbert R. Watson was the first veteran to be interred in the Veterans Section.



# 1985

## Former Cannery Property

A quit-claim deed shows a sale from the County to the City of Winder of a part of the former cannery property for \$1.00.



# 2020

## Outz Family Plot

The plot is bounded to the southeast and southwest by J. Guy Outz's Estate and to the northwest by a 12-foot cemetery drive and Rose Hill Cemetery. The grave spaces are 5 feet by 15 feet. All but two of the grave sites are sold.



The following sections highlight information on parcels of land that were added in more recent history.

## Tavia Mathews Park

W.B. Mathews, on November 18, 1918, donated the land now known as Tavia Mathews Park to the City of Winder, to be used perpetually as a park. In a letter dated September 3, 1918 to the Mayor and Council of the City of Winder, W.B. Mathews explains his desire to donate land for the City's perpetual use to prevent development across from his grave plot. He required the name Tavia Mathews Park and for the City to deed a ten-foot strip of land to himself and other lot owners on the west side of the walkway between those lots and the eastern boundary of the cemetery and that the City maintain a 25-foot street to adjoin the eastern boundary and connect to the lands of R.D. Moore. On September 23, 1918, Mayor House and Council passed a resolution for the gift of land from W.B. Mathews. Today the land remains as open space.

WARRANTY DEED NEWS Print, Winder, Ga.

State of Georgia, Barrow County

This Indenture, made the 6<sup>th</sup> day of April in the year of our Lord

One Thousand Nine Hundred and ~~eighteen~~ eighteen between


W. H. Quaterman  
of the County of Barrow and State of Georgia of the First Part, and

W. B. Mathews  
of the County of Barrow and State of Georgia of the Second Part,

**Witnesseth:** That the said party of the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of Three Hundred DOLLARS

in hand paid, at and before the sealing and delivery of these presents, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, has granted, bargained, sold, aliened, conveyed and confirmed, and by these presents does grant, bargain, sell, alien, convey and confirm into the said party of the second part his heirs and assigns, all the following described property, to-wit:

That lot and parcel of land situated lying and being in the County of Barrow and in the City of Winder, described as follows, Beginning on a Post corner of the Cemetery on S. side of Cemetery Street, thence Southly along Cemetery fence (216) Two Hundred and Sixty feet to Rock corner with R. D. Moore thence Eastly with lane of R. D. Moore (150) One Hundred and Fifty feet to a Rock corner thence Northly with lane of W. H. Quaterman (206) Two Hundred and Six feet to a Rock corner on Cemetery Street thence Westly along Cemetery Street (50) One Hundred and Fifty feet to the beginning corner at Cemetery gate.



**To Have and to Hold,** The said above granted and described property, with all and singular the rights, members and appurtenances thereunto appertaining, to the only proper use, benefit and behoof of said party of the second part his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns in fee simple; and the said party of the first part the said bargained property above described unto the said party of the second part his heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, against the said party of the first part his heirs, executors administrators and assigns, and against all and every other person or persons, shall and will, and does hereby, warrant and forever defend by virtue of these presents.

**In Witness Whereof,** The said party of the first part has hereunto set his hand and affixed his seal and delivered these presents, the day and year above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of us the day and year first above written.

W. H. Quaterman Seal  
John Craft Seal  
C. M. P. Bulow Co

STATE OF GEORGIA,     B A R R O W            C O U N T Y.

THIS INDENTURE, Made this 24th day of     October            in the year of our Lord  
One Thousand, Nine Hundred and Forty One     , between     Mrs. Irene Maynard  
Johnson

of the County of     Fulton                    and State of Georgia            , of the first part, and  
City of Winder

of the County of     Barrow                   and State of Georgia            , of the second part.

WITNESSETH, That the said part Y of the first part, for and in consideration of the sum of  
Five Hundred Thirty (\$530.00)----- DOLLARS,  
in hand paid at and before the sealing and delivery of these presents, the receipt whereof is hereby  
acknowledged, has granted, bargained, sold, and conveyed, and by these presents does grant,  
bargain, sell, and convey unto the said part Y of the second part, its heirs and assigns, all  
that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the City of Winder, described as

follows: ~~Beginning at an iron pin on Candler Street, said city,  
running thence N Eighty Two and One Half (82½) feet, W Four Hundred  
Twenty Six (426) feet to iron pin corner, thence N Twenty and One  
Fourth (20¼) feet to iron pin; thence N Eighty Two and One Half (82½) feet, W Four Hun-  
dred twenty four (224) feet to an iron pin; thence N Eighty Two and One Half (82½) feet, W Seven Hun-  
dred and One Half (40½) feet, W Seven Hundred and Seventy One (771) feet to the beginning corner, according to a plat of said tract  
attached and made a part of this deed, containing Two and Sixty  
Five One Hundredths (2 65/100) Acres.~~

Beginning at an iron pin on Candler Street of said  
City and running thence along street leading to the cemetery  
North Eighty Two and One Half (82½) feet, W Four Hundred Twenty  
Six (426) feet to iron pin corner and thence N Twenty and One  
Fourth (20¼) W Three Hundred Ten (310) feet to an iron pin  
corner thence N Eight (8) E Two Hundred and Twenty Four (224)  
feet to iron pin corner on Candler Street thence along Candler  
Street S Forty and One Half (40½) feet E Seven Hundred and Seventy  
One (771) feet to the beginning corner containing Two and Sixty  
Five One Hundredths (2 65/100) Acres.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the said bargained premises, together with all and singular the  
rights, members, and appurtenances thereof, to the same being, belonging, or in anywise appertain-  
ing, to the only proper use, benefit, and behoof of     City of Winder            the said part Y of  
the second part, its heirs and assigns, forever, in fee simple.

And the said part Y of the first part, for her heirs, executors, and administrators, will  
warrant and forever defend the right and title of the above described property unto the said part  
of the second part, its heirs and assigns, against the claims of all persons whomsoever.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the said part Y of the first part has hereunto set her hand  
and affixed her seal, the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed, and delivered in the presence of

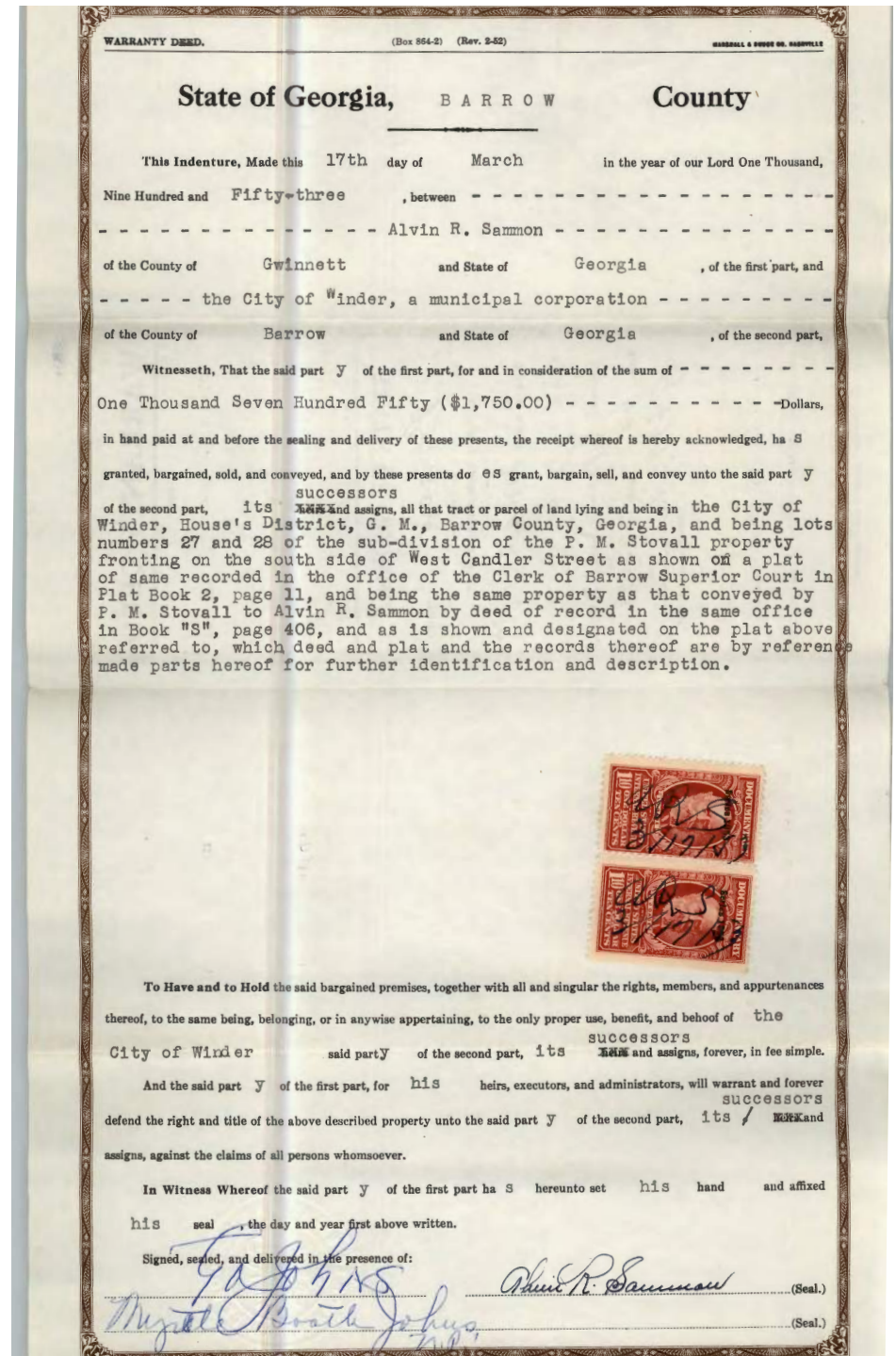
*Louis Moore*                                    *Irene Maynard Johnston* (Seal.)  
*Irene Maynard Johnston*                    ..... (Seal.)

# Maynard Family Estate

Much of the land around the cemetery and to the south was owned by the Maynard family with portions of the land sold to the City of Winder over time. A portion of the Maynard Jr. estate was subdivided in as Town Center, with the sale of Lot 6 to the City of Winder. Cemetery Road was sold by M.R. Maynard to the City of Winder for \$56 dollars on December 12, 1928. On October 24 of 1941, Mrs. Irene Maynard Johnson, living in Fulton County, sold a tract of land off Candler Street for \$530.00.

# Sammon/Stovall Property

On March 17, 1953, Alvin R. Sammon sold lots 27 and 28 (previously P.M. Stovall property) to the City of Winder. The deed survey illustrates the location of the lots just southwest of W. Candler Street, and bordered to the west by the Norton Property, of which the property line generally follows a north south alignment. This geometry aligns with the curvature of the northernmost entry road off Candler and may be the reason for the location and layout of the road layout and entry. Additionally, a row of 16 subdivided parcels is along Candler Street where the existing meadow is, potentially explaining the location of the interior cemetery road that is parallel to Candler.



# Former Cannery Property

A quit-claim deed from July 25th, 1985, between the Barrow County, Georgia Board of Commissioners and the City of Winder sold a part of the former cannery property for \$1.00 from the County to the City. The cannery was used by local gardeners and citizens to can homegrown produce, according to *Beadland to Barrow*. "Said property is the same property upon which a part of the old Cannery was located and facing Candler Street 306.97 feet with its southern-most boundary being 177.62 feet to an iron pin and then following the curvature of a paved road as shown on said plat going in a north and northeasterly direction back to a point on Candler Street." Multiple people have indicated the cannery was located north of the main entrance near Candler Street.

QUIT-CLAIM DEED Form 120

STATE OF GEORGIA, BARROW County.

THIS INDENTURE, made this 25th day of July in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Eighty-Five BARROW COUNTY, GEORGIA, acting by and through its duly constituted Board of Commissioners of the first part, and CITY OF WINDER, A Georgia Municipal Corporation, of the second part.

WITNESSETH: That the said party of the first part for and in consideration of the sum of One Dollar (\$1.00) and other valuable consideration, cash in hand paid, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, has bargained, sold and does by these presents bargain, sell, remise, release, and forever quit-claim to the said party of the second part, its heirs and assigns, all the right, title, interest, claim or demand which the said party of the first part has or may have had in and to All that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the City of Winder, and more particularly shown and designated as that irregular shaped tract shown as Barrow County, running 306.97 feet on the westerly right-of-way of Candler Street and more particularly shown as per survey for "The City of Winder Rosehill Cemetery," dated September, 1980 surveyed by Robert T. Black & Associates, certified by Robert T. Black, Georgia Registered Surveyor No. 1015, and being of record in Plat Book 20, page 20, in the Office of the Clerk of Superior Court of Barrow County, Georgia, which said plat and the recording thereof are by reference hereto incorporated herein for a more detailed description.

Said property is the same property upon which a part of the old Cannery was located and facing Candler Street 306.97 feet with its southern-most boundary being 177.62 feet to an iron pin and then following the curvature of a paved road as shown on said plat going in a north and northeasterly direction back to a point on Candler Street.

Barrow County, Georgia  
 Filed Apr 15 1991 at 5pm  
 Recorded Apr 15 1991  
 Sybil H. Brock, Clerk

with all the rights, members and appurtenances to the said described premises in anywise appertaining or belonging.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the said described premises unto the said party of the second part, its heirs and assigns, so that neither the said party of the first part nor its successors, nor any other person claiming under it shall at any time, claim or demand any right, title or interest to the aforesaid described premises or its appurtenances.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the said party of the first part has hereunto caused its corporate name to be signed and its seal affixed by its duly qualified officers the day and year above written.

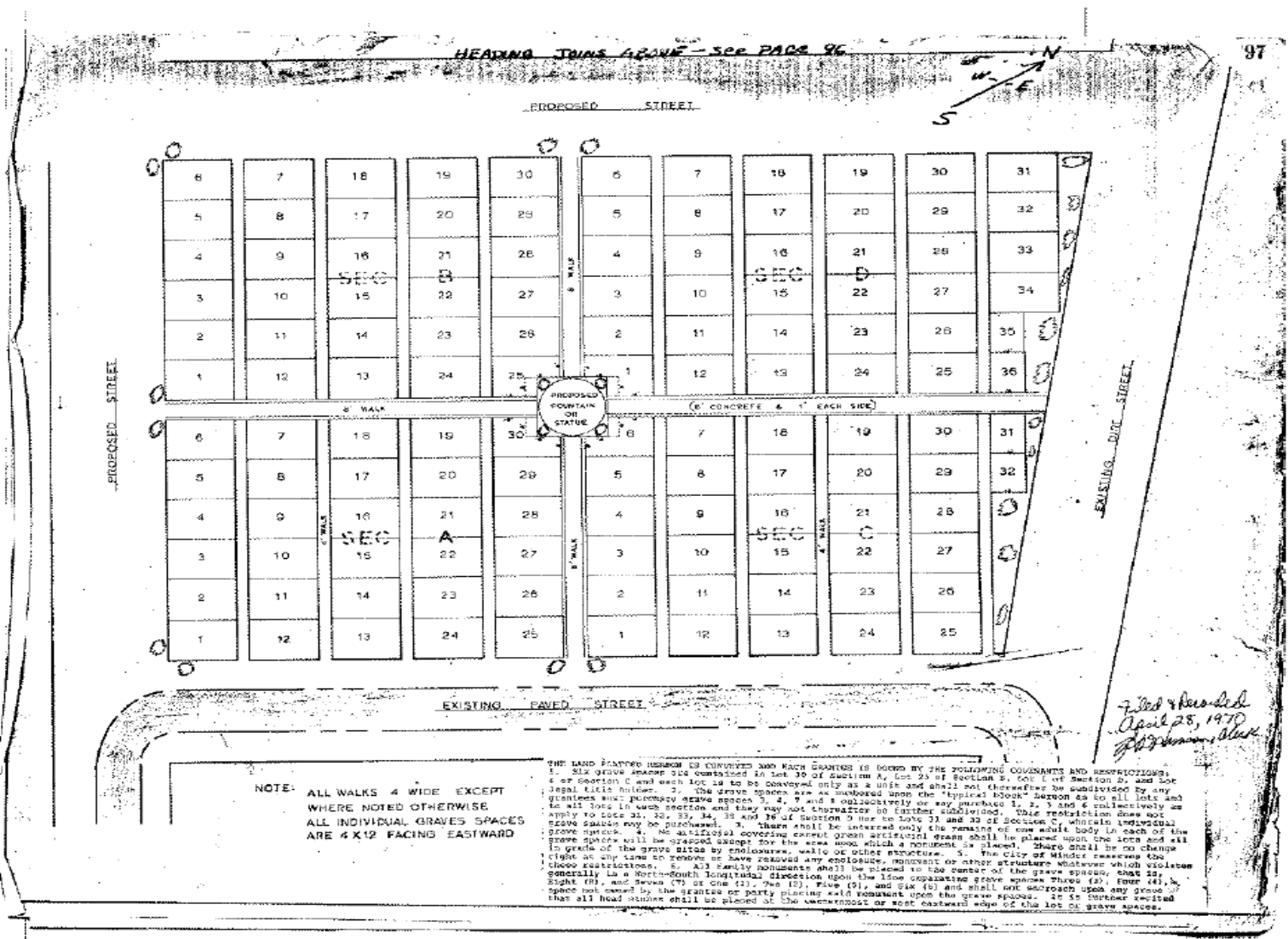
Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of:  
Walter J. McDaniel  
 Witness W. J. McDaniel

BARROW COUNTY, GEORGIA (Seal)  
 By: Jim Howell (Seal)  
 CHM Board of Commissioners  
 Attest: Walter J. McDaniel (SEAL)  
 Clerk - Board of Commissioners

Notary Public, Barrow County, Ga.  
 My Commission Expires:

# Garden of Everlasting Life

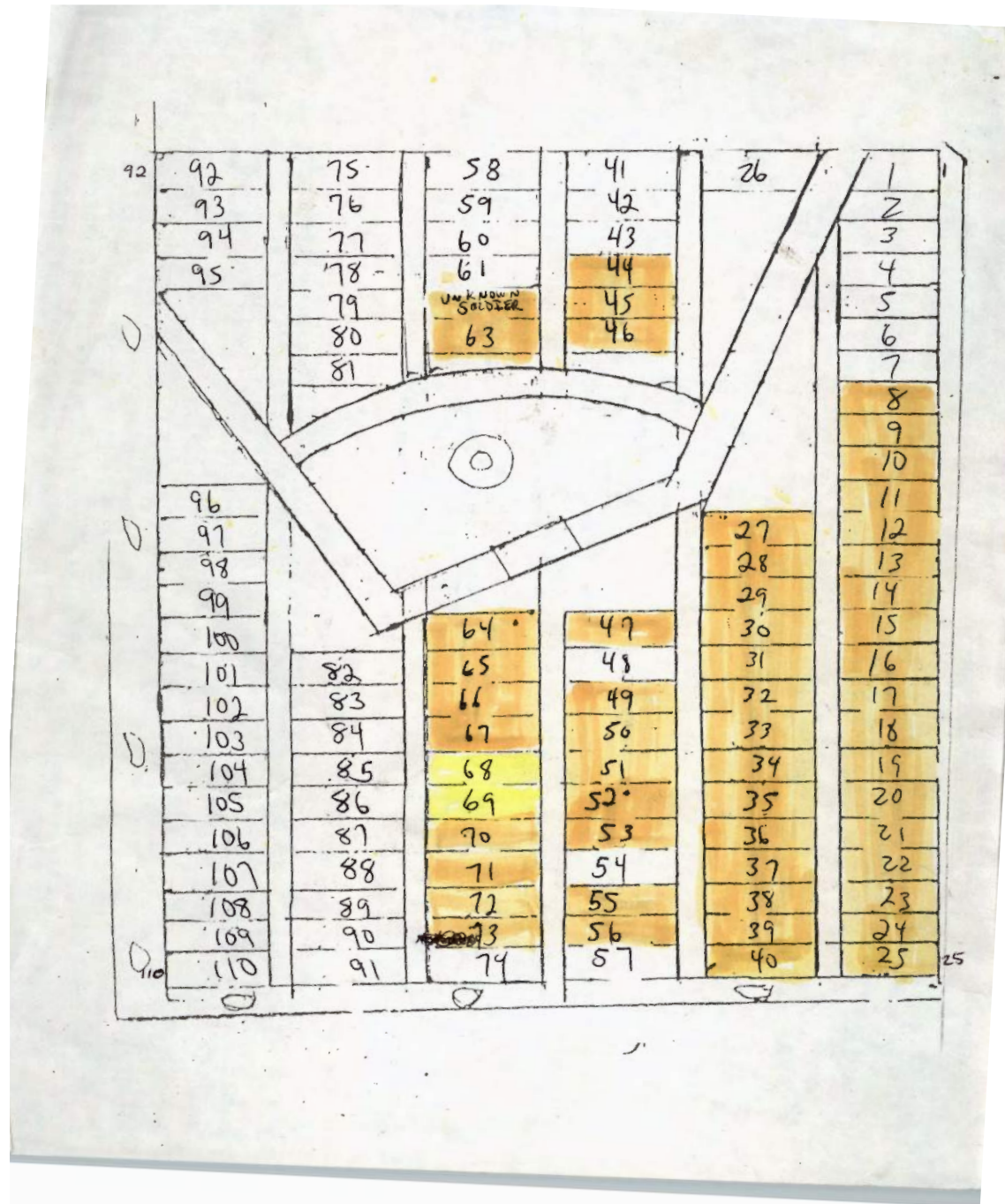
The original design for the Garden of Everlasting Life, was filed and recorded on April 28, 1970. The plat was surveyed by W. T. Dunahoo of Winder. The design consists of eight-foot walks in a cross shape bounded by an existing paved street, an existing dirt street and two proposed streets. Interstitial walks between graves are noted as four-feet wide. In the center of the space is a proposed fountain or statue. Individual grave spaces are four feet by twelve feet, facing east.



# Veterans Section

The layout and design consist of a concrete half circle and two walks intersecting with the half circle at an angle. The walk layout crosses grave plots at an angle preventing the use of many spaces. A large portion of the graves are occupied, and the section includes one unknown soldier.

According to a letter from Harold Newton Waddell, Sr. on August 10, 1986, Colonel Herbert R. Watson was the first veteran to be interred in the Veterans Section. The letter states, "Having known Colonel Watson for many years, and being aware of his high regard for and devotion to the people of Winder, I believe he would have considered this action on your part as one of the greatest honors that could have been bestowed upon him by your City."

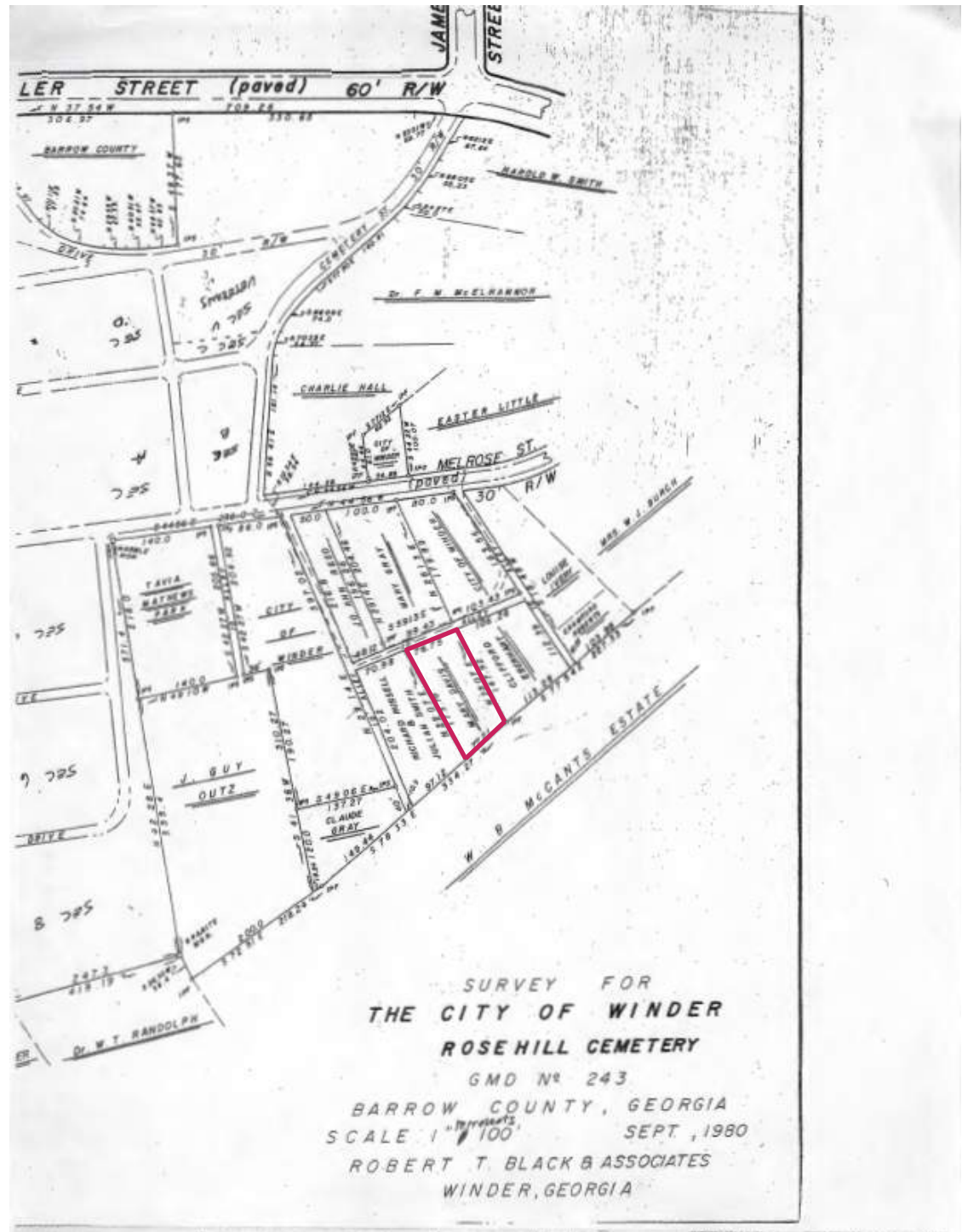


## Heard Deed of Mary Davis Parcel

The parcel identified as 'Mary Davis' on the September 1980 survey by Robert T. Black and Associates was sold by Richard Heard to the City of Winder for \$9000. The plot is in the southerly portion of the cemetery, south of Tavia Mathews Park and west of Melrose Street. The land, at 0.28 acres, accommodated 120 grave plots.

## 2006, Eberhart Parcel

Mr. Clifford Eberhart sold a three-eighths acre parcel of land adjoining the Mary Davis parcel to the south, to the City of Winder on June 21, 2006.



## 2020, Ouzts Family Plot

A survey of the Ouzts Family Plot, located to the south of Tavia Mathews Park is dated April 17, 2020. The area is approximately 30' by 44' and has a central four-foot-wide walk that runs northwest to southeast. The plot is bounded to the southeast and southwest by J. Guy Ouzts Estate and to the northwest by a twelve-foot cemetery drive and Rose Hill Cemetery. The grave spaces are five feet by fifteen feet. All but two of the grave sites are sold.



# HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE AND NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY

Historical significance is measured through the lens of the National Register of Historical Places, administered by the National Park Service. Cemeteries are eligible on the National Register provided they meet two levels of criteria, primary criteria, and criteria considerations. There are four primary criteria, listed in the following table that indicates the criteria and what it measures, and the likeliness of Rose Hill Cemetery meeting that criteria:

## National Register Primary Criteria

Primary Criteria	Description	Likelihood of Meeting Criteria
A	Properties associated with events of significance.	Unlikely
B	Properties associated with lives/person(s) of significance.	Possibly
C	Properties associated with architecture of significance.	Unlikely
D	Archaeology associated with historic/pre-historic sites of significance.	Unlikely

Primary Criterion B: Properties may be eligible for the National Register if they are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past (Boland 11).

Rose Hill Cemetery is the primary extant burial grounds for the citizens of Winder and the surrounding Barrow County and represents residents from diverse backgrounds who contributed to the economic, social, political, and religious life of the City. Many of the early and founding citizens of Winder were critical in the establishment of the City and success of the region. Veterans and casualties of all the major wars in United States history are interred at Rose Hill Cemetery. Of note are individuals interred from the Revolutionary War and the Civil War.

There are seven criteria considerations, A through G, that are listed in the following table which help further clarify potential eligibility for cemeteries.

## National Register Criteria Considerations

Criteria Consideration	Description	Likelihood of Meeting Criteria
A	Religious properties deriving significance from architectural/artistic distinction or historical importance.	Unlikely
B	Relocated properties deriving significance from architectural value or surviving structure associated with a historic person/event.	Unlikely
C	Birthplace or grave (individual) of a historical figure.	Possibly
D	Collective burial place deriving primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events.	Most Likely
E	Reconstructed property.	Unlikely
F	Direct association with events or specific artistic quality.	Unlikely
G	Property achieving significance within the last 50 years.	Unlikely

Rose Hill is most likely able to meet Criterion Consideration D, and could possibly meet Criterion Consideration C.

Criteria Consideration C: *A birthplace or grave of a historical figure is eligible if the person is of outstanding importance and if there is no other appropriate site or building directly associated with his or her productive life (Boland, 16).*

Several historical figures of outstanding importance are interred at Rose Hill with potentially no known existing structure that may have been a residence, place of business or professional headquarters. The *National Register Bulletin 41, Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering Cemeteries and Burial Places* describes a historical figure of outstanding importance as “one whose contributions to local, State, or national history were truly extraordinary. The accomplishments of such a person must stand out in kind and degree from those of others active at a comparable level in the same field and during the same period of time,” (Boland 16).

Criteria Consideration D: A cemetery is eligible if it derives its primary significance from graves of person of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events (Boland, 16).

Rose Hill is a historic cemetery and the final resting place of persons of outstanding importance to the course of events in Winder and the State of Georgia. The cemetery also has strong associations with the community’s establishment.

In summary, the City has the ability to individually nominate Rose Hill Cemetery or expand the boundaries of the Athens-Candler-Church Street Historic District to incorporate the cemetery. While no protection is extended to the cemetery with this designation, it does symbolize the importance of the landmark to the community.



# FUTURE RESEARCH AND DOCUMENTATION

The historical documentation in this master plan offers only a glimpse into the historic context of Rose Hill Cemetery, and the stories of the individuals buried there. Much of the early history of the cemetery is unwritten, undocumented, or lost. It is necessary to become diligent in the collection of additional data and research, and local historical groups may provide assistance with this significant task. Areas for future research include historic photos, individual histories, and living history.

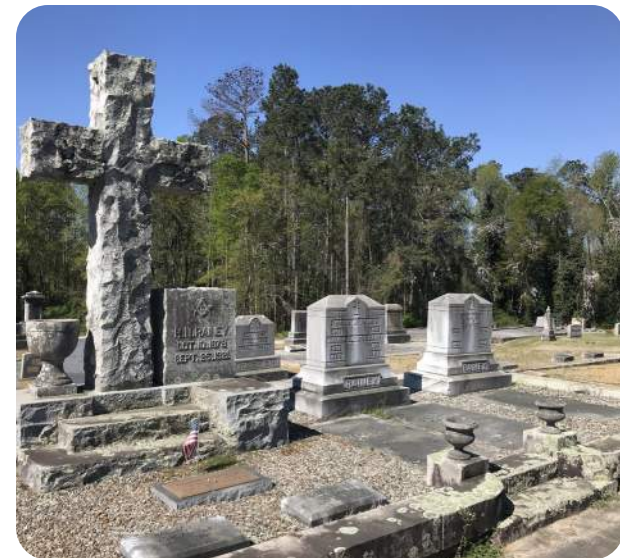
## Historic Photos

There are no known historic photos of the cemetery and limited documentation of persons buried in the cemetery. Requesting and collecting photos of the cemetery and those burials from the community can help build this important resource. City staff made public inquiries for photographs with some success. Much of what the City received to date is information on specific individuals but no specific information on Rose Hill. City staff may choose to, at appropriate intervals or associated with cemetery events, to renew the request. Requesting and collecting photos from descendants of the interred to establish a visual archive both physically and digitally may apply more to the individuals buried at the cemetery. Reaching out to individuals in Jackson County, the cemetery's original jurisdiction, and researching the county archives may also help fill in gaps.

## Individual Histories

There are many individuals interred at Rose Hill who had significant impact on the history of the surrounding region. Efforts to document these individuals' history would further build documentation of the cemetery and its strong connection to the City of Winder. Telling the stories of individuals and families of Winder helps cemetery visitors to relate the names on headstones to a vibrant past.

The Barrow County Preservation Society has an extensive script for individuals interred in Rose Hill Cemetery called "Spirits Tours". The scripts are detailed and full of historical information developed to support group fundraisers. Documenting these stories is a place to start building a more formal program for documentation, interpretation, and storytelling. Tours are an excellent way to bring the historic figures to life and the Preservation Society did an excellent job developing content and establishing tours in the cemetery. Other ways to document histories is to build a database of stories that the public can search to learn about the people of Winder's past. This would be an excellent resource for education and could be completed in partnership with the Preservation Society, the Barrow County Museum, the public library, and the school district. As the database is developed, QR codes can be installed at individual gravestones to link to a website with the information or an audio tour that people can listen to on self-guided tours.



Barrow County Preservation Society existing tour scripts, individuals, and themes:

Person	Dates*	Section Buried	Theme	Notes
James Isaac Joseph Bell	1847-1921	5	Local industry	
Laura Emily Latimer Bush		6	Early history	Mrs. Bush's Specific
Wiley Bush		6	Early history	Early founder
Charles M. Ferguson		5	Early history	
Willie Mae Sheats Brown	1897-1981	6	Early history, military	First woman in GA to join Navy
Sherriff H.O. Camp	1880-1950	2	Local leaders	
Henry Clay Camp Jr.		H	Military	Killed in Korean War
Annie Carrington Garner	1891-		Local history, military	
Reba Garner Hill	1913-	E	Early history	
Robert Alexander Hill, Jr.	1916-	E	Military	First pilot in Barrow County
William Clair Harris	1901-1973	H	Early industry	
William Morgan Holsenbeck		J/L	Local leaders	Early school superintendent
Edith House	1903	1	Local leaders	First female law graduate UGA
Ludger Lanthier	1914-1998	K	Local leaders	
Anita Sims McElhannon	1897-2000	I	Military mother	All four sons served in WWII
Thomas A. Maynard	1862-	2	Local leader	Early mayor
Martin Van Buren Parkhurst	1845-	US flag/plaque	Military	Re-interred Confederate soldier
Mary Brumby Quarterman		1		
Hiram Nixon "Nick" Rainey, Jr.	1879-1921	6	Early history	
James P. Rainey	1860-1934	B	Local history	Unusual headstone/millstone
Evelyn Patrick Randolph	1908-2010	5	General history, military	
John William Robinson	1903-	M	Local industry	
Eunice Collier "Mrs. WY" Smith	1897-2000	F	Industry	
George W. Summerour	1891-1969	J/L	Local industry	
Colleen Ouzts Williams	1927-	Ouzts	Local history, military	Winder's first drama teacher
George Washington Woodruff	1874-	H	Local industry	

\*birth and death dates. If not listed, the dates were not included in the Spirits Tour.

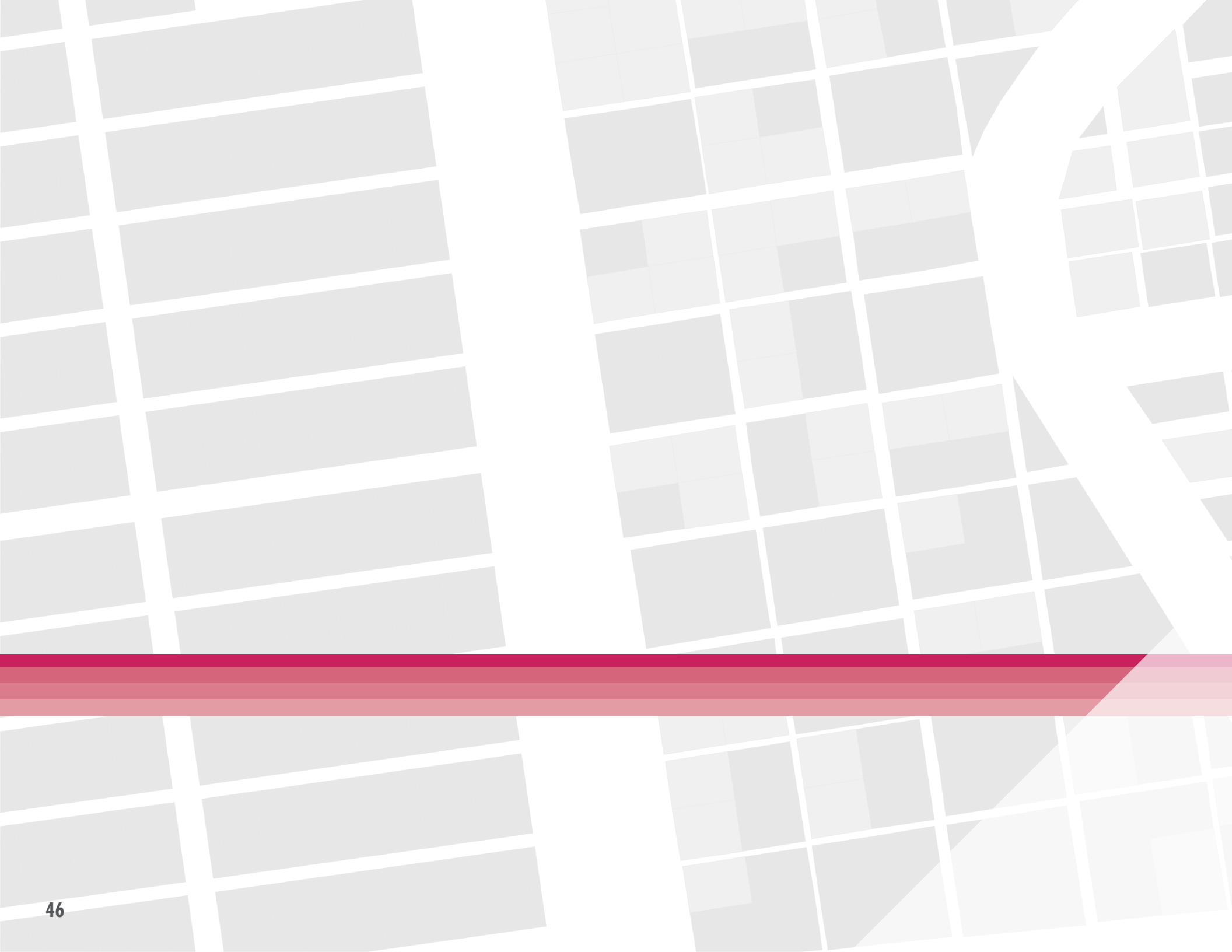
## Oral Histories

Much of the history of the community is documented, however much remains unwritten and needs to be documented and captured so it is not lost to future generations. A key recommendation is for the Winder Historic Preservation Commission and the Barrow Preservation Society to assist in developing and beginning a process of discovering these oral and unwritten histories. This process would involve research, development of an archive, and consideration of how to communicate these stories and provide public access to collected research. Partnering with the University of Georgia or other higher education institutions may be one avenue to collect oral histories.

## Relevance

Documenting the cemetery's development patterns and history is foundational to understanding the origins of Barrow County, Winder, and the surrounding region. Walking through the cemetery and observing the names, dates and each unique marker or headstone is a window into the past and the lives that occupied it. Documenting the history formally will lay a solid foundation for future programming and interpretation, as well as the identification of gaps in the history that need further research.





3

*EXISTING CONDITIONS*



# EXISTING CONDITIONS ASSESSMENT

This chapter assesses the existing site conditions of Rose Hill Cemetery including surrounding context and land use, spatial orientation, landscape character, natural features, cemetery assets, and gravestone typology. In addition, this chapter presents a methodology for individual burial site assessment. The end of the chapter provides an analysis of the opportunities and challenges for the cemetery.

## SURROUNDING CONTEXT AND LAND USE

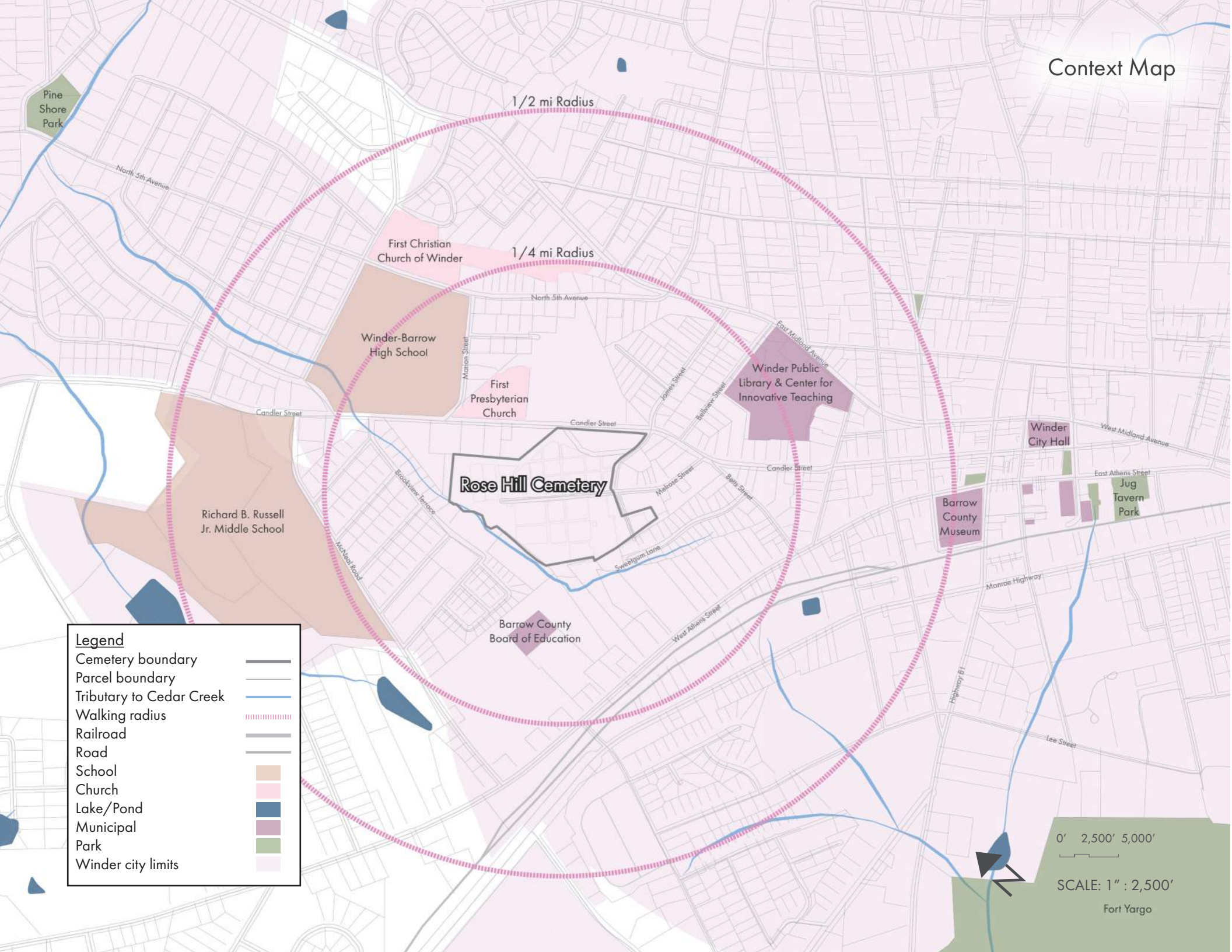
The surrounding context and land-uses around Rose Hill Cemetery provide an understanding of the existing physical context and connectivity to the site and what types of organizations and institutions may support or partner with the cemetery due to physical location, potential stakeholder partnerships, and aligned missions such as education.

### Context

Rose Hill Cemetery is located one mile to the northwest of downtown Winder and lies approximately two miles to the north of Fort Yargo State Park. Winder-Barrow High School, the Winder Public Library, the Center for Innovative Teaching, and the Barrow Board of Education are within a quarter-mile radius. The Barrow County Museum, downtown Winder, Richard B. Russell Jr. Middle School, and Winder Elementary School are within a half-mile radius. The cemetery is bound on the northeast by W. Candler Street, to the west and southeast by a tributary to Cedar Creek, and to the south and east by a single-family residential neighborhood.

### Connectivity

Major vehicular corridors around the cemetery include the three lane Georgia Highway 211 /W. Athens Street running south of the cemetery from the northwest and connecting into downtown Winder. McNeal Road is a three-lane road to the west of the cemetery that connects W. Candler Street to W. Athens Street. W. Candler Street, a two-lane road, runs along the northeastern side of the cemetery. Candler Street is the primary route for visitors to the cemetery. As part of Winder's recently adopted downtown master plan, a proposed multi-use sidepath links Winder-Barrow High School to the historic core of the city. This proposed sidepath also provides increased connectivity for the cemetery. A secondary access into the cemetery is Melrose Street, which ultimately dead ends into W. Candler Street southeast of the cemetery. As a residential street it provides localized access to the cemetery.



**Legend**

Cemetery boundary	—
Parcel boundary	—
Tributary to Cedar Creek	—
Walking radius	-----
Railroad	—
Road	—
School	■
Church	■
Lake/Pond	■
Municipal Park	■
Winder city limits	■

0' 2,500' 5,000'

SCALE: 1" : 2,500'

Fort Yargo

## Land Use

The cemetery is surrounded by a variety of land uses including single-family homes, multi-family residential apartments/duplexes, commercial businesses, a church, and multiple educational facilities. The Rose Hill Apartments are situated along the northwestern boundary of the cemetery with access off W. Candler Street. To the northwest of Rose Hill Apartments is single-family homes opposite the First Presbyterian Church. A large undeveloped, wooded lot is to the southeast of the church and directly across the street from the cemetery. Duplexes line Sweet Gum Lane to the south of the site. On the west side of the tributary to Cedar Creek is a mix of single-family homes, and small apartment buildings including the Winder Villas and Pine Creek Apartments. At the intersection of McNeal Road and W. Athens Street is a strip mall mixed-use commercial area that includes a church, an auto service business, a cycle shop, a Barrow County School System building, a laboratory, an inn, a gas station, an antique store, and an assisted living center. Winder Barrow High School, Richard B. Russel Jr. Middle School and Winder Elementary School are all located around the intersection of McNeal Road and W. Candler Street. Melrose Street directly links the cemetery to more older homes that have been rental properties in recent years.



## SPATIAL ORIENTATION

Rose Hill Cemetery incorporates a grid layout adapted to topographical and hydrological features. In early 2021, the City of Winder had a survey of the cemetery completed to assist in the master planning process. This information is utilized along with City provided GIS data to reflect as-built infrastructure and cemetery features.

### Layout

Melrose Street forms the datum for the grid layout of Rose Hill Cemetery running northwest to southeast. Secondary, internal narrow roads reinforce the grid layout and are offset in a parallel and perpendicular fashion from Melrose Street. Cemetery Street is an unofficial entrance at the northeast corner of the cemetery; it intersects with W. Candler Street at the northeast corner and Melrose Street to the west. A single entrance from W. Candler Street intersects a diagonal road forming the eastern boundary of the cemetery proper. Near this eastern roadway is a small veterans memorial with a flagpole, a concrete sidewalk and limited space for parallel parking on the existing road.

The cemetery is divided into 26 sections, excluding areas for potential future expansion. The sections are designated as follows: A-F, FG, G-N, P, ELL, T, 1-6, 8, and the Veterans Section. Tavia Mathews Park, a preserved open space in honor of the family surname, is located along the southeastern corner of the site where Melrose Street enters the cemetery and is designated as its own section with no known burials. Several areas within the cemetery have no official section designation with the Veterans Memorial Section and Tavia Mathews Park as defined spaces within the cemetery that stray from the grid network.



First Presbyterian Church

Candler Street

Rose Hill Cemetery

Rose Hill Apartments

G FG F

Veterans

Rose Hill Cemetery

Melrose Street

ELL

M

L

J

H

E

D

C

Maintenance Shed

Tavia Matthews Park

Abandoned Building

N

3

4

Future Expansion

Sweetgum Lane

P

5

6

8

City of Winder Property

**Legend**

- Cemetery boundary
- Property line
- Road
- Tributary to Cedar Creek
- Cemetery plot (size varies)
- Tavia Matthews Park
- Future expansion
- Existing building
- Entry sign
- Primary entrance
- Secondary entrance
- Veterans memorial

0' 50' 100'

SCALE: 1":50'



## Viewsheds

Much of the cemetery is open lawn, providing for ample views within the cemetery. The site is situated on a distinctive hilltop, with the top of the hill approximately in the central part of the cemetery. The hilltop provides the most interesting views in all directions. To the west and south a dense forest provides a backdrop to the cemetery. The eastern boundary of the cemetery is also forested, and single-family residences are visible under the canopy. Tavia Mathews Park provides a green refuge and the only significant tree canopy area. Two structures in the park, an old shed and abandoned storage unit interrupt the tranquil views of the shady reprieve. To the north, the Rose Hill Apartments and an old, abandoned storage structure with a chain-link fence at the cemetery boundary is visible from the northern aspect of the cemetery's hillside. This viewshed is a less desirable view as the roofs of the apartments are aging and the abandoned structure and property is somewhat unkempt, containing blue tarps over a partial foundation. Looking from the hilltop to the northwest, there is a wide-open meadow between the cemetery entrances on W. Candler Street. From W. Candler Street the cemetery landscape gently slopes upward to the hilltop with the cemetery nestled on the hillside and a backdrop of forest. The Veterans Section is screened by thick evergreen arborvitae and is not visible from the street. From the corner of W. Candler Street and Cemetery Street, the lawn is dotted with trees that screen views of the cemetery.



## Signage and Programming

There is minimal physical wayfinding signage and information on site. Wayfinding signage is an important component of a cemetery site to orient visitors and help them navigate. A sign illustrating the cemetery sections for Rose Hill Cemetery is located at the southeast entry off W. Candler Street and another at the northwest entry after entering the site. The section signage provides some orientation for visitors, but there is no signage throughout the cemetery such as section markers, QR codes, or a physical guide to carry for orientation. There is not a central location to find information about the cemetery such as a kiosk or sign board. There is a small brick curved wall with a light that signifies an entrance at the intersection of W. Candler Street and Cemetery Street. At the Veterans memorial there is a flagpole and signs commemorating veterans from the Revolutionary War to the Afghanistan War.


Currently there is limited programming for the cemetery. The Barrow County Historical Society conducts intermittent special tour events such as the Spirits of Education, A Cemetery Tour on that was offered on October 9th, 2021. There are no other known regularly held programming events or volunteer days.



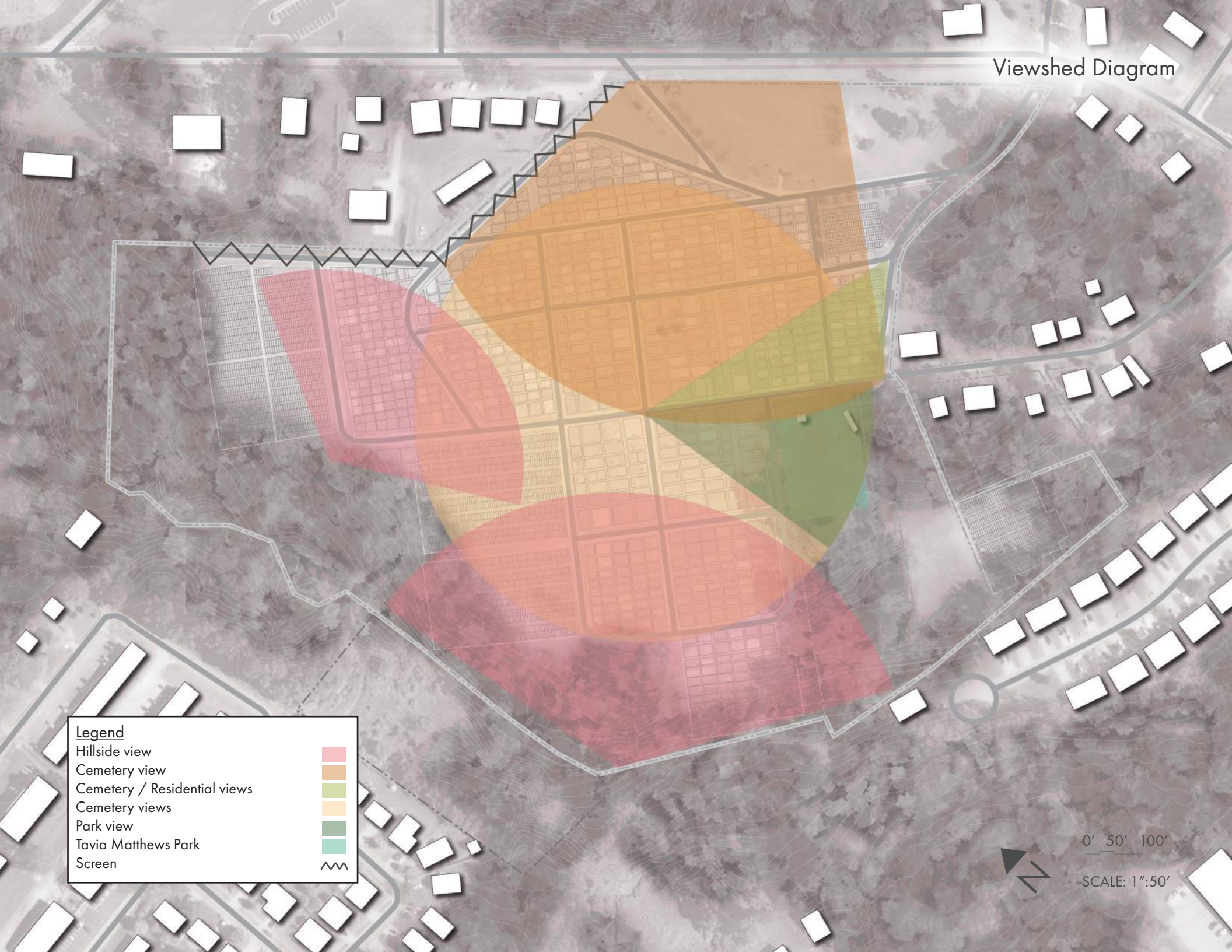
Viewshed Diagram

**Legend**

- Hillside view
- Cemetery view
- Cemetery / Residential views
- Cemetery views
- Park view
- Tavia Matthews Park
- Screen



0' 50' 100'  
SCALE: 1":50'



# LANDSCAPE CHARACTER

The cemetery is situated on a hilltop and the topography heavily influences the character of the cemetery areas. Different areas of the cemetery possess distinct characteristics defined by grave type, path design, topography, prominence, surface material, and hydrology. The varying character of the areas individuals and families chose for their place of burial help communicate the temporal and cultural distinctions within Rose Hill Cemetery. The areas of the cemetery will require different restoration techniques due to the varying built and natural conditions. This applies to strategies such as drainage and infrastructure and the restoration of walls and stone markers. The spacing of the grid and family plots change from the hilltop areas (sections 1, 2, 3, 4, H and E) to the sloped (sections A, B, C, D, F, FG, G, I, J, K, L, 5 and 6) and terraced (M and 8) areas, to the flatter single plot (N, P, ELL, and T) areas. An open meadow comprises the Meadow Entry along W. Candler Street and the Wooded Area borders the tributary to Cedar Creek. Tavia Mathews Park is predominantly wooded with drainage running through it. Land designated as future expansion lies to the south of Tavia Mathews and contains an open meadow surrounded by woodland. Each of these landscape character areas are explored and described in more detail in the following sections.

## Meadow Entry

The meadow entry character area is the large open, grass area at the northeastern edge of the cemetery along W. Candler Street. The area is also bound to the west by an interior circulation road, to the south by Cemetery Street a short stretch along the north by chain-link fence that separates the cemetery from the Rose Hill Apartments property. The lawn forms a bowl shape and is the low point for the drainage basin on the northeastern side of the cemetery. Two-thirds of the area is open grass and one third is dotted with deciduous trees adjacent to the cemetery entrance at Cemetery Street. The flagpole and Veterans memorial is located along the western edge of the character area adjacent to sections D, F, and the Veterans Section. It was also in this general area where the historic tannery was located. Although the meadow serves as the entry there is no formal signage, structure, or visible marker that indicates the “front” of the cemetery.



## Veterans

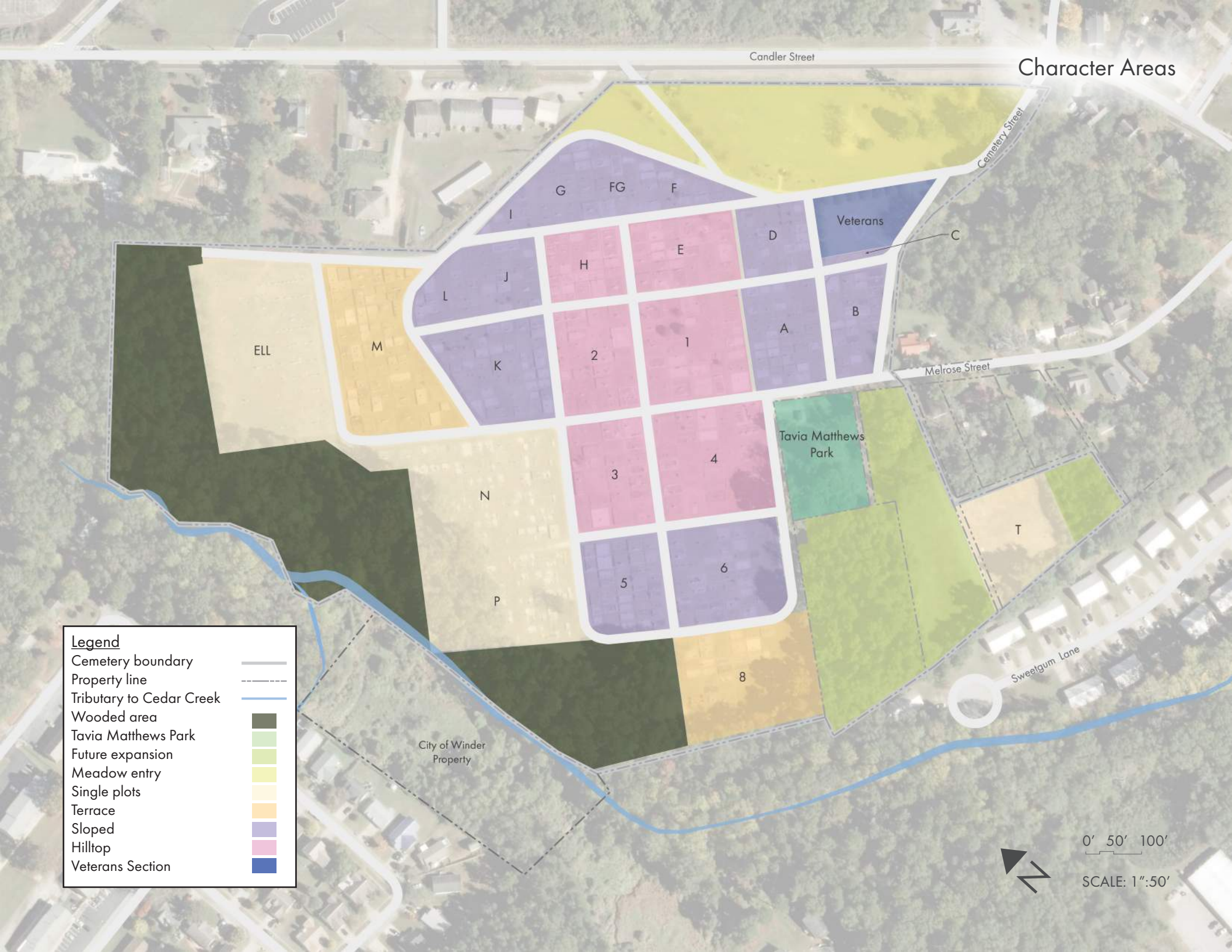
The Veterans Section is buffered along its northwestern and northeastern edges by large evergreen arborvitae giving the space a sense of enclosure. This area was originally designed to contain a fountain and consists of flat grave markers, some with vases available for flowers. A granite monument is located at the midpoint of a half circle outlined in concrete walk with a flagpole in the center. The monument reads, “Dedicated to all veterans of Barrow County who served to keep our country free,” and “Erected by Winder City Council 1986.” Two small granite benches flank the monument. The popularity and desirability of the Veterans Section has resulted in the City accepting burials for this area. The large evergreen screen also creates visibility challenges and warrants a refreshed design.



# Character Areas

**Legend**

- Cemetery boundary
- Property line
- Tributary to Cedar Creek
- Wooded area
- Tavia Matthews Park
- Future expansion
- Meadow entry
- Single plots
- Terrace
- Sloped
- Hilltop
- Veterans Section



0' 50' 100'  
SCALE: 1":50'



## Hilltop

This area is comprised of six sections and is situated on the apex of the hill with four sections (1, 2, E, H) on the northeastern aspect and two sections (3, 4) on the southeastern aspect. The high point is located where Melrose Street intersects with the predominant northwest/southeast axis of the cemetery. The headstone markers in these sections are generally taller and more elaborate than those in the other sections of the cemetery. Most of the graves are in family plots and bound by a stone, brick or cement wall which vary in level of detail and ornamentation. Like much of the cemetery there is a mix of grave plots that have grass, cement, or stone cover. A few deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubs dot the open landscape.



## Terraces

This character area is designated 'Terraces' due to the location on the steeper side slopes of the hill. The cemetery sections included are A, B, C, D on the eastern aspect; F, FG, G, and I, and J on the northern/northwestern aspect with L and K on the western aspect. Walled plots are a predominant feature of this area, some reaching significant heights of three-to-five-feet on the downslope side of the plots due to the change in topography. This section contains a significant number of ornate markers however they generally trend more simple and shorter than those of the Hilltop. The landscape is open like the Hilltop with similar grave cover materials and sparse vegetation.



## Moderate Terrain

Cemetery sections M and 8 are part of the Moderate Terrain character area. The topography flattens out and the cemetery plots, that reflect the same layout and pattern of the Hilltop and Terraces character area, are relatively level with lower walls in the one-to-two-foot height range. The markers are of less ornamentation and shorter than those within the Terraces character area. The landscape is also open and has the same cover materials as the Hilltop and Terraces.



## Single Plots

The remaining burial grounds are comprised of sections Ell, N, P, and T. The visual quality of the landscape changes significantly in these sections from the others as these zones contain single grave plots, instead of the family plots seen in the other sections of the cemetery. These are newer areas of the cemetery, where the land is flatter and gently slopes toward the wooded areas that line the tributary to Cedar Creek forming the western and southern visual boundaries of the cemetery. These edges create a shady reprieve from the open meadow character of the cemetery, and the land remains relatively flat for some distance into the wooded edge.



## Park

Tavia Mathews Park is an area designated as a perpetual park within the cemetery. It is mostly wooded, which is concentrated along the drainage through the site. The northeastern half of the site is open lawn with significant tree cover. The northeastern edge of the park abuts Melrose Street and there is an open area and pull off drive along this edge. An old shed is adjacent to the drive, and an abandoned storage unit is along the eastern boundary of the park. Both buildings are dilapidated and in poor condition. Three stone benches on a concrete pad are located between the storage unit and the shed. The residential area along Melrose Street is visible from the park, and the corner of Melrose Street and Cemetery drive is open lawn, with a power pole and streetlight at the intersection.



## Open Lawn

A small section of the cemetery just south of Tavia Mathews Park is open lawn without any current burials. It is flat and flanked to the west by a wooded area and to the east by section T.



## Wooded Area

The wooded area is predominantly southern pine with a mix of deciduous species and is concentrated along the tributary to Cedar Creek that bounds the western and southern edges of the cemetery. The corridor is full of invasive species with wisteria vines growing along much of the edges of the wood. There is thick underbrush in much of this zone, limiting visibility into and out of the woods. The tree line provides a good amount of afternoon shade along the cemetery's western border. Along this edge windblown cemetery debris (plastic flowers and trash) clutters the forest floor. There are dirt social paths that lead down to the creek tributary.



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# NATURAL FEATURES

Rose Hill Cemetery is situated on a hill and bounded by a tributary of Cedar Creek on the west and south. The character areas are defined by the natural topography of the site and the wooded edge follows drainages within the site and the tributary to Cedar Creek corridor.

## Topography and Hydrology

The topography divides the water flow into two basins, all flowing into a tributary of Cedar Creek. The high point of the cemetery is directly in the center, splitting the drainage to the northeast and southwest. Existing slopes are vegetated or covered with turf, gravel, or cement. The open meadow along W. Candler Street is a low point of the cemetery where basin one drains to. Basin two drains to the tributary of Cedar Creek. A natural drainage is located within Tavia Mathews Park, and the park is not well draining and appears to be an area of overflow. There are humanmade ditches along the cemetery roads with culverts and stormwater piping connecting under the roads, which is further discussed in the *Infrastructure* section of this chapter.

## Tributary to Cedar Creek

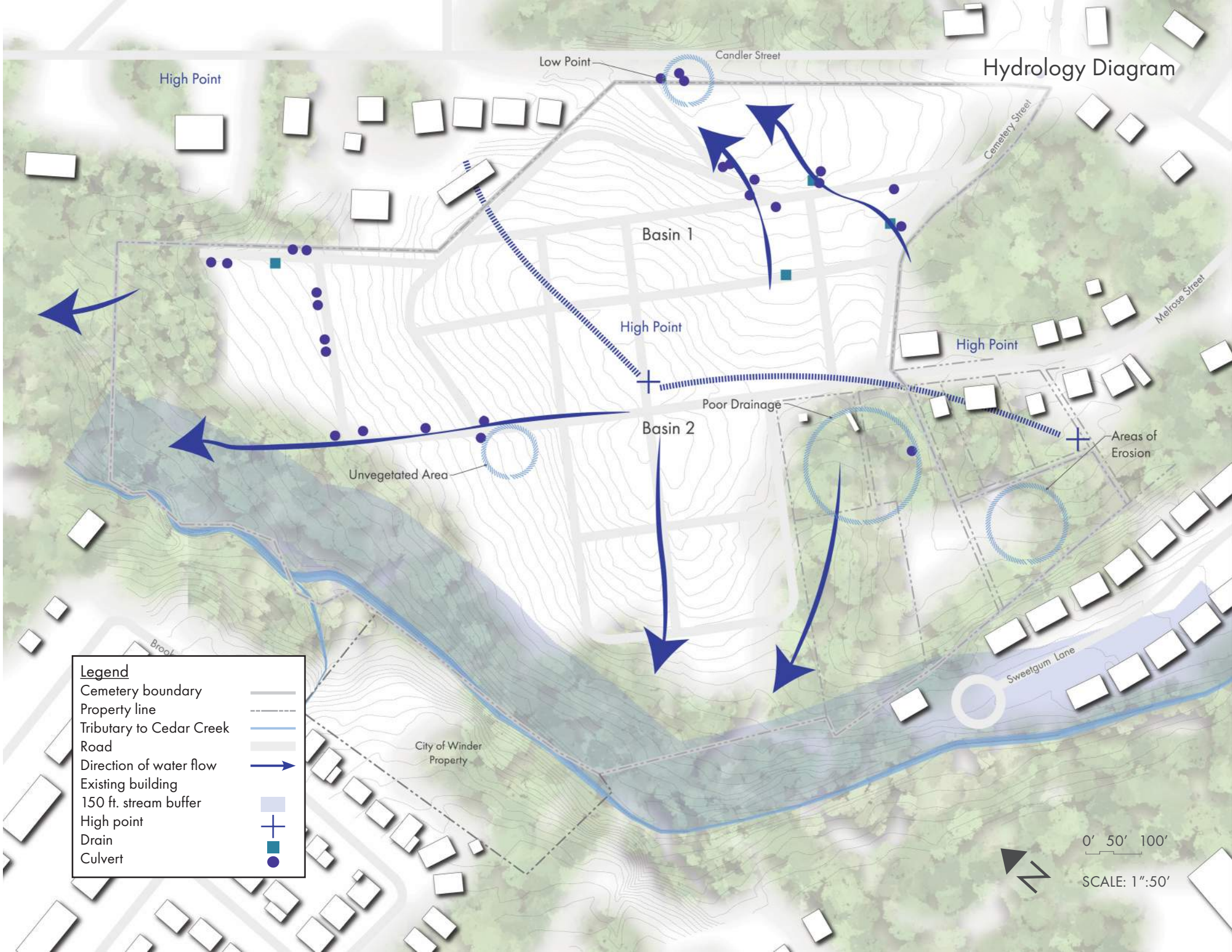
A stream runs along the western and southern boundaries of the cemetery and flows into Cedar Creek. Cedar Creek is a tributary of Mulberry River, which flows into the Middle Oconee River. The Middle Oconee River flows eastward to Athens and becomes part of the Oconee River south of Athens. The slopes of the tributary are steep and there is evidence of areas with severe erosion. There are no floodplains or floodways within the cemetery boundary or along the tributary, however the City does have a local ordinance preventing impervious surfaces within 150 feet of wooded vegetation. The buffer is defined under Article VII, Sections 24-100 through 24-200, Small Watershed Protection for Barber's Creek, Cedar Creek, Fort Yargo Lake and Laurel Lane Reservoir, and exists to protect public drinking water within the Cedar Creek watershed. The article establishes the Cedar Creek water supply watershed district that pertains to land draining to Cedar Creek and requires a permit for any land disturbing work occurring within the watershed district. The waters are also subject to a 25-foot buffer from the wooded vegetation of the stream on both sides, as a state water of Georgia. Buffers protect stream slopes, existing assets along the cemetery boundary, and future amenities from erosion and degradation. Future walking paths, trails, and any stream crossings along the southern boundary of the cemetery will need careful siting to comply with buffer requirements, to prevent erosion and damage to improvements.

## Ecology

Located in the Southern Appalachian Piedmont ecological classification, the cemetery's ecology is varied due to the presence of an edge condition, despite the monoculture of non-native turf over most of the site. The tributary and forest edge are prime for ecological diversity.



# Hydrology Diagram



High Point

Low Point

Candler Street

Hydrology Diagram

Cemetery Street

Basin 1

High Point

High Point

Melrose Street

Poor Drainage

Basin 2

Areas of Erosion

Unvegetated Area

Brook

City of Winder Property

Sweetgum Lane

**Legend**

- Cemetery boundary
- Property line
- Tributary to Cedar Creek
- Road
- Direction of water flow
- Existing building
- 150 ft. stream buffer
- High point
- Drain
- Culvert

0' 50' 100'

SCALE: 1":50'



## Vegetation and Wildlife

The wooded area along the stream is heavily laden with invasive species but there is evidence of native plant growth. Native trees include oaks, pines (*Pinus taeda* and *Pinus echinata*), sweetgum, and dogwood. Ornamental plants found in the landscape include arborvitae (*Arborvitae spp.*), azalea (*Azalea spp.*), holly (*Ilex spp.*), crepe myrtle (*Lagerstroemia spp.*), and yucca (*Yucca filamentosa*). Various herbaceous and small shrubs planted by families in family plots also dot the landscape. The predominant groundcover is non-native turf grass. Lichens and moss grow on trees and gravestones. Hazardous vegetation includes trees at risk of falling and damaging graves and invasive vine species that will kill standing vegetation. A certified arborist can evaluate existing trees in areas with public activity or where they might cause damage to existing resources such as structures and headstones. Wildlife that may be found in and around the cemetery include bobwhites, cardinals, Carolina wrens, wild turkeys, box turtles, cottontail rabbits, eastern chipmunks, fox squirrels, gray squirrels, gray foxes, pine voles, raccoons, short-tailed shrews and white-tailed deer.

## Invasive Species

The native vegetation on the site is obscured by invasives, including English ivy (*Hedera helix*), wisteria (*Wisteria sinensis* or *chinensis*), and Chinese privet (*Ligustrum sinense*). These invasive species negatively affect the landscape's ecosystem, soil composition, and habitat for wildlife. The vines strangle trees and inhibit visibility and access to the wooded areas of the site. Careful removal of invasives will allow for the existing native plants to regenerate along the stream corridor and forest edge. This area could provide a shady natural reprieve with contemplative walking paths for both cemetery visitors seeking quiet solitude or residents of Winder to experience a pocket of nature.

# GENERAL ASSET ASSESSMENT

## Structures

There are three small buildings in the cemetery, an old storage unit, a maintenance shed, and a pump house. The storage unit and maintenance shed are both located in Tavia Mathews Park, and both in poor condition. The storage unit is painted grey, industrial in appearance, and boarded up. The maintenance shed is also painted grey and predominantly concrete masonry unit block, with a wooden padlocked door and an asphalt shingle roof. The pump house is located at the northeast corner of the site adjacent to the northern entrance along W. Candler Street. It is constructed of brick, with a partially painted plywood door and asphalt shingle roof. The pump house is no longer in use. There are no restrooms in the cemetery, and there are no public restrooms nearby. If a running-water restroom were added, it would need to connect to the City of Winder water services and be located with no effect on the gravesites.

## Infrastructure

Infrastructure is what makes a site usable. It encompasses circulation, services, maintenance access, and security. These elements build on each other to create a functional space for visitors.

## Access + Parking

The asphalt roads within the cemetery support vehicular and pedestrian access. The paths within the cemetery are not accessible by vehicle and are not ADA accessible due to material and slope. Visitors access the cemetery from W. Candler Street and utilize either of the two entrances. A third entrance is at Melrose Street and Cemetery Street, which is a low speed (25mph) residential road. There is limited parking near the Veterans memorial that is located west of W. Candler Street. A concrete sidewalk was constructed adjacent to the internal circulation road with a 'stem' out to the flagpole. There is no off-road parking. There is room to park cars along this drive adjacent to the Veterans Memorial, and

along any shoulder of the roads within the cemetery. Large vehicles such as buses would be able to maneuver the entrance drive off W. Candler Street, but would otherwise not be able to navigate the cemetery grid due to narrow roads and tight turning radii.

## Roads and Paths

Asphalt roads within the cemetery are the primary circulation for vehicles and pedestrians. The cemetery is laid out in a modified grid, with a dog leg or curved road along the "front" of the cemetery facing W. Candler Street. This road continues along the northern slope of the cemetery, following a natural contour line of the hillside. The roads are approximately 15- to 20-foot wide, allowing ample space for a small vehicle. There is little room for pulling off the roads within the cemetery to visit graves, and if done, there is only room for a single car to pass. The only dead end in the cemetery is in the northern most corner that ends in a dirt pile for maintenance.

Intermediate paths between graves and family plots throughout the cemetery are typically of turf cover with some paths adjacent to family plots having a concrete or gravel surface. Major pathways are approximately 10 to 12 feet in width, and minor pathways are 4 to 6 feet in width.

Prior to any improvements, a subsurface survey is recommended. Graves may be placed closer to the internal paths in several cases, narrowing or even blocking paths. Widening roads or paths risks damaging gravesites.



## Utilities

The cemetery has no active utility lines running through it. There is a water meter and electrical lines at the corner of Melrose and Cemetery Streets near the storage unit. There is another water meter adjacent to the pump house as well as a spigot. There are no known water spigots except at these locations. There are power lines running along the east side of West Candler St. An electrical line runs across the street and attaches to a power pole at the pump house. Another electrical line runs across the street and attaches to a power pole at the corner of West Candler Street and Cemetery Street bringing power to the adjacent neighborhood. There is also a small electrical box at the Veterans Memorial flagpole that powers two lights, one on either side of the flagpole.

Minimal stormwater infrastructure exists within the cemetery. There is a system of drainage ditches that run along the roads with culverts where the ditches



intersect with existing roads. The lawn along West Candler Street is a low point within the cemetery and may act as a detention basin for stormwater. A defunct pumphouse is located at the northern end of the lawn and adjacent to it is a large 18-inch concrete culvert draining to the east under West Candler Rd. with significant erosion around the culvert and its wingwalls. For any new improvements within this area, a hydrology analysis is recommended.

## Security

The eastern border and entries off W. Candler Street are not gated and are open to vehicles, pedestrians, and cyclists. There is no fence marking the boundary of the cemetery or protecting its contents except a chain-link fence along the northern boundary separating the cemetery from the Rose Hill Apartments and the small single-family residential area. The Melrose Street entrance to Rose Hill Cemetery is also open. There is not an existing security system or cameras on site.



## Plot Cover



There are three main types of coverings on grave plots within the cemetery: turf grass, gravel and cement as illustrated in the plot cover map. Cement and gravel were predominantly used by families for ease of maintenance as turf requires weekly mowing in the growing season. The use of cement and gravel causes long-term challenges for grave re-openings and care and should be removed when possible.





# Plot Cover

**Legend**

- Cemetery boundary ———
- Property line - - - - -
- Tributary to Cedar Creek ———
- Road ———
- Uncovered grave (62%) 
- Covered grave (38%) 

0' 50' 100'  
SCALE: 1"=50'

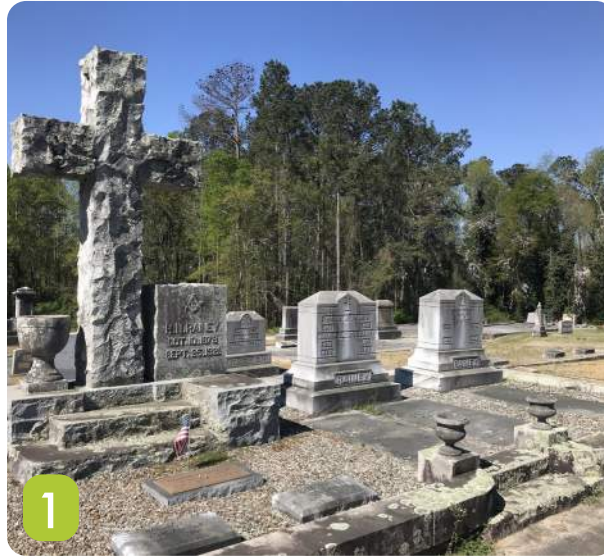


# GRAVESTONE TYPOLOGY

Rose Hill Cemetery does not have a clear pattern of burial chronology. Many of the oldest graves (1841) are concentrated on the hilltop, but many older graves are scattered throughout the site. Family and individual plots are found throughout the cemetery. Individual plots are identified by individual gravestones and smaller plot sizes (typically 4'x 8'). Many individual plots are unmarked. Family plots are larger (16'x16') and often have a distinct boundary and honor multiple generations. Family plot and grave coverings are predominantly turf grass. Gravel and cement are two other popular coverings that minimize maintenance. Elements within a cemetery landscape, including the types of layouts, structures, and markers, are identified with a common vocabulary. These terms are not exhaustive but are relevant to Rose Hill Cemetery.

## 1 Family Plot

Typically, a 16'x16' plot with familial affiliations.



## 2 Individual Plot

Typically, 4'x8' plots arranged individually in chronological order.



## 3 Sculpture

A stone carving used as a grave marker.



## 4 Obelisk

A tall, square, slender gravestone that is pointed at the top. Obelisks typically demonstrate wealth.



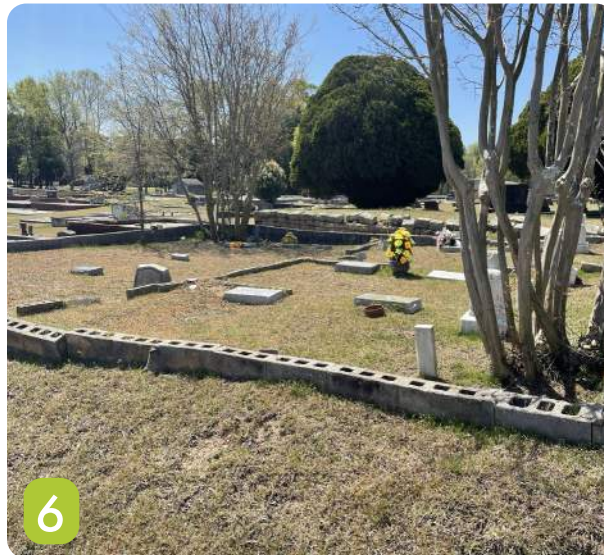
## 5 Grave Depression

A hollow in the ground over a grave due to the collapse of the coffin and/or the lack of a vault.



## 6 Grave Landscaping

Any modification of the grave area with plantings, fountains, bird baths, or similar features.



## 7 Vault

A modern concrete shell in which a coffin is placed to prevent the grave from sinking.



## 8 Tablet

A rectangular grave marker placed at a right angle to the ground containing various inscriptions and carvings.



## 9 Upright Stone / Headstone

A flat slab-like stone grave marker placed at the head of the grave. The edging and details vary with inscriptions and crowning.



## 10 Ledger Stone

A grave marker placed horizontally to cover the full grave. Some ledger stones are placed directly in the soil; others are set in pavement or concrete.



## 11 Flush Stone

A grave marker placed horizontally, flush with the surface of the earth. These are found throughout the cemetery. Some are attached to concrete vaults.



## 12 Temporary Burial Signs

A small metal sign often placed by funeral homes to identify the location of a grave prior to the installation of a formal headstone. A few still exist in locations where a family did not have the means to pay for a more permanent marker.



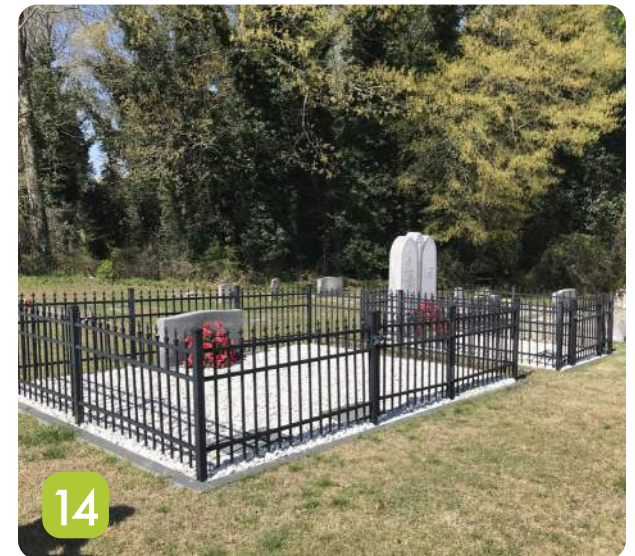
## 13 Grave Curb

A low border of stone or concrete surrounding a grave or plot. The curb sits slightly underground and rises a few inches above the surface. The area inside the grave curb may contain gravel, earth, lawn, or paving.



## 14 Grave Fence

A fence surrounding a plot, usually two to three feet high. There are only a few plots with fences and those plots utilize ornamental cast iron.



## 15 Art and Symbolology

A variety of artifacts designed in various styles that indicate past mayors, cultural values, or beliefs. Examples include crosses, sculptures, and Woodmen of the World concrete markers.



# PRESERVATION ASSESSMENT AND METHODOLOGY

The following sections outline potential eligibility for National Register listing, a preservation assessment of the site section-by-section, and a methodology for individual burial assessments.

## Assessment of Integrity and Threats

To be eligible for National Register listing, a property must retain integrity to the period of significance. The evaluation of existing conditions at Rose Hill Cemetery confirms that the cemetery retained much of its integrity although there are issues that may threaten the cemetery's integrity. Regardless of the City's desire to ultimately have Rose Hill listed, integrity of the site is necessary to maintain its status as a destination and community landmark.

Assessments of integrity are based on an evaluation of the existence and condition of physical features dating from a property's period of significance, taking into consideration the degree to which the individual qualities of integrity are present. The seven aspects of integrity included in the National Register criteria are location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association as described below:

**Location** refers to the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where a historic event occurred. Rose Hill Cemetery has integrity of location because it remains where it was originally platted.



**Design** is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property. Rose Hill Cemetery retains the overall spatial composition and orientation dating from its original layout in the late 1830's/early 1840's, the design of the grid of burial plots within, and its original circulation patterns.

**Setting** refers to the physical environment of a historic property. The setting of Rose Hill Cemetery changed since it began as the City's cemetery in the late 1830's/early 1840's. The resulting grid layout, followed by changes to the cemetery from the donation and purchase of adjacent land, caused a gradual change over time. These changes occurred with little thought given the heritage of the site

but followed the original grid pattern established with modifications only due to land available and topographical changes.

**Materials** are the physical elements that were combined during a particular time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property. At Rose Hill Cemetery this is defined using concrete, brick and granite that form the basis for many of the burials on site. Some of the family plot walls in the original sections are threatened due to settlement over time. Much of the granite used may have come from the local quarry, managed by one of the City's early mayors, C.M. Ferguson.



**Workmanship** is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory. This evidence of craft is found in the markers, plot enclosures, and the vernacular decorations within the cemetery. Of note is the workmanship of the granite monuments which is indicative of a local artist, or artists.

**Feeling** is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period. Rose Hill Cemetery retains integrity in its expression of the qualities of quiet, serenity, and separation that were important during the period of significance. Feeling is a quality that is vulnerable to changes in the setting of a historic property.

**Association** is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property. The cemetery has high integrity of association because of the presence of the burials that contribute to its significance; thus, the cemetery maintains its associative historical link with people who were important to the development of the region.



# OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES

Rose Hill Cemetery has opportunities and challenges unique to the site, the existing features, and its history.

Overall, the cemetery is in good condition including the gravestones and plots, and existing infrastructure. The wooded land between the cemetery and the tributary to Cedar Creek presents unique challenges as it is an asset for a natural setting and shade, however it is full of invasive species that need removal. The three structures on site are also in fair to poor condition; the storage unit should be removed as the structure poses a safety hazard and the shed should be removed with a new maintenance shed constructed in a less visually prominent location. Restoration of the gravestones and walls is needed in several areas. This is also an opportunity for education and potential volunteer assistance.

Though much of the cemetery land is occupied, there is ample opportunity to provide visitor amenities and to incorporate new interment offerings. The entry meadow west of W. Candler Street is a potential location for a small visitor center. This visitor center could serve as a visitor orientation and welcome center, a chapel and include a restroom and possibly a small office or storage area. Information on formal tours, self-guided tours, and brochures, maps, and access to a grave database would be available. *Any new structures proposed in the master plan would not be implemented without first verifying the absence of any cultural features and gravesites.*

The development of a visitor center would require expanding water, electrical, internet, and sanitary lines. The land is a low point in the cemetery therefore analyzing the hydrology and developing the improvements with stormwater and proper drainage will ensure a long-lasting visitor amenity and community asset.

There is opportunity to encourage passive recreation by connecting the cemetery to downtown Winder and providing multiple educational opportunities. A proposed multi-use trail would connect downtown and the Barrow County Museum to Rose Hill Cemetery, the Winder Public Library, and the group of Winder schools at the intersection of McNeal Road and W. Candler Street would enhance educational and recreational opportunities particularly for the youth of the city. The wooded area along the tributary to Cedar Creek is an excellent location for a memorial walk, art and new interment options nestled in the shady forest. In siting these improvements, the design should be mindful of existing graves along the edge of the forest and to not encroach on the stream slopes, to prevent erosion and degradation of the stream and cemetery assets. Creating a program for the cemetery that includes events, tours and volunteer days will encourage community engagement in the care of the cemetery and foster a connection with the City's past and how it influences the City's present. Completing archival research on the cemetery and individuals buried within will provide content for

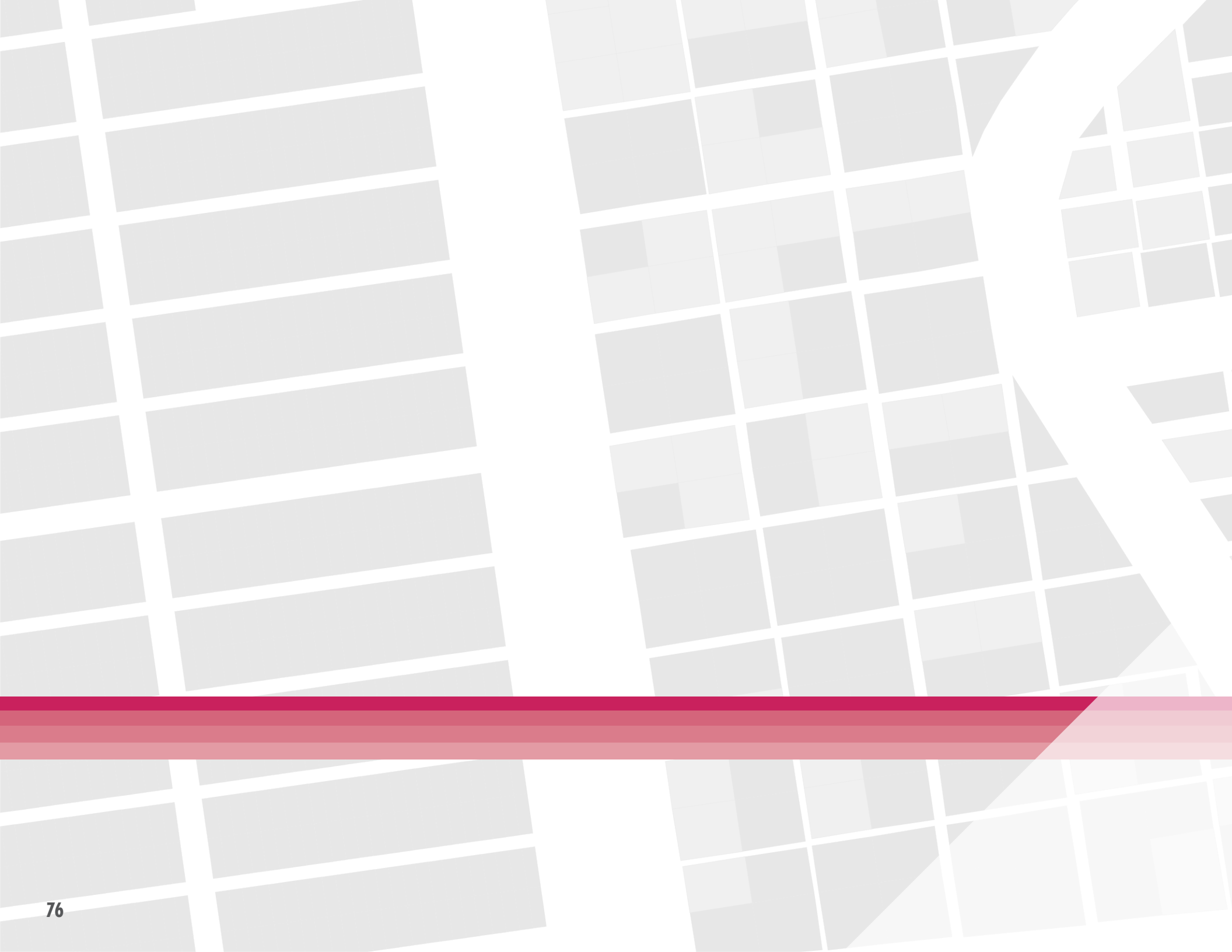


events and tours. There is opportunity to highlight and interpret the individuals and existing features of the cemetery by integrating wayfinding and interpretive signage throughout the site.

Currently much of the cemetery's data and information is kept in GIS which is an excellent place to begin. Enhancing and continuing to develop the GIS mapping and recordkeeping will be a valuable resource and repository for cemetery data.

In summary, Rose Hill Cemetery best lends itself first as a reverent space that honors and respects those interred, and their families and descendants. Providing improved and site-appropriate access within the existing circulation pattern, thoughtful interpretation, and respectful tours will enhance the visitor and educational experience.







4

*PRESERVATION PLAN &  
STRATEGIES*

# PRESERVATION PLAN AND STRATEGIES

## PRESERVATION AS A LIVING PRACTICE

Preservation, at the most basic level, is maintenance. It is also a practice best made when it is proactive, though sometimes it must be reactive. The goal of preservation should be to protect and keep stable artifacts from the past so they can be enjoyed and engaged in the present and future. Rose Hill Cemetery is a dynamic cultural landscape with many areas of intrigue, of tranquility, and of reverence spanning through three centuries. As such the preservation approach must be dynamic and tailored to the challenges presented by different areas. Cemeteries, particularly historic ones, are beautiful patchworks and each lot, section, or other denomination should be considered individually and in relation to the whole. As the years evolve, preservation should also evolve. As families are still involved in the care of gravesites, they should be a part of the preservation and maintenance conversation at Rose Hill Cemetery.

### General Preservation Practices and Resources

The most critical concept to remember for Rose Hill Cemetery is DO NO HARM. Preservation is a light-touch approach intended to do as little as is required to stabilize something by using the gentlest means necessary. The National Park Service defines preservation as “the act or process of applying measures necessary to sustain the existing form, integrity, and materials of an historic property. Work, including preliminary measures to protect and stabilize the property, generally focuses upon the ongoing maintenance and repair of historic materials and features rather than extensive replacement and new construction,” (National Park Service, Technical Preservation Services, Standards for Preservation).

From time to time a heavier-handed approach may be necessary. For example, when dealing with a monument that has been broken into several pieces and one or more pieces cannot be located, one may choose to use a modern material to fill or replace the lost pieces. This constitutes restoration, which is a type of treatment under the broader terms of preservation. It should only be carried out by trained professionals who understand the characteristics of the stone substrate as well as the intended repair materials. Improper use of materials can cause more harm than intended.

The Secretary of the Interior’s *Standards for Preservation* are an excellent tool, and further guidance can be found in the Secretary’s *Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*. Rose Hill Cemetery is a cultural landscape because of its continuous use as a cemetery and therefore evolving use of materials and techniques for marking gravesites.

Finally, The National Center for Preservation Technology and Training, or NCPTT, provides a wealth of information on the care of historic cemeteries. The treatments discussed by the NCPTT are generally more technical in nature and can be used by the City of Winder to better understand unique preservation challenges at Rose Hill Cemetery and how to create scopes of work for their care and maintenance.

# PRESERVATION AT ROSE HILL CEMETERY

As part of the master plan process, the consulting team conducted an overall conditions assessment to assist in prioritizing needs from a preservation lens. In general, older sections exhibited the more urgent needs while newer areas had less. Overall, the cemetery is in good condition and with a systematic approach to preservation it can be stabilized and brought back to a good baseline condition whereafter a proactive maintenance plan will help ensure its ongoing protection.

Each area was assessed and assigned a condition “grade” to help identify areas of greatest need. Three color-coordinated categories express general condition (red – poor, yellow – average, green – good) and within each category a numeric scale (1-3) further defines the degree of condition, with 1 being best and 3 being worst). For example: RED 1 is less severe than RED 3 but both are generally poor condition.

Ranking sections which may contain lots that are in perfect condition as well as those that need preservation work is a somewhat subjective exercise. The goal is to provide a general assessment to demonstrate where the greatest needs are. Equally important is understanding that the ranking system used here shows condition relative to other areas within the cemetery. A “poor” rating here would not necessarily be a “poor” rating at an abandoned cemetery with more significant needs, for example. The fact that the City of Winder has maintained Rose Hill Cemetery means that it is starting on better footing than many cemeteries.

The planning team assessed the cemetery on a section-by-section basis and assessed each section as either a good, fair, or poor category. A “Good” designation means the area is well preserved and does not need anything other than routine maintenance. A “Fair” designation means there are some significant issues that need attending to, but they do not pose immediate need for correction. “Poor” means the areas are in need of restoration and should be prioritized.



# Preservation Assessment

The following map visually shows the conditions based on the color-coded system described.

## Good:

- Damage from mowing and weed eating.
- Gravel settlement.
- Loose bricks or stones.
- Minor erosion issues.
- Minor cleaning needed.



## Fair:

- Cleaning is needed.
- Markers are off their bases, settling or misaligned.
- Graves are settling or sinking.
- Erosion issues.
- Risk of root and vegetation damage to foundations.
- Some safety hazards including leaning walls.
- Wall and topography challenges: cracks, missing drainage weeps, bulging, possible failure and loose, cracked coping.







## Poor:

- Moderate preservation issues.
- Cleaning a pressing need.
- Erosion issues.
- Leaning, cracked, broken markers.
- Significant sinking/settling of graves.











# Preservation Assessment

**Legend**

	Cemetery boundary
	Property line
	Tributary to Cedar Creek
	Road

	Well Preserved
	Good
	
	Fair
	
	Poor
	
	Restoration Required

Well Preserved ↑  
↓ Restoration Required

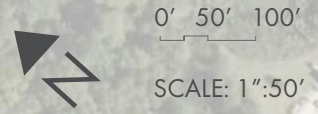
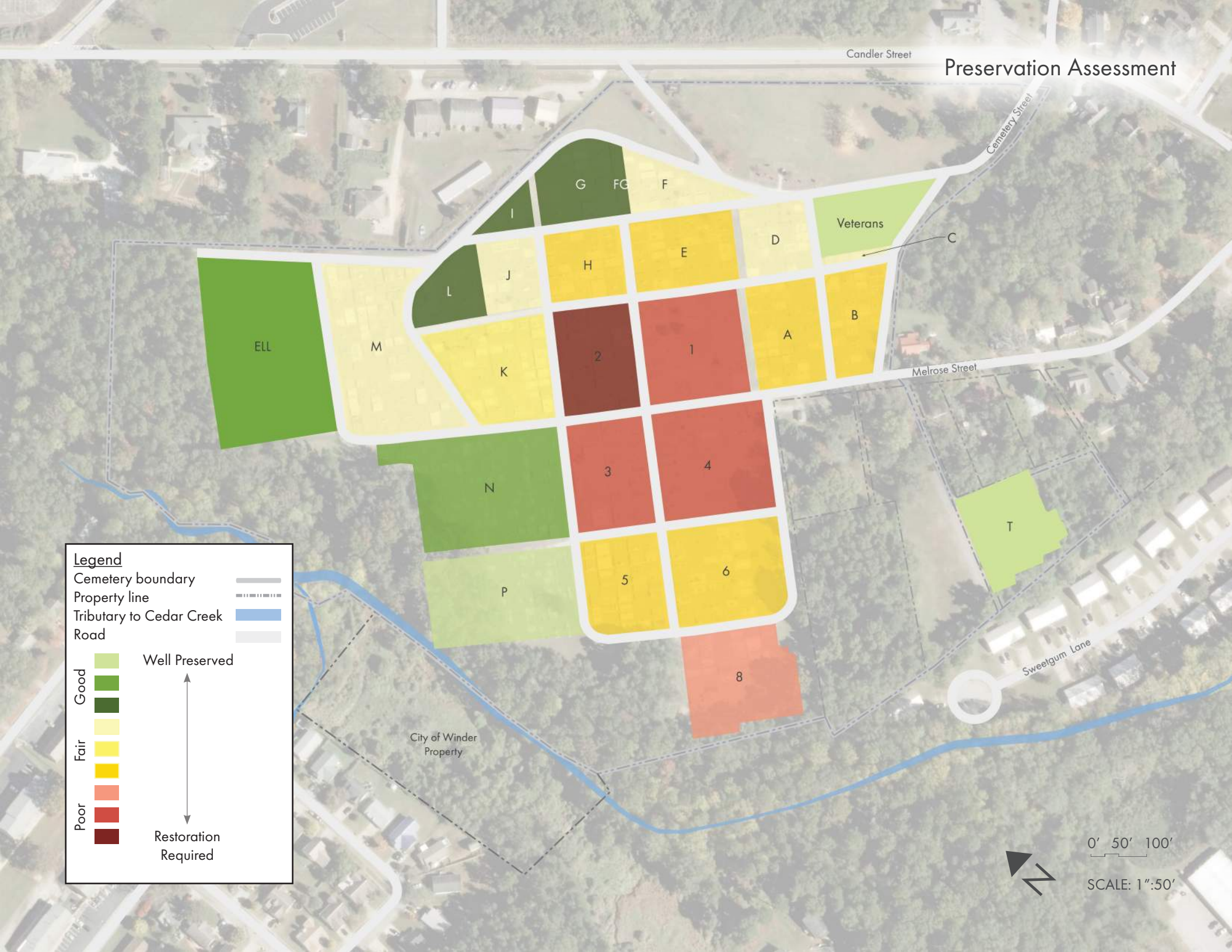


Table: Section Conditions

Section	Color	Severity	Notes
1	R	2	Moderate preservation issues Older section – cleaning more pressing need Many leaning, several cracked stones Lots of wall/coping damage and issues + vegetation
2	R	3	Significant sinking/settling. Older section Needs cleaning throughout Typical walls/coping Many markers need to be reset/reassembled
3	R	2	Older area. Cleaning needs Felker marker missing cradles Typical wall issues, some sinking/leaning Horton ledger with significant cracks Garrison ledgers and markers with major damage – coping too. Perhaps an old fallen tree?
4	R	2	Smith lot – cleaning, one broken tablet. Wall bulging below large marker – should monitor Couch marker cracked – probably due to ferrous pins Ditto Segars marker Several broken tablets, etc Wire/iron fence needs repair and repainting
8	R	1	Mostly typical conditions – walls/coping/settling/leaning Some cleaning Reset Baxter monument
F	Y	1	Topography challenges – retaining walls No major issues, look for wall issues Hard to mow/weed-eat Some cracks/damage to walls
M	Y	1	Walls – drainage/weeps not present – some walls bulging/failing Some safety hazards – walls leaning Overall fair. Newer section

<b>Section</b>	<b>Color</b>	<b>Severity</b>	<b>Notes</b>
J	Y	1	Loose, cracked coping (Maughton lot) OK overall/typical conditions
H	Y	3	Coping/walls settling Harwell marker slid off base – danger of falling Sims lot – spalling brick wall McWhorter – coping, cracking brick wall, no drainage Small markers with differential settling, misaligned
E	Y	3	Hamilton large family marker shifted from base (mower?) Typical brick coping issues – loose Patrick lot brick wall leaning, no weeps Morgan family marker has tree/shrub growing from base planter – marble. SIGNIFICANT ISSUE
D	Y	1	Some cleaning need Vegetation, close to markers, overgrown @ walls, corners – roots will damage
C	Y	1	Overall OK, typical conditions Loose top course bricks on some lots
B	Y	3	Broken footstone Lord monument fallen – sunken graves were the cause Misaligned/unlevel markers Typical coping issues Minor cleaning
A	Y	3	Moderate cleaning in areas Coping/wall damage Monuments fallen/leaning Wood marker with significant lean – sinking/settling graves
K	Y	2	Typical walls/coping. Drainage issues and mowers Iron from board lot needs repair and paint
6	Y	3	Typical wall conditions, coping, cleaning, settling Some erosion issues – walls, bases of stones

Section	Color	Severity	Notes
5	Y	3	Typical walls/coping One marker – 3 part – toppled Typical settling/straightening needs Some light cleaning
FG	G	3	Damage from mowing/weed eating Overall good
G	G	3	Sand or gravel coverings – maintenance issues (sinking, vegetation, grave settling) Minor cleaning Mower damage as monument bases
I	G	3	Typical Some coping damage
ELL	G	2	No retaining walls. Risk of mower damage to low monuments No significant preservation issues – newer section
L	G	3	Mower damage Loose brick coping present
Veterans	G	1	No preservation issues noted
N	G	2	More modern area, some vernacular markers/boarders Some erosion issues No significant preservation issues
P	G	1	No preservation issues. Newer. Similar to Section N
T	G	1	New, few stones, no preservation needs

# CONDUCTING BURIAL SITE ASSESSMENTS

Site assessments will evaluate the condition of a burial site or plot and provide a plan of action for repairs. They may be conducted by trained members of the City’s staff or by outside resources, as needed. It is recommended that the City and/or its designated representative conduct an annual walk-through be scheduled to take note of serious concerns – either safety hazards or monuments or hardscape elements that are in critical condition and at risk of major failure. Additionally, after storm events (e.g., tornados) a cemetery official or their designee should survey the cemetery and all burial sites for possible damage.

Site assessments should include the date of the assessment and weather conditions, if relevant, the site location, a general description of the site, photographs showing condition of all monuments, hardscape, and landscape features from multiple angles, and treatment recommendations.

Before any work is conducted, the City should make a concerted effort to contact impacted burial/plot owners about necessary improvements. Burial/plot owners should be contacted and made aware. The City should determine if the repairs are within the scope of their responsibility or of that of the owner before commencing.

If staff have been trained in conservation basics, they may make recommendations about repairs at their level of training. If repairs exceed their level of training, the recommendation should be for further evaluation by a cemetery conservation professional. Recommendations should be thorough and should include any notes on materials and time anticipated for planning purposes. They should also include

an assignment of who is responsible for completing the repairs and by what date they should be completed.

After repairs have been completed, the work should be documented in narrative and photographic form. It is recommended that documentation be kept in a secure and organized database such as ArcGIS. Once conditions and repairs are logged in a database, it can be consulted before future repairs to help inform the history of repairs at that site.

Sample conditions assessment forms are available from the National Center for Preservation Technology and Training (NCPTT) at the following site: <https://www.ncptt.nps.gov/blog/documentation/>. See: “Cemetery Conditions Assessment Form” and “Rapid Cemetery Documentation Form.”



# RECOMMENDED TREATMENTS

Cemetery conservation and preservation is something that is usually best left to individuals trained in dealing with historic monuments, markers, walls, and landscapes. However, there are basic skills that can be learned by those with an interest and some level of technical understanding. For simple repairs, such as leveling small headstones or cleaning markers, first seek advice and instruction from professionals who follow preservation best practices. Once learned, these simple repairs can be carried out by trained maintenance staff or even supervised volunteers.

More complicated tasks including reassembling broken pieces of stone or rebuilding walls should typically be completed by professionals, conservationists, or masons. Cemetery conservation consultants can help create specific treatments and scopes of work. Anything that requires the use of special equipment or anything that is dangerous should always be handled by professionals.

Basic preservation rules that should always be followed include:

- Do not cause more harm than good with the selected treatment.
- Replacement materials should be sympathetic to the substrate (e.g., mortar should be softer than bricks surrounding it).
- Treatments should be reversible.
- Clean only when necessary (when the stone is suffering from soiling/staining/vegetative growth) and not simply to make something “shine”.
- Play it safe by deferring to higher skilled/trained individuals when uncertain about a proposed treatment.

## General Maintenance

City of Winder staff and contractors can perform important daily maintenance of Rose Hill Cemetery. Kinds of maintenance that do not require outside consultation may include refreshing plot coverings, roadway maintenance, mowing, trimming, and pruning landscape materials, maintenance of signage, and other routine work. Given the sensitive nature of a cemetery, some guidelines for these types of activities follow:

### Plot Coverings

- Many families choose to install gravel or concrete as plot coverings to reduce the need for grass or other vegetative control or maintenance. Unfortunately, weeds are persistent, and these treatments don't eliminate the need for weeding. When weeding is necessary, as much as possible it should be done by hand. Avoid using herbicides as they can cause harm to stone markers. If weeds are not near any markers, herbicides may be used with care to avoid over spraying or drifting.
- On occasion gravel may be added to tidy up the plots. Use shovels to place gravel and rakes to spread it, taking care to avoid contact with markers and wall copings. Do not dump gravel on the lot in such a way that stones may be covered. Hand work is best.

### Roadway Maintenance

- In general, the roads inside the cemetery are in good shape. Asphalt usually needs little maintenance, however poses challenges to grave openings. Keep grass clippings, leaves, and debris clear of the roads and gutters to avoid causing drainage issues. On occasion, perhaps every 10-15 years, it may be necessary to reseal or recoat the asphalt. If repaving is needed, it is recommended to first plane down the old asphalt and then repave, rather than layering, which can cause poor underlying conditions to “telegraph” through to the new surface and increases the crown of the road and makes it more difficult and potentially dangerous to cross from roadway to plots.

