National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Andersonville National Historic Site
Georgia



Andersonville National Historic Site

Cultural Landscape Report

Cultural Resources

Southeast Region

Andersonville National Historic Site

Andersonville, Georgia

Cultural Landscape Report

June 2015

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About the front cover: View of Andersonville National Cemetery with the Pennsylvania Monument at left, September 2012.

This manuscript has been authored by Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc., and John Milner Associates, Inc., under Contract Number P09PC60883 with the National Park Service. The United States Government retains and the publisher, by accepting the article for publication, acknowledges that the United States Government retains a non-exclusive, paid-up, irrevocable, world-wide license to publish or reproduce the published form of this manuscript, or allow others to do so, for United States Government purposes.

Andersonville National Historic Site

Andersonville, Georgia

Cultural Landscape Report

Approved by: _____ 5/18/15
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Chief, Cultural Resources, Partnerships, and Science Division, Southeast Region — Date

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Foreword

Service. Sacrifice. Memory. Those three words define the landscape of Andersonville National Historic Site. Beginning with the establishment of Camp Sumter Military Prison, called Andersonville, in 1864 and continuing to modern burials last week, the park and national cemetery are a testament to the service, sacrifices, and memory of all American prisoners of war and their comrades in both war and peace.

The stockade prison at Andersonville was one of the most notorious locations of the Civil War, with over 40,000 United States soldiers passing through its rugged gates. Each man experienced something different, but Andersonville earned its infamy from the almost 13,000 lives it ended in just fourteen months of operation. That death toll branded this place in American memory, and its provocative history continues to challenge visitors over the issues of justice, duty, vengeance, and mercy.

Andersonville National Cemetery was established as a burying place for those who lost their lives at the stockade prison. It has continued as a place of honor for the interment of veterans and their dependents. The history of American military engagements is literally carved in stone for anyone willing to read the names and explore the stories in this unique national cemetery.

In the years following the Civil War, the struggle for how to remember this tragedy became the defining force for the prison and cemetery. The monuments tell a story of national grief and the fevered hope for reunion. The National Prisoner of War Museum was imagined, funded, and created through the efforts of POWs from twentieth century wars, and it stands as a testament to their commitment. Preservation has always been at the forefront of work at Andersonville, whether through the physical landscape or the oral histories of survivors, and the guidance offered in this report will allow us to continue this important task into the next century.

We would like to thank the staff of Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc., in particular project leader Deborah Slaton, and researchers/architects/historians Kenneth Itle and Tim Penich, as well as landscape architects Jane Jacobs, Laura Knott, and Christina Osborn of John Milner Associates, Inc., and Liz Sargent of Liz Sargent HLA, for their thorough research and carefully considered recommendations. Additionally, the park would like to recognize the Southeast Regional Cultural Resource Division for all of their editing and expert opinions that they gave to this project.

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Superintendent
Andersonville National Historic Site

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Introduction

Project Summary

Andersonville National Historic Site protects, interprets, and commemorates the site of Camp Sumter (Andersonville Prison), where approximately 45,000 Union soldiers were imprisoned and nearly 13,000 died of disease and malnutrition between February 1864 and May 1865 (Figure 1). The park also encompasses Andersonville National Cemetery, a federally-established burial ground designed to honor Union Civil War soldiers, as well as veterans of other American military engagements (Figure 2). The National Park Service administers the national historic site as a unit of the National Park System, and manages it for the benefit of current and future generations.

Andersonville National Historic Site exhibits numerous landscape features that connect visitors with the historic origins and operations of the prison and the national cemetery, as well as subsequent efforts to conserve and commemorate historic events, such as the remains of earthworks constructed to guard and defend the prison, sites of prisoner-excavated wells within the prison boundaries, and monuments and memorials (Figure 3). Today, the park also more broadly commemorates and interprets the lives of Americans who have suffered in prisoner of war camps throughout the world through the National Prisoner of War Museum, built at Andersonville in 1998. Establishment of the museum met the goals of the park's 1970 federal enabling legislation that indicated the park was "to provide an understanding of the overall prisoner of war story of the Civil War, to interpret the role of prisoner of war camps in history, to commemorate the sacrifice of Americans who lost their lives in such camps, and to preserve the monuments located therein . . ."[1]



FIGURE 1. Prison site at Andersonville National Historic Site.



FIGURE 2. Andersonville National Cemetery at Andersonville National Historic Site.

1. An Act to authorize the establishment of the Andersonville National Historic Site in the State of Georgia, and for other purposes (84 Stat. 989, October 16, 1970).

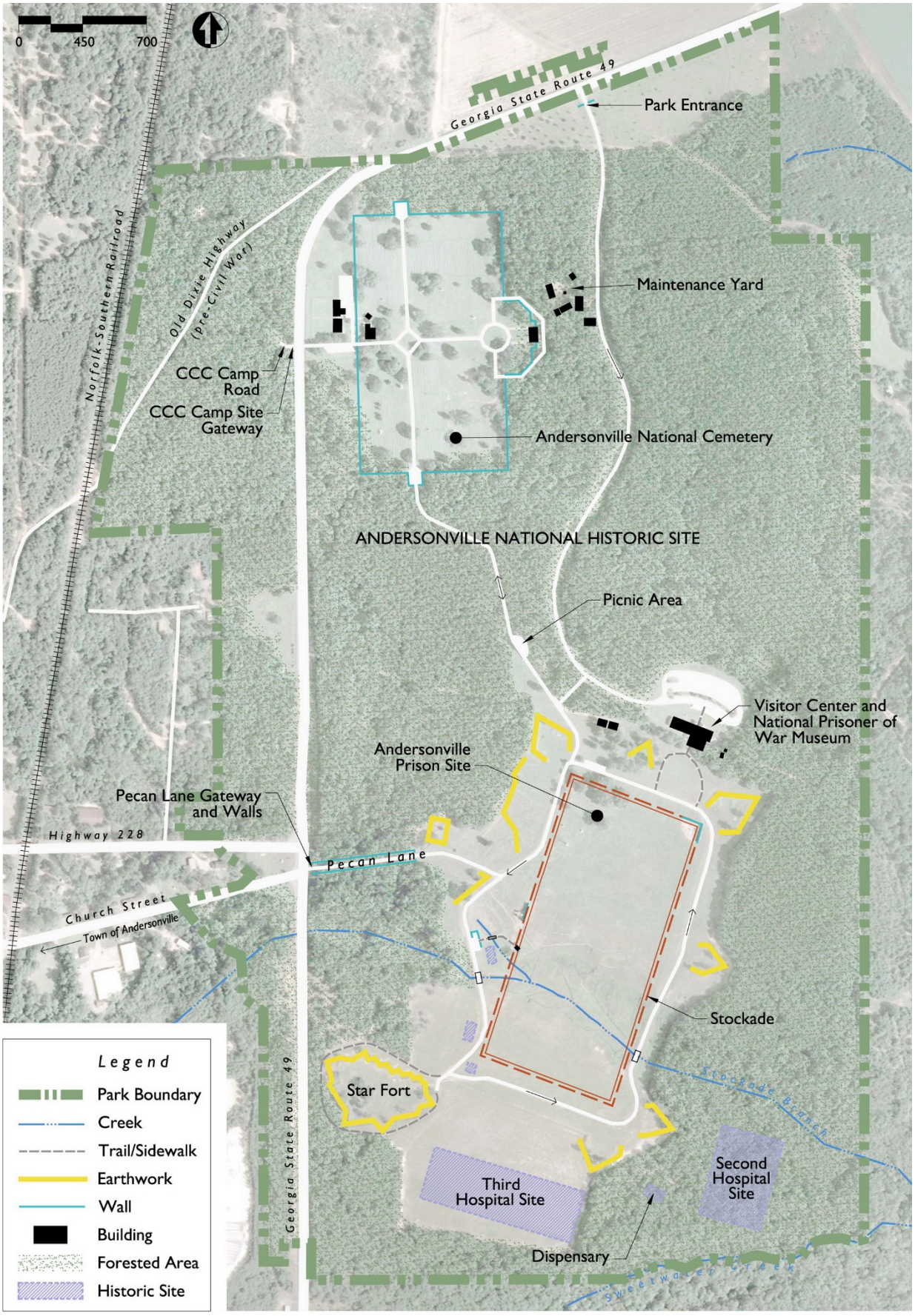


FIGURE 3. Andersonville National Historic Site.

This Cultural Landscape Report (CLR) is intended to provide informed planning for preservation and/or rehabilitation of Andersonville National Historic Site's cultural landscape and associated historic features. In particular, the CLR considers issues of landscape management, and the closely-related topics of visitor access and interpretation, given the substantive changes that have occurred within the park since the 1990s. To meet the goals of park enabling legislation, the National Park Service initially established a small Prisoner of War Museum, with exhibits developed by park staff. In the mid-1980s, the park began to work with American Ex-Prisoners of War (AXPOW), a national organization of former prisoners of war and their families, to establish a National Prisoner of War Museum at the national historic site (Figure 4 and Figure 5). The National Prisoner of War Museum also supports the park's mission as described in the enabling legislation. To address planning considerations related to the proposed new facility, the National Park Service developed a General Management Plan/Development Concept Plan/Environmental Assessment (GMP) in 1988 that presented a proposal for adding the museum and other related changes at the site, while emphasizing the need to ensure "preservation, protection, and interpretation of cultural resources and their settings." The proposed changes included improved facilities for vehicular access and circulation within the site, a new visitor center and administrative building, and preservation and adaptive reuse of existing buildings. Construction of a new north entrance and entrance road, the National Prisoner of War Museum, and its associated parking and circulation began in 1998.



FIGURE 4. National Prisoner of War Museum at Andersonville National Historic Site.



FIGURE 5. The Price of Freedom water feature, a focal point of the National Prisoner of War Museum outdoor plaza.

As part of the National Park Service's efforts to preserve and protect the park's cultural resources and their settings, the park engaged a consultant team in 2008, led by Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc. (WJE) of Northbrook, Illinois, and its sub-consultant John Milner Associates, Inc. (JMA) of Charlottesville, Virginia, to prepare two Cultural Landscape Inventories (CLIs) for Andersonville National Historic Site, addressing the overall Andersonville Memorial Landscape as well as the Andersonville National Cemetery Component Landscape.[2] The CLIs supported park needs in the area of resource protection by

2. This Cultural Landscape Report addresses Andersonville National Historic Site, including the overall cultural landscape, prison camp, and National Cemetery, as well as the National Prisoner of War Museum. The National Park Service Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) database defines a primary landscape, Andersonville Memorial Landscape, with boundaries concurrent with those of Andersonville National Historic Site, and which also contains Andersonville National Cemetery as a component landscape.

identifying historic cultural and natural resources of importance and assessing their integrity. CLIs, however, do not consider landscape management and treatment.

Therefore, in an effort to develop specific guidance for managing and treating the cultural landscape of Andersonville National Historic Site, including evaluation of ongoing or planned construction projects, interpretive efforts, management programs, and maintenance practices, the National Park Service engaged the same consultant team of Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc. (WJE) with sub-consultant John Milner Associates, Inc. (JMA) to prepare this CLR for the park. The Andersonville National Historic Site CLR is intended to support and expand upon the inventory, significance, and integrity evaluations of site resources outlined in the CLIs; support improvements to the condition of the site's resources; and support implementation of strategic planning efforts. Goals for the CLR include providing the park an assessment of Andersonville National Historic Site with documentation of character-defining features and surviving historic resources, and devising specific treatment recommendations and strategies to ensure the preservation of significant landscape resources. For example, one of the most important surviving features of the prison landscape is the system of historic earthworks (Figure 6 and Figure 7). To adequately address the needs of these fragile and sensitive resources, the CLR includes earthworks management guidance in the form of best management practices for preservation and continued maintenance of these historic resources.



FIGURE 6. Civil War-era earthworks established to protect the prison from Union attack survive within the park, helping to convey its historic associations.



FIGURE 7. Part of the military defensive system is known as the Star Fort for the form of the structure in plan.

Treatment recommendations and guidelines provided in the CLR identify and prioritize actions required to ensure resource preservation, while balancing the needs of contemporary uses and management. Landscape treatment implementation projects and strategies are provided that will allow staff to submit detailed project implementation proposals in the Project Management Information System (PMIS) for future funding consideration.

Historical Summary

The establishment of Civil War prisons such as the prison camp at Andersonville was largely the result of the breakdown of prisoner exchange programs between the United States and Confederate governments. As a result, Libby and Belle Isle Prisons in Richmond became overcrowded, necessitating Confederate officials to look for another prison location to hold Union prisoners of war.

Gen. Robert E. Lee suggested that an appropriate location would be in North Carolina, on the Danville Railroad, where wood for construction was inexpensive and provisions abundant, and from which prisoners could be relocated readily if exchanges were resumed. However, efforts to obtain suitable land in North Carolina failed, and in November 1863 Confederate Secretary of War James A. Seddon ordered Capt. W. Sidney Winder to proceed to identify an appropriate site in southwest Georgia. In late December 1863, Winder selected a site in Sumter County (now part of Macon County), Georgia, near Andersonville, primarily because of its supply of clear water from local streams. At the time that Winder selected the site for the prison, Andersonville had a population of about twenty persons.

The site was formally named Camp Sumter but later commonly known as Andersonville. The first 500 prisoners arrived on February 24, 1864, and were housed in an unfinished stockade with limited food and equipment. An influx of up to 400 prisoners per day followed, resulting in deteriorating conditions in the camp. By June, the population exceeded 20,000 and Confederate officials decided to enlarge the prison to accommodate the ever growing number of prisoners. By August, more than 33,000 Union prisoners were held in the expanded prison. Contaminated water, contagious diseases, inadequate hospital facilities, exposure, poor sanitation, short and deficient rations, and overcrowding led to illness and death among the prisoners. In September, some of the healthier prisoners were moved to other locations; the Confederates feared that following Sherman's occupation of Atlanta, his next objective might be Andersonville. As Sherman's troops neared Savannah, the prison population again rose as the population of Camp Lawton near Millen, Georgia, was relocated, first to Thomasville and eventually to Andersonville. By late December the number of prisoners was approximately 5,000 persons. It remained at this level until the war ended. On May 4, 1865, Confederate Col. George Gibbs left his post at Camp Sumter and the final prisoner deaths were recorded. Capt. Henry Wirz remained on duty and was arrested three days later. The last Union prisoners held at Andersonville were released in May 1865.

Andersonville National Cemetery was established in 1865. Interments of those who died in the nearby prisoner of war camp had already begun in February 1864, as the bodies of dead prisoners were buried in trenches. In the summer of 1865, a 50-acre square plot was enclosed using salvaged lumber. The graves were marked with wood markers painted with name, company, regiment, and date of death. Signage was placed at the gates and along the pathways in the cemetery to guide visitors. By 1868, additional interments from nearby battlefields increased the total buried to 13,669.

The caretaker's lodge and adjacent outbuildings were built in 1872. The government eventually purchased title to 120 acres of land at the cemetery site for $3,300 in 1875. Also, in 1877–1879, replacement of the wood grave markers with permanent marble markers began, and the perimeter fence was replaced by a brick masonry wall.[3]

By the 1880s, the prison site was overgrown and partially under cultivation, and the stockade had

3. Wood markers were replaced with marble headstones on an individual basis until the Union Shield was adopted in 1882. Contract dated June 3, 1878, between U. S. Army and William B. Marsh for construction of a brick wall, to be completed no later than December 31, 1878. Copy in Andersonville National Historic Site archives.

mostly fallen down. In 1891, the Grand Army of the Republic (GAR) of Georgia acquired a 73-1/2 acre parcel at the prison stockade site. The GAR made improvements including clearing undergrowth, while leaving large trees standing. They also graded a belt roadway around the outer limit of the property, built two bridges, flushed the creek, and graded a central avenue and a roadway leading from the avenue to Providence Spring.

By 1896, recognizing that more funding would be required to develop the prison park, the GAR offered the site to the National Woman's Relief Corps as an unencumbered gift. The Corps arranged to purchase the remaining 14-1/2 acres of the original site from its owners in 1897. During the year following acquisition of the property, the Corps had the property enclosed with a wire fence and gate, erected a caretaker's residence and stable, and planted the stockade enclosure area with Bermuda grass. The Corps also erected a flagpole and constructed a memorial arch on the west boundary of the park, and a granite pavilion over Providence Spring. In the early decades of the twentieth century, ten states erected monuments in the national cemetery or within the stockade. The prison site was donated to the United States by the Woman's Relief Corps in 1910, to be administered by the War Department, and later the Department of the Army.[4]

Two Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) camps were located at Andersonville during the 1930s. Company 1411 set up a tent camp on the north slope of the prison site during September 1934 while constructing a more permanent camp west of Georgia State Route 49. Company 1411 ceased operations in December 1935 and was replaced in January 1936 by Company 4455. Company 4455 worked at Andersonville for a year, departing on January 1, 1937. During this time, the Civilian Conservation Corps constructed a stone gateway at the entrance to the park, stone and concrete features marking the prison stockade location, a series of stone and concrete culverts, and the tour road around the prison site, including several bridges. In 1941, the cemetery was expanded eastward with a new rostrum and curving perimeter walls.

Andersonville National Historic Site was established in October 1970, incorporating the two areas previously administered by the United States Army: Andersonville Prison Park and Andersonville National Cemetery. As part of its role in interpreting prisoner of war camps in history and commemorating the sacrifice of Americans who lost their lives in such camps, Andersonville National Historic Site initially maintained a small building as a Prisoner of War Museum, with exhibits developed by park staff. The former chapel, constructed in 1908 through the efforts of the Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic, served as the park's primary museum from the 1970s to 1998, interpreting the Andersonville Civil War story. In 1978, the property was listed in the National Register of Historic Places. On July 4, 1983, the park opened a prisoner of war exhibit in the brick storage building north of the prison site (today's Guest House) to interpret the prisoner of war experience from wars other than the Civil War.[5] In 1998, the National Prisoner of War Museum was opened at the site.

Today Andersonville National Cemetery contains more than 20,000 interments. The cemetery is open for burials in accordance with national cemetery guidelines.

4. The War Department became the Department of the Army with the Department of Defense under the National Security Act of 1947, as amended in 1949.

5. "Andersonville National Historic Site History," typed manuscript in park files, no author or date.

Description of Study Boundaries

Andersonville National Historic Site is 515.61 acres in size.[6] Most of the site is located in Macon County, Georgia, about one mile east of the town of Andersonville and about eleven miles north of Americus, Georgia. Georgia State Route 49 runs through the western third of the site and its centerline serves as the border between Macon County and adjacent Sumter County. Several acres at the western edge of the park are within Sumter County. The site is located within an area of gently rolling terrain that comprises the upper reaches of the East Gulf Coastal Plain as it approaches the Georgia Piedmont region.

The most dominant physical characteristic of this landscape is the valley of the stream now known as Stockade Branch. The National Prisoner of War Museum, national cemetery, and the road that connects the two are located atop the ridge that forms the northern edge of the stream valley.

Just across Georgia State Route 49 from the historic site is the city of Andersonville, which existed as a railroad town prior to the development of the cemetery and the prison. The town continued to grow after 1864 in response to its role as a depot for prisoners, supply center for the prison, and Confederate base.

The small city now contains a small cluster of residences, as well as a post office, restaurant, museum, and other small retail and service operations associated with nearby industry and park visitation (Figure 8). A memorial to Capt. Henry Wirz is located on Church Street in the center of Andersonville (Figure 9). The existing train depot is near the location from which prisoners were unloaded from trains and taken to the nearby prison camp (Figure 10). Apart from the nearby city, the historic site is surrounded primarily by farmland on the north and west sides, and by kaolin mines and processing plants on the east and south sides.[7]



FIGURE 8. Church Street in the city of Andersonville, with retail and service operations.



FIGURE 9. The Wirz Monument in the center of the city of Andersonville.

6. Acreage is based on research currently in progress by the National Park Service Southeast Regional Office Land Resources Division.

7. Kaolin is a soft white clay consisting primarily of the mineral kaolinite. It is used in the manufacture of paper, as well as china, porcelain, rubber, plastics, paint, and many other products.



FIGURE 10. The existing train depot in the city of Andersonville is near the location where prisoners were unloaded from trains and taken to Camp Sumter in 1864.

The boundaries of this landscape have expanded since the historic site was established in 1970. The National Park Service has since acquired a number of acres surrounding and adjoining the prison park and cemetery sites. In 1970, the total area of the park totaled 466.22 acres. In 2014, gross overall acreage of the park is 515.61 acres.[8] Most of the park land falls to the south and east of Georgia State Route 49, although a limited area of the park does extend to the west of the highway. Sweetwater Creek forms much of the park's southern boundary (Figure 11 and Figure 12).

8. Acreage information provided by the National Park Service, Southeast Region, Land Resources Division, December 2014.

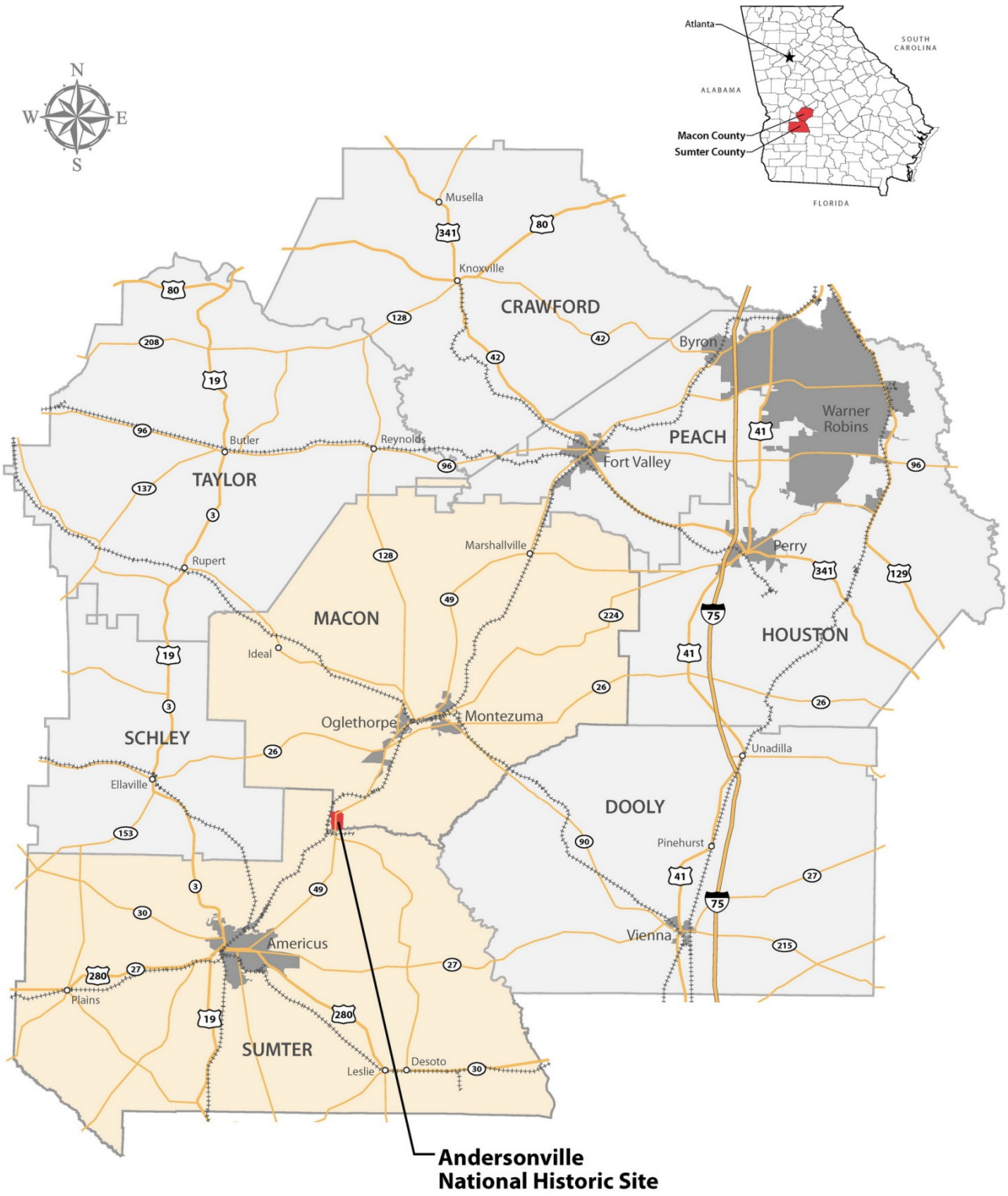
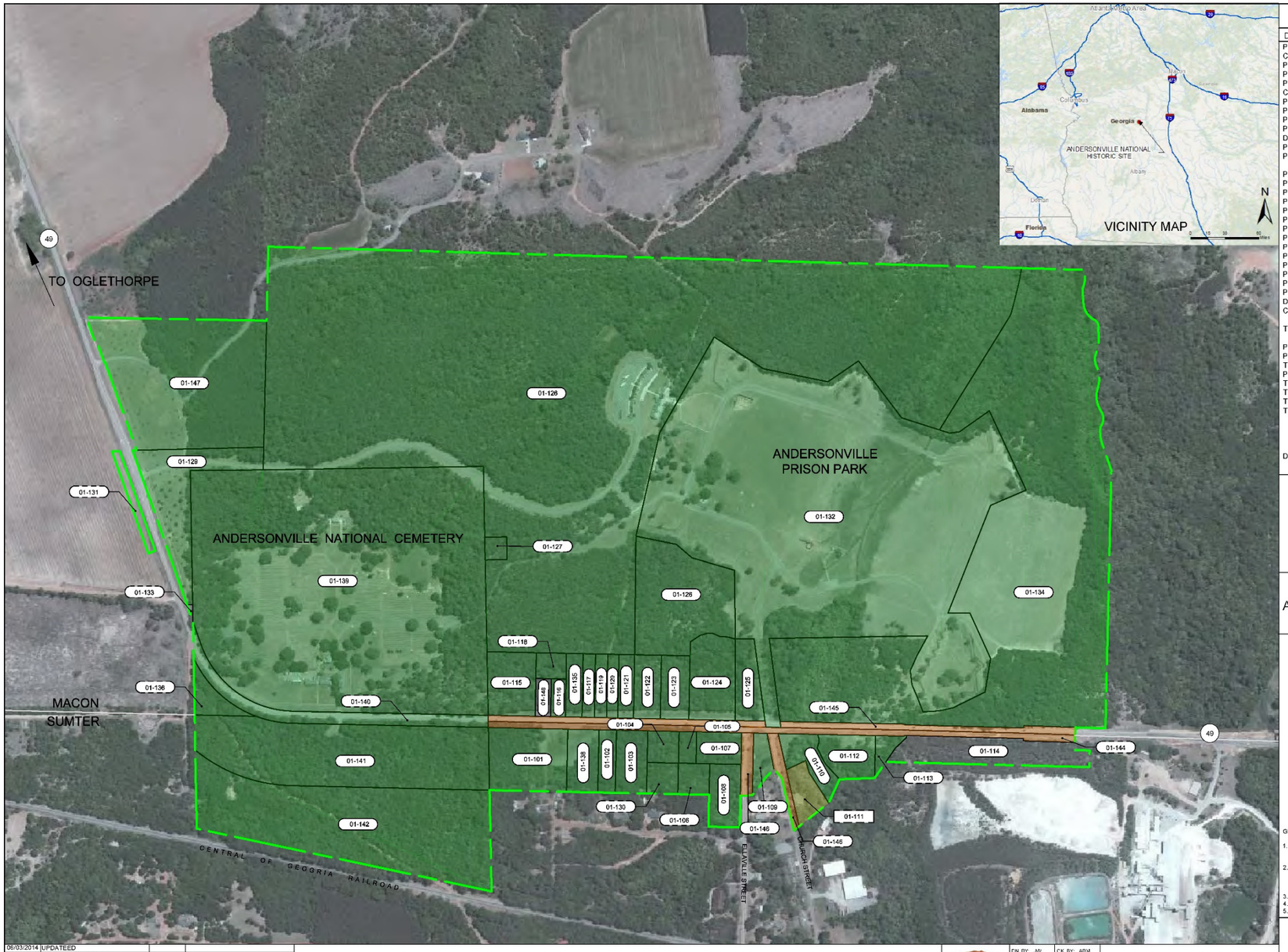


FIGURE 11. Site Context and Location Map.



TRACT REGISTER

DEED	TRACT	OWNER	ACRES	INT.
PUR-26	01-101	HOLTON, BERTHA	3.50	FEE
COM-31	01-102	FORD, DALLAS P.	0.00	FEE
PUR-21	01-103	HOLLOWAY, HARRIET A.	2.00	FEE
PUR-17	01-104	SANDERS, LUCY BELL	1.00	FEE
PUR-6	01-105	BIVINS, THELMA	0.50	FEE
COM-32	01-106	UNKNOWN	1.00	FEE
PUR-26	01-107	HOLTON, BERTHA	1.50	FEE
PUR-20	01-108	CHILDS, IOA	2.00	FEE
PUR-16	01-109	RAY, COY	2.00	FEE
PUR-16	01-110	RAY, COY	2.50	FEE
DON-22	01-111	PRIDE, CALVIN JR.	1.00	EASEM
PUR-13	01-112	EBENEZER BAPT. CHURCH	2.25	FEE
PUR-14	01-113	ST. PAULS METH. CH.	0.75	FEE
	01-114	MULLITE COMPANY OF AMERICA	5.00	FEE
PUR-7	01-115	WIGGINS, ARTHUR	3.00	FEE
PUR-27	01-116	WILLIAMS, OZIE L.	1.00	FEE
PUR-8	01-117	CLARK, NELLIE L. FORD	1.00	FEE
PUR-19	01-118	ASBURY, RUTHIE	0.50	FEE
PUR-4	01-119	FORD, RICHARD	1.00	FEE
PUR-9	01-120	SIMS, MARY L FORD	1.00	FEE
PUR-5	01-121	JONES, WILLIE C. & BETHEL	1.00	FEE
PUR-18	01-122	HOLMAN, ANNIE PEARL FORD	1.00	FEE
PUR-10	01-123	HARRIS, JULIA MAE & WILLIE MAE	2.00	FEE
PUR-11	01-124	AYCOCK, JESSE G.	3.50	FEE
PUR-24	01-125	HOLTON, BERTHA K.	2.00	FEE
PUR-12	01-126	WIGGINS, CAREY	10.00	FEE
PUR-23	01-127	DYESS, WATTIE	0.50	FEE
PUR-15	01-128	RAY, OLIN SHELBY	147.00	FEE
DT-34	01-129	KERSEY, C.T. ET AL	6.62	FEE
COM-33	01-130	UNKNOWN	1.00	FEE
	01-131	KERSEY, C.T. ET AL	0.81	FEE
TRA-3	01-132	DEPT. OF ARMY	84.20	FEE
	01-133	WALKER, LEROY	0.03	FEE
PUR-28	01-134	KENNEDY, W.J., JR	75.00	FEE
PUR-25	01-135	COOGLE, ASBURY	0.50	FEE
TRA-29	01-136	DEPT. OF ARMY	1.31	FEE
PUR-30	01-138	FORD, RICHARD ET AL	2.00	FEE
TRA-2	01-139	DEPT. OF ARMY	72.61	FEE
TRA-2	01-140	DEPT. OF ARMY	1.34	FEE
TRA-29	01-141	DEPT. OF ARMY	21.47	FEE
TRA-29	01-142	DEPT. OF ARMY	20.33	FEE
	01-143	GEORGIA, STATE OF	3.15	FEE
	01-144	GEORGIA, STATE OF	3.24	FEE
	01-145	UNKNOWN (CHURCH ST)	0.82	FEE
	01-146	UNKNOWN (ELLAVILLE ST)	0.68	FEE
DON-35	01-147	FRIENDS OF ANDERSONVILLE, INC	20.00	FEE

ACREAGE SUMMARY

TOTAL ACRES AUTHORIZED: **514.61**

TOTAL ACRES ACQUIRED:

FEE	**499.88**
LESS THAN FEE	**1.00**

LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY

AUTHORIZED: P.L. 91-465 (October 16, 1970)
& P.L. 107-357 (December 17. 2002)

LEGEND

- PRIVATE LAND
- FEDERAL LAND (FEE)
- FEDERAL INTEREST (LESS THAN FEE)
- PUBLIC LAND
- 01-101 TRACT NUMBER (FEE)
- 01-111 TRACT NUMBER (LESS THAN FEE)
- TRACT BOUNDARY
- PARK BOUNDARY
- COUNTY LINE

GENERAL NOTES:

1. Property ownership data shown is compiled from deeds, plats, surveys, and other source data. This is not a surveying quality drawing and should be used for general scaling purposes only. Acreages have been derived from surveys and office compilations.
2. The Tract Register displays the current NPS interest or the interest to be acquired by the NPS. The OWNER column identifies who the NPS acquired the interest from or the last known owner of record. Parcels that the NPS has acquired and the method of acquisition are listed in the deed column. The symbology defined in the LEGEND identifies NPS owned lands on the map.
3. Tracts not listed have been deleted.
4. Georgia State Plane Coordinate System, Zone West, NAD83, US Foot.
5. Dashed tract symbol indicate tract label is located outside the boundary of the tract.

DATE	REVISIONS	DATE	REVISIONS
06/03/2014	UPDATEED		
09/29/2009	DIGITAL CONVERSION		
06/02/1993	UPDATE STATUS		
06/06/1991	C.O. 5100-8		
04/30/1990	C.O. 5100-7		
10/24/1978	C.O. 5100-6		
08/15/1978	C.O. 5100-5		
01/28/1977	C.O. 5100-3		
08/18/1975	C.O. 5100-2		
08/14/1975	C.O. 5100-1		

ESTABLISHED: OCTOBER 16, 1970
BOUNDARY CHANGE: APRIL 12, 1990
DATE DRAWN: JUNE 3, 2014
REGIONAL OFFICE: SOUTHEAST REGIONAL OFFICE

300 0 300 600 900 1200 FEET
300 Feet = 30.48 Meters

DN. BY: JW | CK. BY: ABM
APPR. BY: ABM
REGION: SERO
DRAWING NO: 437 / 30001
SHEET: 1 OF 1

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
LAND RESOURCES PROGRAM CENTER

ANDERSONVILLE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

MACON and SUMTER COUNTIES
GEORGIA

TITLE: SEGMENT 01

FIGURE 12. Tract Map excerpt showing park boundary. The green line designates the authorized boundary. North is to the bottom. Source: National Park Service, Southeast Region, Land Resources Division, 2014. (Note that the total acreage is actually 515.61 acres, including the following: fee, 499.88 acres; less than fee, 1.00 acre; other public lands, 7.89 acres; and private lands, 6.84 acres.)

Scope of Work and Methodology

Scope of Work

As described in the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes* developed by the NPS:

> The CLR serves two important functions: it is the principal treatment document for cultural landscapes and the primary tool for long-term management of those landscapes. A CLR guides management and treatment decisions about a landscape's physical attributes, biotic systems, and use when that use contributes to historic significance.
>
> A CLR must establish preservation goals for a cultural landscape. The goals must be grounded in research, inventory, documentation, and analysis and evaluation of a landscape's characteristics and associated features. The content of a CLR provides the basis for making sound decisions about management, treatment, and use. Information about the historical development, significance, and existing character of a cultural landscape is also valuable for enhancing interpretation and maintenance.
>
> A CLR clearly identifies the landscape characteristics and associated features, values, and associations that make a landscape historically significant (according to the National Register criteria). A CLR may include information spanning numerous disciplines in order to evaluate a landscape's historical, architectural, archeological, ethnographic, horticultural, landscape architectural, and engineering features, along with ecological processes and natural systems. Based on this information and site management goals, such as access, contemporary use, and interpretation, a CLR outlines appropriate treatment for a landscape consistent with its significance, condition, and planned use.
>
> Treatment decisions are generally determined through the park planning process via a General Management Plan or a Site Development Plan. The physical implementation of the treatment for a particular landscape is guided by the CLR. When treatment of a landscape has not been defined through the planning process, a CLR may augment or be combined with a Site Development Plan to determine the preferred treatment alternative and physical design.
>
> The scope and level of investigation for a CLR varies depending on management objectives. A CLR is a flexible document, the scope of which is determined by the needs of park management, type of landscape, budget, and staffing requirements. Management decisions should be based on a comprehensive understanding of an entire landscape so that actions affecting an individual feature can be understood in relation to other features within a property. Management objectives may, however, require a CLR to focus on a portion of a landscape or an individual feature within it, or to be prepared in phases. Therefore, it is imperative that a CLR's scope and objectives be clearly defined and articulated and any treatment decisions made in a CLR be limited to the scope and objectives. Before any treatment decisions are made, Part 1 of a CLR including Site History, Existing Conditions, and Analysis and Evaluation must be prepared.

The CLR for Andersonville National Historic Site has been prepared in conformance with the guidance provided above. The CLR includes a site physical history of the park landscape; existing conditions documentation of extant historic, natural, and cultural resources; comparative analysis of historic and existing conditions, with a National Register-level significance evaluation and an integrity assessment; and a treatment plan that considers long-term management of the historic landscape to protect its historic resources while accommodating visitor access, interpretation, and maintenance. The components that comprise the CLR include the following:

Part 1.

Site History. The CLR site history section consists of a narrative chronological description of the landscape and its evolution over time that is supported by graphics such as historic maps, plans, and photographs. The narrative text is based on research of primary and secondary sources and

other available historical documentation. It provides sufficient supporting material to illustrate the physical character, attributes, features, and materials that contribute to the significance of the landscape over the course of its history. This section introduces the historical contexts and periods of significance associated with the landscape. Each significant period of development or change is illustrated with historic plans and photographs. Period plans for the significant historic periods are included at the end of the Site History chapter.

Existing Conditions. The existing conditions documentation section includes a narrative description of the extant landscape as composed of individual resources and systems. The descriptions are organized into a series of landscape characteristics, such as land use, vegetation, circulation, and structures. The documentation is based on both research and field investigations. Contemporary site functions, visitor services, and natural resources are described to the extent that they contribute to or influence treatment decisions. Narrative text is illustrated with contemporary photographs of existing features and a labeled site plan. Character areas, which are geographic units formed around assemblages of similar resources and landscape characteristics with a cohesive sense of place, are identified and used to organize information.

Analysis and Evaluation. The analysis and evaluation section compares findings from the site physical history and existing conditions documentation chapters to identify the significance of the landscape within broader historic contexts. A statement of significance for the landscape is included that confirms the park's established primary period of significance and identifies any other potential periods of significance based on historical research. An understanding of which features were present during the period of significance is derived from analysis and comparison of contemporary and historic conditions, as supported by the preparation of period plans. The identification of changes that have occurred over time within the landscape and knowledge of surviving historic resources is also used to develop an integrity assessment. The historic integrity of resources and the park as a whole is assessed using the seven aspects of National Register criteria—location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association—to determine if the characteristics and features that defined the landscape during the historic period continue to convey their historic associations.

Part 2.

Treatment Plan. The treatment plan provides a preservation strategy for the long-term management of the cultural landscape based on its significance, existing condition, and use. The treatment plan incorporates narrative and graphic information to convey recommendations for repair, rehabilitation, and management of the landscape. The CLR suggests a preferred treatment alternative for the park selected from the four options identified by the Secretary of the Interior in the Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties: preservation, rehabilitation, restoration, and reconstruction. Treatment recommendations and guidelines that balance the preservation of park resources with the contemporary needs of park operations are also provided in narrative and cartographic form, often supplemented with photographs and diagrams. Finally, the treatment plan provides implementation guidelines to effect the specific treatment recommendations.

The CLR also provides information for use in developing possible National Park Service Project Management Information System (PMIS) statements for landscape preservation and rehabilitation projects. It is anticipated that park staff may use the information provided in Part 2 of the CLR to further develop projects as needed, generate cost estimates, enter the information into project management information system (PMIS) statements, and submit them for funding following National Park Service requirements.

Appendices and Bibliography. Appendices contain drawings, illustrations, maps, technical information, or other supplemental support documentation for the CLR. Primary among them

is an inventory of park landscape resources. The bibliography lists the sources used in the preparation of the document.

Project Methodology

The CLR for Andersonville National Historic Site was prepared in accordance with the guidance afforded in the most recent versions of various federal standards documents, including:

- *A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports: Contents, Process, and Techniques*
- *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*
- *NPS Director's Order 10A: Design and Construction Drawings*
- *NPS Director's Order 28: Cultural Resources Management*
- *NPS Director's Order 77: Natural Resource Protection; Reference Manual 77: Natural Resource Management*
- *NPS-SER-82: Biotic Cultural Resources: Management Considerations for Historic Districts in the National Park system, Southeast Region*
- *The Uniform Federal Accessibility Standard (UFAS) and Americans with Disabilities Act Accessibility Guidelines (ADAAG)*
- *The National Park Service's Guiding Principles of Sustainable Design*
- *National Register Bulletin: Guidelines for Documenting and Evaluating Rural Historic Landscapes*
- *National Register Bulletin: Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering Cemeteries and Burial Places*
- *National Register Bulletin: Guidelines for Identifying, Evaluating, and Registering Battlefields*
- *National Register Bulletin: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*
- *National Register Bulletin: Telling the Stories: Planning Effective Interpretive Programs for Properties Listed in the National Register of Historic Places*

In addition, the methodology used by project team members in preparing each component of this study is described in detail below.

Background Research and Data Collection. Prior to visiting the site in September 2012, CLR team members began to collect documents and other materials pertaining to the project and site. These included the National Park Service List of Classified Structures for park resources, secondary sources addressing the history of the site and region, and information available from the National Park Service Denver Service Center Technical Information Center. In preparation for field investigations, project personnel requested Geographic Information Systems (GIS) files from the park and the National Park Service Southeast Regional Office to use in developing base maps for field inventory. The team also referred to past research materials associated with its work on two Cultural Landscape Inventories of the Park.

Start-up Meeting. On September 18, 2012, project team members from WJE and JMA met with park and regional National Park Service personnel at Andersonville National Historic Site park headquarters to initiate work on the CLR. Those participating in the meeting included:

NPS Southeast Regional Office (SERO)

- Tracy Stakely, Chief, Cultural Landscapes

NPS Andersonville National Historic Site

- Brad Bennett, Superintendent
- Alan Marsh, Chief of Resource Management

- Eric Leonard, Chief of Interpretation and Education
- Lamar Melton, Chief of Facilities Operations

Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc.

- Deborah Slaton, Project Manager and Historian

John Milner Associates, Inc.

- Jane Jacobs, Project Landscape Architect
- Christina Osborn, Landscape Designer

The meeting began with introductions of park, regional office, and consultant project personnel. The purpose, goals, and methodology of the CLR were reviewed by Tracy Stakely and project team members, while the park identified the issues of concern to be addressed in the report. Project administration procedures were established, materials needed by the CLR team were identified, and processes for communication and transmission of information determined. The park also identified the resources available to the team and any special conditions unique to the project or site. Andersonville National Historic Site personnel subsequently introduced Bridget Beers, Museum Curator, to the project team and provided a site tour, focusing on areas of the landscape that were not addressed as part of the team's previous work in the two Cultural Landscape Inventories.

Research sources available to the project team were subsequently discussed. The National Park Service indicated that the best sources of research materials would be the park archives, followed by the National Park Service Southeast Regional Office, and the Denver Service Center Technical Information Center. Other sources of interest included park natural resource studies and archeological studies, the park's National Register nomination, NPS Director's Order 61 for National Cemeteries (finalized July 2010) and the companion Reference Manual, as well as Veterans' Administration (VA) standards; and a Park interim interment plan, prepared under regulations for the National Cemeteries.

Park personnel identified specific issues of concern or information relating to current management to be considered by the project team during the preparation of the CLR, including the following:

- Important management issues related to the national cemetery include consideration of opening new sections of the cemetery for burial. The continued use of the Army interment plan dating from the 1940s should be addressed due to the allocation of most areas within the cemetery wall as burial plots. Trees take up many of these spaces now. If the Army plan is followed, future generations will have little open space for memorial programs or contemplation. Portions of the plot maps should be reconsidered in order to maintain a balance between accommodating as many graves as possible and maintaining a beautiful park-like setting for the cemetery.

- Guidance is needed to determine which areas of the landscape should be restored, and which should be maintained, and the importance of protecting the cultural landscape.

- Guidance is needed for tree management including removal, replacement, and maintenance. The issue of trees versus interment space should be addressed. (See issue above).

- Key maintenance issues of concern include the 1930s CCC ditches that run through the prison site, invasive vegetation, and erosion and tree roots affecting the earthworks.

- Reconstructed stockade fencing has been replaced several times. The park is interested in determining whether to continue to rebuild the stockade, and if so, what extent of the fence is needed to support interpretation.

- The park also seeks suggestions for ways to interpret the landscape at the Third Hospital site and other sites of missing features.

- The park is interested in identifying maintenance and management strategies for several park resources, including the red brick cemetery wall for which re-pointing guidance is needed, and markers and monuments, as well as roads.

- The CLR should also address an appropriate balance between desired interpretation and manageable maintenance efforts.

- Based on research and investigation, the CLR should convey whether the historic chapel (currently used for office space) retains any original historic fabric.

- The CLR should also consider the potential to remove the small building behind the administration building (constructed in the 1920s by the War Department).

- The CLR should suggest potential locations for a new curatorial storage facility.

Additional treatment topics were identified by the park in draft review comments for the CLR as follows:

- Consideration should be paid to possible future expansion of cemetery burial plots. Specifically, how far to the northwest the park might extend the modern portion of Section J. Discussion centers on how close to bury veterans to the Raiders' graves. Army maps allocate additional burial spaces in area between cemetery road and up to 10 feet of Raiders' graves. An additional option is to leave that area and/or other space around Raiders' graves in turf and not utilize as burial space.

- The CLR should determine the course of future plantings in the cemetery, such as which trees should be replanted after damage due to storms, disease, etc., keeping in mind the replanting of some trees will result in diminished burial space. Other types of plantings should be considered as well.

- The CLR should examine the potential to add a parking lot south of the historic perimeter wall to ease visitor and funeral congestion on cemetery roads.

- The two remaining well remnants and associated trees and fencing should also be the focus of treatment recommendations.

- Finally, as noted in the introduction, the park seeks guidance regarding the treatment of Civil War-era earthworks.

Base Mapping. An AutoCAD base map of the park was developed by the CLR team by compiling information available from National Park Service GIS mapping, aerial photography, site plans, and field investigations. The GIS information was also used in conjunction with the AutoCAD map to generate diagrams and other report graphics in AutoCAD and Adobe Illustrator.

Field Investigations. CLR team members conducted preliminary field investigations by documenting landscape resources associated with the site. Team members photographed primary and representative landscape features (both cultural and natural) and annotated copies of base mapping with observations about materials, resource condition, and information to be used to update the mapping files. Where available mapping was lacking in detail, team members prepared sketch maps in the field that were later used to enhance the electronic files.

Historical Landscape Documentation and Site Physical History. WJE personnel conducted research at the park archives after the start-up meeting. Research was also conducted via correspondence with the National Park Service Denver Service Center Technical Information Center, the National Park Service Southeast Archeological Center, and the Veterans Administration. The site physical history was drafted based upon review of materials collected during the various research efforts. The important dates associated with physical events at Andersonville National Historic Site were organized into a site history chronology. The chronology was then used to identify a series of

definable historic periods for the park's evolution. Each period was described through historical narrative, supplemented with historic maps, photographs, and plans.

Historic Period Plan Preparation. Four historic period plans of Andersonville National Historic Site were prepared to represent the site and the appearance of the prison in 1865, immediately following prison occupation; 1891, after the establishment of the national cemetery and the purchase of the prison site by the Grand Army of the Republic of Georgia; 1916, after ownership and management of the site by the National Woman's Relief Corps and the War Department; and 1941, the end of the period of significance, which encompasses building alterations, Georgia State Route 49 re-alignment, and work conducted by the CCC on the site. The CLR team developed the historic period plans through comparison of historic mapping sources with existing conditions information; preparation of the existing conditions base map thus preceded work on the period plan. The project team then reviewed historic photographs and written descriptions of the landscape found in the research materials collected for the project to create the period plan. Limited secondary sources were also used to corroborate information and to generate queries for primary sources. Secondary sources were typically evaluated for their credibility and utilized with caution.

Existing Conditions Documentation. The documentation of existing conditions was developed through preparation of cross-referenced narrative, graphic, and photographic materials, organized in accordance with the framework established in the National Register Bulletins *Guidelines for Documenting and Evaluating Rural Historic Landscapes* and *Guidelines for Identifying, Evaluating, and Registering America's Historic Battlefields* as well as the National Park Service's *A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports*. Existing conditions resource information was organized into a series of landscape characteristics as suggested by the methodologies listed above, including:

- Natural Systems and Features
- Responses to Natural Resources
- Topographic Modifications
- Patterns of Spatial Organization
- Land Uses and Activities
- Circulation
- Cultural Vegetation
- Views and Vistas
- Buildings and Structures
- Small-scale Features
- Archeological Resources

The CLR documentation includes information derived from existing conditions base mapping, field investigations, review of photographs taken in the field, and examination of park planning documents, park files, and other relevant cultural and natural resource documents received from the National Park Service or acquired through research. Documents such as the soil surveys for Macon and Sumter counties proved invaluable in establishing a geographic and geologic context for Andersonville National Historic Site, and in understanding local conditions.

The team also prepared an inventory of existing landscape features based on documentation of the park and an understanding of historic conditions. The inventory was used to ensure that each feature was discussed in the text and its condition assessed. It also formed the basis for the subsequent comparative analysis of historic and existing landscape conditions. The inventory is conveyed as Appendix A of the CLR.

Feature condition assessments were made using the categories suggested by the *Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports:* Good, Fair, Poor, and Unknown. The condition ratings were annotated as possible to include specific condition-related observations made in the field that help to justify the ratings.

Evaluation of Significance. Andersonville National Historic Site was listed in the National Register upon its establishment in 1970. National Register documentation was prepared in 1976 that was accepted by the Keeper in 1978. The nomination indicates that the site is significant for its association with the Civil War, postwar commemoration, and the activities of the CCC to stabilize and improve the property; for its association with persons significant in our past, including Clara Barton; for the landscape architectural design of the national cemetery; and for the information potential of known and anticipated archeological resources relating to the prison's history and activities.

Andersonville is the most significant Civil War prisoner of war camp of more than a dozen within the National Park System that have been preserved as historic sites. The national historic site was established to interpret the overall prisoner of war experience during the Civil War, and the role of prisoner of war camps in history, and to commemorate those Americans who lost their lives as prisoners of war. The significance evaluation provided in the National Register nomination was considered in conjunction with the guidance provided in the National Register Bulletin: *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* in preparing an enhanced assessment that encompassed new findings and an expanded park boundary.

Comparative Analysis of Historic and Existing Conditions. To better understand the relationship between the existing landscape and the character of the landscape during the period of significance identified as part of the significance evaluation, the CLR team prepared a comparative analysis of historic and existing landscape conditions. The analysis focused on extant features, their dates of origin, and their evolution over time. The three primary goals of the comparative analysis were to:

- Understand which features survive from the period of significance, identifying contributing, non-contributing, and missing landscape resources.
- Establish that basis for an integrity assessment.
- Provide an understanding of the similarities and differences between historic and existing conditions to serve as the basis for the development of a well-grounded treatment plan for the cultural landscape.

Assessment of Integrity. The CLR summarizes the site's overall integrity and then assesses its integrity in accordance with the seven aspects—location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association—following the guidance afforded in the National Register Bulletin *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation.*

Treatment Plan. The CLR treatment plan was based on needs, goals, and issues derived from three sources:

- The CLR scope of work.
- The project start-up meeting held at Andersonville National Historic Site in October 2012, and the later identification of additional management issues and concerns by the park and the region.
- The analysis prepared as part of the CLR.

The treatment plan first documents the goals, needs, and objectives to be addressed by its guidelines and recommendations. The treatment plan then suggests an overarching treatment approach to support preservation and enhancement of the park's historic landscape character, as well as its interpretation. Using the overarching approach as a foundation, the CLR provides a treatment concept narrative and specific treatment guidelines and recommendations that respond to each of the park's goals, needs, and objectives. The narrative information is illustrated by a series of treatment plan graphics. Implementation projects that outline a process for how to effect the recommendations are also part of the treatment plan.

