JEFFERSON MEMORIAL PARK: EXAMPLE OF CEMETERY CHANGES

Jefferson Memorial Park in Pittsburgh, Pa. is a perfect example of the changes in cemetery management since the mid-1920's when the memorial park, a profit-making business, started breaking away from traditional cemeteries.

Cemetery managers before that time were chiefly concerned with maintenance of monuments and grounds. They were employed by churches or community boards to provide a respectful and attractive location for burial of local citizens. The concept of pre-need selling of burial sites was considered disrespectful and greedy.

But today, memorial parks are dominating the cemetery business and traditional cemeteries are trying some of their techniques.

The basic differences between memorial parks and traditional cemeteries, explains Jefferson Memorial park President John Neal, are pre-need selling and surface markers instead of monuments. Owners of memorial parks run them as profit making enterprises. They also have made improvements in burial techniques and cemetery maintenance, because they usually handle more interments than traditional cemeteries, more than 100 per month at Jefferson Memorial, and larger acreage is involved. Jefferson Memorial has 150 acres of its 325 developed and requires a staff of 25 to operate and maintain. The maintenance budget alone is nearly $150,000 this year.

"It is like a small city, with 5½ mi. of asphalt roadway, its own drainage and irrigation lines, divided into areas, or gardens, with various religious themes." Neal says. "We have a small greenhouse and nursery. We used to grow our own sod, and we maintain all but the largest trees and all the turf." However, Neal wants his staff to improve its knowledge of turf and tree maintenance and has hired a trained agronomist to assist the general foreman.

Turf applications are limited to fertilization and some selective weed control. Most of the staff time is spent establishing grass over new graves and repairing damage caused by heavy equipment. "Throughout the year, regardless of the weather or the condition of the turf, you've got to take heavy equipment over the grass to dig graves, install vaults, close the grave and repair the surface," Neal states. "It's terrible on the turf in the spring and fall when it is so wet. Relatives don't understand when a grave's turf is damaged because of the emotional nature of burial. Damage has to be repaired as soon as it happens."

Neal's maintenance staff uses a Reinco hydraulic mulcher to achieve quick cover of new graves. "We got the idea of hydromulching from another cemetery manager in up-state New York," Neal said. "We tried sod, even used to produce our own. We'd buy two trailer truck loads every spring and we'd lose a third of it because of dry weather before we could use it all."

Jefferson Memorial has a wide assortment of cutting equipment. Large rotaries and tractor-drawn gang mowers dominate. Neal sees a problem with equipment designed for the golf course when used for hilly cemeteries. "Small tractors engineered with dual wheels work best on hills," Neal claims. "Flotation tires are fine on level turf but very unstable on wet or snow covered slopes. We also find drive shafts are not built in many cases to take steeper slopes or for turning on an incline. Unfortunately, few manufacturers are making equipment to meet our needs. If they don't engineer the axle for dual wheels,
The lake, bordered with ornamentals, provides a serene natural setting.

chances are you'll tear something up," Neal adds.

"The most important thing when buying equipment is the service. No matter how good the machinery is, if you can't get good service locally, there is no advantage."

Contained in Jefferson Memorial's equipment inventory are two International and one Ford backhoe, two dual-wheel Jacobsen tractor mowers, two dual-wheel Toro tractor mowers, one Kubota tractor with a 60-in. rotary, two Yazees, one KutKwik, and the gangs.

In addition, Neal has a soil shredder, a sod cutter, the hydraulic mulcher, a number of trucks, flexible line trimmers and a Trim Quick, which is similar to flexible line trimmers but uses leather thongs instead of filament line.

Controlling costs is the key to modern cemetery management. Neal is trying a number of ways to control costs, such as using a Burrows L5000 minicomputer to keep track of all aspects of maintenance and sales. Neal plans to get a larger computer in the next four years to further his recordkeeping ability. The computer work and cost control are managed by Neal's son, John II, who is completing his CPA exams this month.

Another measure to control costs is the construction of a vault making plant on the grounds. All caskets must contain concrete vaults, and when 1,200 interments take place per year, costs can be cut significantly.

Neal is past president of the National Association of Cemeteries (NAC) and the state cemetery association. "NAC was created when memorial parks started breaking away from traditional cemeteries in the twenties. Then, NAC members were interested in sales more than maintenance. Now, we are finding our maintenance problems to be of equal concern. The traditionalist cemetery organizations, who are represented mainly by the American Cemetery Association, have always concentrated on maintenance. Now, they are realizing pre-need selling is necessary to remain competitive."

"So the associations are growing closer together. This year the first joint meeting of the NAC and the ACA was held in Chicago. There is considerable discussion and hope that the two associations will merge sometime in the future."

"The cemetery industry is not too well understood and is often overlooked by manufacturers. There are at least 10,000 actively managed cemeteries in the United States. So, we are a significant group," Neal states.

The need for proper grounds care is combined with the need for controlling costs in today's cemeteries. Jefferson Memorial stands as a model for others to copy in the effort to balance the two. WTT