

**LANDMARK COMMISSION****APRIL 6, 2026**

FILE NUMBER: COA-26-000090
LOCATION: 2525 N. Central Expy.
STRUCTURE: Contributing
COUNCIL DISTRICT: 14
ZONING: PD 193, PD 225, PD 305

PLANNER: Rhonda Dunn, Ph.D.
DATE FILED: February 23, 2026
DISTRICT: Freedmen's Cemetery
PARCEL ID: 117007000000
CENSUS TRACT: 48113001703

APPLICANT: Marcel Quimby, FAIA

REPRESENTATIVE: N/A

OWNER: CITY OF DALLAS

REQUEST(S)

A Certificate of Appropriateness (CA) to extend perimeter fencing around the entirety of the cemetery including a gate at the front entrance (on N. Central Expy.), new fencing to match the existing in height, spacing and material(s); top profile on new fencing will be altered due to costs.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION(S)

That the request for a Certificate of Appropriateness to extend perimeter fencing around the entirety of the cemetery including a gate at the front entrance (on N. Central Expy.) -- new fencing to match the existing in height, spacing and material(s) -- (top profile on new fencing will be altered due to costs) be approved in accordance with drawings and specifications dated 02/23/2026. The proposed work is consistent with preservation criteria Sections 2.11 and 5.12 pertaining to site and site elements in tracts A and D; the standards in City Code Section 51A-4.501(g)(6)(C)(i) for contributing structures; and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Setting (District/Neighborhood).

TASK FORCE RECOMMENDATION(S)

That the request for a Certificate of Appropriateness to extend perimeter fencing around the entirety of the cemetery including a gate at the front entrance (on N. Central Expy.) -- new fencing to match the existing in height, spacing and material(s) -- (top profile on new fencing will be altered due to costs) be approved as submitted.

BACKGROUND / HISTORY:

Freedman's Cemetery in Dallas, Texas, was founded in 1861 as the primary burial ground for the city's growing community of freed African Americans who had settled in "Freedman's Town" just outside downtown. It served as an active cemetery from around 1869 to 1907, supporting families who purchased land and built a vibrant African American enclave centered on churches, businesses, and schools. In the mid-1940s, the construction of the North Central Expressway obliterated much of the site—gravestones were removed, and the area was repurposed as a park. Its rediscovery in 1990 during park renovations uncovered approximately 800 marked and an estimated 1,200 unmarked graves, prompting the creation of the Freedman's Cemetery Memorial to honor those interred and catalyze community healing. Today, the memorial is recognized as a Dallas Landmark (H/54, 1992) and a Texas historic site (1993), marking its important historical legacy in the region

There are no previous applications for Certificates of Appropriateness filed for this property that are pertinent to this CA.

RELEVANT PRESERVATION CRITERIA:

Freedman's Cemetery Historic District (H/54), Ordinance No.: 21203

SECTION 2. SITE, SITE ELEMENTS AND LANDSCAPING: TRACT A.

2.11 A certificate of appropriateness must be obtained before a fence is erected. Fences are permitted only along the boundaries of Freedman's Cemetery and along public right-of-way lines .. Fences must be constructed of metal, stone, brick, wood, or a similar material. Fences of stone, wood, brick, or similar materials may not exceed 42 inches in height and must have an "open" design, with a solid-to-void ratio of 1:1 or less. Fences of metal or similar materials may not exceed five feet in height. Fences consisting of chain links or similar materials are prohibited. The foundation or footing for any fence post may not be erected on a grave.

SECTION 5. SITE, SITE ELEMENTS, AND LANDSCAPING: TRACT D.

5.12 A certificate of appropriateness must be obtained before a fence is erected. Fences along the - boundaries of Freedman's Cemetery, right-of-way lines, and the boundaries of this tract must be constructed of metal, stone, brick, wood, or a similar material. Fences at other locations must compliment the fences described above in material and design. The foundation or footing for any fence post may not be erected on a grave.

RELEVANT SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR'S STANDARDS/GUIDELINES FOR THE TREATMENT OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES:

Guidelines for Setting (District / Neighborhood)

- *Recommended: Identifying, retaining, and preserving building and landscape features that are important in defining the overall historic character of the setting. Such features can include circulation systems, such as roads and streets; furnishings and fixtures, such as light posts or benches; vegetation, gardens and yards; adjacent open space, such as fields, parks, commons, or woodlands; and important views or visual relationships.*
- *Not Recommended: Introducing a new building or landscape feature that is visually or otherwise incompatible with the setting's historic character (e.g., replacing low metal fencing with a high wood fence).*

RELEVANT DALLAS CITY CODE:

Section 51A-4.501. Historic Overlay District

(g) Certificate of Appropriateness.

(6) Standard certificate of appropriateness review procedure.

(C) Standard for approval. The landmark commission must grant the application if it determines that:

(i) for contributing structures:

- (aa) *the proposed work is consistent with the regulations contained in this section and the preservation criteria contained in the historic overlay district ordinance.*
- (bb) *the proposed work will not have an adverse effect on the architectural features of the structure.*
- (cc) *the proposed work will not have an adverse effect on the historic overlay district; and*
- (dd) *the proposed work will not have an adverse effect on the future preservation, maintenance and use of the structure or the historic overlay district.*

SITE MAP
2525 N. Central Expy.



The yellow rectangle highlights 2525 N. Central Expy. Basemap Source: Google Earth

CURRENT PHOTO(S)
2525 N. Central Expy.



Subject property. The unmarked graves are in Tract C which presently is sans fencing. Source: Photo provided by the applicant.

ATTACHMENTS:

- **Task Force Recommendation Form**
- **Certificate of Appropriateness Application**

TASK FORCE COURTESY REVIEW REPORT
CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT/WEST END/INDIVIDUAL SITES

DATE: 03/11/2026

TIME: 3:00 pm

MEETING PLACE: Virtual Meeting / 2922 Swiss Avenue, "Wilson House"

Applicant Name: Marcel Quimby

Address: 2525 N Central Expy. – Freedmen's Cemetery

Date of CR/CA/CD Request: 02/23/2026

RECOMMENDATION:

☒ Approve ☐ Approve w/ conditions ☐ Deny ☐ Deny w/o prejudice

Recommendation / comments/ basis:

Approve as submitted

Task force members present

☒ Gary C. Coffman (Chair)	☐ Justin Curtsinger (Vice Chair)	☒ Jay Firsching
☐ Morgan Harrison	☒ James Adams	☒ John Johnson
☒ Carolina Pace		

Ex Officio staff members Present ☒ Rhonda Dunn, Ph.D.

Simply Majority Quorum: ☒ yes ☐ no (four makes a quorum)

Maker: Jay Firsching

2nd: James Adams

Task Force members in favor: 5

Task Force members opposed: 0

Basis for opposition:

CHAIR, Task Force: Gary C. Coffman

Date: 03/11/2026

The task force recommendation will be reviewed by the landmark commission in the City Council chamber, Room 6ES, starting at 9:30 with a staff briefing.

The Landmark Commission public hearing begins at 1:00 pm in Room 6ES, the Council Chamber, which allows the applicant and citizens to provide public comment(s).

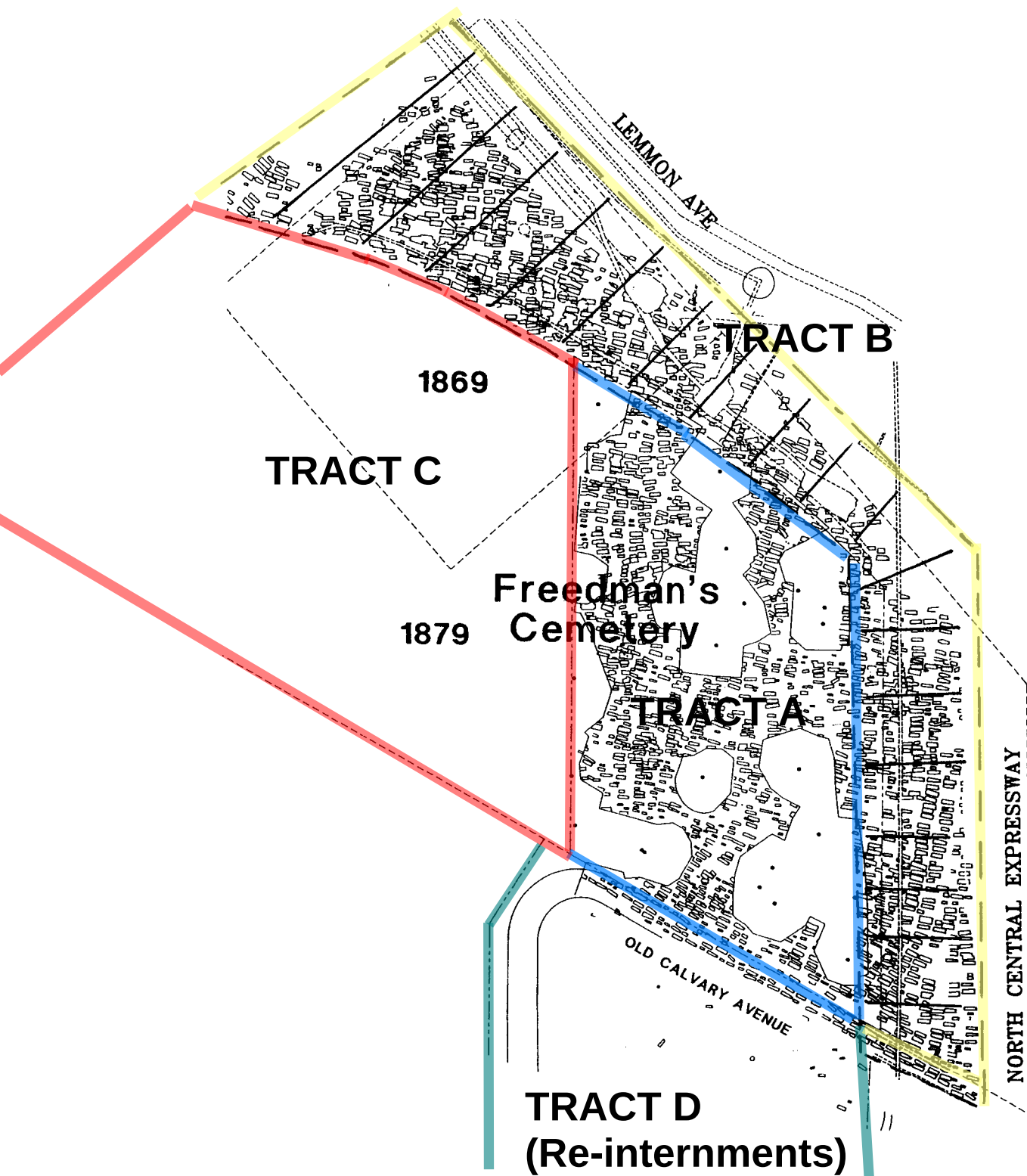


Figure 1-1 Extent of excavations at Freedman's Cemetery (outlined in heavy, black dotted line)



00601

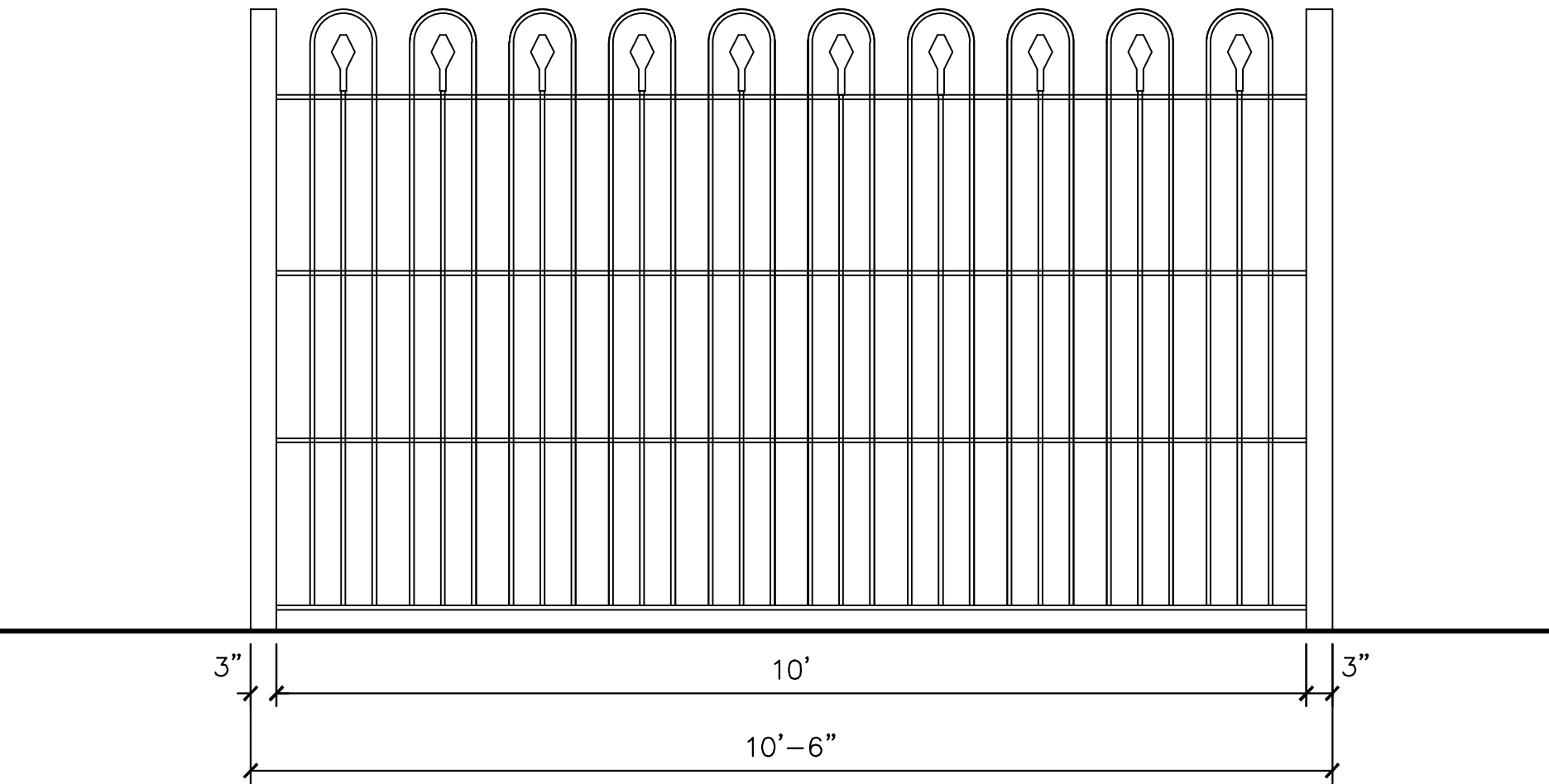


FREEDMAN'S CEMETARY

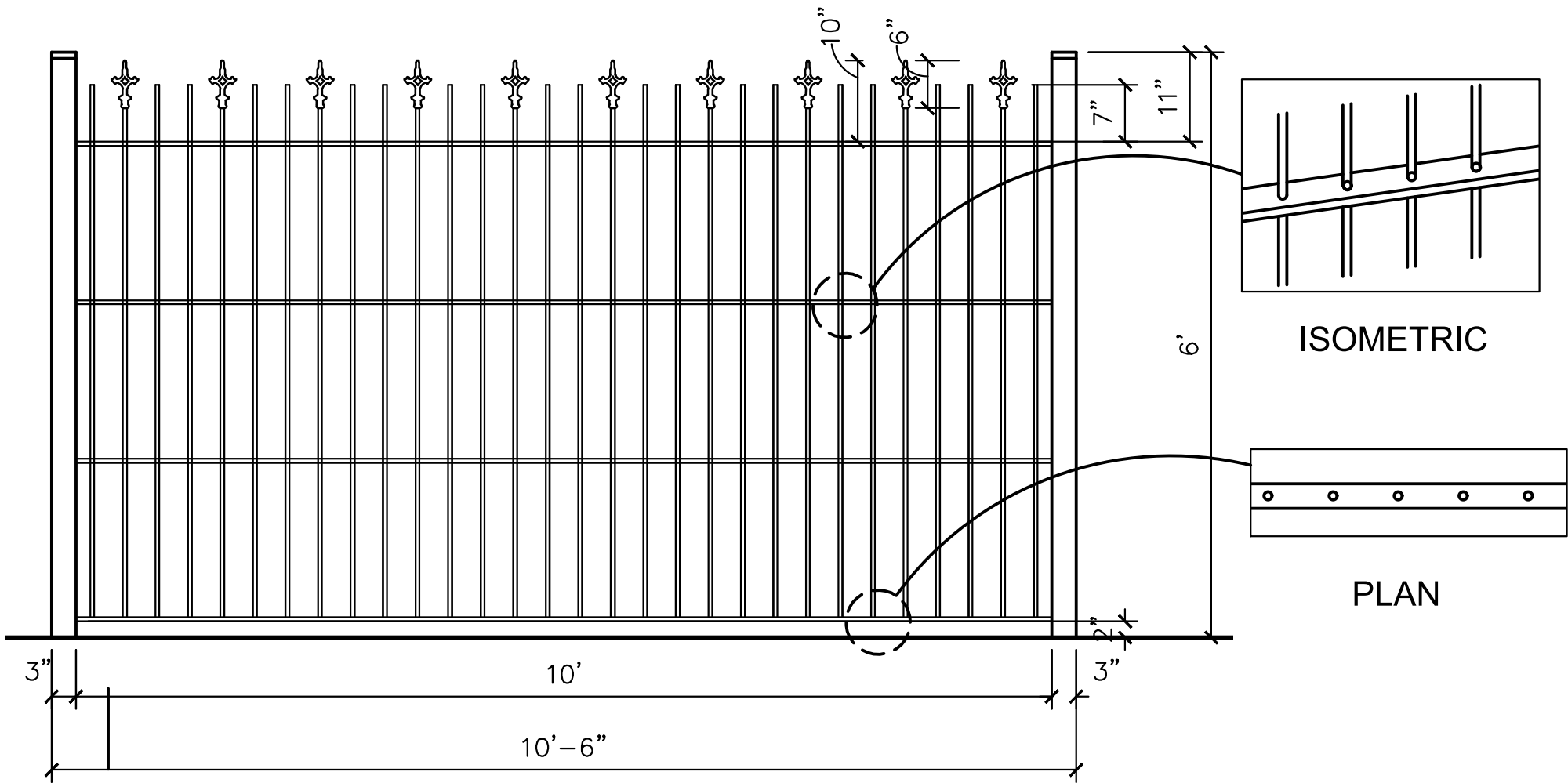
Certificate of Appropriateness - Proposed Work

The existing fence dates from 1992 and surrounds the historic cemetery that was owned by the City of Dallas (Tract A). The City has since purchased an adjacent area of the historic cemetery with known burials (Tract C). This CA proposes the removal of an existing portion of the fence to unite these two tracts of the historic cemetery, a new entrance fence, and associated work:

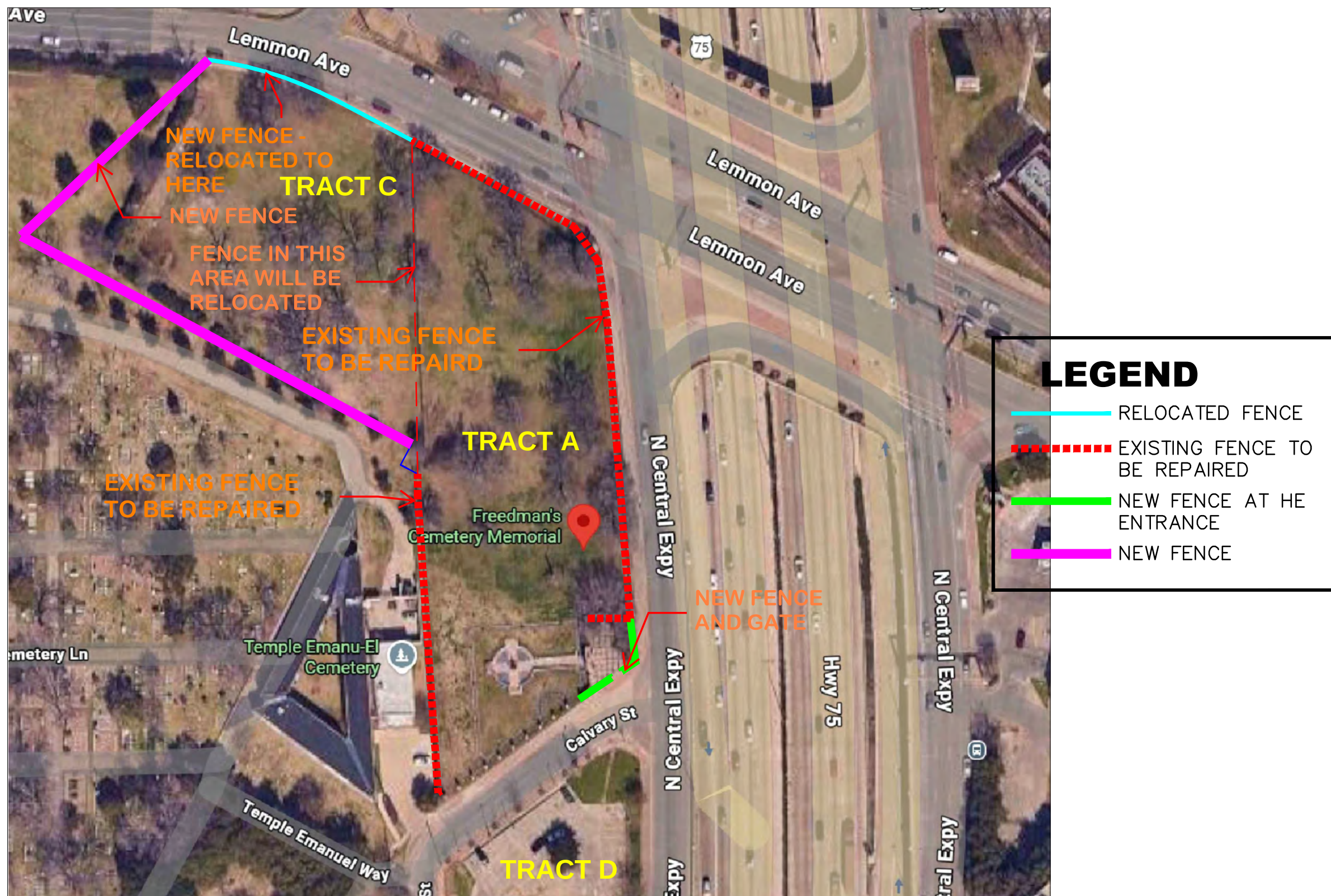
1. Remove the existing fence between the existing historic cemetery (Tract A) and the newer 'unresolved' gravesites in Tract C. The removed fence will be re-used along Lemmon Avenue (in Tract C) and for repairs at other existing fences.
2. Provide and install a new fence at the northwest and southwest sides of the new burial area (Tract C). This new fence is similar to the existing fence in height and design, but without the rounded 'caps' due to the high cost of these elements.
3. The new fence will be similar to the existing fence in height (8') and design, with the exception that the rounded picket 'caps' are no longer available due to cost. The new fence will be painted black.
4. The Memorial has experienced vandalism with damage done to the memorial and its artwork; this work has just been restored. To limit access to the entrance when the Memorial is closed, a new fence with gates in front of the Memorial is proposed. This fence will be similar to the other new fence.



EXISTING FENCE



NEW FENCE (PROPOSED)



SITE PLAN SCALE: 1" = 10'-0"



608 Everett Dr. Lansing, MI 48915 (313) 605-5012 e-mail: dnewton61@msn.com

Freedman's Cemetery of Dallas, Unresolved Controversy:

10-29-2025

My name is David Newton, I am the sculptor that designed and created the memorial at Freedman's Cemetery of Dallas, Texas. I worked on this project for ten years from 1994 -2004. Because of the unresolved issues pertaining to this cemetery, I do not consider it finished, nor my responsibilities for creating the monument completed.

There are still at least 800 African American burials outside of the currently recognized back fence line of Freedman's Cemetery. The original Freedman's Cemetery extended beyond the current back fence by about 2.16 acres.

This land was purchased by the adjacent cemetery owned by Temple Emanu-El in 1947. It was well known at the time of the purchase that African American bodies were buried there. Temple Emanu-El Cemetery was established in 1875 six years after Freedman's was established in 1869. They were both active cemeteries that shared a border until 1907 when Freedman's was no longer active because it had reached its full capacity but was still recognizable as a cemetery until 1927. Ownership of Freedman's Cemetery was lost by the black community in 1927 when the land was auctioned off for dubious debt reasons.

After the cemetery passed through many hands 2.16 acres of Freedman's Cemetery was purchased by Temple Emanu-El, as mentioned above, in 1947. These land transactions are well documented in a published thesis paper by Dr. James Michael Davidson in 1999 for the University of Arkansas page 72. It is also documented by historian Frances James, a resident of Dallas, who confided in me that she had ancestors buried in Temple Emanu-El Cemetery. Ms. James wrote an article for the Dallas County Pioneer Association 1875, that Temple Emanu-El bought the land and traded it with the City of Dallas for adjacent land. She was also concerned about the amount of time the city was taking to move the fence. Her article was quoted from her book "From the Ground Up, Book 2" 2009, sadly she passed in 2019.

Dr, James Michael Davidson worked on Freedman's Cemetery's archaeological project starting in 1992 until the project ended in 1994. He cites it as the most important project of his career. A large part of his dissertation is used in the official archaeological study of Freedman's Cemetery published by TxDOT in 1998. He is acknowledged as one of the authors of this study.

When this issue was brought up to Temple Emanu-El, they hired an archeological firm named Geo-Marine inc. This company confirmed to me that their tests involving scraping the ground with a backhoe revealed the outline of graves. I witnessed this test myself and spoke with a Geo-Marine investigator named Missi Green on site, as the tests were being conducted.

According to these tests results and analysis, via a phone conversation I had with Ms. Green, there are at least 800 unrecognized burials of African Americans on that land. I asked for a copy of the Geo-Marine final report but because they were hired by Temple Emanu-El, they could not provide it. I contacted Temple Emanu-El, and they refused to provide the report.

This land was eventually traded to the City of Dallas for other City property in the early 2010s. These negotiations between the City of Dallas and Temple Emanu-El were kept closed to the public. The land that holds the 800 burials is now owned by the City of Dallas. I have requested that the back fence be moved to incorporate all the African American burials within Freedman's Cemetery fence line.

This issue has been known about by the City of Dallas for more than 25 years, yet they refuse to move the back fence to recognize and incorporate these 800 African American burials as part of the original Freedman's Cemetery, on land the City now owns.

This land has now become a no man's land between both cemeteries, with no one taking responsibility for it. This lack of responsibility by the City of Dallas, and Temple Emanu-El is at the expense of the 800 souls buried in unmarked graves.

This no man's land of unmarked graves can easily be seen on Google maps satellite view of the cemeteries. I have included a screenshot of this satellite view below, and a screenshot of the Freedman's map contained in Dallas City Ordinance # 21203 that deals with Freedman's Cemetery dated 02-06-1992, Exhibit B page 5.

For any Dallas citizens that are concerned about this issue and want to see it resolved I urge you to contact your City Council Person, and other city officials including the current Mayor of Dallas and the press to resolve this issue.

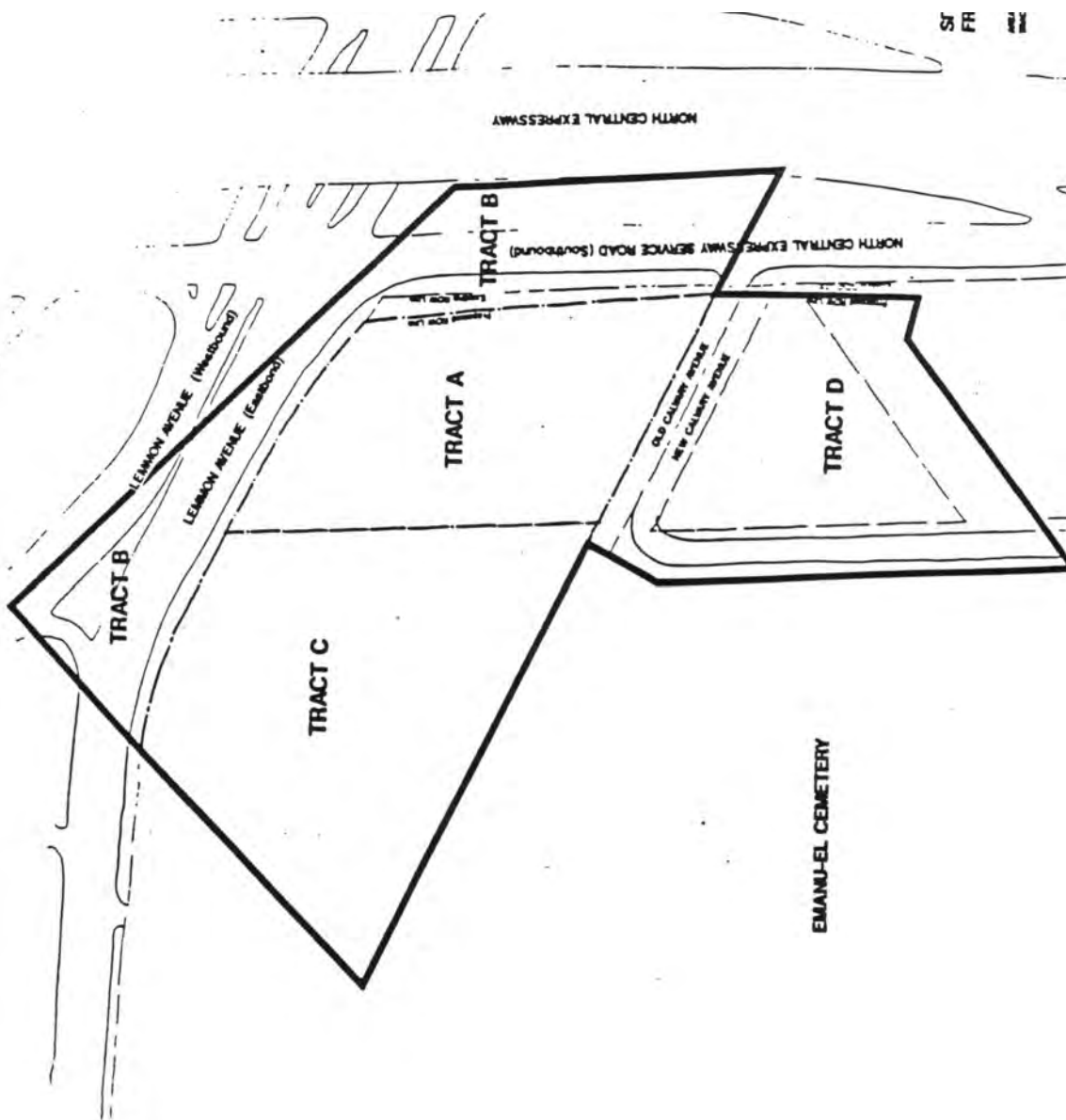
I am committed to seeing that this injustice is made right by moving the current back fence at Freedman's Cemetery so that it will include all the graves and remains of the African Americans that were originally buried there.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "David Newton", written over a light blue circular stamp.

David Newton





FREEDMAN'S CEMETARY HISTORY

Freedman's Cemetery is located at the southwest intersection of Lemmon Avenue and Central Expressway and is several acres in size. The cemetery is roughly bounded by Lemmon Avenue to the north, Central Expressway to the east, Calvary Avenue to the south and Emanu-El Cemetery to the west.

Dallas's Early Cemeteries – A Brief History

Dallas' first public cemetery was the Dallas Burial Grounds (now referred to as 'Old Dallas Burial Grounds') which dated from the 1940s. This cemetery was utilized for both white and African American burials, and was located near the Trinity River, approximately six blocks north of the Dallas County Courthouse.^{1,2} This cemetery closed around 1869.

As Dallas grew, several new cemeteries were established by religious and community organizations about a half-mile south of the fledging town of Dallas. These cemeteries – Masonic (1857), Odd Fellows (1857), City Cemetery (1871) and Jewish Cemetery (1872) – were for internment of whites only.³ With growth associated with the new railroads, this area south of Dallas, including these cemeteries, was annexed by the City of Dallas in 1872. Some of these cemeteries remained active until the early twentieth century; remnants of these cemeteries remain in what is now known as Pioneer Cemetery, adjacent to Dallas's City Hall and the Convention Center.

Freedman's Town – A Brief History⁴

Following emancipation in 1865, African American's left their former master's homes to begin their life as freed men, looking for employment opportunities in towns or for agricultural work. Many moved to larger cities, including Dallas.⁵ One, originally known as Freedmantown, benefitted from its location outside the City limits of Dallas but within walking distance of downtown where food, supplies and employment were available and from a white landowner who would sell acreage to African Americans.⁶ A new cemetery reflected the community's goals for a permanent community.

The Houston Central and Texas Railroad was built in 1872 and became a defining feature of Freedmantown and split the community in half. In spite of the railroad and adjacent Central Avenue, the community expanded on both sides of the railroad. In 1873 the Dallas Times Herald noted the community's population was 500.⁷ Churches were established, the Baptist church established schools, including a high school that accommodated 165 students and businesses thrived; the 1922 Sanborn maps shows a 'Dance Pavilion Colored' at the corner of State and Thomas Streets. Central Avenue ran alongside the railroad and accommodated vehicular traffic. Professionals lived and worked in the

¹ Davidson, James Michael, B.A. *Freedman's Cemetery (1869-1907): A Chronological Reconstruction of an Excavated African American Burial Ground, Dallas, Texas*. Pub: University of Arkansas. Master's Thesis, 1999. p20, p21.

² Davidson, Figure 2-2, p93.

³ *Pioneer Cemetery, Dallas Landmark Nomination report*, p3.

⁴ Prior, Marsha. *The History of Freedmantown: A Thriving African American Community in Dallas*. Texas State Historical Association, on-line. Accessed February 19, 2026.

⁵ Other freedman's communities in Dallas included Upper White Rock, Lower White Rock, Fields, the Prairie, Little Egypt, Elm Thicket, Tenth Street, the Bottoms and Joppa.

⁶ Many white landowners would not sell land to African Americans during Reconstruction.

⁷ Prior, Marsha.

community, including doctors, clinics, stores and other businesses served the community and whites. Early homes were shotguns and small houses, but were later replaced with newer, larger homes.

By the end of the century, the area was commonly known as 'Freedman's Town' and was a growing hub for African American communities within Dallas's. It extended east across the railroad tracks, to North Dallas (an African American community to the south) and State Thomas to the west. These communities would thrive until the 1940s when Central Expressway and Woodall Rogers highways were planned and Roseland Homes opened - all of which resulted in the demolition of much of the community's residences.

Freedman's Cemetery – A Brief History

Freedman's Cemetery was created in April 1861, as described by James Michael Davidson - *'when Sam Ekins, acting as the spokesman for the fledgling community of Freedman's Town, purchased one acre of land from William H. Boales for the sum of twenty-five dollars.'*⁸ The cemetery was located 2 miles from downtown Dallas, outside the Dallas City limits in a rural area of the county.

The Houston & Texas Central Railroad was built adjacent to Freedman's Cemetery in 1872. The cemetery was soon surrounded by other cemeteries – Trinity (Greenwood) the Protestant cemetery in 1875, Calvary Cemetery for Catholics in 1878, Temple Emanuel-El Cemetery for Jews in 1884 and a 'Potters Field Cemetery was built by 1885.⁹ In 1887, the City of Dallas annexed land in the area, including the cemetery. During the later decades of the nineteenth century, residential development expanded to the north with Freedmantown, the Vineyard, North Dallas, Oak Lawn, State Thomas and others. The cemetery was expanded in 1879 with the purchase of an additional three acres from V. S. Bowles for four hundred and fifty dollars.¹⁰ The remainder of the purchase price was paid over the next five years, and the deed filed in 1884. Sam Ekins and seven other men served as Trustees for this sale.

In 1902, Woodlawn - a second cemetery for Africans American - was formed in South Dallas; this was planned to provide an alternate burial ground as it was acknowledged that Freedman's Cemetery would close in the near future. Freedman's Cemetery was closed to further internments in 1902 by the City of Dallas, but this mandate was largely ignored by the community and the city's health officers.^{11,12} The closing of Freedman's Cemetery was revisited several times during the next few years and final action by the City to close the cemetery and assign fines for future burials occurred in 1906. The last recorded internment in the cemetery occurred on July 26, 1907.¹³ With this action, the only cemeteries available for African Americans in Dallas were Woodlawn and the Paupers cemetery, both in South Dallas.

Reports from the early 1900s noted a lack of landscape maintenance and burial monuments; tracts of land were subdivided in 1913, with several houses built on cemetery land. Planning for the replacement of the railroad with an expressway (Central Expressway) began by the State of Texas, Dallas County and the City of Dallas in the 1930s and 1940s and the history of the cemetery began to be forgotten.

⁸ Davidson, p. 20 – 21.

⁹⁹ Davidson, p30, p31.

¹⁰ Davidson, p32.

¹¹ Davidson, p42 -

¹² Davidson, p44. After the City's first attempt to close the cemetery in 1902 and it's its final burial in 1907, 695 internments were recorded in the City's records in Freedman's cemetery.

¹³ Davidson, p60.

In 1947, a portion of the historic Freedman's Cemetery was sold in a public auction due to what were considered dubious debt reasons at the time.¹⁴ Temple Emanu-El, the owner of adjacent cemetery property, purchased this land, despite rumors that as a part of the original Freedman's Cemetery, there were historic burials on this land. This land remained vacant for years.

Central Expressway was constructed in phases, with the section between downtown and Mockingbird Lane from 1950 – 1952. Over 1,500 African American residents and their homes were displaced for this project.¹⁵ In 1965 the City of Dallas was granted the cemetery land from descendants of those who had been buried there, and the land with its post oak trees remained as an open green space. The site was then known as Freedman's Park, and swing sets and concrete benches were installed.

In 1987, Dallas County Historical Commission was made aware of the planned expansion (widening) of Central Expressway, which also included the realignment of Lemmon Avenue and the service road and the resulting adverse impact on Freedman's cemetery. Discussions began between the City of Dallas' Parks and Recreation Department, Historic Preservation staff, Dallas County Historic Commission, the State of Texas Department of Highways and Public Transportation (now TxDOT) and Black Dallas Remembered, resulting in an agreement that TxDOT would conduct formal archaeological investigation of areas that would be disturbed. This investigation was conducted between 1990 – 1994 and found that a quarter of the 4-acre cemetery had or would be paved over, and the remains of over 1,400 men, women and children were under existing and planned roadways. These gravesites were removed and re-interred in an area adjacent to the original cemetery. The cemetery would then be recognized as the Memorial at Freedman's Cemetery: A Place for Healing. A monument to the African American historic cemetery and the surrounding Freedman's Town was placed at the cemetery; David Newton was the sculptor for this memorial, which opened in 1992.

In the early 2000s, Emanu-El cemetery commissioned an archeology investigation on the portion of the vacant land they had purchased in 1947.¹⁶ David Newton's '*Freedman's Cemetery of Dallas, Unresolved Controversy*' report states that 800 burials were identified in this recent archeological investigation. In 2010, the City of Dallas purchased this property as part of a larger 7-acres tract from Temple Emanu-El. The 'unresolved' gravesites' lies to the northwest of larger remaining portion of the cemetery and is unfenced today.

¹⁴ David Newton, '*Freedman's Cemetery of Dallas, Unresolved Controversy*', October 29, 2025.

¹⁵ Wikipedia, '*Central Expressway*'. Accessed February 19, 2026.

¹⁶ This property is Tract C in the Dallas Landmark nomination.

Freedman's Cemetery - a Dallas Landmark.

In conjunction with the Freedman's Cemetery Landmark Nomination (1992) four tracts of land were identified and are superimposed on the James Davidson's site plan showing extent of archeological investigations from 1990 – 1994. Areas of the map that show no burials reflect areas where no archeological investigations have occurred, or no burials were found.

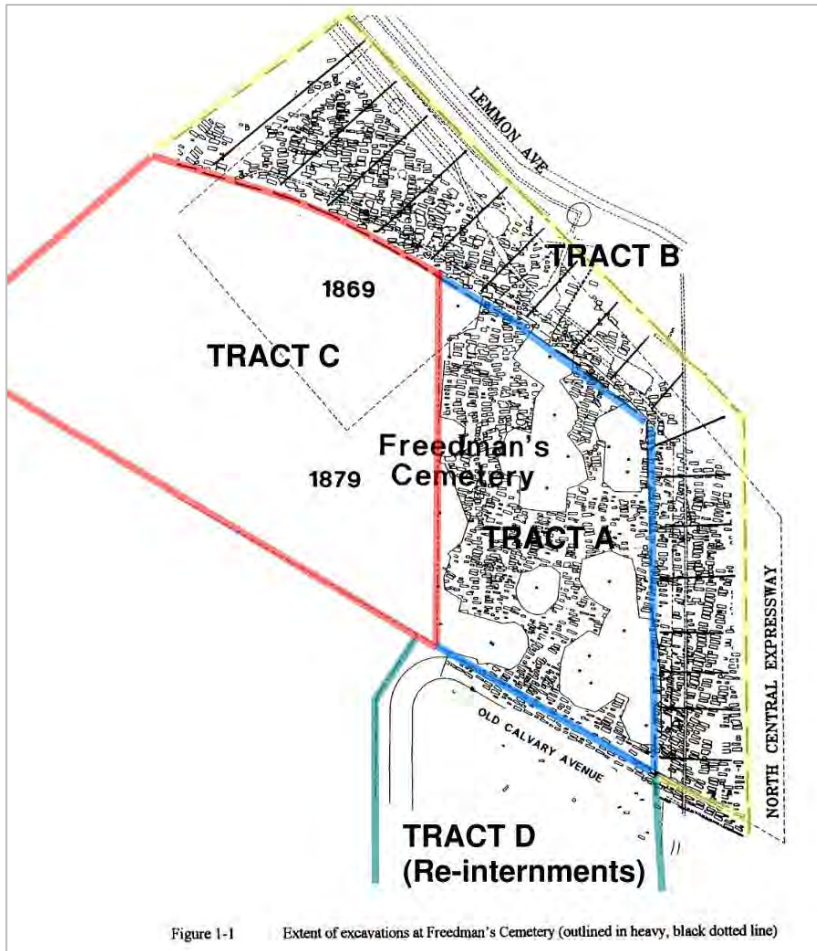


Figure 1-1 from James Davidson's Master Thesis, showing the extent of archeological investigations at Freedman's Cemetery, 1990 – 1994 with Dallas Landmark's four Tracts shown in color:

- Tract A – The larger remaining area of the historic Freedman's Cemetery; this originally extended to include some of the adjacent tracts. Today, this area is surrounded by a metal fence.
- Tract B – This tract includes areas that were originally part of Tracts A and C historic cemetery but are now part of Lemmon Avenue and Central Expressway service road (1990 – 1994) project. During the archeology investigation (1990 – 1994), 1,200 historic graves were found, and re-interred in Tract D.
- Tract C - This tract includes areas originally within the historic Freedman's cemetery that were later within of Emanu-El Cemetery. Limited investigative work was conducted in this area in 1990 -1994; 300 historic burials were removed and re-interred in Tract D. This tract is not fenced.
- Tract D – This 3,000sf tract is outside the historic cemetery, and was purchased by TxDOT in the 1990 – 1994 project. Burials that were moved from Tract B and C were re-interred within this tract. This tract is not fenced.

References

Davidson, James Michael, B.A. *Freedman's Cemetery (1869-1907): A Chronological Reconstruction of an Excavated African American Burial Ground, Dallas, Texas*. Pub: University of Arkansas. Master's Thesis, 1999.

Newton, David. *Freedman's Cemetery of Dallas, Unresolved Controversary*. October 29, 2025.

McKnight, Mamie and Black Dallas Remembered, Inc. *Freedman's Cemetery Dallas Landmark Nomination report*, 1992.

Pioneer Cemetery, Dallas Landmark Nomination report.

Prior, Marsha. *The History of Freedmantown: A Thriving African American Community in Dallas*. Texas State Historical Association, on-line. Accessed February 19, 2026.

State Thomas, Dallas Landmark Nomination report.

Wikipedia, *North Central Expressway*, on-line.

FREEDMAN'S CEMETARY - PHOTOGRAPHS



Photograph 1 – View from west site boundary within the Cemetery, looking west. Temple Emanuel Columbarium in the background.



Photograph 2 – View thru fence at west site boundary within the Cemetery, looking west to area of unrecognized African American graves (known burials). This portion of the fence will be removed, and the two tracts of the historic cemetery will be united.



Photograph 3 – View of area of unrecognized African American graves (known burials) at left, looking north to Lemmon Ave. Existing fence at right to be removed, looking north to Lemmon Ave. Fence at right to be removed and the two tracts of the historic cemetery will be united.



Photograph 4 – View within the north portion of the Cemetery, looking south with area of unreconciled African American graves at right. This fence to be removed and the two tracts of the historic cemetery will be united.



Photograph 5 – View from the northern portion of the existing Cemetery, looking north to Lemmon Ave. and Central Expressway and its' service road at the right. Existing fences at these two streets to remain in place. Tall building at the right is across the expressway from the Cemetery.



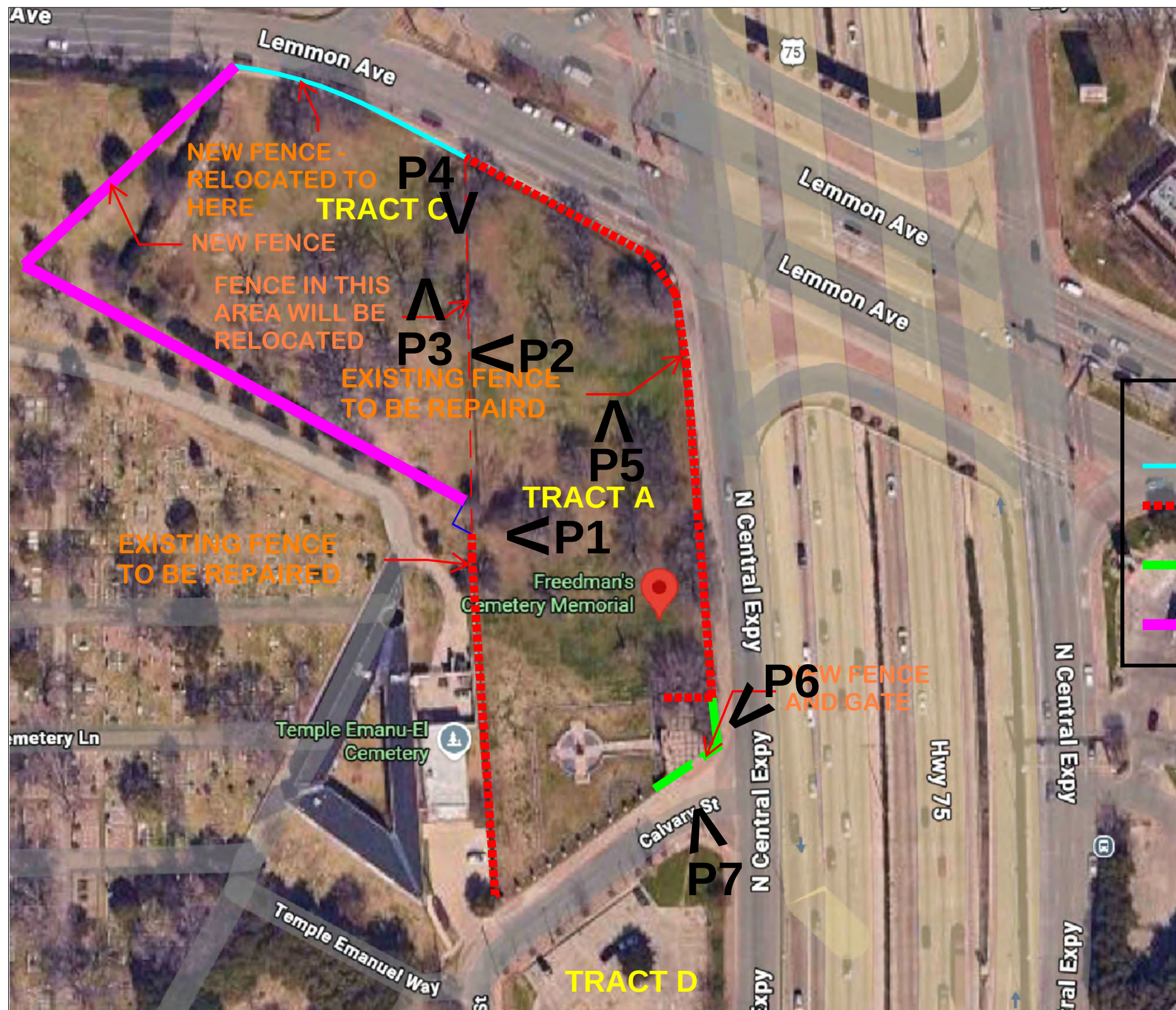
Photograph 6 – Entrance to the Memorial and historic Freedman's Cemetery at corner of southbound Central Expressway's service road and Calvary Street, looking southwest downtown Dallas. A new metal fence is proposed around the entrance. Refer to Photograph Key Plan.



Photograph 7 – Entrance to the Memorial at the historic Freedman's Cemetery at intersection of Calvary Street and Central Expressway's southbound service road, looking north. A fence is proposed around the entrance. Refer to Photograph Key Plan.

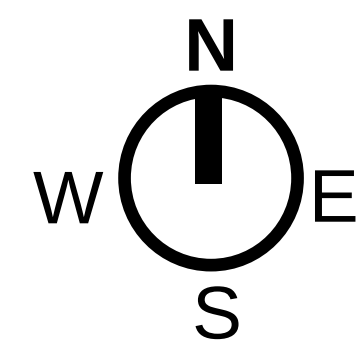


Photograph 8 – Typical existing 6' tall metal fence that surrounds the Cemetery today: most of this fence will remain in place, and repaired as needed.



LEGEND

- RELOCATED FENCE
- EXISTING FENCE TO BE REPAIRED
- NEW FENCE AT HE ENTRANCE
- NEW FENCE



PHOTOGRAPH KEY PLAN
SITE PLAN SCALE: 1" = 10'-0"