Summary of Findings

Andersonville National Historic Site is nationally significant as a historic district that protects and preserves the site of Camp Sumter (Andersonville Prison), as well as Andersonville National Cemetery, and memorializes Americans who have served as prisoners of war. The cemetery is also nationally significant as a historic designed landscape created to honor those who have served in the United State Armed Forces. Efforts conducted by the War Department and the CCC to preserve and restore the site of the prison camp, the cemetery, and the surrounding landscape are also significant within a national context of conservation and commemoration. Andersonville National Historic Site exhibits numerous landscape features that connect visitors with the historic origins and operations of the prison and the national cemetery, as well as subsequent efforts to conserve and commemorate historic events, such as the remains of earthworks constructed to guard and defend the prison, sites of prisoner-excavated wells within the prison boundaries, and monuments and memorials. Today, the park also more broadly commemorates and interprets the lives of Americans who have suffered in prisoner of war camps throughout the world through the National Prisoner of War Museum, built at Andersonville in 1998. Establishment of the museum met one of the goals of the park's 1970 federal enabling legislation.

The park currently faces several challenges that need to be addressed within the context of a nationally significant historic property with a mandate to protect historic resources. When considering an overarching treatment approach consistent with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties, in conjunction with the park's need to meet current and projected future functional, interpretive, and management goals, the CLR identified *rehabilitation* as most appropriate for the Andersonville National Historic Site landscape. Because rehabilitation is defined as the act or process of making possible a compatible use for a property, this approach allows for protection of the site's historic character and resources while carefully addressing the following priority needs: functional management and maintenance of the cemetery; management of historic built features such as monuments, earthworks, and the cemetery wall; the addition of new parking; expansion of universal access systems to allow visitors to engage more park resources; and an overall tree and vegetation stewardship strategy.

Within the framework of rehabilitation, the CLR conveys a vision for the long-term management of the cultural landscape at Andersonville National Historic Site that seeks to balance the protection and enhancement of the site's historic integrity and commemorative atmosphere with contemporary park visitor access and interpretation needs within a broader framework of sustainable land management practices that also protect natural resources. Inter-related topics that comprise the main focus of the treatment plan include natural and cultural resource management, interpretation, and consideration of the overall visitor experience.

In support of achieving the concept, the CLR provides a series of landscape treatment recommendations intended to improve the functionality and appearance of, and appreciation for, historic, cultural, and natural resources. To this end, the CLR advocates telling the broad story revealed by the landscape, including the history of the prison camp from its establishment to its closing, and its role as a commemorative site after the Civil War; the cemetery's initial establishment in 1865 and development through the nineteenth century as a Civil War burial ground, and its later expansion to include military personnel associated with later conflicts; administration of the prison site by the U. S. Army between 1910 and 1970 and subsequent National Park Service administration of the prison and cemetery; and the story of prisoners of war in other conflicts through the National Prisoner of War Museum.

Additional recommendations include the appropriate long-term treatment measures for Andersonville National Cemetery that include the preservation and protection of its solemn and respectful environment and character-defining features while maintaining in good condition the

historic resources of the cemetery; maintenance and repair practices that will support resource integrity and condition goals, and enhance the appearance and cohesion of the designed historic landscape; implementation strategies to enhance sustainability improvements; and measures for the enhancement of visitor access to and enjoyment and understanding of the park landscape. Protection, repair, and (when necessary) replacement in-kind of historic features are also recommended to ensure that Andersonville National Historic Site survives and maintains its historical character.

The treatment recommendations form the basis for seven projects that offer the park concrete strategies for implementation. The seven projects include:

1. Prepare a Vegetation Management Plan.

2. Prepare an Earthworks Management Plan.

3. Develop a maintenance manual for masonry and metal features, incorporating conservation best practices.

4. Address cemetery vegetation maintenance needs, taking into consideration the protection of grave markers and monuments.

5. Consider methods for marking and interpreting the layers of history within the prison site and national cemetery, including the locations of missing landscape features.

6. Address site furnishings needs.

7. Adopt best management practices for storm water management.

Recommendations for Further Study

This CLR supports the identification and planning needs developed in the Andersonville National Historic Site's Foundation Document, dated July 2013. Planning and data needs identified relate to protecting fundamental resources and values, park significance, and park purpose as well as addressing key issues. Further planning studies and data considered high priority include: Visitor Use and Management Plan, Universal Accessibility Plan, Structural Fire Plan, Museum Collections Feasibility Study, Monument Maintenance and Preservation Plan, Visitor Survey Project, and Assessment of Environmental Effects on Park Cultural and Natural Resources and prescription of appropriate preservation and mitigation measures.

Archeological investigation of the missing buildings that are known to have been present at the time of the prison occupation are warranted, given their interpretive value to the park. Also a comprehensive archeological inventory was identified in the Foundation Document as a high priority. Edwin Bearss identified sites needing archeological investigation in the *Andersonville National Historic Site Historic Resource Study and Historical Base Map* dated 1970. Archeological investigations have occurred since that time and are listed within this document. This CLR does, however, recommend possible further archeological investigations for the following:

- Wesley W. Turner home site, which was situated on the land where the prison pen and supporting facilities were located.

- Dead House, which was located near the southwest corner of the middle stockade. (In the latest investigation with ground penetrating radar in 2005, the Dead House was not located.)

- Third Hospital. (In the 1978 archeological investigation, verifiable evidence of the Third Hospital site was not found, and further study was recommended. Further study took place

in 2005 with ground penetrating radar and findings indicated that the study "possibly located Third Hospital.")

- Further archeological investigation to follow up on the archeological survey conducted in August 2014 of the Third Georgia Reserves Camp and the Second Hospital associated with the 1860s prisoner of war camp. Recommendations in this report included preparation of a substantive report after a thorough identification of the artifacts has been completed and an in-depth analysis of their distributions has been conducted. It is also recommended that additional metal detector surveys be conducted in this area to delineate the full extent of the Second Hospital grounds.

- Further investigation of Civilian Conservation Corps camps.

- Other features that may warrant further investigation include the barracks located along the north end of the inner stockade, stockade streets, the old streambed of Providence Spring and its relationship to the stockade wall and deadline, the cookhouse, storehouses, kennels, the shed hospital, dissecting house, Confederate camps in various areas southwest of the stockade, and Wirz's headquarters.

Another recommendation includes the continued documentation of the location of features on the ground using global positioning system (GPS) technology. Continued updating of the existing park GPS database is essential to ensure that features at risk of loss due to both natural processes and cultural activities in particular are recorded for possible future research and mitigation needs.

Due to outdated findings contained in park documents (1988), and limited findings in the study of water quality by the NPS State of the Parks Report for Andersonville National Historic Site, an updated inventory and analysis of water quality should be developed as part of a comprehensive management strategy for natural resource preservation at the park.

Refer to the Treatment Plan chapter for additional recommendations.

Site History

The Andersonville Region before the Civil War

Archeologists have identified resources dating to the Archaic and Woodland periods, representing the earliest inhabitants of southwestern Georgia. In historic times, early inhabitants of the region included the Muskogee, who became part of the Creek Nation, and the Uchee tribes. The first non-native settlers were European traders such as Timothy Barnard, who established a trading post on the Flint River in present-day Macon County in the late eighteenth century. The southwestern area of the state was incorporated into Georgia only after the First Seminole War in 1818. The vicinity of present-day Andersonville National Historic Site was opened for settlement with the 1825 Treaty of Indian Springs. Many of the initial settlers in the area acquired their land through an 1827 lottery. Sumter County was established in 1831, and Macon County was established in 1837.[9]

Following the Second Seminole War and the Creek Uprising of 1836, the last native inhabitants of Georgia were expelled and Euro-American farm settlement in the area increased. The rich black soil suggested the nickname that emerged for the region—the "Black Belt." The area rapidly developed with cotton farms and plantations. Slavery was an integral part of the farm economy in the 1840s and 1850s, and by 1860, the enslaved population totaled more than 4,800 of the total 9,428 residents of Sumter County.

Georgia Secession and the Outbreak of the Civil War

Abraham Lincoln was elected President of the United States in November 1860. By December 20, the state of South Carolina had seceded from the Union. A few days later, on December 26, U.S. Army Maj. Robert Anderson moved the small garrison under his command from Fort Moultrie on Sullivan's Island in Charleston Harbor to nearby Fort Sumter, which was situated in the center of the harbor. The movement of troops, which Anderson ordered due to fear of attack, infuriated the people of Charleston and eventually citizens throughout the southern United States.

On January 2, 1861, the state of Georgia held an election for a special state convention to consider secession from the Union. By the end of January 1861, Georgia had officially seceded from the Union, and on February 8, became one of the founding states of the Confederate States of America. Early in the morning of April 12, 1861, a Confederate mortar at Fort Johnson fired a shell that burst over nearby Fort Sumter. With this attack on Fort Sumter, the Civil War began.

9. Most of Andersonville National Historic Site is located in present-day Macon County, Georgia, while the western portion of the site is located in Sumter County. During the Civil War era, the county boundaries were configured differently, and the prison site and cemetery were located entirely within Sumter County.

Andersonville Prison Camp, 1864–1865

Refer to Figure 51 at the end of this chapter, Period Plan of the site in 1865. The establishment of Civil War prisons such as the prison camp at Andersonville was largely the result of the breakdown of prisoner exchange programs between the United States and Confederate governments. At the beginning of the war, prisoners were informally exchanged on the battlefield for others of the same rank. On July 18, 1862, Maj. Gen. John A. Dix of the Union Army met with Confederate representative Maj. Gen. Daniel H. Hill to draft provisions to formalize the parole and exchange of prisoners. The Dix-Hill Cartel was ratified four days later but failed by mid-year, partly because the Confederate government refused to exchange or parole African American prisoners.[10]

Discussions on prisoner exchanges lasted until October 23, 1863, when Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton directed that all commanders of places of confinement be notified that there would be no more exchanges. Northern and southern prison camps created to hold prisoners awaiting exchange became permanent prisoner of war camps.[11] These included the northern prisons of Camp Douglas in Chicago, Johnson's Island and Camp Chase in Ohio, and the southern prisons of Libby Prison and Belle Isle in Richmond. Through the latter part of 1863, the two prisons in Richmond became overcrowded and severe food shortages occurred. Confederate officials began to look for another prison location farther south.

Gen. Robert E. Lee suggested that an appropriate location would be in North Carolina, on the Danville Railroad, where wood for construction was inexpensive and provisions abundant, and from which prisoners could be relocated readily if exchanges were resumed. However, efforts to obtain suitable land in North Carolina failed, and in November 1863 Confederate Secretary of War James A. Seddon ordered Capt. W. Sidney Winder to proceed to identify an appropriate site in southwest Georgia.[12]

Captain Winder learned through Uriah Harrold, a purchasing agent for the Commissary Department in Americus, of a possible site at Andersonville near the Southern Railroad that had access to a water supply. In late December 1863, Winder selected a site in Sumter County, 5 miles west of the Flint River and 1,600 feet east of the Andersonville Depot (Figure 13).[13] The small population of Andersonville (less than twenty persons) also meant that there was little local resistance to development of the prison. The site was selected and named Camp Sumter, but the prison became commonly known as Andersonville. The character of the land, owned by Benjamin Dykes and Wesley Turner, was marginal. The Confederate Quartermaster Department would lease the property from Dykes and Turner for $50 and $30 a month, respectively.[14]

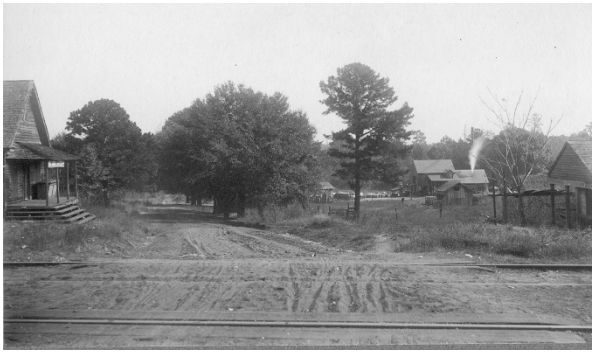


FIGURE 13. Town of Andersonville from the railroad, no date. Source: Andersonville National Historic Site, image A-3-2467.

Responsibility for construction of the prison was assigned to Richard B. Winder of the Quartermaster Department, a cousin of Capt. W.

10. Edwin C. Bearss, *Andersonville National Historic Site: Historic Resource Study and Historical Base Map* (Washington, D. C. : Office of History and Historic Architecture, Eastern Service Center, National Park Service, July 31, 1970), 1–5.
11. Ibid., 10–12.
12. Ibid., 13–14.
13. Ibid., 15–16.
14. Ibid., 16.

Sidney Winder and nephew of Brig. Gen. John H. Winder (Capt. W. Sidney Winder's father).[15] Brigadier General Winder, who resigned his federal commission in April 1861 and was given a commission in the Confederate Army in June, was eventually made Commissary General responsible for oversight of all prison camps in the Confederacy east of the Mississippi River.[16]

Construction of a prison camp at Andersonville began in January 1864, with slaves from local farms digging ditches and felling trees.[17] Initially designed to hold 10,000 prisoners, the prison consisted of a rectangular stockade approximately 1,010 feet long and 780 feet wide, surrounding 16-1/2 acres. The walls of the enclosure were constructed of pine trees cut to approximately 22 feet in length, hewn to a thickness of 8 to 12 inches, and set in a 5-foot-deep trench. The poles were cut flat on the sides so that prisoners could not see out between the posts. Two gates were located along the west side of the stockade, each consisting of a timber pen approximately 30 feet square, with an opening to the exterior and a second opening into the prison. Completed in the third week of March 1864, the stockade had eight sentry boxes positioned along the palisade at 40-yard intervals, to permit the guards to look into the prison. As the number of prisoners increased, additional sentry boxes were constructed, and the spacing between them was reduced to approximately 100 feet. [18] In late March, a wood fence or "deadline" was constructed 19 feet on average inside the stockade wall, with guards ordered to shoot prisoners who crossed this line.[19] A small, slow-moving stream running through the middle of the stockade enclosure supplied water to most of the prison. In July 1864, eight small earthworks equipped with artillery were constructed around the exterior of the prison for internal control and in response to fear of an assault by Sherman's army.[20]

Occupancy and Management of the Prison

Although soldiers from the 55th Georgia and the 26th Alabama were initially detailed as guards, the newly authorized Reserve Corps of Georgia soon took over this responsibility. The corps consisted mainly of elderly men, young boys, and a few wounded veterans.

The first 500 prisoners arrived on February 24, 1864, and were housed in the unfinished stockade with limited food and equipment. An influx of up to 400 prisoners per day followed. As their numbers increased, the prisoners were divided into detachments of 270 men; each detachment was subdivided into three companies, each with a sergeant in charge. By March 20, 6,488 prisoners had been transferred to Andersonville.[21] To keep up with the increase in prisoners, the daily rations of meal, peas, and beef were decreased. By late March, only cornmeal and salt were available to feed the prisoners.

In early March 1864, Capt. Henry Wirz was ordered to Andersonville to command the prison.[22] Born November 25, 1823, in Zürich, Switzerland, Heinrich Hartmann Wirz immigrated to the United States in 1849. Upon his arrival in the United States, Wirz unsuccessfully pursued a career as a physician in New York City. He worked as a translator in small factories in Massachusetts and Connecticut; as a homeopathic physician in Kentucky; and as overseer of Cabin Teele, a 2,200-acre plantation in Louisiana. When the Civil War began, Wirz joined the 4th Battalion, Louisiana Infantry. Following the First Battle of Bull Run in July 1861, Wirz's unit was sent to Richmond, where he caught the attention of Brigadier General Winder, who was in charge of

15. Ibid., 23.
16. Ibid., citing Ovid Futch, *History of Andersonville Prison* (Gainesville: University Press of Florida, 1968).
17. Ibid., 24.
18. Ibid., 25–26, citing *Official Records*, Series II, vol. 7, 136, 546.
19. Ibid., 26.
20. Ibid., 96–101.
21. Ibid., 73, citing *Official Records,* Series II, vol. 6, 925–926.
22. Ibid., 109.

the Richmond prison system at the time. By November 1861, Wirz was listed as a member of the city's seven-man Prison Board.[23]

In late November 1861, Wirz was transferred to the Confederate prison at Tuscaloosa, where he served as assistant to Capt. Elias Griswold. The following spring, Wirz was reassigned to serve as Provost Marshall of Manchester, a small community in Richmond, following the transfer of the prisoners from Tuscaloosa for exchange. Within a few days he was placed on the staff of Brigadier General Winder and promoted to captain. A few months later, Wirz was in command of Belle Isle and Libby Prison in Richmond.[24]

From September 1862 through spring 1863, Wirz was ordered to document the number of prisoners held throughout the South for the purpose of exchange. Upon his return to Richmond in 1863, Wirz applied for a medical furlough in order to seek treatment for an arm injury he sustained in 1862.[25] Wirz returned from furlough in February 1864 and reported to General Winder, who assigned Wirz to the newly established prison at Camp Sumter in Andersonville. Col. Alexander Persons of the 55th Georgia Infantry commanded the post when Wirz arrived. Captain Wirz formally took command of the prison stockade on March 27, 1864.[26]

Although the prison was located to afford access to nearby Stockade Branch for fresh water, the bakery and cookhouse were located upstream of the prison, polluting the drinking and bathing water. In addition, contagious diseases, inadequate hospital facilities, exposure, poor sanitation, short and deficient rations, and overcrowding led to illness and death among the prisoners. Although the prisoners constructed lean-tos for shelter, lack of supplies hindered efforts to improve sanitation, and excessive heat in the summer led to more deaths.

Some prisoners took up occupations such as baking, bucket and kettle making, and laundering to fill the time and make money. They were able to receive boxes of food from friends and relatives outside the prison, and to send and receive mail. Approximately 300 paroled prisoners worked outside of the stockade, obtaining vegetables, chopping logs, and working in the bakery and as clerks, carpenters, teamsters, litter-bearers, and grave diggers.[27]

In an attempt to improve living conditions, Captain Wirz tried to implement a plan to drain the swampy area where Stockade Branch conjoined Sweetwater Branch at the southern end of the prison site and create areas of clean drinking and bathing water, but this plan failed due to lack of lumber and other supplies.[28]

The prison hospital was divided into two divisions, each separated into wards, with surgeons in charge. Many prisoners and guards fell ill with dysentery, diarrhea, and the effects of exposure. On May 22, 1864, the prison hospital was moved from within the stockade to a wooded area on two acres of land southeast of the main enclosure. It was supplied with water from a creek that was not affected by waste from the camp or prison.[29]

By May 27, 1864, the prison housed 17,000 persons, with 500 more added every day. Some arrived with money, as the Union armies had been re-clothed and paid off in spring 1864 for the coming campaigns, and were able to gamble, trade with the guards, and obtain supplies. However, food and living conditions for prisoners remained poor. Available shelter was limited to structures built by some of the prisoners of scrap wood or tent fragments, or holes or caves dug in the ground (Figure 14 and Figure 15). Many prisoners had no

23. "Omnipresent and Omniscient: The Military Prison Career of Captain Henry Wirz," http://www.nps.gov/ande/historyculture/captain_henry_wirz.htm, accessed December 2014.
24. Ibid.
25. Ibid.
26. Ibid.
27. Bearss., 94–95.
28. Ibid., 40–41.
29. Ibid., 121.

shelter of any kind. No clothing was provided, and the daily ration for prisoners and guards consisted of 1-1/4 pounds of cornmeal and either 1 pound of beef or 1/3 pound of bacon, occasionally supplemented with beans, peas, rice, or molasses. In correspondence, prison authorities commented on the overcrowding, limited amount and poor quality of provisions, and lack of medical supplies, construction materials, and shelter. Prisoners attempted escape by various means, including running away from work details and digging tunnels under the stockade; only a few succeeded.

By April 1864, a gang of prisoners known as "the Raiders" began to rob and allegedly murder fellow prisoners. In response to the threat posed by the Raiders, a Vigilance Committee known as "the Regulators" was established within the prison. In June, with assistance from Captain Wirz, the Raiders were identified and removed from the prison camp for trial. Six of their leaders were hanged for crimes against their fellow prisoners on July 11, 1864.[30]

On June 17, Brig. Gen. John H. Winder arrived at Andersonville. With the continuing influx of new prisoners, by that month the population had reached more than 20,000, and it was decided that the prison should be enlarged. The prison's walls were extended 610 feet to the north, encompassing an area of roughly 10 acres, bringing the total prison area to 26-1/2 acres (Figure 16). Construction was completed in approximately fourteen days by a crew of Union prisoners. On July 1, the northern extension was opened to the prisoners, who subsequently tore down the original north stockade wall and used the timber for fuel and building materials.[31] In the new portion of the prison, the clay in the ground could be mixed with water to form brick or adobe, allowing the prisoners to build shelters.

In response to concerns about Union raids as General Sherman's troops advanced on Atlanta, Brigadier General Winder ordered earthworks and a middle and outer stockade to be constructed around the prison, beginning on July 20. These earthworks consisted of the Star Fort located southwest of the prison, a redoubt located northwest of the north gate, and six redans. The middle and outer stockades were constructed of unhewn pine logs set vertically in wall trenches that were about 4 feet deep. The middle stockade posts projected roughly 12 feet above the ground surface and encircled the inner prison stockade as well as the corner redans.



FIGURE 14. Andersonville prison, 1864, showing latrine along Stockade Branch. Source: Andersonville National Historic Site, image A-1-5073.



FIGURE 15. Andersonville prison, 1864. Source: Andersonville National Historic Site, image A-1-5074.

30. Ibid., 115.
31. Ibid., 28–29, citing Henry M. Davidson, Asa B. Isham, Henry M. Davidson, and Henry B. Furness, *Prisoners of War and Military Prisons; Personal Narratives of Experience in the Prisons at Richmond, Danville, Macon, Andersonville, Savannah, Millen, Charleston, and Columbia, With a General Account of Prison Life and Prisons in the South During the War of the Rebellion, Including Statistical Information Pertaining to Prisoners of War from January 1, 1864* (Cincinnati, 1890), 238–239.

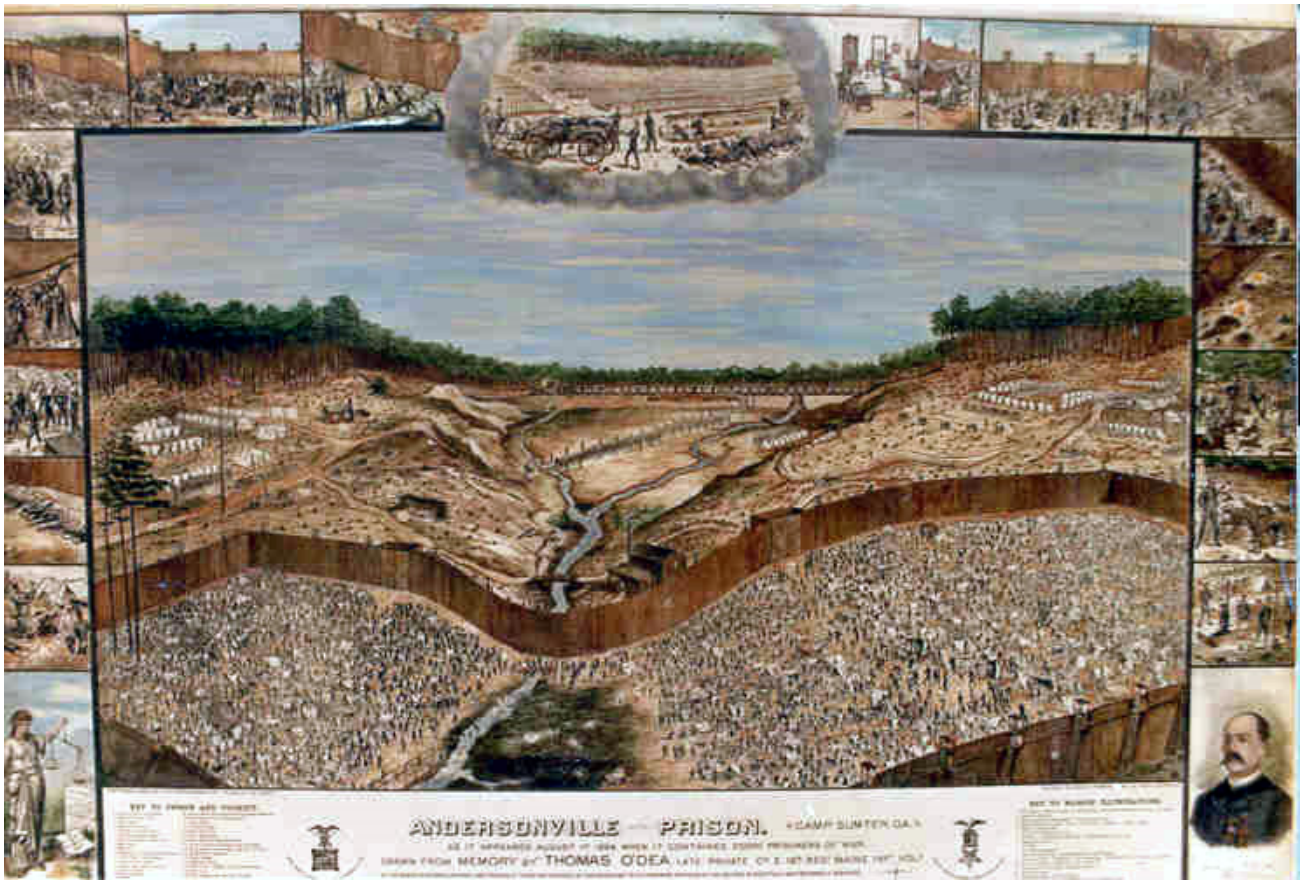


FIGURE 16. Bird's eye view of the prison camp by artist Thomas O'Dea, 1879–1885. Source: Andersonville National Historic Site, image A-1-39.

The earthworks were designed to provide fields of fire on potential avenues of prisoner escape as well as to defend against possible attack by Union forces. The outer stockade, which was never completed, was meant to encompass the entire complex of earthworks and stockades. The posts of the outer stockade extended about 5 feet above the ground surface.[32]

During July, Union Gen. William T. Sherman ordered two cavalry units to ride south and cut the Macon and Western Railroad line. This advance was also intended to permit one of the two units, commanded by Gen. George Stoneman, to advance on Macon, free the Union officers at Camp Oglethorpe, and then proceed to free the prisoners at Andersonville. Instead, Stoneman's cavalry was defeated by the Georgia militia, and 500 additional prisoners were taken to Andersonville.

In August 1864, more than 32,000 prisoners were held in the stockade, with less than approximately 36 square feet of space per person. Wirz and his chief surgeon continued to write to Richmond seeking help and funding, but help was not forthcoming. During the summer, lack of water contributed to further hardship. However, on August 9, 1864, a heavy rain caused the stream running through the stockade to flood, cleaning out the stream and swamp, and damaging the stockade where the stream ran into and out of the prison. The sudden appearance of the spring at the west wall of the stockade was a treasured memory of many Union survivors of the prison

32. Ibid., 96–101.

(Figure 17).[33] An account of the Providence Spring story is provided in an account by a former prisoner of war, written in 1912, who noted:

> A recent writer commenting on the development of Providence Spring refers to the marble fountain erected by the Ex-Prisoners of War Association inside the granite pavilion built over the spring by the Woman's Relief Corps, remarks, "The waters flow strong and sweet with a never-ceasing stream into the marble basin. It is said to be the best water in all Georgia; that which gushes forth from the side of the little hill in Andersonville."[34]

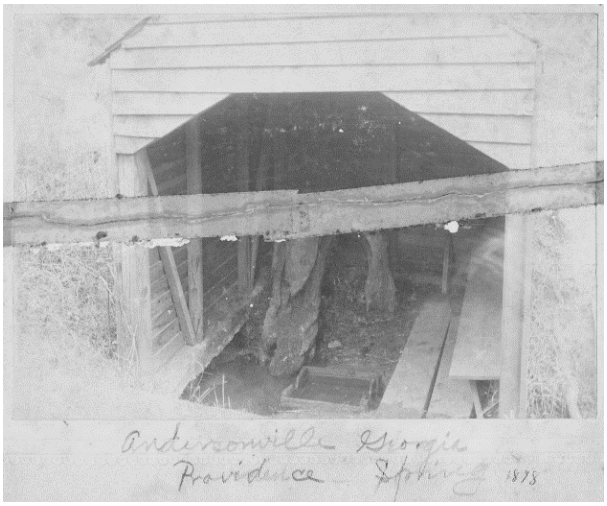


FIGURE 17. Providence Spring, 1878. Source: Andersonville National Historic Site.

Prison authorities eventually issued the "Rules of Andersonville Prison," which mandated two daily roll calls and established a chief of police and support force to prevent stealing. A framework of four barracks, each housing 270 prisoners, was completed in September, and two additional barracks were later constructed. Lack of proper food and medicine led to ongoing prisoner mortality.

Evacuation and Closing of the Prison

In September, partly in response to movements of the Union Army near Atlanta, some of the healthier prisoners were moved in detachments to Camp Lawton in Millen, Georgia, or to Florence, South Carolina. By September 8, approximately 5,000 prisoners had left. The sick and dying prisoners remained, some of whom were moved into the barracks. Much of the guard, medical, and command staff had also been moved, many to support the operation of Camp Lawton. By the end of September, the stockade was nearly empty.[35]

As of October 1864, Andersonville no longer received prisoners. Only those who could not travel remained, and the site became a prison hospital, with approximately 8,000 persons present. Hospital buildings and patient accommodations were being constructed, while soil and water conditions were improved. Although more rations were available and less crowding occurred, the mortality rate remained high.

By mid-November, only 1,500 prisoners and a few guards remained at Andersonville. As Sherman neared Savannah in mid-December, the prison population again rose as the population of Camp Lawton near Millen, Georgia, was relocated, first to Thomasville and eventually to Andersonville. At the same time, 2,000 prisoners arrived from Salisbury, North Carolina, ahead of Union troop movements. This arrival and other transfers to the prison in late December increased the numbers of prisoners once again, to approximately 5,000 persons. [36] The number of prisoners remained at this level until the war ended with Gen. Robert E. Lee's surrender to Lt. Gen. Ulysses S. Grant on April 9, 1865. On May 4, 1865, Confederate Col.

33. Andersonville National Historic Site web site, "Providence Spring House," http://www.nps.gov/ande/historyculture/providence_spring.htm, accessed December 2014.

34. John L. Maile, *Prison Life in Andersonville, with Special Reference to the Opening of Providence Spring* (Los Angeles: Grafton Publishing Company, 1912), 79, http://www.gutenberg.org/files/39584/39584-h/39584-h.htm, accessed December 2014.
35. Bearss., 103.
36. Ibid., 105.

George Gibbs left his post at Camp Sumter and the final prisoner deaths were recorded. During the fourteen months in which Andersonville Prison operated, 12,920 Union prisoners died and were buried there.

On May 7, 1865, Union Capt. Henry E. Noyes arrived at Andersonville with orders to arrest Captain Wirz. In Washington, a military commission tried, convicted, and sentenced Wirz to hanging for conspiring to "impair and injure the health and to destroy the lives . . . of large numbers of federal prisoners . . . at Andersonville" and also for ". . . murder, in violation of the laws and customs of war."[37] Wirz was executed on November 10, 1865.

Establishment and Initial Development of the National Cemetery

National Cemeteries in the 1860s and 1870s. National cemeteries were first developed in the United States during the Civil War. The large number of soldiers who died during the Civil War overwhelmed the Army's traditional system for managing soldier burials. Soldiers were typically buried at the site of death, at a military post cemetery, or in a private cemetery selected by the soldier's family. In the circumstances of the Civil War, Congress determined that those who were fighting to preserve the Union deserved special burial spaces to honor their sacrifice. Thus, national cemeteries were created as the final resting places for Union soldiers who died during the Civil War.[38]

On September 11, 1861, the War Department issued two General Orders that made the Quartermaster General responsible for burials, ordered that a register of all burials be kept, and required that a marker be placed at the head of each grave. The first markers were wood headboards with information recorded in paint or chalk. On July 17, 1862, President Lincoln authorized the establishment of national cemeteries "for the soldiers who shall die in the service of the country." In addition to those who died during battles or of injuries received in combat, thousands of soldiers died in prison camps in both the North and the South due to overcrowding, lack of medical facilities, lack of food and shelter, and disease.

Immediately upon General Lee's surrender in 1865, the Quartermaster Department began the Federal Reburial Program to locate and identify the remains of all Union soldiers. Over a period of several years, staff searched battlefields, hospital and prison sites, and other scenes of Civil War military action. The Reburial Program was challenged by the chaotic nature of the war and the years that had elapsed since the start of the war. During the war, burials were hasty, often with little or no marking of gravesites, and death and burial records were not always well maintained. Government-issued identification tags did not exist during the Civil War, and makeshift identification marks fashioned by the soldiers themselves often did not survive. As a result of these challenges, many bodies were never identified.

As the Reburial Program proceeded in 1866 and difficulties in identifying remains became clear, a Joint Resolution of Congress required the Secretary of War "to take immediate measures to preserve from desecration the graves of soldiers of the United States who fell in battle or died of disease in hospitals, to secure suitable burial places in which they may be properly interred, and to

37. Charges against Wirz (August 23, 1865) as quoted in *Trial of Henry Wirz: Letter from the Secretary of War ad Interim* (Washington, D.C.: War Department, December 5, 1867), 3.

38. This background discussion on the evolution of the national cemeteries is based upon the "History and Development of the National Cemetery Administration," on the Department of Veterans Affairs National Cemetery Administration website. http://www.cem.va.gov/cem/docs/factsheets/history.pdf, accessed August 2013.

have the graves enclosed so that the resting places of the honored dead may be kept sacred forever." This resolution was followed by the first National Cemetery Act of February 22, 1867. This substantive legislation provided funds and specific guidance for the creation of national cemeteries, including construction of features such as superintendent lodges, perimeter walls, and headstones. It also funded purchases of land to serve as national cemeteries and provided for salaried cemetery superintendents. The Reburial Program ended in 1870, after the re-interment of 299,696 Union soldiers in seventy-three national cemeteries. Only about 58 percent of the remains could be identified.

During the 1870s, the original cemetery legislation was amended to allow veterans of the Civil War to be buried in the national cemeteries. This expanded role led to the establishment of forty-seven new national cemeteries beyond the Civil War regions of battle. In addition, veterans who died while in residence at homes established by the federal government (Asylums for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, later National Homes for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers) were buried in cemeteries developed on site that were later designated as national cemeteries. Also during the 1870s, gradual improvements were made to the cemeteries. Carefully designed landscape and built features were added to make the cemeteries peaceful settings for remembrance. One of the first major changes was the replacement of original wood headboards with permanent and more durable marble headstones beginning in 1877. Permanent superintendent offices and quarters, known as "lodges," were also built. Temporary lodges had been built before 1870 but were typically simple one-story wood structures with two to three rooms. These were replaced by larger masonry lodges designed under the supervision of Quartermaster Gen. Montgomery C. Meigs.

In 1870, General Meigs consulted with noted landscape architect Frederick Law Olmsted regarding the appearance of national cemeteries. Olmsted suggested that they be "studiously simple . . . the main object should be to establish permanent dignity and tranquility . . . a sacred grove—sacredness being expressed in the enclosing wall and in the perfect tranquility of the trees within." As a result of Olmsted's recommendations, trees, shrubs, and flowerbeds embellished the sacred grounds of national cemeteries. Greenhouses were constructed at some cemeteries to supply ornamental plantings. Wood rail fences were replaced by masonry walls, and plaques and monuments were erected to honor the dead.[39]

Early Interments at Andersonville. Interments of those who died in the nearby prisoner of war camp began in February 1864. At Camp Sumter, when a prisoner died, his body was moved to the "dead house" outside the stockade, transferred by wagon to the nearby graveyard, and placed in shallow burial trenches dug by paroled prisoners (Figure 18). Each body was assigned a number in the hospital register of deaths and the same number was pinned to the deceased's clothing. After burial, the number was branded on a wood marker used to indicate each grave. The soldier's name, company, regiment, and cause of death were also entered in the hospital register, if this information was available. [40]

During much of the operation of Andersonville prison camp in 1864–1865, Dorence Atwater, a prisoner from the 2nd New York Cavalry, kept the

39. During the Spanish-American War in 1898 and the Philippine Insurrection of 1900–1901, the bodies of military personnel who were killed abroad were generally shipped home to the United States for burial. National cemeteries were also established overseas near battlefields of the First and Second World Wars, for those who died in service during those conflicts. When historic military sites were transferred from the War Department to National Park Service administration in the 1930s, the agency acquired a number of national cemetery sites. The National Park Service continues to maintain fourteen national cemeteries. In 1973, most of the cemeteries still managed by the Army were transferred to the jurisdiction of the Veterans Administration (now the Department of Veterans Affairs).

40. Bearss, 136–137.

hospital register. Only sixteen years old when captured by the Confederates at Hagerstown, Maryland, on July 7, 1863, Atwater was first held at Belle Isle before being transferred to Andersonville. He fell ill in May 1864, and after recovering by mid-June 1864, was paroled as clerk for the hospital. The process of recording and burying the dead was an arduous task that required diligent work on the part of all of the prisoners involved. When Atwater began keeping the death register on June 15, 1864, there were nearly 2,000 dead. By the time he left the following year, there were more than 12,631 on the list, recorded by Atwater in just over seven months as clerk.[41] In order to ensure accuracy, the prisoners on the burial detail checked their work diligently. The men being buried in the long trenches were, after all, their comrades, and they did their best to ensure accurate burial records. During Atwater's tenure as clerk, only 1 percent of the graves were unknown, a testament to the work of Atwater and other paroled prisoners, including the African American prisoners of war. In August 1864, Atwater began secretly copying the death register.[42]

In addition to Atwater, dozens of prisoners were paroled to work around the prison. As Atwater later recalled, ". . . [prisoners] did all of the work except guard duty." Many of these parolees, like Atwater, had previous training or skills that would make them useful to the prison's operation. African American soldiers, many of whom were captured during the February 20, 1864, Battle of Olustee in Florida, were among the first prisoners to arrive at Andersonville and were frequently paroled for extra work. Among the prisoners paroled to work in the hospital was Solon Hyde, a prisoner from Ohio who had been a hospital steward with his regiment and had been detailed to conduct similar work at Andersonville. Hyde described the process of maintaining the death register:

> When a prisoner died, his name, if known, was written on a slip of paper and pinned to any article of clothing he might have on . . . and the body was then carried to the dead-house. From the dead-house the corpses were piled on a wagon . . . and were then driven to their last resting-place . . . . The cemetery was nearly half a mile north of the stockade. The burying was under the immediate supervision of Alonzo Avery . . . who was a member of the Ninth Minnesota Volunteers and a prisoner. He had a squad of negro prisoners to assist in digging and filling up the trenches . . . . The manner of burying was to dig long trenches, six feet wide and four feet deep, with a six-foot space between trenches. The bodies were placed side by side . . . . As each one was placed in position, the paper containing his name was inscribed with the number of his grave and the date of death. At the same time a stake was numbered to correspond, and laid on the ground . . . above the body . . . . These papers were handed in each evening to Mr. Atwater, who copied them in the death register, name, number and date, so that if any one should ever wish to remove their friends they could do so.[43]

Realizing how important this information would be after the war, Dorance Atwater secretly made a second copy of the death register and carried it with him (in the bottom of his luggage) when he left Andersonville in March 1865. Upon crossing into Union territory, he wrote to Secretary of War Edwin Stanton. In his letter Atwater requested a thirty-day furlough to allow him to have the death register published, hoping that the information would be made available to families of deceased soldiers immediately. Atwater soon received a response in the form of a telegram office requesting he bring the death rolls to the Secretary of War's office. There Atwater met with Maj. Samuel Breck, who offered $300 for the rolls. Atwater was hesitant to sell the rolls, as he felt they should be published for the benefit of the families searching for missing soldiers. However, he eventually agreed to sell copies of the rolls to the government in return for $300, a clerkship in the

41. Andersonville National Historic Site web site, http://www.nps.gov/ande/historyculture/prisonerburial-overview.htm, accessed December 2014.
42. Bearss, 143.
43. Solon Hyde, *A Captive of War* (New York: McClure, Phillips & Co. , 1900), 260–262.

War Department, and the return of the rolls once they had been copied.[44]

Before the War Department published the death register, Atwater wrote to Clara Barton, having read of her efforts to locate missing soldiers. Clara (Clarissa Harlowe) Barton (1821–1912), a former clerk at the U. S. Patent Office in Washington, D.C., had organized a relief program for soldiers of the 6th Massachusetts Regiment who arrived in the city after the Baltimore Riots in April 1861. Following the First Battle of Bull Run in July 1861, Barton advertised for donations and established an independent organization to distribute goods and medical supplies to soldiers. The following year, Surgeon General William A. Hammond granted Barton a general pass to travel with army ambulances to distribute aid and provide nursing to the sick and wounded. Barton became known as the "Angel of the Battlefield," as her work attracted national attention. She served as superintendent of Union nurses in 1864, and at the end of the war began a letter writing campaign to search for missing soldiers through the Office of Correspondence. Barton, who was also an advocate of women's rights, went on to serve as President of the American National Red Cross for twenty-two years.

After receiving Atwater's letter, Barton met with him. Upon learning about the methods used to bury the dead and seeing the sketch Atwater had made of the grounds, Barton was convinced that by comparing the numbered markers in the burial trenches to Atwater's register, she would be able to identify the soldiers buried at Andersonville.[45] Barton requested that Commissary-General of Prisoners William Hoffman send an expedition that included Atwater to Andersonville to identify, mark and enclose the graves.[46] Secretary of War Edwin Stanton quickly approved Barton's request and directed Quartermaster General Meigs to allow Barton and Atwater to accompany Capt. James M. Moore of the U. S. Army and a crew of thirty-four men including two clerks, one foreman, twelve carpenters, twelve letterers, and seven laborers to Andersonville in the summer of 1865. Captain Moore was ordered by General Meigs "to identify, as far as possible, the graves of Union soldiers buried there, placing over them suitable memorials, and also establishing a cemetery with suitable protection to guard the graves from desecration."[47]

Arriving at Andersonville on July 25, 1865, Moore and his party found the prison sites and buildings essentially undisturbed and looked after by W. A. Griffin of Fort Valley, Georgia, who had enlisted the help of twenty African Americans to recover bodies that had been exposed by weather or animals.[48] Griffin was named temporary superintendent of the cemetery on June 1, 1865, by General Wilson and given limited resources to enclose a 50-acre square plot using salvaged lumber. Griffin erected one-third of the fence and constructed a brick kiln to manufacture bricks for a drainage system to conduct water away from the graves.

Atwater, Griffin, and Moore, together with Moore and Griffin's work crew, compared the numbers on the wood markers at the graves with the names on the register. The graves were confirmed to be successive trenches containing 100 to 150 bodies with grave markers of little posts and boards denoting each interment (Figure 18 and Figure 19). Moore's crew then lettered, painted, and positioned a wood tablet with name, company, regiment, and date of death, as well as the number that had been inscribed on the associated wood marker (Figure 20). Through this process, 12,920 graves were marked using Atwater's records and record books seized by General Wilson at Andersonville. Of these interments, 460 unidentified graves remained, marked as "unknown Union soldier."

By August, work enclosing the grounds and identifying and marking the graves was largely complete. The team had enclosed the grounds, identified and marked the graves, and erected signage at the gates and along the pathways. Trees were planted along the cemetery roads, and a

44. Bearss, 143–144.
45. Ibid., 144.
46. Ibid., 145.
47. Ibid.
48. Ibid., 146.

wood gate was built at the west entrance to the cemetery (Figure 21 and Figure 22). A flagpole was also erected near the center of the cemetery. In August 1865, Clara Barton raised the first U. S. flag to fly over the cemetery.[49]

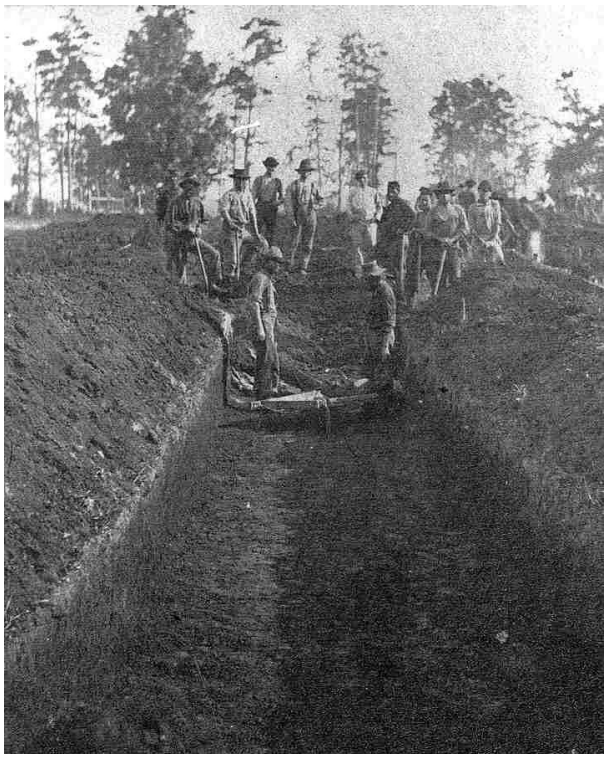


FIGURE 18. Burial of the dead at Andersonville, photograph by Andrew Jackson Riddle, August 1864. Source: Andersonville National Historic Site, image A-1-5082.

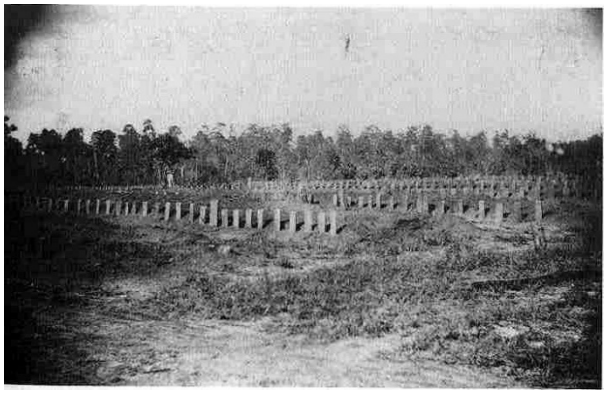


FIGURE 19. Wood headboards placed to mark graves, photograph by Andrew Jackson Riddle,1864. Source: Andersonville National Historic Site, image A-1-5081.



FIGURE 20. Wood headboards, painted white with black lettering, placed to mark graves, 1867. Note the entrance gate to the cemetery in the background. Source: Andersonville National Historic Site, image F-7-659.

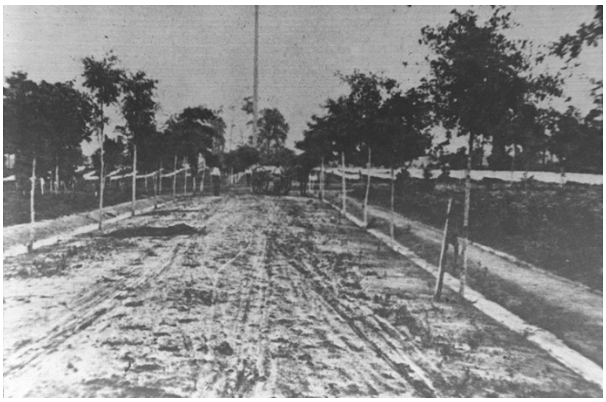


FIGURE 21. The central road in the cemetery, showing flagpole and newly planted trees. Source: Andersonville National Historic Site, image D-2-120, copied from National Archives.

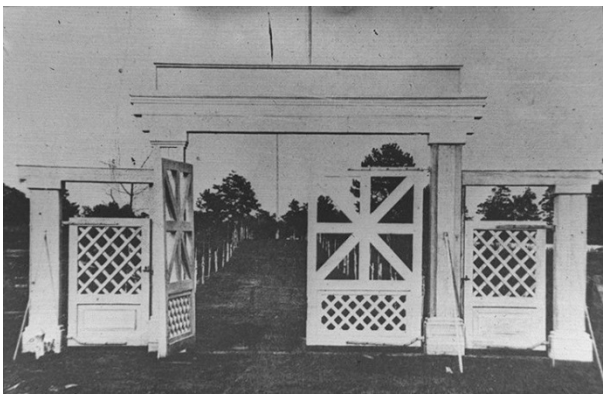


FIGURE 22. Entrance gate to the cemetery, circa 1867. Source: Andersonville National Historic Site, image D-2-125, copied from National Archives.

49. Ibid., 148, citing "Clara Barton to the People of the United States," *New York Tribune*, February 14, 1866.

Despite his important contribution to the identification of those buried at Andersonville, Dorence Atwater met with difficulties in trying to have the death register published. At the suggestion of Clara Barton, he had brought his original copy of the rolls to Andersonville, where Col. Samuel Breck requested that Atwater's rolls be returned to the War Department, as the copy made from the original was unsatisfactory. Colonel Breck indicated the additional condition that if the rolls were not returned, Atwater would need to give back the $300 fee provided by the War Department. Atwater, who considered the rolls legally his property, entrusted them to Clara Barton for publishing. Colonel Breck had Atwater arrested, and when the rolls were not found in his possession, Atwater was charged with larceny and conduct prejudicial to good military discipline, and was court-martialed. He was given a dishonorable discharge, fined $300, and sentenced to eighteen months of hard labor.[50]

Atwater was granted amnesty by President Andrew Johnson after two months' service at Auburn Prison in New York. The rolls were finally published in the *New York Tribune* in February 1866. In 1868, President Johnson appointed Atwater U. S. Counsel to the Seychelles, and in 1871, President Grant transferred him to Tahiti, where he won the admiration of the natives and married a Tahitian princess. However, although the importance of his work on the burial register was recognized, Atwater was not awarded an honorable discharge by Congress until 1898; Clara Barton was instrumental in obtaining this recognition for him. Atwater died in 1910 in San Francisco and was buried in Tahiti.

Establishment of the National Cemetery. Under the direction of superintendent Griffin and Captain Moore, most of the structures built by the Confederates were preserved.[51] Following her return to Washington from Andersonville, Clara Barton argued that the site should be designated a national cemetery and become United States property, including a square mile area to encompass the cemetery grounds and embrace "all points of general and historic interest."[52] Superintendent Griffin seized all property and structures associated with the Confederate quartermaster and commissary departments, which included two houses, a mill, stable, school, storehouse, grocery store, and blacksmith shop.

On November 25, 1865, by General Order Number 70, General Meigs established Andersonville as a national cemetery, a permanent place of honor for those who died in military service to our country. General Order 70 was to be retroactively effective as of July 26, 1865, the first day that work began at Andersonville to securely enclose the cemetery. By 1868, additional interments from nearby battlefields increased the total buried to 13,669.

Further Development of Andersonville National Cemetery, 1870s. Although the cemetery was well established by 1870, the land occupied by the cemetery was still legally owned by Ben Dykes, from whom the government eventually purchased 120 acres for $3,300 in 1875. The caretaker's lodge and adjacent outbuildings were built in 1872 using a standard design developed under the supervision of General Meigs for national cemetery lodges (Figure 23). Also as part of the development of the national cemetery system in the 1870s, replacement of temporary wood markers with permanent marble markers of a standard design began at Andersonville National Cemetery in 1877. (Replacement of the temporary markers with marble headstones bearing the Union Shield began in 1882.) Lastly, the government also built masonry enclosing walls at national cemeteries; the brick wall at Andersonville was constructed in 1878–1879 following specifications developed by the Army (Figure 24).[53]

50. Ibid., 149.
51. Ibid., 150.
52. "Clara Barton to the People of the United States," *New York Tribune*, February 14, 1866, cited in Bearss, 150.
53. Contract dated June 3, 1878, between U. S. Army and William B. Marsh for construction of a brick wall, to be completed no later than December 31, 1878. Copy in Andersonville National Historic Site archives. However,

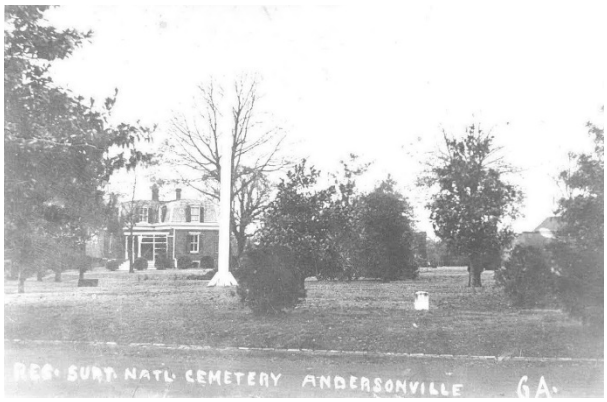


FIGURE 23. Flagpole and lodge in the cemetery, circa 1900. Source: Andersonville National Historic Site, image D-5-149.

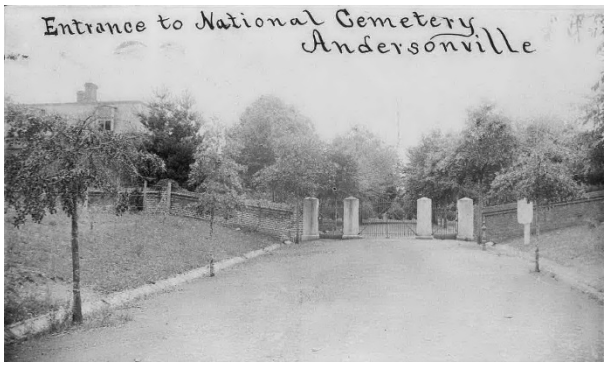


FIGURE 24. Entrance gate to the cemetery, circa late nineteenth century. Source: Andersonville National Historic Site, image D-2-131.

The Cemetery and Prison Sites after the Civil War

Records left by visitors to the cemetery and the prison site after the end of the war document the appearance of the area in the latter decades of the nineteenth century. In May 1867, Mary A. Shearman visited Andersonville and the Freedman's School, which had been established in two wood buildings, one of which had formerly served as the Confederate hospital. Andersonville Freedman's School opened in 1866 under the auspices of the Congregational Society of Barrington, Rhode Island; by March 1867, two teachers taught ninety-one students there. Miss Shearman visited the stockade and sentry boxes, the sheds, and remains of the deadline, as well as shelters built by prisoners. She also visited an African American family living in one of the log guardhouses, as well as the cemetery, noting the headboards erected by the U. S. Army Quartermaster Expedition led by Capt. James M. Moore.[54]

On March 24, 1868, a correspondent for the *Boston Spectator & Weekly Advertiser* visited Andersonville and the cemetery. The cemetery at that time was described as a 40-foot-wide avenue extending northward from the termination of the road leading to the depot, with signs at the entrance denoting "Andersonville National Cemetery" and a stanza from "The Bivouac of the Dead."[55] Ten rows of graves to the right and left of the entrance avenue were marked with headboards. North of these sections was a cross avenue extending east and west; in the northeast quadrant were more soldiers who had died at Andersonville, while in the northwest quadrant were those who had died elsewhere and been reinterred. At the intersection of the entrance and the cross avenues were four more boards on which were painted stanzas from the aforementioned

Marsh was not able to fulfill the terms of the contract and construction continued into 1879. See National Archives, R. G. 92, Box 3, entry 576.

54. Mary Shearman, "A Visit to Andersonville," *Hours at Home: A Popular Monthly, Devoted to Religious and Useful Literature* 5, 410–411, New York, 1867, cited in Bearrss, 163.
55. Portions of "The Bivouac of the Dead" are displayed in several national cemeteries.

poem. The correspondent also visited the prison, and noted that it was unguarded and that timber was being removed by local residents for fuel. Further, erosion was taking its toll and underbrush was growing up along the creek (Figure 25 and Figure 26). He also noted that plans were being made to mark the corners of the main stockade with granite posts.

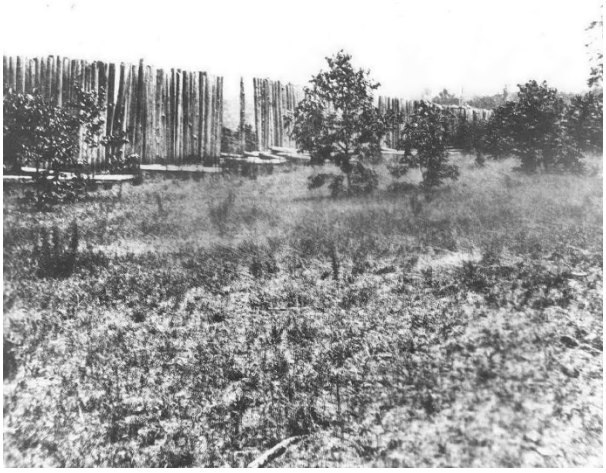


FIGURE 25. Inner stockade, west side, circa 1867. Source: Andersonville National Historic Site, image D-1-114, copied from National Archives.

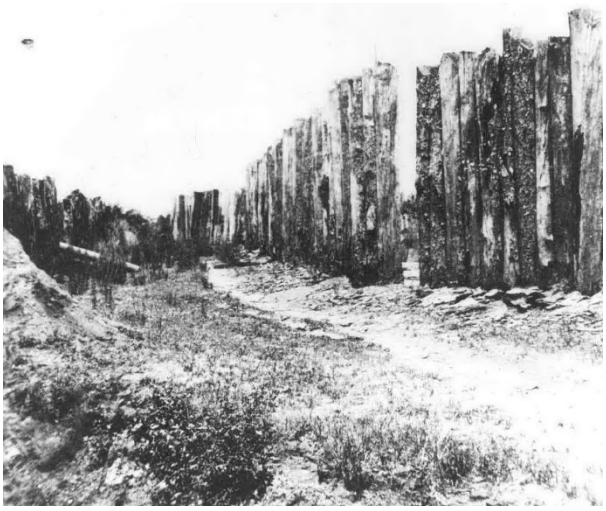


FIGURE 26. Space between the middle and outer stockades, circa 1867. Source: Andersonville National Historic Site, image D-1-116, copied from National Archives.

In 1873, Albert Wheeler and his wife visited Andersonville. They visited the site with Superintendent Sullivan, who lived in a cottage nearby, and described the carriage gateway with wickets at either side, and a substantial white fence behind which were the grave markers and graves. They described the broad entrance avenue, cross avenue, and diamond-shaped lot where the roads crossed, on which stood a flagpole. To the left at the entrance was a grove of oak shading the graves of 117 Confederate dead. The headboards of the Union graves were described as 2-1/2 feet tall, painted white with black lettering. Since Miss Shearman's visit in 1867, the cemetery had been planted in Bermuda grass. The avenues were lined with double rows of live oak (*Quercus virginiana*), with copses of other trees at various locations. The Wheelers also visited the stockade and described its wood walls, the remaining redan, the deteriorated gun platforms, and a second earthwork. They noted that the principal stockade was still standing, although poles were rotted and blown down at many locations. The interior was covered in underbrush, with several trees also present. Occupants of the site had established barriers to protect cattle from falling into the wells on the site. They also noted that Providence Spring had been cared for, with a wood basin created to protect the spring. The Stockade Branch bottom had grown up with trees, some of which were 30 feet tall, and the remains of a bridge could still be seen.[56]

A visitor to the site in June 1874 described the Freedman's School buildings as each being 90 feet long, 20 feet wide, and 16 feet high, in poor condition, and not worth moving. The buildings were abandoned and dropped from the inventory of the Freedman's Bureau.[57]

In 1880, 115 members of the prison guard detail who died at Andersonville were disinterred by the United Daughters of the Confederacy and buried in an area of Oak Grove Cemetery in Americus, Georgia, designated as the Confederate Cemetery.[58] The relocation was due to the graves

56. Albert Wheeler, "A Jaunt in the South," *Appleton's Journal* 10 (September 13, 1873), 323, cited in Bearss, 167–169.

57. Bearss, 169.

58. Oak Grove Cemetery records cited by Alan Anderson, archivist, Sumter Historic Trust, Inc.

being excluded when the brick wall was built around the cemetery.

In 1881, J. S. Ball, a visitor from Iowa, observed that the portion of the stockade north of the stream was covered with trees and underbrush. The owner reported that he was farming the south slope, with corn in 1879 and cotton in 1880, and that the cemetery superintendent had asked him to allow the ground to lie fallow, but that he could not do this as he had to pay taxes. Most of the stockade logs had rotted and fallen down by this date.[59]

In 1883, Jerus Bryant arrived at Andersonville to take charge as cemetery superintendent. At that time, George W. Kennedy, an African American farmer, was renting the prison tract from the farmers who owned it for 50 cents per acre. A few stockade poles were still standing but were being felled for use as fence rails or carvings.

In 1884, Benjamin F. Gue of Iowa visited the site and found the stockade walls marked by the ridges of decaying palisades, with many poles either fallen or cut down and split into rails. On the east side, much of the inner stockade still stood; the ditch surrounding the stockade was still identifiable on the south, west, and east. The slope south of the Stockade Branch was being cultivated using farm equipment drawn by mules and planted in cotton. On the slope north of the stream were twenty wells ranging from 10 to 30 feet deep, and pines, oaks, and blackberry bushes. The caves dug by the prisoners were only mounds and depressions, and the massive gates to the inner stockade had fallen. Guided by Dr. William B. Harrison, Gue was able to locate the foundations of the bake ovens and the road over which rations had been hauled.[60] The cemetery in 1885 is shown in Figure 27.



FIGURE 27. Andersonville National Cemetery, 1885. Source: RG 069:023, George Whitney Civil War Collection, Connecticut State Library.

In 1889, S. Creelman, who had been a prisoner, returned to Andersonville and the prison site. The village consisted of eight or ten dwellings and a hotel. Two local farmers owned the prison site, which was cultivated in cotton, and all surface remains of the prison had disappeared except for a small shed covering Providence Spring. Stumps of logs indicated the outline of the inner stockade and wells still remained, but nothing was left of the bake house, cook house, dead house, or Captain Wirz's headquarters. The earthworks that had supported Confederate artillery overlooking the stockade remained. The Stockade Branch bottom was covered with underbrush.[61]

Establishment and Initial Development of Andersonville Prison Park

Grand Army of the Republic, 1891–1896

Refer to Figure 52 at the end of this chapter, Period Plan of the site in 1891. On January 28, 1891, George W. Kennedy sold a 73-1/2 acre parcel with a 100 foot right-of-way leading toward the railroad to the Grand Army of the Republic (GAR) of Georgia for $1,500.[62] The parcel contained the stockade site except for the northwest corner and some earthworks. In its first

59. *West Branch Local Record*, March 10, 1881, cited in Bearss, 169–170.
60. Bearss, 170–171, citing Benjamin F. Gue, "The Story of Andersonville," *The Palimpsest* 47, 233–234.
61. S. Creelman, *Collections of a Coffee Cooler*, Wilkinsburg, 1889, 37–38, cited in Bearss, 171.
62. Macon County Deed Book. Kennedy had purchased the property on October 30, 1885, cited in Bearss, 172.

year of ownership, the GAR made improvements to the property including clearing undergrowth while leaving large trees standing, and planting a hedge around the property that later died, as well as other hedges around the remaining eighteen wells. They also graded a belt roadway around the outer limit of the property, built two bridges, flushed the creek and made improvements to control washing, and graded a central avenue and a roadway leading from the avenue to Providence Spring (Figure 28).[63]



FIGURE 28. North view of prison grounds, 1895. Source: Andersonville National Historic Site, image D-1-112.

National Woman's Relief Corps, 1897–1910

By 1896, the GAR realized that it needed more funding to develop the prison park, and the officers offered the site to the National Woman's Relief Corps as an unencumbered gift. At the fourteenth Annual Convention of the Corps, a resolution was passed accepting the property. The Corps arranged to purchase the remaining 14-1/2 acres of the original site from the owners in 1897. During the year following acquisition of the property, the Corps had the property enclosed with a wire fence and gate, erected a caretaker's residence and stable, cleared the bushes along the creek, and planted the stockade enclosure area with grass. In 1898, a 115-foot-tall flagpole was erected, and a memorial arch was built on the west boundary of the park inscribed with "Andersonville Prison Park/In Memory of the Unknown Dead at Andersonville (Figure 29)."[64] William Wilson, a veteran, was appointed Superintendent, and a house for the superintendent and visitors was constructed (Figure 30).[65]

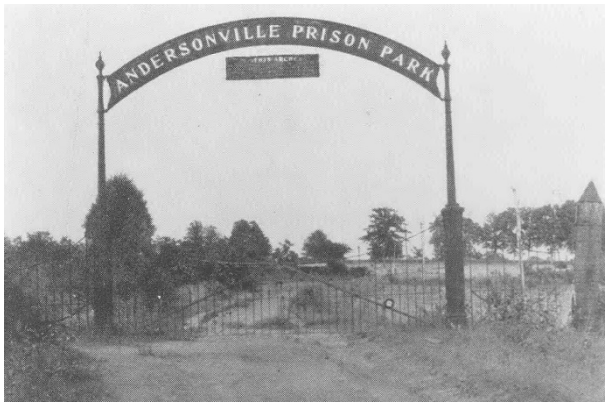


FIGURE 29. Entrance gate to the prison park, circa 1900. Source: Andersonville National Historic Site, image D-4-142.



FIGURE 30. Caretaker's lodge at the prison park, constructed circa 1898, photograph circa 1910. Source: Andersonville National Historic Site, image D-1-2474.

63. James P. Averill, *Andersonville Prison Park* (Atlanta: 1898), 9–10, cited in Bearss, 172.
64. Averill, cited in Bearss, 173.
65. "Boston Gates at Andersonville," *The National Tribune, Washington, D.C.*, April 28, 1898, at http://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn82016187/1898-04-28/ed-1/seq-6.pdf, accessed December 2014. See also Andersonville National Historic Site Archives, RG92: Records of the Quartermaster General relating to Andersonville National Cemetery and prisonpark for 1922–1935, in which the City of Boston requested the return of the gates from the Army. Correspondence by Andersonville National Historic Site staff with the authors.

The gates established at the cemetery were originally located at Boston Common, as noted in the following 1898 newspaper article detailing the activities of the National Woman's Relief Corps:

> The old west gates of Boston Common, which were erected immediately after the war at a cost of $10,000, and recently presented to the W.R.C. by the City of Boston for the purpose, will be put in place this Spring at the main western approach to the prison grounds.
>
> The committee is anxious to make improvements as fast as the means can be secured. Among others of importance, they contemplate the erection of a fine pavilion over 'Providence Spring,' and a magnificent bronze monument, to be erected by appropriations from Congress and various State Legislatures.[66]

In 1901, the National Woman's Relief Corps arranged to have a granite pavilion and pool erected at Providence Spring, while survivors of the prison donated a fountain (Figure 31). The Corps voted to deed to any state, free of cost except for legal fees, the land on which to place monuments to its soldiers who had died at Andersonville.

A chapel was constructed in 1908 through the efforts of the Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic.[67] The one-story building had a rock-faced concrete masonry exterior with decorative sills and string courses and an arched entryway (Figure 32).



FIGURE 31. Providence Spring, after 1902. Source: Andersonville National Historic Site, image D-6-2469.



FIGURE 32. The chapel as completed by the Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic in 1908. Source: Andersonville National Historic Site, image D-2-4106.

66. Ibid.
67. The chapel has often been referred to mistakenly as the Woman's Relief Corps Chapel because the Woman's Relief Corps was the official auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic.

During the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, veterans worked to commemorate the sites of events associated with the war with monuments and markers. Several states erected monuments in the national cemetery, while others established monuments in the area of the stockade. Monuments were erected in the cemetery by the states of New Jersey (1899), Pennsylvania (1905) designed by Miller and Clark, Maine (1904), Iowa (1906), Connecticut (1907) designed by Bela Lyon Pratt, and Indiana (1908). Monuments were erected in the prison park by the states of Massachusetts (1901), Ohio (1901), Rhode Island (1903), Michigan (1904), and Wisconsin (1907) designed by Charles A. Fink. In addition, the National Woman's Relief Corps erected the Lizabeth Turner Monument in the prison park in 1908. A view of the prison park with monuments and ornamental plantings circa 1910 is shown in Figure 33.

The prison site was donated by the National Woman's Relief Corps to the United States in 1910, to be administered by the War Department, later the Department of the Army.



FIGURE 33. Ornamental plantings and monuments at the prison park, circa 1910. Source: Andersonville National Historic Site, image D-1-2475.

The Prison Park and National Cemetery under Army Administration, 1910–1970

Refer to Figure 53 at the end of this chapter, Period Plan of the site in 1916. In the 1910s, several additional monuments were erected by individual states. These included monuments in the cemetery—New York (1914), shown in Figure 34; Illinois (1912), designed by William Carbys Zimmerman and Charles Mulligan; and Minnesota (1916), designed by John K. Daniels—and one additional monument in the prison park—Tennessee (1915). From the 1910s to the 1930s, the National Woman's Relief Corps erected several additional monuments on the prison site, one of which honored Clara Barton (1915). Other monuments erected by this organization on the prison site during this period included the Sundial Monument (1911), the National Woman's Relief Corps Monument (1929), and the National Woman's Relief Corps Monument to Eight States (1934).



FIGURE 34. Dedication of the New York Monument, 1914. Source: Andersonville National Historic Site, image D-4-143.

In 1918, Confederate veteran John Gratz visited Andersonville. He visited the national cemetery and observed that the earthworks of the prison were visible, though wooded, that the stockade palisades had been replaced by a row of pecan (*Carya illinoiensis*) trees, and that the wells remained, surrounded by wire fencing and vegetation. He visited Providence Spring and its

stone pavilion, and noted the collapsed bridge at Stockade Branch. The Star Fort area of the prison park had not been maintained, and the trails and hillsides were overgrown. Markers had disappeared, and painted signs on posts indicated the locations of the various prison sites and Confederate gun positions.

In 1932, Georgia State Route 49 was built on a new alignment just west of the cemetery and prison park, partially following the route of the Old Dixie Highway.

Civilian Conservation Corps at Andersonville. During the 1930s, two Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) camps were located at Andersonville.[68]

On June 18, 1934, Col. Duncan Major, Jr., submitted a request to Robert Fechner, director of Emergency Conservation Work, for a work project at Andersonville National Prison Park, and by early August the project was approved. On September 28, 1934, a twelve-member contingent of Company 1411 set up a temporary camp under the direction of Lt. Platos Rhyne. The temporary tent camp was located on the north slope of the prison site. It consisted of four, fifty-man tents as barracks, an officer's tent, and a mess tent. Four days later, additional personnel arrived and began construction of a permanent camp west of Georgia State Route 49, across from the entrance to the national cemetery. By December 1934, four pine barracks were completed, each housing fifty men. Additional buildings consisted of a kitchen/mess hall, officer's quarters, recreation hall, education building, and latrine. North of the buildings was a field used for ballgames and drills. The commander of the permanent camp was John M. Tatum.

Company 1411 ceased operations at Andersonville Prison Park on December 31, 1935. During their fourteen months at the site, Company 1411 changed the face of Andersonville with roads, bridges, landscaping, and erosion control.

The work at Andersonville, however, did not end. On January 1, 1936, Company 4455, stationed at Fort Benning, Georgia, assumed responsibility for the camp at Andersonville. Fifty men were detailed to the camp to do beautification work at Andersonville National Cemetery. Company 4455 worked at the cemetery for one year, departing the premises on January 1, 1937.

During this time, the CCC workers constructed a stone gateway at the Pecan Lane entrance to the park, stone and concrete features marking the prison stockade location and the site where the Raiders were hanged, and the tour road around the prison site, including two concrete bridges over Stockade Branch (Figure 35 through Figure 43). The CCC also did landscaping work and constructed retaining and freestanding site walls, paved drainage channels, and culverts, as well as retaining "well" near the Providence Springhouse. Work at the Providence Springhouse included a new brick floor inside the springhouse, construction of a parking lot, a concrete walkway with a bridge, and a series of small brick-edged pools to control the outflow from the spring. A gravel trail and service drive was established around the Star Fort. The CCC also remodeled and expanded the 1872 caretaker's lodge in the cemetery in 1936.[69] The entrance gates to the cemetery were also reconstructed at this time, and the 1908 chapel was also remodeled.

68. Alan Marsh, "Andersonville's New Deal: Civilian Conservation Corps" (National Park Service, September 2011).
69. A plaque in the museum collection storage, which apparently hung on the front of the building at one time, reads: "Erected 1908 / by the Ladies of the Grand Army / Remodeled 1936." Correspondence with park.



FIGURE 35. CCC workers building a drainage culvert at the prison park to control the outflow from Providence Springhouse, 1934. Source: Andersonville National Historic Site, image D-7-171.



FIGURE 36. Workers re-grading a slope at the prison site. Drainage ditches visible in the park today were constructed for erosion control by the CCC. Source: Andersonville National Historic Site.



FIGURE 37. Tour road bridge constructed by CCC, seen in a 1934 view. Source: Andersonville National Historic Site, image D-7-175.



FIGURE 38. Tour road bridge constructed by CCC, 1936. A ceremony held November 25, 1935, dedicated the roads and bridges built by Company 1411. Source: Andersonville National Historic Site, image D-7-176.



FIGURE 39. Walkway, bridge, and ditches for erosion control built by the CCC at Providence Springhouse. Enrollees also added a new roof and tile floor and restored the fountain at the springhouse. Source: Andersonville National Historic Site.



FIGURE 40. Looking north along park road. Erosion control ditches are visible on both sides of the road on the hill. Source: Andersonville National Historic Site.



FIGURE 41. Entrance to the prison site showing CCC improvements, circa 1937. Source: Andersonville National Historic Site, image D-7-179.



FIGURE 42. Roadway and entrance gate to the prison park, circa 1930s. Source: Andersonville National Historic Site, image D-1-2478.



FIGURE 43. Grounds of the prison park, circa 1930s. Source: Andersonville National Historic Site, image D-1-2481, copied from National Archives.

Rostrum. In 1941, the cemetery was expanded eastward by the Army with a new rostrum and angled perimeter walls (Figure 44). As part of this work, more than 400 linear feet of the nineteenth century brick wall was removed, including an original gate at the centerline of the cemetery. A new 20-inch-thick random ashlar stone masonry wall was built on a concrete footing, including piers, metal fencing, and new metal gates at either end of the new section of wall. The new walls extended east approximately 40 feet and then continued on a diagonal to the rostrum. The 20-foot by 50-foot rostrum itself had a concrete foundation and stone masonry walls.[70]

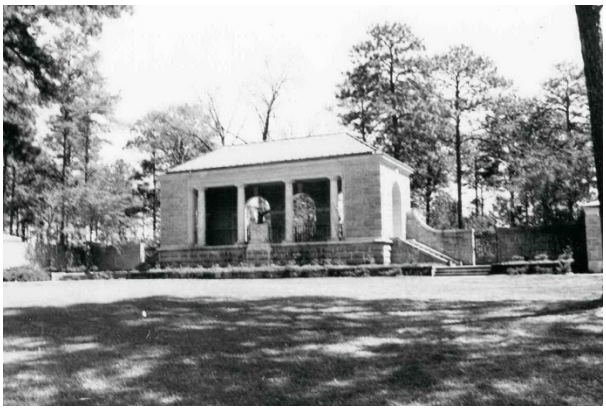


FIGURE 44. Rostrum constructed in 1941, March 1960 view. Source: Andersonville National Historic Site, image D-2-2574, copied from Army Photographic Agency, Washington, D. C.

Refer to Figure 54 at the end of this chapter, Period Plan of the site in 1941.

1950s–1960s Alterations. In 1958, the Woman's Relief Corps caretaker's residence at the prison park was demolished. Additional work was performed at the cemetery in 1960–1961 (Figure 45), including reconstruction of the cemetery gate and the construction of two new outbuildings, a maintenance building north of the administration building outside the cemetery wall (Figure 46 and Figure 47), and a well house north of the caretaker's lodge within the walls. The well house, completed in 1961, replaced an earlier well

70. "Andersonville National Cemetery, Rostrum & Enclosing Wall," Construction Division, Office of the Quartermaster General, May 15, 1940. Archived as NPS drawing 437-80073.

house at the same location (Figure 48). At about this time, the nineteenth century outbuildings north of the caretaker's lodge within the cemetery walls were demolished (Figure 49 and Figure 50). Also, a new parking area was established outside the western entrance to the cemetery.



FIGURE 45. Buildings in the cemetery, March 1960, before the start of the 1960s work. Note nineteenth century well house north of the caretaker's house and the previous gate. Source: Andersonville National Historic Site, image D-2-2576.



FIGURE 46. Former chapel as remodeled by the CCC to serve as administration building, October 1960. Source: Andersonville National Historic Site, image D-2-2575, photo by Leo J. Walker, U. S. Army, OQMG.



FIGURE 47. New maintenance building, October 1960. Source: Andersonville National Historic Site, image D-2-2610, photo by Leo J. Walker, U. S. Army, OQMG.



FIGURE 48. Newly completed well house behind the cemetery caretaker's residence, June 1961. Source: Andersonville National Historic Site, image D-2-2577.



FIGURE 49. Older outbuildings in the cemetery, 1959. Three structures are visible in this view, including a small outbuilding at left, the stable/maintenance building at center, and the comfort station at right. All three buildings were demolished sometime after 1960. Source: Andersonville National Historic Site, image D-2-2548.



FIGURE 50. Comfort station in the cemetery, 1959. Note arbor along the east side and brick-paved walkway. (This comfort station, likely constructed in the early twentieth century, no longer exists.) Source: Andersonville National Historic Site, image D-2-2549.

Andersonville National Historic Site, 1970 to Present

Andersonville National Historic Site was established under the authority of the Secretary of the Interior by federal legislation in October 1970, incorporating the two areas previously administered by the United States Army: Andersonville Prison Park and Andersonville National Cemetery, which would thereafter be administered by the National Park Service.

The stated purpose of the enabling legislation was:

> . . . to provide an understanding of the overall prisoner of war story of the Civil War, to interpret the role of prisoner of war camps in history, to commemorate the sacrifice of Americans who lost their lives in such camps, and to preserve the monuments located therein. . . .

The enabling legislation also authorized the Secretary of the Interior to designate:

> . . . not more than five hundred acres in Macon and Sumter Counties, Georgia, for establishment as the Andersonville National Historic Site [and to acquire this acreage] by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, transfer from a Federal agency, or exchange lands and interests therein for the purposes of this Act.[71]

The site was administratively listed in the National Register upon its establishment in 1970. In 1976, National Register documentation was prepared for Andersonville National Historic Site as a historic district. The documentation of the site was accepted by the Keeper of the National Register on November 24, 1978.

From 1971 until 1998, the park museum was located in the former 1908 chapel, which contained a museum about Andersonville's Civil War history.[72] In 1987, a storage building was converted into a one-room museum to tell the story of prisoners of war from wars other than the Civil War. In 1996 it was converted into housing for former prisoners of war and renamed the POW Guest House (now called the Guest House).[73]

During the 1970s and 1980s, several monuments were constructed while site work was conducted within the national historic site. The Georgia Monument was erected in 1976, designed by sculptor William J. Thompson. The Odd Fellows (Unknown Soldier Monument) was built in 1984, and the Stalag XVII-B Monument in 1989.

In 1976, a connecting road was constructed between the cemetery and prison park parcels. Circa 1970s, cannon were placed on wood platforms around the prison site.

In 1981, all but four of the hand-dug wells on the prison site were filled for safety, stabilization, and protection, and most of the well fencing was removed. Concrete markers were placed to indicate the former well locations, and the metal fencing was salvaged and re-fabricated to create a metal gate at the Pecan Lane gateway to the prison site. (Two other wells have been filled since that

71. "An Act to authorize the establishment of the Andersonville National Historic Site in the State of Georgia, and for other purposes" (84 Stat. 989), October 16, 1970.
72. "Andersonville National Historic Site History," typed manuscript in park files, no author or date; correspondence with park.
73. Correspondence with park; see also Superintendent's Annual Report, 1996.

time; only two open well remnants remain.) In 1983, woody growth was cleared from the stream valley and earthworks at the prison site. Also circa 1983, three new maintenance buildings were added to the site, east of the cemetery rostrum.

During the 1980s and 1990s, reconstruction work was completed at the prison camp stockade. In 1987, the northeast portion of the stockade was reconstructed for interpretive purposes, followed by reconstruction of the north gate in 1991.[74] Interpretive replica shelters, tents, rail fence, and stocks adjacent to the northeast stockade wall were also put in place at this time. The 1987 reconstruction was rebuilt in 1994. The southeast corner was reconstructed soon after the north gate, but due to deterioration and termite damage, it was later removed.

The National Park Service has conducted a series of archeological investigations at the park since the 1970s, including investigations of the inner, middle, and outer stockade, gates, deadline, and hospital locations; areas considered for opening to new burials; locations of planned construction or universal access improvements; and other research purposes. Previous archeological studies and archeological resources identified are discussed in the Existing Conditions chapter for each area of the national historic site. In addition, refer to the Bibliography for further information on archeological reports issued on the investigations listed above.

The National Park Service has also conducted several planning studies for the park, including a Master Plan during the 1960s; an interpretive prospectus in 1974; a General Management Plan/Development Concept Plan/Environmental Assessment in 1988; a Long-Range Interpretive Plan in 2010; and Cultural Landscape Inventories for Andersonville Memorial Landscape and Andersonville National Cemetery, also in 2010.

In addition to ongoing stewardship of the prison camp site, cultural landscape, buildings and monuments, and active national cemetery, the National Park Service has continued to implement improvements and to maintain and preserve the national historic site. A new entrance road for the park was constructed in 1997. In 1999, work was completed on converting the former park visitor center for use as the curatorial storage/museum collection area and cemetery office. Also in 1999, 7,000 square feet of the nineteenth-century brick wall were repointed around the national cemetery. In 2004, the Memorial Section in the cemetery was enlarged to extend along the stone wall on either side.

In 2002, the authorized boundary of the park was expanded to 515.61 acres in order to accommodate proposed parcel acquisition.[75] The Friends of Andersonville acquired and donated the additional acreage northeast of the park to create a safer and more appropriate entrance dedicated solely to park traffic.[76] In 2009, a metal boundary fence was erected along Georgia State Route 49, at a portion of the park's eastern and northern boundary. Ornamental plantings at the rostrum were removed in November 2009 and replaced in 2010.

The National Park Service has also supported and significantly expanded the role of the site in interpreting prisoner of war camps in history and commemorating the sacrifice of Americans who lost their lives in such camps. On July 4, 1983, the park opened a prisoner of war exhibit in the 1928 brick storage house north of the prison site

74. "Stockade Reconstruction," NPS drawing 437-60003, November 1988, revised July 1989.

75. Public Law 107–357, 116 Stat. 3014, December 17, 2002. Total park acreage provided by National Park Service, Southeast Region, Land Resources Division, in 2014 is as follows: total acreage, 515.61 acres, including the following: fee, 499.88 acres; less than fee, 1.00 acre; other public lands, 7.89 acres; and private lands, 6.84 acres.

76. *Andersonville National Historic Site: Long-Range Interpretive Plan* (Andersonville National Historic Site, Harpers Ferry Center Interpretive Planning, and Ecos Environmental Design, Inc., February 2010), 2.

(today's Guest House) to interpret the prisoner of war experience from wars other than the Civil War.[77] In the mid-1980s, the park began to work with American Ex-Prisoners of War (AXPOW), a national organization of former prisoners of war and their families, to establish a National Prisoner of War Museum as part of the national park.

In the 1990s Congress appropriated funding for planning and development of the museum, and the NPS and AXPOW collaborated on fundraising and design of the building and interpretive exhibits to provide an understanding of the story of all prisoners of war. The Friends of Andersonville, a group of local and national supporters of the park, was established in 1988. This group participated in the fundraising process and in soliciting assistance with construction of a new entrance road for the park leading directly to the site of the new museum. The Andersonville Trust was established under the auspices of the Friends of Andersonville in 1996 to support the continuing interpretation of the American prisoner of war story and the important role of this historic site in the telling of this story. Construction of the National Prisoner of War Museum, a 10,000 square foot building, began in the summer of 1996. On April 9, 1998, the fifty-sixth anniversary of the fall of Bataan during World War II, thousands of former prisoners of war and their families, along with national and local supporters of the park, gathered to dedicate the National Prisoner of War Museum.[78]

Contemporary with the building and construction of the new entrance road was the planting of the Ex-POW Memorial Grove at the new entrance to the park. The park determined to amend the existing farmland to resemble the area just to the north of the cemetery. Trees were obtained from the Historic Tree program, which was a part of American Forests, and were purchased by members of AXPOW at a cost of approximately 40 dollars each. The park selected trees that were appropriate for the area; most had a military heritage, such as the George Washington Mt. Vernon Tulip Poplar. The property was obtained in two parcels; fifty trees were planted by Eagle Scouts in the first parcel, and 100 trees by park maintenance staff in the second. A list of trees and donors was kept at the visitor center so that visitors could identify the type of tree planted for each person, although specific trees were not designated for individual people.[79]

Today Andersonville National Cemetery contains more than 20,000 interments and remains an active burial site. Administered by the National Park Service, Andersonville National Cemetery uses the same eligibility criteria as cemeteries administered by the National Cemetery Administration of the Department of Veterans Affairs. Committal services are held in the rostrum. Park personnel provide opening and closing of graves, assist funeral directors and family members with arrangements for interment, and maintain the cemetery grounds. Perpetual care of the gravesites is provided, and cemetery regulations address burial procedures, use of the site, and grave decoration policy. A large magnolia was removed in 2014 due to its poor condition. Also in 2014, a temporary flagpole was erected at the Star Fort for the 150th anniversary of Civil War events at the park.

77. "Andersonville National Historic Site History," typed manuscript in park files, no author or date.
78. April 9 was selected as the opening day for the museum because it had been declared National Former Prisoner of War Recognition Day by the U.S. government in 2011, recognizing the fall of Bataan and the large number of personnel who were taken prisoner there.
79. E-mail correspondence by Fred Boyles, former Superintendent, with Alan Marsh, Chief of Resource Management, Andersonville National Historic Site, August 2014. See also *AXPOW Bulletins* for additional information.

Andersonville National Historic Site Chronology

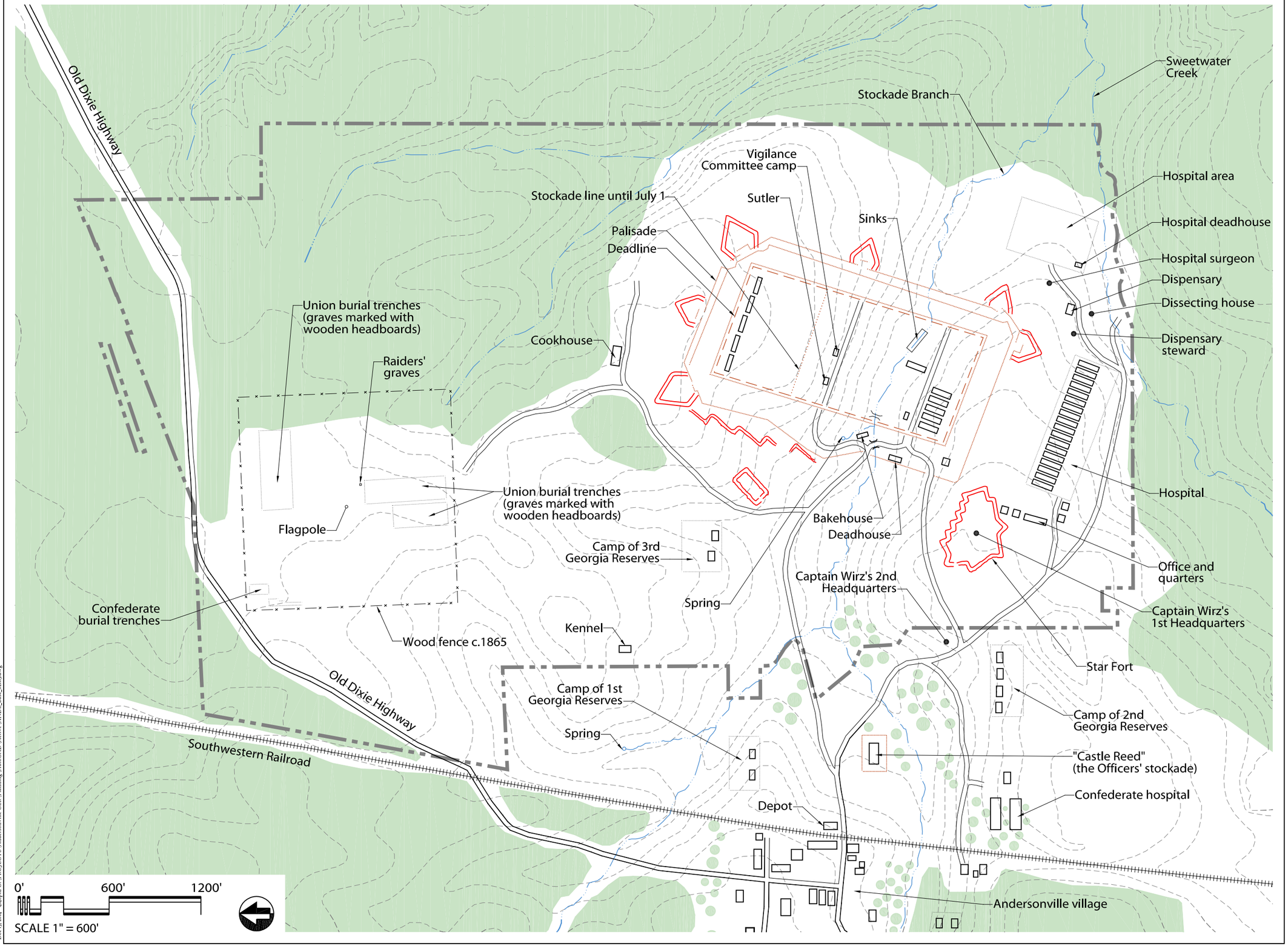
1863	December: Confederate Capt. W. Sidney Winder selected Andersonville as the site for a prison.
1864	January: Slaves from local farms were impressed to fell trees and dig ditches for construction of a prison stockade.
1864	February: The first prisoners were brought to Andersonville; first burials occurred within the cemetery.
1864	June: The prison stockade was expanded to the north to total 26-1/2 acres.
1865	April: The Civil War ended.
1865	May: Union forces arrived at Andersonville.
1865	July: The U. S. Army Quartermaster Expedition, led by Capt. James M. Moore, traveled to Andersonville, marked graves with wood tablets, and enclosed the cemetery site.
1865	November: Andersonville was established as a national cemetery effective July 26, 1865.
1860s–1890s	The prison site was intermittently planted in corn, cotton, and other crops, and used as pasture.
1868	Interments from other battlefields raised the total buried at Andersonville to 13,669.
1872	A caretaker's lodge and adjacent outbuildings were built in cemetery.
1875	The cemetery site (approximately 115 acres) was purchased by the U. S. government.
circa 1877	Wood headboards in the cemetery began to be replaced with marble markers.
1878–1879	The wood enclosure fence was replaced with a brick perimeter wall.
1880	Bodies of Confederate prison guards were disinterred from Andersonville National Cemetery by United Daughters of Confederacy and reburied in Oak Grove Cemetery in Americus, Georgia.
1891	The Grand Army of the Republic of Georgia purchased 73-1/2 acres at prison site.
1897	The National Woman's Relief Corps assumed ownership of the prison site.
1897	The National Woman's Relief Corps purchased an additional 14-1/2 acres.
1898	The prison site was enclosed within a wire fence and gate; a caretaker's residence and stable were built north of stockade area; the stockade enclosure was planted in Bermuda grass; a flagpole and memorial arch were constructed; and pecan trees were planted.
1898	The National Woman's Relief Corps opened the site as "Andersonville Prison Park."
1899	The New Jersey Monument was built in the cemetery.
1901	The Massachusetts and Ohio monuments were built in the prison park.
1901	A granite pavilion was built over Providence Spring.
1903	The Rhode Island Monument was built in the prison park.
1904	The Maine Monument was built in the cemetery; the Michigan Monument was built in the prison park.
1905	The Pennsylvania Monument was built in the cemetery.
1906	The Iowa Monument was built in the cemetery.
1907	The Wisconsin Monument was built in the prison park.
1907	The Connecticut Monument was built in the cemetery.
1908	The Indiana Monument was built in the cemetery.
1908	The Lizabeth Turner Monument was constructed in the prison park.
1908	The chapel was built west of the cemetery entrance.
1910	The National Woman's Relief Corps donated the prison park to the federal government.
1910	The War Department began administration of the prison park.
1911	The Woman's Relief Corps Sundial Monument was built in the prison park.
1912	The Illinois Monument was built in the cemetery.
1914	The New York monument was built in the cemetery.
1915	The Tennessee and Clara Barton monuments were built in the prison park.
1916	The Minnesota Monument was built in the cemetery.
1929	The Woman's Relief Corps Monument was built in the prison park.

1931	The cemetery entrance gate was reconstructed.
1932	Georgia State Route 49 was re-routed to its present-day alignment, crossing through the western part of the cemetery parcel.
1932	The cemetery caretaker's residence was remodeled and expanded.
1934	The Woman's Relief Corps Monument to Eight States was built in the prison park.
1934–1936	The CCC built a stone gateway at the entrance to the prison park, stone markers at the corners of the stockade location, culverts and bridges, a footbridge leading to Providence Spring; established a tour road around the prison park; cleared undergrowth and drained and filled swamp areas in the stream valley associated with the prison park.
1936	The chapel west of the cemetery entrance was remodeled. The 1872 caretaker's lodge in the cemetery was remodeled and expanded.
1941	The rostrum was constructed at the east end of the cemetery. To accommodate the new rostrum, the cemetery enclosure wall was extended.
1960	Stone markers were built to mark the north and south gate locations in the prison park.
1960–1961	A pump house was constructed north of the caretaker's lodge in the cemetery; a maintenance building was constructed north of the former chapel.
1960–1961	The cemetery entrance gate was reconstructed.
circa 1960s	Nineteenth century outbuildings north of the caretaker's lodge in the cemetery were demolished.
1970	Andersonville National Historic Site was established and listed in the National Register of Historic Places.
1976	The Georgia Monument was built in the cemetery.
1976	A road was built to connect the cemetery and prison park parcels.
1976–1978	National Register documentation prepared for Andersonville National Historic Site Historic District and accepted by the Keeper.
1981	All but four wells were filled and most well fencing was removed.
1983	Woody growth was cleared from the stream valley and earthworks at the prison site.
1984	The Odd Fellows "Unknown Soldier" Monument was built.
1987	A section of the stockade was reconstructed for interpretive purposes at the northeast corner of prison site.
1989	The Stalag XVII-B Monument was built.
1991	The north gate was reconstructed for interpretive purposes.
1994	The 1987 reconstructed stockade was rebuilt in support of interpretation.
1997	A new entrance into the park was built along the northern boundary. It connected to the new museum site and other park features via the newly built POW Road.
1998	The National Prisoner of War Museum was dedicated. The Prison of War Memorial Grove was planted.
2009	Ornamental plantings were installed at the rostrum.

Cultural Landscape Report

for

Andersonville National Historic Site



Legend

- NHS boundary
- 10-foot contour
- Stream
- Spring
- Railroad
- Earthwork
- Road
- Stockade line
- Building
- Fence
- Woodland

Sources:

Edwin C. Bearss. Andersonville National Historic Site Historic Resource Study and Historical Base Map, 1970.

"Andersonville National Cemetery," ANDE archival collection holding D-2-126.

Topography based on 2011 USGS data.

Figure 51.
Period Plan 1865

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Cultural Landscape Report

for

Andersonville National Historic Site

Old Dixie Highway

Sweetwater Creek

Stockade Branch

Stockade gradually removed/rotted away

Wells fenced off using remains of the deadline

Unpaved roads lined with brick gutters

Brick perimeter wall 1878–1879

Wood fence removed 1878

Bivouac of the Dead plaques placed throughout cemetery c.1868

Rostrum (gazebo)

Caretaker's lodge constructed 1872

Confederate graves removed to Americus 1880

Graves shaded by grove of oaks

Caretaker's lodge constructed c.1865?

Employee quarters

Tool house

Flagpole

Road remnant serves as trail from "south gate" of cemetery to prison site

Wooden headboards replaced with marble headstones c.1877

Pedestrian and vehicular gates

Service gate

Covered well

Remains of bridge

Spring covered by small shed

Prison site intermittently planted in corn, cotton, and other crops and used as pasture

Star Fort and other earthworks well-preserved

Southwestern Railroad

Cemetery entrance road lined with a double row of trees

Confederate hospital converted to Freedman's School; abandoned c.1874

Andersonville village, consisting of 8 or 10 buildings and a hotel

0' 600' 1200'

SCALE 1" = 600'

Legend

- NHS boundary
- 10-foot contour
- Stream
- Spring
- Railroad
- Earthwork
- Road
- Road remnant
- Building
- Wall
- Fence
- Trees

Sources:

"Andersonville National Cemetery," ANDE archival collection holding D-2-126.

"National Cemetery Andersonville, Georgia," Aug. 27, 1892; from Bearss HSR, 1970, Plate III.

Edwin C. Bearss. Andersonville National Historic Site Historic Resource Study and Historical Base Map, 1970.

ANDE photograph collection.

Topography based on 2011 USGS data.

Note:

Vegetation information not available outside the cemetery for this period.

Figure 52.

Period Plan 1891

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Cultural Landscape Report

for

Andersonville National Historic Site

Old Dixie Highway

Sweetwater Creek

Stockade Branch

Pecan orchards

Stockade enclosure planted in Bermuda grass

Wire fencing and hedges placed around wells

Corners of stockade and deadline marked with posts

Monuments constructed:
New Jersey (1899)
Maine (1904)
Pennsylvania (1905)
Iowa (1906)
Connecticut (1907)
Indiana (1908)
Illinois (1912)
New York (1914)
Minnesota (1916)

Caretaker's residence and stable constructed 1898

Flagpole installed 1898

Dirt track to cemetery

Rose garden

Providence Springhouse (stone) constructed 1901

Bivouac of the Dead plaques throughout cemetery

Flagpole

Rostrum (gazebo)

Caretaker's lodge

Monuments constructed:
Massachusetts (1901)
Ohio (1901)
Rhode Island (1903)
Michigan (1904)
Wisconsin (1907)
Lizabeth Turner (1908)
Woman's Relief Corps
Sundial Monument (1911)
Tennessee (1915)
Clara Barton (1915)

Prison site enclosed with wire fence 1897–1898

Brick perimeter wall

Service entrance

Pedestrian and vehicular gates

Entrance gate and memorial arch constructed 1898

Chapel constructed 1908

Posts placed in Star Fort to mark locations of Wirz headquarters, gun emplacements, officers' quarters, and well

Southwestern Railroad

Cemetery entrance road lined with a double row of trees

Andersonville village

0' 600' 1200'

SCALE 1" = 600'

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Legend

- NHS boundary
- 10-foot contour
- Stream
- Spring
- Railroad
- Earthwork
- Road
- Track
- Building
- Wall
- Fence
- Woodland
- Trees

Sources:

Edwin C. Bearss. Andersonville National Historic Site Historic Resource Study and Historical Base Map, 1970.

Office of the Depot Quartermaster, "Map of the U.S. Prison Park Property Andersonville, Georgia," March 20, 1914; revised August, 18, 1923.

Topography based on 2011 USGS data.

Note:

Vegetation information not available outside the cemetery and prison park for this period.

Figure 53.

Period Plan 1916

Cultural Landscape Report

for

Andersonville National Historic Site

Georgia State Route 49 rerouted 1932

Sweetwater Creek

Stockade Branch

Paved ditches constructed by CCC within prison site and along roadway to mitigate erosion

Bridge constructed by CCC 1935

Stone markers placed at four corners of the stockade line

Comfort station & service building constructed 1936

Utility building constructed 1928

Flagpole

Rose garden

Rostrum and granite walls constructed 1941

Dirt track to cemetery

Footpath and bridge leading to Providence Spring

Bridge constructed by CCC 1935

Woman's Relief Corps Monument (1929)

Woman's Relief Corps Monument to Eight States (1934)

Concrete steps set into slope of Star Fort

Dirt road

Flagpole

Caretaker's lodge remodeled 1936

Pecan Lane walls and gateway constructed c.1934

Gravel or dirt path winding through Star Fort (approximate alignment)

Road paved in asphalt and lined with curbs

Chapel remodeled 1936

Rubble gateway to CCC camp

Entrance gate reconstructed near highway c.1931

Old Dixie Highway

Georgia State Route 49 rerouted 1932

Southwestern Railroad

Site of CCC camp 1934–1936 (layout of camp unknown)

CCC camp pump

Town of Andersonville

0' 600' 1200'

SCALE 1" = 600'

Legend

- NHS boundary
- 10-foot contour
- Stream
- Spring
- Railroad
- Earthwork
- Paved road
- Unpaved road
- Building
- Wall
- Fence
- Drainage ditch
- Woodland
- Trees

Sources:

Edwin C. Bearss. Andersonville National Historic Site Historic Resource Study and Historical Base Map, 1970.

"Reservation Map," July 1936.

Aerial photograph, Oct. 21, 1937.

Aerial photograph, Nov. 16, 1940.

Topography based on 2011 USGS data.

Figure 54.

Period Plan 1941

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Existing Conditions Documentation

Introduction

This chapter describes through narrative text, contemporary photographs, and labeled base mapping the current conditions of the landscape associated with Andersonville National Historic Site. The chapter is composed of five sections. The first section—Environmental Context and Setting—sets the national historic site within a regional and local context that takes into consideration the larger systems that surround and encompass it. The second section—Cultural Context and Setting—describes regional elements such as major road corridors, planning and zoning districts, demographics, and local attractions that provide a cultural framework for the site. The third section—Overall Landscape Systems and Features—describes the national historic site as a whole. The fourth section—Landscape Character Areas—depicts the four land bays that have been used to organize the site and its resources for the purposes of this report. The fifth and final section—Existing Conditions Documentation by Character Area—depicts the extant landscape features located within each character area. Feature descriptions are organized into a series of landscape characteristic categories. Landscape characteristics include tangible and intangible aspects of a site that collectively convey its historic character and aid in the understanding of its cultural importance. They range from large-scale patterns and relationships to site details and materials. The following categories of landscape characteristics are used in the documentation of Andersonville National Historic Site:

- **Natural systems and features** are the environmental resources and qualities that have influenced the development and physical form of a landscape. These include the underlying landform and topography, soils, and water resources, as well as attendant native plant communities.
- **Responses to natural resources** describe cultural responses to natural features, such as the siting and clustering of buildings and structures, the use of native materials, and other connections between the built and natural environment.
- **Patterns of spatial organization** reflect the three-dimensional organization of physical forms and visual associations in a landscape, including the articulation of ground, vertical, and overhead planes that define and create spaces.
- **Land uses and activities** illustrate the principal activities in a landscape that form, shape, and organize it as a result of human interaction.
- **Topographic modifications** include any alterations to the elevations of the land surface for accessing potable water, grading roads, siting buildings, draining storm water, or other purposes.
- **Circulation** represents the spaces, features, and applied material finishes that constitute the systems of movement in a landscape.
- **Cultural vegetation** includes the deciduous and evergreen trees, shrubs, vines, ground covers, and herbaceous plants that have been introduced into a landscape by cultural activities.

- **Buildings** are elements constructed primarily for sheltering any form of human activity in a landscape; **structures** are elements constructed for functional purposes other than sheltering human activities.

- **Views** are generally defined as being an expansive and panoramic prospect, whether naturally occurring or designed; **vistas** are deliberate and are often meant to orient the gaze to a linear feature or particular focal point.

- **Small-scale features** are the elements providing detail and diversity for both functional needs and aesthetic concerns in a landscape.

- **Archeological resources** are the traces or deposited artifacts in a landscape, evidenced by the presence of either surface or subsurface features.[80]

Appendix A includes a full inventory of the landscape resources documented in this chapter.

Environmental Context and Setting

Andersonville National Historic Site is located 138 miles from Atlanta, Georgia, in the extreme southwestern portion of Macon County, equidistant between the cities of Macon and Columbus. A small portion of the park falls within Sumter County (Figure 55). The park is generally bounded by Georgia State Route 49 to the north and west, and by Sweetwater Creek to the south.

Physiography

Andersonville National Historic Site is located in the upper reaches of the East Gulf Coastal Plain near its junction with the Georgia Piedmont (Figure 56). This region is generally characterized by sedimentary rock formations that slope gradually seaward. The bedrock was formed by marine deposits in the Late Cretaceous to Holocene periods. The park is also situated within the Fall Line Hills subdistrict (also referred to as the Georgia Sand Hills), a narrow, hilly belt of highly dissected deep sands located south of the Fall Line that diminishes to the southwest.

The Fall Line Hills subdistrict represents the distinct break between the older crystalline rocks of the Piedmont Province, and the unconsolidated Cretaceous and younger sediments of the Coastal Plain, deposited during repeated periods of inundation. During repeated periods of inundation and exposure in the Paleogene period, the crystalline and metamorphic rocks of the Cretaceous period were covered in deep deposits of marine sediments. In the vicinity of the park, the resultant sedimentary rocks are primarily sand-based, underlain by clay or mud. In several areas, the repeated periods of inundation and exposure formed deep kaolin and bauxite-rich sediments, which are mined extensively.

Elevations across the area vary between a low of 50 feet above mean sea level to a high of 250 feet above mean sea level. Near the Fall Line, the relief is more pronounced, resulting in narrower, straighter stream floodplains. As the terrain variation diminishes, floodplains become broader and streams more meandering.

Soils in the Fall Line Hills district south of the Fall Line are young and derived from marine deposits, tending to be sandy or loamy. In upland areas, the soils are predominately well-drained, but along streams they are generally poorly-drained and prone to seasonal flooding.

80. Derived from Robert R. Page, Cathy A. Gilbert, and Susan A. Dolan, *A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports; Contents, Processes, and Techniques* (Washington, D.C.: Department of the Interior, 1998), 53; and Linda Flint McClelland, J. Timothy Keller, Genevieve Keller, and Robert Z. Melnick, National Register Bulletin 30: *Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes* (Washington, D.C.: Department of the Interior, 1990), 53.

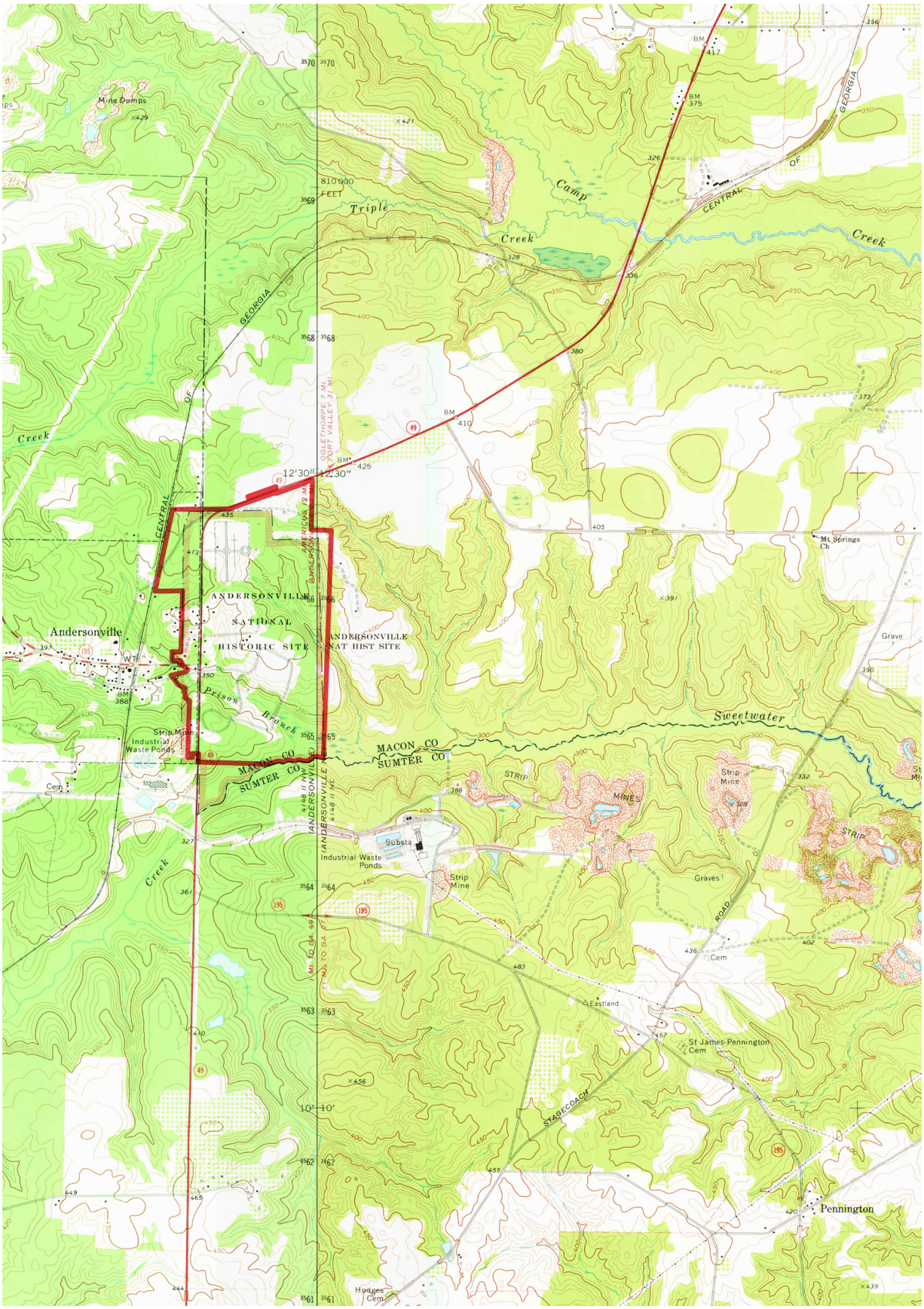


FIGURE 55. Andersonville National Historic Site boundary. U.S. Geological Survey, 7.5 series, Andersonville and Pennington, Georgia quadrangles, 1972.

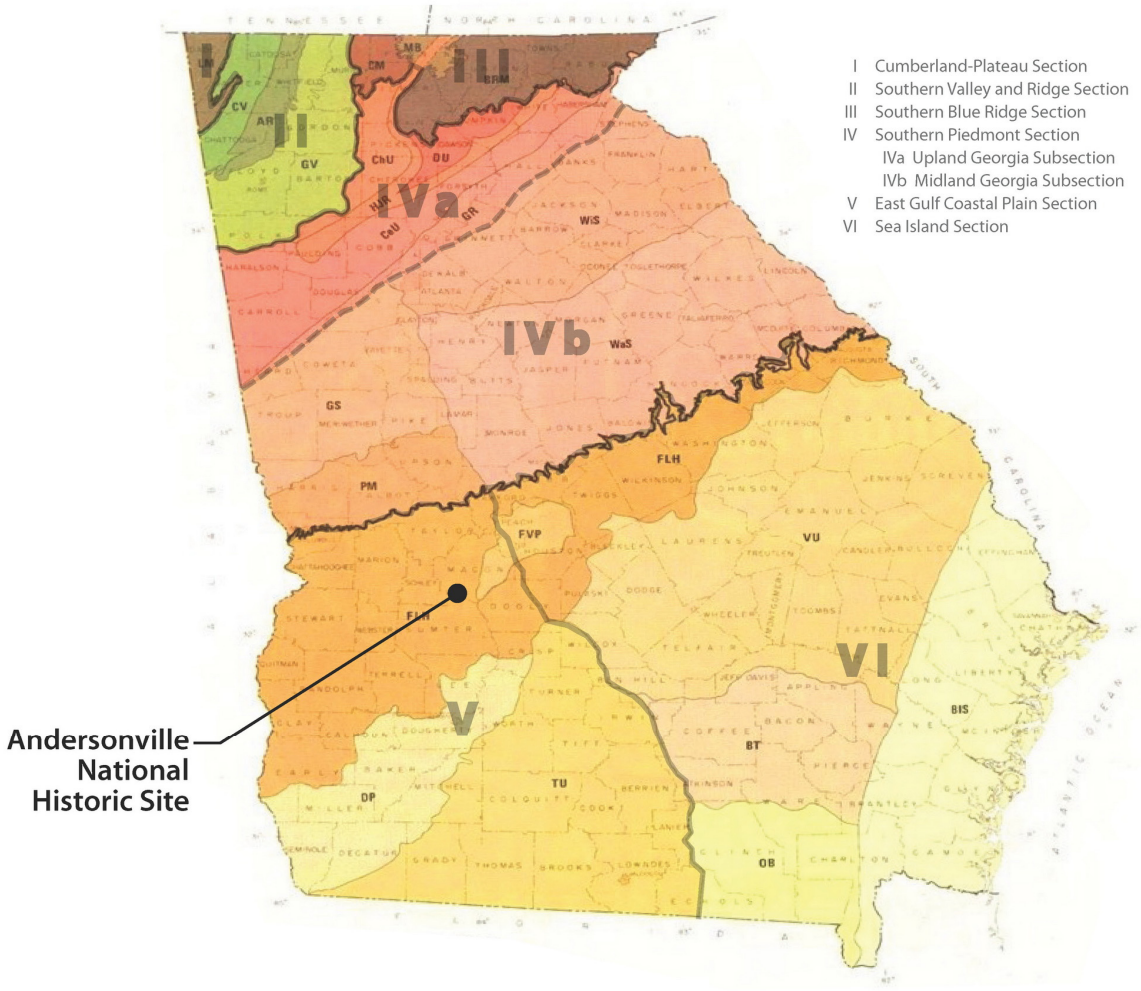


FIGURE 56. Physiographic Districts of Georgia. Georgia Department of Natural Resources, 1976.

Geology

The park is underlain by bands of young coastal plain sedimentary rocks deposited during the Paleogene geologic period (informally referred to as the lower Tertiary), beginning approximately 65 million years ago (Figure 57 through Figure 59).[81] Three geologic units are represented within the boundaries of the national historic site:

1. Nanafalia Formation (Pnf). The Nanafalia Formation falls within the far southeastern corner of the park where little prison development occurred. The primary constitutional material of the formation is a light-colored medium- to coarse-grained kaolinitic, micaceous sand, with secondary deposits of kaolinite clay or mud. Muscovite, illite, pyrite, hematite, and bauxite also occur within this formation.[82]

81. United States Geological Service, Mineral Resources, "Georgia Geology" http://mrdata.usgs.gov/sgmc/ga.html (accessed August 23, 2012). Most of the information in this section is gleaned from this document.

82. Harland E. Cofer, Jr. and John Phillip Manker, "Geology and Resources of the Andersonville, Georgia, Kaolin and Bauxite District," Open-file Report 83-580 (1983).

2. Claiborne, undifferentiated (Ec). The Claiborne unit, formed during the Eocene epoch, is a fine- to coarse-grained quartzite sand, which can be pebbley and gravely at its base, and has secondary kaolinite clay or mud characteristics. Some portions of the sand are slightly micaceous and kaolinitic. Muscovite, illite, hematite, and limonite also occur within this formation. The unit extends southwest to northeast through the center of the park where much of the prison was located.

3. Eocene and Oligocene Residuum, undifferentiated (Eo-Os). The Eocene and Oligocene Residuum, which occurs in the northern portion of the park, formed from residuum derived from the dissolution of limestone. It is characterized by kaolinite clays and clayey sands and grades into the Claiborne group.

The kaolin-rich sedimentary deposits which underlie the national historic site are part of Georgia's kaolin belt, a band of deposits that parallels the Fall Line, reaching from Augusta in a southwest arc leading through Andersonville to Columbus on the west Georgia border. These kaolin deposits were formed by various geologic and chemical processes during the periodic inundations of the Paleogene period. Kaolin is most commonly used in the paper industry for coating glossy papers, as filler for plastics, as pigment in paints, in ceramics manufacturing, in cosmetics, and in pharmaceuticals. The Andersonville district of the kaolin belt is a 15 kilometer (9.3 mile) wide and 22 kilometer (13.6 mile) long area. Bauxite, used mainly in the manufacture of aluminum, is also common in the Andersonville district. Although both minerals are mined locally and processed immediately outside the national historic site, kaolin is absent or occurs at a depth of less than one foot within most of the site boundaries. Kaolin deposits on the extreme east edge of the national historic site boundary range between 1 and 10 feet. A thicker layer of deposits, up to 20 feet deep, is present in the southwestern corner of the site boundary.

The Andersonville Fault Zone. The site is also traversed by a geological fault, the Andersonville Fault Zone.

> The presence of faulting in the district was first detected by Zapp (1948). He reported a displacement of Kaolin-bearing strata of approximately 26 meters between drill holes located at site MLX and in the floor of Prison Branch directly to the north. Zapp extended the fault trace eastward to the Flint River, but was unable to verify the westward extension of the faulting beyond Andersonville. Owen (1963) extended the Andersonville fault as defined by Zapp, west into Schley County for a distance of 9.6 kilometers. Subsurface data from wells in Dooly County support an extension of the faulting to a point 8.1 kilometers east of the Flint River. Vohris' (1972) map indicated that the total traceable length of the Andersonville fault is 32.3 kilometers. These observations indicate that the Andersonville Fault Zone is a major structural feature of the Georgia Coastal Plain.[83]

83. Ibid., 24–25.

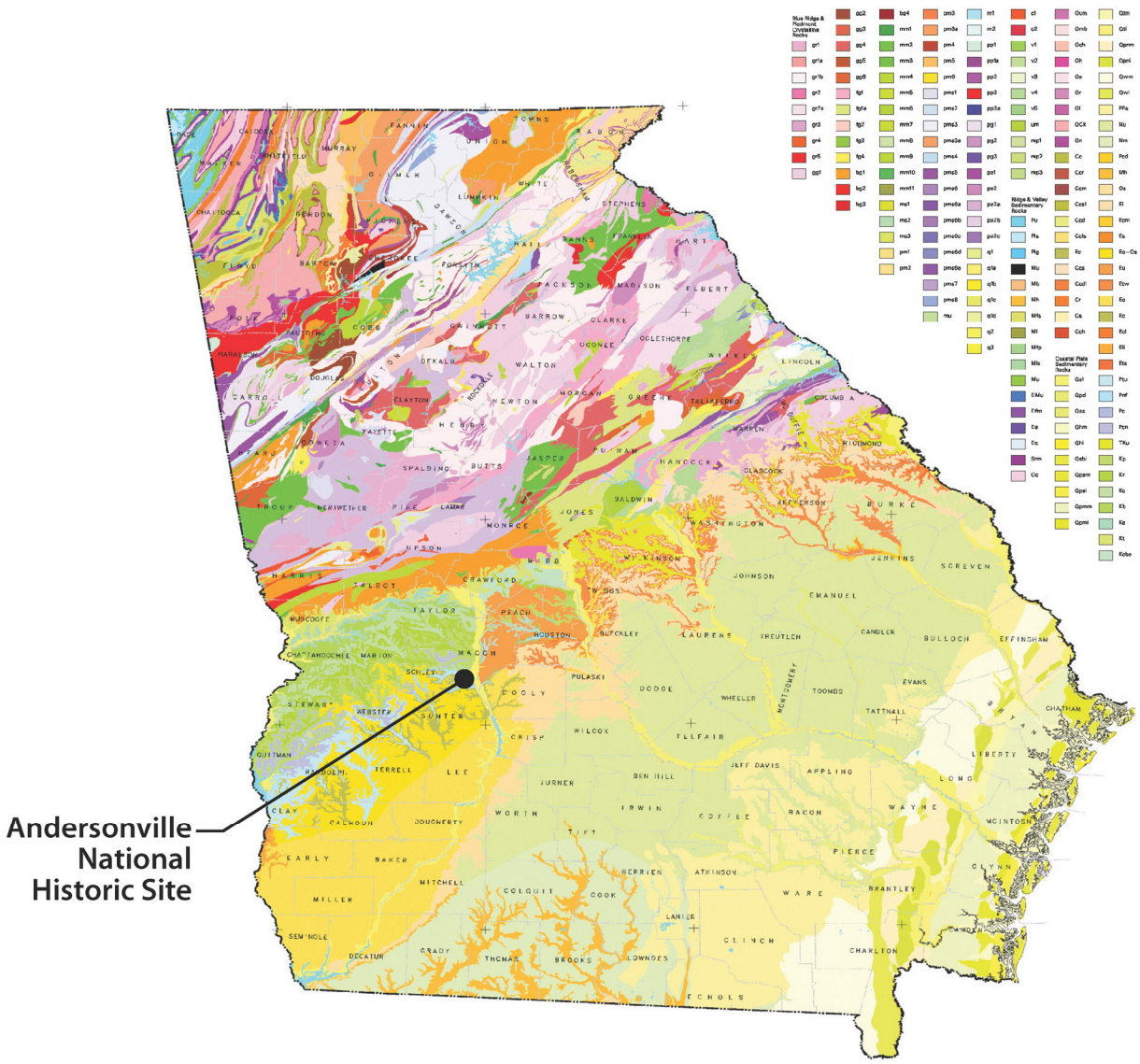


FIGURE 57. Generalized geologic map of Georgia. Refer to source (Georgia Geologic Survey, 1976) for details.

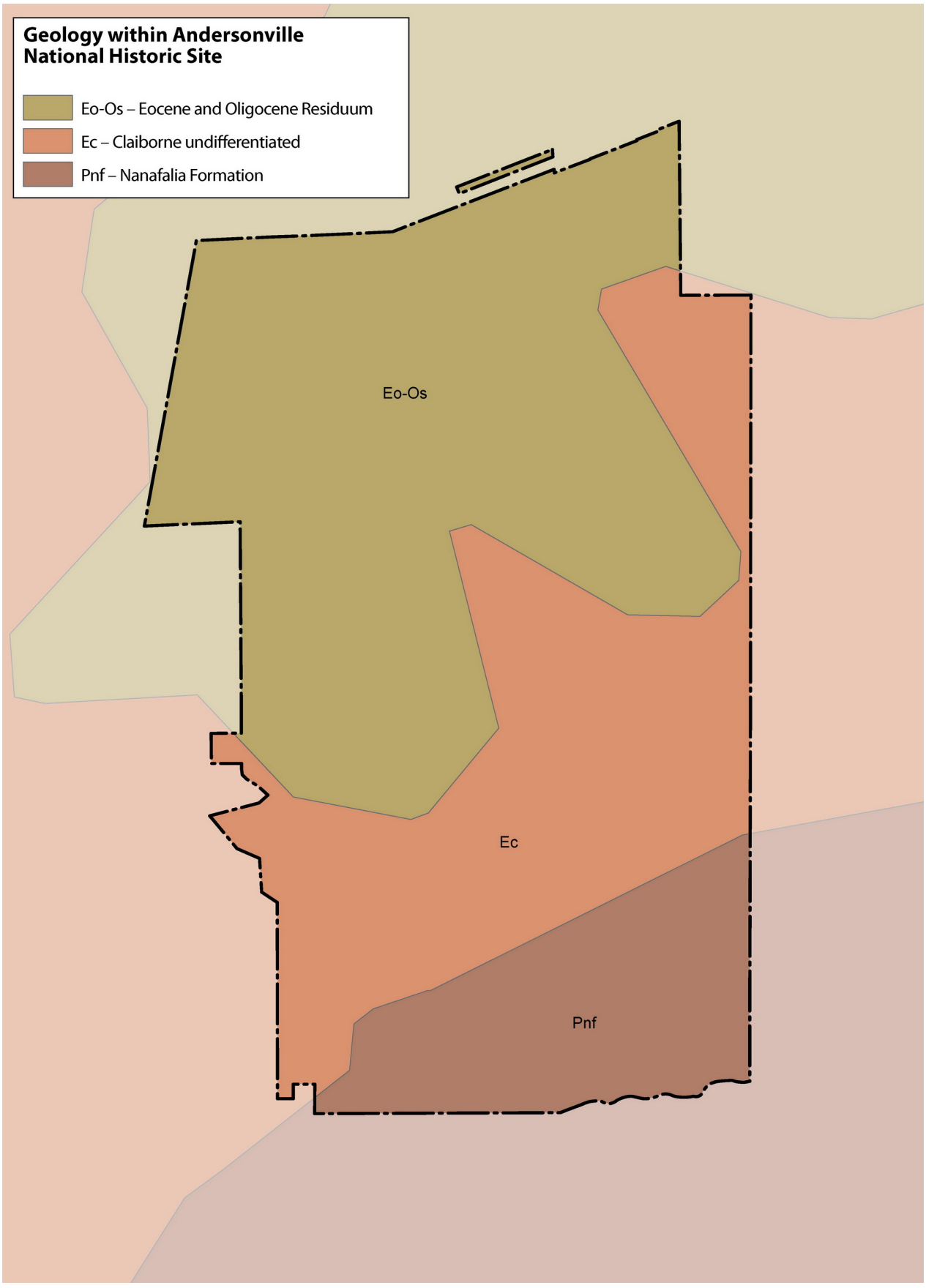


FIGURE 58. Geology of Andersonville National Historic Site. U.S. Geological Survey, Department of Mineral Resources, 2005.

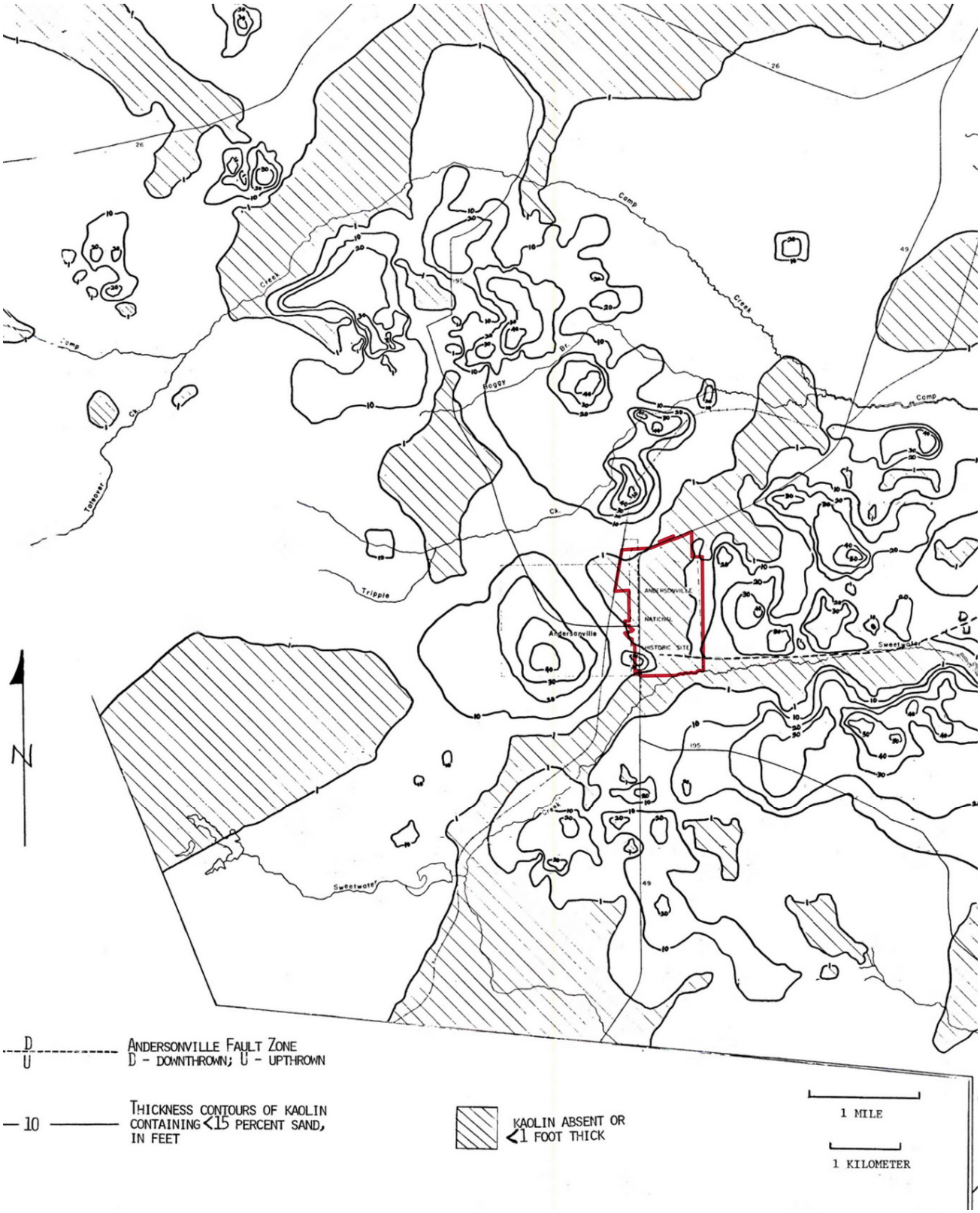


FIGURE 59. Kaolin deposits (areas *not* hatched) in the vicinity of Andersonville National Historic Site (site boundary in red). U.S. Geological Survey, Geology and Resources of the Andersonville, Georgia Kaolin, and Bauxite District, Open-file report 83-580, 1983.

Soils

Soils in the area encompassing the national historic site originate from marine deposits during the Paleogene geologic period (informally referred to as the lower Tertiary), with the exception of soils located along drainageways, which originate from alluvium. Generally, the soils on site are deep and well drained sandy loam or loamy sand.[84] The soils are highly erodible when stripped of vegetation.[85] There are a number of soil types present within the national historic site boundaries including: Americus, Bibb-Kinston, Faceville, Greenville, Lakeland, Lucy, Orangeburg, Red Bay, and Vaucluse (Figure 60).

Soil properties were integral to prison life at Andersonville in 1864 and 1865:

> The slope rising from Stockade Branch to the north was sand with large admixtures of clay and oxide of iron; that to the south was sandy. This was to have important ramifications after the prison was established, because the red clay was of sufficient tenacity to provide a considerable degree of consistency to the soil. The alternate beds of clay and sand, as well as the oxide of iron, which forms in its various combinations a cement to the sand, favored [digging]. Many prisoners erected dirt hovels with balls of clay and sand excavated from their wells. . . .[86]

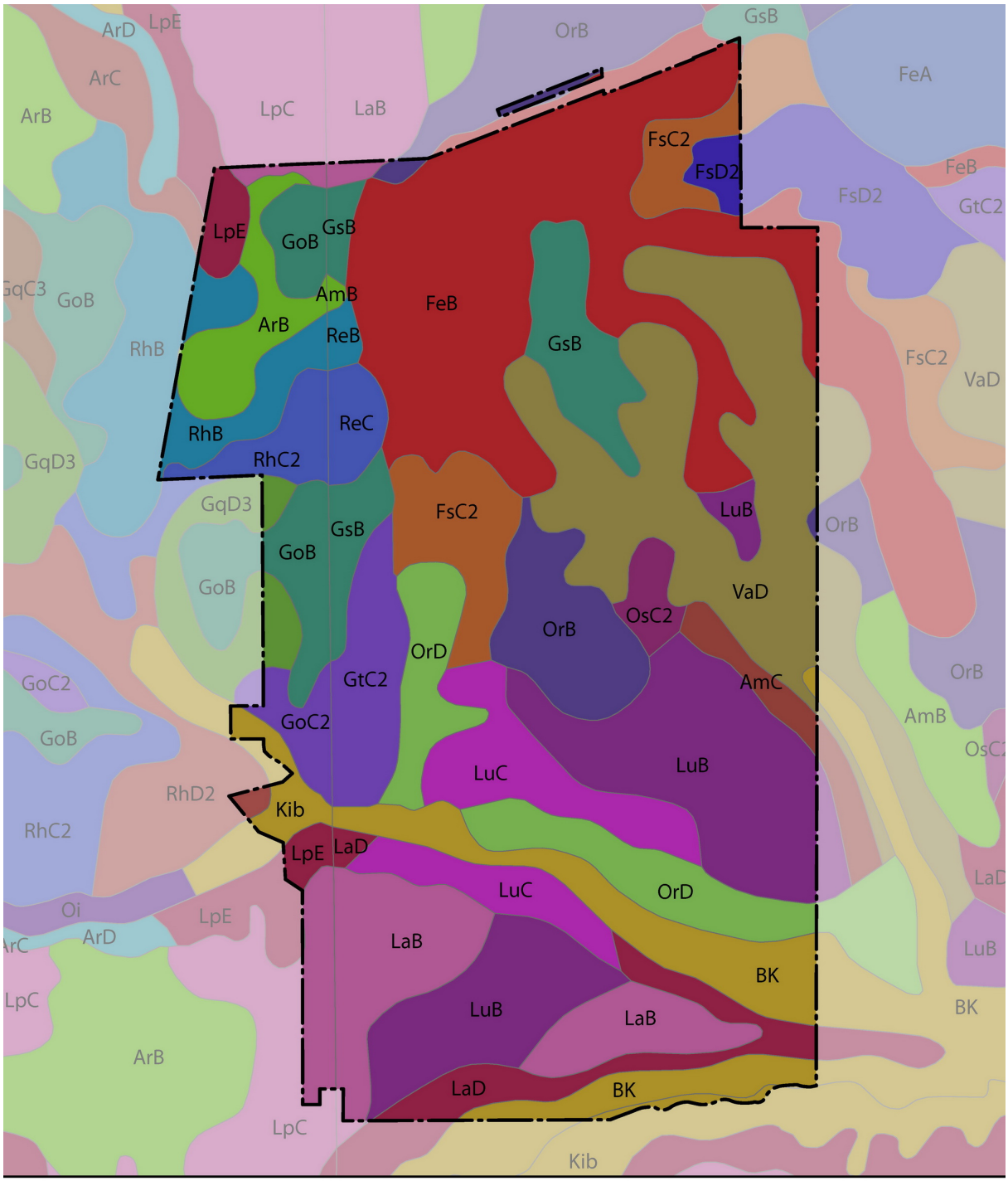
Hydrology

The national historic site lies in the Middle Flint watershed of the Flint River Basin, a watershed entirely contained in the state of Georgia (Figure 61).[87] The Flint River Basin drains an area of almost 8,500 square miles, flowing from Atlanta to Lake Seminole near the Florida state line. The basin is largely free-flowing, with only three major dams and associated impoundments. Five major underground aquifers are also included in the basin: the Floridan, Claiborne, Clayton, Providence, and crystalline rock aquifers. Aquifers in the subbasin are porous sands and carbonates, and occur as both confined and unconfined aquifers.

Two streams are located on the national historic site, Stockade Branch (also called Prison Branch), which drains southwest in the southern portion of the site, and Sweetwater Creek, a 10-mile long stream that forms much of the southern boundary of the site and drains directly to the Flint River about 5 miles to the east. Both are slow-moving streams; Stockade Branch, which drains a 975-acre area, has an average flow of 1 cubic foot per second, while Sweetwater Creek, which drains an area of almost 50 square miles, has an average flow of 47 cubic feet per second. The two streams travel through generally well-defined channels, with occasional areas where the defined banks flatten into broad wetlands. One of these wetland areas is present just east of the national historic site boundary, where Stockade Branch flows into Sweetwater Creek. The 100-year floodplain of Stockade Branch extends into the site.

A number of springs are located along Stockade Branch in the vicinity of the national historic site, most notably Providence Spring. The spring and other freshwater sources were considered in the Civil War era siting of the prison. Groundwater resources below the national historic site were accessed during the Civil War by numerous wells dug within the prison stockade.

84. United States Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, "Soil Survey of Schley and Sumter Counties" (August 1974); United States Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, "Soil Survey of Dooly and Macon Counties" (December 1983). Most of the soil information conveyed in this section is taken from these two sources.
85. National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior. "Andersonville National Historic Site General Management Plan/Development Concept Plan/Environmental Assessment" (June 1988), 7.
86. Edwin C. Bearss, *Andersonville National Historic Site Historic Resource Study,* National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, July 31, 1970., 18 (including footnote from: O.R., Ser. II, Vol. 8. 596, Trial of Henry Wirz, House Executive Documents, 40th Congress, 2nd Session, Series 1331, Robert Kellogg's Testimony, 64.
87. Georgia Department of Natural Resources Environmental Protection Division, "Flint River Basin Management Plan" (1997): 2-25.



Detailed soils within Andersonville National Historic Site

Americus	Faceville	Greenville	Lakeland	Lucy	Orangeburg	Red Bay
AmB (ArB)	FeB	GsB (GoB)	LaB (LpC)	LuB	OrB	ReB (RhB)
AmC	FsC2	GtC2 (GoC2)	LaD (LpE)	LuC	OrD	ReC (RhC2)
Bibb-Kinston	FsD2	(GqD3)			OsC2	**Vaucluse**
BK (Kib)						VaD

FIGURE 60. Detailed Soils in Andersonville National Historic Site. Abbreviations shown in parentheses are taken from the Schley and Sumter counties soil surveys. Others are taken from the Macon and Dooly counties soil surveys. United States Department of Agriculture, Natural Resources Conservation Service, 2006.

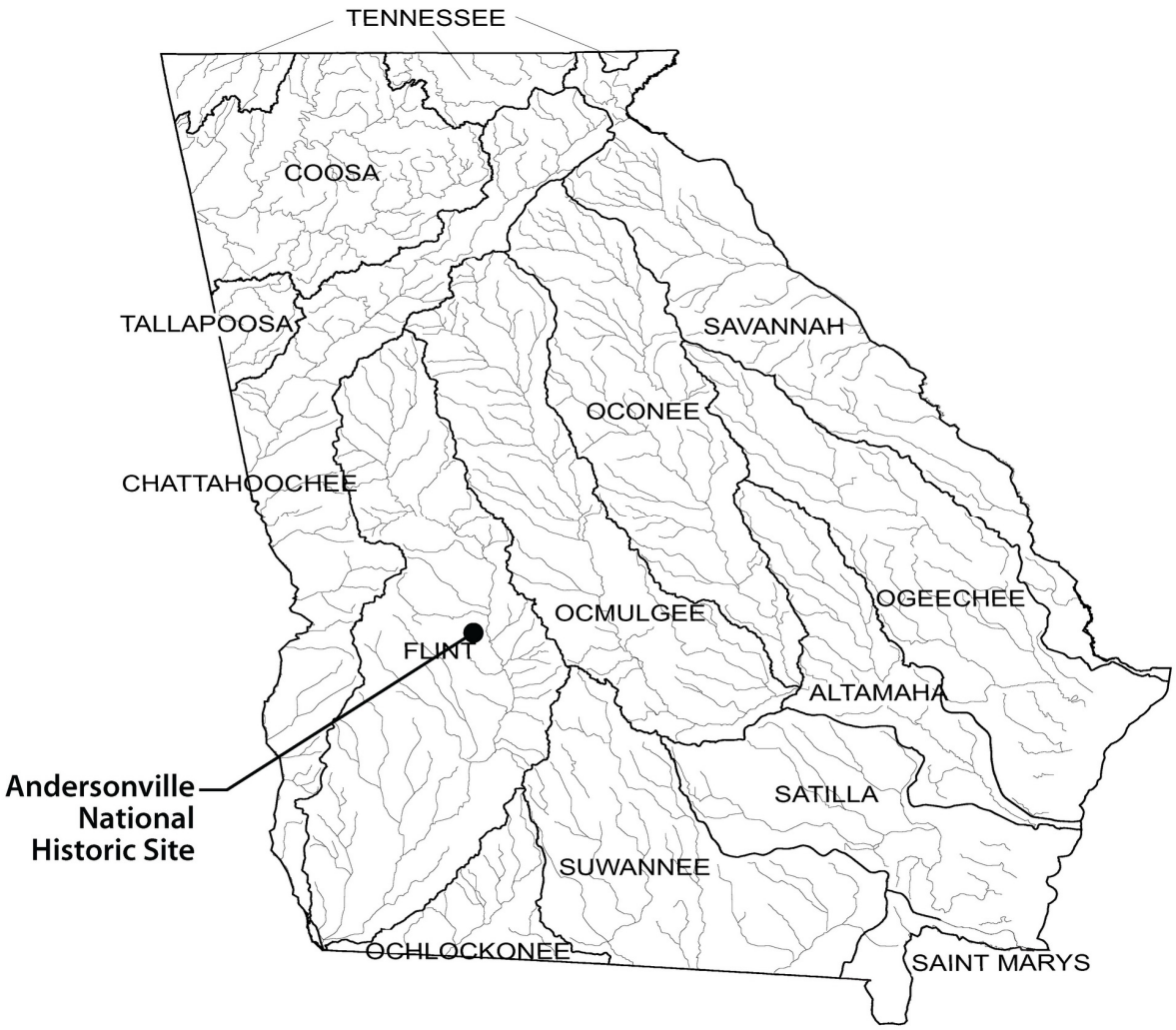


FIGURE 61. Major River Basins of Georgia. Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Environmental Protection Division, 1997.

Plant Communities

Significant portions of the national historic site are intensively managed, with approximately 150 acres of the site kept in mowed lawn with some ornamental shrubs and trees. The remainder of the site is a successional woodland composed of oak-hickory-pine community species representative of the Piedmont and Upper Coastal Plain (Figure 62). Tree species typical of this forest type include red, white, and black oaks (*Quercus rubra, Q. alba, and Q. velutina*); pignut, shagbark, and mockernut hickories (*Carya glabra, C. ovate, C. tomentosa*); shortleaf and loblolly pines (*Pinus echinata, P. taeda*); and red maples (*Acer rubrum*). American chestnut (*Castenea dentata*) was also a dominant component of the forest prior to the Asian blight that began to kill the species beginning in the early twentieth century.

In his 1970 Historic Resource Study of the national historic site, Edwin Bearss describes two groups of vegetation on the site prior to its development during the Civil War. Upland portions of the site that had not been cleared for agriculture were dominated by pines, with some oaks and a number of smaller trees and shrubs. Species included long leaf pine (*Pinus palustris*), loblolly pine, scrub oak (*Quercus* spp.), blackjack oak (*Q. marilandica*), post oak (*Q. stellata*), persimmon (*Diospyros virginiana*), chinquapin oak (*Q. muehlenbergii*), black walnut (*Juglans nigra*), wild plum (*Prunus americana*), maples (*Acer* spp.), sweet leaf

(*Symplocos tinctoria*), wild haw (*Viburnum prunifolium*), and whortleberry (*Vaccinium vitis-idaea*). The bottoms and swampy portions of the site featured sweet gum, tulip trees, black gum, tupelo, red flowering maple, linden, beech, small magnolia, sweet bay, red bay, myrtle, common cane, and shrubs and vines.[88]

Because the majority of the site was cleared during the Civil War and has experienced several periods of re-vegetation and agricultural use since that time, the existing forest cover on the national historic site is relatively young and exhibits characteristics representative of secondary succession. Species typical of the oak-hickory-pine forest association, including red oak, red maple, and shortleaf and loblolly pine, are currently found on the site, as are water oak (*Quercus nigra*), post oak, Eastern red cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*), dogwood (*Cornus florida*), black cherry (*Prunus serotina*), sweet gum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*), river birch (*Betula nigra*), and sycamore (*Platanus occidentalis*).

No endangered or threatened plant species are known to occur within the boundaries of the national historic site. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service identifies only two endangered plant species in Sumter County and one in Macon County. In Sumter County, Canby's dropwort (*Oxypolis canbyi*), a perennial herb in the Carrot family, is threatened by the destruction and degradation of its wetland habitat. The plant typically occurs in pond cypress savannahs, the shallows and edges of cypress or pond-pine ponds, sloughs, and wet pine savannahs.[89] A 1990 recovery plan for the species notes that it is locally extinct in Sumter County and a recovery review document published in 2010 did not locate any reestablished populations.[90] While the plant prefers more retentive soils than are found within the national historic site, it is known to occur within other parts of the Flint River basin, and there are limitations in place regulating the application of pesticides in proximity to populations of the plant. In Macon County, relict trillium (*Trillium reliquum*), an herbaceous member of the lily family, is threatened by encroachment and destruction of its woodland habitat by development activities. Invasive vines, especially kudzu (*Pueraria lobata*) and Japanese honeysuckle (*Lonicera japonica*), also threaten the trillium's habitat. The plant typically occurs in moist hardwood forests that have had little or no disturbance in the recent past. It has been known to become reestablished following intensive disturbance of its habitat. A 1991 recovery plan for the species notes two small populations of about 100 plants in Macon County, both on the slopes of private woodland above the Flint River and under threat by logging and invasive vines.[91] The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service notes that relict trillium is known or believed to be located in both Sumter and Macon counties; a recovery review document currently under preparation will provide more information about the plant's current populations.[92] Based on the preferred habitat of relict trillium, it is possible that it could be found on the national historic site, especially in the reforested southeast corner of the site near the confluence of Stockade Branch and Sweetwater Creek.

88. Bearss, 19.
89. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, "Canby's Dropwort Recovery Plan" (April 1990): 1.
90. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, "Canby's Dropwort (*Oxypolis canbyi*) 5-Year Review: Summary and Evaluation" (September 2010): 8.
91. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, "Recovery Plan for Relict Trillium" (January 1991): 4-5.
92. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, "Species by County Reports: Sumter County, Georgia" http://ecos.fws.gov/tess_public/countySearch!speciesByCountyReport.action?fips=13261 (accessed August 21, 2012); U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, "Species by County Reports: Macon County, Georgia" http://ecos.fws.gov/tess_public/countySearch!speciesByCountyReport.action?fips=13193 (accessed August 21, 2012)

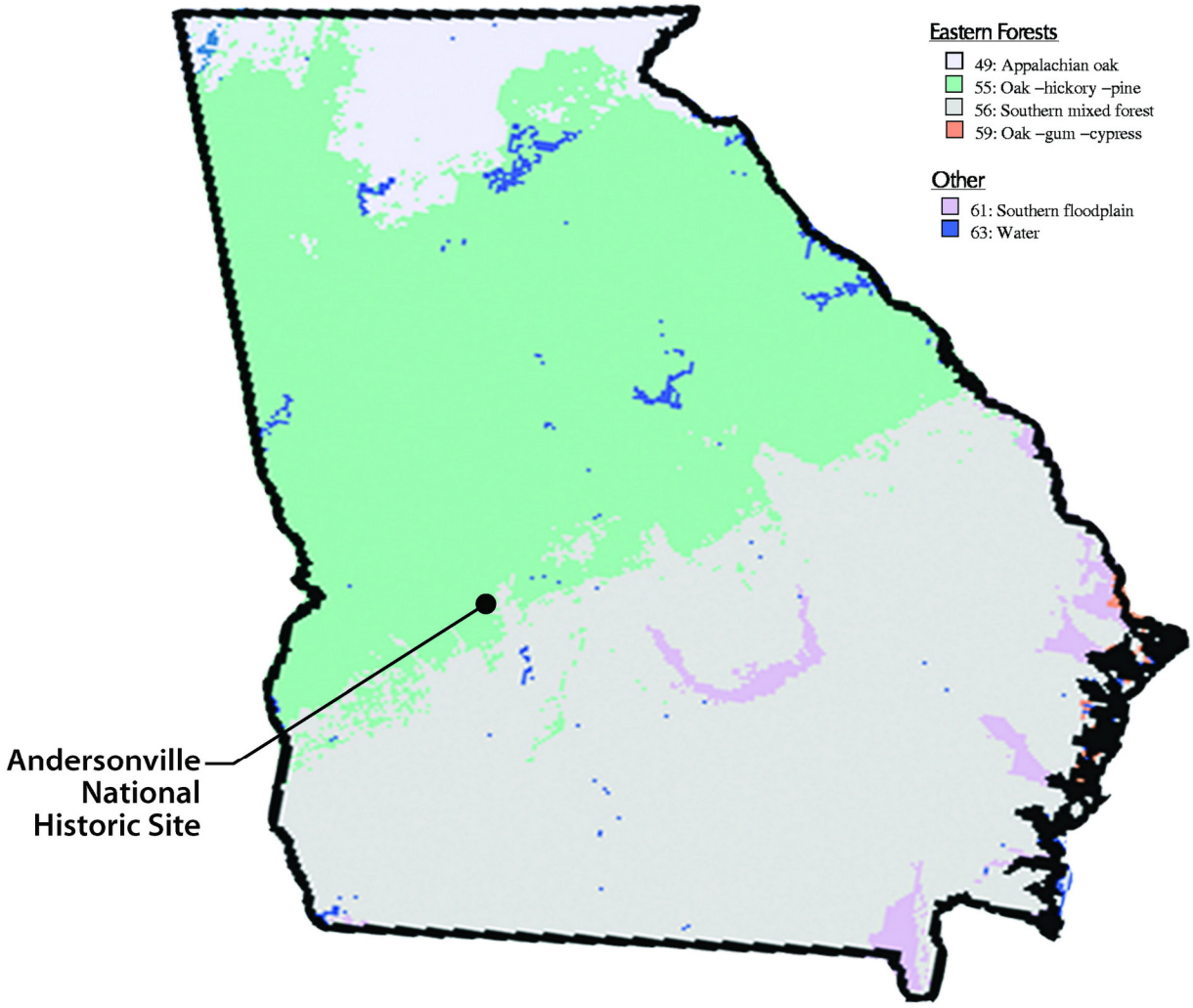


FIGURE 62. Potential Natural Vegetation Groups of Georgia. Fire Modeling Institute, 2000; derived from Kuchler's Potential Natural Vegetation Groups.

Invasive and exotic plants exist at the national historic site. The 1988 General Management Plan notes the presence of about an acre of kudzu on the west side of Georgia State Route 49, but it has not been observed on the site recently. Several specimens of privet (*Ligustrum* sp.) and Japanese honeysuckle (*Lonicera japonica*), both exotic invasive species, were observed at the edges of the woodlands during field work for the 2008 Cultural Landscape Inventories. In 2012, park employees noted recent problems controlling the spread of khaki weed (*Alternanthera pungens*) in both the prison site and cemetery, and golden bamboo (*Phyllostachys aurea*) along the park entrance road and near the National Prisoner of War Museum.

Wildlife

Fauna found in Andersonville National Historic Site include mammals, birds, reptiles and amphibians, fishes, and insects and other invertebrate species. Mammals observed in the park include white-tailed deer, fox, opossum, raccoon, skunk, armadillo, squirrel, and cottontail rabbit. Bearss notes that gophers and pouched rats were common in Sumter County where the soil was sandy prior to the development of the prison, but it is not known if these species have been observed on the national historic site recently.[93] Many species of birds, including songbirds, owls, and hawks, have also been observed, as have venomous and non-venomous snakes, and insects

93. Bearss, 20.

such as fire ants, bees, spiders, and ticks. Sweetwater Creek and Stockade Branch contain many fish species that are common to the Flint River basin. These include shiners, carp, catfish, sunfish, yellow perch, and minnows. Other species found in the Flint River basin which may be found along Sweetwater Creek and Stockade Branch include several species of aquatic turtles, salamanders, frogs, snakes, lizards, and crayfish.[94]

Several threatened and endangered animal species are listed as present in Sumter and Macon counties by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. These consist of wood stork (*Mycteria americana*) and several mollusks, including Altamaha Spinymussel (*Elliptio spinosa*), purple bankclimber (*Elliptoideus sloatianus*), oval pigtoe (*Pleurobema pyriforme*), shinyrayed pocketbook (*Lampsilis subangulata*), and Gulf moccasin shell (*Medionidus penicillatus*). Gopher tortoise (*Gopherus polyphemus*), currently a candidate for threatened or endangered status, is also noted as occurring or believed to be occurring in Sumter and Macon counties. Based on the habitat requirements of the wood stork and gopher tortoise, they are not likely to be found on the national historic site, but Stockade Branch or Sweetwater Creek could support populations of the endangered and threatened mollusks.

The 1988 General Management Plan notes that the site lies within the range of several other endangered species, including the red-cockaded woodpecker (*Dendrocopus borealis*), the bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*), and the American alligator (*Alligator mississippiensis*). However, the study also notes that the national historic site does not include habitat suitable for these species, and they are not expected to be observed within the park.

Climate

Andersonville National Historic Site lies in a humid subtropical zone, with mild winters and hot, humid summers. Average high temperatures in the summer are typically in the low 90s, but the region has experienced heat waves with temperatures of over 100 degrees. Winters are mild and have little snowfall, with high temperatures averaging in the low 60s and low temperatures averaging about 40 degrees. The average annual precipitation is about 50 inches.

Rainfall occurs on about 100 days out of the year, with the most rainfall occurring in March and July, each averaging above 5 inches. Thunderstorms occur on about sixty days out of the year; typically, these summer storms occur in the afternoon and are of short duration. The minimum amount of rainfall occurs in October and November, with averages of less than 3 inches. Snow is extremely rare, with an annual average of less than one inch. Severe local storms, including tornados, strike the area occasionally. In the past fifty years, there have been about eighty tornados of a recorded magnitude of 2.0 or higher that touched down within a 50 mile radius of Andersonville, most recently in 2007.

94. Georgia Department of Natural Resources Environmental Protection Division, "Flint River Basin Management Plan" (1997), 2-23–2-25.

Cultural Context and Setting

Andersonville National Historic Site is set within a sparsely-populated, largely rural area of Georgia. The site lies just east of the town of Andersonville, a city of 1.3 square miles with a population of 255 residents as of the 2010 census. The town, which predates the prison, was established as a depot along the route of the Central of Georgia Railroad, constructed in the 1850s. North of the town, a stretch of the railroad (now a part of the Norfolk Southern rail line) forms a portion of the west boundary of the national historic site. With an eye toward increasing tourism to the area in the 1970s, much of the town was redeveloped to resemble its Civil War appearance. Today, the city has a small cluster of residences, a post office, a museum, a memorial to Capt. Henry Wirz, and other small services and retail operations related to historical tourism.

While the majority of Andersonville National Historic Site lies within Macon County, portions of the site on the west side of Georgia State Route 49 fall within Sumter County (refer to Figure 11 in the Introduction chapter). The entirety of the present-day national historic site was located in Sumter County until 1870, when the county line was reconfigured at the request of local citizens. The site lies 9 miles southwest of Oglethorpe, the county seat of Macon County, and 11 miles northeast of Americus, the county seat of Sumter County.

Macon County was created in 1837 and today encompasses 406 square miles. It had 14,740 residents as of the 2010 census. The city of Oglethorpe, located 9 miles from the national historic site, has been its county seat since 1856, and has a population of 1,328 residents.

Sumter County encompasses 493 square miles and had 32,819 residents as of the 2010 Census. The city of Americus, located 11 miles from the national historic site, has been its county seat since 1832, and has a population of 17,041 residents. Americus was established as a major cotton distribution center due to the construction of the railroad in the 1850s, a function that continued into the twentieth century. The county is largely agricultural with its major crop being cotton. It also produces wheat, peanuts, and corn.

Georgia State Route 49 is the major vehicular route through the area, and forms the north boundary of the national historic site before turning to run north-south through the western portion of the site. The road connects the national historic site and the town of Andersonville to Oglethorpe and Americus.

The national historic site is generally surrounded by farmlands on its north and west sides, and kaolin and bauxite mines and processing plants on its east and south sides. The mines and processing plants were not established until the late 1960s, but quickly became major producers of refined ores. Today, approximately 2,000 tons of refined ore are shipped from the Andersonville area each week.

Overall Landscape Systems and Features

The spatial organization of the Andersonville National Historic Site landscape is characterized primarily by hilly terrain, with an elevational variation of approximately 100 feet, measuring 435 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) at its highest point in the national cemetery, and 330 feet AMSL at its lowest point in the stream valley. Most of the built features of the site, including the national cemetery, the National Prisoner of War Museum, and the site entrance road, are located on the ridge that forms the northern edge of the stream valley (Figure 63).



FIGURE 63. The site entrance road is built along the ridge north of the stream valley.

South of the ridge lies the site of the prison camp, today a broad expanse of mowed lawn framed by woodland that slopes toward Stockade Branch (Figure 64). The site is surrounded by a tour road established in 1935 to follow the remnants of the prison's protective earthworks. The most prominent physical characteristic of the prison site landscape is the stream valley of Stockade Branch (Figure 65). Both Stockade Branch and its parent stream Sweetwater Creek, which forms the southern boundary of the national historic site, have well-defined channels that flatten into broad wetlands approaching their confluence to the east of the site. Stockade Branch was a major factor in the selection of the site as the location of Camp Sumter, as it was hoped the stream would meet water and sanitation needs. The swampy wetland, however, was not adequate for the large number of prisoners held at Camp Sumter, and subsequently contributed to the misery of life in the prison. Prisoners relied on Providence Spring for their drinking water, and on wells they dug by hand in upland portions of the prison site.



FIGURE 64. The broad mowed lawn of the prison site.



FIGURE 65. Stockade Branch cuts through the site of the prison camp.

As noted above, the woods that edge the open lawn that characterizes the prison site are generally quite young, as much of the site was cleared for agricultural purposes following the Civil War and as recently as the 1970s.

Landscape Character Areas

For the purposes of organizing the existing conditions documentation included in this CLR, Andersonville National Historic Site has been divided into a series of discrete character areas that share similar traits or are unified by land use, topography, vegetative character, or historic associations (Figure 66). These include:

Prison Site. This character area encompasses the site of Andersonville Prison and is bounded by Georgia State Route 49 to the west, the national historic site boundary to the south and east, and the woodland and National Prisoner of War Museum to the north. Access to the prison site tour road is from the main park entrance and the entrance road through the visitor services character area. The one-way vehicular tour road leads visitors through this character area in a loop around the prison site; past the earthworks, Providence Spring, and stockade reconstructions. Exit from the prison site tour road to Georgia State Route 49 is through Pecan Lane.

National Cemetery. This character area encompasses Andersonville National Cemetery and is bounded by Georgia State Route 49 to the west, and by the cemetery perimeter wall to the north, east, and south. Two axial drives provide access to the cemetery from the west and the south, and a brick perimeter wall encloses the cemetery. The cemetery itself is generally characterized by mowed turf set with rows of marble headstones and dotted by larger memorials and shade trees.

Visitor Services. This character area encompasses the National Prisoner of War Museum/visitor center area, and the main park drive and entrance from Georgia State Route 49. The entrance road passes through the Ex-POW Memorial Grove and leads the visitor to the

parking area for the National Prisoner of War Museum/visitor center. It is generally bounded by Georgia State Route 49 to the north, woodland to the east and west, and the Prison Site character area to the south.

Context Landscape. This character area is composed of two noncontiguous parcels that provide the setting for the cemetery, prison site, and museum areas. This character area is generally characterized by mature woodland and also includes features associated with circulation, the picnic area, and the 1934–1936 Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) camp west of Georgia State Route 49, now the site of a primitive use camping area for scouts.

Existing Conditions Documentation by Character Area

Descriptions of the landscape resources present within the park are conveyed below by character area. These descriptions include condition assessments which were made using the categories suggested by the *Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports:* Good, Fair, Poor, and Unknown. These categories are defined as follows:

> **Good:** indicates the cultural landscape shows no clear evidence of major negative disturbance and deterioration by natural and/or human forces. The cultural landscape's historical and natural values are as well preserved as can be expected under the given environmental conditions. No immediate corrective action is required to maintain its current condition.
>
> **Fair:** indicates the cultural landscape shows clear evidence of minor disturbances and deterioration by natural and/or human forces, and some degree of corrective action is needed within three to five years to prevent further harm to its historical and/or natural values. The cumulative effect of the deterioration of many of the significant characteristics and features of the cultural landscape, if left to continue without the appropriate corrective action, will cause the landscape to degrade to a poor condition.
>
> **Poor:** indicates the cultural landscape shows clear evidence of major disturbance and rapid deterioration by natural and/or human forces. Immediate corrective action is required to protect and preserve the remaining historical and natural areas.
>
> **Unknown**: indicates that not enough information is available to make an evaluation.[95]

The condition ratings were annotated where relevant to include specific condition-related observations made in the field that help to justify the ratings and are also conveyed in the resource inventory included as an appendix to this report. Resources described below have been assessed as in good condition unless otherwise noted.

Unless otherwise noted, all photographs in this chapter were taken by the authors in September 2012.

95. Page, Gilbert, and Dolan, 67.

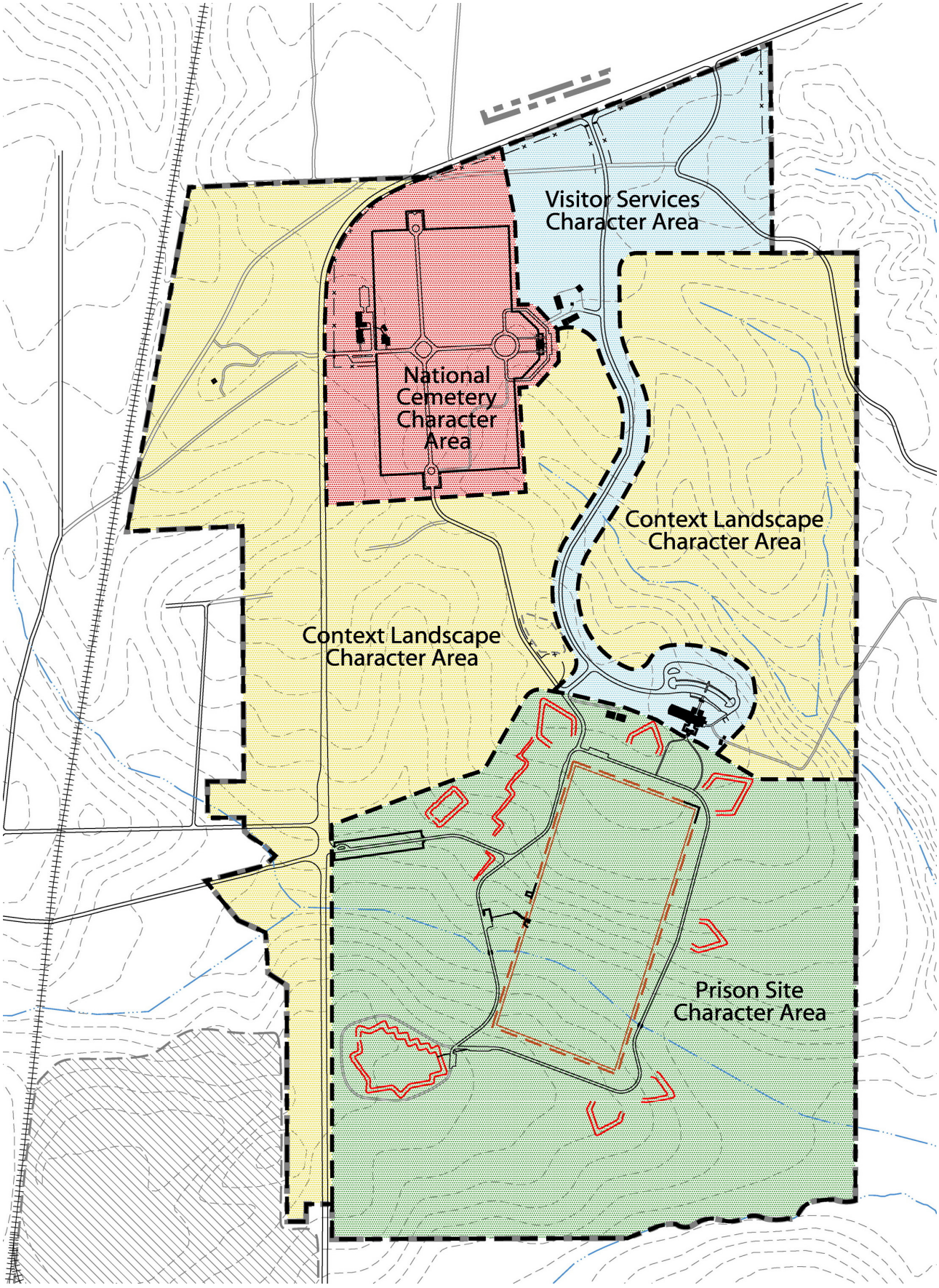
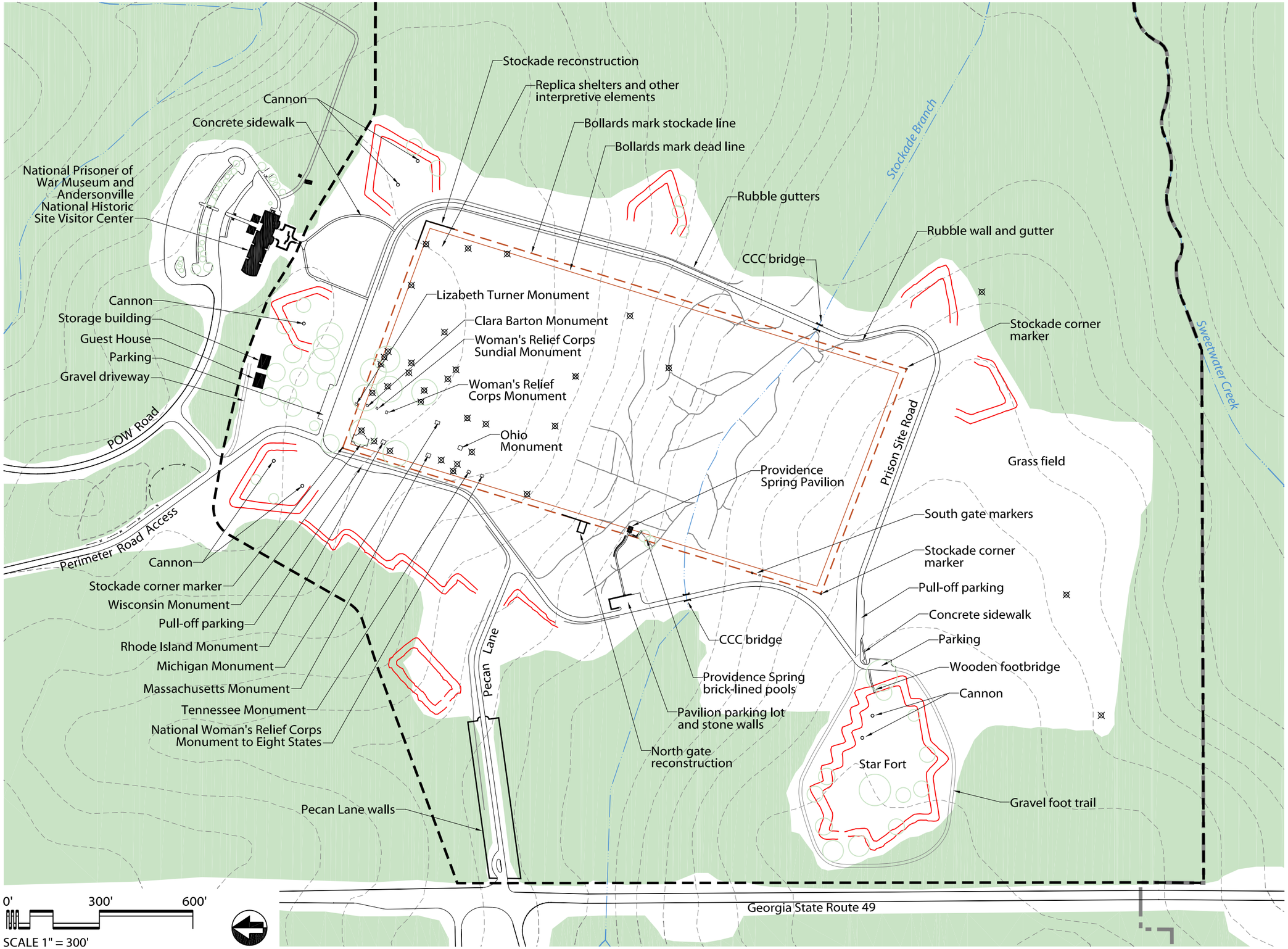


FIGURE 66. Landscape character areas.

Cultural Landscape Report

for

Andersonville National Historic Site



Legend

- NHS boundary
- Character area
- 10-foot contour
- Stream
- Railroad
- Paved road
- Unpaved road
- Earthwork
- Building
- Wall
- Fence
- Woodland
- Trees
- Drainage ditch
- Concrete marker

Notes:

1. Topography data based on 2011 USGS mapping.
2. Dimensions and locations are approximate, based on field observations and NPS-provided GIS data.

Figure 67.

Existing Conditions: Prison Site Character Area

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Prison Site

The Prison Site character area encompasses most of the southern portion of the national historic site (fhcFigure 67). The character area includes some of the only remaining features from Camp Sumter and, along with the cemetery site, was a principle focus for commemoration that began in the late 1800s. In addition to the Civil War-era features, the character area also includes features installed by both the National Woman's Relief Corps and the CCC. It is bounded by Georgia State Route 49 to the west, the national historic site boundary to the south and east, and the woodland and National Prisoner of War Museum to the north.

The main feature of the character area is the site of Camp Sumter military prison, today characterized by a broad, open landscape sloping toward Stockade Branch, the stream bisecting the character area, and the surrounding protective earthworks (Figure 68). The character area also features the one-way vehicular tour road and CCC-constructed bridges, commemorative monuments, Providence Spring, stockade corner reconstruction and other interpretive elements, and the 1930s-era Pecan Lane entrance, now the park exit.

Natural Systems and Features

The most prominent natural feature of this character area is **Stockade Branch**, which cuts a deep valley through the **hilly terrain** of the former prison site as it heads east to join Sweetwater Creek just past the southeast corner of the park. West of the prison site, Stockade Branch flows in a well-defined channel; however, within the prison site, its distinct banks begin to flatten, creating a broad and swampy area (Figure 69). The 100-year floodplain of Stockade Branch extends into the park, and the branch has been known to inundate its lower reaches. The prison was constructed astride the branch, which, it was hoped, would provide fresh water and meet needs for sanitation. Due to the poor drainage and swampy nature of the stream within the prison site, the prison experienced many problems with water quality.

In 1988, a park document described water quality of Stockade Branch in conformance with environmental standards and classified for fishing and propagation of game and fish, shellfish, and other aquatic life.[96]



FIGURE 68. View of the prison site from the Star Fort.

96. National Park Service, *Andersonville National Historic Site, General Management Plan/ Development Concept Plan/Environmental Assessment* (1988), 7.

In 1997, a baseline water quality analysis was developed for Andersonville National Historic Site. This study reported:

> the water quality criteria screen found two groups of parameters that exceeded screening criteria at least once within the study boundary. The pH exceeded the EPA criterion for the protection of freshwater aquatic life. Fecal-indicator bacteria concentration (fecal coliform) exceeded the screening limit for freshwater bathing.[97]

More recent information concerning water quality was presented in the National Park Service *State of the Park Report for Andersonville National Historic Site*. For pH and fecal coliform concentrations, the current condition status was found to warrant concern and that the condition was unchanging. However, the confidence rating in the assessment was deemed low.[98]



FIGURE 69. The flat expanse of Stockade Branch within the prison site.

Due to the poor quality of the water obtained from Stockade Branch during the prison occupation, prisoners much preferred the groundwater accessed by prisoner-excavated wells and **springs** on the south side and lower reaches of the north side of the stream. One of these springs became known as Providence Spring due to the belief that it had appeared upon divine intervention. Postwar memoirs recalled that the spring had been channeled into the prison interior and provided a much-needed source of fresh and clean water (Figure 70). A granite pavilion and fountain were constructed over the spring in 1901.



FIGURE 70. Providence Spring and the granite pavilion.

The character area is surrounded on three sides by **successional pine-oak-hickory woodlands,** as described earlier.

Local soils feature a clay composition that prisoners found suitable for use in making bricks and adobe blocks that could be fashioned into crude shelters.

Responses to Natural Resources

The original **siting of the prison adjacent to Stockade Branch** to afford access to fresh water for prisoners was an important historic response to natural resources that remains in evidence today. During the prison camp era, as many as 50 to 200 **wells** were dug by prisoners to support drinking water needs. These were located both north and south of Stockade Branch. Many of these well locations are noted today with small concrete markers.

The **channelization of Providence Spring** by prisoners into the prison area to supply fresh water is another example of a response to natural

97. National Park Service, Water Resources Division, *Baseline Water Quality Data Inventory and Analysis at ANDE* (July 1997), v, Executive Summary.

98. National Park Service, *State of the Park Report for Andersonville National Historic Site*, http://www.nps.gov/stateof theparks/ande/naturalresources.cfm, accessed December 2014.

resources located within the Prison Site character area.

Historic responses to natural features that existed on the site during its time as a prison, such as the use of native timbers to construct the stockade and the use of clay by prisoners to create bricks for rough shelters, are no longer extant. However, these activities did have long-lasting effects which continue to be evident today. The removal of the native vegetation to create the prison, coupled with the erodible nature of the soils on site, resulted in a great deal of erosion. Responses to this erosion include the initial **planting of Bermuda grass** on the site at the turn of the twentieth century, and construction of several **drainage channels and erosion control projects initiated by the CCC** in the 1930s. These included the **use of native stone to construct retaining walls, stone and concrete swales** uphill from the waterway, and the **placement of rip-rap along the stream banks** (Figure 71 and Figure 72).



FIGURE 71. Concrete swales constructed to control erosion within the prison site.



FIGURE 72. One of the mortared stone gutters.

Other responses to natural resources exhibited within the character area include the **use of native stone** to construct the **stockade corner markers, north and south gate markers**, and **Pecan Lane walls**; the **use of culverts to convey water beneath roadways and sidewalks**; and the use of **bridges to cross Stockade Branch** along the tour road.

Patterns of Spatial Organization

Within the **central open space** created by the woodland edge, the landscape of the character area is organized around the **former prison site**. The **perimeter tour road** is sited almost parallel with the line of the prison stockade, between the prison site and its associated **earthworks** (Figure 73). This road leads visitors in a counter-clockwise loop around the tour site. These features afford a sense of containment for the prison site interior.

A **cluster of interpretive and commemorative elements** set within a tree grove on a relatively level plateau at the north end of the prison site includes monuments and stockade corner reconstructions (Figure 74). The National Prisoner

of War Museum, which also serves as the park's visitor center, was sited to provide easy pedestrian access to these elements.



FIGURE 73. The prison tour road approximately parallels the line of the stockade.



FIGURE 74. Commemorative monuments are located on the relatively level ground at the north end of the prison site.

Land Uses and Activities

The primary land use associated with the Prison Site character area is **commemoration**, while the secondary land use is **interpretation/education/museum**. Commemorative use of the site began with the preservation of the prison site and associated earthworks by the Grand Army of the Republic (GAR) of Georgia, which managed the site beginning in 1891. Commemoration continued with the installation of the springhouse over Providence Spring and memorials in the northwest corner of the prison site that remain today. Interpretive uses are associated with the tour road, audio tour markers, and porcelain enamel wayside exhibits in place throughout the character area; stockade corner reconstructions; markers noting the locations of the stockade line, deadline, stockade corners, north and south gates, and prisoner-dug wells; and cannon emplacements within the preserved earthworks.

Topographic Modifications

The most prominent topographic modification associated with this character area is composed of the **earthworks** constructed in 1864 and 1865 by the Confederate Army, which still stand in their strategic locations around the prison site. The earthworks consist of six redans that surround the prison site on all four sides, a detached redoubt west of the site, a rifle pit along the west side, and a Star Fort on the southwest corner (Figure 75 through Figure 79). The Star Fort was preserved and possibly reconstructed by the CCC in the 1930s—it is not known if other reconstruction work has been conducted in association with other earthworks. The earthworks are currently maintained under a mix of grasses and other low-growing vegetation, with some larger trees. The earthworks exhibit some problems with erosion, particularly in association with the trees growing on the parapets (Figure 78).

Prisoner-dug wells are additional examples of prison-era topographic modifications. Most of the original wells have been filled for safety. Surviving examples are enclosed within iron fences.

Other notable topographic modifications include **drainage channels dug by the CCC, grading to establish the tour road**, small parking areas, and other circulation features.



FIGURE 75. A redan on the east side of the prison site.



FIGURE 76. The rifle pit along the west side of the prison site.



FIGURE 77. The detached redoubt on the west side of the prison site has a heavier tree cover than the other earthworks.



FIGURE 78. Erosion is occurring in association with the trees growing on the earthworks.



FIGURE 79. The interior of the Star Fort at the southwest corner of the prison site.

Circulation

The most prominent circulation feature in this character area is **Prison Site Road**, the asphalt-paved, one-way tour road circling the prison site. Partially established as early as the 1890s by the GAR and improved by the CCC in 1935, the road today leads visitors on a looped driving tour of the prison site, beginning in its northwest corner and continuing counter-clockwise through the landscape (Figure 80). Two bridges constructed in 1935 by the CCC carry the road across Stockade Branch west and east of the prison site. There are three small parking lots located along the road to afford access to key locations. Two additional parking lots, with room for about eight cars each,

provide access to Providence Spring and the Star Fort (Figure 81 and Figure 82). A larger parking lot that accommodates twelve cars is located at the north end of the prison site and provides easy access to the cluster of monuments (Figure 83). Several roadside pull-offs also occur along the road. There is a pull-off lane for large vehicle parking along the road near the monument cluster, and a pull-off lane just east of the parking lot near the Star Fort.



FIGURE 80. Prison Site Road near the southeast corner of the prison site, looking north.



FIGURE 81. The small parking area serving Providence Spring.



FIGURE 82. The parking lot adjacent to the Star Fort.



FIGURE 83. Parking adjacent to the monuments at the north end of the prison site.

Pecan Lane connects Prison Site Road to Georgia State Route 49 and serves as the national historic site exit. The asphalt-paved road served as the entrance until several vehicular accidents resulting from poor sight distance led the National Park Service to relocate the entrance for the safety of visitors. Constructed by the CCC in 1935, Pecan Lane connects to the west side of the tour road at the approximate midpoint of the prison site (Figure 84). Just west of the prison site, the road curves westward through a mowed lawn occupied by several earthworks, before passing through a gated wall and entering a sun-dappled allée of large pecan trees (Figure 85). The lane widens as it exits the site, allowing cars to turn either north or south onto Georgia State Route 49 (Figure 86). Because of its original intended purpose as the site entrance, the gates at either end of the lane are oriented toward the highway, welcoming visitors to the site (Figure 87). Several signs have been installed at the intersection of Georgia State Route 49 and Pecan Lane to direct visitors to the new entrance.



FIGURE 84. Pecan Lane, looking west from its intersection with the tour road.



FIGURE 85. An allée of pecan trees lines the former site entrance drive.



FIGURE 86. Pecan Lane widens near its junction with Georgia State Route 49.



FIGURE 87. The orientation of the gates that mark Pecan Lane suggest the road's former function as the park entrance.

A portion of **Perimeter Road Access**, which connects the prison site and the national cemetery, is located within this character area, arising from the northwest corner of Prison Site Road. The two-way asphalt road curves around the redoubt at the northwest corner of the prison site, passing through woodland, and approaches the south gate of the cemetery. A **gravel service drive** leads from this road to the Guest House and to the storage building north of the prison site.

A few **concrete walkways** are located in the character area, typically associated with high-use areas such as **Providence Spring** and the **Star Fort**. Another **walkway leads between the museum POW Commemorative Courtyard and the perimeter road**. The walk splits to form a horseshoe that joins Prison Site Road in two locations (Figure 88 and Figure 89). The walkway to Providence Spring was originally developed by the CCC. It extends from the parking lot, over a concrete bridge with metal rails built by the CCC, to the springhouse (refer to Figure 70). A set of concrete steps leads from this sidewalk down to the secondary basin and brick pools associated with the springhouse. The other concrete walk provides access to the top of the Star Fort from the adjacent small parking lot, incorporating a wood footbridge (Figure 90). A **concrete sidewalk connects the Guest House and the storage building** north of the prison site, along the south side of the two buildings.



FIGURE 88. The east arm of the horseshoe-shaped sidewalk leading from the museum to the prison site.



FIGURE 89. The west arm of the sidewalk, which leads close to one of the earthworks.



FIGURE 90. The sidewalk and wood footbridge at the Star Fort.

In addition to the paved walks, there is a deteriorated **gravel and asphalt path leading around the Star Fort**. The path connects to the tour road, completely encircling the Star Fort before returning to the Star Fort parking lot (Figure 91). The surface of the path is cracked and overgrown with weeds. A concrete wheelstop is located near each end of the path to prevent vehicle access, although this circulation system is used as a service drive for NPS personnel.



FIGURE 91. A gravel trail, which doubles as a service drive, leads around the Star Fort.

Cultural Vegetation

The most prominent vegetation in this character area is the **turf** covering the majority of the prison site, which is maintained through regular mowing in order to interpret the spatial quality of the prison site during the Civil War (refer to Figure 68). The low marshy area to either side of Stockade Branch and the CCC drainage channels in the interior of the prison site, as well as the slopes of the earthworks, are intensively mown (refer to Figure 69, Figure 70, and Figure 76).

Notable stands of mature trees are located in several places within the character area. On the northern end of the prison site, a stand of large **deciduous shade trees** surrounds the commemorative monuments and small parking lot (Figure 92). The grove consists of several pecans (*Carya illinoinensis*) both north and south of the tour road, oaks (*Quercus* spp.), a Southern magnolia (*Magnolia grandiflora*), and an old dogwood at the intersection of the tour road and the road to the cemetery. Several of these trees have a number of dead branches or have previously experienced a loss of canopy (Figure 94).

Several **large Eastern red cedars** frame the two storage buildings north of the monument cluster (refer to Figure 93). In addition to the trees, ornamental shrubs have been planted along the foundations of both buildings.



FIGURE 92. Pecans and other deciduous trees shade the commemorative monuments and parking lot at the north end of the prison site.



FIGURE 93. Eastern red cedars are planted adjacent to the storage building and Guest House north of the prison site.

An **allée of mature pecan trees** parallels Pecan Lane. The allée was likely planted by the CCC in the 1930s in conjunction with the construction of the entrance, and today forms a vaulted space as visitors exit the national historic site (refer to Figure 85 and Figure 86).

Three large **birches** (*Betula* sp.) are located along the east edge of the brick pools below the Providence Springhouse. The roots of these trees have almost completely engulfed the line of bricks forming the edge of the channel carrying spring water to Stockade Branch.

A **circle of post oaks** is located just north of the Star Fort near the edge of the woodland (Figure 95). It is not clear if this stand of trees was planted or remains in place from previous clearing activities.

The National Park Service regularly monitors the vegetation within this character area for invasive species, which are regularly removed as noticed.

Khaki weed was noted in the mowed portion of the character area, and golden bamboo, privet, and

Japanese honeysuckle were observed at the edges of the surrounding **successional pine-oak-hickory woodland** during field investigations conducted on behalf of this project.



FIGURE 94. Several of the trees have lost branches or are in need of pruning or other arboricultural care.



FIGURE 95. A circle of post oaks edges the woodland.

Buildings and Structures

Buildings within the Prison Site character area include two brick buildings at the north end of the prison site, one used as the Guest House and the other for storage, and the Providence Springhouse. Structures include a number of commemorative monuments, the two bridges that span Stockade Branch, the gateway and wall structure at Pecan Lane, and several rubble retaining walls.

Small Brick Buildings. One of the brick buildings located north of the prison site serves as storage. The other is used as the Guest House for former prisoners of war and park volunteers, and was furnished by American Ex-Prisoners of War, Department of Georgia. The Guest House was called the POW Guest House after conversion from a museum to housing for the former prisoners of war who came to volunteer. An unpaved driveway provides access to the rear of the buildings from Cemetery Road.

The Guest House (HS-102), to the west, measuring approximately 20 feet by 37 feet, is a one-and-a-half story brick masonry structure constructed in 1928, with a gable roof covered with faux slate (Figure 96). The building has a gabled entrance porch at the center of the south exterior wall, and six-over-six wood double-hung windows. A narrow wood stair is located on the west facade of the structure, and a number of ornamental shrubs are planted along the foundation at the south exterior wall.



FIGURE 96. The Guest House serves as housing for park volunteers and as POW guest lodging.

The 1936 storage building to the east (HS-103) measures approximately 21 feet by 42 feet, and was built in 1936 as a combination storage building and restroom (Figure 97). It is a single story brick masonry structure with a gable roof covered with faux slate. Foundation plantings are located along its south and east exterior walls. The building has six-light wood hopper windows. Doors at the east wall and the east end of the north wall lead to the restrooms, and two pairs of wood two-panel doors on the south wall lead to the storage areas. Wood privacy fences located on the east and north sides of the building screen the restroom entrances from the prison site and the concrete walk from the museum.



FIGURE 97. The 1936 storage building.

Providence Springhouse. HS-107, LCS 006104. The granite pavilion over Providence Spring is a small square structure built of rock-faced granite with a gabled shingled roof (Figure 98). The west exterior wall has an arched center opening flanked by rectangular openings, leading to an open entry porch. The north and south sides each have three rectangular openings. At the back wall of the entry porch is the well, marked by an ornamental stone fountain flanked by commemorative stone plaques (Figure 99). The interior floor is ceramic tile. The painted wood-framed roof structure is exposed at the interior ceiling. At the base of the walls adjacent to the interior floor, rising damp and organic growth is apparent. Also, biological growth has stained portions of the stone masonry.

Since its construction, the spring outlet has continued to move and no longer emerges naturally from the basin, which has been re-plumbed several times since the construction of the pavilion. Today, the water from the spring cascades from the basin inside the springhouse to another basin below it, and is then channeled through a series of brick-lined rills and small round pools to a reflecting pool below (Figure 100 and Figure 101). From there, the water flows into Stockade Branch. Growth of the trees has interfered with the structure and function of the rills and pools.



FIGURE 98. Providence Springhouse.



FIGURE 99. Interior of the pavilion showing Providence Spring.



FIGURE 100. Water from Providence Spring flows into this concrete basin below the spring pavilion.



FIGURE 101. A series of brick-lined pools carries the water to join with a tributary of Stockade Branch.

In addition to these buildings, there are eleven commemorative monuments located in the northwest corner of the prison site.

Massachusetts Monument (1901). HS-012, LCS 006088. The Massachusetts Monument has a three-step granite base that supports the body of the rock-faced granite masonry monument (Figure 102). The top is round and supports a large granite orb; there are inscription panels at the front and back faces. The base measures 11 feet by 8 feet, and the monument is 14 feet high. Condition issues observed include deteriorated elastomeric sealant present at the joints between the stone units, and reddish staining that may be organic growth on the granite.

Ohio Monument (1901). HS-015, LCS 006091. The Ohio Monument is a granite obelisk mounted on a triple-stepped granite base (Figure 103). The monument is 12 feet 4 inches square at the base and has a total height of 48 feet 6 inches. Condition issues observed include open joints and deteriorated elastomeric sealant.



FIGURE 102. The Massachusetts Monument.



FIGURE 103. The Ohio Monument.

Rhode Island Monument (1903). HS-011, LCS 006087. The Rhode Island Monument is constructed of granite on a double-stepped base with the main body supporting the Rhode Island state seal in bronze on the upper front (Figure 104). The monument is 8 feet square at the base and 12 feet high. Condition issues include deteriorated elastomeric sealant present at joints in the base, and weathering of the bronze elements to a blue-green patina.



FIGURE 104. The Rhode Island Monument.

Michigan Monument (1904). HS-016, LCS 006092. The Michigan Monument is a rectangular smooth faced block with a female figure in carved relief, representing the state of Michigan (Figure 105). The base is 14 feet by 9 feet 8 inches, and the overall height of the monument is 9 feet 6 inches. Condition issues observed include open joints and deteriorated elastomeric sealant at the base, and corrosion staining where the carved female figure is anchored to the monument base.



FIGURE 105. The Michigan Monument.

Wisconsin Monument (1907). HS-010, LCS 006086. The Wisconsin Monument is constructed of granite blocks forming a 25 foot wide by 3 foot deep by 25 foot high structure supporting a large bronze eagle (Figure 106). The structure rests on a slab base and has stairs leading to the front where a stone bench provides seating. The monument has experienced deterioration and staining of the mortar joints and granite masonry.



FIGURE 106. The Wisconsin Monument.

Lizabeth Turner Monument (1908). HS-020, LCS 006096. The Lizabeth Turner Monument was constructed of granite and mounted on a single block base that is 5 feet 2 inches by 3 feet 5 inches (Figure 107). The monument is 8 feet tall overall. It is ornamented with a United States flag draped over the top with the Woman's Relief Corps emblem beneath. Minor erosion was observed around the base of the monument.



FIGURE 107. The Lizabeth Turner Monument.

National Woman's Relief Corps Sundial Monument (1911). HS-018, LCS 006094. The National Woman's Relief Corps Sundial Monument has a one-step 6-foot by 5-foot granite base with a six-sided granite pedestal (Figure 108). The monument is 4 feet 10 inches tall overall. It

features a bronze American flag used as a hand on the sundial.



FIGURE 108. National Woman's Relief Corps Sundial Monument.

Clara Barton Monument (1915). HS-019, LCS 006095. This monument is a single stone slab of pink granite with a primarily rusticated finish and a polished recessed cross on the front face (Figure 109). A bronze plaque is mounted below the polished cross. The monument is 3 feet 5 inches wide by 1 foot 4 inches by 6 feet 6 inches high. Minor erosion was observed at the base of the monument. The bronze plaque has weathered, and run-down has stained the granite below.



FIGURE 109. Clara Barton Monument.

Tennessee Monument (1915). HS-013, LCS 006089. The Tennessee Monument was constructed of a one-piece granite base with rough-hewn front and sides 5 feet 7 inches by 4 feet 3 inches, supporting the inscribed granite slab monument that has a small granite orb on top (Figure 110). The monument is 8 feet high overall. Fine cracks were observed at the sides of the upper stone unit.



FIGURE 110. Tennessee Monument.

National Woman's Relief Corp Monument (1929). HS-017, LCS 006093. This monument consists of a granite slab with a polished front and two bronze plaques attached; the left plaque bears Lincoln's Gettysburg Address and the right displays the Memorial Day Order by John Logan (Figure 111). The monument is 6 feet wide, 12 inches thick, and 4 feet tall. The bronze plaques have weathered, and rundown has stained the granite below.



FIGURE 111. National Woman's Relief Corps Monument with bronze plaques.

National Woman's Relief Corps Monument to Eight States (1934). HS-014, LCS 006090. The last monument, called the National Woman's Relief Corps Monument to Eight States, was constructed of a rough granite slab, 4 feet 5 inches

by 2 feet by 5 feet high, with a rough-hewn finish (Figure 112).



FIGURE 112. National Woman's Relief Corps Monument honoring soldiers from Delaware, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri, New Hampshire, Vermont, and West Virginia.

Bridges. Two **bridges** carry the tour road across **Stockade Branch** east and west of the prison site (Figure 113). These bridges, now painted white, were constructed on site from reinforced and poured concrete. Unpainted concrete wing walls support the banks on either end of each bridge (Figure 114). The bridges also support bronze plaques that read: "Erected by Co. 1411 CCC, Georgia Army No. 5, Robert Fechner, Dir., 1935." Striped warning signs are located on the north side of the west bridge and the south side of the east bridge, facing the direction of traffic and alerting drivers to a slight dip in the roadway. There is some cracking and staining of the concrete on both bridges, and a balustrade on the west bridge has a damaged baluster in need of repair.



FIGURE 113. One of two bridges constructed by the CCC carry the tour road across Stockade Branch.



FIGURE 114. The bridges are supported by concrete wing walls.

Walls and Drainage Structures. In addition to the bridges, the CCC also constructed several retaining walls, free-standing walls, and drainage ditches in this character area. A combination **retaining wall and drainage ditch** structure is located **along the tour road** at the southeast end of the site (Figure 115). The wall is built of gold-colored rubble, presumably locally-obtained. There is some cracking of the mortar joints in the wall. A similar **rubble retaining wall**, without an associated drainage ditch, is located **along the walk to the spring pavilion** from its associated parking lot (Figure 116). The space between the wall and the concrete walk is set with pine straw mulch.



FIGURE 115. A combination retaining wall and gutter near the southeast corner of the prison site.



FIGURE 116. A rubble retaining wall along the sidewalk to Providence Spring.

Another low **rubble retaining wall** runs around the **edge of the spring pavilion parking lot**, with an opening in the wall along the west side where the walk to the springhouse arises. The wall is capped with concrete on either side of this opening (Figure 117). Much of the wall shows signs of repair, with patches of mismatched mortar and one section on the west side with a very thick layer of mortar laid on top of the wall completely obscuring the stones (Figure 118 and Figure 119). The stones all came from the same source, but several sections have different repair mortars. A concrete bridge with metal handrails carries the walk across a tributary of Stockade Branch (Figure 120). The bridge has some cracking and rust stains from the handrails.



FIGURE 117. The wall around the springhouse parking lot is capped with concrete where the sidewalk arises.



FIGURE 118. A repaired section of the retaining wall.



FIGURE 119. A repaired section of the wall has been capped with a thick layer of mortar.



FIGURE 120. A concrete bridge with metal handrails carries the sidewalk across a tributary of Stockade Branch.

Two parallel **freestanding rubble retaining walls**, also constructed by the CCC, parallel **Pecan Lane**. The walls end at piers that mark the gateway into the park (refer to Figure 86). The walls and gate piers are constructed of the same gold-colored stone as the retaining walls in the prison site. The piers are comprised of mortared rubble with pyramidal tops (Figure 121). Each pier features an

inset carved marble plaque on its west face, the north reading "Andersonville," and the south reading "Prison Park." The rubble walls extend from the piers and then turn at a right angle toward the prison site. A mortared layer of smaller stones caps each wall. The mortared caps have begun to separate from the wall in several locations. At regular intervals, the wall is punctuated with slightly wider stone piers, each of which has a pyramidal top (Figure 122). A small metal picket gate is set into each wall (Figure 123). Additionally, the base of each wall is punctuated by drain openings approximately the same width as the wall stones (refer to Figure 122). A larger drain opening supported by a metal lintel is located on the east side of the north wall and allows a wide concrete gutter to pass through the wall (Figure 124). There is some cracking of the mortar along both walls as well as a significant amount of biological growth. The walls terminate at the second gateway, which is constructed of formed concrete painted white (Figure 125). The concrete gateway supports a wrought iron security gate and bronze plaques reading "Andersonville Prison Park."



FIGURE 121. The north side of the Pecan Lane gateway along the highway.



FIGURE 122. The walls are punctuated by stone piers with pyramidal caps. Drain openings are also visible.



FIGURE 123. A metal picket gate in the south wall. An identical gate is located in the north wall.



FIGURE 124. A drain opening in the east end of the wall allows a concrete gutter to pass through.



FIGURE 125. View of the internal concrete gateway.

The **drainage ditches** found throughout the character area were originally constructed by the CCC to mitigate erosion problems within the prison site and along the perimeter tour road. Most of the ditches within the prison site north of Stockade Branch are mortared rubble ditches, although a few are cast-in-place exposed aggregate concrete with brick edges (refer to Figure 72). The ditches along the tour road are composed of a variety of materials, including poured-in-place exposed-aggregate concrete, concrete with rubble edges, and concrete with brick edges (Figure 126 and Figure 127). Additionally, a drainage ditch just north of the Providence Springhouse has a brick floor with a cut stone edge on the south side (Figure 128).



FIGURE 126. A concrete gutter with mortared rubble edges.



FIGURE 127. A concrete gutter with brick edges.



FIGURE 128. A drainage ditch adjacent to the springhouse has a brick floor and stone edges.

A pair of concrete culvert headwalls connected by a corrugated metal pipe carries storm water below Pecan Lane (Figure 129). The south culvert headwall is cracked almost in half. A culvert composed of a brick headwall and corrugated plastic pipe carries water toward Stockade Branch from one side of Providence Springhouse. The pipe is still in place, but the brick headwall has fallen, intact, completely into the adjacent swale (Figure 130). Brick culverts also carry water below the two arms of the semicircular sidewalk that leads to the prison site from the museum (Figure 131).



FIGURE 129. One of the headwalls of the culvert that carries water below Pecan Lane is cracked in half.



FIGURE 130. A culvert near the springhouse has a brick headwall which has fallen into the adjacent swale.



FIGURE 131. Brick culverts carry storm water below the concrete sidewalk between the prison site and museum.

Interpretive Structures. Also located within this character area are **partial reconstructions of the prison stockade and sentry boxes** (also called guard towers or "pigeon roosts") in the northeast corner of the prison site and along the west side above Providence Spring (Figure 132 and Figure 133). The structures serve the purpose of interpreting the scale of the stockade wall. The first reconstructions were built in 1987 using hand-hewn pine timbers to more closely resemble the original prison stockade; however, these materials did not prove to be long-lasting, and the current structures, built in 1991 and 1994, are composed of treated wood.[99]



FIGURE 132. The stockade corner reconstruction in the northeast corner of the prison site.



FIGURE 133. The north gate reconstruction on the west side of the prison site.

99. Lamar Melton, Chief of Facilities Operations Andersonville National Historic Site, personal communication, September 18, 2012.

Views and Vistas

Due to the recent removal of the trees that grew up into the prison site following the Civil War, there are many locations from which to see and comprehend the scale of the prison landscape. **Sweeping views are afforded from high points in the landscape** and from the earthworks that surround the site (refer to Figure 68). However, these views are oriented towards the interior of the prison site; secondary growth woodlands screen views into and out of the site to and from Georgia State Route 49 and the village of Andersonville beyond.

While Pecan Lane is no longer used as an entrance, as an exit drive it provides a **vista toward Georgia State Route 49** that is framed by the branches of the pecans (refer to Figure 85).

Views of the kaolin processing plants surrounding the site on its south end are visible from higher elevations, but screened by woodland vegetation elsewhere (Figure 134).



FIGURE 134. View of the kaolin plant south of the site.

Small-scale Features

A number of interpretive markers, fences, signs, and site furnishings are located within the Prison Site character area. Other small-scale features are associated with park utilities.

Interpretive Features. A number of markers and other interpretive features are located in and around the prison site to illustrate the locations of important features of the prison that are no longer present. One of the interpretive features is a series of tall **stone monuments** composed of mortared gold-colored rubble stone with pyramidal tops that mark three of the four corners of the stockade (Figure 135). A marble sign is inset into the side of each monument that reads "Stockade." Originally installed in the 1930s by the CCC, several of the markers have been repaired using a non-matching mortar, and there is damage to at least one of the marble inset signs. The monument in the northwest corner also exhibits biological growth.



FIGURE 135. Stone monuments mark three of the four corners of the stockade.

Similar markers installed in the 1960s marked the locations of the north and south gates of the prison. The north gate markers were replaced by the interpretive reconstruction of the 1864 log stockade and gate (Figure 137). The surviving **south gate markers** are rectangular in footprint and inset with carved marble signs. They mark the two sides of the former entrance (Figure 136).



FIGURE 136. The location of the south gate is marked by two stone monuments. Photo by the authors, August 2008.



FIGURE 137. The interpretive reconstruction of the north gate. Photo by the authors, August 2008.

The location of the line of the stockade wall and the dead line are indicated by two parallel **rows of white painted concrete bollards,** some of which support a metal sign that identifies the location. These bollards were originally installed by the CCC in the 1930s (Figure 138 and refer to Figure 73). A bollard also marks the location of the gallows for the Raiders (Figure 139).



FIGURE 138. The stockade line and dead line are marked by concrete bollards.



FIGURE 139. A bollard also marks the location of the gallows for the Raiders. Source: Andersonville National Historic Site.

A cluster of short **concrete monuments with metal survey markers** that indicate locations of prisoner-dug wells are located in and around the northwest corner of the prison site (Figure 140). All but four wells were filled in and replaced by these markers in 1981. (Two of these four wells were filled in later.) Each of the well locations is bounded by a low concrete curb topped with Victorian-era **wrought iron fencing,** most likely installed by either the GAR or the National Woman's Relief Corps (Figure 141).



FIGURE 140. Well locations are indicated by low concrete markers. Photo by the authors, August 2008.



FIGURE 141. Remnants of prisoner-dug wells are bounded by iron fencing.

There are a number of interpretive elements located within the northeast corner of the prison site adjacent to the stockade corner reconstruction. These objects include a **cluster of replica shelters,** a **rail fence** interpreting the dead line, and **stocks** (Figure 142 and refer to Figure 132). In addition to these interpretive elements, a number of cast **cannon carriages** set on wooden platforms have been placed within the system of earthworks (Figure 143).



FIGURE 142. Replica shelters within the northeast stockade corner reconstruction.



FIGURE 143. Cannon set on wood platforms are located within several of the earthworks.

Site Furnishings. A number of site furnishings are present within this character area. Several types of benches are located in the northeastern corner of the prison site. **Decorative concrete benches** and **backed wood benches** with metal frames are placed near the commemorative monuments, and **backless recycled plastic benches** are located under a pecan tree east of the parking area (Figure 144 through Figure 146). **Trash receptacles, ash containers** for the disposal of cigarettes, and **concrete wheelstops** are located at each of the small parking lots (Figure 147). Small **ramps** have been placed over the drainage ditches in several places to allow visitors to cross them easily (Figure 148).



FIGURE 144. A decorative concrete bench near the commemorative monuments.



FIGURE 145. Backed wood benches are placed near the commemorative monuments.



FIGURE 146. Backless recycled plastic benches are located under the pecan trees adjacent to the parking area north of the prison site. These benches are used to conduct interpretive programs and are moved as needed.



FIGURE 147. Trash and ash receptacles and concrete wheelstops are located at each of the small parking areas along the tour road.



FIGURE 148. A small ramp allows visitors to cross the concrete gutter along the tour road.

Fences and Gates. As described above, well locations in the northwest corner of the prison site are marked with a low concrete curb topped by **Victorian-era wrought iron picket fencing** (refer to Figure 141). The fencing has some rust damage.

The **metal gates** at the Pecan Lane gateway to Georgia State Route 49 were made from well fencing that was removed when the wells were filled in. Portions of the gate frames and several of the fleur-de-lis finial-topped pickets are bent, and the frame is broken on the south gate just above the latch plate (Figure 149). Pecan Lane Gate was partially repaired in summer 2014 to fix some of the broken welds. The gate of the interior concrete gateway has a more modern, tubular metal picket design. Two smaller metal **picket gates** are located in the openings in the north and south walls and are similar in style to the interior gate (refer to Figure 123).



FIGURE 149. The gateway of Pecan Lane at Georgia State Route 49 is set with decorative metal gates.

Other fences located within this character include a **chain link fence** topped with barbed wire that extends some distance into the woodland from the east corner of the wall on the north side of Pecan Lane, the **wooden screen fencing** on the east side of the 1936 storage building, and the two metal handrails on the concrete foot bridge along the walk to Providence Spring.

Signs. Signage within the character area is diverse and includes recently installed **historical markers**, interpretive signs, **identity signs**, **warning signs**, and traffic signs, both **directional and regulatory** (Figure 150 through Figure 154). There are a number of National Park Service interpretive **wayside exhibits**, with porcelain enamel panels (Figure 155). Smaller **brown metal interpretive signs with white lettering** and self-guided **audio tour markers**, small white-painted bollards with a metal numeral indicating the stop number also provide information for visitors (refer to Figure 155).



FIGURE 150. Road signs mark the intersections of the internal roadway.



FIGURE 151. A sign along Stockade Branch alerts visitors to the presence of snakes.



FIGURE 152. Visitors are warned not to drink the water at Providence Spring.



FIGURE 153. Directional signs at the northwest corner of the tour road.



FIGURE 154. Signs at the intersection of Pecan Lane and Georgia State Route 49 direct visitors to the park entrance.



FIGURE 155. An interpretive wayside marker and audio tour marker adjacent to the Star Fort.

Lighting and Utilities. Utility features within the character area include **HVAC features** adjacent to the storage building and Guest House. There are no lighting features within this character area.

Archeological Resources

Several archeological investigations have been carried out within the prison park landscape. These included the following:

- Investigation of Inner, Middle and Outer Stockade, Lewis H. Larson, Jr. and Morgan R. Corrk, Jr., October 1973 and October 1974. Goal of the investigation was to locate and record prison features and provide preliminary details of construction techniques.

- Tests of temporary maintenance shed site and reconnaissance of the Star Fort area in 1976 (Faust).

- Hospital Site, Ellen B. Ehrenhard, 1978. Features were exposed that might represent wall trench enclosing the hospital. Further investigation was recommended.

- Soil Resistivity Survey of the Hospital Site, Rochelle A. Marrinan and Kenneth S. Wild, Jr., Southeast Archeological Center, 1985. The area surveyed was projected to be the location of the "shed hospital," the last of the three hospitals.

- Archeological Resource Inventory, Prehistoric and Historic Sites, Ellen B. Ehrenhard, Southeast Archeological Center. 1985. (Cultural resource inventory completed April 9, 1978, by SEAC; areas of proposed development outlined in an Environmental Assessment for Development Concept Plan (1977) inspected and archeologically tested). The goal was to use Bearss' base map to attempt to locate, identify, and verify features associated with the prison camp.

- Archeological Investigations of the North Gate, Guy Prentice and Marie Mathison, Southeast Archeological Center, 1989.

- Archeological Investigations of the Southeast Corner, Inner Stockade, Marie C. Prentice and Guy Prentice, Southeast Archeological Center, 1990. The goal of the investigation was to

locate the southeast corner of the prison and determine the nature of its construction.

- Archeological Investigations of the Northwest Corner of the Inner Stockade, John W. Walker, Southeast Archeological Center, 1990.

- Trip Report: Pecan Lane Wall Relocation, Elizabeth A. Horvath and Elyse White, 1990. Consisted of shovel testing at the Pecan Lane wall to be relocated.

- Trip Report: Andersonville Visitor Center, Entrance Road and Pecan Lane, Elizabeth A. Horvath, 1991. Investigated Pecan Lane in a follow-up of the previous project.

- Ground Penetrating Radar Survey, James E. Pomfret, Georgia Department of Transportation for SEAC, June 2005. The goal of the survey was to locate the position of the South Gate, Third Hospital, Dead House, and interior features of the prison camp.

- Archeological survey of Third Regiment Georgia Reserves, Confederate guard camp and Second Hospital location at Andersonville National Historic Site, August 23, 2014, SEAC Acc. 2687. The majority of artifacts recovered during this investigation were nineteenth century, machine cut nails thought to represent the remains of historic structures associated with wartime activities at the site. A number of U.S. Army uniform buttons and a variety of military and camp-related items were also recovered from these areas, further indicating wartime use of these probable structures by guards and/or prisoners of war.

Label	Latin name	Common name
Cedar	-----	Cedar
C sp.	*Carya* sp.	Hickory
Cd	*Cedrus deodara*	Deodar cedar
Cf	*Cornus florida*	Dogwood
Cl	*Cunninghamia lanceolata*	China fir
I sp.	*Ilex* sp.	Holly
Jv	*Juniperus virginiana*	Eastern red cedar
Mg	*Magnolia grandiflora*	Southern magnolia
Ms	*Magnolia x soulangiana*	Japanese magnolia
P sp.	*Pinus* sp.	Pine
Pt	*Pinus taeda*	Loblolly pine
Q sp.	*Quercus* sp.	Oak
Ql	*Quercus laurifolia*	Laurel oak
Qp	*Quercus palustris*	Pin oak
Qr	*Quercus rubra*	Red oak
Qv	*Quercus virginiana*	Live oak

Maintenance Yard
Parking
Rostrum
Planted terraces
Aggregate concrete sidewalks
Granite walls
Joint between granite and brick walls
Joint between granite and brick walls
Service drive
Service drive
Indiana Monument
Stalag XVII-B Monument
Cemetery Road
Connecticut Monument
Maine Monument
Raiders' Graves
Iowa Monument
Pedestrian gate
Odd Fellows Monument
Pennsylvania Monument
Flagpole
New Jersey Monument
Perimeter Road Access
Georgia Monument
Minnesota Monument
New York Monument
Well house
Accessible ramp
Concrete walks
Illinois Monument
Administration Building
Parking
Brick perimeter wall
Metal picket fence
Parking
Maintenance Shop
Cultural Resources Building
Paved swale
Brick piers with metal gate
Georgia State Route 49
Paved swales

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N P Q R

0' 150' 300'
SCALE 1" = 150'

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Cultural Landscape Report
for
Andersonville National Historic Site

Legend
- NHS boundary
- Character area
- 10-foot contour
- Stream
- Railroad
- Paved road
- Unpaved road
- Earthwork
- Building
- Wall
- Fence
- Woodland
- Trees

Notes:

1. Topography data based on 2011 USGS mapping.
2. Dimensions and locations are approximate, based on field observations and NPS-provided GIS data.
3. Tree species are taken from an inventory conducted by NPS in March 2014 (see key in top left corner).

Figure 156.
Existing Conditions: National Cemetery Character Area

National Cemetery

The National Cemetery character area is located about a quarter mile from the prison site in the northwest portion of the national historic site, on the east side of Georgia State Route 49 (Figure 156). The focus of the character area is the 27-acre cemetery, which was established in 1864 as a burial site for those who perished at Camp Sumter, was later designated a U.S. National Cemetery, and continues to provide a resting place for deceased veterans today (Figure 157 and Figure 158). The character area is roughly bounded by the cemetery wall to the south and east, and by Georgia State Route 49 to the north and west.



FIGURE 157. Rows of headstones in the cemetery.



FIGURE 158. The cemetery continues to serve as a final resting place for veterans.

Principal characteristics and features of the Andersonville National Cemetery character area include the 4-1/2-foot-high brick perimeter wall; the regular and rhythmic rows of marble headstones; the large canopy trees; the orthogonal drives that divide the cemetery into quadrants; the twelve large monuments placed in several key locations; and the brick rostrum that terminates the axial road from the west funeral entrance.

Natural Systems and Features

Andersonville National Cemetery is located on a **ridge plateau** that sits approximately 435 feet above mean sea level (AMSL) overlooking the hilly terrain of the prison and Stockade Branch below. The cemetery slopes from a high point in the northwest corner to a low point of 400 feet AMSL in the southeast corner of the site. At the low point, the site drains into a tributary that flows southeast by the National Prisoner of War Museum. The northern half of the cemetery is relatively level, with an elevation change of only 8 feet.

The cemetery is surrounded on its east, south, and southwest edges by a dense **successional pine-oak-hickory woodland** that generally characterizes much of the upland portion of the national historic site.

Response to Natural Resources

The major response to natural resources within the National Cemetery character area is the **use of the high, level ground for prison burials**. **Culverts and swales** are used to convey storm water away from paved surfaces.

Patterns of Spatial Organization

General character-defining spatial organization patterns within Andersonville National Cemetery include the overall **rectangular shape** of the cemetery formed by the **enclosing brick wall**, the **cross-axial cemetery road system**, the resulting **quadrants of the landscape** that contain the burials, and the **central open space** at the intersection of the roads **marked by the flagpole** (Figure 159 and Figure 160). This **formal geometry** gives immediate clarity and organization to the landscape. Within the quadrants created by the axial cemetery roads, the burial ground is organized into seventeen sections, each identified with a letter of the alphabet (A through R—there is no section O). The **white marble headstones,**

placed in regular rows within a field of green turf, create a rhythm in the landscape (refer to Figure 157 and Figure 158). There are also **clusters of service buildings** located near the cemetery entrance and behind the rostrum to the east.



FIGURE 159. The cemetery is bounded by a brick wall dating to 1878.



FIGURE 160. The axial roads within the cemetery divide the burial ground into quadrants.

The **large trees** within the cemetery wall lend a **picturesque quality** to the landscape. Large oaks line a small length of the west funerary entrance and define a **ceremonial entrance corridor** (Figure 161). Clusters of large Southern magnolia trees, with branches that nearly reach the ground, create opaque walls that edge the expanse of turf. Forest trees outside the brick wall reinforce the **spatial containment** of the cemetery wall.



FIGURE 161. Large oaks line the funerary entrance on the west side of the cemetery.

Land Uses and Activities

The National Cemetery character area has functioned as a burial ground since 1864, when the prison began to use the ridge to inter prisoners who died at Camp Sumter. The site was designated as a national **cemetery** in 1865; by 1868 almost 14,000 Union soldiers who had died in hospitals, battles, and prison camps in the region had been interred or reinterred. The purpose of the national cemetery—to provide a permanent place of honor for those who have served their country—has remained unchanged since that time. The cemetery today consists of over 20,000 interments and has averaged approximately 150 new burials a year over the past decade.

Commemoration and interpretation are also important land uses within the character area, with commemorative uses represented by the twelve monuments placed throughout the site and the marble headstones that mark graves (Figure 162). **Interpretation/museum/education** uses are associated with wayside exhibits and audio tour route signage and the museum collections in the Cultural Resources Building. Other land uses present in the character area include **administration**, represented by the offices in the Administration Building and the Cultural Resources Building, and **maintenance**, associated with the Maintenance Shop.



FIGURE 162. Commemorative land uses are associated with the monuments and headstones within the cemetery.

Topographic Modifications

Topographic modifications within this character area are limited to the **grading** necessary to create the **internal cemetery roadways**, level **building sites**, and **vegetated swales** along Georgia State Route 49.

Circulation

The most prominent circulation features within this character area are the two intersecting axial cemetery roads that reinforce the formal geometry of the cemetery. The asphalt-paved road running approximately north-south is known as Perimeter Road Access. The other asphalt-paved road running approximately east-west is known as Cemetery Road. The road is edged by a low aggregate concrete curb (Figure 163, and refer to Figure 161). The drives intersect in a square-shaped turnaround near the center of the character area that encircles a grass-paved island with a flagpole at its center (Figure 164). The north and south ends of the road terminate in similar rounded rectangular loops. Some minor cracking to the road surface and damage to the adjacent curbs is present, but the road is otherwise in good condition.



FIGURE 163. View of Perimeter Road Access.



FIGURE 164. The central island and flagpole at the intersection of the cross-axial drive system.

General public access to the cemetery is afforded at the southern side of the terminal loop of the Perimeter Road Access, which arises from Prison Site Road (Figure 165). A second, restricted-access funerary entrance is located at the west end of Cemetery Road, where it intersects Georgia State Route 49 (Figure 166). From the gated entrance, the drive extends to the loop, on axis with the flagpole, encircling the island before returning to the axial alignment now centered on the rostrum. The road terminates in a large circular loop in front of the rostrum (refer to Figure 169). A one-way, **asphalt-paved drive** arises from the south edge of this loop, extends behind the rostrum through gated openings in the perimeter wall, and circles back to rejoin the northern edge of terminal loop (Figure 167). A wide **gravel path** connects to this drive behind the rostrum, providing access to the park maintenance yard (Figure 168).



FIGURE 165. The south entrance to the cemetery.



FIGURE 166. The funerary entrance on the west side of the cemetery.



FIGURE 167. A one-way service drive leads from the terminal loop around the back of the rostrum.



FIGURE 168. A gravel service drive leads to the park maintenance yard.



FIGURE 169. Cemetery Road terminates in a large circular loop in front of the rostrum.

In addition to the formal axial drives within the cemetery, an **asphalt-paved, concrete curb-lined drive** is located just outside the cemetery wall in the west portion of the character area that links Cemetery Road, the Maintenance Shop/Cultural Resources Building complex, and a paved service court (Figure 170). A twenty-car parking lot for park staff and maintenance vehicles is present at the north end of the **service court** (Figure 171).



FIGURE 170. A service road leads from Cemetery Road to the Maintenance Shop.



FIGURE 171. The paved service court and parking lot.

Two additional parking areas are located within the character area. A small, **asphalt-paved parking lot for cemetery visitors** and those attending funeral and burial services is located to the south of Cemetery Road between the gated entrance at Georgia State Route 49 and the cemetery wall (Figure 172). The lot is separated from the roadway by a curb-lined planting bed set with crape myrtles and lantana. There is also a **paved parking area** on the **east side of the rostrum**, along the one-way drive (Figure 173). This parking area provides access to a concrete ramp and motorized lift at the back of the rostrum designed to provide universal accessibility (Figure 174).



FIGURE 172. The small visitor parking lot near the funerary entrance.



FIGURE 173. The small parking area behind the rostrum.



FIGURE 174. A concrete sidewalk and universal access ramp lead to a motorized lift at the back of the rostrum.

Few paved pedestrian paths are located within this character area; visitors are permitted to walk throughout the cemetery. The principal paved paths are formal **exposed aggregate concrete**

sidewalks located between the rostrum and the terminal loop of Cemetery Road (Figure 175). These sidewalks parallel one another and connect the terraces on either side of the rostrum with the loop road. A narrower **sidewalk running along the front facade of the rostrum** connects the parallel paths. Short **aggregate concrete walks** lead from the back of the rostrum terraces to the paved drive behind the structure (refer to Figure 174).



FIGURE 175. Wide aggregate concrete sidewalks lead from the terminal loop to the rostrum.

Paved pedestrian paths are also located in the western portion of the character area, providing access to the Administration Building, the pump house, and the archives building and maintenance shop (Figure 176). The paths include concrete stair sections. Two of these paths, one leading from the road to the Cultural Resources Building, the other from the road to the Administration Building, are lined with a mortared brick edging (Figure 177 and Figure 178). A sidewalk and ramp arising from the latter path allow universal access to the Administration Building (Figure 179). These paths exhibit some minor cracking and weed growth, but are otherwise in good condition.



FIGURE 176. Concrete sidewalks linking the Maintenance Shop and Cultural Resources Building with the Well House and Administration Building.



FIGURE 177. A concrete sidewalk lined with brick edging leads to the Cultural Resources Building.



FIGURE 178. A concrete walk with brick edging leads to the Administration Building.



FIGURE 179. A concrete sidewalk and ramp allow universal access to the porch of the Administration Building.

Other circulation features within this character area include an informal, **unpaved service drive** near the rostrum (Figure 180). The road curves through sections J and Q, allowing excavation equipment to access the active burial sites. The turf along the road has been worn away significantly, leading to some erosion issues.



FIGURE 180. An informal service drive winding through active burial sections has led to some erosion and turf loss.

Cultural Vegetation

The vegetative character of the National Cemetery character area is created through a combination of **mown turf** and **groupings of large deciduous and evergreen trees**, punctuated with **large specimen trees**. The cemetery is also edged to the north, east, and south by dense stands of successional pine-oak-hickory woodlands. There are also **ornamental plantings associated with the rostrum**, the cluster of **buildings near the funerary entrance**, and the **cemetery parking lot**.

Groupings and specimen plantings of large deciduous and evergreen trees planted in an informal pattern over mowed lawn characterize the majority of the burial ground within the cemetery wall (Figure 181). Many of the trees present date to the late 1800s and early 1900s, with species including a variety of oaks—white, laurel, post, black, and Southern red (*Quercus alba*, *Q. laurifolia*, *Q. stellata*, *Q. nigra*, and *Q. falcata*); hickories; elms (*Ulmus* sp.); loblolly pine; Eastern red cedar; crape myrtle (*Laegerstromia indica*); saucer (*Magnolia* × *soulangiana*) and Southern magnolia (*Magnolia grandiflora*); American holly (*Ilex opaca*); deodar cedar (*Cedrus deodara*); and arborvitae (*Thuja occidentalis*).



FIGURE 181. Groupings of large specimen trees dot the cemetery landscape.

Notable among the cemetery trees are a group of Southern magnolias close to the funeral entrance (Figure 182). In addition, several large laurel oaks line the funerary entrance drive inside the brick wall near the Administration Building, creating an entrance space (refer to Figure 161).



FIGURE 182. Large Southern magnolias near the funeral entrance.

Ornamental shrub plantings are associated with the rostrum, the Stalag XVII-B Monument near the east terminal loop of Cemetery Road, the public entrance in the southern part of the character area, and the administrative building cluster and funeral entrance. The most recent plantings within the character area are those associated with the rostrum, established circa 2009 when previous ornamental plantings were removed. A long planting bed along the front wall of the rostrum is set with creeping juniper (*Juniperus horizontalis*), while planting beds flanking the structure are set with a central Japanese maple (*Acer palmatum*) surrounded by heavenly bamboo (*Nandina domestica*) (Figure 183). Just southwest of the rostrum, the Stalag XVII-B Monument is framed by tightly clipped shrubs.



FIGURE 183. Ornamental plantings in the rostrum terraces.

A variety of shrub species are set in planting beds along the inside of the perimeter wall at the public entrance to the cemetery along the north-south drive. A row of closely trimmed camellias (*Camellia japonica*) is planted along the southern extent of the terminal loop, while roses (*Rosa* sp.) and butterfly bush (*Buddleia davidii*) are tucked into the corners created where the main perimeter wall meets the portion of the wall surrounding the loop (refer to Figure 165). Each shrub bed is mulched with pine straw.

A large number and variety of shrubs and other ornamental plantings are located at the funerary entrance and around the nearby building cluster in that area. Plantings of roses are set at the gate piers of the funeral entrance itself, while a row of crepe myrtles with a ground layer of golden trailing lantana (*Lantana montevidensis* 'New Gold') divides the small parking area from the main cemetery drive (Figure 184, and refer to Figure 172). Dwarf yaupon holly (*Ilex vomitoria* 'Nana') and roses line the entry walk to the Cultural Resources Building opposite the parking area (refer to Figure 177). The building itself has foundation plantings of glossy privet (*Ligustrum glabra*), as does the Maintenance Shop to its rear. A number of dogwoods are planted along the service drive adjacent to the Cultural Resources Building, with roses planted at their base. Periwinkle (*Vinca minor*) and roses are planted in the shade of the laurel oaks lining the cemetery drive within the wall. The walk to the Administration Building is lined with dwarf yaupon holly, Burford holly (*Ilex cornuta* 'Burfordii'), and heavenly bamboo, while the building is set with foundation plantings of boxwood (*Buxus sempervirens*), pittosporum (*Pittosporum* sp.), photinia (*Photinia* sp.), American holly (*Ilex opaca*), and Japanese maple at the building base (refer to Figure 178). A crepe myrtle and several boxwood (*Buxus* sp.) shrubs are planted along the accessible ramp on the east side of the building (refer to Figure 179).



FIGURE 184. Rose shrubs are planted at the base of the funeral entrance gateway.

On the east, south, and southwest edges of the cemetery, dense mixed forest vegetation surrounds the brick wall on the outside, and further contains the cemetery site within the character area. To the north of the burial ground, the woodland is thinner and has a mown turf ground plane, which allows screened views to the cemetery from Georgia State Route 49

(Figure 185). On the northwest side of the cemetery north of the funerary entrance, there are no plantings except for a grouping of azaleas (*Rhododendron* sp.) at the base of a memorial sign, allowing direct views into the cemetery and service area from the roadway.



FIGURE 185. The cemetery wall is visible through the woodland north of the cemetery.

Buildings and Structures

Buildings within the National Cemetery character area include four park management facilities grouped on the north side of Cemetery Road near the funerary entrance. Two, the Cultural Resources Building and the Maintenance Shop, are situated outside the cemetery wall. Structures include the granite rostrum, brick perimeter wall, and several monuments scattered throughout the burial ground.

Cultural Resources Building (1908). HS-101, LCS 006098. The Cultural Resources Building faces the entrance drive and houses the park's museum collections storage and curator's office, as well as the cemetery administrator's office. The building has been modified from the 1908 structure, including the addition of a new brick facade. The columns and the porch roof were added during the late 1980s. The one-story concrete block structure measures approximately 31 feet by 61 feet (Figure 186). The structure is in very good condition but is not considered adequate for museum storage. The building has a gabled roof and a red brick masonry veneer. A flat-roof porch with brick piers is located at the south gable end.



FIGURE 186. The Cultural Resources Building.

Maintenance Shop (1960). To the rear of the Cultural Resources Building is the Maintenance Shop, a one-story, L-shaped structure approximately 79 feet by 26 feet, with the base of the ell measuring 26 feet by 18 feet (Figure 187). The building has a brick masonry exterior, gable roof covered with asphalt shingles, hanging gutters and downspouts, and six-over-six wood double-hung windows. The building has three overhead doors at the east wall of the main wing, personnel doors and two windows at each gable end, and eight windows at the west wall (Figure 188). The smaller southeast wing has a shallower roof slope, a brick chimney at the south wall, and three doors at the north wall. In addition to the Maintenance Shop, the building houses a small office. The driveway leading north from Cemetery Road terminates in a paved service court nestled into the ell of the building that provides access to the employee parking area. A short length of concrete sidewalk, including a set of concrete steps set with a metal handrail, connects the rear entry of the Cultural Resources Building to the Maintenance Shop. A row of shrubs is located along the west exterior wall.



FIGURE 187. The Maintenance Shop from the northeast.



FIGURE 188. View of the Maintenance Shop from the northwest.

Administration Building (Park Headquarters) (1872). HS-100, LCS 006097. Just inside the cemetery wall is the Administration Building, also known as Park Headquarters. The building was originally constructed in 1872 and was modified in 1932 and again in the 1960s. The columns and porch roof were added in the 1980s. The two-story structure faces the entry drive and measures approximately 36 feet by 32 feet with a 16 foot by 17 foot addition (Figure 189). At the first floor, the building is brick masonry with two-over-two wood double-hung windows. The second floor is wood-framed construction with wood and stucco cladding intended to resemble half-timbering. The second floor has six-over-six wood double-hung windows, and the building has a hip roof covered with asphalt shingles. A short flight of concrete steps leads from the front walk to an uncovered entry patio, which can also be reached by the accessible ramp on the east side of the structure.



FIGURE 189. Administration Building.

Well House (1960–1961). A small well house is located behind the Administration Building. The one story red brick structure measures approximately 20 feet by 14 feet in plan (Figure 190). The building was expanded sometime after its original construction with the addition of a wood-framed extension clad with wood siding. The Well House originally housed the water purification facilities for the cemetery buildings. Since the site is now connected to the public water supply, the structure is currently used for storage.



FIGURE 190. The well house behind the Administration Building. The building was originally constructed in 1960–1961; the red-painted portion at left is a later addition.

Rostrum (1941). HS-106, LCS 006103. Forming the terminus of the Cemetery Road is the granite masonry rostrum (Figure 191). The main portion of the structure has a standing seam metal roof and measures approximately 48 feet by 20 feet. The

masonry walls are primarily constructed of rusticated granite. Arched openings on the north, east, and south sides have honed-finish granite trim and keystones. At the west wall, four Doric-order columns support a stone entablature. Painted iron railings guard openings at the east and west walls; stairs ascend from grade to the openings at the north and south ends. There is localized staining of the granite along joints.

A universally accessible motorized lift and concrete ramp are located to the rear of the building in association with the small parking area and access drive (refer to Figure 174). The guardrail adjacent to the motorized lift has been replaced with an operable gate. Centered in the east wall of the cemetery, the rostrum was constructed as a speaker's platform to accommodate ceremonies held in Andersonville National Cemetery. There is a clear axial view from the rostrum to the central flagpole. Granite terraces edged by planting beds are located at the base of the structure along the west wall and both the north and south ends (refer to Figure 183).



FIGURE 191. The granite rostrum.

Granite walls extend from both sides of the rostrum's back wall, embracing the lawn panels at its base and adjoining the existing brick wall that surrounds the cemetery. The granite wall has several openings: two gated vehicular openings where the wall crosses the one-way service drive marked by wide granite piers; and two smaller pedestrian openings where the twinned concrete sidewalks lead to the planted terraces (Figure 192 and Figure 193). Two pre-fabricated plastic storage units are tucked behind the wall where it meets the rostrum.



FIGURE 192. The gated entrance in the granite walls extending from the rostrum.



FIGURE 193. The gated pedestrian opening in the rostrum wall.

Brick Perimeter Wall (1878–1879). HS-108, LCS 006105. The brick wall surrounding the cemetery encloses 27.15 acres. It is 4-1/2 feet high and features square capstones approximately every 10 feet atop the wall. The wall is approximately 1 foot wide. Essentially rectangular in plan, the wall includes protrusions that extend outward to enclose the terminal loops of Perimeter Road Access (Figure 194). Along the east wall, the brick is interrupted by the granite wall associated with the rostrum, which also protrudes outward from the main block of the burial ground. Other interruptions in the wall include gaps along the west and south walls for the two vehicular entrances to the cemetery (refer to Figure 161 and Figure 165), a pedestrian entrance along a sidewalk leading to the Administration Building from the service cluster (refer to Figure 176), a gated pedestrian entrance in the east side of the enclosing wall of the southern terminal loop (Figure 195), and several vaulted openings at the base of the eastern wall to allow for drainage

(Figure 196 and Figure 197). Conditions observed include open joints, cracks, efflorescence and rising damp, biological growth, and eroded and spalled brick surfaces.



FIGURE 194. Extensions of the brick wall enclose the terminal loops of the Perimeter Road Access.



FIGURE 195. A small gated pedestrian entrance in the cemetery wall.



FIGURE 196. A large drain opening in the east side of the cemetery wall.



FIGURE 197. A small circular drain opening in the east cemetery wall.

The monuments scattered throughout the burial ground include ten state monuments and two other monuments. State monuments include: Minnesota, Pennsylvania, Maine, Indiana, New York, Illinois, New Jersey, Connecticut, Iowa, and Georgia. The two other monuments are the Odd Fellows and Stalag XVII-B monuments.

New Jersey Monument (1899). HS-006, LCS 006082. Mounted on a triple base between sections J and K, this 24-foot-tall monument consists of a shaft on a pedestal using several types of granite. Atop the shaft is the figure of a soldier at rest, which is 6 feet 6 inches in height and also made of granite. The monument has staining of the stone along sealant joints and deterioration of mortar at joints.



FIGURE 198. New Jersey Monument.

Maine Monument (1904). HS-003, LCS 006079. This monument, located in section I, is 36 feet 6 inches high and is built of several types of granite. The statue atop the monument is a soldier that stands with rifle barrel down and bowed head at 8 feet 9 inches high and is cut from solid granite. The bottom step of the foundation measures 9 feet square. The monument is generally in good condition.



FIGURE 199. Maine Monument. Photograph by the authors, August 2008.

Pennsylvania Monument (1905). HS-002, LCS 006078. This monument, located in the western portion of section I just west of the Maine Monument, consists of marble, granite, and bronze. The foundation measures 20 square feet, and the entire monument is 35 feet high surmounted by a dome. On top of the dome is a bronze figure (8 feet high) of a Union Prisoner of War. It honors 1,849 of the soldiers from Pennsylvania who died in the prison. There is evidence of water migration through the roof of the monument, localized surface deterioration of the granite, localized staining on the bronze and rundown staining below the bronze plaques, cracked beaded mortar joints, localized organic growth, and staining along masonry joints at the base.



FIGURE 200. Pennsylvania Monument.

Connecticut Monument (1907). HS-007, LCS 006083. This monument consists of an 8-foot-high bronze statue of a Union soldier Prisoner of War standing on a granite pedestal of equal height, making the entire monument 16 feet in height. Flanking the pedestal is a low granite wall curling out from the pedestal around a granite floor. The length is 24 feet 8 inches. This monument is located at the northwest corner of section Q. There is discoloration of the bronze and localized staining of the stone base.



FIGURE 201. Connecticut Monument.

Iowa Monument (1906). HS-008, LCS 006084. This monument, located at the center of section K, is made of granite and measures 10 feet in width and 21 feet in height. The monument shaft is red polished granite. Atop the monument is a lady of white marble kneeling and weeping over her dead. She represents the state of Iowa. The monument has localized staining on the granite and deteriorated sealant in narrow joints.



FIGURE 202. Iowa Monument. Photograph by the authors, August 2008.

Indiana Monument (1908). HS-004, LCS 006080. Located in the southeast portion of section I, this monument is 15 feet 7 inches long, 13 feet 5 inches wide, and 18 feet high. The monument is set atop a three-stepped granite base. The monument is of polished brown marble. It has four columns surrounding a central pier. The monument has staining along joints and some open joints.



FIGURE 203. Indiana Monument.

Illinois Monument (1912). HS-009, LCS 006085. The main feature of this monument is the sculpture focusing on the prominent central bronze figure of Columbia, fronted by the figures of one young male and one female. On either wing of the granite pedestal the last clause of Lincoln's first Inaugural Address and the last clause of his Gettysburg Address is carved in bold letters. The pedestal stands 8 feet high on a platform 20 feet by 24 feet. Concrete steps ascend to the monument from grade. The overall height of the monument is 18 feet. Columbia is 8 feet high, while the veterans are 7 feet high. The monument is located between sections E and F. The monument has localized staining of granite and bronze, and open and deteriorated joints.



FIGURE 204. Illinois Monument. Photograph by the authors, August 2008.

New York Monument (1914). HS-005, LCS 006081. Located in section D, the New York Monument at its base measures 17 feet long and 9 feet 6 inches wide, and it is 21 feet high above the foundation. It is constructed in eight horizontal courses of one granite stone each. The New York State Coat of Arms is affixed to the front and back of the monument. On the front or easterly side of the monument in high relief is modeled a female figure 7 feet 3 inches high with a wreath in her right extended hand. On the reverse or westerly side are pictures in relief of two prisoners inside the stockade. Above them is an angel with an olive branch in her right hand. The monument has localized staining of granite and bronze and open joints.



FIGURE 205. New York Monument. Photograph by the authors, August 2008.

Minnesota Monument (1916). HS-001, LCS 006077. This granite monument, located in section R, is 8 feet long, 8 feet wide, and 16 feet high. It consists of the bronze figure of a Union soldier in a great coat with his hand over his heart and his cap in his hand. The granite base has localized staining, and there is discoloration of the bronze sculpture.



FIGURE 206. Minnesota Monument.

Georgia Monument (1976). HS-021, LCS 021025. This monument was sculpted by University of Georgia artist William J. Thompson. Located at the center of the circular grass island in the southern terminal loop of the cemetery drive, the monument features three bronze figures mounted on a square base of polished granite. The figures represent humanity, suffering, and death. The monument is generally in good condition, with minor localized staining.



FIGURE 207. Georgia Monument. Photograph by the authors, August 2008.

Odd Fellows Monument (1984). HS-022, LCS 090278. This monument is a rectangular granite slab dedicated to the memory of the unknowns interred in the national cemetery. The size is approximately 4 feet by 8 feet, and it is engraved with the dedication. It is located at the center of the circular grass island in the northern terminal loop of the Perimeter Road Access. The monument is generally in good condition.



FIGURE 208. Odd Fellows Monument. Photograph by the authors, August 2008.

Stalag XVII-B (1989). HS-023, LCS 090277. This monument was erected in honor of the Stalag XVII-B American prisoners and all the American prisoners held in German prison camps in the European theater of operations (Figure 209). It is located in the eastern portion of section J, directly opposite the Indiana Monument across Cemetery Road. Stalag XVII-B is fashioned from granite and has a 3-foot-high base with a center rectangular section that projects to 8 feet in height. The monument is framed at the base by closely trimmed shrub plantings. The monument has localized staining and deteriorated and open sealant joints.



FIGURE 209. Stalag XVII-B Monument.

Culverts and Paved Swales. Concrete drainageways and culverts are located adjacent to the funerary entrance (Figure 210), the lawn west of the Maintenance Shop and Cultural Resources Building (Figure 211), and Cemetery Road (Figure 212).



FIGURE 210. A concrete culvert along the highway adjacent to the funeral entrance.



FIGURE 211. A concrete drainage swale through the lawn west of the Maintenance Shop.



FIGURE 212. The concrete headwall of a culvert beneath Cemetery Road.

Views and Vistas

Access to the cemetery occurs via two intersecting roads that reinforce the formal geometric pattern of the cemetery design. **Views along the public entrance** within the southern section of the cemetery align axially with a flagpole set at the intersection of the cemetery road system. To either side of the axis are **panoramic views of thousands of white marble headstones** laid in careful geometric lines. The private funerary entrance on the west edge of the cemetery also affords an **axial vista to the flagpole and to the rostrum** beyond (refer to Figure 161).

Views across the cemetery landscape are available to the pedestrian moving through the open spaces associated with each quadrant. The **views within the cemetery are of a level plain punctuated by memorials and large deciduous and evergreen trees** (Figure 213 and refer to Figure 162). The flagpole is generally visible from all parts of the cemetery and functions as an orientation feature.



FIGURE 213. View of headstones punctuated by large trees.

The **brick wall** that surrounds the cemetery is a **visual frame** that contains the landscape. It physically defines the cemetery boundary. The wall forms a strong interior space that adds to the serene and peaceful character of the cemetery. From Georgia State Route 49, the **brick wall** is **visible** and clearly indicates **to passerby** the significance of the place (refer to Figure 185).

Small-scale Features

Burial and Section Markers. HS-119, LCS 090197. The most significant feature of the cemetery landscape is the collection of **white marble headstones** arranged into orderly geometric rows.

Marble section markers dating to 1951 indicate the seventeen sections of the cemetery, ranging from A through R (there is no section O), and one memorial section. The memorial section is divided into two areas, on opposite sides of the sidewalks leading from the road to the Rostrum. Memorial Section A is located on the left (north side), and Memorial Section B on the right (south) side (Figure 214).

Sections are arranged in four quadrants separated by the cemetery roads. Each section is identified by one of these small white marble markers with the appropriate section letter (Figure 215).

The grave markers associated with Civil War-era Union prisoner burials are set very closely together (Figure 216). The initial interments of those who had died in the nearby prison camp are contained in sections E, T, H, J, and K. The Raiders' graves associated with prisoners who were hanged for stealing are aligned in a row set apart from the other Civil War-era burials (Figure 217).



FIGURE 214. Panorama of Memorial Section of the National Cemetery.



FIGURE 215. The burial sections are noted with marble markers.



FIGURE 216. Markers for the initial 1864–1865 burials are closely spaced, reflecting the shoulder-to-shoulder placement of burials. Photograph by the authors, August 2008.



FIGURE 217. The Raiders' graves are set apart from the other initial interments.

By 1868, over 800 additional interments of Union soldiers who had died in hospitals, other prisoner of war camps, and on the battlefields of central and southwest Georgia had been made in sections B and C, bringing the total number to more than 13,800. Of these, there are 460 early markers which are graves of the unnamed, engraved as "Unknown U.S. Soldier" (Figure 218). Markers farther apart are re-interred bodies from other battles associated with the Civil War. Additional groupings of stones spaced even farther apart mark the resting places of soldiers of later wars; some spouses are buried beside the veterans.

There are also sections with more contemporary burials. Recent burials are indicated with **temporary metal grave markers** that identify the individual's name and dates of birth and death until a permanent marker is installed.

A row of unique burial markers within section R marks the resting place of former cemetery superintendents and their families (Figure 219).

Within the cemetery, there is also an upright marble headstone to commemorate Sgt. James Wiley, a Civil War Medal of Honor recipient buried at Andersonville National Cemetery (Figure 220).



FIGURE 218. A headstone for an unknown soldier.



FIGURE 219. A row of headstones for former cemetery superintendents.



FIGURE 220. Headstone commemorating Sgt. James Wiley. Source: Andersonville National Historic Site.

Site Furnishings. The cemetery **flagpole** is located in the space formed at the intersection of the cross-axial cemetery roads and is clearly visible from all areas of the cemetery (Figure 221). It is viewed on axis from both cemetery entrances and the rostrum and remains a visual orientation feature from each of the quadrant sections of the cemetery. The metal flagpole is set in a poured concrete base and is lit by fixtures visible on the surrounding lawn. The date of placement of the current flagpole is not known.



FIGURE 221. A metal flagpole in the grass island where the axial roads intersect.

Lining both of the axial cemetery drives are permanent **in-ground mounts for the temporary Avenue of Flags exhibit**, which is displayed during certain holidays and special events.

Other site furnishings within the character area include free-standing **decorative concrete benches** located along the walks to the Cultural Resources Building and Administration Building and on the terraces associated with the rostrum (Figure 222, Figure 223, and refer to Figure 177), an **ash container** in the small median between the guest parking area and the cemetery drive, a waste receptacle at the entrance to the Cultural Resources Building, and **water fountains** near the intersection of the axial drives and behind the rostrum (Figure 224 and refer to Figure 193).



FIGURE 222. A decorative concrete bench adjacent to the Administration Building sidewalk.



FIGURE 223. A decorative concrete bench on the rostrum terrace.



FIGURE 224. A water fountain near the intersection of the axial drives.

Fences and Gates. A black **metal picket boundary fence** is located on the west side of the cemetery, visible from Georgia State Route 49 at the funerary entrance (Figure 225). This fence, mounted in a continuous concrete base, is outside the brick wall that surrounds the cemetery. It replaced an earlier chain-link fence. The fence meets the perimeter wall south of the guest parking area, extends out toward Georgia State Route 49 and turns northward parallel to the roadway, breaking where it crosses to meet the axial cemetery drive. Here, a twin set of **brick piers** marks the funerary entrance (refer to Figure 166). The gate piers are inset with an automatic double-swing arm **gate**, of similar material and design to the boundary fence, though slightly more decorative (refer to Figure 184). The gate mechanism is hidden from view behind the brick piers on the interior of the site, while a small entry keypad is located to the north side of the drive outside the gate (Figure 226). Each pier is set with a rectangular plaque identifying the cemetery. North of the entry drive, the picket fence continues parallel to Georgia State Route 49 toward the main park entrance.



FIGURE 225. A black metal picket fence parallels the highway west of the cemetery.



FIGURE 226. The gate mechanism is hidden behind the gate piers.

A set of **double-arm gates** is associated with each of the two vehicular openings in the granite rostrum wall (refer to Figure 192). The decorative black metal picket gates are hung in wide granite piers. Single-armed gates of similar construction are located at the pedestrian opening in the rostrum wall (refer to Figure 193).

A low **metal picket gate**, similar in character to those along the Pecan Lane walls in the Prison Site character area, is located at the pedestrian opening in the wall near the southern cemetery entrance (refer to Figure 195).

Metal **handrails** are located at the steps and accessible ramp to the Administration Building (refer to Figure 179), the steps between the Cultural Resources Building and Maintenance Shop (refer to Figure 176), and the granite steps at the pedestrian openings in the rostrum wall (refer to Figure 183 and Figure 193).

Signs. Signage within the cemetery includes interpretive signs, identity signs, informational signs, and traffic signs, both directional and regulatory. Many of the **traffic and regulatory signs** are located at the funerary entrance to the cemetery to guide funeral traffic to appropriate areas and to keep the general public from disturbing funerals in progress. A **grouping of signs** located at the southern entrance, where most visitors from the historic site enter the cemetery, provides **orientation** to visitors regarding the history and purpose of the cemetery (Figure 227). The **wayside exhibits** are porcelain enamel panels supported by black-painted metal framing, while the **identity and directional signs** are brown-painted metal with white letters. The white-painted **wood bollards** associated with the **park audio tour** are also placed along the roads throughout the burial ground.

In addition to these signs, there are several **metal storage containers** for plastic flower vases mounted on poles (refer to Figure 227). The containers double as signs, indicating the regulations concerning grave decoration.



FIGURE 227. A grouping of signs near the southern entrance to the cemetery.

A concrete **survey marker** that measures 12 inches in diameter and is set flush with the ground, features a 3-inch round metal disk in the center. The metal disk is badly scratched and illegible.

A **memorial Blue Star Highway sign**, placed by the Garden Club of Georgia in association with the Georgia Department of Transportation, is located along Georgia State Route 49, east of the staff parking lot and outside the metal boundary fence (Figure 228).



FIGURE 228. A memorial sign along the highway, outside the boundary fence.

Lighting and Utilities. Lighting features within this character area include **spotlight fixtures** illuminating the flagpole, and a **residential-style lamppost** adjacent to the Administration Building entry walk (Figure 229, and refer to Figure 178).



FIGURE 229. Low spotlights illuminate the central flagpole.

Utility features include **HVAC units and meters** associated with the four buildings; **fire hydrants** adjacent to both the building cluster and the rostrum; **drop inlets** covered with metal grates set into the roadway (Figure 230); **manholes**; and **utility poles** along Georgia State Route 49. Additionally, there are several **drain openings in the brick perimeter wall**, some of which are covered with metal grating (refer to Figure 196 and Figure 197). A few of the openings do not appear to be original, and most exhibit signs of repair.



FIGURE 230. Metal grates cover drop inlets set into the roadway.

Archeological Resources

- Report on Archeological Survey of section P, Ellen Ehrenhard, Southeast Archeological Center, 1981. The goal of this survey was archeological clearance for section P for burials and to determine if unmarked graves were in the area. Four trenches were dug in Section P, with no evidence of burials. (Previously, on July 15, 1960, Section P was opened for burials. At that time, two unmarked graves were encountered on the southeast corner of the section, approximately 4 feet deep. Records of interment indicated burial without caskets. An employee recalled brass handles, indicating coffin decomposed. Records state "probable Civil War" based on uniform buttons, and other artifacts.)

- Trip Report: Phase I Testing prior to Opening Section J, John Cornelison, Southeast Archeological Center, May 1996. This report documented twenty-one shovel tests dug in section J. One cut nail was the only artifact discovered that was more than fifty years old.

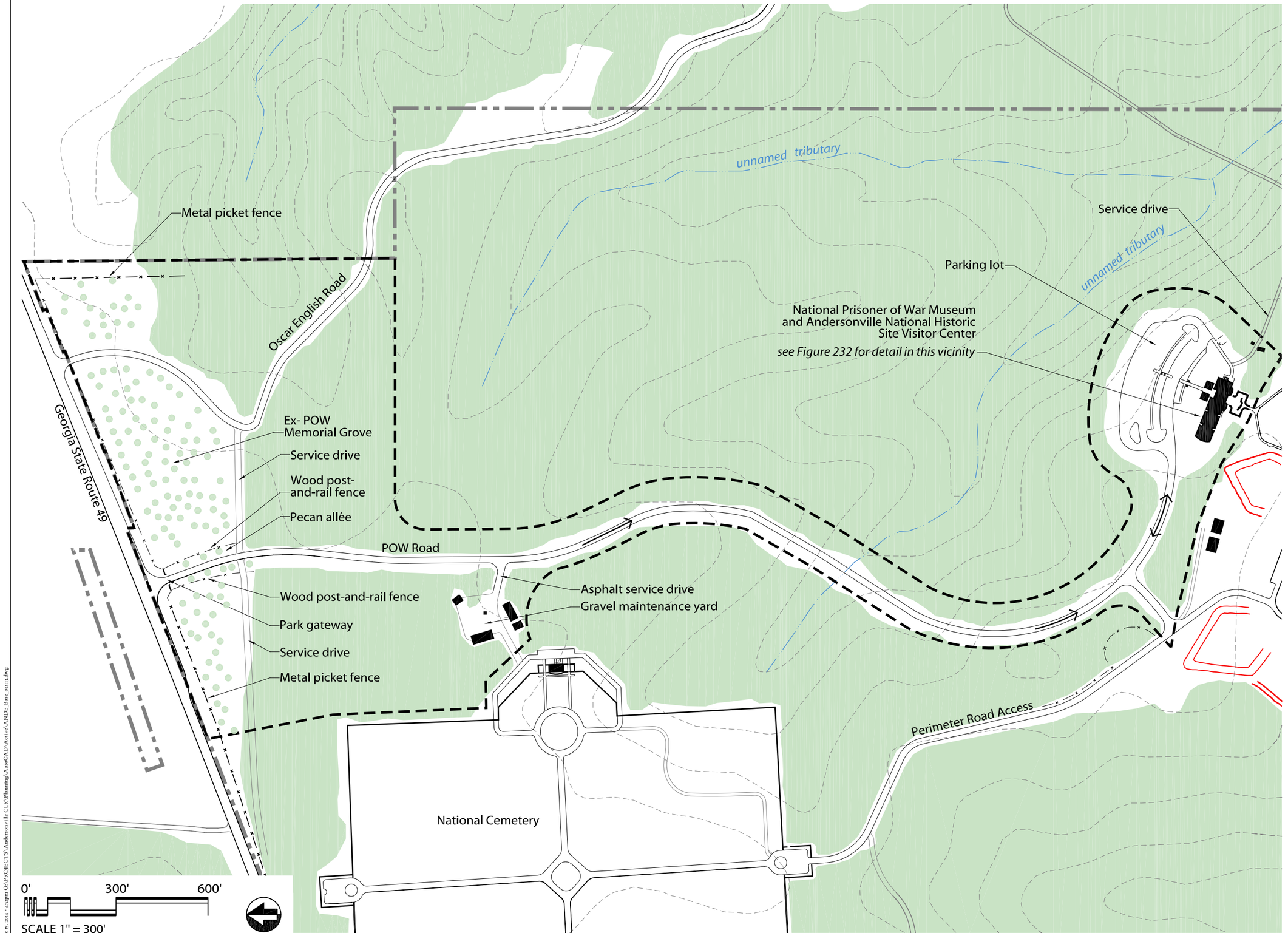
- Ground Penetrating Radar Survey, James E. Pomfret, Georgia Department of Transportation for SEAC, June 2005. A small portion of the cemetery was surveyed. It was determined that the earliest graves in the cemetery were single shaft burials (in the 6 foot by 45 foot section analyzed in Section K).

- Archeological surveys of sections D and Q of the national cemetery were conducted April 2–3, 2014, by SEAC prior to additional burials. During the shovel testing portion of the project, no cultural materials were recovered, in either section Q or D. The magnetometer survey produced no anomalies that could be considered cultural in nature. While establishing the grids and running the magnetometer survey, two artifacts were recovered off the ground surface, both were recovered in an area of heavy erosion. Both were surface finds in an area that has seen significant erosion and attempted repair by the import of fill dirt from other areas of the cemetery, so it is difficult to tell if the artifacts were originally from the positions found.

Cultural Landscape Report

for

Andersonville National Historic Site



Legend

- NHS boundary
- Character area
- 10-foot contour
- Stream
- Railroad
- Paved road
- Unpaved road
- Earthwork
- Building
- Wall
- Fence
- Woodland
- Memorial grove

Notes:

1. Topography data based on 2011 USGS mapping.
2. Dimensions and locations are approximate, based on field observations and NPS-provided GIS data.

Figure 231.

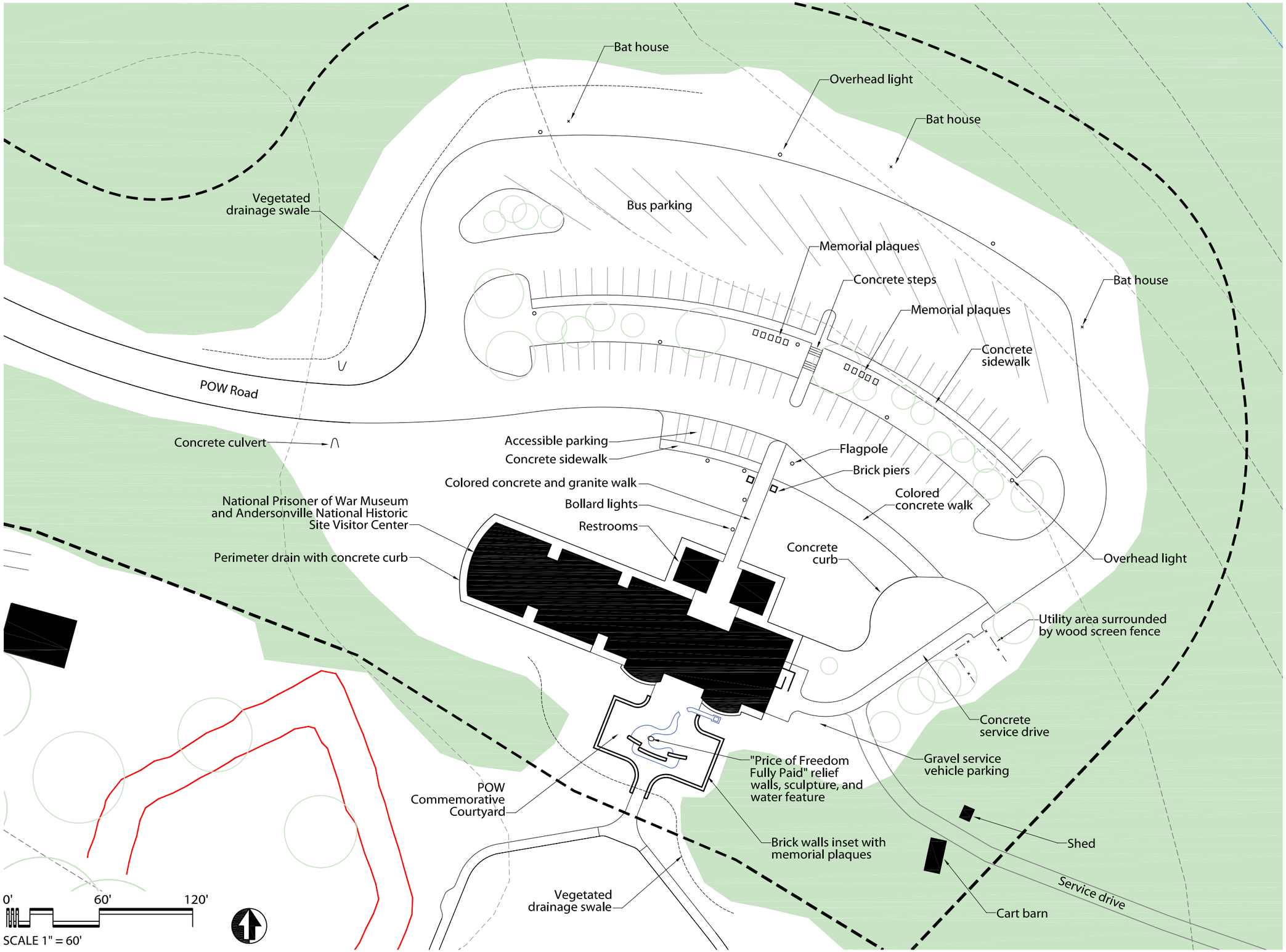
Existing Conditions: Visitor Services Character Area

Dec 15, 2014 - 4:03pm G:\PROJECTS\Andersonville CLR\Planning\AutoCAD\Active\ANDE_Base_02013.dwg

Cultural Landscape Report

for

Andersonville National Historic Site



Legend

- NHS boundary
- Character area
- 10-foot contour
- Stream
- Railroad
- Paved road
- Unpaved road
- Earthwork
- Building
- Wall
- Fence
- Woodland
- Trees
- Light

Notes:

1. Topography data based on 2011 USGS mapping.
2. Dimensions and locations are approximate, based on field observations and NPS-provided GIS data.

Figure 232.

Existing Conditions: Visitor Services Character Area Museum Detail

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Visitor Services

The Visitor Services character area (Figure 231 and Figure 232) encompasses the main park entrance along Georgia State Route 49, the park entrance road (also called POW Road), and the National Prisoner of War Museum, which is situated on a ridge north of the prison site (Figure 233 and Figure 234). The park maintenance yard is also located within this character area. The area is generally bounded by Georgia State Route 49 to the north, woodland to the east and west, and the prison site to the south. There are several buildings set within the woods east of the National Prisoner of War Museum that are utilized by both the National Park Service Interpretation and Education Division and Eastern National. Features within the character area are generally related to either the park entrance or the museum, both of which were constructed in the late 1990s.



FIGURE 233. POW Road, the park entrance drive.

Natural Systems and Features

The park entrance road cuts through the **successional pine-oak-hickory woodland** that characterizes much of the national historic site, particularly the upland plateau where the character area is situated. The woodland frames the roadway and edges the north and east sides of a large parking lot associated with the National Prisoner of War Museum. An **unnamed tributary of Sweetwater Creek** passes beneath the entrance road within this character area.



FIGURE 234. The National Prisoner of War Museum and POW Road.

Patterns of Spatial Organization

POW Road forms the primary organizing element of the character area, culminating in the formal arrangement of buildings, parking, terraces, and other landscape features of the museum (Figure 235). From POW Road, visitors can access both the Prison Site Road and the road to the cemetery, while park staff can access several unpaved service roads that arise from POW Road as well. Visitors access the National Prisoner of War Museum from the adjacent parking area via a series of concrete sidewalks. The building acts as a **threshold** to the experience of the prison site. To the rear of the building, walls edging the **POW Commemorative Courtyard** limit views of the prison site, creating a controlled visual experience that frames a directed view of both the prison site and the surrounding earthworks (Figure 236).



FIGURE 235. POW Road forms the primary organizing element of the character area.



FIGURE 236. The walled patio behind the museum limits and controls views of the prison site.

Land Uses and Activities

The principal land uses associated with this character area are **commemoration** and **interpretation/museum/education**. Both are associated with the museum, the commemorative plaques and fountain in parking lot, and the POW Commemorative Courtyard (refer to Figure 234 and Figure 236). **Administrative** land uses are associated with offices within the museum, while **maintenance** uses are associated with the maintenance area situated between the entrance road and the cemetery, as well as a smaller maintenance and utility area just east of the museum (Figure 237).



FIGURE 237. The park maintenance yard is situated between the cemetery and POW Road. This view is facing south from the entrance to the maintenance yard. At left is a garage. At right is a storage building. A machine shelter and storage building are visible beyond.

Topographic Modifications

Construction of the museum, parking lot, and POW Road necessitated **grading to create level building sites**. To compensate for the impact this grading had on natural drainage patterns within the character area, **vegetated swales** were created along both sides of the entrance road and along the north edge of the parking lot to convey storm water away from the paved surfaces (Figure 238, and refer to Figure 233). Another vegetated swale carries water from the rear of the museum building, under the sidewalk connecting the museum plaza and prison site, and east into the woodland (Figure 239 and Figure 240). This swale exhibits significant erosion which has been partially mitigated by the use of riprap.

Work is currently in progress below the lower parking lot, where a pipe takes all water from both upper and lower parking areas. An erosion gully has occurred and a pipe extension added.



FIGURE 238. Vegetated swales line both sides of the site entrance drive.



FIGURE 239. Erosion along a swale south of the museum plaza has been partially mitigated by the use of riprap.



FIGURE 240. The east side of the swale also has problems with erosion.

Circulation

In 1998, the main park entrance was relocated to the north, arising from Georgia State Route 49 and leading to the museum and visitor center (Figure 241). This entrance road, also known as **POW Road**, winds for three quarters of a mile through a successional pine-oak-hickory woodland. Much of the asphalt-paved road is one-way (Figure 242, and refer to Figure 233). As the entrance road approaches the prison site, a short two-way spur connects to Perimeter Road Access, the road extending between the prison site and the cemetery (Figure 243). From the spur, POW Road feeds into the large parking lot serving the museum (refer to Figure 235). This segment is two-way, allowing both ingress and egress from the parking lot. The asphalt-paved lot holds space for sixty-six cars and thirteen buses or recreational vehicles, with a small concrete-paved parking bay providing five universally accessible spaces closer to the building (Figure 244 and Figure 245, and refer to Figure 234).



FIGURE 241. The park entrance along Georgia State Route 49.



FIGURE 242. POW Road as it winds through the woodland.



FIGURE 243. The short spur connecting POW Road and Perimeter Road Access.



FIGURE 244. The north section of the parking lot adjacent to the museum has space for both cars and larger vehicles.



FIGURE 245. A smaller parking area closer to the museum provides universally accessible parking spaces.



FIGURE 246. A concrete sidewalk and associated set of steps along the lower parking bay.

Pedestrian circulation within the character area occurs primarily in the vicinity of the museum and parking lot. A **concrete sidewalk** parallels the lower parking bay and an associated set of steps leads pedestrians to the main museum walk (Figure 246). A small metal ramp allows for universal access to the sidewalk from the parking bay. The front entrance of the museum is marked by a **wide sidewalk** with bands of colored concrete flanked by brick piers (Figure 247). The decorative walk is bordered by granite edging with inset concrete panels painted gray. **Two concrete sidewalks** intersect with this walk along the edge of the parking lot. A **wide, gray-painted sidewalk** extends along the bus drop-off zone to the east, while a **narrower unpainted concrete walk** extends to the west (Figure 248). The narrower sidewalk angles toward the roadway to meet the level of the accessible parking spaces.



FIGURE 247. The wide walkway leading from the parking lot to the museum is flanked with brick piers.



FIGURE 248. A wide concrete sidewalk along the bus drop-off zone.

To the rear of the museum, a **granite-paved POW Commemorative Courtyard** guides visitors to the semi-circular sidewalk within the prison site. The granite floor panels give way to gray-painted concrete toward the back of the plaza as the path enters the prison site (Figure 249).



FIGURE 249. The granite pavers of the rear plaza where they join with the concrete sidewalk leading to the prison site.

Three service drives, both paved and unpaved, are located within the character area. An **unpaved drive** connects POW Road with Oscar English Road, and continues west of the entrance drive (Figure 250). This drive follows a trace of the Old Dixie Highway, the main thoroughfare through the region until Georgia State Route 49 was constructed. About a quarter mile south of the park entrance gate, an **asphalt drive provides access to the gravel maintenance yard** east of the cemetery. The third **service drive arises from the museum parking lot** as a concrete-paved road that leads to a paved area along the east facade of the building (Figure 251). A gravel parking area for service vehicles is situated along this drive, while an unpaved extension leads into the forested area to the east (Figure 252 and Figure 253).



FIGURE 250. An unpaved service drive to the right of the entrance road is a remnant of the Old Dixie Highway.



FIGURE 251. A paved service drive east of the museum.



FIGURE 252. A gravel parking area for service vehicles along the museum's concrete service drive.



FIGURE 253. A gravel service path leading into the forested area east of the museum.



FIGURE 254. The north portion of the entrance road is flanked by the Ex-POW Memorial Grove.

In addition to these features, **Oscar English Road** intersects with Georgia State Route 49 about a quarter mile east of the main entrance, cutting through the northeast corner of the character area. The public road leads to several residences east of the national historic site.

Cultural Vegetation

Much of the vegetation within the Visitor Services character area is associated with the **successional pine-oak-hickory woodland** that characterizes much of the upland portion of the park. In the northern section of the character area, the entrance road is flanked by wide areas of mowed turf grass set with a variety of trees. These are part of the **Ex-POW Memorial Grove** planted at the time the museum was constructed (Figure 254). Species present include: sycamore, longleaf pine (*Pinus palustris*), sweet gum, Southern magnolia, and several other species of deciduous and evergreen trees. Planting beds in front of the entrance gate walls are set with rose and glossy privet shrubs, while a short allée of pecan trees flank the roadway between the gateway and the forest edge (refer to Figure 241).

Cultural vegetation in the vicinity of the museum is composed of a **mix of trees planted in the two vegetated islands in the parking lot,** and **ornamental shrubs** planted **along the building foundation and edges of the rear plaza**. Trees within the parking islands include dogwood, longleaf pine, loblolly pine, willow oak (*Quercus phellos*), Southern red oak, crepe myrtle, tulip poplar (*Liriodendron tulipifera*), and Eastern redbud (*Cercis canadensis*) (Figure 255). Closely trimmed gardenia (*Gardenia* sp.) and dwarf yaupon holly shrubs flank the concrete steps between the two parking bays (refer to Figure 246).



FIGURE 255. A variety of trees are planted in the parking lot. Some trees were cut in 2013 to allow additional plaque placement and to prevent roots from damaging the plaques.

Similar **ornamental plantings flank the end of the service drive and fenced utility area** east of the building (Figure 256). Pine-mulched planting beds hold rose and glossy privet shrubs, and loblolly pines are set adjacent to the fenced utility

area, screening it from view. Roses and glossy privet are also planted to screen the concrete service patio along the east exterior wall of the museum (Figure 257). A concrete curb winds through the mown turf between these two planted areas; it was intended to form the edge of a larger bed that was never planted. Further groupings of glossy privet are planted along both sides of the POW Commemorative Courtyard, screening utility features from view.



FIGURE 256. Rose and glossy privet shrubs are planted along the end of the service drive.



FIGURE 257. Ornamental shrubs screen the concrete service patio east of the museum.

Invasive species are carefully monitored and regularly removed in this character area and throughout the national historic site. Golden bamboo, privet, and Japanese honeysuckle have been observed at the edges of the surrounding woodland, as well as in the group of trees west of the museum plaza between the museum and the prison site (Figure 258).



FIGURE 258. Golden bamboo, an invasive species, is growing at the edge of the woodland along the entrance drive.

Buildings and Structures

The **National Prisoner of War Museum** was opened in 1998, developed through a joint venture of the National Park Service and American Ex-Prisoners of War as a "tribute to all former prisoners of war from all services in all wars."[100] The facility serves as the park's visitor center and contains Interpretation and Education Division offices. The building was designed with details that reference POW camp architecture, including its four, single-story, brick masonry wings connected by three towers lit by clerestory windows (Figure 259). The building has gable and pyramidal roof areas covered with slate shingles. Windows and doors are aluminum framed. The entry sequence, which leads from the parking lot, down a walkway, through a gate, and into the building, is meant to convey a sense of confinement and of entering a prison. After passing through the building, visitors pass through the door opposite

100. Timothy J. Crimmins, "National Prisoner of War Museum, Andersonville National Cemetery and Historic Site, Macon County, Georgia," *The Public Historian* 24, no. 4 (Autumn 2002), 143–144, http://www.jstor.org/stable/3378932, accessed June 16, 2009.

the entrance to enter the outdoor POW Commemorative Courtyard (Figure 260). The space is bounded by low brick walls on either side, and the taller brick and terra cotta relief sculpture, "The Price of Freedom Fully Paid."



FIGURE 259. National Prisoner of War Museum.



FIGURE 260. South entrance to the National Prisoner of War Museum.

The Price of Freedom Fully Paid sculpture is located on the south side of the Prisoner of War Museum. It includes a water feature (Figure 261 and Figure 262). The work, created in 1998 by Donna L. Dobberfuhl of San Antonio, Texas, includes a sculptured brick wall displaying bas relief images of prisoners of war, a freestanding bronze sculpture of a prisoner of war, and a curving rivulet of running water that leads through the south terrace of the museum to and along the front of the wall.



FIGURE 261. The sculptured brick walls of "The Price of Freedom Fully Paid."



FIGURE 262. The free-standing bronze figure above the curving water feature.

The **gateway** located at the main park entrance along Georgia State Route 49 was constructed in 1998 (Figure 263, and refer to Figure 241). The gateway is composed of a mirrored pair of curved walls with columnar piers on either end. Reinforced concrete forms the main structure of both the walls and piers. A mortared brick veneer covers most of the structure, while a mortared granite veneer covers the base. Both the walls and piers have granite capstones. The inside piers support black powder-coated steel gates. Bronze lettering is affixed to the wall facing Georgia State Route 49, identifying the park. The gate mechanism is hidden from view behind the brick piers on the interior of the site, while a small entry keypad is located to the east side of the drive outside the gate.



FIGURE 263. One side of the main site entrance gateway.

Maintenance Buildings. Northeast of the rostrum and accessible from POW Road is a small **group of maintenance buildings** (refer to Figure 237). These structures include a wood-framed garage building with a shed roof at the west side of the group, a small wood-framed storage building at the east side, a metal machine shelter, and a second larger storage building at the south end of the group. In a wooded area east of the museum are two other structures: the cart barn, constructed circa 2000, and a shed constructed circa 1998 and formerly used as storage for Eastern National (Figure 264 and Figure 265).



FIGURE 264. Cart barn. Source: Andersonville National Historic Site.



FIGURE 265. Storage shed. Source: Andersonville National Historic Site.

Culverts and Paved Swales. A **concrete culvert** conveys storm water beneath POW Road to a **vegetated swale** along the north edge of the parking lot (Figure 280). A **brick swale** is incorporated into the walls surrounding the memorial plaza that connects the vegetated swales on either side of the sidewalk leading to the prison site.

Views and Vistas

Views within this character area have been carefully designed to create an orchestrated entry experience for visitors. **Broad and expansive views of the Ex-POW Memorial Grove** along Georgia State Route 49 quickly give way to the **enclosed, linear views along the entrance road** created by the surrounding woodland (refer to Figure 233 and Figure 242). The **woodland** corridor continues into the parking lot, **screening views of the prison site** beyond (refer to Figure 235). Behind the museum, the POW Commemorative Courtyard serves as a threshold to the prison site, with the sculpture and **brick bas relief walls** acting as a curtain that **limits views** of the prison site. The **view to the prison site is dramatically revealed** as visitors make their way through the courtyard.

Small-scale Features

Small-scale features associated with the Visitor Services character area include interpretive elements, site furnishings, fences and gates, signs, and lighting and utility structures.

Interpretive features include the large **plaques** inset into the brick walls surrounding the POW Commemorative Courtyard that honor prisoners of war (Figure 266). Since space available for the plaques in the courtyard has run out, additional plaques have been mounted on granite slabs and placed along the concrete sidewalk in the vegetated island within the parking lot (Figure 267). Currently, there are six plaques in the courtyard and ten along the "memorial walk" in the parking lot.



FIGURE 266. Commemorative plaques set into the brick walls surrounding the POW Commemorative Courtyard.



FIGURE 267. Commemorative plaques along the sidewalk in the parking lot island.

Site Furnishings. The most prominent site furnishing within this character area is the large metal **flagpole** mounted in the sidewalk to one side of the museum entrance walk. **Trash, recycling, and ash receptacles** are located within the parking lot and tucked between the restroom and main museum (Figure 268 and Figure 269). Along the back edge of the parking lot are several tall poles supporting wood **bat houses**, as well as permanent **in-ground mounts for the temporary Avenue of Flags exhibit**, which is displayed during certain holidays and special events (Figure 270). A wood and metal **picnic table** for park staff can be found along the earthen service drive east of the museum (refer to Figure 253). Site furnishings within the memorial plaza include trash receptacles to either side of the walk to the prison site (refer to Figure 240), a **ramp** in the parking area, and **wood slat benches** built into the surrounding brick walls (Figure 271).



FIGURE 268. Trash and recycling receptacles in the museum parking lot.



FIGURE 269. Trash receptacles and utility features along the west restroom.



FIGURE 270. Several bat houses are set along the back edge of the museum parking lot.



FIGURE 271. Benches are built into the brick wall surrounding the museum plaza.

Fences and Gates. The black **metal boundary fence**, described in the National Cemetery character area section above, extends along Georgia State Route 49 on both sides of the national historic site gateway (Figure 272). The fence breaks to allow public access to Oscar English Road, and then jogs south along the property line, ending where it meets the woodland edge. The black swing gate mounted to the entrance piers is of similar construction.



FIGURE 272. The black metal boundary fence along Georgia State Route 49.

Wood **post-and-rail fencing** lines the beginning of the entrance road, extending from the back of the brick gateway structure to the woodland, breaking to allow vehicular access to the earthen service drive along the forested edge (refer to Figure 254).

Two types of **screen fencing** are present within the museum vicinity. A wood vertical board fence surrounds the utility area east of the museum while pierced brick screen walls visible from the POW Commemorative Courtyard hide HVAC units from view (Figure 273 and Figure 274).



FIGURE 273. A wood fence screens utility features east of the museum.



FIGURE 274. Brick screen walls surrounding utilities along the edge of the museum.

Metal **handrails** are present along the concrete steps in the parking lot. A low, decorative **metal rail** extends along the edge of the POW Commemorative Courtyard from the museum exit to the edge of the surrounding brick wall (refer to Figure 236).

Signs. The majority of signs within the character area are regulatory and directional traffic signs set along the roadway corridor (refer to Figure 242). A porcelain enamel panel **wayside exhibit** is located at the base of the flagpole near the entry walk, providing an introduction to the site as a whole.

Lighting and Utilities. Lighting within the character area consists of low **spotlights** that illuminate the park entrance gateway, tall **overhead lights** along the edge of the parking lot, and low **bollard lighting** along the accessible parking bay and museum entrance walk (Figure 275 and Figure 276). Additionally, there are **ground-level lights** illuminating the bas relief walls and sculptural figure in the POW Commemorative Courtyard, some of which are mounted within the water feature (Figure 277).



FIGURE 275. Overhead lighting lines the edges of the parking lot.



FIGURE 276. Bollard lights are set along the accessible parking bay and the museum entrance walk.



FIGURE 277. Ground-level lights along the base of the bas relief walls in the POW Commemorative Courtyard.

Utility features include **manhole covers** and metal **drop inlet grates** within the parking lot and vicinity (Figure 278), **HVAC units and meters** (Figure 279), **fire hydrants**, and **gas valves** close to the building.



FIGURE 278. A drop inlet in the parking lot.



FIGURE 279. Utility features east of the restroom blocks include meters and a manhole cover.



FIGURE 280. A concrete culvert carries storm water beneath the park entrance road.

Archeological Resources

- Archeological Resource Inventory, Prehistoric and Historic Sites, Ellen B. Ehrenhard, Southeast Archeological Center, 1985. The goal was to examine the proposed development area (entrance road, museum, etc.) to determine its effect on cultural resources.

- Trip Report on Archeological Investigation of Road/Maintenance Area, Richard Faust, Southeast Archeological Center, March 1989. Investigation examined surface and subsurface of proposed road and maintenance facility sites detailed on DSC Drawing 437/41,000.

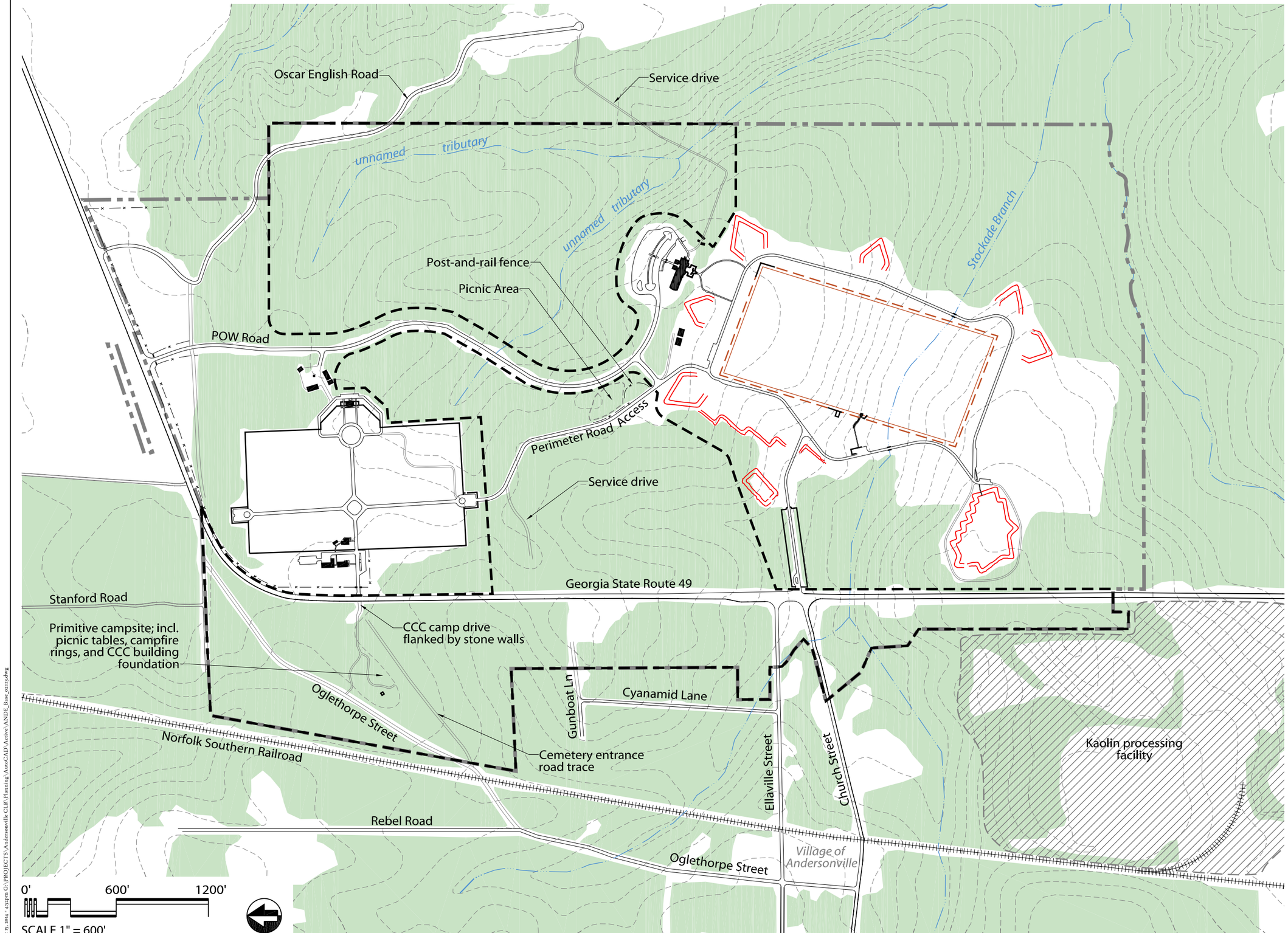
- Trip Report: New Entrance Road, Elizabeth A Horvath and Elyse White, 1990. Study included the proposed center line for the new entrance road (to the future National Prisoner of War Museum).

- Trip Report: ANDE Visitor Center and Entrance Road, Elizabeth A. Horvath, February 1990. Investigated area for proposed visitor center, entrance road, and parking area.

Cultural Landscape Report

for

Andersonville National Historic Site



Legend

- NHS boundary
- Character area
- 10-foot contour
- Stream
- Railroad
- Paved road
- Unpaved road
- Earthwork
- Building
- Wall
- Fence
- Woodland

Notes:

1. Topography data based on 2011 USGS mapping.
2. Dimensions and locations are approximate, based on field observations and NPS-provided GIS data.

Figure 281.

Existing Conditions: Context Landscape Character Area

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Context Landscape

The Context Landscape character area is composed of two noncontiguous land areas that provide the setting for the national cemetery, prison site, and museum character areas (Figure 281). The two land bays are divided by the park entrance road (refer to Figure 233). The character area is primarily wooded, but also includes circulation features, a picnic area, and the 1934–1936 CCC camp west of Georgia State Route 49, now used as a Boy Scout camp.

Natural Systems and Features

Much of the character area is forested with **successional pine-dominated mixed woodland** that has grown up over former farm land (Figure 282). The eastern land bay contains two arms of a stream valley associated with **unnamed tributaries of Sweetwater Creek** that merge in the southeast corner of the character area. The highest elevation occurs in the northwest corner area at 420 feet AMSL. The land falls away to approximately 350 feet AMSL, where the tributaries merge near the park boundary.



FIGURE 282. Much of the character area is forested with pine-dominated successional woodland.

Portions of the western land bay follow the **ridge plateau** where the cemetery and museum are sited. The topography drops away significantly in the vicinity of **Stockade Branch**, which crosses the character area south of Pecan Lane. The topography rises again in the vicinity of the Star Fort and eastern edge of the park.

Response to Natural Resources

The **two-way road** that connects the cemetery and prison site falls within this character area. It roughly follows the landform of the ridge. The picnic area is sited along this roadway to take advantage of the elevated and gently sloping topography.

Culverts and swales are used to carry storm water beneath roadways, especially along Georgia State Route 49. A large culvert carries Stockade Branch beneath the highway. **Native stone** was used to construct a **culvert** adjacent to the CCC camp gateway west of the cemetery. The **gateway walls** are also constructed of native stone.

Patterns of Spatial Organization

Georgia State Route 49 passes through this portion of the park. Several small tracts of land associated with the park edge the highway to the west (Figure 283). The speed and volume of traffic on the highway limits visitation to these parcels. The **CCC camp site**, now a primitive campground utilized primarily by Boy Scouts, is located west of the highway. The camp site is accessed from the CCC camp driveway that arises opposite the cemetery's funerary entrance and is set within a partially wooded clearing in the successional woodland between Georgia State Route 49 and Oglethorpe Street (Figure 285).

Many of the **built elements** within the character area **are organized along the ridge** that forms the northwestern portion of the park. Perimeter Road Access follows the ridgeline, connecting the cemetery and prison site (Figure 284). The picnic area is sited to one side of the roadway (Figure 286).



FIGURE 283. Georgia State Route 49 passes through the national historic site and divides several tracts on the west side of the roadway from the rest of the park.



FIGURE 284. Perimeter Road Access was built along the ridgeline that forms the northwestern portion of the character area.



FIGURE 285. A primitive campground west of the highway is set in a partially wooded clearing.



FIGURE 286. A picnic area is situated in a partially cleared area east of Perimeter Road Access.

Land Uses and Activities

Much of the character area is not accessible to visitors, and is either made up of forested woodland or is related to transportation; however, the primitive campground in the former CCC camp area and the picnic ground both have **recreational** associations.

Topographic Modifications

Topographic modifications evident within the character area include **grading associated with road construction** and **swales along the roadways for drainage** (refer to Figure 283). An earthen embankment was constructed where Georgia State Route 49 crosses Stockade Branch to provide a gentler road grade (Figure 287). A culvert through the embankment allows the stream to flow below the roadway unimpeded.



FIGURE 287. An earthen embankment was constructed to carry the highway across Stockade Branch.

Circulation

The most prominent circulation feature within the character area is **Georgia State Route 49**, a public two-lane arterial road that connects Andersonville to the nearby towns of Americus and Oglethorpe (Figure 288). Most of the other roads within the character area, both paved and unpaved, arise from or intersect with this highway. Georgia State Route 49 forms the northern boundary of the national historic site, then curves around the cemetery and passes through the character area on a north-south axis, separating some parcels to the west of the highway from the primary parcel of the park (refer to Figure 283 and Figure 287).

Other public roads passing through the character area include **Ellaville Street**, part of State Road 228, and **Church Street**, which serves as the main street of the town of Andersonville (Figure 289). Church Street intersects with Georgia State Route 49 opposite from the Pecan Lane park exit, while Ellaville Street arises from the highway just north of that intersection. In addition to these public roads, a small portion of **Oscar English Road** crosses the northeast corner of the character area before passing out of the park to allow access to several private residences east of the park.



FIGURE 288. Georgia State Route 49, looking north.



FIGURE 289. Church Street arises from Georgia State Route 49 opposite Pecan Lane.

Cemetery Road, which connects the cemetery to Prison Site Road, winds through the successional woodlands in an approximately northwest-southeast direction, following the ridge line near the center of the character area (Figure 290). The asphalt-paved road accommodates traffic in both directions. The picnic area, including a grass pull-off parking area, is located to the east of the road (Figure 291). An **earthen service drive** arises from the west side of Perimeter Road Access near the southern cemetery wall (Figure 292).



FIGURE 290. Perimeter Road Access connects the cemetery and prison site.



FIGURE 291. An unpaved pull-off parking area on the east side of Perimeter Road Access serves the picnic area.



FIGURE 292. An earthen service drive extends into the woodland just south of the cemetery.

Oglethorpe Street, a wide sand-paved road arising from Georgia State Route 49 north of the cemetery, extends approximately northeast-southwest through the northwestern corner of the character area (Figure 293). This road is a remnant of the Old Dixie Highway, which was the main access route through the area until Georgia State Route 49 was constructed in the 1930s.

An **unpaved driveway** flanked by stone walls is located opposite Georgia State Route 49 from the funerary entrance to the cemetery (Figure 294). This driveway is a remnant of the road that led to the CCC camp, and now allows access to the scout camp in this part of the character area. The one-lane driveway is lightly paved with gravel. It passes through a small clearing, transitioning to a packed-earth surface as it enters the woodland (Figure 295). The road forks in the woodland, with one branch leading south to the camp site and the other leading west to its termination at Oglethorpe Street (Figure 296).



FIGURE 293. Oglethorpe Street is a remnant of the Old Dixie Highway.



FIGURE 294. The CCC camp entrance opposite the funerary entrance to the cemetery.



FIGURE 295. The grass and gravel surface of the driveway as it passes through the small clearing adjacent to the highway.



FIGURE 296. The driveway has a packed-earth surface within the woodland.

Remnants of the former cemetery entrance road, which once crossed the northwestern part of the character area in a northeastern-southwestern direction, are also present in the vicinity of the CCC camp. The road trace was closed to public use in the 1930s. It intersects Oglethorpe Street just east of its crossing of the **Norfolk Southern railroad**. A metal gate prevents vehicular access to the road trace, which is occasionally used as a service road.

Several **unpaved service drives** are located within the character area, including one which arises from the west side of Perimeter Road Access, and one which extends from the paved service area east of the museum and curves through the woodland in the southeast corner of the eastern part of the character area (refer to Figure 253).

Cultural Vegetation

Much of the character area is characterized by **successional pine and hardwood upland woods**, with species including water oak, red oak, post oak, Eastern red cedar, dogwood, black cherry, sweet gum, river birch, sycamore, maple, shortleaf pine, and loblolly pine (refer to Figure 282). The Boy Scout camp site and the picnic area have both been partially cleared to allow for access and use, but an overhead canopy is maintained in both locations (refer to Figure 285 and Figure 286).

Invasive species are carefully monitored and regularly removed in this character area and throughout the national historic site. Golden bamboo, privet, and Japanese honeysuckle were observed during field investigations conducted on behalf of this project. The 1988 General Management Plan notes the presence of about an acre of kudzu (*Pueraria lobata*) on the west side of Georgia State Route 49, but this was not observed during the 2012 site visit.

Buildings and Structures

There are no buildings located within the character area, but there are several structures associated with the former CCC camp on the west side of Georgia State Route 49. A **rubble gateway and freestanding wall** mark the entrance to the former CCC camp opposite the highway from the west entrance to the national cemetery (Figure 297 and refer to Figure 294). A **wood gate arm** is mounted to a metal post adjacent to the southern section of the wall.



FIGURE 297. Rubble walls flank the entrance to the former CCC camp.

Several structures are located within the camp site itself. A small **open-sided wood storage platform** with a pitched roof is set along the edge of the campground (Figure 298). The structure was constructed by a Boy Scout group for firewood storage. A **concrete foundation** with protruding metal pipes is located in the edge of the woodland surrounding the campground (Figure 299). The foundation structure was part of the CCC camp and was identified in a 1984 archeological survey as a well or pump.

Two culverts are located adjacent to the CCC camp entrance; a **concrete culvert** is located along the highway, while a rough **stone culvert with a stone-lined swale** carries water beneath the driveway to the campsite (Figure 300 and Figure 301).



FIGURE 298. An open-sided platform for storing firewood was constructed by a scouting group.



FIGURE 299. A concrete foundation along the edge of the campground is a remnant of the former CCC camp.



FIGURE 300. A concrete culvert adjacent to the CCC camp driveway.



FIGURE 301. A stone-lined swale carries water beneath the CCC camp driveway.

Views and Vistas

Views within this character area are predominantly **linear views along roadways**, and occur mostly along Georgia State Route 49, Perimeter Road Access, and Oglethorpe Street. A historic **linear view east along Pecan Lane** is afforded from Church Street. **Dynamic views into the cemetery** are visible from Georgia State Route 49 in the northern part of the character area (refer to Figure 172). Some **partially screened views of the prison site** are available from the highway, where the woodland thins near the Star Fort.

Small-scale Features

A number of small scale features are located within the character area associated with site furnishings, fences and gates, signs, and lighting and utilities. Most are clustered within the picnic area along Perimeter Road Access and in the camp site on the west side of Georgia State Route 49.

Site Furnishings. Site furnishings within the Boy Scout camp site and former CCC camp area are limited to **wood picnic tables**, which are in fair to poor condition, and **stump rounds** clustered around several **stone-lined campfire rings** (Figure 302). Both wood and metal and recycled **plastic and metal picnic tables** are scattered throughout the picnic area (Figure 303). **Trash, recycling, and ash receptacles** are located at the edge of the parking area, along with a **water fountain** (Figure 304 and Figure 305).



FIGURE 302. Stump seats surround a stone-lined campfire ring. A picnic table in poor condition is visible beyond.



FIGURE 303. Several different styles of picnic table are located in the picnic area, including this recycled plastic and metal table.



FIGURE 304. Trash, recycling, and ash receptacles along the south edge of the picnic area.



FIGURE 305. A water fountain near the southwest corner of the picnic area.

Fences and Gates. A post-and-rail fence divides the picnic area from Perimeter Road Access, and defines a small grass area south of the picnic area for parking (Figure 306 and refer to Figure 291).

Single-armed gates prevent vehicular access to the circulation features in the vicinity of the camp. A **wood gate** at the CCC camp driveway along Georgia State Route 49 extends between the rubble gateway walls, while metal gates limit access to the two earthen roads that intersect with Oglethorpe Street (Figure 307 and Figure 308).



FIGURE 306. A split-rail fence between the picnic area and Perimeter Road Access.



FIGURE 307. A wood gate is hung between the rubble gateway walls at the camp driveway.



FIGURE 308. A metal gate controls access to the camp from Oglethorpe Street.

Several **concrete posts** are present along Georgia State Route 49 adjacent to the CCC camp driveway and Oglethorpe Street adjacent to the metal gate that limits access to the intersecting road (Figure 309). The origin and total number of these features is unknown. Those observed are in fair to poor condition and the posts along Oglethorpe Street have been obscured by vegetation.

In addition to these features, a standard **metal guardrail** lines both sides of Georgia State Route 49 where Stockade Branch passes beneath the roadway (refer to Figure 287).



FIGURE 309. Concrete posts are located along the highway adjacent to the CCC camp driveway.

Signs. Signs in the character area consist of **regulatory and directional traffic signs** along the public roadways and Perimeter Road Access. A **Georgia Historical Marker** ("Camp Sumter Confederate Prison Site") and a large **sign identifying the city of Andersonville** are located in a grassy area between Ellaville and Church streets (Figure 310).



FIGURE 310. Signs between Church and Ellaville streets.

Lighting and Utilities. **Utility poles** line portions of Georgia State Route 49, as well as Ellaville and Church streets. Other public utility features, such as **manhole covers**, **electrical boxes**, and **gas line markers,** are also present within the character area.

Archeological Resources

- Archeological Survey and Testing of Tract 01-142, Teresa L. Paglione, Southeast Archeological Center, 1984. This archeological survey, consisting of a walk-over survey and subsequent shovel tests, was performed in 1984 and identified historic resources on tract 01-142, including features related to the CCC camp, which was located there from 1934 to 1935, and traces of both the former cemetery entrance road and the Old Dixie Highway, which were used prior to the construction of Georgia State Route 49.

- Archeological Significance of the CCC Camp, Terese L. Paglione, Southeast Archeological Center, 1985. Draft supplement to the 1984 archeological survey and report.

Analysis and Evaluation

Introduction

This chapter is composed of three sections: an evaluation of the significance of the Andersonville National Historical Site landscape in accordance with the guidance provided by the National Register of Historic Places; a comparative analysis of historic and existing landscape conditions; and an integrity assessment.

The significance evaluation identifies the important historical associations of the property, as well as its architectural, archeological, and social value. The property's significance is tied to a discrete period of time in which its important contributions were made and to relevant national, state, and local historic contexts.

The comparative analysis examines the similarities and differences between historic and existing landscape conditions to provide an understanding of how much the national historic site and its resources today reflect their character and appearance during the period of significance.

One of the byproducts of the comparative analysis is an inventory of resources that survive from the period of significance. Those that retain integrity and are associated with the Andersonville National Historical Site's significant historic contexts are referred to as contributing features. Resources that originated after the period of significance and those that do not retain integrity or do not relate to the site's significant historic contexts are identified as non-contributing. Features that are known to have existed during previous periods of the site's history but are no longer extant are identified as missing resources. This information is summarized in Appendix A, a table that lists each of the features described in this chapter. The table conveys the names and alternate names for inventoried landscape features through time, identifies which features contribute to the significance of the landscape, provides a condition rating for each feature, and lists dates of origin and modification for each feature as known.

The final section of this chapter is an integrity assessment that summarizes to what degree the park retains its ability to convey landscape conditions present during the identified period of significance.

Current National Register Status of Andersonville National Historic Site

Andersonville National Historic Site was listed in the National Register upon its establishment in 1970. Its significance was later documented in a National Register nomination prepared by staff of Andersonville National Historic Site in February 1976. The nomination was accepted by the Keeper of the National Register on November 24, 1978, and certified by the National Park Service on November 27, 1978.

The National Register-listed property includes the Andersonville National Historic Site as it was configured in 1976. At the time the nomination was prepared, the park encompassed 466.22 acres, including the earlier Prison Park as well as the Andersonville National Cemetery.[101] The

101. The nomination incorrectly calculates the area as 495 acres.

authorized boundary of the site as established in 1970 included "not more than 500 acres."[102] Since 1976, the park has expanded to include 515.61 acres.[103]

The National Register nomination for Andersonville National Historic Site does not specifically reference the National Register evaluation criteria in its statement of significance.

Areas of significance for the park noted in the National Register Nomination include Military and Social/Humanitarian. The period of significance is broadly defined in the nomination (per the nomination form used at the time) as "1800–1899" and "1900–" indicating the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

The 1978 National Register nomination notes the following contributing resources within Andersonville National Historic Site:[104]

- Cemetery Lodge (1872), HS-100
- Chapel (1908), HS-101
- Rostrum (1941), HS-106
- Springhouse (1901), HS-107 [105]
- Brick Wall – Cemetery (1878–1879), HS-108 [106]
- Cemetery (first burial, 1864), HS-109
- Prison Site (1863–1864)
- Monuments – Cemetery
    - Minnesota Monument (1916), HS-001
    - Pennsylvania Monument (1905), HS-002
    - Maine Monument (1904), HS-003
    - Indiana Monument (1908), HS-004
    - New York Monument (1914), HS-005
    - New Jersey Monument (1899), HS-006
    - Connecticut Monument (1907), HS-007
    - Iowa Monument (1906), HS-008
    - Illinois Monument (1912), HS-009
- Monuments – Prison Site
    - Wisconsin Monument (1907), HS-010
    - Rhode Island Monument (1903), HS-011
    - Massachusetts Monument (1901), HS-012
    - Tennessee Monument (1915), HS-013
    - Woman's Relief Corps Monument to Eight States (1934), HS-014
    - Ohio Monument (1901), HS-015
    - Michigan Monument (1904), HS-016
    - Woman's Relief Corps Logan's Order Monument (1929), HS-017
    - Woman's Relief Corps Sundial Monument (1911), HS-018
    - Clara Barton Monument (1915), HS-019
    - Lizabeth Turner Monument (1908), HS-020

The 1978 nomination also notes the following resources, which are designated in the nomination as non-contributing:

- Storage Building (1928), HS-102. This building, now the Volunteer Guest House, is located north of the prison site. It is one of a pair of similar buildings, and is located to the

102. An Act to authorize the establishment of the Andersonville National Historic Site in the State of Georgia, and for other purposes (84 Stat. 989, October 16, 1970).
103. Acreage information provided by the National Park Service, Southeast Region. Land Resources Division, December 2014.
104. The nomination uses a "No." designation rather than the currently used "HS" designation for the individual resource identification numbers.
105. Park staff have commented that the Providence Springhouse should be categorized as a monument within the prison site, given its memorial/commemorative purpose.
106. The National Register nomination cites the date of construction of the cemetery wall incorrectly as 1872, and does not provide dates for several of the monuments. Dates listed here are based on research conducted for the CLR.

west of the other structure. It is currently used as the Guest House.

- Storage Building (1936), HS-103. This building is located north of the prison site, and is to the east of the Volunteer Guest House.
- Well House (1963), HS-104, located north of the cemetery lodge.
- Maintenance Shop (1960), HS-105, located north of the chapel.[107]

Evaluation of Significance

The information presented in the existing National Register nomination was considered in conjunction with the guidance afforded in the National Register Bulletin *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* and the information derived from the CLR's comprehensive investigation into the history of the landscape to consider the significance of the site within the contexts of the Civil War, the prison camp and prisoners of war, commemoration, and national park development. The investigation into the site-specific history of the park has suggested consideration be paid to revising several aspects of the 1976 National Register nomination. The relevant aspects are identified in the discussion of the site's potential National Register-level significance conveyed below.

National Register Criteria for Evaluation

In order for a property to be eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, it must possess significance under one of four criteria. The Criteria for Evaluation state:

> The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and:
>
> A. That are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
>
> B. That are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
>
> C. That embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
>
> D. That have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.[108]

National Register Significance of Andersonville National Historic Site. Based on research, analysis, and consideration of all materials available for preparation of this CLR, the cultural landscape of Andersonville National Historic Site appears nationally significant under Criteria A, C, and D, as a historic district that protects and preserves the site of Camp Sumter (Andersonville Prison), as well as Andersonville National Cemetery, and memorializes American prisoners of war. The cemetery is also nationally significant as a designed historic landscape created to honor those who served as soldiers in the United States Armed Forces. Efforts conducted by the War Department and the CCC to preserve and restore the site of the prison camp, the cemetery, and the surrounding landscape are also significant within a national context of conservation and commemoration. For these associations, Andersonville National Historic Site is significant in the areas of Archeology (Historic–Non-Aboriginal), Commemoration, Conservation, Landscape Architecture, Military, Politics/Government, and Social History during the period 1863–1941.

107. The nomination designated this resource as suitable for preservation because it was recognized as a useful structure, not in recognition of any historic significance.

108. *National Register Bulletin: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (Washington, D.C.: Department of the Interior, 1995).

In addition, the property meets the listing requirements of National Register Criteria Consideration D, "a cemetery which derives its primary significance from graves of person of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events," and Criteria Consideration F, "a property that is primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own exceptional significance."[109]

Andersonville National Historic Site is significant as the site of Camp Sumter (Andersonville Prison), where 45,000 Union soldiers were imprisoned and nearly 13,000 died of disease and starvation between February 1864 and May 1865. The prison site represents events of this period of the war and the lives of those who lived and died there, as illustrated by the remains of earthworks constructed to guard and defend the prison, and the sites of prisoner-excavated wells within the prison boundaries. The site is also significant for its association with various efforts to memorialize and honor the contributions of Union soldiers to the Civil War, and the suffering and deaths of the prisoners held at Andersonville, beginning with efforts in 1865 to identify the graves of Union soldiers in the cemetery, followed by the establishment and development of Andersonville National Cemetery and the erection of monuments and memorials. Today, the historic site additionally commemorates the lives of Americans who have suffered in prisoner of war camps throughout the world. The cemetery also remains an active burial ground for military veterans and their next of kin, and currently averages approximately 150 burials a year.

As stated in the 1976 National Register nomination:

> . . . Andersonville National Historic Site was created to provide an understanding of the overall Prisoner of War story in the Civil War, to interpret the role of Prisoner of War camps in history and commemorate the sacrifice of Americans who lost their lives in such camps. Andersonville is the only prisoner of war camp from the Civil War period that has been preserved as an historic area.
>
> The horrors endured by the prisoners at Andersonville were not the result of malice but a combination of human blundering in the face of bewildering problems, and hasty action in the selection of the site and construction of the camp, as well as blinding passion engendered by the course of the war 1864–1865. However, when the conditions at the prison reached the press and Northern politicians, a great deal of bitterness and resentment was felt by all Northerners. Next to the assassination of President Lincoln, Andersonville Prison was used again to justify a harsh reconstruction of the Confederate states. Some of the public's anger was directed on the commander of the prison, Capt. Henry Wirz. After being described as a "beast and monster," he was tried for the murder of thousands and was hung *[sic]* on November 10, 1865.
>
> The National Cemetery, located 300 yards north of the prison site established in 1865, is an integral part of the significance of Andersonville Prison Site. Most of the [12,920] men who died at the prison camp are buried in the cemetery. The first burial took place on [February 27, 1864] when Pvt. Adam Swarner was interred. Graves for both the Union prisoners and the Confederate guards were in trenches 3 feet wide and [between 100 and 200 feet long]. The remains of the Confederate guards from Andersonville were moved to [Oak Grove Cemetery in Americus, Georgia, in 1880]. In July, 1865, Clara Barton and a party from Washington arrived to identify and mark the graves of Union soldiers by using the Confederate death rolls. A monument was erected to Clara Barton because of her work in identifying those who were listed as missing in action, but who were instead buried at Andersonville . . . .
>
> Andersonville Prison Site and Cemetery constitutes a valuable historical resource of the Civil War period. It represents a grim but significant aspect of the war. To the National Park System and to the country it has become a place to memorialize all prisoners of war throughout our country's history.

109. Ibid.

Criterion A. Per Criterion A, Andersonville National Historic Site is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. Under this criterion, the site is significant for its association with the establishment and history of Andersonville Prison from 1863 through 1865, in the Military area of significance. Furthermore, it is significant for its association with efforts conducted to honor, memorialize, and commemorate the contributions of Union soldiers to the Civil War, including those who suffered and died at Andersonville Prison, as well as those who served in other prison camps from 1865 to the present day.

Additionally, significance is derived from commemorative features, such as the monuments within the prison site and cemetery, as well as the physical form of the park that resulted from efforts to commemorate, conserve, stabilize, rehabilitate, and restore features of the prison site and setting. Beginning with Clara Barton and Dorence Atwater's efforts to identify and mark the graves of those who had died at the prison camp, and continuing with the establishment of the prison park, the placement of monuments in the prison site and the national cemetery, and the development of the national historic site, efforts to honor the events that occurred at Andersonville National Historic Site and to indicate the significance of the site to the visitor are representative of a national context of similar programs initiated by veterans, other private groups, and the federal government. The efforts to develop and preserve the site for visitors expanded to include the prison site when it was acquired by the Grand Army of the Republic in 1891. The site was transferred to the National Woman's Relief Corps in 1896, once the Grand Army of the Republic realized that it lacked the resources to develop the prison park. The Corps continued the process of developing the prison site and interpreting it to visitors, including the construction of the granite springhouse at Providence Spring. A number of commemorative markers were placed at the prison site at this time.

The prison site was donated to the United States in 1910 and placed under the administration of the War Department. Development efforts at the site continued under the CCC in the 1930s, when new entrance gates were constructed, and the chapel was remodeled. Finally, in 1941, the cemetery was expanded eastward with a new rostrum and curving perimeter walls, completing the national cemetery complex as it exists today.

The site is also significant under Criterion A for the efforts of the CCC in the areas of Conservation, Politics/Government, and Social History. Historically significant landscape features remaining from this period include the original entrance to the park, the stone and concrete features marking the prison stockade location, a series of stone and concrete culverts, and the tour road around the prison site, all constructed by the CCC in 1934–1936.

Since 1865, Andersonville National Cemetery has served as a commemorative landscape to honor the memory of the prisoners who died in the prison as well as in Civil War battles in the vicinity. Starting in the 1870s, Civil War veterans could be buried in national cemeteries, a policy extended to encompass later conflicts as well. Starting in the 1870s, the national cemeteries were improved with permanent masonry perimeter walls, marble headstones, maintenance and caretaking facilities, and ornamental landscaping. The original marble headstones at Andersonville were installed circa 1877, and the brick masonry perimeter wall was built in 1878–1879. These efforts show the importance of the cemetery as a place to honor Union soldiers in the years immediately following the Civil War.[110]

The prison site itself was not maintained following the war, and by the 1880s the stockade logs had rotted and fallen down. The landowner was farming the south slope with corn and cotton, and the north slope had grown up with trees and shrubs. The desire to preserve the prison site led the Grand Army of the Republic to purchase

110. Only twenty-seven of the original marble headstones survive today.

73-1/2 acres at the site in 1891. A memorial arch and flagpole were erected in 1898.

Starting in 1899 with the completion of the New Jersey Monument, a series of large monuments and markers were erected both on the prison site and in the cemetery. During the first three decades of the twentieth century, the construction of these memorials served to highlight the commemorative significance of the site in that era as well as the historical importance of the events that occurred during the Civil War. The rostrum was constructed in 1941 to provide a permanent facility for the use of the cemetery as a site for public commemorative events.

Criterion C. Under Criterion C, Andersonville National Historic Site is nationally significant in the area of Landscape Architecture.

Andersonville National Cemetery embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction through the design of the national cemetery. The design of Andersonville National Cemetery is significant in the area of Landscape Architecture. Consistent with several other early national cemeteries, Andersonville conveys a sense of simple grandeur that is distinctive and unlike the Romantic and picturesque landscapes popular during the time. Features of Andersonville National Cemetery, including its perimeter enclosing wall, radial and orthogonal drives and walks, and central square reflect formal design principles intended to honor the important contributions of United States soldiers. The perimeter wall helps to establish an internally-focused sacred and hallowed space within the interior of the cemetery, reflecting the solemn heritage of the site.

Criterion D. Under Criterion D, Andersonville National Historic Site is nationally significant in the area of Archeology (Historic–Non-Aboriginal). Various archeological investigations have been carried out by the National Park Service within Andersonville National Historic Site since park establishment in 1970. These investigations, primarily in the area of the prison camp, included, among other studies, testing to verify stockade lines (1973–1974); reconnaissance of the Star Fort area (1976); testing of the stockade, the hospital, and a prehistoric site (1978); soil resistivity to locate the hospital site (1985); testing of the northeast corner of the inner stockade prior to reconstruction in 1987; testing in the vicinity of the north gate (1989); testing of the stockade line and deadline locations (1990); and other archeological work (refer to the Site History chapter). Review of the findings of these investigations verifies the existence of archeological resources throughout the site ranging from prehistoric to twentieth century. Studies to date indicate the archeological resources within the park possess integrity, and have yielded or may be likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Consideration D. Since all cemeteries and human burial sites can be considered to be commemorative in nature and possessing of archeological potential, this criteria consideration is intended to clarify that cemeteries must possess historical or architectural significance in order to be eligible for listing in the National Register. As discussed above for Criteria A and C, Andersonville National Cemetery is a highly significant and integral part of the historic events that occurred at the site during the Civil War era as well as later commemorative efforts. Also, the nineteenth century landscape design of the cemetery retains integrity and is an important aspect of the significance of the site. The National Register Bulletin *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* gives specific guidance that national cemeteries are typically eligible for listing "because they have been designated by Congress as primary memorials to the military history of the United States." The bulletin also notes that because national cemeteries draw their significance from the presence of the remains of military personnel who have served the country throughout its history, the age of the cemetery and the dates of the burials therein are not a factor in judging its eligibility. (A national cemetery or a portion of a national cemetery that has only been set aside for use in the future is not eligible.)

Criteria Consideration F. For a commemorative property to be considered eligible for listing in the National Register, it must generally be more than fifty years old and must possess significance based on its own value, not the importance or value of the event or person being commemorated. Due to the long history of commemoration at the site, which began immediately after the Civil War, Andersonville National Historic Site clearly has significance as a commemorative property. Because commemoration at Andersonville National Historic Site is ongoing—not only through the active national cemetery, but also through the National Prisoner of War Museum and the various memorials established within the last fifty years—re-evaluation of the contributing/non-contributing status of the resources that postdate the 1863–1941 period of significance but fall within the historic contexts described above is recommended as these resources reach fifty years of age. For example, the Georgia Monument (1976), Odd Fellows Monument (1984), and Stalag XVII-B Monument (1989) are currently considered non-contributing due to their dates of origin, but should be re-evaluated as potentially contributing resources in the future. In addition, the Ex-POW Memorial Grove (circa 1998) can be re-evaluated as a potentially contributing resource in the future.

Period of Significance

Based on the research and site studies performed for this CLR, the historically significant resources within this landscape date to the years 1863–1941, defining the period of significance for the landscape.

The period of use as a Confederate-run prison housing Union soldiers began with selection of the site for the prison in late 1863, followed by construction and occupancy, and concluded in May 1865 with the closing of Camp Sumter and the arrest of Captain Wirz. This period is primarily represented by the remains of earthworks constructed to guard and defend the prison, and the sites of prisoner-excavated wells within the prison boundaries. Also during this period the cemetery was established in response to the need created by the nearby prison. Burials occurred beginning in 1864 and continued for the duration of the war.

The period of significance extends from 1865 to 1941 to represent the commemoration of the suffering and deaths of the Union prisoners held at Andersonville Prison and subsequently of other veterans. The closing date of 1941 corresponds to the completion of the rostrum, which expanded the enclosing walls of the national cemetery to their present form.

Potential Changes to the 1976 National Register Nomination. In the context of the period of significance described above, several of the resources discussed in the 1976 National Register nomination should be reconsidered in terms of their contributing/non-contributing status. For example, the storage buildings constructed in 1928 and 1936, designated as non-contributing resources in the nomination, are considered contributing based on the period of significance established by this study.

Non-contributing structures (monuments) not included in the National Register nomination, which are not currently considered eligible for listing as contributing resources due to age considerations but are managed as cultural resources because they relate to the legislated commemorative purpose of the park, include:

- Georgia Monument (1976), HS-021
- Odd Fellows Monument (1984), HS-022
- Stalag XVII-B Monument (1989), HS-023

Other buildings constructed after the 1976 National Register nomination, which should be addressed in an updated nomination, include:

- Three maintenance buildings located east of the rostrum (circa 1983)
- National Prisoner of War Museum (1998)
- Two maintenance buildings east of the museum (shed, circa 1998, and cart barn, circa 2000)

Additionally, an updated nomination should include a boundary increase to encompass all 515.61 acres in current park ownership.

Finally, an updated nomination should include several additional areas of significance, as discussed above, including: Archeology (Historic–Non-Aboriginal), Commemoration, Conservation, Landscape Architecture, and Politics/Government.

Comparative Analysis of Historic and Existing Conditions

One goal of this CLR is to evaluate the ability of the existing landscape to reflect the period of significance identified for the park (1863–1941). To better understand the relationship between the contemporary park landscape as documented in the Existing Conditions Documentation chapter, and the landscape that existed during the period of significance discussed above, the section that follows presents a comparative analysis of historic and existing conditions. Because the landscape also evolved to a great degree between 1863 and 1941, the comparative analysis also provides information about changes that occurred during the period of significance.

The comparative analysis that follows focuses on the landscape during the two primary time periods: construction and occupation of the prison camp and cemetery from 1863–1865, and development of the site as a commemorative landscape between 1865 and 1941, by individuals and groups that included the Grand Army of the Republic (GAR), the National Woman's Relief Corps, the U.S. Army (War Department), and the CCC. The comparative analysis narrative is organized into the landscape characteristics used to document existing site conditions in the Existing Conditions Documentation chapter:

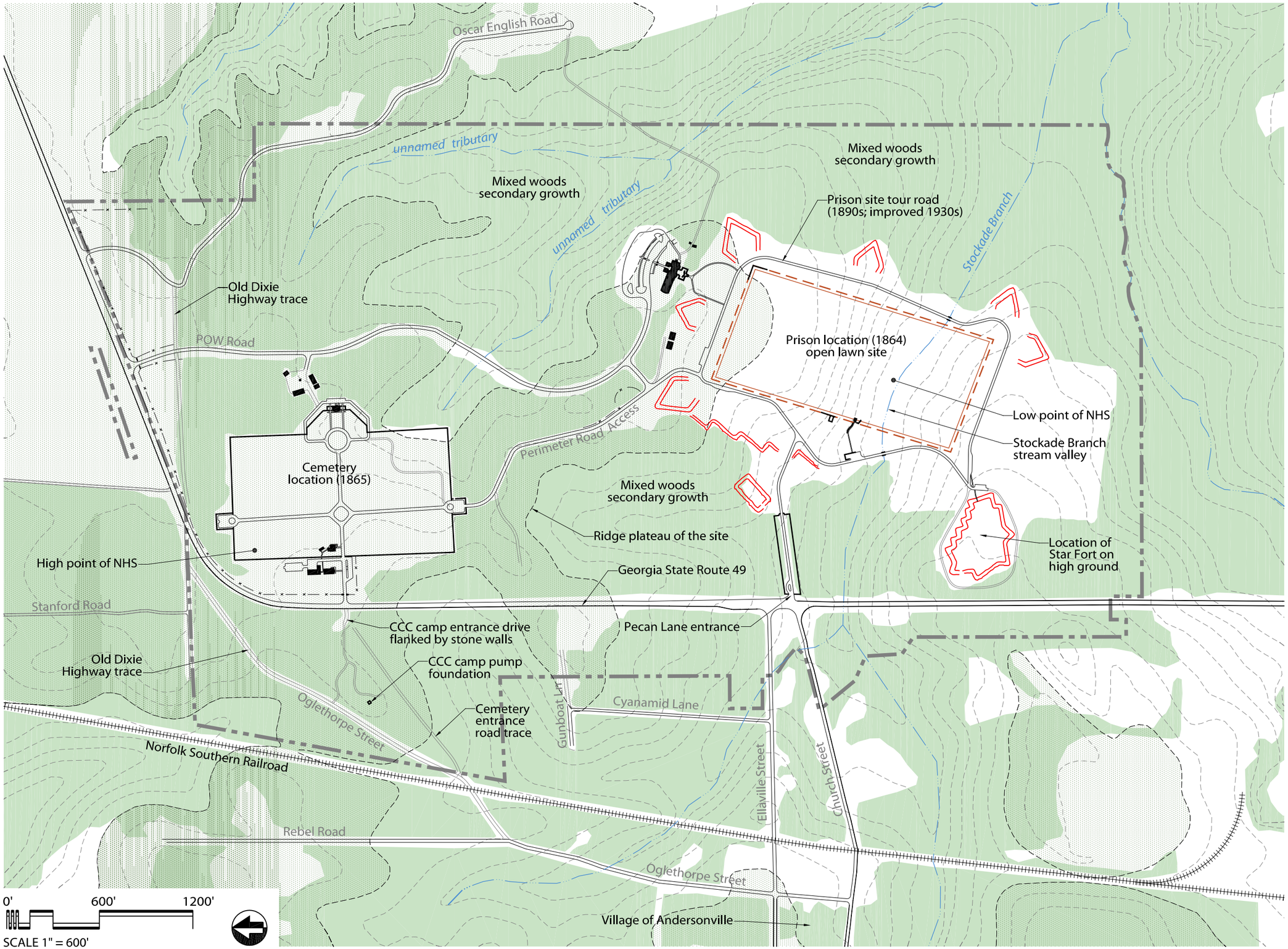
- Natural Systems and Features
- Responses to Natural Resources
- Patterns of Spatial Organization
- Land Uses and Activities
- Topographic Modifications
- Circulation
- Cultural Vegetation
- Buildings and Structures
- Views and Vistas
- Small-scale Features

For each landscape characteristic, the discussion begins with a summary of the character-defining features present within the landscape today, and the identification of the features that survive from, postdate, and are missing from the period of significance. The summary is followed by more detailed information, as known, about the evolution of individual resources and resource types over time, and an assessment of their historic integrity. Figures, including diagrams, historic images, comparative photography, and contributing resource mapping, are provided to support the narrative. As noted previously, Appendix A includes a summary of each feature discussed herein, including its contributing/non-contributing status, condition assessment, date of origin and subsequent modification(s) as known, and other relevant annotations.

Cultural Landscape Report

for

Andersonville National Historic Site



Legend

- NHS boundary
- Character area
- 10-foot contour
- Stream
- Railroad
- Paved road
- Unpaved road
- Earthwork
- Building
- Wall
- Fence
- Woodland
- Ridge

Notes:

1. Topography data based on 2011 USGS mapping.
2. Dimensions and locations are approximate, based on field observations and NPS-provided GIS data.

Figure 311.

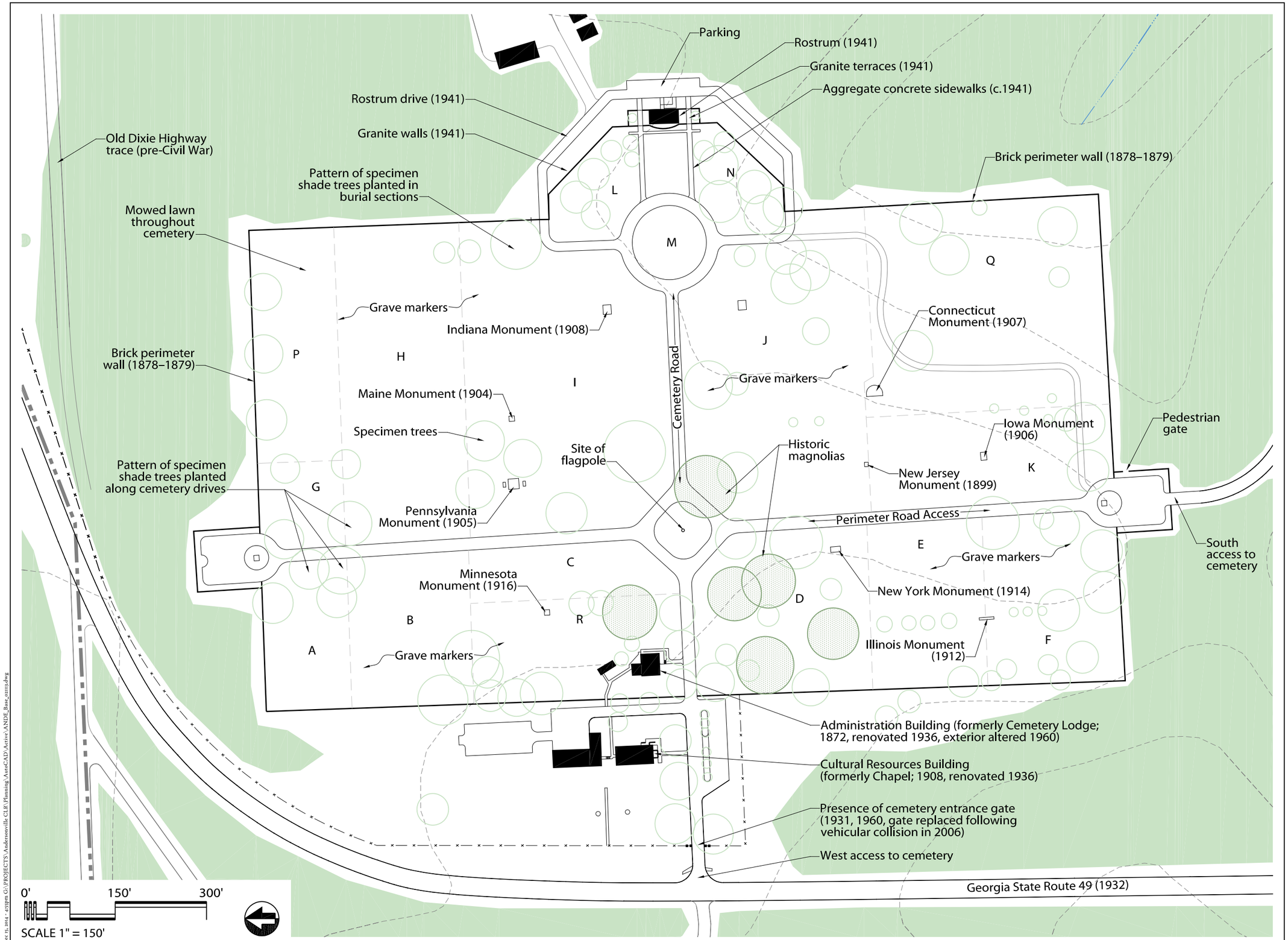
Contributing Features: Overall

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Cultural Landscape Report

for

Andersonville National Historic Site



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Legend

- NHS boundary
- Character area
- 10-foot contour
- Stream
- Railroad
- Paved road
- Unpaved road
- Earthwork
- Building
- Wall
- Fence
- Woodland
- Trees

Notes:

1. Topography data based on 2011 USGS mapping.
2. Dimensions and locations are approximate, based on field observations and NPS-provided GIS data.

Figure 312.

Contributing Features: National Cemetery

Earthworks surrounding prison site (1864)
Well sites
Open grass lawn of prison site
Rubble gutters (c.1934)
Rubble wall and gutter
Lizabeth Turner Monument (1908)
Parking
CCC bridge (1935)
Stockade Branch
Sweetwater Creek
Shade trees
Storage building (1936)
Guest House (1928)
Cedar grove
Gravel driveway
Clara Barton Monument (1915)
Woman's Relief Corps Sundial Monument (1911)
Woman's Relief Corps Monument (1929)
Ohio Monument (1901)
Drainage channels (1934–1936)
Stockade corner marker (c.1934)
POW Road
Prison Site Road
Providence Spring Pavilion (1901)
Perimeter Road Access
Stockade corner marker (c.1934)
Wisconsin Monument (1907)
Rhode Island Monument (1903)
Michigan Monument (1904)
Massachusetts Monument (1901)
Tennessee Monument (1915)
National Woman's Relief Corps Monument to Eight States (1934)
Detached redoubt (1864)
CCC bridge (1935)
Providence Spring brick-lined pools
Concrete walk and bridge to pavilion (c.1934)
Pavilion parking lot and stone walls (c.1934)
Star Fort
Gravel foot trail
Pecan Lane, rubble walls, gateway, pecan allée (1935)
Georgia State Route 49 (1932)

0' 300' 600'
SCALE 1" = 300'

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Cultural Landscape Report
for
Andersonville National Historic Site

Legend
- NHS boundary
- Character area
- 10-foot contour
- Stream
- Railroad
- Paved road
- Unpaved road
- Earthwork
- Building
- Wall
- Fence
- Woodland
- Trees
- Drainage ditch
- Concrete marker

Notes:

1. Topography data based on 2011 USGS mapping.
2. Dimensions and locations are approximate, based on field observations and NPS-provided GIS data.

Figure 313.
Contributing Features: Prison Site

Overview

See Figure 311, Overview Site Map with Contributing Features; Figure 312, Cemetery Site with Contributing Features; and Figure 313, Prison Site with Contributing Features.

When comparing the landscape of the Andersonville National Historical Site during the period of significance to present day conditions, the majority of the landscape survives with a high degree of integrity. Although many features of the historic prison have been lost, the site survives and has been managed to help convey the physical composition and organization of the facility. The historic stockade has been partially reconstructed, the interior of the prison has been maintained clear of vegetation, and woodland has been allowed to grow up along the site's perimeter to limit views of adjacent incompatible development. Natural features such as Stockade Branch and the ambient landform and topography continue to exist in their historic form and configuration. These features help to convey an understanding of why the prison was sited in a particular location. Sweeping views afforded from higher points in the landscape help visitors to understand the site's organization.

The location, form, and character of Andersonville National Cemetery remains from the period of significance. Despite ongoing use as an active burial ground, the cemetery retains the patterns of spatial organization and historic landscape features first developed during the late nineteenth century, and continues to be maintained to protect historic qualities and character. The integrity of the park landscape is also supported by the continued existence of features such as the cemetery perimeter wall, intersecting access drives, trees, monuments, and grave markers. The rostrum and eastward extension of the cemetery, completed in 1941 at the end of the period of significance, also remain intact. Commemorative monuments throughout the landscape all remain in their historic locations.

Despite an overall assessment suggesting that the historic landscape possesses sufficient integrity to convey its historic associations, there have been several notable physical changes to the landscape since the period of significance that have diminished overall integrity. These include relocation of the park entrance and associated changes to Pecan Lane from a two-way to a one-way road corridor, construction of a new interior road that connects the prison site with the cemetery, and construction of a new entrance road leading to the National Prisoner of War Museum parking lot. In addition, construction of the museum itself and a concrete walk that leads from the museum to the prison site have also affected the integrity of the park.

Other changes have involved alterations to the former cemetery lodge and former chapel. The cemetery lodge, built in 1872, was remodeled and expanded by the CCC in 1936. In the 1970s, changes were made to the building by NPS in order to accommodate park administration. The chapel was constructed in 1908 through the efforts of the Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic and remodeled by the CCC in 1936. In addition, several buildings constructed after the period of significance to facilitate park maintenance and utility functions also diminish integrity of setting and feeling.

Other landscape changes that postdate the period of significance include the installation of three monuments between 1976 and 1989: the Georgia Monument, the Odd Fellows Monument, and the Stalag XVII-B Monument; interpretive features such as the reconstructed stockade; stone gate markers at the south entrance; and interpretive signs and plaques. These features have diminished the integrity of design.

Despite these additions, the park continues to convey its historic associations to the Civil War and commemoration periods. Surviving qualities of landform and topography; water resources; historic earthworks; commemorative markers; cemetery burials and markers; circulation patterns; and the vegetative landscape context within and around the park's boundaries buffering the viewshed contribute to this integrity.

Natural Systems and Features

Summary Analysis. There are several natural systems and features associated with the Andersonville National Historic Site landscape that survive from the period of significance and help to convey important historic associations. These features are also character-defining for the historic property. Primary among them are the Stockade Branch stream valley and associated springs, including Providence Spring; the high ridge that forms the northern edge of the stream valley and is the location of the National Cemetery (Figure 314 through Figure 316); the local clay soils that prisoners used to form bricks; and the native successional pine-oak-hickory woodland surrounding the prison site. These natural features are consistent with those present during the period of significance.

There are no natural systems or features that postdate the period of significance.

The only missing natural feature is successional woodland that grew up on the prison site during the early commemorative period that has since been cleared by the National Park Service to support interpretation of the facility's open character during the Civil War.



FIGURE 314. Lithograph of Stockade Branch and topographic change to higher elevations of the prison site during the prison occupation, 1864–1865. Source: Andersonville National Historic Site, image A-1-3697.



FIGURE 315. Alignment of Stockade Branch and steep topography, looking north to the ridge plateau, in the 1940s. Source: Andersonville National Historic Site, image D-1-2643.



FIGURE 316. A similar view to the ridge plateau with the National Prisoner of War Museum in the background, September 2012.

Feature Discussions. **Local soils** are character-defining features of the site. They include formations containing kaolin and bauxite, minerals currently mined near the park boundary. In addition to these minerals, the north section of the prison site, encompassed within the July 1864 prison site expansion, contains a layer of clay that was used by prisoners to make brick or adobe

blocks with which they could build rough huts.[111] Quoting from the transcript of the Wirz trial in 1864, National Park Service historian Edwin Bearss emphasized the importance of the composition of the soil when he said that "the red clay was of sufficient tenacity to provide a considerable degree of consistency to the soil. The alternate 'beds of clay and sand, as well as the oxide of iron, which forms in its various combinations a cement to the sand,' favored [digging for building materials]. Many prisoners erected dirt hovels with 'balls of clay and sand' excavated from their wells."[112] Today, these soils appear to have the same qualities as they did in 1864 and contribute to the significance of the park.

Another important natural feature that survives from the period of significance is **Stockade Branch**, which cuts a deep valley through the site from west to east where it joins Sweetwater Creek just past the southeast corner of the property (Figure 317). The prison was constructed astride the branch to afford access to fresh water and meet other sanitation needs of the prisoners. Within the prison site, the distinct banks of Stockade Branch flatten, and the stream forms a broad swampy area (Figure 318). The slower flow and tendency for the stream to overflow its banks in this section led to problems with water quality within the prison. Stockade Branch retains its alignment and location from the period of significance and contributes to the significance of the site (Figure 319 through Figure 321).



FIGURE 317. Alignment of Stockade today looking west across the prison site.



FIGURE 318. The broad swampy area of Stockade Branch is evident inside the prison site in 1864. Source: Andersonville National Historic Site, image A-1-5077.

111. Bearss, 36, citing Davidson, *Experience in Rebel Prisons*, 242–243.

112. Bearss, 18.



FIGURE 319. Alignment of Stockade Branch, looking east across the prison site.



FIGURE 320. Stockade Branch, circa 1958, with the Providence Springhouse and the CCC bridge visible. Source: Andersonville National Historic Site, image D-6-2568.



FIGURE 321. A similar view today showing the removal of trees along the stream corridor.

Prisoners obtained water from Stockade Branch, but much preferred the groundwater obtained from wells excavated from **springs** on both sides of the creek. One of these springs, known as **Providence Spring**, survives from the period of significance. The spring was likely located within the prison site prior to construction, but may have been lost for several months until it re-emerged after Stockade Branch flooded in 1864. It was immediately channelized into the prison interior and provided a much-needed source of fresh and clean water.

Other stream features within the park include **unnamed branches of Sweetwater Creek**. These branches also appear to survive from the period of significance, although they do not appear to have played an important role in the prison history. These branches are conveyed beneath road and path crossings associated with the park via culverts.

The native successional pine-oak-hickory **woodland** that characterizes portions of the park is primarily secondary or tertiary growth successional forest representative of the oak-hickory-pine association. This vegetation has been allowed to grow unmanaged and exhibits the same vegetative character of the rural setting of the prison during the period of significance. Woodland that grew up within the prison site during the commemorative period was removed by the National Park Service after acquiring the property in 1970. Though the existing woodland is not the same as that present during the period of significance, it perpetuates character-defining

features that contribute to the significance of the park.

Thus the extant natural systems and features associated with Andersonville National Historical Site are consistent with those present at the time of the prison occupation as well as the later commemorative and early site development and management periods. These natural systems and features contribute to the significance of the site.

Contributing Natural Systems and Features

- Local soils
- Ridge plateau/hilly landscape
- Stockade Branch
- Providence Spring
- Other springs
- Unnamed branches of Sweetwater Creek
- Successional oak-hickory-pine woodland

Non-contributing Natural Systems and Features

- None identified

Missing Natural Systems and Features

- Pine and oak vegetation on the prison site extant during the commemorative period

Responses to Natural Systems and Features

Summary Analysis. Several responses to natural resources survive from the period of significance, are character-defining, and contribute to the significance of the park landscape. These include the siting of the prison next to Stockade Branch for access to fresh water and evidence of wells excavated at spring sites along the waterway and carved into the local soils by prisoners for water and shelter. Additionally, the use of the ridge to the north of the prison as a burial ground starting in 1864, channelization of Providence Spring and its commemoration using a stone springhouse and rills and a reflecting pond, the use of bridges to provide access across Stockade Branch, the use of native stone to construct the Pecan Lane gate and to mark the stockade corners, and the grading of road margins by the CCC to control storm water are all character-defining.

Responses to natural resources that postdate the period of significance include the construction of culverts to convey storm water beneath post-1941 roads and walks, vegetated swales to convey storm water in some locations, the siting of POW Road, the National Prisoner of War Museum, and the picnic area on high ground and to follow natural topography, and the use of trees cut down by the National Park Service to reconstruct portions of the stockade wall.

Missing responses to natural resources include evidence of the bricks and adobe blocks fashioned by prisoners from the local clay soils to construct shelters, the original stockade constructed of local wood, the original cemetery wall and grave markers also constructed of local wood, and brick-lined gutters that were once associated with the interior cemetery road.

Feature Discussions. During the prison occupation period, prisoners obtained fresh water from **Stockade Branch** and **wells** excavated from springs on both sides of the creek. The sites of the wells survive from the prison occupation period of 1864–1865 (Figure 322 and Figure 323). The National Park Service has placed concrete markers

at these sites. The National Woman's Relief Corps enclosed several within iron fencing beginning in 1896 (Figure 324 and Figure 325).



FIGURE 322. Existing remnants of a well, 1972. Source: Andersonville National Historic Site, image E-6-507.



FIGURE 323. Tree roots threaten the integrity of the well remnant.



FIGURE 324. A historical photograph from the late 1800s or early 1900s illustrating one of the iron fences used to mark well locations. Source: Andersonville National Historic Site.



FIGURE 325. A surviving example of the fencing today.

Providence Spring was used by prisoners during the period of prison occupation for fresh water. The spring survives today and contributes to the significance of the historic landscape. After 1865, when the prison was abandoned, local residents continued to use the spring. It later became a tourist attraction and popular location for souvenir photographs (Figure 326). It was formally marked in 1901 by the National Woman's Relief Corps, which constructed a granite **pavilion** over the spring (Figure 327). Prison survivors helped contribute to the commemoration of the spring by creating the fountain within. **Rills and a reflecting pond** that channelized the water at the spring were added in the 1930s by the CCC and continue to function today.



FIGURE 326. Photograph of Providence Spring after the prison occupation, dated 1896. Source: Andersonville National Historic Site, image D-6-140.



FIGURE 327. Photograph of the pavilion soon after construction. Source: Andersonville National Historic Site, image D-6-2471.

Measurable change that has occurred in relation to natural systems includes the clearing of the existing vegetation in and around the prison site, mostly pines, oaks, and smaller tree and shrub species, by the National Park Service, and the use of the larger trees to build the reconstructed stockade. Only one post was cut on the NPS property. All others were hauled into the site from outside locations.

Loblolly and shortleaf pine woodland appears to have characterized much of the landscape prior to development of the prison.[113] Removal of the natural tree cover on the site to facilitate prison use in 1864 likely led to a great deal of erosion within the prison site, given the nature of the local soils. Historic documentation suggests that this continued to be problematic during the commemorative period. The National Woman's Relief Corps is reported to have seeded the prison site with **Bermuda grass** as a means of erosion control at the turn of the twentieth century. Additional erosion control efforts were initiated by the CCC in the winter of 1934–1935, including the construction of concrete and stone-lined **swales** and placement of riprap along its banks.

113. Guy Prentice and Marie C. Prentice, *Far from the Battlefield: Archeology at Andersonville Prison*." In Clarence R. Geier and Stephen R. Potter, *Archeological Perspectives on the American Civil War.* (Gainesville: University Press of Florida, 2000), 167. See also Thomas O'Dea, Drawing of Andersonville Prison, Camp Sumter, Georgia as it appeared August 1, 1864.

These erosion control measures changed the character of the stream and the landscape as it existed during prison occupation but survive from the later commemorative period of significance. These character-defining features thus contribute to the significance of the site.

Additional projects completed by the CCC in 1934 and 1935 involved responses to the natural resources of the site. **Drainage swales** were built along the prison tour road to divert water away from the road and direct its flow toward natural water bodies (Figure 328 through Figure 332). Two **bridges** were constructed east and west of the prison site to convey the tour road across Stockade Branch. Native stone was used to construct the stockade **corner markers** and the walls associated with Pecan Lane. All of these features survive from the period of significance and contribute to the significance of the site.



FIGURE 328. Stone-lined swale constructed by CCC on the prison site, 1934–1935.



FIGURE 329. Stone-lined swale in the landscape uphill from Stockade Branch.



FIGURE 330. Swales constructed for erosion control criss-cross the steep bank north of Stockade Branch.



FIGURE 331. Drainage gutters in the foreground of the photograph constructed of concrete and brick by the CCC along the prison tour road in 1935. Source: Andersonville National Historic Site, image D-7-178.



FIGURE 332. Drainage gutters continue to edge both sides of the prison tour road today.

The park includes a few examples of responses to natural resources that postdate the period of significance. These include concrete **culverts** that transport water beneath roadways and sidewalks and a wood ramp constructed at the Star Fort. Some of the culverts and **paved ditches** or gutters occur west of the Cultural Resources Building and the Maintenance Shop, collecting runoff to a culvert to Georgia State Route 49 just north of the cemetery entrance gate (Figure 333 and Figure 334).

The current wood **footbridge** at the Star Fort allows access to the high elevations of the earthwork and replaced concrete steps present during the period of significance. The footbridge may have continued a practice initiated during the period of significance, but does not contribute to the significance of the historic landscape.



FIGURE 333. Culvert and concrete spillway west of the Cultural Resources Building and the Maintenance Shop.



FIGURE 334. Concrete culvert, spillway, and retaining wall near the cemetery entrance.

Contributing Responses to Natural Resources

- Siting of the prison adjacent to Stockade Branch
- Wells excavated by prisoners at spring sites
- Channelization of Providence Spring
- Use of the high ground for burials
- Construction of the Providence Springhouse, rills, and reflecting pond
- Erosion control efforts conducted by the National Woman's Relief Corps, including the planting of Bermuda grass
- CCC-built drainage channels and erosion control projects
- Use of native stone to construct culverts, gateway walls, retaining walls, and riprap stream banks

- Use of native stone to construct the stockade corner and gate markers
- Use of native stone to construct Pecan Lane walls
- Use of bridges to cross Stockade Branch

Non-contributing Responses to Natural Resources

- Use of culverts to convey water beneath roadways and sidewalks
- Paved channels
- Use of vegetated swales for storm water management
- Use of local wood to reconstruct portions of the stockade
- Footbridge access to the Star Fort
- Design of the park entrance road and siting of the museum and picnic area to take advantage of level high ground

Missing Responses to Natural Resources

- Evidence of bricks or adobe blocks made from local clay by prisoners
- Use of local wood to construct the original stockade
- Use of local wood to construct the original cemetery fence and grave tablets
- Brick-lined gutters along the interior cemetery road

Patterns of Spatial Organization

Summary Analysis. Several extant patterns of spatial organization are character-defining for the historic site, survive from the period of significance, and contribute to the significance of the park. These include the open character of the prison site and its framing by remnant earthworks and woodland; the enclosed character of the cemetery set within a perimeter wall; and the spatial character established by the park's northern ridge plateau and descending topography to the south and east.

Patterns of spatial organization that postdate the period of significance include two newer building complexes—the National Prisoner of War Museum/Visitor Center and associated courtyard and parking area, and the maintenance complex and associated yard—as well as the picnic area and Georgia State Route 49.

Patterns of spatial organization missing from the period of significance include the original prison stockade as well as several buildings and structures that supported prison and hospital use of the compound located to the south and west of the stockade, and the CCC camp constructed in the 1930s to house enrollees involved in site improvements and preservation during the New Deal era.

Feature Discussions. Historic prison and cemetery features are generally located in the central portion of the park, and are framed by dense woodland vegetation that edges much of the perimeter of the current site boundaries. During the Civil War, the **prison compound** was likely characterized by similar spatial conditions. Land was cleared for the stockade and numerous other features including the Second Hospital and the Third Regiment Georgia Reserves Camp, all of which fall inside the current boundary of the park. After the Civil War, however, the area west of the prison was cleared for agriculture. Woodland has since reclaimed the open cultivated fields, restoring historic patterns of spatial organization.

The open space of the prison site has also been restored to its Civil War-era character after trees

grew up to cover much of the area within the stockade. During the Civil War, the prison site was cleared of trees, with the larger ones used for construction of the stockade. After the Civil War, as noted, the prison site was abandoned and colonized by woody growth. After the land was transferred to the National Park Service, park staff undertook a campaign of tree removal within and immediately around the stockade site, with the goal of restoring the site to as close to its open landscape appearance in 1864 as possible. Today, the prison site remains almost entirely clear of trees, except for a grouping of shade trees at its northern end, and the trees located at the Providence Spring reflecting pool. This spatial pattern retains sufficient integrity to contribute to the historic significance of the property.

General character-defining spatial organization patterns within the **cemetery** include the overall rectangular shape of the enclosure, formed by the perimeter brick wall, the cross-axial cemetery road system, the central island set within a diamond-shaped turnaround at their intersection, the resulting quadrants that contain the burials, and the embracing form of the rostrum (Figure 335 and Figure 336). The rhythmic arrangement of white marble headstones placed in regular rows in the fields of green turf are also character-defining (Figure 337). These patterns of spatial organization survive from the period of significance and contribute to the significance of the site.

One area that has lost integrity is the site of the **CCC camp** west of Georgia State Route 49. The camp was built and occupied from 1934 to 1936. None of the features associated with the camp survive, with the exception of an open space surrounded by woodland and a pump foundation. Due to the loss of several built features associated with the camp, the historic patterns of spatial organization are now missing. Today, only the open space surrounded by heavy woodland survives from the period of significance.

One change to the landscape that has affected historic patterns of spatial organization was the construction of **Georgia State Route 49** through the western edge of Andersonville National Historical Site. Although built during the period of significance, the speed and volume of traffic on the highway makes visitation to this area from the rest of the park challenging. The road thus separates the prison site and cemetery from portions of the park that fall to the west of the highway. It also altered the historic route of visitors traveling to the site via the Old Dixie Highway. The historic cemetery entrance road has been separated from the main area of the park by the highway as well.

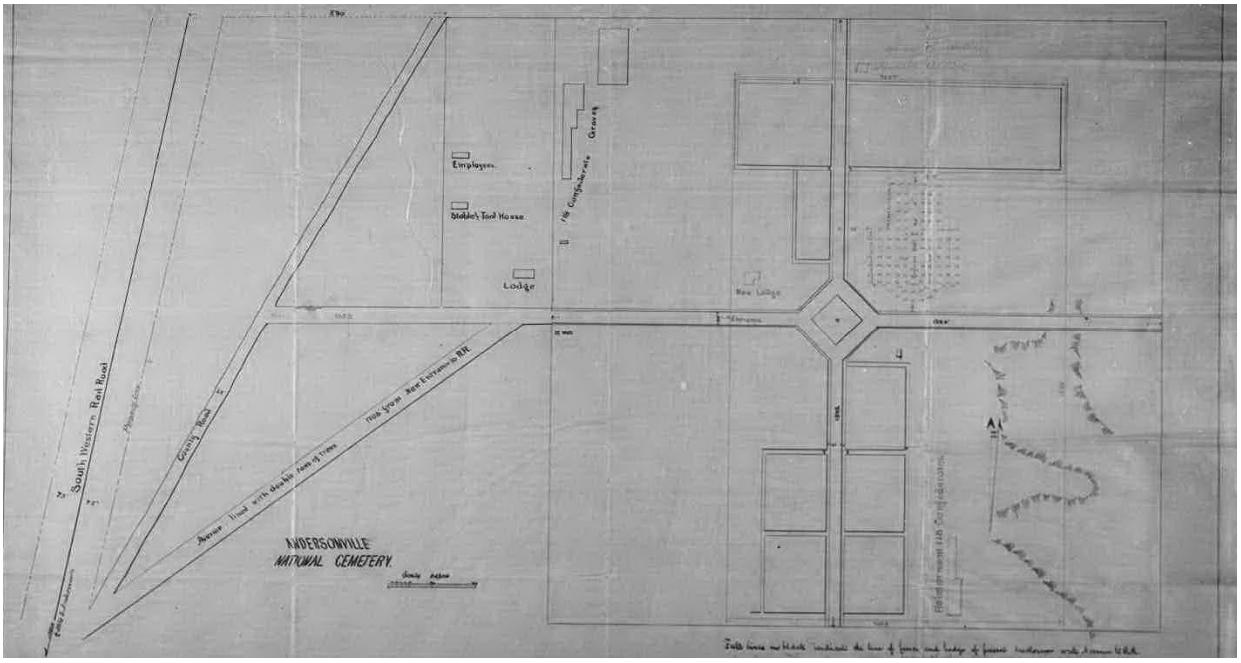


FIGURE 335. Plan of the cemetery in 1870. Source: Andersonville National Historic Site, image D-2-126.



FIGURE 336. Aerial photograph dated 1948 shows the continuation of the original patterns of spatial organization of the cemetery, with the addition of the rostrum and change in road systems. Source: Andersonville National Historic Site, image D-2-2545.

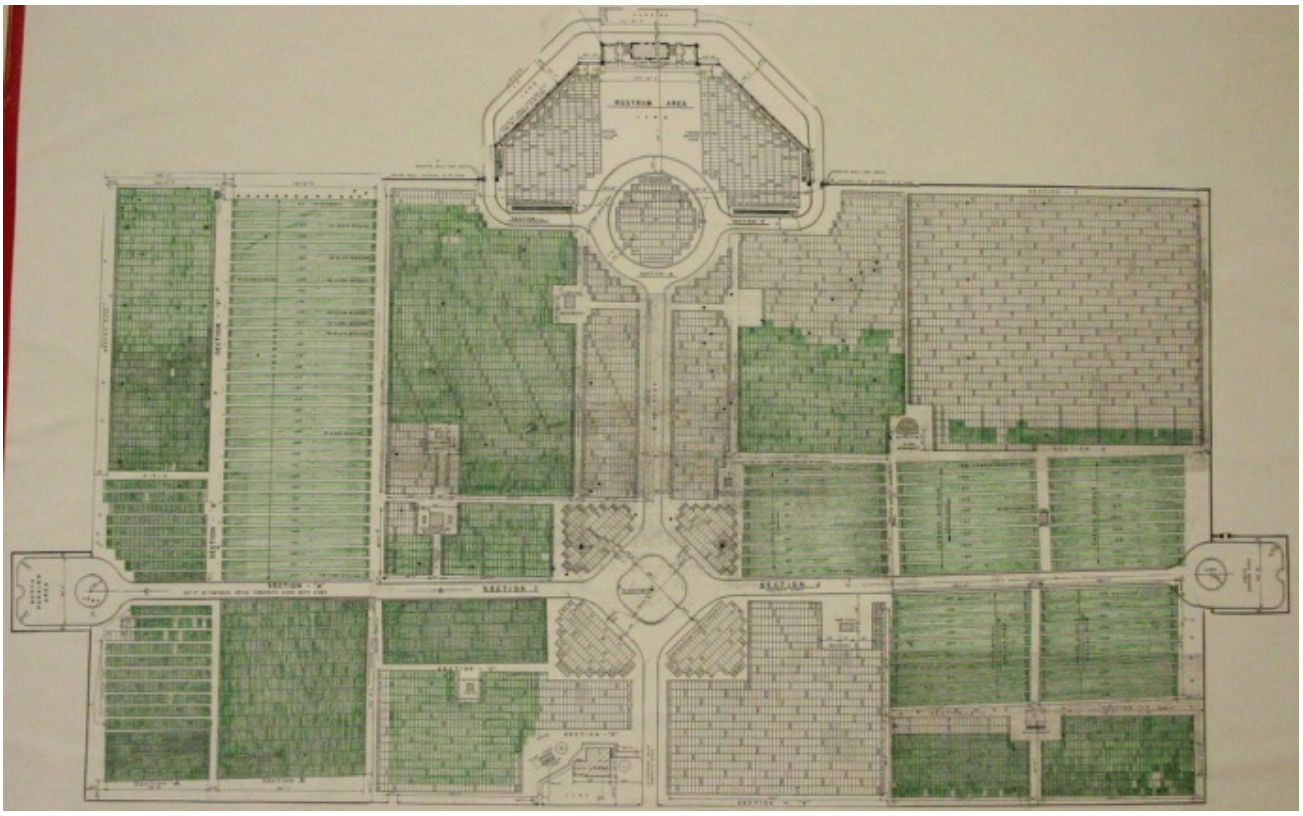


FIGURE 337. Cemetery plan circa 1970. Source: Andersonville National Historic Site.

Contributing Patterns of Spatial Organization

- Central open space of the prison site surrounded by the Prison Site Road tour route and a system of earthworks
- Cluster of monuments and interpretive elements set within a grove of trees at the northern end of the prison site
- Andersonville National Cemetery characterized by formal geometry composed of a perimeter wall, cross-axial road design, four quadrants composed of planar burial areas with orthogonally arranged rows of headstones, a central circular focal point marked by a flagpole, and a secondary focal point at the eastern extension and rostrum
- Reinforcement of the spatial quality of the cemetery by surrounding forest
- Open space associated with the CCC camp site
- Georgia State Route 49 corridor

Non-contributing Patterns of Spatial Organization

- POW Road as an organizing element for park features associated with the visitor entry and orientation experience
- Picnic area and other features organized along the ridge plateau
- Maintenance yard
- National Prisoner of War Museum and POW Commemorative Courtyard as a threshold to experiencing the prison site landscape (see further discussion under Buildings and Structures, below)
- Park parcels located west of Georgia State Route 49 isolated from primary park visitor experience by volume and speed of traffic

Missing Patterns of Spatial Organization

- Prison site, set within a stockade, edged by supporting buildings and protected by earthworks
- CCC camp

Land Uses and Activities

Summary Analysis. Land uses that are character-defining for the park include administration, cemetery, commemoration, and interpretation/museum/education. These land uses survive from the period of significance and contribute to the significance of the park landscape.

Land uses that have been added to the site since the end of the period of significance include recreation and maintenance.

Those that are no longer present, but were part of the landscape during the period of significance include military/prison, agriculture, residential, and medical.

Feature Discussions. Land uses present within the prison site prior to its construction are not currently known, but historic maps and descriptions of the site when it was purchased in 1863 suggest that the area was undeveloped and had not been improved for agriculture. **Military and prison** use occurred circa 1864 and 1865. After the prison was abandoned in 1865, local residents used the land for **agriculture**; the land was intermittently planted with row crops such as corn and cotton. The stockade was torn down and used as fuel and materials for split rail fences, and pieces of the stockade were collected by former prisoners of war as souvenirs, until the site was acquired in 1891 by the GAR of Georgia.[114] No evidence of this late nineteenth century agricultural use survives today.

The GAR established initial **commemorative** uses, and conducted clearing, road grading, and planting activities to accommodate visitors. The National Woman's Relief Corps continued these improvements, adding a perimeter fence and a caretaker's residence and stable, and planting Bermuda grass to curtail soil erosion within the prison site. They also funded the construction of the pavilion over Providence Spring in 1901. In 1910, the National Woman's Relief Corps sold the site to the U.S. Army, which continued to maintain it as a commemorative site until it was designated a unit of the National Park System in 1970. The commemorative land use survives from the period of significance and contributes to the significance of the historic landscape.

The **cemetery** land use associated with the Andersonville National Cemetery began with the interments of Union prisoners during the Civil War. After the prison was abandoned in 1865, cemetery use of the site continued with the establishment of Andersonville National Cemetery on November 25 of that year (Figure 338). Burial use continues today (Figure 339). The cemetery land use survives from the period of significance and contributes to the significance of the historic landscape.



FIGURE 338. Interments of the dead in 1867. Source: Andersonville National Historic Site, image A-19-66.

114. Prentice and Prentice, "Far from the Battlefield: Archaeology at Andersonville Prison" (2000), 176.



FIGURE 339. Interments, 2012.

Administrative uses on the property were first associated with a small wood caretaker's lodge that had been constructed circa 1865 for this purpose. A larger cemetery lodge was constructed in 1872 to provide improved accommodations. This building, renovated in 1932 and again in the 1960s, continues to house administrative offices, now for the National Park Service. The administrative use survives from the period of significance and contributes to the significance of the historic landscape.

Rudimentary **interpretation** began on the site of the former prison in 1918 when a visiting Confederate veteran noted that painted signs on posts indicated the locations of the various prison sites and Confederate gun positions.[115] Visitors also learned of the horrors of prison existence for Union soldiers from interpreters and materials used to mark prison features at the site (Figure 340 and Figure 341). Later, in 1934–1935, the CCC installed stockade corner markers and concrete bollards to illustrate the locations of the stockade walls and the deadline. These interpretive features survive from the period of significance and contribute to the significance of the historic landscape.



FIGURE 340. An example of interpretation of Providence Spring prior to 1901. Source: Andersonville National Historic Site, image D-6-2468.

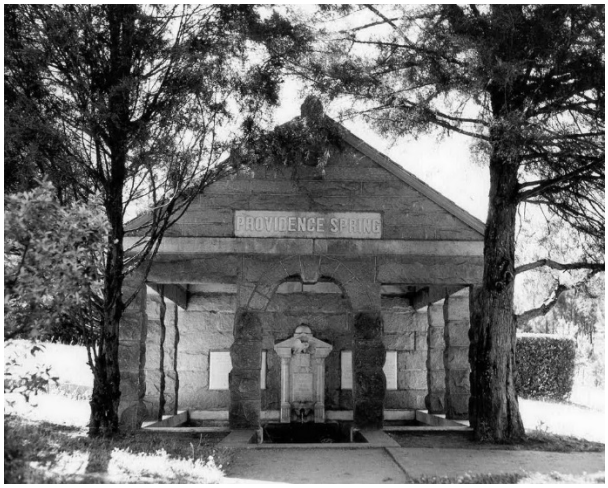


FIGURE 341. Providence Spring was the focus of commemoration and interpretation beginning in 1901 with the construction of this pavilion. Source: Andersonville National Historic Site, image D-6-2572.

115. John Gratz, "The Andersonville Prison Park," *Confederate Veteran* 29 (1921), 91–92.

Interpretation has been greatly expanded since the National Park Service acquired the property in 1970. Recently added interpretive features include the reconstructed stockade wall at the northeast corner of the prison site, the reconstructed wall and guard tower on the west side, the cluster of replica shelters and other interpretive objects within the northeast corner stockade wall, and the National Prisoner of War Museum. These interpretive features postdate the period of significance but continue to fulfill the purpose of the enabling legislation for the Andersonville National Historic Site "to provide an understanding of the overall prisoner of war story of the Civil War and to interpret the role of prisoner of war camps in history . . . ."

Recreational land uses are associated primarily with the picnic area, which was established by the National Park Service and thus postdates the period of significance. The National Park Service also established the **maintenance** facilities located near the rostrum, which also postdate the period of significance.

Contributing Land Uses and Activities

- Administration
- Cemetery
- Commemoration
- Interpretation/Museum/Education

Non-contributing Land Uses and Activities

- Maintenance
- Recreation

Missing Land Uses and Activities

- Agriculture
- Medical
- Military/Prison
- Residential

Topographic Modifications

Summary Analysis. Several topographic modifications are character-defining for the period of significance, and survive from the period of significance, thus constituting contributing features. These include the earthworks constructed in 1864 by the Confederate Army, composed of redoubts, redans, lunettes, rifle pits, and the Star Fort designed to protect the prison from Union raids (Figure 342). Other Civil War-era topographic modifications that survive are the wells dug by prisoners. Grading of roads in the cemetery followed the Civil War. Other contributing topographic modifications are associated with work conducted by the CCC in 1934 and 1935: drainage channels, culverts, swales, and the Prison Site Road.

There are also several topographic modifications that postdate the period of significance, including the grading that supported construction of the maintenance buildings northeast of the rostrum parking, the National Prisoner of War Museum, new entrance and entrance road, and walkway between the museum and the prison site added by the National Park Service after 1970, as well as swales along the new entrance road.

Feature Discussions. **Earthworks** were constructed by the Confederate Army around the perimeter of the prison site in 1864 as a defensive system. These features survive today in their strategic locations around the prison site (Figure 343 and Figure 344). The earthworks consist of several redoubts and redans, a rifle pit, and a Star Fort. The Star Fort was preserved and possibly reconstructed by the CCC in the 1930s. It is not known if other reconstructive work occurred in association with the other surviving earthworks (Figure 345 and Figure 346). Although the earthwork structures have eroded over time and trees have grown up over some of the parapet and ditch features, they survive with a sufficient degree of integrity from the period of significance to convey their historic associations and contribute to the significance of the historic landscape (refer to the Period Plan for 1865 at the end of the Site History chapter).

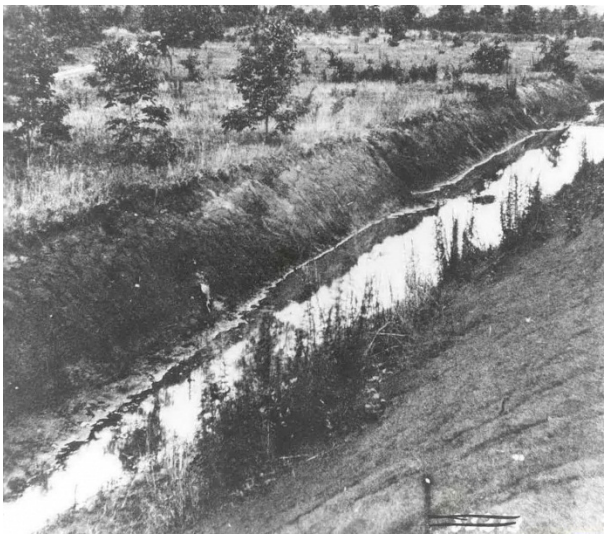


FIGURE 342. Ditch fronting one of the Confederate earthworks, 1867. Source: Andersonville National Historic Site, image D-1-120.



FIGURE 343. Surviving earthworks northeast of the prison site.



FIGURE 344. Surviving earthworks north of the prison site.



FIGURE 345. The Star Fort southwest of the prison stockade.



FIGURE 346. Surviving earthworks west of the prison site near Pecan Lane.

Drainage channels (see Buildings and Structures) constructed to convey storm water away from the prison tour road by the CCC required grading and some manipulation of topography. These topographic modifications survive from the period of significance and contribute to the significance of the site.

Significant grading has occurred elsewhere across the site in order to accommodate new facilities and associated roads, parking, and pedestrian circulation. Grading was required to establish the **maintenance buildings**, the **National Prisoner of War Museum/Visitor Center**, **connector roads, parking**, **pedestrian walkways**, the **walkway connection from the museum to the prison site**, and the **north entrance road** constructed in 1998. These topographic modifications postdate the period of significance and do not contribute to the significance of the site.

Contributing Topographic Modifications

- Earthworks, including redoubts and redans, rifle pits, and the Star Fort
- Prisoner-dug wells
- CCC drainage channels
- Grading to establish Prison Site Road
- Grading to establish axial cemetery roads

Non-contributing Topographic Modifications

- Grading for maintenance buildings
- Vegetated swales along roadways
- Grading for National Prisoner of War Museum and parking lot
- Grading for walkway between the museum and the prison site
- Grading for the park entrance, POW Road, and portion of Perimeter Road Access connecting the prison site and cemetery after construction of POW Road

Missing Topographic Modifications

- Additional rifle pits

Circulation

Summary Analysis. There are several circulation features located within the park that were established during the period of significance, survive today, and constitute character-defining and contributing resources. These include the cemetery roads, with their north-south and east-west cross-axial arrangement and terminal loops within the national cemetery; the access road that leads to the cemetery from the west (Figure 347 through Figure 349); the parking and concrete walk leading to Providence Spring; Pecan Lane; the CCC camp driveway; the trace of the Old Dixie Highway as well as other road traces; Georgia State Route 49; and the perimeter prison tour road.

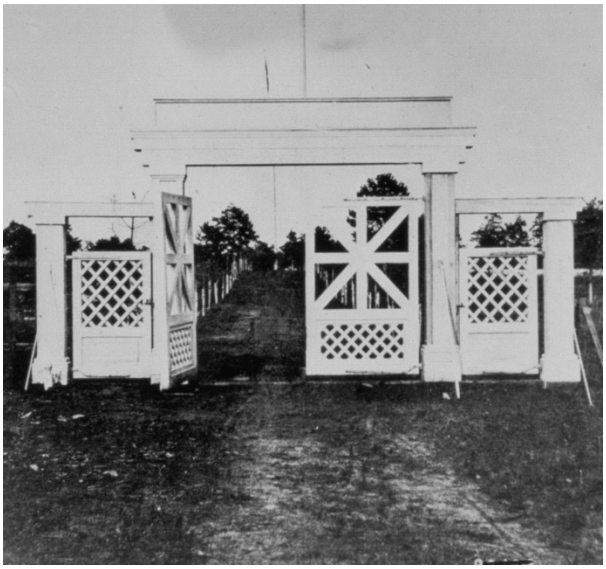


FIGURE 347. First gate built at the west entrance circa1865. Source: Andersonville National Historic Site, image D-2-125.



FIGURE 348. West entrance to the cemetery circa 1890. Source: Andersonville National Historic Site, image 2178.



FIGURE 349. West entrance to the cemetery in 2012.

There are also several circulation features that have been added to the park since 1941 to accommodate changes to park circulation involving the relocation of the entrance and the addition of the museum. These include the POW Road, the connector road from the museum parking lot to the south entrance of the national cemetery, the museum parking lot, the Star Fort parking lot, parking along the northern end of the Prison Site Road, a concrete walk and bridge to the Star Fort and another from the museum to the perimeter prison tour road, parking behind the rostrum, and service drives for maintenance.

Missing circulation features that were present during the period of significance include the original cemetery entrance road and the original prison loop road, as well as an entrance gate and memorial arch built in 1898 when the prison site was owned and managed by the National Woman's Relief Corps (Figure 350). The entrance gate was built where a perimeter wire fence built by the Corps intersected the original entrance road to the prison site. Traces of the Old Dixie Highway and original cemetery entrance road survive within the park today.



FIGURE 350. Entrance gate and memorial arch looking east circa 1901. The Ohio Monument (1901) is visible in the distance. Source: Andersonville National Historic Site, image 290.

Feature Discussions. Access to Andersonville National Historical Site occurs in two locations from Georgia State Route 49: northeast of the cemetery, and west of the cemetery, although the second has been used only as an entrance for funeral-related visitors since 1998. Visitors generally enter the park from Georgia State Route 49 from the north via a new entrance constructed in 1997–1998. From this entrance, visitors approach the National Prisoner of War Museum/Visitor Center via the winding POW Road through a woodland. A large parking lot in front of the building provides parking for passenger cars and larger vehicles. This access road and parking lot postdate the period of significance.

From POW Road, visitors connect to the park's internal road system that links the cemetery to the north with the prison site. The road circumnavigates the prison site. Visitors exit the park to the west of the Prison Site Road via Pecan Lane, which provides one-way egress only, returning to Georgia State Route 49 across from Church Street. Of these road features, Georgia State Route 49 survives from the period of significance, as does the Prison Site Road and associated parking, and portions of Pecan Lane that connect the highway with park features and the prison with the cemetery. The western cemetery entrance also survives from the period of significance and is associated with a road used between 1870 and 1932 to access the cemetery. This entrance contributes to the significance of the historic site.

Later additions to these primary circulation systems include POW Road and the connector road between the new road and the older system.

Roads and Parking. Georgia State Route 49 was constructed in 1932 in its present day alignment, replacing use of the Old Dixie Highway. Georgia State Route 49 follows part of the original route of the **Old Dixie Highway** north of the site. After completion of the highway, visitors approached the prison from the highway via a new road sited across from the route leading to the village of Andersonville. This road, referred to as **Pecan Lane**, was constructed by the CCC through a narrow lot that led between the prison site and the highway (Figure 351). Pecan Lane became the primary access point for the prison site and remained in this capacity for a number of years. The road was closed after a number of vehicular accidents occurred because of the difficult sightlines at the turn to and from Georgia State Route 49 (Figure 352). Both Georgia State Route 49 and Pecan Lane survive from the period of significance and contribute to the significance of the site.



FIGURE 351. Pecan Lane and stone wall entrance built between 1934 and 1935. Source: Andersonville National Historic Site, image D-1-2478.



FIGURE 352. Pecan Lane in 2012 with mature trees lining the entrance road.

The prison site is edged by a perimeter tour road referred to as Prison Site Road, which was likely constructed by the GAR as early as the 1890s. The road was later improved by the CCC in the 1930s. Portions of the tour road appear to follow a portion of the Civil War-era loop road that led around the west spring from the north to the south gate. Although altered through the addition of new parking and connections to late twentieth century features of the park, Prison Site Road survives with sufficient integrity to the period of significance and contributes to the significance of the property (Figure 353 and Figure 354). Parking associated with the tour road is located at the north end of the complex and at the site of Providence Spring (Figure 355 through Figure 358). The **parking area for Providence Spring** survives from the period of significance and contributes to the significance of the historic landscape. The **parking area north of the prison** was constructed circa 1958, postdates the period of significance, and does not contribute to the significance of the property.



FIGURE 353. Prison tour road after construction of bridge and retaining wall by the CCC in the 1930s. Source: Andersonville National Historic Site, image D-7-176.



FIGURE 354. Prison tour road, 2012. Missing are the ornamental plantings above the retaining wall.



FIGURE 355. Parking associated with tour road at Providence Spring, constructed with a stone retaining wall circa 1935 by the CCC. Source: Andersonville National Historic Site, image D-7-177.



FIGURE 356. Parking at Providence Spring in 2012.



FIGURE 357. Parking lot north of the prison site, adjacent to the tour road, circa 1958. Source: Andersonville National Historic Site, image D-1-2555.



FIGURE 358. North parking lot, 2012.

Service drives that support maintenance activities were established by the National Park Service and thus postdate the period of significance.

Several **roads** that appear on an aerial photograph taken in 1937 are no longer evident within the park landscape, although they may survive as traces and

in the archeological record (Figure 359). The aerial photograph indicates a road once extended from the east end of Pecan Lane through the prison site. The same photograph also shows a number of possible farm roads and an extension of the connecting road between the caretaker's lodge and the national cemetery that linked the cemetery entrance and Georgia State Route 49.



FIGURE 359. The 1937 aerial photograph shows remnant road traces, the Old Dixie Highway, and the CCC driveway. Source: Andersonville National Historic Site.

The 1937 aerial also illustrates the former alignment of the **Old Dixie Highway**, the road that provided access to the prison site prior to Georgia State Route 49. The highway paralleled the northern edge of the cemetery before turning southwest towards the town of Andersonville. The Old Dixie Highway was established in 1914, replacing a nineteenth century road that appears in an 1868 sketch located farther west, crossing the railroad near Andersonville village. Evidence of the Old Dixie Highway road trace survives within the park from the period of significance and contributes to the significance of the park.

A **driveway** that served the **CCC camp** is also visible in the upper left corner of the 1937 aerial photograph. A trace of this drive remains perceptible on the ground within the park. The drive survives from the period of significance and contributes to the historical significance of the site.

The existing **two-way connecting road** between the prison site and the south gate of the cemetery (known as Perimeter Road Access) postdates the period of significance; it replaced an earlier connection between the prison site and cemetery established circa 1864 (Figure 360).

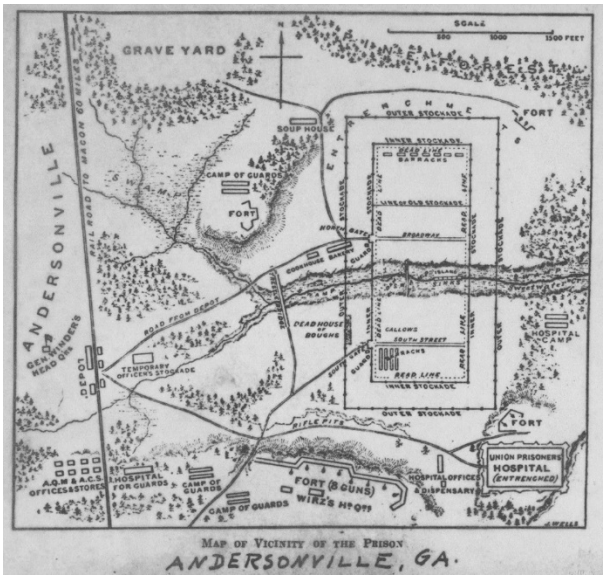


FIGURE 360. This historic map from 1865 shows the original road connection from the prison site to the cemetery. From Bearss, *Historic Resource Study* (1970).

Cemetery circulation features a cross-axial system of perpendicular roads oriented south to north and west to east that arise from two entrances (Figure 361). These roads intersect at a circular green space marked by the flagpole. This geometric road alignment was established in the 1870s to link the west entrance with the former entrance road, and the south entrance with the prison camp (Figure 362). The roads were enhanced through the latter part of the nineteenth century and into the twentieth century through the planting of formal rows of trees along their

margins and the construction of brick-paved drainage ditches (Figure 363 and Figure 364). These roads survive today, although the rows of trees and the paved ditches are no longer present. It is likely that the roads were improved by the CCC, and later as part of the cemetery's eastern extension and rostrum construction. The cemetery roads are character-defining features of the cemetery landscape and contribute to the significance of the historic site.



FIGURE 361. Woodcut image of the cemetery in *Harper's Weekly*, dated 1865. Road alignments are starting to take shape.

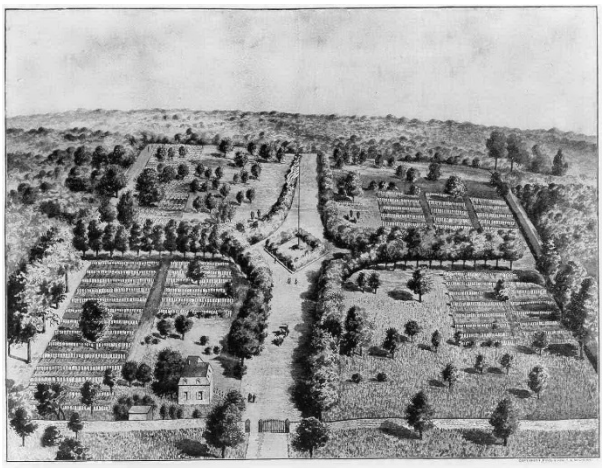


FIGURE 362. Bird's eye depiction of the National Cemetery circa 1890. Source: Andersonville National Historic Site, image D-2-123.



FIGURE 363. View looking south along cemetery road, circa 1890s. Source: Andersonville National Historic Site, image 2180.



FIGURE 364. Cemetery road looking south. The allée of trees is missing, monuments are present, and road materials have changed.

Walkways. **Concrete walkways** are present in several of the high use areas of the park, such as the museum, Providence Spring, and the Star Fort. The walkway to Providence Spring was originally developed by the CCC. This walkway survives from the period of significance and contributes to the significance of the site. Walkways associated with the museum and the connections between the museum and the prison site postdate the period of significance and thus do not contribute to the significance of the park. Exposed aggregate walks associated with the rostrum in the national cemetery are not indicated on maps of the site in 1941 and therefore likely postdate the period of significance.

Contributing Circulation

- Prison Site Road and the associated parking area at Providence Spring
- Pecan Lane

- Georgia State Route 49
- Perimeter prison tour road (Prison site road)
- CCC camp drive
- