

The Immortal 600

Lesson Plans

Civil War Prisoners and Prison Camps

Social Studies

Grade Eight - Georgia Studies

Applicable Georgia Performance Standards

SS8H6b: The student will analyze the impact of the Civil War and Reconstruction on Georgia.

b. State the importance of key events of the Civil War; include Antietam, Emancipation Proclamation, Gettysburg, Chickamauga, the Union blockade of Georgia's coast, Sherman's Atlanta Campaign, Sherman's March to the Sea, and Andersonville.

Essential Questions

- Who were the Immortal 600?
- How did the Immortal 600 get their name?
- How were Prisoners of War (POW's) treated during the Civil War?
- What were the major issues that led to the conditions at Civil War camps?
Think about things like who was in charge of the government, how life changes when we are at war, and how life is different for rich people, ordinary people, and poor people when you answer this question.
- How did these issues lead to the situation with the Immortal 600 and conditions at Andersonville?
- How did the treatment of POW's during the Civil War change American society after the war? Think about how different groups, like northerners and southerners, or blacks and whites, treated each other after the war.

Enduring Understanding

Conflict and Change: The student will understand that when there is conflict between or within societies, change is the result

Procedures/Activities

Step 1: Duration: 15 minutes

Watch the first part of the Immortal 600 DVD.

Attachments for Step 1

Title: The Immortal 600 [part 1 and 2]

Description: This DVD will familiarize students with the story of the Immortal 600 and the concept of prisoners of war.

Step 2: Duration: 20 minutes

Pass out the Prisoner of War reading and give students time to read it.

Attachments for Step 2

Title: Civil War Prisoners and Prison Camps

Description: This handout provides additional information about POWs and Civil War prison camps.

Step 3: Duration: 15 minutes

Discuss the Immortal 600 and POW camps. Discuss why conditions became so bad at the POW camps and what was different about the Immortal 600's situation (being placed in the line of fire). Discuss how conditions at Andersonville affected the treatment of Confederate prisoners in Union prisons. Ask students who they think was at fault for the poor conditions and what could have been done to make things better.

Step 4: Duration 30 minutes (10 minute review of steps 1 – 3 if teaching 50 minute class period)

Pass out the Prisoner of War quiz and give students time to complete it.

Attachments for Step 4

Title: Civil War Prisons and Prison Camps Quiz.

Description: Reviews and reinforces information presented in the DVD and handout.

Title: Civil War Prisons and Prison Camps Quiz.

Description: This handout provides answers to the Civil War Prisons and Prison Camps Quiz.

Step 5: Duration: 3 minutes

Watch the first 2:50 minutes of Part II of the Immortal 600 DVD that talks about George Washington Roughton, a Georgian who was one of the Immortal 600.

Attachments for Step 5

Title: The Immortal 600 [part 1 and 2]

Description: The first 2:50 discuss George Washington Roughton a member of the Immortal 600 from Georgia.

Step 5: Duration: 30 minutes

Have students write a short diary entry about being a POW from George Washington Roughton's point of view. They can talk about what the conditions are like, Roughton's worries about his family, why Roughton thinks the prisoners are being treated in such a manner, the War in general, etc.

Assessment

1. Class discussion using Essential Questions.
2. Civil War Prisoners and Prison Camps quiz.
3. Written work.

Total Duration

118 minutes

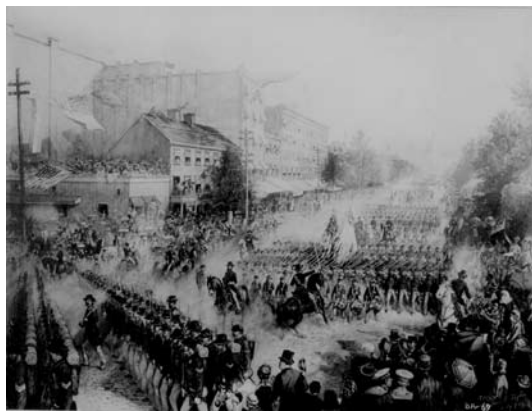
George Washington Roughton's diary

Criteria / Scale	Standards not met	Needs improvement	Meets standard	Exceeds standard
Describes ten conditions under which Immortal 600 lived after leaving Camp Delaware.	Describes seven or less conditions correctly	Describes seven to nine conditions correctly	Describes ten conditions correctly	Meets standard and explains how these conditions differed from Andersonville
Explains impact of War on Southern States	Does not indicate any connection between the war and life in the South.	Identifies aspects of southern life affected by war, but provides no details	Identifies aspects of Southern life affected by the war and describes the specific impact of war on those aspects of Southern life identified	Meets standard and draws generalization about the impact of war on the life of the individual
Analyze possible reasons Roughton might worry about his family while he is away	Does not connect Roughton's situation and the war with its impact on his family.	Identifies reasons Roughton could be concerned but provides no explanation of why this would cause concern.	Identifies reasons Roughton could be concerned about his family and provides detailed explanation of the reasons for and consequences of these reasons.	Meets standards and explains the cause and effect relationship between the impact of war on families and the concerns of both the family member fighting or POW and the family at home.
Expresses Roughton's point of view in diary	Written in 3rd person, may explain Roughton's point of view, but not as a diary entry	Explains issues from Roughton's point of view, often uses 3rd person.	Expresses Roughton's concerns, provides reasons for concerns, both for himself and his family. Uses 1st person predominately.	Meets standard and provides connections between his concerns, generalizes his concerns for himself and his family to other POWs he is with.

Civil War Prisoners and Prison Camps

During the Civil War more than 700,000 Union and Confederate soldiers were taken prisoner. Many of these soldiers were released on the battlefield; they were the lucky ones. Those soldiers that were not released were sent to prisoner of war (POW) camps. The conditions at both the Union and Confederate POW camps were almost unbearable. Food was scarce, shelter was inadequate, and clean water was almost nonexistent. Approximately 56,000 Union and Confederate soldiers died in POW camps. At some camps it was typical for one out of every four prisoners to die.

Soldiers were most commonly taken prisoner on the battlefield. When one side surrendered to the other, the soldiers from the losing side were taken as prisoners. Early in the Civil War, prisoners were generally paroled on the battlefield. When a soldier was paroled, he agreed not to take up arms against his captor until he was formally exchanged for a prisoner being held by the opposing side. During the first year of the war, 1861, the parole system was



Union troops in the streets of Washington, D.C.

effective. As the war dragged on, this would change.

Between 1861 and 1865, the Union captured approximately 462,000 Confederate soldiers and paroled 53 percent, a little more than half of them. During that same period, the Confederacy captured 211,000 Union soldiers and paroled 7 percent of them. That left 195,000 Union prisoners that the Confederacy had to provide for and 215,000 Confederate prisoners that the Union had to provide for. The increase in prisoners required the armies to create prison camps.

Five types of prisons were common. The first type consisted of already existing Forts. The second type, used only in the North, converted existing military training grounds into POW camps. Warehouses formed a third type of prison, while tents placed inside stockade walls formed a fourth type. The fifth type of prison camp, used only in the South, was the open-air encampment. Open-air encampments consisted of a stockade wall enclosing the prisoners: no shelter was provided. Andersonville, perhaps the most notorious Civil War prison camp, was an open-air encampment.

Prisoner exchange continued even after the creation of prison camps. Both sides agreed on a formula for trade based on the rank of a soldier. A private was traded for a private, a sergeant was equal to two privates, a Lieutenant was equal to three privates, and Generals were worth 46 privates. This system was successful for a while, but in late 1863, the Union stopped prisoner exchanges

completely, because the Union wanted to avoid increasing the Confederate ranks, and because the Confederate congress passed a law requiring that captured African American Union soldiers were to be returned to slavery and their white commanding officers were to be shot. When the confederacy refused to change its policy, the practice of prisoner exchange came to an end.