## Landscape Maintenance

- One of the biggest threats to cemeteries comes from improper landscape maintenance. Specifically, damage to stones may occur when mowers and string trimmers are carelessly or improperly used. In general, mowers should not be used where they cannot be easily taken. If there are walls surrounding a plot, a string trimmer should be chosen to trim the grass. There are many examples of scarring to the bottoms of stones at Rose Hill Cemetery from string trimmers. When they are used, make sure that poly trimmer line is in the spool (trim line must be flexible – no hard knife-style blades). Close to hardscape features, use low throttle and maintain a safe distance from the stones. Always take care not to damage grave markers and other hardscape features.
- As stated earlier, limit the use of herbicides around stones. Herbicides can cause damage to stones. Marble is particularly susceptible. Only manual forms of weed control in areas immediately adjacent to hardscape features are recommended.
- Sometimes well-intended plant installations become problems when they are not properly maintained. Several examples exist at Rose Hill, including plots that have shrubs or trees planted near corners of walls and have caused damage due to overgrowth and root penetration. In general, families should be encouraged to select landscape materials that are known not to have vast and potentially damaging root systems, and plant locations should be selected to allow for growth of the plant without causing damage to hardscape elements.

## Maintenance of Signage

- There are currently few signs in Rose Hill Cemetery, but ultimately directional and interpretive signage should be added. Maintaining signage is important to ensure information is conveyed as intended. Signs may need to be cleaned from time to time or be touched-up with paint. Depending on the materials used for the signs, different methods may be necessary. It is recommended to follow manufacturer's instructions for maintaining signs.



# Maintenance Responsibilities

The City of Winder should establish parameters for maintenance of the cemetery, particularly the maintenance of both hardscape and landscape elements of burial plots. Ownership of plots is a gray area and the City has taken the lead on maintaining family plots. The guidelines must clearly define which parties are responsible specific maintenance.

Recommendations are:

- The City should be responsible for mowing or string-trimming sod and keeping the site generally tidy and clear of leaves, grass clippings, and debris.
  - The City will be responsible for maintenance of signage and other cemetery amenities.
  - The City should be responsible for general safety of the site, including roads, gutters, walkways, and trees and other vegetation not associated with a particular gravesite.
  - Any time there is a safety concern that creates a public safety hazard (e.g., a dangerous tree or a monument that is in danger of falling), the city has the right to intervene as necessary without notice to the plot owner.
- It shall be the responsibility of individual burial plot owners to care for and maintain any additional plantings they install or that is within their plot, unless a maintenance agreement including a standard of care is created between the plot owner and the City of Winder.
  - Plot owners are responsible for refreshing plot coverings (i.e., gravel) unless the City otherwise includes this in their responsibility.
  - Plot owners are responsible for maintenance of monuments including cleaning and repairs; however, any maintenance must be approved by the City prior to commencement. This is to ensure that cemetery preservation guidelines are followed.
  - If the City chooses to make repairs or perform maintenance beyond the baseline landscape maintenance described above, it should make every reasonable effort to contact and receive consent from the burial plot owner(s).



# RECOMMENDED COSTS

When considering preservation of cemetery monuments, walls, pathways, and roads, delineate cost as initial and ongoing. While the cemetery is in good condition overall, to get to a baseline stable condition address each area in order of condition starting with the poorest and working towards the best (referring to the conditions assessment noted earlier). Once areas are considered complete, the focus shifts from reactive preservation to proactive preservation.

Initial hardscape cost will include professional cemetery consultants and conservators, masons, and other specialized workers. As city staff and even volunteers receive training, the portion of work that can be completed “in-house” may grow, but for the purposes of this section costs are considered “turn-key.”

In “Red” sections, work generally includes cleaning, resetting monuments of all sizes, repairing broken monuments, resetting copings, and rebuilding or partially rebuilding walls.

In “Yellow” sections, work generally includes cleaning, resetting monuments, resetting copings, and may include some repairing walls and monuments.

In “Green” sections, very little work is needed, but may include cleaning some markers, minor releveling/resetting stones, and refreshing plot coverings.

The table below provides a range of costs per acre for each section. Modern areas are excluded from the table because they do not currently require any preservation work.

## Ongoing Maintenance

Ongoing maintenance is necessary to protect the initial preservation investment. Once the cemetery is restored, staff should inspect it during their daily or weekly work to look for any obvious issues or concerns. Each year, conduct a thorough walk-through to take note of any issues that need to be addressed including cleaning, resetting, damage from landscape equipment, etc. Once every five years, bring in a consultant to perform a conservation assessment and make recommendations for treatments. In general, with sound preservation practices and with normal “wear and tear” (excluding damage from trees falling, vehicular or pedestrian damage, etc.), one should not expect to have to intervene for major work for at least 15-20 years.

It is a good idea to maintain a pool of funds specifically for emergency preservation work. Some other cemeteries call this a “Critical” fund. When vandalism occurs or when tree limbs damage a lot, this resource can be utilized to cover repairs.

## Average Cost Per Acre for Restoration

Section	Color	Severity	Cost Per Acre			Acreage	Tot Avg Cost
			Cost Low	Cost High	Cost Avg		
2	R	3	\$200,000	\$300,000	\$250,000	0.57	\$142,500
1	R	2	\$125,000	\$250,000	\$187,500	0.74	\$138,750
3	R	2	\$125,000	\$250,000	\$187,500	0.57	\$106,875
4	R	2	\$125,000	\$250,000	\$187,500	0.84	\$157,500
8	R	1	\$75,000	\$150,000	\$112,500	0.59	\$66,375
H	Y	3	\$60,000	\$100,000	\$80,000	0.39	\$31,200
E	Y	3	\$60,000	\$100,000	\$80,000	0.5	\$40,000
B	Y	3	\$60,000	\$100,000	\$80,000	0.39	\$31,200
A	Y	3	\$60,000	\$100,000	\$80,000	0.49	\$39,200
6	Y	3	\$60,000	\$100,000	\$80,000	0.72	\$57,600
5	Y	3	\$60,000	\$100,000	\$80,000	0.53	\$42,400
K	Y	2	\$30,000	\$70,000	\$50,000	0.71	\$35,500
F	Y	1	\$15,000	\$40,000	\$27,500	0.24	\$6,600
M	Y	1	\$15,000	\$40,000	\$27,500	1.07	\$29,425
J	Y	1	\$15,000	\$40,000	\$27,500	0.31	\$8,525
D	Y	1	\$15,000	\$40,000	\$27,500	0.33	\$9,075
C	Y	1	\$15,000	\$40,000	\$27,500	0.04	\$1,100
FG	G	3	\$10,000	\$15,000	\$12,500	0.13	\$1,625
G	G	3	\$10,000	\$15,000	\$12,500	0.4	\$5,000
I	G	3	\$10,000	\$15,000	\$12,500	0.14	\$1,750
L	G	3	\$10,000	\$15,000	\$12,500	0.28	\$3,500
						9.98	<b>\$955,700</b>



5


















*SITE DEVELOPMENT &  
IMPROVEMENTS*

# SITE DEVELOPMENT AND IMPROVEMENTS

At Rose Hill Cemetery careful development of the site and historic preservation complement one another. As a heritage tourism destination, the cemetery will be improved by the City's ability to preserve the historic features of the site. New opportunities for modern amenities, burial plots and alternative interment options will help fund needed restoration and long-term care of the cemetery. This chapter focuses on the new site development improvements and interment options and presents a preliminary master plan level opinion of cost associated with implementation of master plan recommendations.

## OVERALL PLAN

Improvement recommendations for Rose Hill Cemetery fall into four categories: general improvements, restoration, new facilities and features, and other revenue neutral projects. General improvements include hardscape restoration and preservation, landscape preservation and enhancements, circulation and access, infrastructure, and wayfinding and signage. Restoration is discussed in depth in Chapter 4, Preservation Plan and Strategies. New facilities and features are additions to the cemetery and include the Visitor Center and New Entry, the Veterans Memorial Plaza and Reflecting Pool, the Veterans Memorial Arch and Flags, the Memorial Gardens, and the Memorial Trail.

Plan Key		Legend
1. Landscape buffer and perimeter fence	15. Contemplative shade walking path inside the forest	Cemetery property line 
2. Memorial rose arbor with seating and a columbarium, typ.	16. Tavia Matthews Park shelter and signage	Adjacent parcel 
3. Street/shade trees, walkway, and fence	17. Native forest with contemplative walking path, memorial benches, and footbridge	Perimeter fence 
4. 14' existing multi-use path and Winder bike route	18. Columbaria and fountain and contemplative space	150 ft. stream buffer 
5. Main vehicular entrance, pedestrian gates and entry monuments	19. Secondary vehicular and pedestrian entrance	Winder bike route 
6. Visitor center, chapel, and hearse turnaround	20. Contemplative space with memorial art and columbaria	Winder pedestrian route site access with site access 
7. Secondary vehicular entrance	21. Committal shelter, typ.	Winder pedestrian route 
8. Veterans memorial lawn with flags and plaques	22. Pedestrian connection to Winder mobility plan, typ.	Tributary to Cedar Creek 
9. Head in parking (39 spaces)	23. Committal shelter, memorial rose arbor with seating, and memorial wall	Pedestrian path 
10. Veterans columbaria walk and memorial garden	24. Scattering garden with contemplative path	Existing cemetery plot (size varies) 
12. Maintenance shed and vehicular turnaround with memorial art, typ.	25. Columbaria walls with parallel parking (5 spaces)	Proposed cemetery plot 
13. Contemplative spaces with masoleums, memorial art, benches	26. Section T (Pauper's Section)	Columbaria 
14. Garden of Everlasting Life	27. Memorial plaza, committal shelter, columbaria walls, and contemplative path	Masoleum 
		Fountain / pool 
		Proposed building 
		Existing building 
		Memorial art 



Rose Hill Cemetery

Candler Street

Melrose Street

Sweetgum Lane

Brookview Terrace

0' 80' 160'  
SCALE: 1":80'

## General Improvements

General improvements address overall maintenance and upkeep concerns that require more capital than the yearly maintenance budget.

## Hardscape Restoration and Preservation

Restoring hardscape grave coverings and walls is critical to maintaining the historic features of the cemetery. See Chapter 4, Preservation Plans and Strategies for more detailed information on historic hardscape recommendations.

## Landscape Preservation and Enhancements

Planted landscapes are dynamic compositions with growth, decline, removal, and replacement in cycle. The best approach to the treatment of historic and cultural vegetation is to recognize cemeteries as cultural landscapes containing a variety of features including trees and plants that tell a story about a community and its history. Therefore, it is important to retain historic patterns of trees and other plants as much as is practical to preserve the historic character of these landscapes.

The preservation of the existing open landscape is key in maintaining the historical integrity of Rose Hill Cemetery. Historically, the cemetery was minimally planted therefore efforts in the original plot areas should be to maintain the open meadow appearance of the cemetery. The primary goals concerning

vegetation within the cemetery are the preservation of historic vegetation and planting of new vegetation in a way that complements the historic character of the landscape.

## Preserving Historic Vegetation

Conduct a detailed survey of all trees and significant plants within the cemetery. The inventory should include information such as species, location, approximate age, trunk diameter, height, and condition. In addition, oral histories can contribute information regarding approximate date of planting, the person responsible, and the cultural significance of the plant. Some trees and other plants were potentially planted as memorials and this information should be recorded. Assess and record conditions using a tree inventory data sheet as developed by a certified arborist. The data sheet will help rank the tree as either in good, fair, poor, dead, or hazard conditions. This can be incorporated into the City's existing GIS database for Rose Hill and will support future maintenance decisions.



CHURCH

DAVIS

ELIZABETH  
JULY 24 1858  
AUG 1 1951

DAVID S. THOMAS  
JAN 24 1858  
MAY 11 1950

## Planting Plan and Recommended Plant List







Plantings associated with new improvements may take on a more horticultural approach with a focus on native plantings for ease of maintenance and drought tolerance. The planting master plan shown is a high-level approach to planting strategies to provide aesthetic and horticultural value to the landscape. This plan is accompanied by a list of preferred plants appropriate to the time that are generally low maintenance with aesthetic and horticultural value. To implement these plantings, a specific and detailed construction planting plan is necessary that technically illustrates the location, quantifies the number, and identifies the species of plants.

General recommendations regarding planting are:

- Map all trees (6" DBH and greater) and plant material within the cemetery using GPS and GIS technology.
- Avoid planting trees within the interior of the original cemetery and the Garden of Everlasting Life which historically had no trees (several arborvitae and cedars exist in association with family plots).
- Ensure that the plant palette incorporates appropriate species for specific locations. For example, avoid using a large-scale shrub adjacent to a walk--it may require excessive pruning to maintain at an appropriate scale.
- Engage an archaeologist to monitor new planting efforts in areas that may contain subsurface cultural resources.
- Remove invasive plants within the cemetery unless they were planted as a memorial within a grave plot. Invasives are hardy and some were used as ornamentals because of their resilience. The Georgia Exotic Pest Plant has a list of non-native invasive plants present in the region. Review the list should be reviewed periodically to determine if plant material is classified as invasive. This is important along the site's boundaries.
- Maintain mulch around specimen trees to prevent impact from mowers and trimmers. However, keep mulch pulled away from trunk to prevent bark rot. Do not allow mulch to mound and create "mulch volcanos."
- Create a landscape maintenance manual specific to the cemetery using principles outlined in this document. The manual should include a cyclical maintenance program that the staff has adopted for Best Management Practices (BMP).

Planting Zone Diagram

**Legend**

Forest edge zone	
Romantic garden zone	
Horticultural planting zone	
Native raingarden zone	
Native meadow zone	
Turf	

0' 80' 160'  
SCALE: 1":80'



The planting master plan contains specific zones of planting that include plants appropriate to locations based on sun, shade, visibility, maintenance, and water requirements. Plantings with more species and higher horticultural and aesthetic value (color, texture) are concentrated in higher traffic areas of the cemetery. More drought tolerant native plants are located in zones farther from regularly visited. Turf grass remains the predominant ground cover in much of the original sections of the cemetery to maintain the historic landscape. Planting zones are focused on the edges of the cemetery where new improvements are proposed, providing a contrast from the original section of the cemetery and the new cemetery improvements. The plant list is subdivided by planting zone with appropriate species listed for each. The planting zones are:

- Romantic garden planting zone
- Horticultural planting zone
- Native meadow/rain garden planting zone
- Forest edge planting zone
- Turf zone

The romantic garden planting zone contains plantings that are gardenesque in nature. This zone contains the most maintenance intensive plantings of all the planting zones. Plants are selected for their vibrancy – seasonal color, texture, and form as well historic relevance either specifically to the cemetery or to the historic periods of significance for the cemetery. Annual or seasonal interest plantings are included in the plant list as an option.

The horticultural garden planting zone is a step down in planting intensity from the Romantic garden planting zone, but still contains plants with aesthetic qualities and a greater selection of native and drought tolerant plants. Plants are selected for their seasonal interest as well as their pollinator attracting attributes and benefits to native fauna.

The native meadow/rain garden planting zone has two planting types, for dry and wet areas. These plantings are predominantly along the front of the cemetery on W. Candler Street. Rain garden plantings may be utilized along drainage ditches and in storm detention, as the remaining landscape near the proposed visitor center may be needed for stormwater. Rain garden plants can tolerate both wet “feet” and drought conditions as stormwater ebbs and flows throughout the seasons. Meadow plantings prefer dry well drained soils and are proposed to be used along edges of detention areas and hillsides. Plants are selected for their collective ability to help water infiltrate into the soil as well as natural visual attractiveness – giving a glimpse of the visual qualities of the pastoral meadows and low-

lying areas that may have existed in and around the cemetery before and during its initial establishment.

The forest edge planting zone is low maintenance and contains understory plantings that accent the Memorial Trail and trails through Tavia Mathews Park. Understory trees and shrubs are low maintenance and selected for their aesthetic qualities as well as benefits to pollinators and wildlife.

Most of the cemetery is turf zone and should remain and be maintained as such for ease of care and to preserve the historic landscape. It is recommended that as the city embarks on hardscape restoration identified in Chapter 4 and begin the process of replacing the asphalt and gravel coverings with turf.

This plant palette is a listing of plants that will do well at Rose Hill Cemetery and is not intended to be comprehensive. As each planting area is developed, additional site-specific research is necessary to understand microclimatic conditions, soil test results, and changes in cemetery surroundings (removal of trees, new features, etc.).

## Rose Hill Plant Palette

### Romantic Garden Planting Zone

#### Trees

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Amelanchier canadensis</i>	Serviceberry
<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	Redbud
<i>Chionanthus virginicus</i>	Fringetree, Graybeard
<i>Cornus florida</i>	Dogwood
<i>Lagerstroemia</i> spp.	Crepe Myrtle
<i>Magnolia soulangiana</i>	Saucer/Tulip Magnolia
<i>Magnolia virginiana</i> 'Moonglow'	Moonglow Sweetbay Magnolia
<i>Quercus alba</i>	White Oak
<i>Quercus coccinea</i>	Scarlet Oak

#### Perennials/Grasses/Groundcover

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Acanthus mollis</i>	Bear's Breeches
<i>Aster novi-belgii</i>	New York Aster
<i>Baptisia alba</i>	White False Indigo
<i>Bulbine frutescens</i> 'Orange'	Orange bulbine lilies
<i>Cerastigma plumbaginoides</i>	Perennial plumbago
<i>Convallaria majalis</i>	Lily-of-the-Valley
<i>Crocosmia</i> spp.	Crocosmia cultivars
<i>Guara lindheimerii</i> 'Whirling Butterflies'	Guara
<i>Iberis sempervirens</i>	Candytuft
<i>Kniphofia uvaria</i>	Red Hot Poker Plant
<i>Lavandula x intermedia</i> 'Provence'	Lavender
<i>Muhlenbergia capillaris</i>	Pink Muhly Grass
<i>Narcissus</i> spp.	Daffodils
<i>Perovskia atriplicifolia</i>	Russian Sage
<i>Rosmarinus officianalis</i>	Rosemary
<i>Rosmarinus officianalis</i> 'Prostratus'	Creeping Rosemary

#### Shrubs/Vines

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Camellia</i> spp.	Camellias
<i>Clematis</i> spp.	Clematis (vine)
<i>Edgeworthia chrysantha</i>	Paperbush
<i>Gardenia jasminoides</i>	Gardenia
<i>Gelsemium sempervirens</i>	Carolina Jessamine (vine)
<i>Myrica cerifera</i> 'Don's Dwarf'	Dwarf Southern Wax Myrtle
<i>Magnolia figo</i>	Banana Shrub
<i>Osmanthus fragrans</i>	Tea Olive
<i>Passiflora incarnata</i>	Purple Passionvine (vine)
<i>Philadelphus coronarius</i>	Mock Orange
<i>Prunus laurocerasus</i> 'Otto Luyken'	Otto Luyken Cherry Laurel
<i>Rosa banksiae</i>	Lady Banks' Rose (vine)
<i>Rosa</i> 'Peggy Martin'	Peggy Martin Climbing Rose (vine)
<i>Rosa</i> 'New Dawn'	New Dawn Climbing Rose (vine)
<i>Rosa</i> 'Novarospop' (white, yellow)	Popcorn Drift Rose
<i>Rosa</i> 'Meiswetdom' (pink)	Sweet Drift Rose
<i>Rosa</i> 'Meiggili' (peach)	Peach Drift Rose
<i>Rosa</i> 'Meimirrote' (apricot)	Apricot Drift Rose
<i>Rosa</i> 'Meigalpio' (red)	Red Drift Rose
<i>Rosa chinensis</i> 'Mutabilis'	The Butterfly Rose
<i>Rhododendron</i> spp.	Azaleas
<i>Trachelospermum jasminoides</i>	Southern Jasmine (vine)

## Horticultural Garden Planting Zone

### Trees

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Aesculus pavia</i>	Red Horse Chestnut
<i>Cladrastis kentukea</i>	American yellowwood
<i>Ilex opaca</i>	American Holly
<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i> 'Wildfire'	Wildfire Blackgum/Tupelo

### Perennials/Grasses/Groundcover Options

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Acorus gramineus</i>	Sweet Flag
<i>Amsonia hubrectii</i>	Arkansas bluestar
<i>Calamintha nepeta</i>	Catmint
<i>Coreopsis verticillata</i> 'Moonbeam'	Moonbeam Coreopsis
<i>Geranium</i> x 'Rozanne'	Rozanne Geranium
<i>Hemerocallis</i> spp.	Daylily
<i>Hypericum calycinium</i>	Creeping St. John's Wort
<i>Iris cristata</i>	Crested Iris
<i>Iris siberica</i>	Siberian Iris
<i>Liatris spicata</i>	Blazing Star
<i>Phlox subulata</i>	Creeping phlox
<i>Rubus calycinoides</i>	Creeping Raspberry
<i>Sedum</i> 'Autumn Joy'	Autumn Joy Sedum
<i>Tiarella cordifolia</i>	Foam Flower

### Shrubs/Vines

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Bignonia capreolata</i>	Crossvine (vine)
<i>Callicarpa americana</i>	Beautyberry
<i>Campsis radicans</i>	Trumpet Creeper (vine)
<i>Hydrangea quercifolia</i> 'Munchkin'	Munchkin Oakleaf Hydrangea
<i>Lonicera sempervirens</i>	Coral Honeysuckle (vine)
<i>Rhododendron flammeum</i>	Oconee azalea
<i>Rhododendron prunifolium</i>	Plum Leaf Azalea
<i>Vaccinium</i> spp.	Blueberry
<i>Vaccinium darrowii</i> 'Rosa's Blush'	Rosa's Blush Dwarf Blueberry
<i>Viburnum tinus</i> 'Compactum'	Spring Bouquet Viburnum
<i>Wisteria frutescens</i>	American Wisteria (vine)

## Native Meadow/Rain Garden Planting Zone

### Trees

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Taxodium distichum</i> 'Shawnee Brave'	Shawnee Brave Bald Cypress

### Perennials/Grasses/Groundcover Options

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Achillea millefolium</i>	Common Yarrow
<i>Aquilegia canadensis</i>	Eastern Red Columbine
<i>Asclepius tuberosa</i>	Butterfly Weed
<i>Carex appalachica</i>	Appalachian Sedge
<i>Carex cherokeensis</i>	Cherokee Sedge
<i>Carex pensylvanica</i>	Pennsylvania Sedge
<i>Chasmanthium latifolium</i>	River Oats
<i>Eutrochium</i> spp.	Joe-Pye Weed
<i>Echinacea purpurea</i>	Purple Cone Flower
<i>Lobelia cardinalis</i>	Cardinal Flower
<i>Rudbeckia hirta</i>	Black-eyed Susan
<i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i> 'The Blues'	Little Bluestem
<i>Solidago</i> spp. 'Fireworks'	Fireworks Solidago
<i>Veronicastrum virginicum</i>	Culver's Root

### Shrubs/Vines

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Fothergilla</i> spp. 'Blue Shadow'	Blue Shadow' Fothergilla
<i>Ceanothus americanus</i>	New Jersey Tea
<i>Rhus</i> spp.	Shining, Smooth, and Staghorn Sumacs
<i>Sambucus canadensis</i>	Common Elderberry
<i>Clethra alnifolia</i>	Pepperbush
<i>Itea virginica</i>	Virginia Sweetspire
<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i>	Buttonwood
<i>Yucca</i> spp.	Yucca

## Forest Edge Planting Zone

### Trees

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Fagus grandifolia</i>	American Beech
<i>Sassafras albidum</i>	Sassafras
<i>Hammamelis virginiana</i>	Witch Hazel
<i>Halesia diptera</i>	Halesia
<i>Cercis canadensis</i>	Redbud

### Perennials/Grasses/Groundcover Options

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Aster divaricatus</i>	White wood aster
<i>Athyrium filix-femina</i>	Lady Fern
<i>Carex appalachica</i>	Appalachian Sedge
<i>Lilium superbum</i>	Turk's-cap Lily
<i>Osmunda spectabilis</i>	Royal Fern
<i>Osmundastrum cinnamomeum</i>	Cinnamon Fern
<i>Phlox divaricata</i>	Woodland Phlox
<i>Podophyllum peltatum</i>	Mayapple
<i>Polystichum acrostichoides</i>	Christmas Fern
<i>Sanguinaria canadensis</i>	Bloodroot

### Shrubs/Vines

Scientific Name	Common Name
<i>Aesculus parviflora</i>	Bottlebrush buckeye
<i>Calycanthus floridus</i>	Sweetshrub
<i>Euonymus americanus</i>	Heart's-a-bustin'
<i>Hydrangea arborescens</i>	Wild hydrangea
<i>Ilex decidua</i>	Possum haw
<i>Ilex verticillata</i>	Winterberry
<i>Lindera benzoin</i>	Spicebush
<i>Morella syn. Myrica cerifera</i>	Southern Wax Myrtle
<i>Rhododendron calendulaceum</i>	Flame Azalea
<i>Rhododendron canescens</i>	Piedmont Azalea
<i>Rhododendron periclymenoides</i>	Pinxter Azalea
<i>Sambucus canadensis</i>	Common Elderberry
<i>Viburnum acerifolium</i>	Maple-leafed Viburnum
<i>Viburnum prunifolium</i>	Black Haw

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## Vegetation Maintenance

The fragility of this historic landscape must be emphasized to those working within them. Train staff with an emphasis that a historic cemetery is handled differently than a typical residential or commercial property. Guidelines include:

- Use turf wheels on riding mowers in the cemetery.
- Cut grass up to, and no closer than, three (3) inches from every marker. The rest of the turf will be trimmed with a line trimmer (weed whips) using a line that measures no more than .09" in diameter and does not possess a metal core unless unique considerations are discussed and agreed upon prior to cutting.
- Rake up and discard off premises all large clumps of grass debris left by mowers.
- Use discharge guards on all mowers to protect the gravestones from thrown debris. Emphasize to workers that mowing equipment should never make contact with headstones or plot enclosures.
- Alternate the direction of mowing every other cut to prevent ruts created by repetitive use.
- Equip all mowers with rubber bumpers on the decks, any axle assembly, or other feature on the mower that might come in contact with a stone while mowing. This can be fabricated out of old inner tubes or tires and can be riveted on. Loose cell foam can also be used as a bumper.
- Direct the discharge chute of mowers away from markers while mowing.
- Report any damage immediately to the City Administrator.
- Discontinue use of herbicides to control grass growth within plots; chemicals such as herbicides and fertilizers can potentially interact with and damage marker stones, particularly those of limestone and marble.
- Trees within the cemetery provide a shady edge condition in contrast to the open landscape where most of the burials are located. The tree edge along the cemetery's western side and the trees within and adjacent to Tavia Mathews Park contribute to the cemetery's distinctive character by forming a green backdrop. Care and maintenance of these trees is paramount to maintain the integrity of both cemeteries. Maintenance of the trees requires strategies for preservation, removal, re-planting and developing horticultural practices for proper nutrition and growth for trees located adjacent to pedestrian walkways.
- Managing the forest edges as an ecosystem is more feasible than individual tree care (except along pedestrian pathways).
- Remove all new volunteer growth along pedestrian pathways and the edge of the cemetery at least once a year to avoid damage caused by unchecked fast-growing invasive species.
- Trees and shrubs should be investigated for pruning needs along pedestrian pathways and the edge of the cemetery on a regular basis to protect people and cemetery artifacts from falling branches particularly along any pedestrian walkways.
- A five-year cycle of pruning is advised for normal maintenance along any pedestrian walkways or on trees adjacent to cemetery features.
- After inclement or windy weather, the cemetery should be inspected for tree damage that would necessitate pruning or staking.

## Cedar Creek Tributary Restoration

Cedar Creek's tributary located along the backside of Rose Hill represents a dominant natural feature. The scope of this master plan did not consider detailed stream restoration strategies; however, long-term care of the tributary is necessary to prevent impacts to burials. Invasive plant removal and honoring stream buffers as it pertains to grave locations are two initial strategies. The City should invest in a more detailed investigation of the tributary to understand long-term impacts.



# Circulation and Access

Basic maintenance and upgrades to the existing circulation and access points in the cemetery is needed for continued use of the site. The overall site plan illustrates locations of the following recommended improvements:

- The full depth replacement of all asphalt road pavement.
- ADA improvements where feasible.
- Installation of bicycle racks.
- Installation of benches and seating.
- Installation of cemetery gates at Melrose Street and Cemetery Street.
- The completion of a boundary fence.

The roads through the cemetery need full depth asphalt replacement. The existing pavement should be milled and removed, and new asphalt laid.

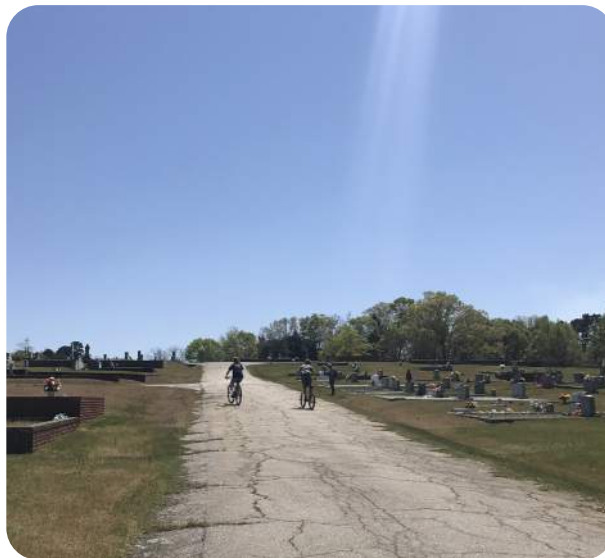
Bike racks, benches and seating should be located at regular intervals throughout the cemetery for visitor comfort.

Installing a boundary fence along the north, northeast and eastern perimeter of the cemetery will create a defined visual enclosure. Completing the enclosure around the remaining perimeter will allow the City to control access to the cemetery and protect historical assets.

The installation of vehicular gates at Melrose Street and Cemetery Street will create a sense of arrival and entry into the cemetery.

A new entry and arch connecting to Candler Street is discussed under New Facilities and Features. With the new entry, installing a crosswalk across W. Candler Road to the path stretching along the east side would facilitate circulation from the residential area on that side of the road.

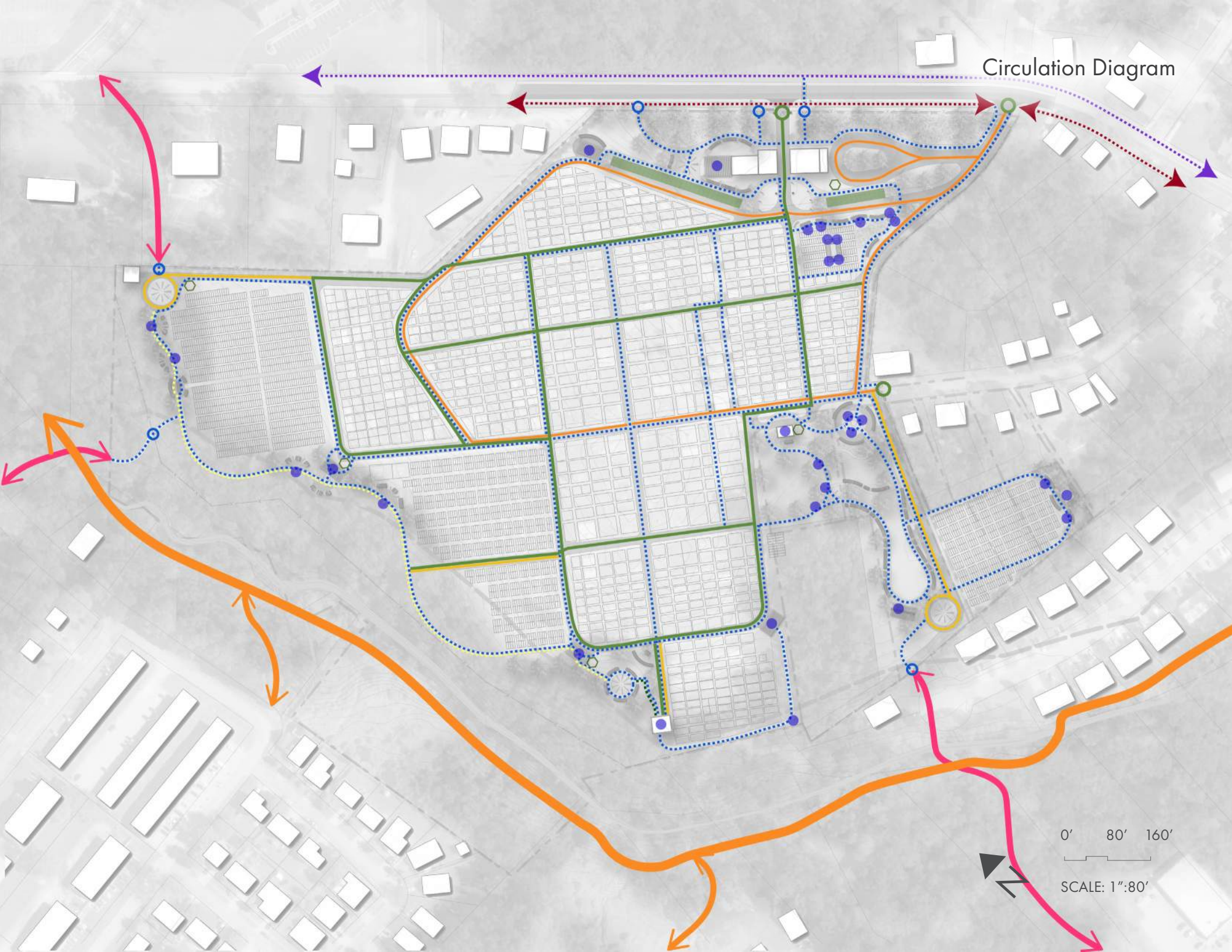
Adding a sidewalk along the cemetery side of W. Candler Road would provide an additional pedestrian amenity and connection to the Rose Hill Apartments on the north, and the residential area to the south.



## Legend

Primary pedestrian circulation	■ ■ ■ ■
Historic interpretive trail	■ ■ ■ ■
Memorial trail / nature trail	■ ■ ■ ■
Winder trail - pedestrian path site access	■ ■ ■ ■
Winder trail - pedestrian paths	■ ■ ■ ■
Multi-use trail	■ ■ ■ ■
Vehicular circulation	■ ■ ■ ■
Vehicular circulation (emergency, bus)	■ ■ ■ ■
Vehicular access (limited turnaround)	■ ■ ■ ■
Vehicular parking	■ ■ ■ ■
Vehicular / pedestrian entry gate	○
Pedestrian entry gate	○
Seating	○
Bicycle racks	○

Circulation Diagram



## Infrastructure

Improvements to and the addition of utilities will be necessary for new facilities, and Rose Hill will need access to water, power, sanitary, and internet/fiber. Fiber may not be located nearby, and further research should determine where it is used in the City. Engage with the utility providers early as this is critical in keeping them up to date with planned improvements and can provide the City with recommended solutions for installation. It will be important for City staff to communicate the specialized needs of the cemetery such as underground power. Expansion and the addition of utilities is needed but not extensive as the areas with needs are concentrated on the eastern side of the cemetery adjacent to existing utility sources in the residential area. Expansion of utilities should be coordinated with road replacement within the cemetery. Prioritizing main roads and corresponding utilities can help phase improvements.

## Power

Power is required for the new visitor center and the Veterans Memorial Plaza but may also be of benefit to the shelter in Tavia Mathews Park. Pedestrian lighting along W. Candler Street would also require power. Power may be accessed from W. Candler Street, Cemetery Street and Melrose Street. Ideally the power source would remain underground. Cost and logistics may dictate installation of overhead lines. No overhead power lines or poles should continue into the cemetery. For power needs to the interior parts of the cemetery, solar power is a

consideration. While not ideal for shaded areas, individual security lighting can be installed that is powered by solar energy in open areas. This limits underground infrastructure in the cemetery. Any new lighting in the cemetery shall have a limited profile and not give a false impression of historic luminaires. Clean, modern lighting offers a lower profile, blends into the background, and prevents uplighting and light pollution. If cost prohibitive, conduit can be installed in an initial phase, so the infrastructure is in place for future installations.

## Fiber-optic

Cable/Fiber Telecommunication needs are vital for the future growth of Rose Hill Cemetery. Fiber-optic lines provide more long-term capacity and flexibility for needs. Based on available data there are no facilities nearby, and additional research is required to identify the preferred carrier and any recent installations near the cemetery. W. Candler Road, Cemetery Road, and Melrose Street provide the most logical routes. Costs for fiber assume a starting point at W. Candler Road.

## Water

Water lines do not cross the cemetery. There is a water line along W. Candler Street, and a water tap is in Tavia Mathews Park that was previously used for the storage unit and is not used at this time. For the new Visitor Center and the Veterans Memorial Plaza and Reflection Pool, a new tap would be needed off W. Candler Street and a line installed to the building and another servicing the reflection pool. A small fountain feature is proposed in the Memorial

Garden and a water line should be extended from the corner of Melrose and Cemetery Street. This could also be extended to the proposed shelter in Tavia Mathews Park. Fire hydrants are recommended at the main entry near the new visitor center and at the Melrose entrance. If irrigation lines are desired, then two meters are needed (separating the potable water from water designated for irrigation). Quick disconnects which allow maintenance staff flexibility to move water hoses to places in need, are the preferred method for watering.

## Sanitary Sewer

Sanitary Sewer is needed for visitor and staff restroom facilities which are proposed in the new visitor center on the western side of the site. There are existing sanitary sewer facilities along W. Candler Road.



## Stormwater Management

Stormwater drainage ditches alongside the roads should be re-graded at the same time as the asphalt replacement, with care not to disturb adjacent graves or walls. Existing culverts within this system should be cleaned out and then regularly maintained. The ditches should be piped at locations where major cemetery paths intersect with the road system and the existing grade is conducive to level pedestrian access. Special consideration is needed to the front area of the cemetery along W. Candler Street between the two existing entries. This area is a low spot with a drainage culvert on the northeastern corner of the field where water for the northeastern and eastern side of the cemetery drain and collects before flowing in a pipe under W. Candler Road. A hydrology analysis is needed for the proposed future development of a visitor center and new entry features due to the increase in impervious surface. Utilizing permeable pavement and integrating rain gardens and best management practices for stormwater (BMP's) will help alleviate new strain on the existing stormwater infrastructure and ensure that the new improvements do not cause drainage issues.

## Security and Lighting

Currently, there are no major issues with security or vandalism in the cemetery. Increasing activities and events in the cemetery will also assist with any potential security issues as more people use the space leading to less opportunity for malicious activities. The presence of cameras, lighting, and nighttime security patrols can help deter unwanted behavior.

Developing a security program and safety plan specific to Rose Hill Cemetery will act as a living, adaptable document, and resource for the future as the cemetery gains notoriety and popularity, and as volunteer groups change over time. A comprehensive security system including cameras, lighting, securing the boundary and strategic partnerships are critical to the preservation of resources. Additionally, a security program and safety plan can serve as a flexible initiative to document current security methods and identify methods for improvement as the Rose Hill Cemetery community develops and grows in the future.

There are no existing security cameras on site. An up-to-date wireless camera system that can be upgraded and added to as new facilities are added to the cemetery is recommended. Incorporating solar power into these camera systems can potentially facilitate quicker installation. The security and lighting map illustrates locations for security cameras at buildings, entrances, and high traffic locations. The system should be operable from the City of Winder offices, a security app that on-site cemetery staff can monitor from their smart phones, and eventually include the ability to also monitor from the visitor center. Coordinate installation with the City of Winder Police Department.

Installing enhanced and programmable lighting at the cemetery entries can provide aesthetic illumination of entry features while doubling as a security measure. Programming of lights can provide the ability to dim and adjust lighting remotely during events or as a



response to a concern. Motion-activated lights can help provide extra security in less frequented interior areas, while minimizing energy usage. Powering interior lights with solar will eliminate the need for installation of electrical wiring and save energy.

Outlining the cemetery with fencing, particularly along the northeast and eastern borders helps delineate property boundaries and discourages trespassers. The fence design should be simple, clean, and complementary of the gate design and materials. Additionally, security fencing may be installed along the western boundary, although coordination with the Cedar Creek tributary stream restoration will be necessary for the western boundary.

Install self-closing automatic gates with knock boxes at the new proposed entry off W. Candler Street, the Cemetery Street entrance, and Melrose Street entrance. Including a knock box allows emergency personnel to enter the cemetery and/or structures without destroying the gate. A knock box is a proprietary device that holds building and gate keys for emergency medical personnel, the fire department, and police. The fire department may also hold a master key to the box, so they can quickly enter. Coordination with the City of Winder and Henrico County Fire Departments, police, and emergency services prior to installation is necessary.

Design and placement of security cameras, new lighting, fencing, and gates must be considered in the historic context of Rose Hill Cemetery. Modern infrastructure is necessary for operations and

management, but it should not detract from the sense of place and historic context. It is why simple lighting and camera design and placement, containing clean and simple forms, are recommended.

Careful thought in the design and placement of hardscape and softscape landscape elements can greatly assist in the overall security of the cemetery. Maintaining a sight distance from two-to-three feet from ground, to 10-to-12 feet in height helps with visibility and sight lines in the landscape and assist nighttime patrolling. Care in the planting of trees to allow good sight lines at entries and pruning up low branches of existing trees are two passive methods of landscape security. Avoiding the creation of confined, dark spaces with hardscape and plant materials will aid in preventing undesirable behavior. This is of particular importance along the tree line edge of the cemetery.

*The Security Program and Safety Plan* document may include information on operational (passwords, authorized personnel, City of Winder police contacts), outline of required staff trainings, and outline of maintenance safety procedures for the landscape. Information addressing cemetery worker safety and job hazards, grave site operations, maintenance, and operations of equipment, groundskeeping, etc. may already be included in Winder OSHA safety manuals. Developing information within the security and safety plan specific to cemetery operations and management needs will ensure the protection of workers and volunteers.

Staff and volunteer trainings specific to safety when working in a cemetery are critical to ensuring the well-being of individuals. Cemeteries provide unique circumstances, and the varied terrain of Rose Hill and historic qualities can present additional hazards to be aware of. Possible trainings may include:

- Field safety\* (sun protection, cemetery hazards, regular inspections of large gravestones to prevent overturning), gravesite operations, trenching safety.
- Emergency preparedness trainings including CPR and First Aid, Mental Health First Aid, De-escalation Training, Natural Disaster Training, Active Shooter Training, Bomb Threat Training.
- Social trainings including Mental Health Resources, Veterans Affairs Training, Training on customer service and complaint resolution.

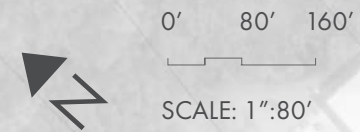
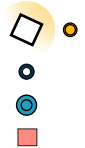
\*<https://www.safetymanualosha.com/cemetery-worker-safety/>

Winder should coordinate with the City Police Department in the development of a security program as well as consider a partnership for hiring officers during special events. This includes formalizing security patrols so there is a reasonable expectation of law enforcement patrolling the cemetery.

# Security and Lighting Diagram

**Legend**

- Structure security lighting
- Decorative uplighting
- Pedestrian uplighting
- Security camera



# Wayfinding and Signage

Wayfinding and signage introduces, educates, and orients visitors to Rose Hill's resources and amenities. Developing a wayfinding and signage plan that includes informational, directional, and interpretive signage will provide a unique signage family for the cemetery that is easily recognizable. The wayfinding and signage system reassures visitors navigating in and around the cemetery through a system of signs and visual wayfinding markers. Interpretive signage could focus on the history of the site and the City of Winder, education on the cemetery and interred individuals, and natural features including flora and fauna along the creek edge of the cemetery. Memorial art also plays an integral part in a wayfinding and signage system. Locations for curated art pieces appropriate to the cemetery are shown on the Wayfinding and Signage Diagram. As part of the wayfinding and signage plan, develop a protocol for the procurement of art which may include funding and naming rights for the pieces as memorial art.

Wayfinding and signage are important both in the cemetery and in the area surrounding it, to direct visitors to the site through a series of visual cues. Coordinating this package with area partners is an opportunity to expand linkages to Winder elementary, middle, and high schools, the Barrow County Museum, the historic Barrow County Courthouse, the multiple historic districts in the Downtown area, Winder Public Library, and the Center for Innovative Teaching. A historic interpretive trail also doubling as a recreational trail connecting downtown Winder to the Winder schools and the Cemetery in the middle would be an excellent way to include interpretive signage and interactive learning while linking cemetery partners to the physical location of the cemetery.








In addition, more in-depth historic information would assist the visitor in understanding the importance of this site in the history of the Barrow County region. This can be presented in written or graphic form, or in a podcast transmitted from the kiosk. See Chapter 6, in relation to heritage tourism needs.

To assist with wayfinding, interior signage should be updated, added, and/or repaired and entrance signage improved:

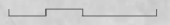
- Provide new directional signage that does not detract from surrounding historic features.
- Each feature in the cemetery could be identified with signage.
- Construct wayfinding signage to guide visitors from the entrance gate to the sections of the cemetery.
- Clarify the exit for visitors who are leaving the site.
- Construct a visitor kiosk near the visitor center that displays a map of the cemetery that indicates numbered or lettered sections and provide this information in flyers that visitors can take with them. This information can be associated with a web site that the visitor can use to look up a particular name and then go to the cemetery to find that grave with ease.
- Consider using small, ground-level markers that coordinate with cemetery maps to identify individual sections of the cemetery for ease in grave location.
- Signage should have a consistent visual identity. A comprehensive plan for signage is recommended to solidify this visual identity. Such a plan would provide graphic standards, technical specifications, and sign detail drawings that should be consistently applied to all new signage.

# Wayfinding/Signage Diagram

**Legend**

- Building structure signage (donor and wayfinding) 
- Bench signage (donor) 
- Veterans sign 
- Entry sign 
- Art signage (donor) 
- Park sign 
- Section sign 

0' 80' 160'

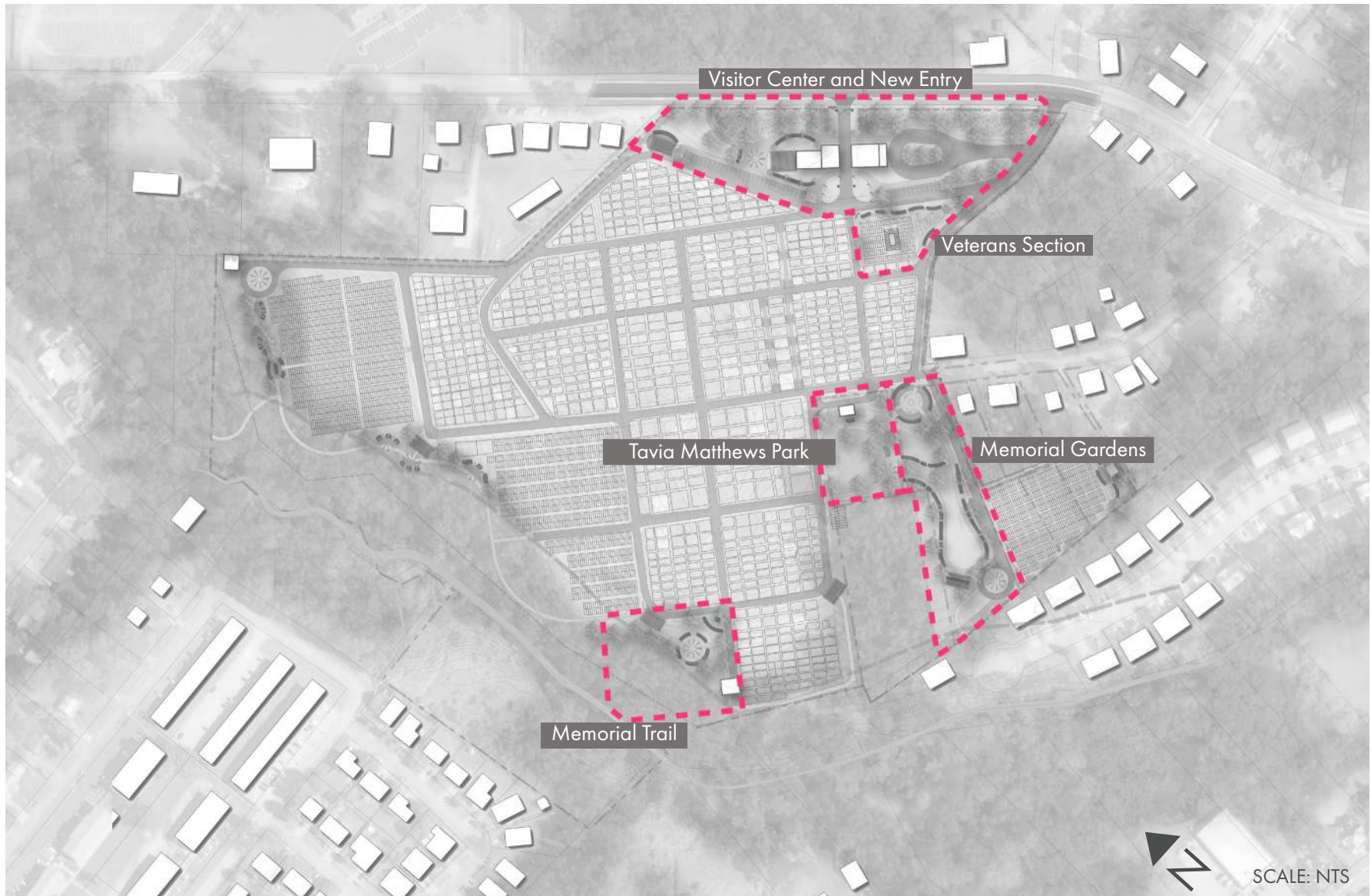


SCALE: 1":80'



# NEW FACILITIES AND FEATURES

New facilities and features are concentrated around the periphery of the historic sections of the cemetery. They are designed to complement the existing use of the historic property, be distinguished visually from the historic features, while providing needed facilities for the care and management of the cemetery that support a more robust future program of events, and amenities including restrooms and walking trails. Areas slated for new improvements should be checked carefully for existing graves using ground penetrating radar.





## Visitor Center and New Entry

The visitor center and new entry is proposed to be in the open meadow at what is considered the front of the cemetery along W. Candler Road, just north of Cemetery Street. The design includes a visitor orientation building and chapel with adjacent outdoor spaces. The building would be oriented along the new entry road so that vehicles would pass through the structure's archway as they enter the cemetery. An archway just inbound of the right-of-way line along W. Candler Road would mimic the arch in the building and another arch to the west, the Veterans Arch, described in the Veterans Arch and Flag Plaza section.

This configuration would create a sense of arrival at Rose Hill Cemetery and a place for visitors to orient and gather prior to venturing further into the site. A hearse turnaround and port-cochere area approaches the building from the south off Cemetery Street. New head-in parking supports the new facilities. The chapel provides a space for small indoor services and includes an extended outdoor covered pavilion to the north. An art piece would anchor the plaza space to the north of the chapel. The chapel and pavilion are flanked on either side by new columbaria, designed to fit into a garden-like setting.

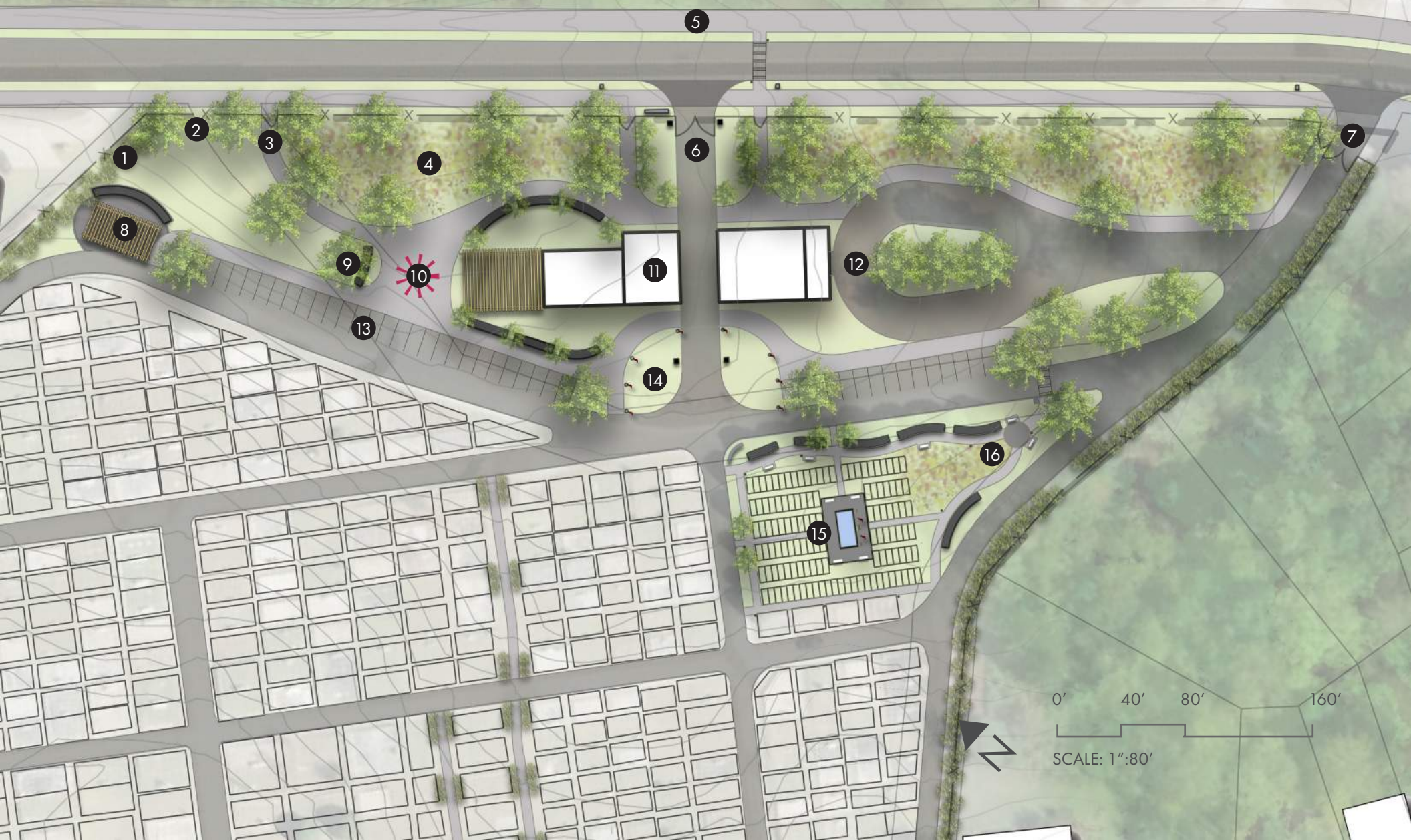
The Veterans Flag Plaza anchors the west side of the visitor center. The arch contains inscriptions and insignia honoring veterans and mimics the form of the visitor center and entry arch, with the three structures formed along a visual axis. Around the perimeter of the space, stone memorials for veterans of each U.S. war are each accompanied by a full-scale flagpole.

## Veterans Memorial Plaza and Reflecting Pool

The Veterans memorial plaza and reflecting pool is located within the existing Veterans Section. Space in the center that is not occupied by existing graves is utilized to create small plaza space and reflecting pool. The existing arborvitae should be removed to open the space visually to the entry area. A stone sign adjacent to the archway announces the space. Ground penetrating radar should be utilized to verify and identify existing graves prior to the development of any plans.

Plan Key		Legend	
1. Buffer plantings	9. Columbarium, typ.	Cemetery property line	Pedestrian path
2. Street trees, walkway, and fence along frontage	10. Memorial art	Adjacent parcel	Existing cemetery plot (size varies)
3. Pedestrian gate and path, typ.	11. Visitor Orientation building / chapel	Perimeter fence	Proposed cemetery plot
4. Rain garden, typ.	12. Hearse turnaround	150 ft. stream buffer	Columbaria
5. 14 ft. multi-use trail	13. Head in parking (approximately 40 spaces)	Winder bike route	Masoleum
6. Main vehicular entrance with gate and entry columns	14. Veterans flag plaza	Winder pedestrian route with site access	Fountain / pool
7. Secondary vehicular entrance and gate	15. Veterans memorial plaza with reflection pool	Winder pedestrian route	Proposed building
8. Memorial rose arbor with seating and columbarium	16. Veterans memorial walk with columbaria	Tributary to Cedar Creek	Existing building
			Memorial art


















Veterans Section



0' 40' 80' 160'  
SCALE: 1"=80'

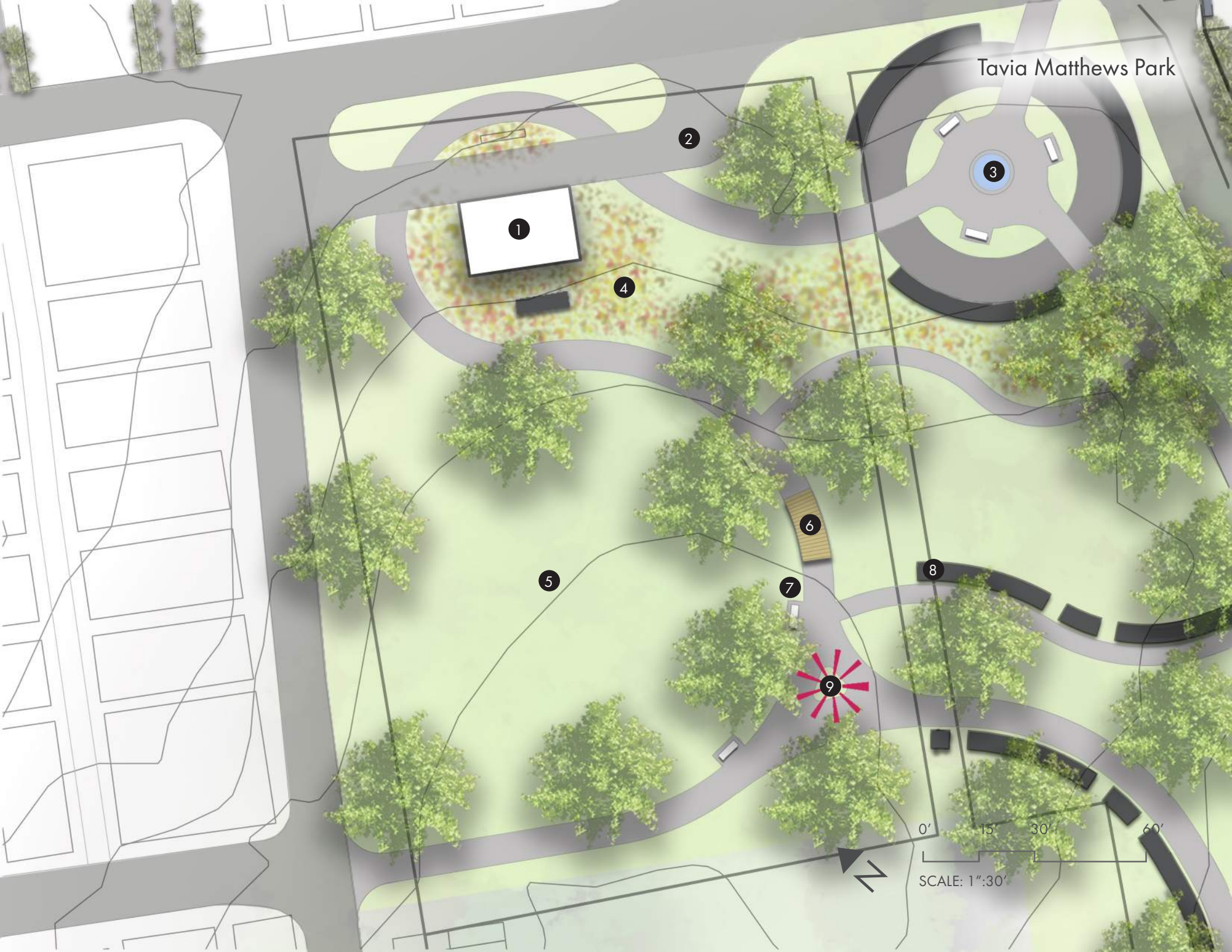
# Tavia Mathews Park

Enhancements to Tavia Mathews Park include the addition of a pavilion shelter where the old shed is currently located. Park signage along the side of the park adjacent to Melrose Street identifies the park, and interpretive signage explains the park's relationship to the cemetery. The existing drive that splits off and parallels Melrose Street should be repaved and utilized as a drop off for use of the pavilion. A winding pathway connects through the site and to the historic sections of the cemetery on the north, and the Memorial Gardens on the south. Opportunities for memorialization are included in the park including a footbridge that spans the small drainage, memorial art, and benches. Native plantings including understory trees and bright native azaleas augment the landscape, replacing invasive species.

Legend			
Cemetery property line		Pedestrian path	
Adjacent parcel		Existing cemetery plot (size varies)	
Perimeter fence		Proposed cemetery plot	
150 ft. stream buffer		Columbaria	
Winder bike route		Masoleum	
Winder pedestrian route with site access		Fountain / pool	
Winder pedestrian route		Proposed building	
Tributary to Cedar Creek		Existing building	
		Memorial art	

Plan Key
1. Park shelter and signage
2. Shelter access / drop off
3. Columbaria and fountain / contemplative space
4. Native meadow plantings
5. Native forest garden with contemplative walking path
6. Memorial footbridge
7. Memorial bench, typ.
8. Columbarium, typ.
9. Memorial art

Tavia Matthews Park



1

2

3

4

6

5

7

8


















9

0' 15' 30' 60'  
SCALE: 1"=30'



# Memorial Trail

The Memorial Trail connects along the western side of the cemetery and is situated along the edge of the tree line to take advantage of the shady reprieve. Along the trail is a series of spaces that include a committal shelter, memorial art opportunities, columbarium, mausoleums, memorial rose arbors and seating opportunities. A contemplative space is situated in the grassy section to the west of the existing cemetery and contains a committal shelter at the end of the primary axis of the cemetery. There are multiple columbaria and a burial lawn along this edge. The trail follows the western edge weaving in and out of the tree line with connections to the cemetery vehicular paths. Nodes along this trail for mausoleums and memorial art at regular intervals provides a unique offering of new interment options.

Legend			
Cemetery property line		Pedestrian path	
Adjacent parcel		Existing cemetery plot (size varies)	
Perimeter fence		Proposed cemetery plot	
150 ft. stream buffer		Columbaria	
Winder bike route		Masoleum	
Winder pedestrian route with site access		Fountain / pool	
Winder pedestrian route		Proposed building	
Tributary to Cedar Creek		Existing building	
		Memorial art	

Plan Key
1. Memorial rose arbor with seating
2. Memorial art
3. Columbarium, typ.
4. Committal shelter

Memorial Trail

1

2

3

4

0' 15' 30' 60'

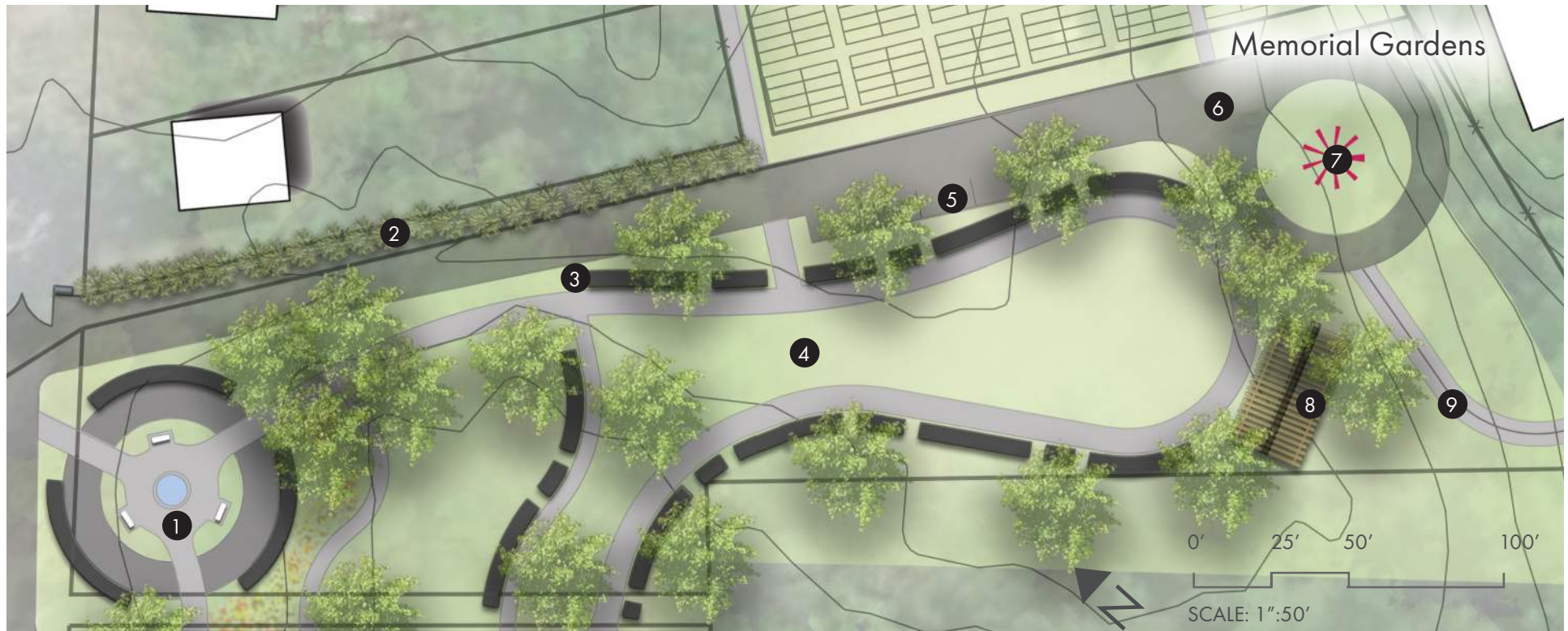
SCALE: 1"=30'



736  
938

# Memorial Gardens

The memorial gardens are an entirely new section within the cemetery focused on a combination of traditional grave plots, columbaria, and scattering gardens. A circular plaza with a central fountain anchors Cemetery Street at the corner of Cemetery Street and Melrose Street. The space is enclosed by columbaria and surrounded by lush horticultural plantings. The same path system in Tavia Mathews Park extends through the memorial gardens space, connecting to the southwest to two committal shelters and a memorial rose arbor containing seating and a memorial wall. Columbaria walls line the outside of the path between the scattering gardens to the south of the fountain plaza and the committal shelters. A minimal amount of parallel parking is included along the road extending to the committal shelter.



Plan Key	
1. Columbaria + fountain / contemplative space	5. Parallel parking (4 spaces)
2. Perimeter fencing with buffer plantings, typ.	6. Vehicular turnaround
3. Columbarium, typ.	7. Memorial art, typ.
4. Scattering lawn	8. Memorial rose arbor with seating and a memorial wall
	9. Winder trail - pedestrian connection

Legend	
Cemetery property line	--- Pedestrian path
Adjacent parcel	— Existing cemetery plot (size varies)
Perimeter fence	-x-x-x- Proposed cemetery plot
150 ft. stream buffer	— Columbaria
Winder bike route	— Masoleum
Winder pedestrian route with site access	- - - Fountain / pool
Winder pedestrian route	— Proposed building
Tributary to Cedar Creek	— Existing building
	— Memorial art

Memorial Gardens



Contemplative Fountain and Columbaria



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# PHASING PRIORITIZATION AND COST OPINION

This section summarizes the anticipated master plan cost associated with the recommendations. It also presents a methodology for prioritization of the recommendations. This framework is meant to create a flexible approach for managing capital campaigns, parallel project tracks, and short-, middle- and long- term goals. While restoration efforts gain momentum, priorities will shift as the new improvements are developed or preferences change. Ultimately, the City of Winder will have the ability to make adjustments appropriate to the changing needs of the cemetery and the community.

The opinion of probable cost for improvements is prioritized by a ranking system that aligns with the master plan goals. Costs included for this plan are developed to understand a general order of magnitude and do not include expenses for events and event supplies, equipment, staffing salaries, operational costs, consultant fees, and inflation cost over time.

A detailed spreadsheet of costs and prioritization are located in the appendices.

## Probable Cost

The following capital improvement numbers are a summary of capital infrastructure costs by category. These numbers exclude engineering and design and a contingency (these are included in the chart in the appendix).

Capital Infrastructure Category	Cost
Hardscape Restoration and Preservation	\$955,700
Circulation and Access	\$1,949,500
Infrastructure	\$225,000
Wayfinding and Signage	\$130,000
Visitor Center and New Entry	\$3,440,000
Veterans Section	\$825,000
Tavia Mathews Park Improvements	\$261,500
Memorial Gardens	\$2,122,500
Memorial Trail	\$1,822,500
Section T	\$354,250
Cemetery Landscaping	\$37,500
Stream Restoration	\$600,000
Security	\$175,000
Subtotal	\$12,898,450

Annual maintenance exclusive of staffing include critical care of hardscapes, annual maintenance of the landscape, and tree pruning/maintenance. These can be augmented by staffing based on the City's preferred direction.

Perpetual Costs (non-staffing)	Cost
Critical care (hardscapes)	\$25,000
Landscape annual maintenance	\$25,000
Tree pruning and maintenance	\$15,000

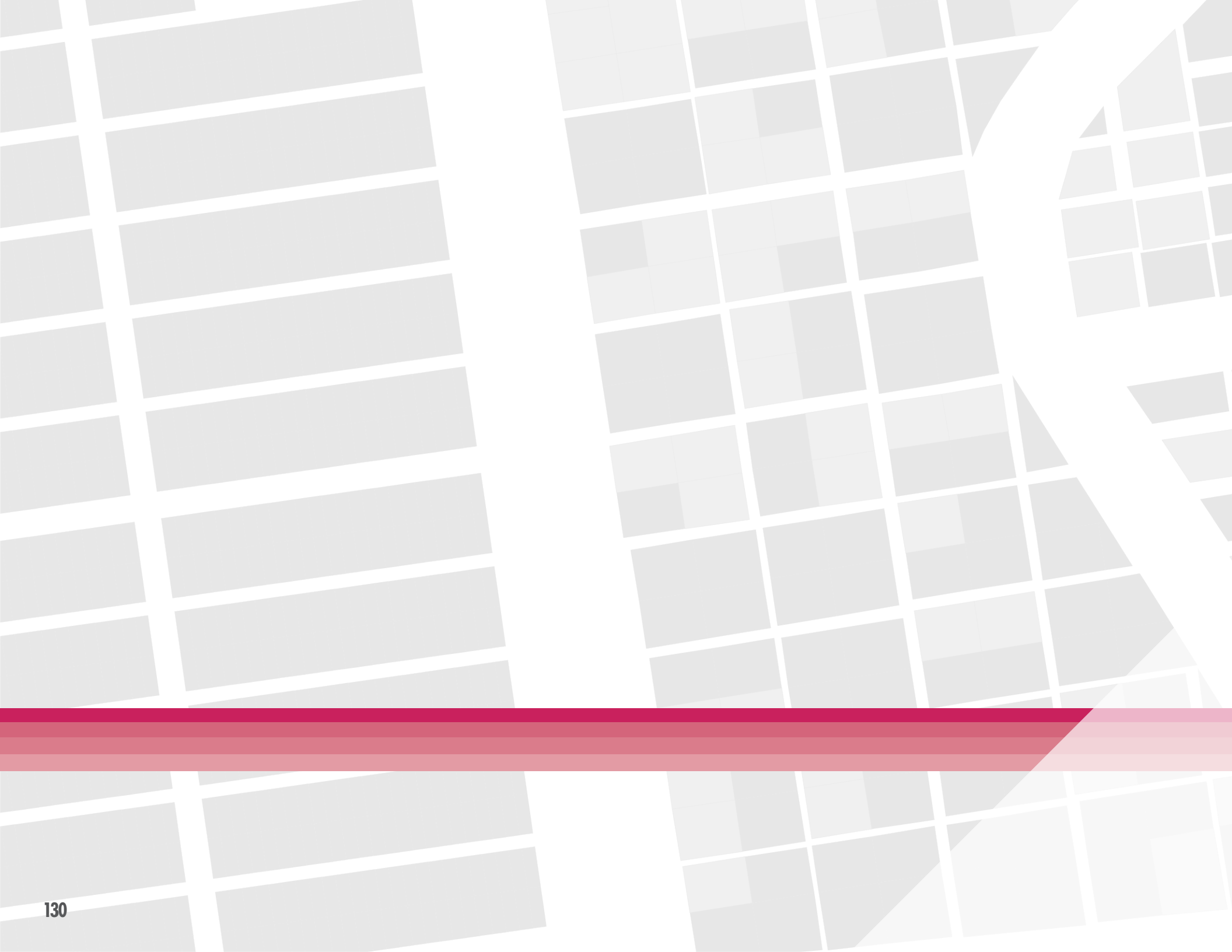
## Recommendations Summary

The recommendations range from gravestone preservation to records management. Each group of recommendations has an identified potential cost (which can be further refined during design iterations and implementation). This summary allows the reader to compare strategies and costs to the overall program.

## Conclusion

The improvements presented in this chapter and their associated costs will not only provide needed facilities and amenities, but they will provide a means of revenue and make the site more conducive to burial ceremonies, heritage tourism functions and enjoyment of the space as a passive recreational park.







6

*MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES  
& RECOMMENDATIONS*



# MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

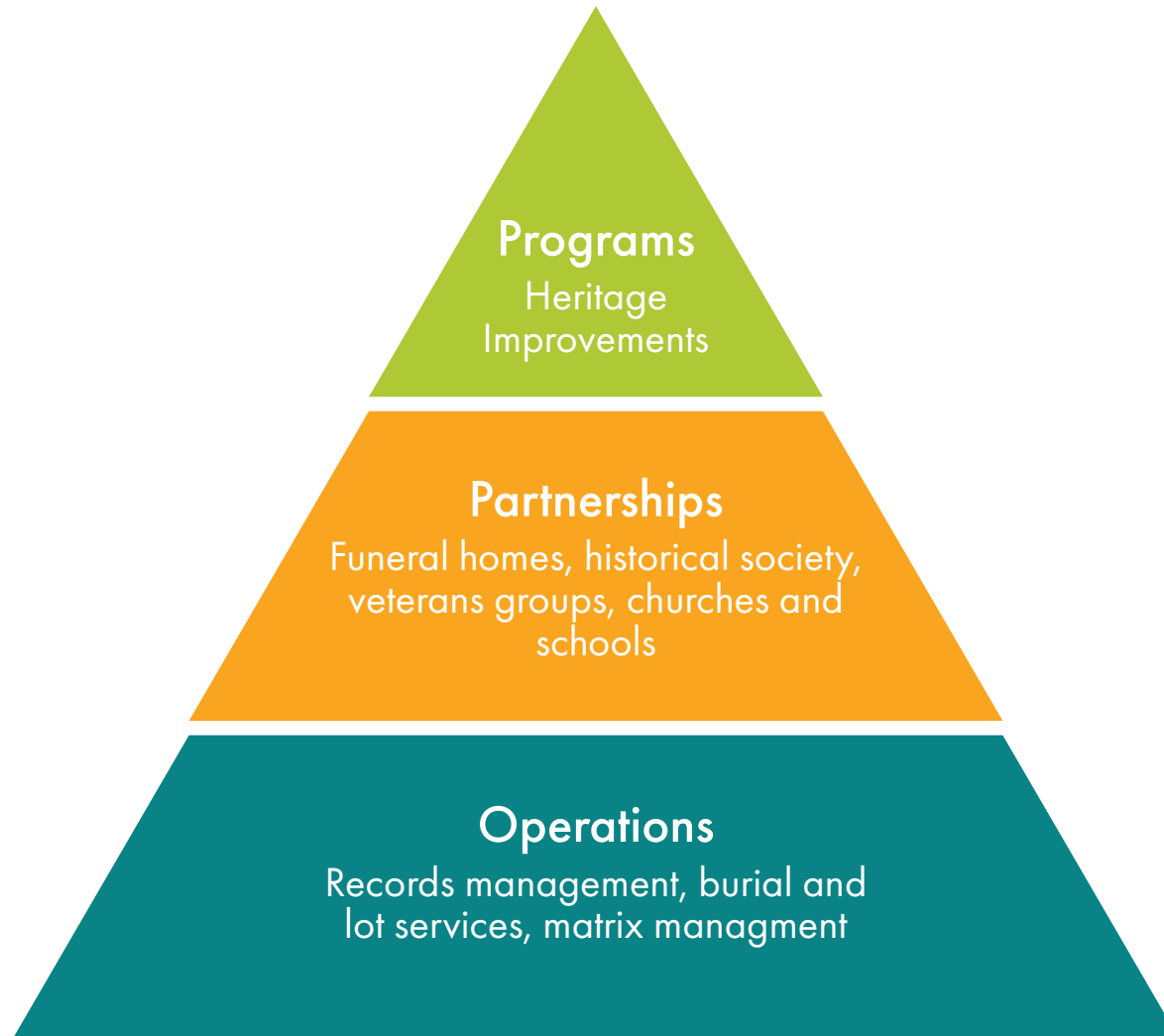
Rose Hill Cemetery enjoys strong support from a City that has the foresight and resources to develop a mission and roadmap to incorporate this landmark as an element in the revisualization of their City.

The City is actively addressing operational issues of record management, specifically using GIS to digitize and organize burial records. These initial efforts along with the City's desire to include Rose Hill in the current expansion of green space will both help in the evolution of Rose Hill.

The lack of a formal "friends" group or foundation, the City must continue to play a leadership role in the transformation of the cemetery. However, the City has partnerships with funeral homes and historic associations that can provide support.

A good way to visualize the overall management, strategy and objectives of the cemetery is a simple pyramid of three key focus areas – operations, partnerships and programs. While work can occur in each area simultaneously, focusing on the base functions first will facilitate efforts in other areas and expedite overall progress.

## Three Key Focus Areas



# OPERATIONS

Primarily, Rose Hill must operate as a cemetery, collect for services and fund their existing operations. Once stabilized, the City can explore expansion via increasing density within the existing footprint as well as expanding available space. The City suspended burials due to the need to rectify deeds and burial locations. The COVID pandemic introduced additional challenges. Existing policies restrict the available inventory within the existing cemetery. Customer facing elements of cemetery operations are outsourced to ESG Operations, Inc. (ESG), a third-party provider who coordinates with various city departments.

## Management

Given the City's desire to improve Rose Hill and subsequent investment in the creation of this master plan, a logical recommendation would be to create a role to oversee and coordinate the various recommendations laid out in this plan. The key responsibilities of this role would include:

- Oversee the evaluation and execution of the cemetery master plan recommendations.
- Provide an internal point of contact for coordination of City departments and ESG in operating and maintaining the cemetery.
- Provide an external point of contact for families and funeral homes with regard to burial and lot services and historic information.
- Collaborate with various constituents of the cemetery and other agencies to provide support via funding, volunteering or programming.
- Develop emergency preparedness plans for the cemetery.

It is recommended that the City assume as much of the operations of the cemetery as practical, leveraging existing departments where possible.

## ESG

ESG, in their role with public works, oversees much of the cemetery operations, including meeting with families, coordinating resources and maintenance of the cemetery. ESG documented cemetery processes and various stakeholders did not have any issues working with ESG. However, the City instituted a centralized customer service center to handle many of their customer facing services. It is recommended that the customer service center assume any burial or lot services as well in coordination with the new cemetery role and ESG.

ESG would continue their role in providing maintenance and other repairs under the guidelines shared in the Preservation Plan and Strategies chapter.

## Policies

During the stakeholder interviews, the issue of available inventory came up with various constituents. Current policies limit burials to one interment per lot. Several families are unable to join their loved ones and this policy limits the available inventory for sale. The City can update their existing policies for interment of cremated remains and multiple interments per lot.





## Management and Policies Action Items

- Create the role of Cemetery Director to oversee and coordinate the recommendations laid out in this master plan.
- The Customer Service Center assumes burial and lot services via the Cemetery Director role, as the customer facing point of contact.
- ESG continues their basic landscape maintenance contract. Basic historic preservation tasks may be conducted by ESG, otherwise trained public works staff or consultants may complete more complex historic preservation tasks.
- Change the code and policies limiting burials to one interment per plot to multiple interments per plot (up to four).
- Finalize the GIS compilation of lot inventory and records management.
- Create and finalize a system in GIS for maintenance work orders.

## Pricing

Opportunities exist to increase pricing for current cemetery services and expand to a few new services. The Local Cemeteries Comparison Study - Interment Costs illustrates pricing for local cemeteries in comparison to current Rose Hill pricing, and proposes a new pricing structure for consideration that would include a percentage to be distributed to the perpetual care fund.

## Revenue Generation

The master plan represents diversified interment options with columbaria as a popular element that could help Rose Hill sustainably grow over the next twenty years. The master plan identifies five locations in the cemetery for proposed columbaria, and this is very flexible. For the purposes of calculating revenue generation, the construction cost per niche was approximately 500 dollars. This serves as a moderate cost (they can range anywhere from 300-1000 dollars) and does not account for regional variances in construction materials and costs. The numbers below also assume columbaria which are single sided. Several of these locations including the Memorial Gardens can easily be constructed in phases as needs arise, reducing initial capital outlay.

<b>Veterans Memorial Section (5 rows)</b>	
Capital Expenditure:	\$422,000
Revenue:	\$2,062,500
Niche range:	800-850
<b>Memorial Gardens Fountain (8 rows)</b>	
Capital Expenditure:	\$494,000
Revenue:	\$2,700,000
Niche range:	1050-1100
<b>Memorial Gardens (5 rows)</b>	
Capital Expenditure:	\$1,200,000
Revenue:	\$4,625,000
Niche range:	1800-1900
<b>Section T (5 rows)</b>	
Capital Expenditure:	\$240,000
Revenue:	\$1,150,000
Niche range:	450-475
<b>Memorial Trail (8 rows)</b>	
Capital Expenditure:	\$375,000
Revenue:	\$1,840,000
Niche range:	725-750

## Local Cemeteries Comparison Study - Interment Costs

	Rose Hill Cemetery (Proposed)	Rose Hill Cemetery (Current)	Oconee Hill Cemetery (Athens, GA)	Barrow Memorial Gardens (Winder, GA)	Rest Haven Cemetery (Monroe, GA)	Green Meadow Memorial Gardens (Conyers, GA)
<b>Perpetual Care Fund?</b>		Y	Y	Y	N	N
<b>Interment Types + Cost</b>						
Adult, Single	\$2,200.00	\$1,195.00	\$4,000.00	\$1,495.00	N/A	\$1,395.00
Adult, Single - Premium	\$3,000.00	N/A	\$6,000.00	N/A	N/A	\$1395 and up
Adult, Double	\$2,500.00	N/A	\$4,000.00	\$1,495.00	\$1,000.00	N/A
Adult, Quadruple		N/A	\$6,000.00	N/A	\$1,800.00	N/A
Adult, Historic Valley Section		N/A	\$16,000.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Vault	\$1,500.00	-	-	\$1,495.00	N/A	\$1,395.00
Historic West Hill Section (8 spaces)		N/A	\$250,000.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Cremains Space, Single	\$1,800.00	\$1,195.00	Up to 4/space	\$1,495.00	N/A	N/A
Additional cremains (up to 4)	\$800/each	\$1,195.00	N/A	\$1,495.00	N/A	N/A
Mausoleum, Single	\$5,800.00	N/A	N/A	\$5,500.00	N/A	\$5,495.00
Mausoleum, Double	\$11,600.00	N/A	N/A	\$11,000.00	N/A	\$11,595.00
Columbarium, Single	\$2,500.00	N/A	N/A	Full	N/A	\$2,295.00
Columbarium, Double	\$5,000.00	N/A	N/A	Full	N/A	\$4,590.00
<b>Opening/Closing</b>						
Adult	\$1,500.00	\$1,200.00	\$1,550.00	\$1,400.00	\$100.00	\$1,300.00
Cremains/Infant	\$650.00	\$100.00	\$760.00	\$700.00	\$100.00	\$600.00
After Normal Hours	\$1,800.00	N/A	\$1,800.00	\$1,600.00	\$150.00	\$495.00
After Normal Hours (Cremains)	\$800.00	N/A	\$1,000.00	\$800.00	\$150.00	\$495.00
<b>Misc. Fees</b>						
Admin/Deed Transfer Fee	\$100.00	\$75.00	\$70.00	N/A	\$20.00	N/A
Monument Permit Fee		N/A	N/A	N/A	\$25.00	N/A
Corner Markers Permit Fee		N/A	N/A	N/A	\$75.00	N/A
Recording Fee	\$100.00	\$10.00	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Foundation Setting (Min)		N/A	\$140.00	N/A	N/A	N/A
Vault Service Fee	\$800.00	N/A	N/A	\$395.00	N/A	\$850.00
Maintenance Fee		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

## Funding for Long-Term Maintenance

The City should add elements of perpetual care into their pricing and consider providing an offer to families for lot services such as improvements and maintenance. Several families decided to concrete over their lots that detracts from the beauty of the space and creates costly maintenance issues.

Many historic cemeteries with limited space will construct a columbarium for the interment of ashes. A columbarium provides flexibility in installation and typically generates enough revenue from pre-sale deposits to fund their construction. The City can use the remaining profit to reinvest in the cemetery or for on-going general maintenance.

According to the local funeral directors interviewed, fifty percent of their services are cremations. Industry experts estimate that by 2035, rates of cremation will reach almost 80 percent.

## Geographical Information System (GIS)

During the suspension of cemetery burials, the City used GIS to map, collect and organize the various records from ledger books, and deeds. The City also leveraged their Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) equipment to provide more precise location information for existing burials. Organizing this data allows for the City to resume burials.

The GIS and special projects manager should continue the work of digitizing all cemetery records along with verification of burial locations. Collecting this data will be critical in determining any available inventory. Consolidation of this data provides a secure, central source of cemetery existing records. Once this work is complete, the manager should build out information layers on the GIS platform and prioritize those based on objectives of Rose Hill. These layers can facilitate subsequent phases of the development of Rose Hill in terms of basic operations, expansion, fundraising and community engagement:

- Operations/management – lot inventory, records management (e.g. deeds, abstracts), maintenance work orders, etc.
- Fundraising – identification of families or organizations who may support the cemetery. Identification of available spaces.
- Programming – genealogical information, identification of descendants, photos, stories, themes and potential community activities
- Volunteers – provides platform to engage volunteers for additional locating, research, etc.

The actual build out of these additional layers will require support from the proposed cemetery role and contracted resources to collect and input the data. Building out the platform, will provide engagement opportunities for descendants, historical societies, veteran groups, funeral homes and community volunteers. Collecting data on residents of the cemetery provides directional clues for identifying organizations who may provide support either via volunteers or potential grants.

A good example of GIS applications for a cemetery is Arlington National Cemetery's Explorer tool found here: (<https://ancexplorer.army.mil/publicwmv/#/arlington-national/>).

The City's ArcGIS platform includes a feature called StoryMaps that allows digital spatial storytelling. The City can utilize this tool to tell the stories of Rose Hill residents and guide visitors through the cemetery:

(<https://www.esri.com/en-us/arcgis/products/arcgis-storymaps/overview>).

## Pricing and Funding Action Items:

- Account for perpetual care in the cemetery pricing structure.
- Set up a service offer to provide lot services for improvements and maintenance to existing families.
- Design a capital and sales campaign for columbarium interments.
- Identify available spaces and create a map for inventory sales.
- Identify families and organizations who may support the cemetery.



# PARTNERSHIPS

The City benefits from existing partnerships with funeral directors and historical groups. Since there is no friends group or foundation tied directly to Rose Hill, the City must lead and coordinate collaboration efforts, relying heavily on support from various constituents. Building community awareness around the cemetery and repositioning Rose Hill as a City greenspace will promote more community engagement.

## Grants

Some groups specifically support the collection, documentation and digitization of historic records. The R. J. Taylor, Jr. Foundation Trust (<https://taylorfoundation.org/>) promotes genealogical research and study in Georgia in conjunction with the Georgia Genealogical Society and the Georgia Archives. Specifically, they support cemeteries and work on deed abstracts.

The Home Depot Foundation, for example, provides support for a variety of projects that provide volunteer opportunities for or directly supports veterans. Their Community Impact Program also helps improve communities as it relates to veterans (<https://corporate.homedepot.com/foundation/grants>).

## Funeral Homes

During our stakeholder interviews, the funeral homes represented were eager to do more in collaboration with the City in the helping Rose Hill obtain its vision.

Funeral homes have an economic interest in plans to improve and expand the available lots. The City should engage with funeral homes in the execution of this master plan. Funeral homes provide a good source of information regarding those interred.

## Education

Rose Hill's proximity to the local schools provides opportunities to work with teachers in developing programs that incorporate the history of Winder and the surrounding area. The rich history of Rose Hill could enhance their history curriculums as well provide volunteer and research opportunities for students.

In addition, proximity to the University of Georgia could provide case studies and projects for their students as well as intern opportunities in support of landscape architecture, GIS documentation, historic research, preservation and volunteer activities.

## Volunteers

Mining the GIS data should help identify volunteer opportunities for a variety of civic organizations with ties to the cemetery itself or Winder community. Volunteers can provide support in a variety of areas relevant to their organization (research, programming) or provide general support (maintenance, clean-up, etc.).

## Historic Cemeteries

Rose Hill in one of several historic cemeteries in Georgia and can network with these cemeteries

to gain knowledge of best practices in operations specific to a historic cemetery. A good source of information and networking is the Georgia Municipal Cemetery Association (GMCU). GMCU holds conferences and provides education and support to both municipal and nonprofit cemeteries in Georgia.

## Partnerships Action Items:

- Identify groups and organizations that can assist with or provide grant funding and pursue those relationships and grant funding.
- Reach out to, establish, and/or solidify partnerships with area funeral homes.
- Work with local schools and the University of Georgia to enhance history curriculum, garner volunteer and research assistance opportunities for students.
- Set up a volunteer program and master volunteer outreach list.
- Network with other historic cemeteries.

# PROGRAMMING

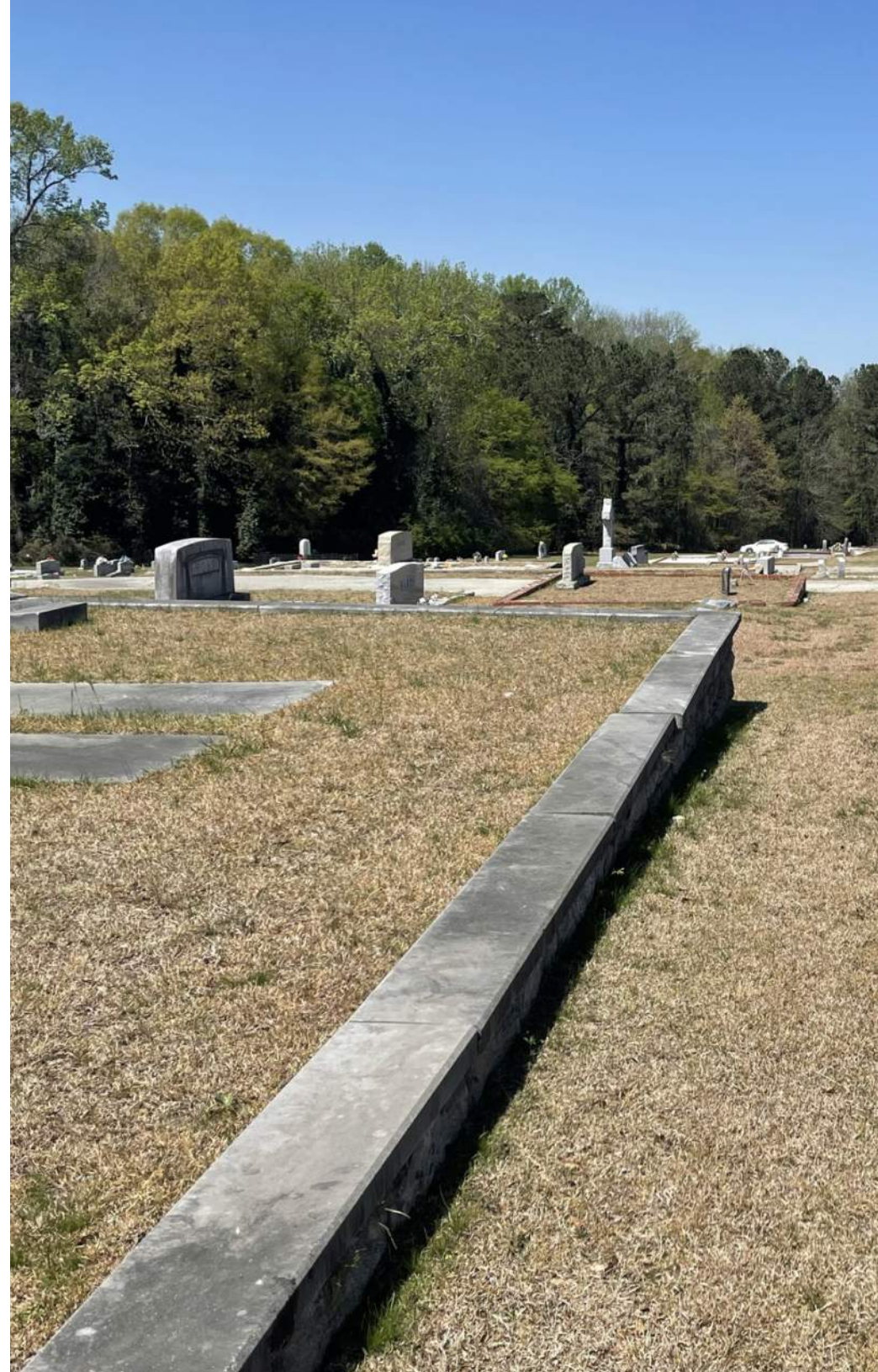
Some programming exists for Rose Hill. The City and their partners can leverage and expand the existing programming while developing new programming as they collect more data on GIS and make improvements to the site.

## Parks Department

Given the current park expansion program, the City should consider adding Rose Hill to their parks network. The Tavia Matthews section, donated as park space, provides an area to add more landscape and act as a memory garden or an area for families to gather for services. Connecting Rose Hill to the existing park network and trails should increase the visibility the space and draw more residents. At a minimum, the City should list Rose Hill as a greenspace on the website.

## Map/Brochure

The simplest form of programming for Rose Hill is a wayfinding map to highlight the history of the cemetery, various areas and key residents. A paper map would suffice initially that could be offered digitally using UR codes on site and eventually expanded to GIS StoryMaps. Local businesses may provide funding for the maps in exchange for advertising.



## Tours

The Barrow Preservation Society, Inc. (BPS) conducts tours each October around certain themes such as military, captains of industry, and women of Rose Hill. BPS conducted the tours for one or two nights and sold around 200 tickets each year. This year's event is "Spirits of Education" and was held on October 9.

The City should consider collaborating with BPS to collect the scripts from prior years and adding this information to the GIS system. Using Arc GIS StoryMap functionality, the City could create and publish these as one word tours available to guests. The organization of the database in GIS should also provide BPS a better platform to develop future themed events.

Given the location of the cemetery, BPS should consider expanding their October walking tours to incorporate the historic downtown area. Shuttle buses could transport patrons from the two areas with a character or tour guide along for the ride. Including the historic downtown would expand programming and sponsorship opportunities. Groups of 25 at each location simultaneously would double the admission and the downtown location provides areas to sell food, refreshments and tour related merchandise.

Lincoln City, a small coastal town in Oregon, created a similar tour called "A Tour to Die For". The tour included both their small local cemetery and their historic district. The organizers collaborated with a local theater company and received support from

state agencies. The tour received various awards their first year but was cancelled last year due to COVID. The planners of the event are always willing to provide support and information (See Appendix B).

## Scavenger Hunts

The Historic Oakland Foundation (HOF) creates scavenger hunts during the year based on various themes. These hunts require little resources and BPS could mine older tours for "clues". During 2020 in the midst of COVID shutdowns, HOF grossed \$30K in public scavenger hunts. HOF also creates custom scavenger hunts for group tours. See Appendix C for an example of a public hunt packet.

The City could collaborate with BPS to develop a scavenger hunt based on the BPS captains of industry tour that would again link the downtown district to the cemetery and support local businesses while raising more awareness about Rose Hill.

## Tourism

Rose Hill tourism will organically benefit from any of the improvements and programming discussed. The initial focus for any programming efforts should be engagement of local residents. The level of engagement of the local community and interest in developed programming will provide a guide to expanding these efforts for use to support local tourism.

## Programming Action Items

- Add Rose Hill to the parks network, beginning with the addition of the cemetery as a greenspace on the City website.
- Create a wayfinding map for the cemetery in digital and paper format, that can be expanded to GIS StoryMaps in the future.
- In concert with the Barrow Preservation Society (BPS), collect past scripts and add them to GIS StoryMaps as a basis for online tours and a database for both the City and BPS.
- Coordinate with BPS to expand the walking tours to historic downtown and the cemetery, and simultaneously work to expand programming and sponsorship opportunities.
- Develop a scavenger hunt in partnership with BPS, linking downtown and the cemetery.

## Emergency Preparedness

Severe weather events and acts of vandalism can have a devastating effect on a historic cemetery in a short period of time. Historically, severe weather and heavy rains are the greatest threat to Rose Hill Cemetery. It is important to have a plan of action in place for addressing such emergencies.

To establish an emergency plan, first generate a first-tier call list to inform the appropriate parties, depending on the type of emergency event. Because Rose Hill does not fall under any specific department, the primary point of contact is the Cemetery Director.

The second-tier call list for storm events should include, for example, a local arborist or urban forester to address tree issues, a local architectural conservator to address damage to grave markers, the Watershed Management Program for environmental and water quality concerns, and an archaeologist in the case of soil disturbance. In the event of vandalism, the list should include the local police and an architectural conservator if there is damage to historic resources. In rural areas, identifying local conservators can be a challenge. Coordination with other cemeteries who may have on-site conservators may be an important future resource.

Teams of volunteers can be organized as the third-tier to assist the second-tier in carrying out inspections, damage mitigation, assisting in clean-up and repair, documentation, and other activities. The first and foremost concern, however, should be personal safety. Because monuments may be unstable and damaged trees can shift with winds and continue to drop large branches, volunteers should work only under the guidance of a qualified professional.

Other issues include:

- Release of information to the public: if a City public information officer is not available, only a person designated by the City of Winder should speak to the media about events and the course of action.
- Crime scene preservation: if a large vandalism event occurs, the first-tier designee may close the site to the public until initial investigation is completed.
- Structural stabilization: rope off areas and place signage if a risk to the public is determined.
- Flooding: heavy rains can cause flooding quickly within the cemetery grounds. Areas which are susceptible to flooding will be monitored after rain and closed to the public if ponding and potential for erosion are too severe.
- Documentation: on the callback list, identify those volunteers who will work with an approved format to document any damage. Turn over all photos and notes to the lead person before the volunteer leaves the site.
- The new cemetery management role should develop a three-tiered emergency preparedness plan for Rose Hill Cemetery.

## Emergency Preparedness Action Item:

- Develop a three-tiered emergency preparedness plan, to include first-tier, second-tier and third-tier call lists.

# ACTION PLAN

The recommendations in the master plan range from short-term/immediate to longer term (ten years or more). Implementation can begin today, and there are short-term efforts that can build momentum for future preservation and development. Below is a three year action plan that illustrates short-term moves that will have the greatest impact.

## 0-6 Months

- Update local ordinances to allow for a minimum of two burials and up to four cremated-remains per lot.
- Update schedule of values to reflect appropriate burial costs.
- Establish policy that all funds generated by lot sales and other revenue will be set aside for cemetery expenses and costs.
- Reopen the cemetery for new pre-sales.
- Adjust organizational chart to provide better service.
- Hire a full-time cemetery director to manage the cemetery's expansion.
- Begin design of the Veterans Memorial Section that reflects new pond and columbaria.
- Identify funding for grave preservation efforts.
- Establish a more formal friends group and downtown development authority for the cemetery and begin programming.

## Year 1

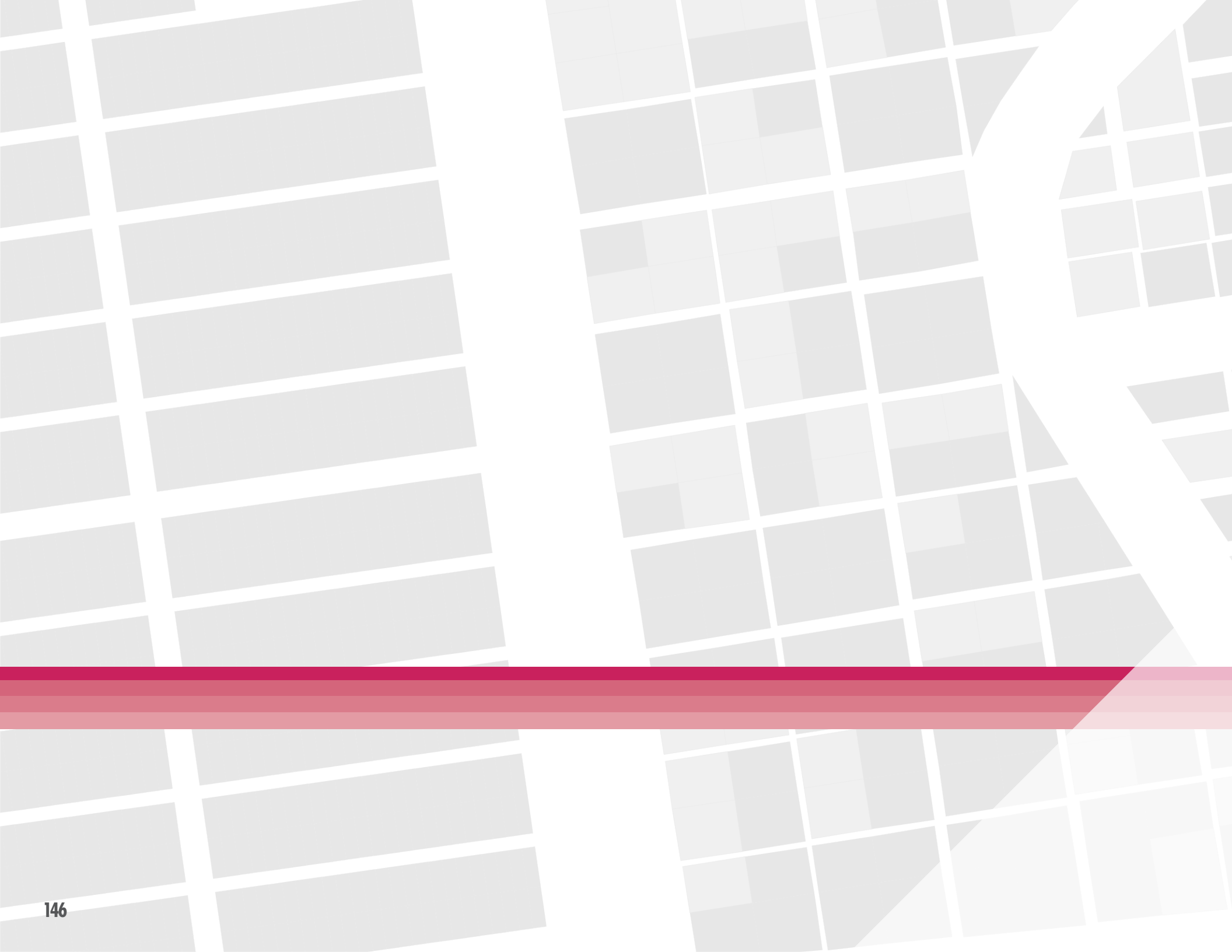
- Complete design and identify funding for Veterans Memorial Garden.
- Complete acquisition of Ouzts property.
- Establish annual budget for cemetery restoration efforts, maintenance, GIS capabilities, and staffing.
- Identifying funding strategy for construction of new entrance and visitor center. This may include conceptual design to better understand costs.
- Hire a GIS coordinator to support mapping and documentation efforts in the cemetery. This could be considered a term-limited position.
- Adopt best management practices and standard operating procedures manual for cemetery.
- Continue design of Tavia Mathews Park, Memorial Gardens, and other areas of the cemetery.

## Year 2

- Begin construction on Tavia Mathews and Memorial Gardens and Memorial Trails (based on how City prioritizes implementation).
- Develop planned approach for construction of new visitor center/entrance.
- Build relationships with nearby educational facilities and begin developing educational and programming opportunities.
- Implement wayfinding and signage program over a two-year period.
- Continue exploring additional acquisition opportunities for cemetery expansion.
- Expand infrastructure capacity to the cemetery. Coordinate improvements with any needed roadway upgrades.
- Install boundary fence and other security upgrades.

## Year 3

- Complete wayfinding and signage program.
- Begin implementing programming for nearby schools and formalize event programming for the community.
- Finalized entrance design and begin construction of new visitor center.
- Continue expanding columbaria based on pre-sales.
- Continue implementing phased preservation approach.
- Begin exploring funding opportunities for stream restoration and invasive species removal. This can coincide with considering expanded connection opportunities into the cemetery.





# *APPENDICES*



# APPENDICES

## APPENDIX A

### References

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Rose Hill Cemetery Welcome Letter and History

*Preservation as a Treatment and Standards for Preservation-Technical Preservation Services, National Park Service*. National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, <https://www.nps.gov/tps/standards/four-treatments/treatment-preservation.htm>. Retrieved 11/9/2021.

*Secretary's Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes, National Park Service*. National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes (nps.gov). Retrieved 11/9/2021.

# APPENDIX B

"A Tour to Die For" from Lincoln City, Oregon

Our City's History  
Come to Life



## First, a Little Cemetery History

- Early Victorian Cemeteries
  - In 1780 Paris' Cimitière des Innocents, decomposing corpses overflowed into the basements of nearby apartment buildings, poisoning residents with mephitic gas.
  - In the early 1800's, New York's Trinity churchyard's burial mounds rose several yards above street level; its "deadly miasmas" were blamed for the yellow fever epidemics of 1819-1822.
  - At the dawn of the Victorian era, cities were literally overflowing with their dead.



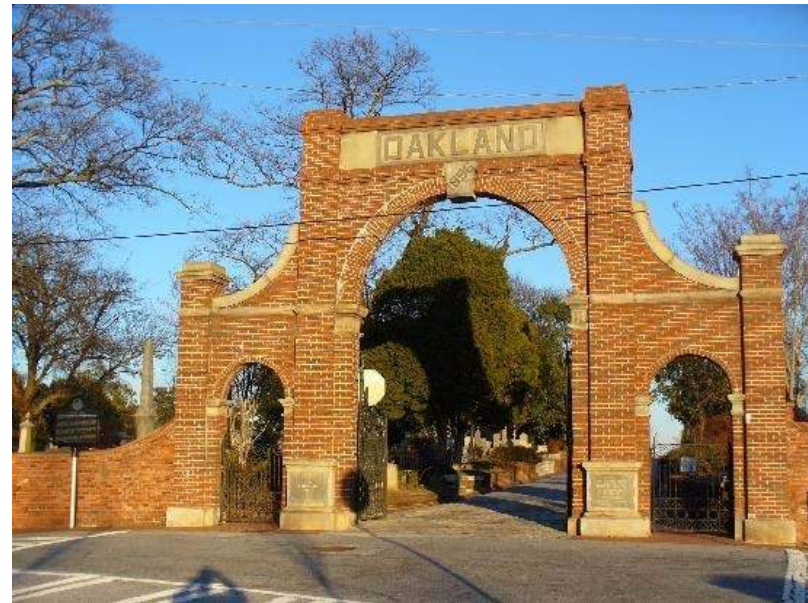
## The Rural Garden Cemetery Movement

- Cemeteries became some of the most beautiful landscaped environments of the nineteenth century
- Afforded city dwellers with easy access to naturalistic landscapes, picturesque settings, and a space for tranquil reflection
- Cemeteries became dual-purpose: a place for eternal rest and a park with landscaping, architecture and sculpture for the living
- Cemeteries became public recreation space



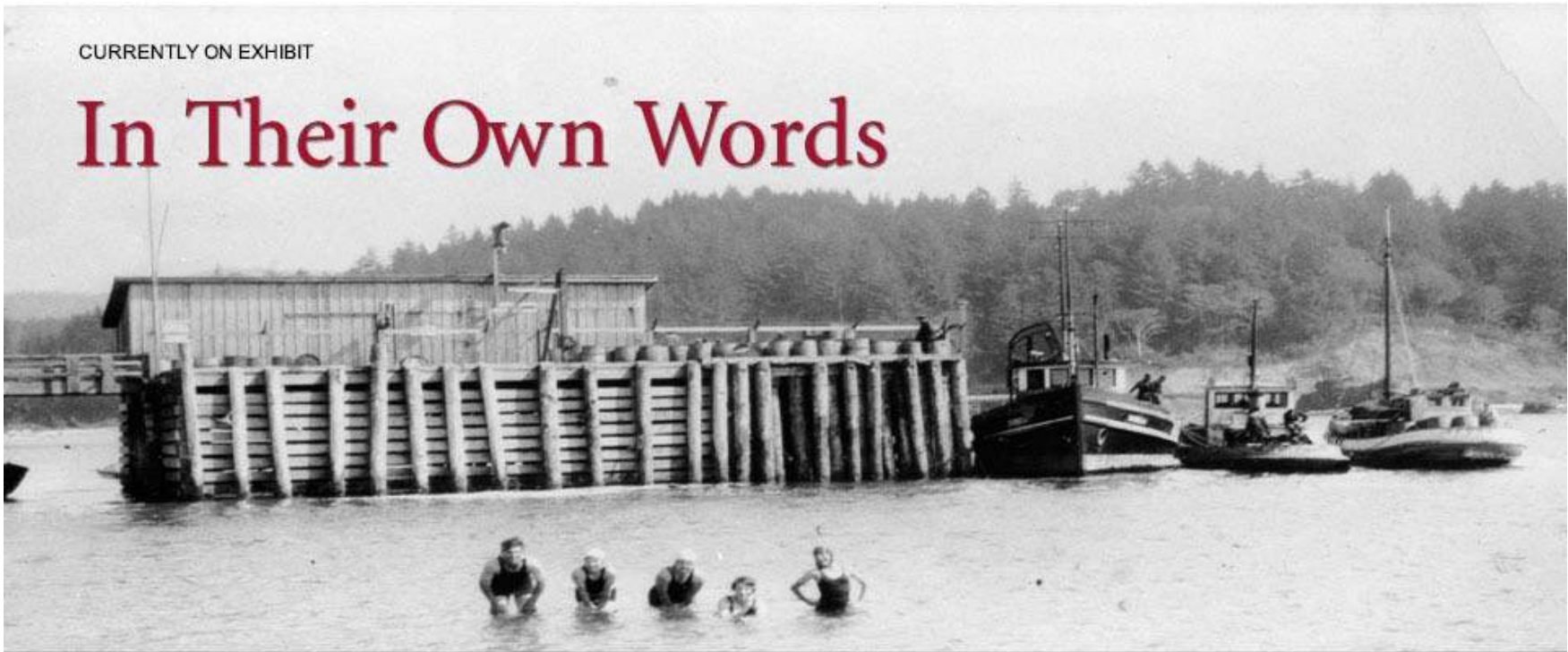
## Credit Where Credit Is Due

- A Tour To Die For came about after a conference call with Todd Cregar, Director of Business Operations and Mary Woodlan Director of Special Events & Volunteers, Historic Oakland Foundation in Atlanta, GA
- Complete rundown of Capturing The Spirit of Oakland Cemetery
- Details on staffing, tour timing, etc, etc.



CURRENTLY ON EXHIBIT

# In Their Own Words



*The Story of North Lincoln County told by its early settlers*

## Stories

- Anne Hall at the North Lincoln County Historical Museum has been collecting oral histories for years



## Cast

- Theatre West is Lincoln City's thriving community theater



## The Stage

- Pioneer Cemetery, with A View To Die For

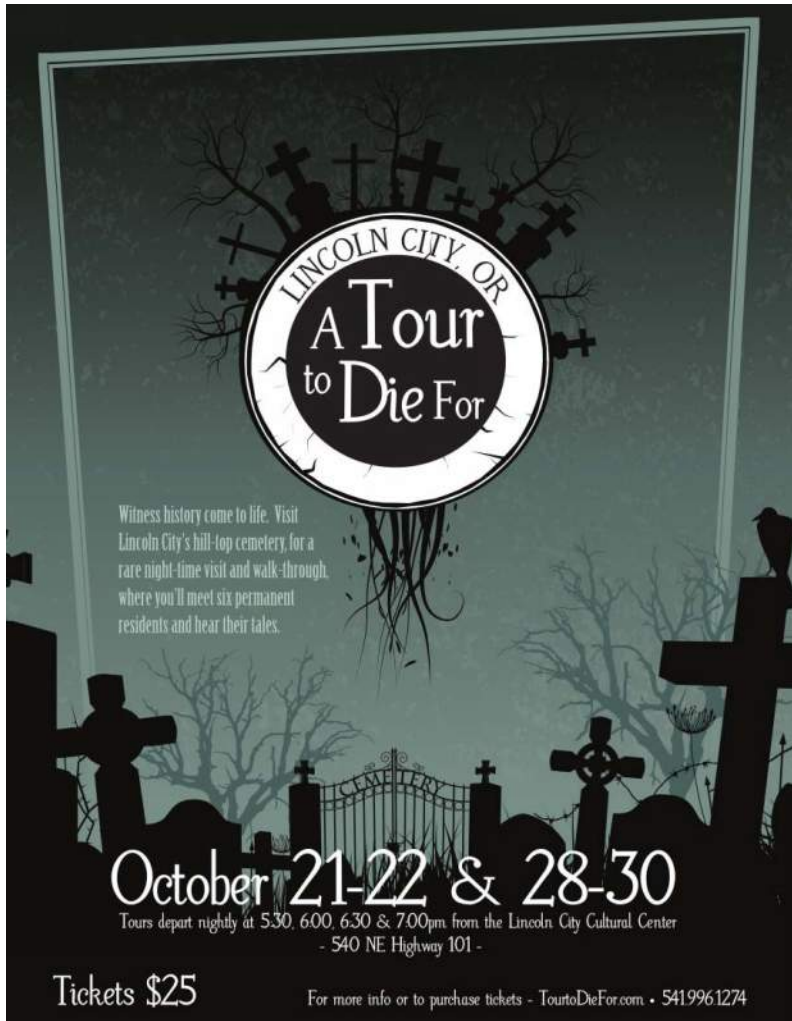
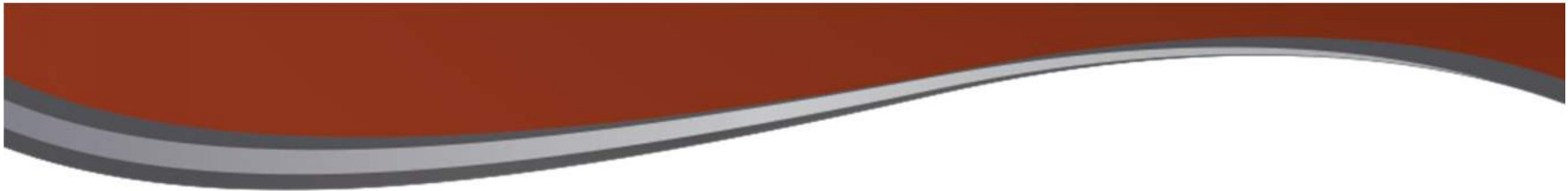
## A Tour to Die For

- Concept
  - Lincoln City history literally comes alive
  - Cultural Center reception, ghost story van tour, night-time tour of Pioneer Cemetery
- Execution
  - Lead partner: North LC Historical Museum
  - Last two weekends of October
  - Promotion by the VCB
  - Stories from the Museum
  - Actors from Theatre West
  - Transportation by Chinook Winds Casino Resort



## Where to Start?

<b>Income</b>	<b>Amount</b>		<b>Variables</b>	<b>Per Ticket</b>
Admission	\$7,500	Attendance	300	
Oregon Heritage Grant	\$5,200	Full Price at Gate	150	\$25.00
Merch Sales (T-\$15, Hoody \$25, Poncho \$10)	\$365	Advance Sale	150	\$25.00
VCB Marketing Support	\$3,000			
		Total Expenses	\$5,859	
<b>Total income</b>	\$16,065	Total Revenue	\$16,065	
<b>Expenses</b>				
Transportation (Chinook Winds)*	\$0	<b>Profit/Loss</b>	\$10,206	
Logo, Mini-Site (VCB) **	\$0			
Advertising (Oregon Heritage Grant)	\$3,000	<b>Fundraising Goal</b>		
LED Lighting (Oregon Heritage Grant)	\$1,500	NLCHM	\$3,402	
Cemtery Venue Prep, City Lighting*	\$0	Pioneer Cemetery	\$3,402	
Costumes & Props (Oregon Heritage Grant)	\$700	Theatre West	\$3,402	
Porta-Potties	\$100			
Mini Flashlights	\$309			
T's, Hoodies, Ponchos, (25 pcs, \$10)	\$250			
<b>Total Expenses</b>	\$5,859			
*In-Kind				
**\$1,500 In-Kind				



## The Eternal Dilemma

- How do you show an event you've never done before?

## Follow Us Into the Past

### ✓ Meet the Permanent Residents of Pioneer Cemetery

Ninety two years ago, Mr. Bones, owner of the grocery store in the Taft district of Lincoln City, donated land for the City's first cemetery. Taft Pioneer Cemetery is on a hill with a spectacular view of the Pacific Ocean (which is to die for). This year, Mr. Bones invites you for an evening tour so he can introduce you to some of the folks who reside there.

### ✓ But First, a Little Bit about Our Town

Your tour (which is also to die for) begins at the Lincoln City Cultural Center. Hot beverages and snacks are on hand to fortify you for your journey. Your guide will bring you aboard the tour van and regale you with stories and legends of Lincoln City's past on your way through town.

### ✓ The Final Destination

Your destination? Our hill-top cemetery, for a rare night-time visit and walk-through where you will meet some of the people who reside there. A sea captain who didn't make it back to port, a woman who ran the Post Office back when women didn't do such things, a town character who may try to sell you "roses" plus a few other folks who have a tale to tell.



# A Tour to Die For – October 21-22 & 28-30

Tours depart at 5:30, 6:00, 6:30 & 7:00pm from the Lincoln City Cultural Center, 540 NE Hwy 101, Lincoln City

## History Brought to Life

A Tour To Die For is a collaboration between the North Lincoln County Historical Museum, Taft Pioneer Cemetery Association and Theatre West. Stories about the residents of the Cemetery are united with actors to literally bring the history of Lincoln City to life.

## Legends and Lore

Your tour guide is well versed in the legends and lore of our town. You'll hear the Native American legend about the creature that lives in Devils Lake, as well as other mysterious occurrences along the way to the cemetery.

## Meet the Neighbors

Your final destination is the final destination of many of the early settlers of Lincoln City: Pioneer Cemetery. You'll meet six of the people interred here while taking a lantern tour lasting about 60 minutes. Of course, you will also hear an eternity of fascinating tales.



[HOME](#)

[OVERVIEW](#)

[TICKETS](#)

[EVENT INFO](#)

[GALLERY](#)

[BOOK YOUR STAY](#)

[CONTACT](#)

Get Your Tour Tickets – \$25 each\*

[GET TICKETS](#)

# A Tour To Die For

City of Lincoln City, Lincoln City, OR



## DESCRIPTION

Visit our hill-top cemetery, for a rare night-time visit and walk-through. You'll meet six permanent residents there, including a sea captain who didn't make it back to port, a woman who ran the Post Office back when women didn't do such things, a town character who may try to sell you "roses" from his wheelbarrow and some other folks from our town's past.

The Tour to Die For includes a Halloween reception at the Lincoln City Cultural Center and ghost stories as your van heads to Pioneer Cemetery.

## SELECT A DATE

October 2016						
Su	Mo	Tu	We	Th	Fr	Sa
25	26	27	28	29	30	1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31	1	2	3	4	5

## AVAILABLE TIMES

Please select an available time





## Publicity and Promotion



**OREGON COAST**  
**TODAY**

October 21, 2016 • ISSUE 18, VOL. 12 **FREE!**

**THE TALKING DEAD** SHED A LITTLE LIGHT ON LINCOLN CITY HISTORY WITH A TOUR TO DIE FOR  
SEE STORY, P. 19

**MICHAEL McDONALD • OCT 21 & 22**  
TICKETS \$40-\$55

*"It's Better at the Beach!" • On the beach in Lincoln City • 1-888-MAIN-ACT • chinookwindscasino.com*

Chinook Winds  
LACQUERED

### OUTOFTOWNER



**A TOUR TO DIE FOR**  
Meet permanent residents of the Taft Pioneer Cemetery during "A Tour to Die For" in Lincoln City Friday and Saturday and Oct 28-30.

## Explore Lincoln City history on 'A Tour to Die For'

**CARLEE WRIGHT**  
STATESMAN JOURNAL

History comes alive during A Tour to Die For in Lincoln City. A collaboration between the North Lincoln County Historical Museum, Taft Pioneer Cemetery Association and Theatre West, the approximately 60-minute tour delves into the legends and lore of Lincoln City. While aboard the tour van, attendees will be regaled with stories of the past. Once arriving at the final destination,

the Taft Pioneer Cemetery, visitors will take a walk and meet cemetery residents through re-enacted stories. Cost is \$25. Beverages and snacks will be available for purchase. Tours take place Friday and Saturday and Oct. 28-30 and depart at 5:30, 6, 6:30 and 7 p.m. from the Lincoln City Cultural Center, 540 NE Highway 101. For information, call 541-996-1274 or go to [tourtodiefor.com](http://tourtodiefor.com). Email [cwright2@statesmanjournal.com](mailto:cwright2@statesmanjournal.com), call 503-399-6671, or follow on Twitter @CarleeWrightSJ

# Showtime!

## ARTS & ACTIVITIES



COURTESY PHOTO/CODY CHA

A Tour to Die For on Friday, Saturday and Sunday, Oct. 28-30.

LINCOLN CITY, OR  
A Tour  
to Die For

October 21-22 & 28-30  
Tickets Available Online

EXPLORE THE PAST  
IN LINCOLN CITY

TourtoDieFor.com





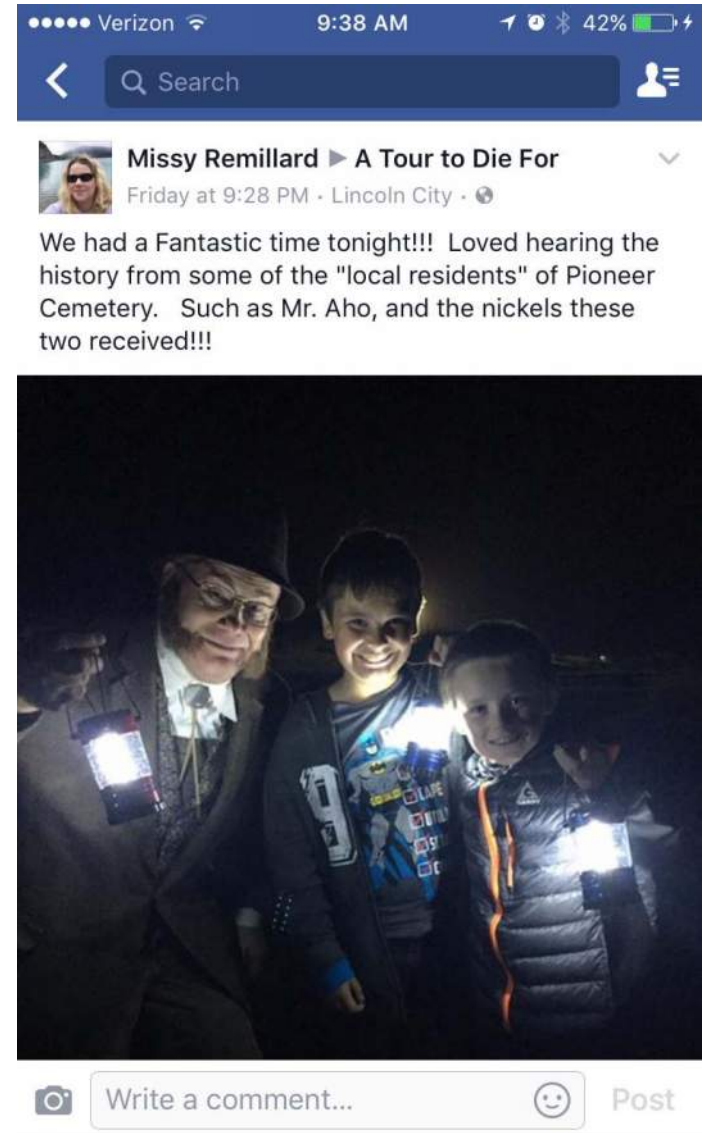








## The Reviews



# “A tour to Die For”

## Review of [Lincoln City Cultural Center](#)



lecuru  
Shawnee, Kansas

Level Contributor

46 reviews

16 attraction reviews

5 helpful votes

### “A tour to Die For”

NEW

Reviewed 3 days ago via mobile

We attended the A tour to die for tour that they started this year during the Halloween weekends. This was very well put together. It was informative and showed us 2 neat locations that we would not have visited as tourists.

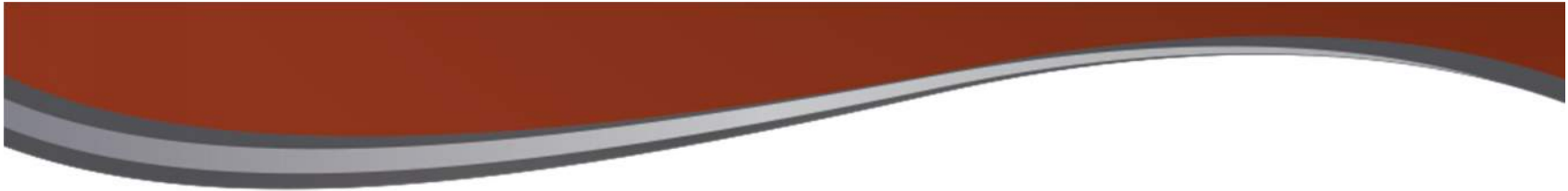
Visited October 2016

Helpful? Thank lecuru

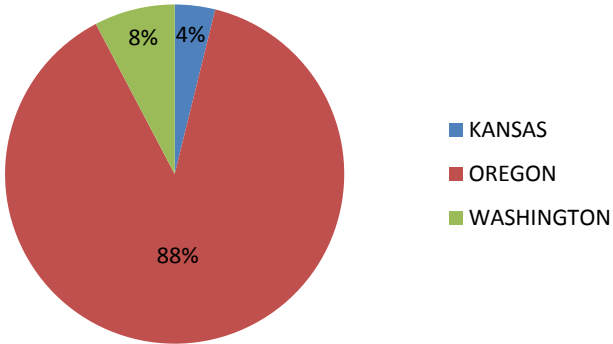
Report

[Ask lecuru about Lincoln City Cultural Center](#)

This review is the subjective opinion of a TripAdvisor member and not of TripAdvisor LLC.



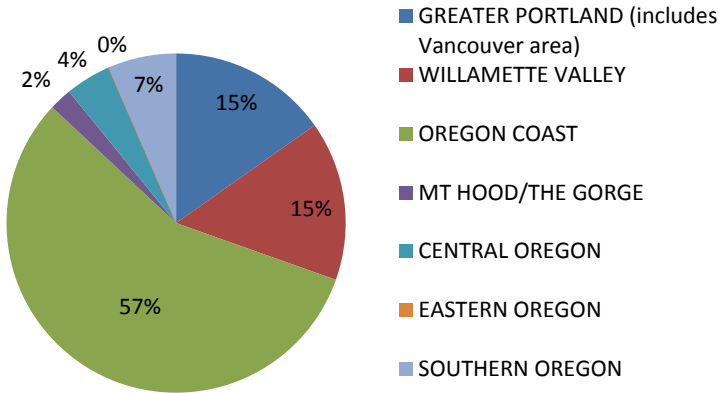
### Zip Code Analysis – First Weekend




### Post-Mortem

- Weekend #1: Sold Out
- Weekend #2: 89% Sold Out as of 10/29/16
- See you there next year!

### Oregon Breakdown





I HAVE NOTHING  
FURTHER TO SAY

1907 - 2007

# APPENDIX C

## “Holiday Hunt” Scavenger Hunt from Historic Oakland Cemetery



SCAVENGER HUNT  
HISTORIC OAKLAND CEMETERY

EASY



## HOLIDAY HUNT INSTRUCTIONS

Welcome to Historic Oakland Cemetery! We hope you and your team will enjoy the Holiday Hunt scavenger hunt. All proceeds benefit Historic Oakland Foundation and the restoration of Oakland Cemetery.

Oakland's gates lock at sunset, so please make sure to complete the hunt by that time. The Visitors Center is currently closed for renovations. **There is no public access to restrooms.**

### **Please read the instructions below carefully.**

- Your Holiday Hunt packet includes a list of riddles, a map of Oakland Cemetery that marks the four scavenger hunt riddle zones, and a Self-Guided Tour Map (a \$5 value).
- All clues and riddles are located within the marked zones. Use the Zone Map and the Self-Guided Tour Map to help you solve the riddles.
- Many riddles include directional clues so use a compass (or a compass app) to navigate. Take note of where the Bell Tower, Front Gate (main entrance by the parking lot), Memorial Drive gate (across from Six Feet Under), and East Gate (near Boulevard-Memorial Drive intersection) are located.
- Beware of loose walls and uneven paths. Please treat the cemetery grounds with respect. Do not climb on grave markers. For your safety and the safety of others, please remember to follow social distancing recommendations when visiting Oakland!
- Please note that not all areas of Historic Oakland Cemetery are wheelchair accessible. Please use your discretion when moving through Oakland Cemetery.

Share your adventure on social media with #HolidayHunt and #OaklandCemetery. Find us on Instagram (@oaklandcemetery) and Facebook (@ocatl). But shhh, don't give away any answers!

**Prizes:** Each team that purchases a packet will be entered into a drawing for prizes. Prizes include memberships, Museum Shop gift cards, and more. There will be weekly prize drawings and winners will be notified by email.

**Answers:** When you have completed the scavenger hunt, you can check your answers by scanning the QR code at the bottom of your riddle sheet. Open up your camera app and position your phone so the QR code appears in the digital viewfinder. If you have trouble accessing the answers, email Marcy Breffle at mbreffle@oaklandcemetery.com.

**Happy hunting!**

# Zone Map Easy



## HOLIDAY HUNT RIDDLES – EASY

### **Zone A**

1. Welcome to East Hill! Head to the corner gate to read all about this zone.  
What's the name of Chosewood's daughter resting close? It sounds like a gemstone!

Answer:

2. Walk north along the end brick path towards the factory stacks in Cabbagetown.  
Name the medical school father. His middle name is a color (a hint- it's not brown).

Answer:

3. What is the opposite of big? Go to the stone house marked by that word. It's the same size!  
The answer to this riddle is Isabel's middle name. Inside is where she lies.

Answer:

### **Zone B**

4. Find the "Geography of Race" sign and then head to the closest big tree.  
Who is Mary's husband buried beneath? His middle initial is the letter D.

Answer:

5. Your clue is to find a tree stump. The name on the nearby step rhymes with "fate."  
Who did Olivia marry? She died the year before 1908.

Answer:

6. Doesn't this zone look like a horseshoe? Go to the northwest corner to find Bishop HBP.  
During what years was he the bishop at a church known by the letters A.M.E?

Answer:

### **Zone C**

7. When you find a statue of a pair honoring Deb, you don't have that far to go. It's true!  
What is the G-name that marks the stone mausoleum nearby? It was built in 1892.

Answer:

8. Oh no! Find the statue missing a hand and something else that you need to survive. What body part is that? The statue marks Willie's place – he died before age five.

Answer:

9. Pernecia is a name you don't hear that often, but I think it sounds pretty great. You'll find her McCool grave north of Peck's stone mausoleum. What year was her birthdate?

Answer:

#### **Zone D**

10. East of the Bell Tower steps, you should find a spot shaded by tree tag number 72. What is this tree? It's grown in Asia and shades a bench and table. Tell us before your next clue!

Answer:

11. Go to the spot when palm leaves surround a statue of Mrs. Jane. Her hand rests on a tool that belongs on a boat. What is its name?

Answer:

12. Find the house where the 13<sup>th</sup> letter marks the doors and an angel glows inside. Who does the glass angel honor? He died in '24 and Julia was his bride.

Answer:

Scan this QR code with your phone for the answers or visit <https://oaklandcemetery.com/HH-easy>.



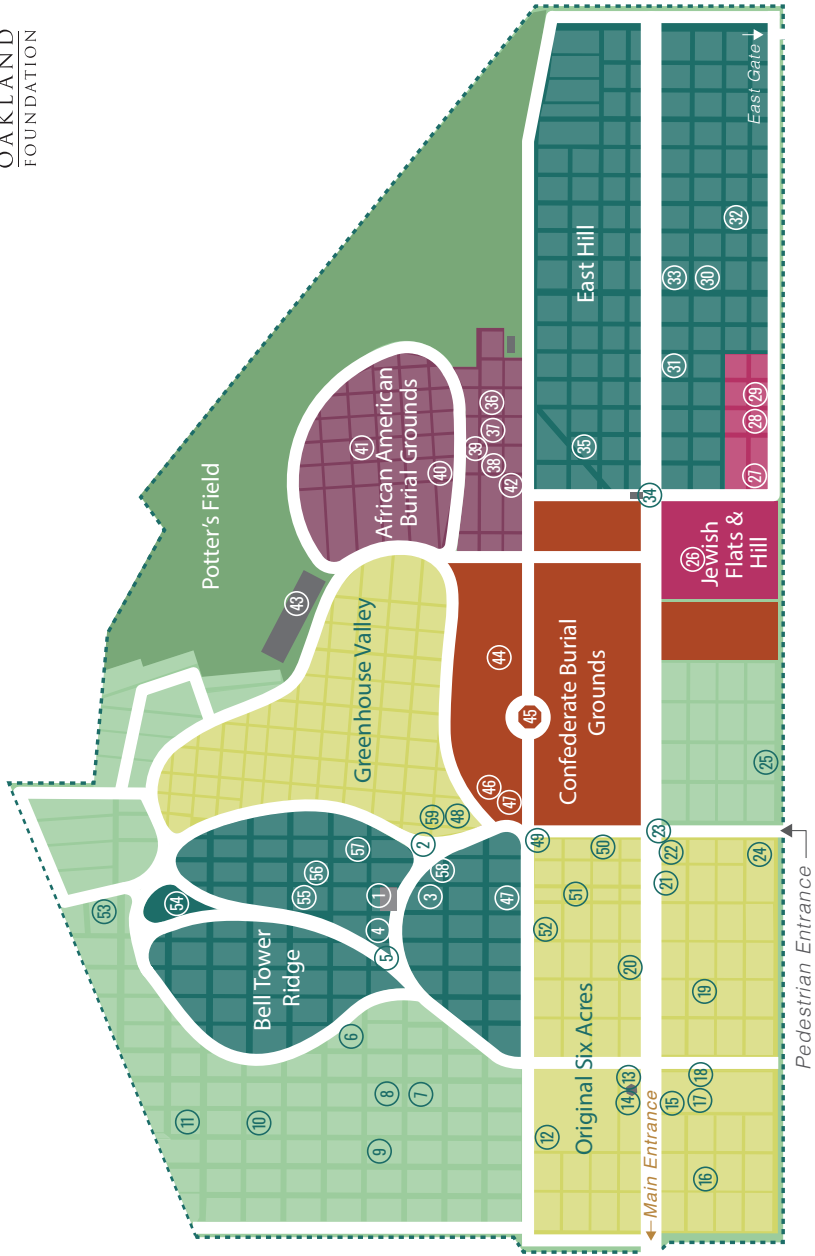


# SELF-GUIDED TOUR MAP

*of Oakland Cemetery*

A NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES SITE • EST. 1850

# HISTORIC OAKLAND CEMETERY TOUR MAP



# HISTORIC OAKLAND CEMETERY TOUR STOPS

1. BELL TOWER
2. "OUT IN THE RAIN" FOUNTAIN
3. RAWSON MAUSOLEUM
4. NIOBE
5. THE GARRETT GAS LAMP
6. TWEET, THE MOCKINGBIRD
7. MARGARET MITCHELL
8. MARY GLOVER THURMAN
9. JOEL HURT
10. WILLIAM FULLER
11. BROWN FAMILY LOT
12. MAYOR MAYNARD HOLBROOK JACKSON, JR.
13. FRANKLIN GARRETT
14. THE WATCH HOUSE
15. MARTHA LUMPKIN COMPTON
16. JASPER NEWTON SMITH MAUSOLEUM
17. DR. JAMES NISSEN
18. CARRIE BERRY CRUMLEY
19. KONTZ MEMORIAL
20. NEAL MONUMENT
21. GRANITE CARRIAGE STEP
22. NELLIE PETERS BLACK
23. HITCHING POST
24. OLD JEWISH BURIAL GROUNDS
25. BOBBY JONES
26. RHODA KAUFMAN
27. JACOBS MAUSOLEUM
28. MORRIS AND EMANUEL RICH
29. ELSAS MAUSOLEUM
30. MAYOR IVAN ALLEN, JR.
31. LAURA ISABELLE "LOLLIE BELLE" MOORE WYLIE
32. GOVERNOR HOKE SMITH
33. INMAN FAMILY LOT
34. WOMEN'S COMFORT STATION
35. DR. JENNIE NEWMAN NORRIS
36. CARRIE STEELE LOGAN
37. GRAVES MAUSOLEUM
38. BISHOP WESLEY GAINES
39. AUGUSTUS THOMPSON
40. DR. BLANCHE BEATRICE SAUNDERS THOMPSON
41. REVEREND FRANK QUARLES
42. THE BUTLERS
43. GREENHOUSE
44. THE LION OF ATLANTA
45. CONFEDERATE OBELISK
46. GOVERNOR WILLIAM J. NORTHEN
47. GENERAL JOHN BROWN GORDON
48. GEORGIA HARRIS
49. SLAVE SQUARE MARKER
50. CATHERINE HOLMES
51. CALHOUN MAUSOLEUM
52. AUSTELL MAUSOLEUM
53. WAID HILL MAUSOLEUM
54. RICHARDS MAUSOLEUM
55. DR. DANIEL O'KEEFE
56. MARSH MAUSOLEUM
57. GRANT MAUSOLEUM
58. MAYOR MOSES FORMWALT
59. CHAMPION CHERRY LAUREL

## BECOME A MEMBER

As a member of Historic Oakland Foundation you help preserve the important cultural resource and greenspace that is Oakland Cemetery. Plus, Historic Oakland Foundation members enjoy free guided tours, access to special members-only events, discounted ticket sales, advance ticket sales to our popular Capturing the Spirit of Oakland Halloween tours, discounts in our Museum Store, and more.

*Visit [oaklandcemetery.com/membership](http://oaklandcemetery.com/membership) to learn more.*

## Welcome to Historic Oakland Cemetery

Having outgrown its downtown municipal cemetery, the City of Atlanta established Oakland Cemetery on six acres of farmland at the edge of town in 1850. Additional land was purchased to accommodate the growth of the booming railroad crossroads and the need to lay 6,900 Civil War soldiers to rest, bringing Oakland to its present-day 48 acres. As a municipal cemetery, Oakland is the permanent home to 70,000 people of all distinctions, from the renowned and wealthy to ordinary citizens.

As Atlanta prospered during the Victorian era, Oakland Cemetery emerged as a prime example of the fashionable “rural cemetery” or “garden cemetery” movement. Such cemeteries are distinguished by their elaborate mausoleums, park-like landscape, and peaceful gardens.

Today Oakland Cemetery anchors a revitalized, urban residential and commercial area and is one of Atlanta’s largest and most beautiful greenspaces. It is also the city’s oldest landmark in continuous use.

Oakland Cemetery now receives thousands of tourists, locals, and students annually. There’s something for everyone at Oakland with guided walking tours offered every weekend, a number of special events throughout the year, monthly volunteer opportunities, and private event facilities. Visitors enjoy the cemetery as an outdoor art gallery, history museum, educational and genealogical resource, botanical garden, arboretum, events venue, and active city park.

*You can learn more about Oakland Cemetery at our website: [oaklandcemetery.com](http://oaklandcemetery.com)*

### OAKLAND CEMETERY STATUARY RECOGNIZED BY THE SMITHSONIAN AMERICAN ART MUSEUM INVENTORIES OF AMERICAN PAINTING & SCULPTURE

#### OUT IN THE RAIN

*Artist: J.L. Mott Iron Works; Date: 1913*

#### JASPER NEWTON SMITH

*Artist: C.C. Crouch; Date: 1906*

#### LION OF ATLANTA

*Artist: T. M. Brady; Date: 1894*

#### THURMAN MEMORIAL

*Artist: James S. Novelli; Date: 1916*



## POINTS OF INTEREST AT OAKLAND CEMETERY

**1. BELL TOWER** (1899, Romanesque style) The first floor originally housed a chapel and an office for the sexton, a city official who oversees the cemetery. The sexton lived on the second floor. Today, the Bell Tower serves as the Visitors Center & Museum Store. Historic Oakland Foundation offices are on the second floor.

**2. “OUT IN THE RAIN” FOUNTAIN** Made by J.L. Mott Ironworks Company of New York, this fountain is a replica of one displayed at the 1876 United States centennial celebration in Philadelphia. The City of Atlanta paid \$101 for the cast iron statue in 1913. A renovation in the mid-2000s cost \$10,000.

**3. RAWSON MAUSOLEUM** (1880, eclectic style) This mausoleum houses Atlanta mayor Charles Collier (1848-1900); his daughter Julia Collier Harris (1875-1967); and her husband Julian Harris (1874-1963). Julian was the son of “Uncle Remus” author Joel Chandler Harris. Julia and Julian Harris owned the *Columbus Enquirer-Sun* which won the 1926 Pulitzer Prize for public service in journalism.

**4. NIOBE** Located on the Gray lot, Niobe personifies grief. According to Greek mythology, Niobe bragged about her 14 children to the goddess Leto, mother of Apollo and Artemis. The twin deities murdered all of Niobe’s children in retaliation.

**5. THE GARRETT GAS LAMP** This is one of 50 such lamps placed in downtown Atlanta in 1855. Its scars may have been caused by shrapnel during the Siege of Atlanta.

**6. TWEET, THE MOCKINGBIRD** (d. 1874) Tweet is one of several beloved family pets buried at Oakland. The headstone is a lamb because the sculptor could not depict a mockingbird.



**7. MARGARET MITCHELL** (1900-1949) Mitchell earned world-wide fame as the Pulitzer Prize-winning author of *Gone with the Wind*, a best-seller that’s been translated into over 40 languages. The 1939 film *Gone with the Wind* is regarded as one of the greatest of all time. Mitchell is buried next to her husband, John Robert Marsh.

**8. MARY GLOVER THURMAN** (1829-1916) Thurman was nicknamed the “Angel of Atlanta” for her gift of homegrown flowers to local hospital patients.

**9. JOEL HURT** (1850-1926) Hurt, a real estate tycoon and visionary, developed Inman Park, Atlanta’s first suburb, and created the city’s first successful electric trolley system.

**10. WILLIAM FULLER** (1836-1905) Fuller played a pivotal role in the Great Locomotive Chase. He was conductor on a train Union raiders stole and led the chase that ended with the raiders’ capture. The stolen engine (the *General*) is on display



### GEORGIA WOMEN OF ACHIEVEMENT BURIED AT OAKLAND

Since 1992, Georgia Women of Achievement has honored “women of Georgia who made extraordinary contributions to society.” Seven of these remarkable women are interred at Oakland.

Julia Collier Harris	Carrie Steele Logan
Nellie Peters Black	Selena Sloan Butler
Rhoda Kaufman	Margaret Mitchell
Lollie Belle Moore Wylie	

in Kennesaw. One of the three engines Fuller used during his pursuit (the *Texas*) is at Atlanta History Center’s Cyclorama.

**11. BROWN FAMILY LOT** Two former Georgia governors rest in this lot. Joseph Emerson Brown was a four-term governor whose tenure includes the Civil War years. He later became a U.S. Senator and Chief Justice of the Georgia Supreme Court. His son, Governor Joseph M. Brown (1851-1932), served two terms: 1909-1911 and 1912-1913. The angel Gabriel stands atop the monument gazing skyward to celebrate victory over death. The two other angels hold downturned torches, indicating life snuffed out. The monument was heavily damaged by a tornado in 2008 but was restored through fundraising efforts.

**12. MAYOR MAYNARD HOLBROOK JACKSON, JR.** (1938-2003) Jackson became Atlanta’s first African American mayor in 1974. In his three terms (1974-1982; 1990-1994), he was instrumental in bringing the 1996 Olympics to Atlanta and expanding the airport and its international terminal, which now bears his name. His grave marker faces the downtown Atlanta skyline.

**13. FRANKLIN GARRETT** (1906-2000) Garrett, Atlanta’s only official historian, dedicated his life to studying and recording Atlanta history. In the 1930s, he recorded information on tombstones in every cemetery within a 30-mile radius of Atlanta.

**14. THE WATCH HOUSE** (1901) The office for Oakland’s security guards.

**15. MARTHA LUMPKIN COMPTON** (1827-1917) In 1843, the railroad community of Terminus was named “Marthasville” in honor of the 16-year-old daughter of former Governor Wilson Lumpkin. In 1845, another name was chosen: Atlanta.

**16. JASPER NEWTON SMITH MAUSOLEUM** (1906, eclectic style) Jasper Newton Smith (1833-1918), an Atlanta businessman and real estate entrepreneur, was known for his eccentricities. His statue faces Oakland’s entrance, enabling him to “watch” all comings and goings.

**17. DR. JAMES NISSEN** (d. 1850) Nissen was Oakland’s first known direct interment after becoming a city cemetery. Fearful of being buried alive, Dr. Nissen asked that his jugular vein be severed prior to burial. The attending doctor honored his final request.

**18. CARRIE BERRY CRUMLEY** (1854-1921) Crumley was only 10 years old during the Siege of Atlanta. She kept a diary that provides a rare glimpse of a child’s experience of the Civil War. Historians still use it today.

**19. KONTZ MEMORIAL** (1909, Egyptian Revival style) This memorial reflects the pagan style that became popular in the Victorian era. The monument contains both Christian and Egyptian symbolism—the crown and cross (triumph of God) with the winged disc (Ra, the Sun God) and lotus blossoms (renewal of life).

**20. NEAL MONUMENT** (1890s, neoclassical style). Thomas Neal erected this monument in memory of his daughter and wife. One woman holds an open book (assumed to be a religious text) and the other’s book is closed, indicating a completed life. Other symbols include a laurel wreath (eternity), a palm branch (spiritual victory over death), and a Celtic cross (eternal life, faith, and redemption).

**21. GRANITE CARRIAGE STEP** This step is one of the last of its kind at Oakland. Oakland was Atlanta’s only public park until 1882, so visiting the cemetery was a popular activity. Ladies used the step to disembark from carriages.

**22. NELLIE PETERS BLACK** (1851-1919) Black devoted her life to service. She advocated for free kindergartens, free hospitals, compulsory education, diversified farming, enforcement of child labor laws, and the admission of women to the Georgia Bar and the University of Georgia. Her father, Richard Peters (1810-1899), was an early financial and civic leader and is buried in the family lot.

**23. HITCHING POST** This post is the last survivor of many that were used to tether horses that drew carriages to Oakland. This post also marks the eastern boundary of Oakland’s Original Six Acres.

**24. OLD JEWISH BURIAL GROUNDS** These grounds contain the oldest Jewish graves in Atlanta. In 2006, Historic Oakland Foundation completely restored this area with the support of members of The Temple.



**25. BOBBY JONES** (1902-1971) Jones is considered the greatest amateur golfer of all time. In 1930, after winning golf's Grand Slam (four major tournaments in a single year), he retired from competitive play. He became an attorney and co-founder and co-designer of the Augusta National Golf Club, site of the annual Masters Tournament. Many visitors leave golf balls as a tribute to Jones and to encourage good luck on their next golf game.

**JEWISH HILL AND JEWISH FLATS** These parcels were acquired by members of The Temple in 1878 (Jewish Hill) and 1892 (Jewish Flats). In 1892, The Temple's primarily German congregation sold the portion closest to the perimeter wall in Jewish Flats to the Ahavath Achim Synagogue, whose members were mainly of Russian and Eastern European heritage. Note the differences in land usage and symbolism.

**26. RHODA KAUFMAN** (1888-1956) Kaufman was the executive secretary of the Georgia Board of Public Welfare and became a vocal advocate for social reform across the nation. President Herbert Hoover invited her to speak at the National Conference of Social Work in 1932.

**27. JACOBS MAUSOLEUM** (1890s, Beaux Arts classicism) houses the remains of Dr. Joseph Jacobs (1859-1929), who owned the downtown Atlanta pharmacy where Coca-Cola was first served in 1886.

**28. MORRIS AND EMANUEL RICH** Brothers Morris (1847-1928) and Emanuel (1849-1897) Rich came to Atlanta from Hungary. They founded Rich's Department Store (eventually acquired by Macy's), which was famous for its "return anything" policy.

**29. ELSAS MAUSOLEUM** (eclectic style) This mausoleum is home to Jacob Elsas (1842-1932), whose family owned the Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills until the 1960s. Now a residential property, the Mill and Cabbagetown (the now-gentrified mill village), are visible to the northeast.

**30. MAYOR IVAN ALLEN, JR.** (1911-2003) Allen was a businessman who served two terms as Atlanta's mayor during the Civil Rights Movement in the 1960s. He worked with community leaders to end segregation in Atlanta and was the only white southern elected official to endorse the bill that became the 1964 Civil Rights Act.

**31. LAURA ISABELLE "LOLLIE BELLE" MOORE WYLIE** (1859-1923) Wylie became the first woman to hold a paid position at a Georgia newspaper when she joined the staff of *The Atlanta Journal* in 1887. In 1922, her musical composition "Georgia" was adopted as the official state song. It was later replaced by "Georgia On My Mind."

**32. GOVERNOR HOKE SMITH** (1855-1931) Smith ended the controversial convict-leasing system in Georgia and introduced other progressive reforms during his administrations (1907-1909, 1911). He also served as U.S. Secretary of the Interior (1892-1896) and as a U.S. Senator (1911-1921).

**33. INMAN FAMILY LOT** Members of the wealthy and prominent Inman family served as political, economic, and social leaders of Atlanta. Two Inman children died young and their markers are filled with symbolism. Hugh (right) lifts a mantle from a casket, symbolizing hope for eternal life. Louise (left) rests against a tree stump (a life cut short) and records a brief history of her life on a tablet. Their faces are the children's actual likenesses, made from death masks. Their surviving brother, Edward Inman, built the Swan House (now a part of the Atlanta History Center) and is buried here.

**POTTER'S FIELD** Potter's Field is a 5.7-acre field that contains some 7,500 unmarked graves. Although this term often denotes a burial site for the indigent, a 1978 Georgia State University archaeological study revealed that some of the coffins here are quite expensive. Both African Americans and whites are buried here.



**34. WOMEN'S COMFORT STATION** (1908) The Women's Comfort Station served as a bathroom and place of shelter during extreme weather. The Foundation completed restoration in 2019 and the building now houses revolving exhibits on Oakland history. Located near Potter's Field, the Men's Comfort Station awaits restoration.

**35. DR. JENNIE NEWMAN NORRIS** (1861-1938) One of Atlanta's first female physicians, Dr. Norris oversaw the births of thousands of babies and provided care for over 150,000 cases during her 30+ year career.

**AFRICAN AMERICAN BURIAL GROUNDS** In 1866, the city set aside this section as an area where African Americans could purchase burial space. A reflection of the racial segregation that persisted well beyond the Civil War, racially divided burials continued until the early 1960s when the City of Atlanta banned the segregation of public facilities and parks. The exact number of burials in the African American Grounds is unknown, but in 2016, ground-penetrating radar was used to uncover more than 800 unmarked graves.



**36. CARRIE STEELE LOGAN** (1829-1900) Logan's epitaph reads, "The Mother of Orphans. She hath done what she could." In 1888, this former enslaved woman founded Atlanta's first African American orphanage. The Carrie Steele-Pitts Home still exists and funded the restoration of this plot.

**37. GRAVES MAUSOLEUM** (eclectic style) Prominent Atlanta real estate developer Antoine Graves (1862-1941) has the only mausoleum in the African American Burial Grounds. Graves was principal of the Houston Street School, also known as the Gate City School, the first school in Atlanta to be led by an African American principal and staffed entirely by African American teachers.

**38. BISHOP WESLEY GAINES** (1840-1912) Gaines, the sixteenth bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal (A.M.E.) Church, was the second pastor at Atlanta's landmark Big Bethel A.M.E. Church and a founder of Morris Brown College.

**39. AUGUSTUS THOMPSON** (1837-1910) Thompson was a master blacksmith, as indicated by the anvil atop his headstone. The three connected rings reflect his connection to the Order of the Odd Fellows fraternal organization.

**40. DR. BLANCHE BEATRICE SAUNDERS THOMPSON** (d. 1964) Thompson was one of Georgia's first African American female doctors. She graduated from medical school in 1901 before establishing a practice in Athens, Georgia. Dr. Thompson blazed a path through the medical field at a time when very few professional opportunities were open to women of color.

**41. REVEREND FRANK QUARLES** (1819-1881) Quarles was the founding pastor of Friendship Baptist Church, Atlanta's oldest African American Baptist church. The church served as classroom space for Atlanta University, Morehouse College, and Spelman College before their campuses were established. The gravesite restoration was made possible through contributions from the Friendship Baptist congregation and friends of the Quarles family.

**42. THE BUTLERS** Dr. Henry Rutherford Butler (1862-1931), a prominent physician and Masonic leader, co-owned Atlanta's

first African American-owned drug store. His wife, Selena Sloan Butler (1872-1964), founded the nation's first African American parent-teacher association at Atlanta's Yonge Street School in 1911. She later founded and led similar organizations at the state and national levels. In 1970, she was recognized as a founder of the national PTA.

**43. GREENHOUSE** Oakland's first greenhouse was built on this site in the early 1870s. In the early 1900s, the structure was replaced and maintenance facilities (coal house and carriage house) were added. The greenhouse was removed in the 1970s due to damage and neglect, with only its brick walls remaining. The Buckhead Men's Garden Club donated the present-day Beaumont Allen Greenhouse, which was relocated from the Atlanta History Center and rebuilt at Oakland in 2015.

**THE CONFEDERATE BURIAL GROUNDS** This is the final resting place for Civil War casualties. Headstones mark the graves of some 3,900 soldiers (including 16 Union soldiers) whose remains were identified. Another 3,000 unknown soldiers are buried in the open area guarded by the Lion of Atlanta.

**44. THE LION OF ATLANTA** (1894) The Atlanta Ladies Memorial Association (ALMA) erected this statue to honor the unknown Confederate dead. It is patterned after Switzerland's Lion of Lucerne. It depicts a lion (courage) mortally wounded by a broken spear and clutching the Confederate battle flag. This sculpture is a visual example of the Lost Cause interpretation of the Civil War.

**45. CONFEDERATE OBELISK** The obelisk is another ALMA project honoring Confederate soldiers. The base was dedicated on the day of Gen. Robert E. Lee's funeral in 1870. The 65-foot obelisk of Stone Mountain granite was Atlanta's tallest structure when it was dedicated on Confederate Memorial Day in 1874. The Confederate Obelisk and the Lion of Atlanta were gathering places for Confederate Memorial Day ceremonies. Today, these monuments serve as reminders that our perspectives and understanding of history change over time.

**46. GOVERNOR WILLIAM J. NORTHEN** (1835-1913) was an educator, agricultural reformer, and state legislator who served two terms as Georgia's governor (1890-1894). A devout Baptist, he

#### GEORGIA GOVERNORS BURIED AT OAKLAND CEMETERY

Joseph Emerson Brown 1857-1865	Joseph M. Brown 1909-1911, 1912-1913
John B. Gordon 1886-1890	Hoke Smith 1907-1909, 1911
William J. Northen 1890-1894	John Marshall Slaton 1911-1912 & 1913-1915

advocated for prohibition and an improved educational system, as well as railroad reforms.

**47. JOHN BROWN GORDON** (1832-1904) Gordon had no formal military training but became one of Robert E. Lee's most trusted generals. After the Civil War, he served as a U.S. senator and governor.

**48. GEORGIA HARRIS** (d. 1920) This is one of two documented instances of African Americans being buried outside of the African American Burial Grounds prior to Oakland's desegregation in the 1960s. The Boyd family, who employed Harris for years, obtained permission from the mayor to bury her in their family lot.

**49. SLAVE SQUARE MARKER** This marker tells the story of the original African American burial grounds at Oakland Cemetery. Between 1853 and 1877, over 800 African Americans were buried in the northeast corner of the Original Six Acres, an area known as "Slave Square." In 1877, the Atlanta City Council ordered these residents' remains be disinterred and reburied in Oakland's "colored pauper grounds." The old graves in Slave Square were re-plotted and sold to white Atlantans.

**50. CATHERINE HOLMES** (d. 1896) Holmes is the other African American (see Georgia Harris, #48) known to be buried in her employers' family lot. She was a free woman of color from Charleston and is buried with the Boylston family.

**51. CALHOUN MAUSOLEUM** (1910, Greek revival style) This mausoleum houses Abner W. Calhoun (1845-1910), Atlanta's first eye, ear, nose, and throat specialist. He performed the city's first cataract surgery and helped found Grady Hospital. The stained glass window depicts Jesus healing a blind man, while a woman (pointing to her ear) and a man (pointing to his throat) await healing.

**52. AUSTELL MAUSOLEUM** (1883, Gothic revival style) was built by Alfred Austell (1814-1881), a prominent banker, who founded the Atlanta National Bank (now Wells Fargo) in 1865. It sits on the highest spot in Oakland, and its construction cost (\$16,000) made it Oakland's most expensive at the time.

**53. WAID HILL MAUSOLEUM** (c. 1876, vernacular style) is Oakland's only brick mausoleum and one of its oldest. In a well-documented family tragedy, one of Waid Hill's grandsons killed his brother and then himself. The brothers are buried together in an unmarked grave next to the structure.

**54. RICHARDS MAUSOLEUM** (1800s, Gothic revival style) This mausoleum was built by H.Q. French & Co. of New York. The gargoyle-like figures, with lion heads and bat wings, are on guard to frighten away evil spirits. Born in London, Robert Richards (1830-1888) came to Atlanta via Tennessee and started Atlanta's first bookstore before becoming a successful banker.



**55. DR. DANIEL O'KEEFE** (1825-1871) O'Keefe is known as the father of Atlanta City Schools. As a city councilman, he introduced a resolution in 1869 that called for a liberal system of public instruction, free for all white Atlanta children. His resolution passed, but he died shortly before the system it created became a reality.

**56. MARSH MAUSOLEUM** (1890, Gothic revival style) This mausoleum is flanked by two large bronze urns signed by Gorham, America's first art foundry. The egg-and-dart motif atop the urns symbolizes life and death, and the sunflowers on the handles represent striving toward God.

**57. GRANT MAUSOLEUM** (1888, eclectic style) John Grant (1867-1938) donated money to Georgia Tech in memory of his son, Hugh, who died at age 11. In gratitude, Georgia Tech named its football facility Grant Field. Grant's brother-in-law, Governor John Slaton (1866-1955), rests here. Only days before his term ended, Governor Slaton commuted the death sentence of Leo Frank (a Jewish man convicted of a 1913 murder) to life imprisonment. In response to this controversial decision, an angry mob threatened violence and Slaton had to mobilize the state militia for his own protection. An armed mob kidnapped Leo Frank from jail and lynched him in Marietta, Georgia. His widow, Lucille Selig Frank, is buried on Jewish Hill.

**58. MAYOR MOSES FORMWALT** (1820-1852) became Atlanta's first mayor in 1848 at age 28. After serving his one-year term, he became a DeKalb County deputy sheriff and was later killed while transporting a prisoner. Originally buried in Oakland's Original Six Acres without a marker, he was moved to this location in 1916 when the city erected this monument.

**59. CHAMPION CHERRY LAUREL** Oakland is home to a champion Cherry Laurel near the Out in the Rain fountain. A Champion tree is the largest known tree of a particular species in the City of Atlanta.

## A GUIDE TO SYMBOLISM AT OAKLAND CEMETERY

<b>ANCHOR</b> Hope	<b>CROWN &amp; CROSS</b> Triumph of God	<b>SHIELD</b> Protection, Valor
<b>ANGEL</b> Death and resurrection, ( <i>uplifted hand</i> ) shows way to heaven	<b>DOVE</b> Messenger of God, peace	<b>STAR (5 points)</b> Heavenly wisdom, ( <i>6 points</i> ) the creation
<b>BIBLE (closed)</b> Concealed from man, ( <i>open</i> ) perfect knowledge	<b>HAND</b> Hand of God ( <i>clasped</i> ) joined in eternal life	<b>STAR OF DAVID</b> Divine protection
<b>BIRD</b> Human soul	<b>HEART</b> Piety, love	<b>SWORD</b> Power, justice, authority
<b>BUTTERFLY</b> Resurrection	<b>I.H.S.</b> Greek abbreviation for Jesus	<b>TORCH (upright)</b> Eternal life ( <i>inverted</i> ) death, life snuffed out
<b>CASKET/CHEST</b> Final resting place	<b>LAMB</b> Innocence, Jesus	<b>TRIANGLE</b> The Holy Trinity
<b>CEMETERY</b> Sleeping place	<b>OBELISK</b> Eternal life	<b>URN</b> Sorrow ( <i>closed</i> ) Mortality
<b>CHI RHO (XP)</b> Greek for Christ	<b>PILLOW</b> Eternal sleep	<b>URN WITH VEIL</b> Resembles Jewish man bent in worship
<b>CIRCLE</b> Eternity	<b>PITCHER &amp; BASIN</b> Grave of a Levi	<b>VEIL</b> Prayer shawl
<b>COLUMN</b> Heaven	<b>ROCK(S)</b> Life built on firm foundation	<b>WEEPING WOMAN</b> Grief, piety
<b>CROSS</b> Eternal life, faith and redemption	<b>SHELL</b> New life after death	

### BOTANICAL SYMBOLISM

<b>ACANTHUS</b> Garden of heaven	<b>EVERGREENS</b> Immortality	<b>PANSY</b> Tenderness
<b>BAY LAUREL</b> Spiritual victory	<b>FERN</b> "Dreaming of you"	<b>PHLOX</b> "Our souls are united"
<b>BELLFLOWER</b> Gratitude	<b>FRUIT</b> Eternal plenty	<b>PINECONE</b> Regeneration
<b>BOXWOOD</b> Stoicism	<b>HOLLY</b> Happiness, friendship	<b>ROSE</b> Love, beauty, grace
<b>TREE STUMP OR BROKEN FLOWER</b> Interrupted life, premature death	<b>IVY</b> Fidelity, abiding memory, eternal friendship	<b>ROSEBUD</b> Premature death
<b>BOUQUETS</b> Condolences, grief	<b>LILY</b> Purity, innocence	<b>ROSEMARY</b> Remembrance
<b>CALLA LILY</b> Sympathy	<b>LOTUS</b> Renewal of life	<b>SHAMROCK</b> The Holy Trinity
<b>CEDAR</b> Prosperity, long life	<b>MORNING GLORY</b> Departure, farewell, resurrection	<b>TULIP</b> Love, charity
<b>CLEMATIS</b> Beauty	<b>MARIGOLD</b> Grief, sorrow	<b>VIOLET</b> Modesty
<b>DAFFODIL</b> Regard	<b>MOSS</b> Maternal affection	<b>WILLOW</b> Grief, sorrow
<b>DAISY</b> Innocence, hope	<b>OAK</b> Loyalty, strength, honor	<b>WREATH</b> Eternity, memory
<b>DOGWOOD</b> The atonement	<b>OLIVE</b> Peace, victory	<b>ZINNIA</b> "I mourn your absence"
	<b>PALM</b> Spiritual victory	



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# APPENDIX D

## Phasing Prioritization and Cost Opinion

Capital improvements in the cemetery are outlined in the following spreadsheet by category. The spreadsheet also includes prioritization ranking for each improvement that recommendations. This framework is meant to create a flexible approach for managing capital campaigns, parallel project tracks, and short-, middle- and long- term goals. While restoration efforts gain momentum, priorities will shift as the new improvements are developed or preferences change. Ultimately, the City of Winder will have the ability to make adjustments appropriate to the changing needs of the cemetery and the community. The opinion of probable cost for improvements is prioritized by a ranking system that aligns with the master plan goals. Costs included for this plan are developed to understand a general order of magnitude and do not include expenses for events and event supplies, equipment, staffing salaries, operational costs, consultant fees, and inflation cost over time.

## Flexible Planning and Budget Tool

The numbers presented provide a budget for planning and a tool for capital campaign fundraising, a way to create value for staffng and volunteer time, and a sum for monetary donations. They are not a budget for construction, as each area will need further cost and planning refinement. As each strategy is executed, another level of planning, design, and engineering may be necessary. The prioritization plan will help the City of Winder to decide which projects to fundraise for and implement first. For large improvement projects such as the Visitor Center and New Entry, each design iteration (master plan and concept, design development, construction documentation), requires more detail in the cost opinions and will not be developed until individual projects are ready for restoration or construction.

## Contingencies

At the end of the table, the overall cost is presented with two contingencies. The first contingency is a general contingency to account for inflation over time for budgetary purposes and prioritization adjustments. The second contingency, the Architectural and Engineering (A&E) contingency, covers unanticipated soft costs, such as additional

archaeological investigations and/or engineering and is an established 20 percent fee that is included at a master plan level. It can be rolled into the cost for individual projects, but for the purpose of this master plan it is shown as a percentage of the overall value.

## Other Projects and Revenue-Neutral Recommendations

Some of the recommendations are identified in the table as “Other Projects,” contingent on partnerships with outside organizations. There are also projects classified as “Revenue Neutral” because they may be completed internally by City staff or volunteers. Some of these projects will be concurrent or on a parallel track to restoration efforts and are identified in the table.

## Prioritization Plan

The priority ranking lists individual recommendations from high-to-low urgency. A detailed cost opinion and prioritization plan is provided to illustrate the planning process and compare cost to priority. The plan is intended to be a living and flexible tool for cemetery managers. The prioritization plan is also created to have flexibility that will allow for adjustments. Projects may require immediate attention and therefore rise to the forefront; a flexible priority timeline can then adjust accordingly. In addition, it is important to keep in mind that there will be parallel activities and there will be multiple and concurrent projects, unfolding at each project’s relative pace.

There are projects, such as completing a boundary fence and entry gates that may be considered low-hanging fruit and easily accomplished in a shorter timeframe. Other, long-term, complex projects such as the restoration of the Cedar Creek tributary, will need to start immediately but may not be completed for five to ten years. Many factors play into each individual project's timeline, such as coordinating with utility companies, which can be difficult to predict timing.

Priority ranking thresholds:

- High: 12 to 18
- Medium: 9 to 11
- Low: 0 to 8

In alignment with the master plan's mission, vision and goals, priority categories are:

- Streamline Management
- Preserve and Restore Gravesites and Cultural Resources
- Promote Culture and History
- Strengthen the Visitor Experience
- Expand Offerings
- Create Safe Environments

The Veterans Section is a high priority for the City and would involve a minimal effort to complete design and construction documentation in the near term. The recommended order of implementation for the new improvements is:

1. Veterans Section
2. Tavia Mathews Park and Memorial Garden
3. New Visitor Center and Entry
4. Memorial Trail

Completing general improvements and restoration work should follow the prioritization matrix and be completed as the City has funds and resources. Sections 1-4, identified as a high priority for restoration, will provide a blueprint for the remaining restoration areas, allowing the City of Winder to create and refine a database of site-specific costs that can be utilized to best predict actual restoration costs, means and methods for future areas undergoing restoration. Implementing these capital improvements is part of an overall action plan in Chapter 6. These capital improvements are interwoven with policies, programming, and operations as a holistic strategy for the cemetery.

Rose Hill Cemetery Preliminary Estimate of Probable Costs Priority Matrix

	Qty	Unit cost	Unit	Total Cost	Streamline Management	Preserve & Restore	Promote Culture and History	Strengthen the Visitor Experience	Expand Offerings	Life, Safety and Stabilization	Total	Prioritization Score
					100%	Manage	Restore	Enhance	Share	Expand		
<b>Hardscape Restoration and Preservation</b>				<b>\$955,700</b>								
Completion of Restoration	10	\$95,570	ac	\$955,700	3	3	3	3	3	2	17	HIGH
<b>Circulation and Access</b>				<b>\$1,949,500</b>								
Full Depth Replacement of Pavement	5000	\$230	tn	\$1,150,000	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	LOW
ADA Improvements	1	50,000	ls	\$50,000	2	3	3	3	1	3	15	HIGH
Installation of Bicycle Racks	5	\$1,600	ea	\$8,000	1	0	0	3	1	0	5	LOW
Installation of Removable Bollards	6	\$1,500	ea	\$9,000	2	1	1	3	0	2	9	MEDIUM
Installation of Benches/Seating	31	\$2,500	ea	\$77,500	1	1	1	3	2	0	8	MEDIUM
Melrose Vehicular Gate	1	\$25,000	ea	\$25,000	1	1	2	3	2	1	10	MEDIUM
Cemetery Street Vehicular Gate	1	\$25,000	ea	\$25,000	1	1	2	3	2	1	10	MEDIUM
Candler Street Vehicular Gate	1	\$25,000	ea	\$25,000	1	1	2	3	2	1	10	MEDIUM
Pedestrian Gates	8	\$5,000	ea	\$40,000	1	1	2	3	2	1	10	MEDIUM

	Qty	Unit cost	Unit	Total Cost	Streamline Management	Preserve & Restore	Promote Culture and History	Strengthen the Visitor Experience	Expand Offerings	Life, Safety and Stabilization	Total	Prioritization Score
				100%	Manage	Restore	Enhance	Share	Expand	Safeguard		
Fence	5400	\$100	lf	\$540,000	1	1	2	3	2	1	10	MEDIUM
<b>Infrastructure</b>				<b>\$225,000</b>								
Hydrology Assessment and Survey	1	\$50,000	ea	\$50,000	3	3	1	3	3	3	16	HIGH
Construction of New Stormwater Structures	20	\$3,000	ea	\$60,000	2	2	1	2	2	2	11	MEDIUM
Installation of New Stormwater Piping	500	\$40	lf	\$20,000	2	2	1	2	2	2	11	MEDIUM
Remove Pumphouse	1	\$5,000	ls	\$5,000	3	2	1	3	3	2	14	HIGH
Power/Gas/Internet (To Visitor Center)	1	\$75,000	ls	\$75,000	3	0	1	3	3	1	11	MEDIUM
Sewer Line and Tap (To Visitor Center)	1	\$10,000	ls	\$10,000	3	0	1	3	3	1	11	MEDIUM
Water Line and Tap (To Visitor Center)	1	\$5,000	ea	\$5,000	3	0	1	3	3	1	11	MEDIUM
<b>Wayfinding and Signage</b>				<b>\$130,000</b>								
Design/Installation of Directional Signage	1	\$80,000	ls	\$80,000	1	1	3	3	3	0	11	MEDIUM
Design/Installation of Interpretive Signage	1	\$50,000	ls	\$50,000	1	1	3	3	3	0	11	MEDIUM

	Qty	Unit cost	Unit	Total Cost	Streamline Management	Preserve & Restore	Promote Culture and History	Strengthen the Visitor Experience	Expand Offerings	Life, Safety and Stabilization	Total	Prioritization Score
				100%	Manage	Restore	Enhance	Share	Expand	Safeguard		
<b>Visitor Center and New Entry</b>				<b>\$3,440,000</b>								
New Entry Monuments	1	\$75,000	ls	\$75,000	3	1	3	3	3	0	13	HIGH
Columbaria Walls (5ft ht)	4,000	\$150	f.s.f.	\$600,000	3	1	3	3	3	0	13	HIGH
Rose Arbor, Art	2	\$40,000	ls	\$80,000	3	1	3	3	3	0	13	HIGH
Visitor Center Walkways	18500	\$15	s.f.	\$277,500	3	1	3	3	3	0	13	HIGH
Curb and Gutter	2000	\$50	lf	\$100,000	3	1	3	3	3	0	13	HIGH
Crosswalk with Signal	1	\$5,000	ea	\$5,000	3	1	3	4	3	4	18	HIGH
Sidewalk (Candler Street)	9000	\$15	s.f.	\$135,000	3	1	3	3	3	0	13	HIGH
Special Pavement/Plazas	5600	\$25	s.f.	\$140,000	3	1	3	3	3	0	13	HIGH
Plantings	1	\$75,000	ls	\$75,000	3	1	3	3	3	0	13	HIGH
Site Prep	3300000	5%	ls	\$165,000	3	1	3	3	3	0	13	HIGH
Construction of Visitor Center	6,500	\$275	s.f.	\$1,787,500	3	1	3	3	3	0	13	HIGH
<b>Veterans Memorialization</b>				<b>\$825,000</b>								
Veteran's Memorial Plaza + Reflecting Pool	1	\$655,000	ls	\$655,000	3	3	3	3	3	0	15	HIGH

	Qty	Unit cost	Unit	Total Cost	Streamline Management	Preserve & Restore	Promote Culture and History	Strengthen the Visitor Experience	Expand Offerings	Life, Safety and Stabilization	Total	Prioritization Score	
					100%	Manage	Restore	Enhance	Share	Expand			Safeguard
Veteran's Memorial Monuments and Flags	1	\$170,000	ls	\$170,000	3	3	3	3	3	0	15	HIGH	
<b>Tavia Mathews Park Improvements</b>				<b>\$261,750</b>									
Memorial Art	1	\$10,000	ls	\$10,000	1	2	3	3	3	0	12	MEDIUM	
Park Shelter	1	\$75,000	ls	\$75,000	1	2	3	3	3	0	12	MEDIUM	
Paths	4700	\$15	s.f.	\$70,500	1	2	3	3	3	0	12	MEDIUM	
Site Prep	245000	5%	ls	\$12,250	1	2	3	3	3	0	12	MEDIUM	
Memorial Footbridge	20	\$2,200	lf	\$44,000	1	1	3	3	2	0	10	MEDIUM	
Native Forest Garden Plantings	1	\$50,000	ls	\$50,000	1	3	2	3	3	0	12	MEDIUM	
<b>Memorial Gardens</b>				<b>\$2,122,500</b>									
Memorial Rose Arbor	1	\$25,000	ls	\$25,000	1	1	1	3	3	1	10	MEDIUM	
Memorial Art	1	\$10,000	ls	\$10,000	1	1	1	3	3	1	10	MEDIUM	
Site Prep	2,000,000	5%	ls	\$100,000									
Columbaria + Fountain	1	\$515,000	ls	\$515,000	1	1	1	3	3	1	10	MEDIUM	
Columbaria Walls (5ft ht)	8000	\$150	f.s.f.	\$1,200,000	1	1	1	3	3	1	10	MEDIUM	
Special Pavement/Plazas	2000	\$25	s.f.	\$50,000	1	1	1	3	3	1	10	MEDIUM	
Memorial Wall	1	\$20,000	ls	\$20,000	1	1	1	3	3	1	10	MEDIUM	

	Qty	Unit cost	Unit	Total Cost	Streamline Management	Preserve & Restore	Promote Culture and History	Strengthen the Visitor Experience	Expand Offerings	Life, Safety and Stabilization	Total	Prioritization Score
				100%	Manage	Restore	Enhance	Share	Expand	Safeguard		
Paths	8500	\$15	s.f.	\$127,500	1	1	1	3	3	1	10	MEDIUM
Landscape Plantings	1	\$75,000	ls	\$75,000	1	1	1	3	3	1	10	MEDIUM
<b>Memorial Trail</b>				<b>\$1,822,500</b>								
Committal Shelter	1	\$50,000	ls	\$50,000	1	1	1	3	3	1	10	MEDIUM
Site Prep	1,700,000	5%	ls	\$85,000	1	1	1	3	3	1	10	MEDIUM
Memorial Rose Arbor	2	\$25,000	ls	\$50,000	1	1	1	3	3	1	10	MEDIUM
Memorial Art	7	\$10,000	ls	\$70,000	1	1	1	3	3	1	10	MEDIUM
Columbaria Walls (Adjacent to Committal Shelter)	2500	\$150	ls	\$375,000	1	1	1	3	3	1	10	MEDIUM
Pedestrian Bridge	75	\$2,200	lf	\$165,000	1	1	1	3	3	1	10	MEDIUM
Columbaria Walls (5ft ht)	1800	\$150	f.s.f.	\$270,000	1	1	1	3	3	1	10	MEDIUM
Mausoleum	15	\$30,000	ea	\$450,000	1	1	1	3	3	1	10	MEDIUM
Trail	16500	\$15	s.f.	\$247,500	1	1	1	3	3	1	10	MEDIUM
Invasive Removal	1	\$10,000	ac	\$10,000	1	1	1	3	3	1	10	MEDIUM
Forest Plantings	1	\$50,000	ls	\$50,000	1	1	1	3	3	1	10	MEDIUM
<b>Section T</b>				<b>\$354,250</b>								
Memorial Rose Arbor	1	\$25,000	ls	\$25,000	1	2	1	1	1	0	6	LOW
Special Pavement/Plazas	500	\$25	s.f.	\$12,500	1	2	1	1	1	0	6	LOW
Site Prep	325000	5%	ls	\$16,250	1	2	1	1	1	0	6	LOW
Columbaria Walls	1600	\$150	f.s.f.	\$240,000	1	2	1	1	1	0	6	LOW

	Qty	Unit cost	Unit	Total Cost	Streamline Management	Preserve & Restore	Promote Culture and History	Strengthen the Visitor Experience	Expand Offerings	Life, Safety and Stabilization	Total	Prioritization Score
					100%	Manage	Restore	Enhance	Share	Expand		
Paths	2700	\$15	s.f.	\$40,500	1	2	1	1	1	0	6	LOW
Plantings	1	\$20,000	ls	\$20,000	1	2	1	1	1	0	6	LOW
<b>Cemetery Landscaping</b>				<b>\$37,500</b>								
Perimeter Screening Plantings	400	\$50.00	ea	\$20,000	1	2	1	2	2	0	8	MEDIUM
Path Landscaping	350	\$50	ea	\$17,500	1	2	1	2	2	0	8	MEDIUM
<b>Stream Restoration</b>				<b>\$600,000</b>								
	1,200	\$500	lf	\$600,000	2	3	0	3	3	3	14	HIGH
<b>Security</b>				<b>\$175,000</b>								
Installation of lighting & security cameras	1	\$175,000	ls	\$175,000	2	3	0	3	3	3	14	HIGH
<b>Records Management</b>				<b>\$0</b>								
Digitization and Transfer of Records	Staff Time (Revenue Neutral)				3	3	3	3	3	0	15	HIGH
<b>TOTAL BASE COSTS</b>				<b>\$12,898,700</b>								

	Qty	Unit cost	Unit	Total Cost	Streamline Management	Preserve & Restore	Promote Culture and History	Strengthen the Visitor Experience	Expand Offerings	Life, Safety and Stabilization	Total	Prioritization Score
				100%	Manage	Restore	Enhance	Share	Expand	Safeguard		
<b>Perpetual Costs (non-staffing)</b>				<b>\$1,240,000</b>								
Critical Care Hardscape	1	\$25,000	ls/annual	\$25,000	3	3	3	3	3	3	18	HIGH
Landscape Annual Maintenance	48	\$25,000	ac	\$1,200,000	3	3	3	3	2	0	14	HIGH
Tree Pruning and Maintenance	1	\$15,000	ls/annual	\$15,000	3	3	3	3	2	3	17	HIGH
<b>TOTAL ANNUAL COSTS</b>				<b>\$1,240,000</b>								
<b>TOTAL BASE COSTS</b>				<b>\$12,900,000</b>								
		Contingency	20%	\$2,580,000								
<b>Subtotal</b>				<b>\$15,480,000</b>								
		A&E	20%	\$3,096,000								
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>\$18,576,000</b>								