Without prisoner exchanges, both northern and southern prison camps quickly became overcrowded. As the prison population grew, it became more difficult to feed and house the prisoners. Food rations were tight in both the north and the south, forcing prison guards to constantly cut rations. Water in most of the prisons was supplied by rivers or creeks running through, or near, the camps. There were rarely sewage or toilet facilities in the camps, so the rivers and creeks were turned into makeshift toilets, polluting the water supply. The large number of people packed into small areas and the lack of sanitation created a breeding ground for disease. The Confederate prison known as Andersonville is one of the most extreme examples of the desperate conditions in Civil War prison camps.

Andersonville Prison was built in the village of Andersonville, in Sumter County, Georgia. This location was chosen because it was close to the Southwestern Railroad. Additionally, a creek that could provide fresh water flowed through the parcel of land chosen for the prison. Andersonville prison began receiving Union POWs in February of 1864. When it was built, the camp consisted of 16.5 acres surrounded by a stockade wall made of pine trees. A fence marking a “deadline” was built 19 to 25 feet inside the stockade walls. Any prisoner crossing the deadline was immediately shot by prison guards. The prison was constructed to hold 10,000

prisoners but the population had reached 20,000 by June of 1864 and the prison was expanded an additional 10 acres. The expansion allowed for even more prisoners. By August more than 33,000 prisoners were being held, making the prison the fifth largest city in the South. The prison was dangerously overcrowded, with more than 1,245 prisoners sharing each acre.

Andersonville was an open-air camp without any facilities for housing the prisoners. The prisoners were forced to construct primitive shelter from any materials they could find, such as discarded pines from the stockade wall and old clothes. The creek that ran through the camp was used as a toilet because there were no other facilities. The creek quickly became polluted with human waste. When the creek flooded after heavy rains, the raw sewage would spread over the entire camp. The overcrowding also made it difficult to feed the prisoners. The food rations consisted of one and one fourth pounds of raw cornmeal and one pound of beef or one third a pound of



Map of Andersonville prison

bacon per prisoner per day. Andersonville was only in operation for 15 months, but during that time more than 13,000 Union prisoners died.

While Andersonville is one of the most extreme examples of how badly POWs were treated, conditions were not much better in the other POW camps. At another confederate camp in Virginia, a four-story warehouse housed over 1200 men on each floor. The prisoners were not allowed to use the latrine at night despite the fact that many suffered from diarrhea and vomiting. Because of this, the floors became caked with human waste. Crowding was such a problem that some prisoners were forced to sleep standing up. At another Virginia prison, between 7,000 and 10,000 Union POWs were held in a camp that was meant to hold no more than 3,000. Men were forced to dig holes in the ground to

sleep, and most were starving.

Conditions in the Union prisons were not much better. A prison in New York was built to hold 5,000 men, but nearly 10,000 prisoners were housed there. The diet was so poor, that at one point nearly 2,000 of the prisoners suffered from scurvy. In Chicago, barracks built to hold 95 men usually held around 190. Furthermore, the camp did not provide food, clothing, or medical care. Diseases such as typhoid fever, pneumonia, and smallpox were rampant at the camp in Chicago.

It is unlikely that either the Union or the Confederacy set out to treat POWs so barbarously. After all, Union and Confederate prisoners were all citizens of the same country. But, very few, if any, of the prison camps had the resources available – food, shelter, clothing, water, or medicine – to care



Issuing rations at Andersonville

for the number of men they were required to imprison. The first concern for both the Union and Confederate armies was to provide for the troops in the field. Provisions for prisoners were considered only after the troops received their supplies. As supplies dwindled in the South, conditions got worse for the northern prisoners. As rumors about the treatment of Union POWs in Confederate prisons began to reach the North, the treatment of Confederate prisoners suffered a decline. At first, the Union attempted to treat the Confederate POWs humanely; however, once rumors of the treatment of Union soldiers in Confederate camps began to reach home, the Union soldiers began to retaliate. This “retaliation” mentality had a serious and lasting effect on the treatment of Confederate POWs, including the men of the Immortal 600. The rations that the Immortal 600 were fed were supposed to be similar to those fed Union POWs at Andersonville and Salisbury prisons.

Both Union and Confederate prisoners suffered greatly during the war. For many prisoners, the only relief was the end of the fighting. The conditions at the prisons left many prisoners in such poor health that they were too sick to survive the trip home. Those who did survive often suffered from their sickness for the rest of their lives. After the war, both sides would blame the other for the cruel treatment of prisoners. Ultimately, only one man would face punishment over prison conditions. Major Henry Wirz, the commandant of Andersonville, was hung for war crimes on November 10, 1865.

Quiz: Civil War Prisoners and Prison Camps

Multiple Choice

1. Where were soldiers usually taken prisoner?
 - a. Hospitals
 - b. Battlefields
 - c. Barracks
 - d. Training grounds

2. The _____ established a system for exchanging soldiers prior to 1863.
 - a. Grant-Lee Cartel
 - b. Lincoln-Davis Cartel
 - c. Halleck-Jackson Cartel
 - d. Dix-Hill Cartel

3. Which one of the prison compounds listed below was not used as a POW camp in the Civil War?
 - a. Federal penitentiary
 - b. Warehouse
 - c. Coastal Fort
 - d. Open-air encampment

4. In the prisoner exchange system, a general was worth _____ privates
 - a. 10
 - b. 46
 - c. 60
 - d. 0

5. Andersonville was this type of prison camp:
 - a. Open-air encampment
 - b. Converted warehouse
 - c. Coastal Fort
 - d. Former military training ground

6. The type of rations that the Immortal 600 were given on Morris Island were called _____ rations.
 - a. Prison
 - b. Retaliation
 - c. Cut-rate
 - d. Stingy

7. While imprisoned on Morris Island, the Immortal 600 were in the direct line of fire from the _____ army.
- British
 - Union
 - French
 - Confederate
8. The rations given the Immortal 600 on Morris Island were supposed to resemble the rations given to POWs at which prison?
- Elmira
 - Libby Prison
 - Andersonville
 - Camp Douglas
9. Of the 700,000 soldiers taken prisoner during the Civil War, how many died in prison camps?
- 56,000
 - 247,000
 - 195,000
 - 211,000
10. How long was the Andersonville prison in operation?
- 4 years
 - 6 months
 - 12 months
 - 15 months

Short Answer

11. The Immortal 600 were housed in _____ tents during their imprisonment on Morris Island.
12. Prisoners of war who were _____ agreed not to take up arms against their captors until a prisoner exchange had taken place and the prisoners had returned to their army.
13. Rations at Andersonville consisted of $1\frac{1}{4}$ pounds of cornmeal and 1 pound of _____ or $\frac{1}{3}$ pound of _____ per prisoner.
14. If soldiers crossed the _____ they were shot on sight.

Short Essay

1. Why did prisoner exchanges between the Union and the Confederacy stop in 1863? What effect did this have on POWs and prison camps?

Quiz: Civil War Prisoners and Prison Camps

ANSWER KEY

Multiple Choice

- Where were soldiers usually taken prisoner?
 - Hospitals
 - Battlefields**
 - Barracks
 - Training grounds
- The _____ established a system for exchanging soldiers prior to 1863.
 - Grant-Lee Cartel
 - Lincoln-Davis Cartel
 - Halleck-Jackson Cartel
 - Dix-Hill Cartel**
- Which one of the prison compounds listed below was not used as a POW camp in the Civil War?
 - Federal penitentiary**
 - Warehouse
 - Coastal Fort
 - Open-air encampment
- In the prisoner exchange system, a general was worth _____ privates
 - 10
 - 46**
 - 60
 - 0
- Andersonville was this type of prison camp:
 - Open-air encampment**
 - Converted warehouse
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 - Former military training ground
- The type of rations that the Immortal 600 were given on Morris Island were called _____ rations.
 - Prison
 - Retaliation**
 - Cut-rate
 - Stingy

7. While imprisoned on Morris Island, the Immortal 600 were in the direct line of fire of the _____ army.
- British
 - Union
 - French
 - d. Confederate***
8. The rations given the Immortal 600 on Morris Island were supposed to resemble the rations given to POWs at which prison?
- Elmira
 - Libby Prison
 - c. Andersonville***
 - Camp Douglas
9. Of the 700,000 soldiers taken prisoner during the Civil War, how many died in prison camps?
- a. 56,000***
 - 247,000
 - 195,000
 - 211,000
10. How long was the Andersonville prison in operation?
- 4 years
 - 6 months
 - 12 months
 - d. 15 months***

Short Answer

11. The Immortal 600 were housed in __A-frame__ tents during their imprisonment on Morris Island.
12. Prisoners of war who were __Paroled____ agreed not to take up arms against their captors until a prisoner exchange had taken place and the prisoners had returned to their army.
13. Rations at Andersonville consisted of 1¼ pounds of cornmeal and 1 pound of __beef____ or 1/3 pound of ____bacon____ per prisoner.
14. If soldiers crossed the __dead line____ they were shot on sight.

Short-answer Essay

1. Why did prisoner exchanges between the Union and the Confederacy stop in 1863? What effect did this have on POWs and prison camps?

ANSWER: Prisoner exchanges were stopped for two reasons. One, because the Federal govern-

ment wanted to avoid increasing the Confederate ranks, which they felt would prolong the war. Two, the Confederacy passed a law mandating that captured African-American Union Soldiers were to be returned to slavery and their white commanding officers were to be shot. The stop in prisoner exchanges caused extreme overcrowding in the prison camps leading to food shortages, disease outbreaks and lack of adequate shelter.

The Abandoned Cemetery Act

Social Studies

Grade Eight - Georgia Studies

Applicable Georgia Performance Standards

SS8CG5: The student will analyze the role of local governments in the state of Georgia.

Essential Questions

- How does a law enacted by the state impact local laws and policies?
- How are state laws enacted at the local level?
- Why might the state want one of its laws to be controlled and enforced by a city or county government?
- Is it a good idea for the state to let a city or county government control and enforce some of its laws?
- When can a cemetery be relocated?
- Who must be notified when a cemetery is relocated?
- Do you think it is okay to move an abandoned cemetery? Why or why not?
- If a cemetery is located on property belonging to one man, but the graves in the cemetery belong to another man's family, who should get to decide whether the cemetery is relocated?

Enduring Understanding

Distribution of Power: The student will understand that distribution of power in government is a product of existing documents and laws combined with contemporary values and beliefs

Procedures/Activities

Step 1: Duration: 18 minutes

Watch the last 18 minutes of Part 2 of The Immortal 600 DVD dealing with cemetery relocation. Start DVD at minute 2:50.

Attachments for Step 1

Title: The Immortal 600 [part 1 and 2]

Description: This DVD will familiarize students with the story of the Immortal 600 and the concept of prisoners of war.

Step 2: Duration: 25 minutes

Pass out the Cemetery Relocation reading and give the students time to read it.

Attachments for Step 2

Title: Cemetery Relocation

Description: This handout provides additional information about cemetery relocation and the state law covering relocation

Step 3: Duration: 15 minutes

Divide the students into three groups. One group will represent developers applying for a cemetery relocation permit, one group will represent a preservation group opposed to the relocation, and the third group will be County Council to whom the permit application will be made. Provide a brief explanation of the groups and their positions.

Step 4: Duration 50 minutes

Pass out the permit application packet and the group backgrounds. Give the students time to read them and prepare arguments for or against the relocation. The County Council group should be discussing the permit application packet and what they think of it during this time.

Attachments for Step 4

Title: Request for Permit for the Relocation of the Doe Cemetery.

Description: This shows what a cemetery relocation permit application looks like and provides the students with information on the cemetery.

Title: Permit Applicant Background.

Description: This handout provides a summary of the background on the Doe Cemetery and describes what the group's mission is.

Title: Preservation Group Background

Description: This handout provides a summary of the background on the Doe Cemetery and describes with the group's mission is.

Title: County Council Background

Description: This handout provides a summary of the background on the Doe Cemetery and describes what the role of the County Council is.

Step 4: Duration: 35 minutes

Hold a public meeting about the cemetery relocation permit. Have the Preservation Group and the Applicant Group present their arguments to the county council. The County Council may ask the groups questions. After the arguments, the county council must make a decision on whether or not to grant the permit and provide justification for their decision.

Step 5: Duration: 15 minutes

Have students write a short essay describing how they feel about cemetery relocation and whether or not they feel the abandoned cemetery act is a good law.

Assessment

1. Students will be assessed on group oral presentation.

2. Written essay about cemetery relocation.
3. Group work.

Total Duration

158 minutes

The Abandoned Cemetery Act – Class Debate

Criteria / Scale	Standards not met	Needs improvement	Meets standard	Exceeds standard
Describes group's purpose	Does not indicate any purpose for group	Names group's purpose but does not provide explanation	Describes and explains group's purpose	Meets standard and draws comparisons with other groups' purposes
Participates in group discussion and works with group to develop position	Does not participate in group discussion and does not work with group to develop position	Participates in group discussion, but does not work with group to develop position	Participates in group discussion and works with group to develop position	Meets standard and leads group discussion, leads development of position
Makes persuasive arguments in class debate	Does not participate in class debate	Speaks during debate but fails to persuade others of group's position	Makes logical, persuasive arguments during class debate	Meets standards and convinces classmates of group's position
Explains relationships among Abandoned Cemetery Act, cemetery relocation process, and permit application process	Is not able to list or describe Abandoned Cemetery Act, cemetery relocation process, and permit application process	Lists and describes Abandoned Cemetery Act, cemetery relocation process, and permit application process, but does not create connections among these	Explains relationships among Abandoned Cemetery Act, cemetery relocation process, and permit application process	Meets standard and uses relationships to create more persuasive arguments for group's position

The Abandoned Cemetery Act – Essay

Criteria / Scale	Standards not met	Needs improvement	Meets standard	Exceeds standard
Describes four key components of Abandoned Cemetery Act	Describes two or fewer components correctly	Describes three components correctly	Describes four components correctly	Meets standard and explains the reasons each of these components is part of the Act
Describes four steps in the cemetery relocation process	Describes two or fewer steps correctly	Describes three steps correctly	Describes four steps correctly	Meets standard and explains why these steps occur in this order
States, discusses, and explains personal opinion about cemetery relocation	Identifies no specific personal opinion	Identifies personal opinion, but does not explain reasons for this opinion	Identifies personal opinion and provides detailed reasons for this opinion	Meets standard and discusses potential opposing viewpoints
Structures essay appropriately and uses correct grammar	Uses sentence fragments, may express ideas	Expresses ideas logically but essay contains grammatical errors	Uses correct grammar and structures essay with multiple arguments	Meets standard and provides connections among arguments, uses introduction, body, and conclusion

The Abandoned Cemetery Act

The Official Code of Georgia 36-72-1-16, also known as the Abandoned Cemetery Act, provides a way for individuals, corporations, or government entities to obtain a permit to relocate abandoned cemeteries. Under the Georgia Abandoned Cemetery Law, an abandoned cemetery is defined as: “a cemetery which shows signs of neglect including, without limitation, the unchecked growth of the vegetation, repeated and unchecked acts of vandalism, or the disintegration of grave markers or boundaries and for which no person can be found who is legally responsible and financially capable of the upkeep of such cemetery” [OCGA 36-72-2]

Although the Abandoned Cemeteries Act is a state law, it gives control over changes to the cemetery to a local governing authority,

like a City Council. The governing authority examines the permit to relocate the cemetery and listens to opinions in favor of, and against, the move. The governing authority has to consider the wishes of the person or business applying for the permit, as well as the wishes of any individuals who have family members buried in the cemetery. After the council has heard all the opinions, it grants or denies the permit.

The first step in the process is to prepare a permit application packet. The packet must contain evidence of [property] ownership; an archaeological survey to determine the number of graves and the boundaries of the cemetery; a map of the cemetery prepared by a registered surveyor; a genealogist plan for descendant identification and notification; and a disinterment/reinterment plan.

After the permit application packet has been submitted to the governing authority, the authority will schedule a public meeting to hear opinions about the request. The applicant must notify descendants, or relatives, of the deceased of the plan to request a relocation permit so that the descendants have time to voice their opinion about the move. After the public meeting, the governing authority has 30 days to make a decision. If the application is approved, there is an additional 30-day waiting period, so that anyone who disagrees with the decision can file an appeal.

Most of the cemeteries that are relocated are small family cemeteries dating to the 1800s. During this time, it was common practice for people to bury loved ones on family land and mark the graves with field stones. The Upland South Folk Cemetery Complex is



Grave of Emory F. Estes



Family cemetery circa 1800s

an example of this kind of cemeteries. This complex was typical in the Southeast from the mid-nineteenth century to the early twentieth century. Upland South Folk cemeteries usually have graves that look east and west. They are usually located on a hilltop. In the 18th century these types of cemeteries were marked by field stones with no inscription on them, instead of the headstones seen in modern cemeteries. In the 19th century, there was an increase in the number of inscribed grave markers, and graves were incorporated into family plots (Jeane 1992). Family members cared for the graves for as long as the family owned the land. However, once the family sold the land, the graves were often forgotten and fell into disrepair.

There are a number of reasons for a cemetery to be relocated. For example, sometimes road improvements, like adding a lane to a road, will have a negative impact on a cemetery. Sometimes, the cemetery must be relocated to keep it from being hurt by the road improvements. Sometimes families decide to sell the land on which family cemeteries are located and wish to relocate the cemetery so that family members will still have access to it. By far, the most common reason for relocation is building development. As cities expand, more land is needed for houses and

shops. Often, there are cemeteries on land that is slated for development. When this happens, cemeteries are often relocated. One argument in favor of relocating cemeteries is that they will be protected. If developments or roads go near these small cemeteries then they will be more exposed to vandalism. Also, relocation to a perpetual care cemetery, or a cemetery where graves will always be maintained, will ensure that the graves are cared for and that descendants have access to them.

Although cemetery relocations do not bother some people, others believe that cemeteries should be left intact. The majority of cemeteries that are relocated are examples of the Upland South Folk Cemetery Complex. People who do not want the cemeteries move point out that these cemeteries are a unique historical resource and that, by relocating them, an important part of history is destroyed. Upland South Folk cemeteries are examples of how people buried their dead before modern, perpetual-care cemeteries were developed. The location chosen for the cemetery, the type of grave markers used, and the arrangement of the graves are all part of the historical information contained in these cemeteries. If these cemeteries continue to be removed, there will be no examples left and a significant historical resource will be lost forever. For other people, relocating a cemetery is disrespectful. They feel that the final resting place of the deceased should not be violated.

The Abandoned Cemetery Act is a good example of a state law at work on the local level. The fact the law is enacted locally gives people a voice in the process. Whether people are for or against relocating a cemetery, the Abandoned Cemetery Act ensures that both sides will be heard and their arguments will be taken into consideration.

Request For Permit for:

**Relocation of the DOE Cemetery
Any County, Georgia**

(Under Official Code of Georgia Section 36, Chapter 72)

Submitted by

Strip Mall, LLC

Permit Application Attachments

- Part 1. Ownership of Property (OCGA 36-72-5 [1])
- Part 2. Archaeological Report (OCGA 36-72-5 [2])
- Part 3. Survey Showing Legal Boundaries (OCGA 36-72-5 [3])
- Part 4. Report On Genealogical Research and Descendant Notification Plan
for the Love Cemetery, Any County, Georgia (OCGA 36-72-5 [4])
- Part 5. Disinterment/Reinterment Plan (OCGA 36-72-5 [5])

Part 1. Ownership of Property
(OCGA 36-72-5 [1])

R.E. HODGES, JR., LLC
A LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY
2230 Towne Lake Parkway
Building 200, Suite 120
Woodstock, Georgia 30189
e-mail: rhodges@rehllc.com
Toll Free Telephone (877)878-8808

R. E. Hodges, Jr.
Attorney at Law

Telephone (678)445-4926
Facsimile (678)445-4929

January 25, 2006

Fidelity National Title Insurance Company
Two Parkway Center
1800 Parkway Place, Suite 700
Atlanta, GA 30067

ATTN: Ms. Sharon Gregory

RE: Chain of Title Letter
Echo Road Assemblage - Styles (Parcels 3 & 4)
Land Lot 166 & 173, 1st District, 5th Section
Douglas County, Georgia
FNTIC File No.: 05ATL1401(A) & (B)
REH File No.: H096.338.1 & .2

Dear Sharon:

Pursuant to your request, please find set forth hereinbelow the apparent record chain-of-title for the above referenced property. All information was obtained from the records, as properly filed and indexed, of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Douglas, Georgia and the Probate Courts of Douglas County, Georgia and Fulton County, Georgia, during a period **commencing February 26, 1932 and ending June 1, 2005**. Please be advised that this letter does not purport to define any use or uses of the property by the current owner and/or predecessors in title.

AS TO PARCEL 3 [H096.338.1, 05ATL1401(A)]

1. Executor's Deed from Peter Love and Henry Love as the Executors of the Last Will and Testament of Isaiah Love, deceased, to Lola Johnson, dated February 26, 1932, filed October 11, 1966 and recorded in Deed Book 75, Page 105, records of the Superior Court of Douglas County, Georgia.
2. Warranty Deed from Lela Johnson to W.E. English, dated April 25, 1933, filed October 17, 1966 and recorded in Deed Book 75, Page 147, aforesaid records.
3. Wins English died intestate in 1933: Heirs at Law: Sally J. Waldon, Lois S. Reid, Julian E. Styles and Ruben B. Styles.

NOTE: Supported by Affidavit recorded in Deed Book 651, Page 472, aforesaid records.

4. Warranty Deed from Julian E. Styles, as heir petitioner of the estate of Wins English (no administration necessary) to Sally J. Waldon, Lois S. Reid, Julian E. Styles and Reuben B. Styles, dated July 13, 1989, filed July 13, 1989 and recorded in Deed Book 650, Page 584, aforesaid records.
5. Warranty Deed from Lois S. Reid and Sally J. Waldon to Julian E. Styles, dated July 18, 1989, filed July 19, 1989 and recorded in Deed Book 651, Page 469, aforesaid records.

6. Letters Testamentary issued to Marty Alan Styles, as Executor of the Last Will and Testament of Julian English Styles, deceased, dated October 19, 1993 and recorded in Letters Testamentary Book 141, Page 325, records of the Probate Court of Fulton County, Georgia.

As of the current effective date of **June 1, 2005**, record title remains vested in **REUBEN B. STYLES, individually and MARTY ALAN STYLES, as Executor of the Last Will and Testament of Julian English Styles, deceased**, all as set forth in Items 4 and 6 hereinabove.

AS TO PARCEL 4 [H096.338.2, 05ATL1401(B)]

1. (A) Executor's Deed from Peter Love and Henry Love, as Executors of the Last Will and Testament of Isaiah Love, deceased, to Josie English, dated March 12, 1932, filed April 25, 1933 and recorded in Deed Book Z, Page 369(a), records of the Superior Court of Douglas County, Georgia; and
- (B) Affidavit by W.E. (Wins) English stating that Josie English died intestate on March 8, 1933 leaving W.E. (Wins) English as sole heir (no administration necessary), filed April 25, 1933 and recorded in Deed Book Z, Page 369(b), aforesaid records.
2. Warranty Deed from Julian E. Styles, as heir petitioner of the estate of Wins English (no administration necessary) to Sally J. Waldon, Lois S. Reid, Julian E. Styles and Reuben B. Styles, dated July 13, 1989, filed July 13, 1989 and recorded in Deed Book 650, Page 584, aforesaid records.

NOTE: Supported by Affidavit recorded in Deed Book 651, Page 472, aforesaid records.

3. Warranty Deed from Sally J. Waldon and Lois S. Reid to Julian E. Styles, dated July 29, 1989, filed August 9, 1989 and recorded in Deed Book 653, Page 707, aforesaid records.
4. (A) Letters Testamentary issued to Marty Alan Styles, as Executor of the Last Will and Testament of Julian English Styles, deceased, dated October 19, 1993 and recorded in Letters Testamentary Book 141, Page 325, records of the Probate Court of Fulton County, Georgia; and
- (B) Executor's Deed from Marty Alan Styles, as Executor of the Last Will and Testament of Julian English Styles a/k/a Julian E. Styles, deceased to Jennie Sims Styles, dated March 3, 1994, filed March 9, 1994 and recorded in Deed Book 868, Page 231, records of the Superior Court of Douglas County, Georgia.

As of the current effective date of **June 1, 2005**, record title remains vested in **REUBEN B. STYLES and JENNIE SIMS STYLES** as set forth in Items 2 and 4(B) hereinabove.

If we may be of further assistance to you in this or any other matter, please advise.

Sincerely,

R.E. HODGES, JR., LLC

By: R. E. Hodges, Jr.

**Part 2. Archaeological Report
(OCGA 36-72-5 [2])**

Archaeological Report/Letter of Findings for the Doe Cemetery, Any County Georgia

On 29 September 2005, Brockington and Associates, Inc. conducted Phase I archaeological survey at the Doe Cemetery, Any County, Georgia. The cemetery, consisting of two known graves and two potential graves, is located in a wooded area on a small rise of land south of Summer Lake Drive. Two graves are marked by one inscribed headstone, and two graves are marked with fieldstones. The cemetery shows clear signs of abandonment such as heavy leaf litter, timber piles within the vicinity of the graves, and some trash debris on the graves. Strip Mall, LLC, proposes to develop the land on which the cemetery is located. Due to the location of the cemetery, redesign of the project would not be feasible. Therefore, Strip Mall, LLC would like to relocate the graves to a perpetual-care cemetery. As part of the relocation process, Georgia's 1991 Abandoned Cemetery Act (Official Code of Georgia Annotated [OCGA] 1991, Section 36 Chapter 72-5 [2]) requires an archaeological survey to determine the number of graves present and to delineate the boundaries of the cemetery.

Archaeological Investigation and Recording Methods

Archaeological survey consisted of systematic and non-systematic probing of the areas marked by fieldstones and the surrounding areas. Probing is considered to be one of the least intrusive and least destructive methods of locating and defining graves shafts. Probes used in this survey consisted of 42" long, 3/8" diameter high carbon steel shafts with T-handles. The prescribed location method consisted of pressing the probe into the ground at relatively short, even intervals (2 to 3 feet apart) and gauging relative soil resistance. A grave shaft that has been excavated and then refilled will usually exhibit less resistance than undisturbed soils. While other factors can be responsible for differences in soil resistance (e.g., rocks, rotted trees), supporting evidence such as size and shape of the subsurface disturbance and the presence of erected markers can help to verify conclusions. We generally attempt to gauge soil resistance in the project area by probing the known graves and surrounding areas where no graves exist. Probing was conducted in the areas marked by headstone and fieldstones and approximately 15 meters (50 feet) to the north, south, east, and west of the marked graves.

Investigation Results

The Doe Cemetery is a known cemetery; its location is listed on the Any County web site and shown on a September 2005 plat. The Doe cemetery contains two inscribed marble headstones marking the graves of Jane and John Doe (Burials 1 and 2). The names are inscribed on the headstone as follows:

John Doe
1820-1861

Jane Doe
1825-1871

Two additional graves (Graves 3 and 4) marked with fieldstones are present. Based on its size, Grave 3 appears to be the grave of a child and is marked at the head and foot with fieldstones. Grave 4 is marked only at the head with a field stone. None of the stones are inscribed. Because of the rocky nature of the soil, probing was only moderately successful. The central portion of Burial 2 exhibited lower soil resistance than surrounding areas, but none of the other potential burials probed consistent with grave shafts. The presence of Graves 3 and 4 is based on the location of the fieldstones and oral history provided by a local landowner. Figure 1 shows a plan view of the cemetery.

The Doe Cemetery exhibits some traits of the Pioneer Phase of the Upland South Folk Cemetery Complex. This complex is characterized by east/west grave orientation, hilltop location, scraped ground, mounded graves, and the use of fieldstones as grave markers (Jeane 1992). The graves in the Doe Cemetery are all oriented east/west and are located on a small rise in the land. Additionally, two graves are marked only with field stones, and the graves marked by the inscribed headstone were originally marked by fieldstones. The Pioneer Phase of the Upland South Folk Cemetery Complex was most prevalent during the mid-nineteenth century to the early-twentieth century (Jeane 1992), the time period to which this cemetery dates.

As noted above, the cemetery shows clear signs of abandonment. Furthermore, the location of the cemetery within a proposed development, could increase the potential for vandalism. Relocation of the graves to a perpetual-care cemetery would ensure that the graves are protected and properly cared for.

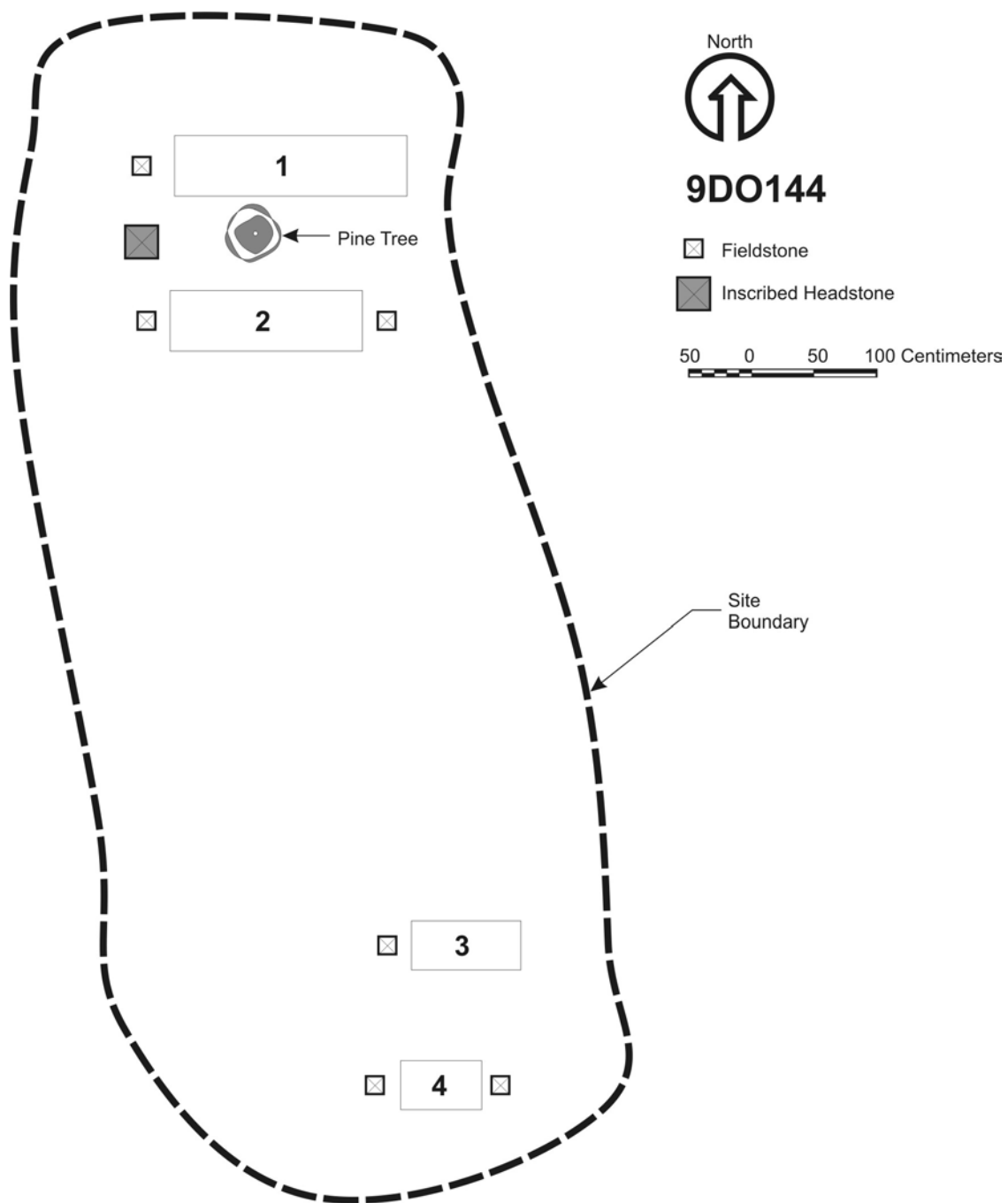
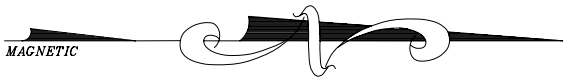


Figure 1. Plan map of the Doe Cemetery

**Part 3. Survey Showing Legal Boundaries
(OCGA 36-72-5 [3])**

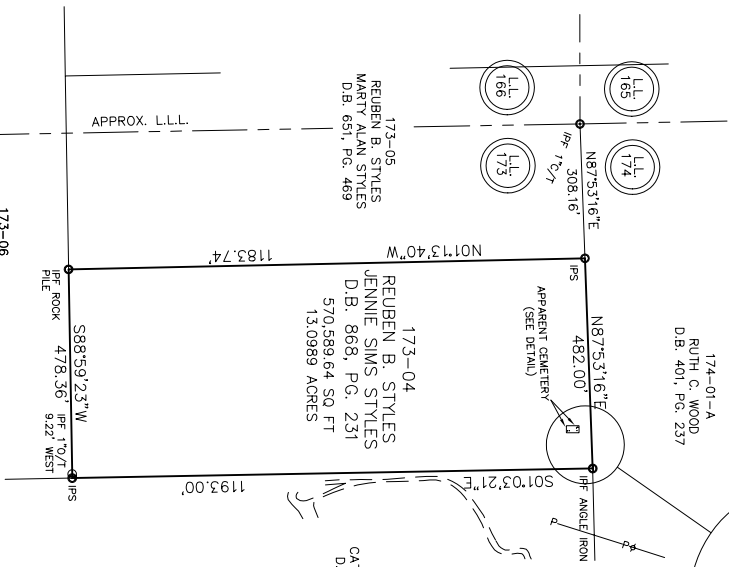
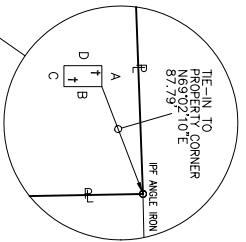
LEGEND:

- BS = BACK OF CURB
- BSMH = BELLSOUTH MANHOLE
- BWL = BROKEN WHITE LINE
- CB = CURB AND GUTTER
- CG = CURB AND GUTTER
- CI = CURB INLET
- CL = CENTERLINE
- CMK = CONCRETE MONUMENT FOUND
- CMW = CONCRETE MANDREL PIPE
- CD = CLEAN OUT
- CT = CRIMP TOP PIN
- DB = DRIP INLET CATCH BASIN
- DYLC = DBL. YELLOW LINE
- EP = EDGE OF PAVEMENT
- FL = FACE OF CURB SECTION
- FGC = FACE OF CURB SECTION
- FI = FIRE HYDRANT
- GI = GRATE INLET
- GV = GUY WIRE
- HW = HUND VALL
- IPF = IRON PIN FOUND
- JAB = JUNCTION BOX
- JLL = LAND LOT LINE
- LP = LIGHT POLE
- DI = DIRECTIONAL SIGN
- DIH = DIRECTIONAL SIGN
- DI = DIRECTIONAL SIGN
- PP = POWER POLE
- PPR = POWER TELEPHONE POLE
- PPR = POWER TELEPHONE POLE
- RCP = REINFORCED CONCRETE PIPE
- R/V = RIGHT-OF-WAY
- S/W = SIDEWALK
- S/CB = SOLID WHITE LINE
- TYB = TEMPORARY BENCHMARK
- TP = TELEPHONE POLE
- TP = TELEPHONE POLE
- TX = POWER TRANSFORMER BOX



CEMETERY DESCRIPTION

LINE	DIRECTION	DISTANCE
A	S90°00'00"E	16.00'
B	S00°00'00"E	29.00'
C	N90°00'00"E	16.00'
D	N00°00'00"E	29.00'



173-01-A
RUTH C. WOOD
D.B. 401, PG. 237

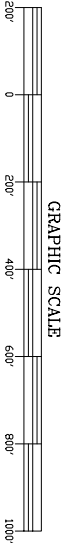
173-05
REUBEN B. STYLES
MARTY ALAN STYLES
D.B. 651, PG. 489

173-04
REUBEN B. STYLES
JENNIE SIMS STYLES
D.B. 868, PG. 231
570,589.64 SQ FT
13.0989 ACRES

173-03
CATHY ANN JACKSON
D.B. 449, PG. 196

173-06
JOYCE & DELORES RADFORD

NOTE:
THIS PROPERTY IS KNOWN AS PARCEL 4 OF THE ISMAIAH LOVE ESTATE, PB 1, PG 128



04-2971
SHEET 1 OF 1

REVISION BLOCK

NO.	DESCRIPTION	DATE	BY
1.	ADD CEMETERY LOCATION.	9-7-05	
2.	ADD CEMETERY BOUNDARY.	1-5-06	

DATE: 08-25-2009
SCALE: HORIZ. 1"=200'
LAND LOTS: 173
DISTRICT: 1 ST
SECTION: 5 TH
COUNTY: DOUGLAS COUNTY, GEORGIA
CITY: UNINCORPORATED
DRAWN: BDC



BOUNDARY SURVEY FOR:
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENTS
INTERNATIONAL.

DAVID A. BURRE
ENGINEERS & SURVEYORS, INC.
11660 ALPHARETTA HWY. SUITE 100
ROSWELL, GEORGIA 30076 (770)442-0500

REFERENCE MATERIAL:

PLAT OF ISMAIAH LOVE ESTATE, PREPARED BY J.W. STEED, DATED NOV. 1931, AND RECORDED IN PLAT BOOK 1, PAGE 128, DOUGLAS CO. RECORDS.
LEGAL DESCRIPTION CONTAINED IN REAL ESTATE DEED BETWEEN HERS OF ESTATE OF CHARLES R. WOOD, DATED JUNE 15, 1982, AND RECORDED IN DEED BOOK 401, PG. 237.

SURVEY FOR: RALPH EDDIE PETTY, OF TRACT EIGHT OF THE LOVE ESTATE, PREPARED BY VANSANT-CAMPBELL LAND SURVEYORS, DATED NOV. 14, 2002. (39,561 AC.)
SURVEY FOR: LOVE FAMILY PROPERTIES, LLC, OF TRACT ONE AND SIX OF THE LOVE ESTATE, PREPARED BY VANSANT-CAMPBELL LAND SURVEYORS, DATED NOV. 14, 2002. (TRACT ONE 12,344 AC. & TRACT SIX 13,021 AC.)

BOUNDARY SURVEY FOR: ECHO ROAD, I.D.I., PREPARED BY DAVID A. BURRE ENGINEERS & SURVEYORS, INC., DATED 10-15-2004 AND REVISED 10-19-2004. (130,1846 AC.)
BOUNDARY SURVEY FOR: ECHO ROAD, I.D.I., PREPARED BY DAVID A. BURRE ENGINEERS & SURVEYORS, INC., (215,5679 AC.)

CEMETERY BOUNDARY LOCATION, PREPARED BY LILLIAN ATZ OF BROCKINGTON, DATED 12-12-2005.

SURVEY NOTES:

CERTAIN INTERIOR IMPROVEMENTS ARE NOT SHOWN HEREON.
CERTAIN UNDERGROUND UTILITIES THIS TRACT (i.e. WATER, NATURAL GAS, ELECTRICITY, TELEPHONE, ETC.) AND/OR THEIR APPLIANCE ARE NOT SHOWN HEREON.
MATTERS OF RECORD NOT SHOWN HEREON ARE EXCEPTED.

FLOOD HAZARD NOTE:

THIS PROPERTY IS NOT CONTAINED WITHIN THE LIMITS OF FLOOD ZONING AS DETERMINED BY THE FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP OF UNINCORPORATED DOUGLAS COUNTY, GA. (COMMUNITY MAP NO. 130306 0035 B) MOST RECENTLY REVISED MARCH 15, 1984.

PRECISION OF SURVEY:

THE FIELD DATA UPON WHICH THIS PLAT IS BASED HAS A FIELD CLOSURE OF ONE FOOT IN 54,863 FEET AND AN ANGULAR ERROR OF 0.56 SECONDS PER ANGLE POINT AND WAS ADJUSTED USING CRANDALL'S RULE.
THIS PLAT HAS BEEN CALCULATED FOR CLOSURE AND IS FOUND TO BE ACCURATE WITHIN ONE FOOT IN 173,917 FEET.
FIELD ANGLES AND LINEAR DISTANCES MEASURED USING A TOPCON GT-5-303 TOTAL STATION.

**Part 4. Report On Genealogical Research and Descendant Notification Plan
for the Doe Cemetery, Any County, Georgia
(OCGA 36-72-5 [4])**

Report On Genealogical Research and Descendant Notification Plan for the Doe Cemetery, Any County, Georgia

Introduction

The Doe Cemetery is a small family cemetery located in Any County, Georgia. Strip Mall, LLC, proposes to relocate the cemetery, and is seeking a burial disturbance permit. As part of the application process genealogical research was conducted to identify living descendants of the individuals buried in the Doe Cemetery.

As required in Georgia's 1991 Abandoned cemeteries and Burial Grounds Act (OCGA 36-72-5), applicants for a Burial Disturbance Permit must develop and submit "a plan prepared by a genealogist for identifying and notifying the descendants of those buried or believed to be buried" in the cemetery. As part of our genealogical research, we examined available historic records, and a number of knowledgeable informants were interviewed in pursuit of the identities of persons interred at the Doe Cemetery. This report details the results of our genealogical research.

Research Methods

Research was conducted at the Georgia Department of Archives and History (GDAH), Jonesboro, the Any County Public Library (Anyville), the Anyville Family History Center, and the Any County Superior Court (Anyville). At GDAH, county histories, county maps, census records, tax digests, marriage records and microfilmed property deed records were examined. At the Any County Public Library, county histories, cemetery records, genealogical records/family histories were examined. At the Anyville Family History Center, feedman's bank records were examined. At the Any County Superior Court, original property deeds were examined. We also conducted oral interviews with local informants. (Note: Census records for years following 1930 are inaccessible to the public; the census records for 1940 will not be available until 2012, making it more difficult to recover information on descendants using this source.)

Examination of Any County histories yielded no information on the Doe Cemetery. However, a record of the cemetery was found on the Any County website. On the Any County website it is recorded that B. Roger Smith surveyed the cemetery in June 2005. He found two graves with one inscribed marker and two graves with uninscribed rocks.

Results

An examination of an incomplete chain of title for Land Lot 165, 166, and 173 encompassing the Doe Cemetery encountered the name of one individual, John Doe, who was interred in the cemetery in May of 1861. Between the years of 1854 and 1860, John Doe purchased 80 acres of land. John Doe's acreage encompassed parts of the Chestnut Log and/or the Chapel Hill District in Any County. In the Any County Tax Digest for 1880 it is noted that John Doe had 80 acres worth \$100.00; by 1888 Mr. Doe had 120 acres of land worth \$400.00. It is said that Mr. Doe acquired up to 160 acres of land by his death in 1961. John Doe married twice and had a number of children. Upon his death 1861 he was buried in the family cemetery; his wife, Jane Doe, was buried next to him in 1870.

Extensive research of the available records failed to identify any potential living descendants. A notice should be placed in the local paper describing the relocation plan and requesting that anyone with information regarding this cemetery come forward. The notice should also list the date of the public hearing regarding the relocation.

Part 5. Disinterment/Reinterment Plan
(OCGA 36-72-5 [5])

Disinterment/Reinterment Plan for the Doe Cemetery Any County, Georgia

Introduction

Strip Mall, LLC proposes to develop land off Riverside Parkway in Any County, Georgia. The planned development will negatively impact an historic cemetery located within the project tract. The cemetery, which is located south of Summer Lake Road, consists of two graves marked with inscribed headstones, and two graves marked with fieldstones. Redesign of the project to avoid the cemetery would not be feasible due to the cemetery's location.

Georgia's 1991 Cemetery Relocation Law (Official Code of Georgia Annotated [OCGA] 1991, Section 36, Chapter 72-5 (5) requires development of a disinterment/reinterment plan as part of the permit application process for cemetery relocation. This report provides general background information and details the disinterment/reinterment plan developed by Brockington and Associates, Inc. for the cemetery.

Background

Archaeological survey conducted by Brockington and Associates, Inc. in September, 2005, consisted of systematic and non-systematic probing of the Doe cemetery and areas to the north, south, east, and west of the marked graves. Probing is considered to be one of the least intrusive and least destructive methods of locating and defining grave shafts. Probes utilized in this study consisted of 42" long, 3/8" diameter high carbon steel shafts with welded T-handles. The prescribed location method consists of pressing the probe into the ground at relatively short, even intervals (2 to 3 feet apart) and gauging relative soil resistance. A grave shaft which has been excavated and then refilled will usually exhibit less resistance, in a generally rectangular pattern, than undisturbed soils. While other factors can be responsible for differences in soil resistance (e.g., rocks, rotted trees), supporting evidence such as size and shape of the subsurface disturbance and the presence of erected markers helps to verify conclusions.

The four marked graves were flagged. No additional anomalies consistent with graves shafts were identified. The cemetery boundary was defined as 5 (16 feet) meters east/west by 10 meters (32 feet) meters north/south.

Disinterment Plan

The archaeological survey produced an accurately scaled map of the identified graves that will be used as the base map during the disinterment/reinterment process. We will use this map to locate the graves and plot any additional burials discovered during disinterment. We will excavate the graves and any associated grave items and place them in individual hard, polystyrene, vault/casket combinations. The excavation process will be carefully conducted to ensure that burials and associated cultural items are moved with minimal damage and treated with appropriate respect and dignity.

Burial excavations will be conducted by an experienced physical anthropologist and archaeological technicians. The excavation technique will make use of both a backhoe and traditional methods of archaeological excavation. Historic graves generally average four to five feet deep and consist of a primary shaft and a secondary shaft. The primary shaft is larger than the coffin, while the secondary shaft is the size and depth of the coffin. Wooden slats were often placed over the secondary shaft to keep the grave from collapsing when filled. The backhoe will be used to remove leaf litter and to remove topsoil and expose the tops of the grave shafts. The backhoe will remove topsoil in the area of the marked graves and approximately 15 meters (50 feet) north, south, east, and west of the marked graves to ensure that no additional graves are present. Following initial identification of the grave shafts, the backhoe will remove overburden from the primary shaft to approximately 20 cm above the actual burial. Archaeologists will carefully monitor this process to ensure that the backhoe does not come into contact with any coffin remnants or human remains.

After the overburden has been removed, the graves will be manually excavated, using shovels, trowels, wooden picks, and dental picks. A maximum of two graves will be excavated each day. All burials will be documented using the Georgia Council of Professional Archaeologists' Historic Burial Removal Form. Basic descriptive data (length, width, depth, soil description) will be recorded for each burial. If the remains are well-preserved, basic qualitative information will be recorded (e.g. age, sex, any visible pathologies). Additionally, digital photographs will be taken of all aspects of the excavation. Following documentation, burials and associated cultural materials will be placed in caskets, and pertinent information (e.g. burial number) will be written on a metal tag and placed in the casket. The burials will be securely stored in a respectful manner until the reburial process begins.

Burials excavated from the existing cemetery will be reinterred at the Peaceful Waters Cemetery, Georgia, where other members of the Doe family are interred. An attempt will be made to reinter the human remains based on the plan map of the cemetery. At a minimum, new shafts will be excavated on an east-west axis, and the caskets will be carefully placed in the shafts, and the inscribed headstones will be relocated.

The disinterment/reinterment plan ensures relocation of all graves and sensitive treatment of the human remains. The plan outlined above meets the requirements of Georgia's Cemetery Relocation Law (Official Code of Georgia Annotated [OCGA] 1991, Section 36, Chapter 72-5(5)) and ensures compliance with all provisions of the legislation.

Permit Applicant Group

Background

The Doe cemetery is a small cemetery consisting of five graves. Two graves are marked with inscribed headstones reading simply: “John Doe 1820-1861” and “Jane Doe 1825-1870”. The other three graves are marked with blank fieldstones. The cemetery is located on a small hill next door to a strip mall. The strip mall plans to expand, and the land on which the cemetery is located is the only space available. Because of the cemetery’s location, there is no way to avoid relocation. It must be moved in order to expand the strip mall. The owners of the strip mall, Strip Mall, LLC, own the land where the cemetery is located. The previous owner of the land did not have any relation to the individuals buried in the cemetery and did not know of any descendants.

Strip Mall, LLC prepared an application for a permit to relocate the cemetery to the Shady Grove, a perpetual-care cemetery. Extensive genealogical research conducted for the permit application packet did not identify any living descendants of the John and Jane Doe. Strip Mall, LLC has now submitted the permit request to the County Council and a public meeting has been scheduled.

Permit Applicant Group

You are a group of developers called Strip Mall LLC. You own the land on which the Doe Cemetery is located and the strip mall next door. Your mission is to convince the County Council to give you a permit to relocate the Doe Cemetery so you can develop the land. Examine the attached permit application packet and prepare an argument in favor of relocating a cemetery and disputing the argument presented by the preservation group.

Preservation Group

Background

The Doe cemetery is a small cemetery consisting of five graves. Two graves are marked with inscribed headstones reading simply: John Doe 1820-1861 and Jane Doe 1825-1870. The other three graves are marked with uninscribed fieldstones. The cemetery is located on a small hill next door to a strip mall. The strip mall plans to expand, and the land on which the cemetery is located is the only space available. Because of the cemetery's location, there is no way to avoid it. It must be relocated in order to expand the strip mall. The owners of the strip mall, Strip Mall, LLC, own the land where the cemetery is located. The previous owner of the land did not have any relation to the individuals buried in the cemetery, and did not know of any descendants.

Strip Mall, LLC prepared an application for a permit to relocate the cemetery to the Shady Grove Cemetery, a perpetual-care cemetery. Extensive genealogical research conducted for the permit application packet did not identify any living descendants of the John and Jane Doe. Strip Mall, LLC has now submitted the permit request to the County Council and a public meeting has been scheduled.

Preservation Group

You are a preservation group called Georgians for Cemetery Preservation. Your mission is to ensure the protection of historic cemeteries. Examine the attached permit application packet and prepare an argument against relocating the cemetery to present to the county council at the public meeting.

County Council Group

Background

The Doe cemetery is a small cemetery consisting of five graves. Two graves are marked with inscribed headstones reading simply: “John Doe 1820-1861” and “Jane Doe 1825-1870”. The other three graves are marked with blank fieldstones. The cemetery is located on a small hill next door to a strip mall. The strip mall plans to expand, and the land on which the cemetery is located is the only space available. Because of the cemetery’s location, there is no way to avoid relocation. It must be moved in order to expand the strip mall. The owners of the strip mall, Strip Mall, LLC, own the land where the cemetery is located. The previous owner of the land did not have any relation to the individuals buried in the cemetery and did not know of any descendants.

Strip Mall, LLC prepared an application for a permit to relocate the cemetery to the Shady Grove, a perpetual-care cemetery. Extensive genealogical research conducted for the permit application packet did not identify any living descendants of the John and Jane Doe. Strip Mall, LLC has now submitted the permit request to the County Council and a public meeting has been scheduled.

County Council group

You are the County Council. Strip Mall, LLC has submitted a permit application to you requesting a permit to relocate the Doe cemetery. Examine the attached permit application packet and schedule a public meeting. At the meeting, you will listen to the arguments present by Strip Mall, LLC in favor of relocating the cemetery, and the arguments presented by Georgians for Cemetery Preservation. After you listen to their arguments, you must decide whether or not to grant the permit. Prepare a response justifying your decision.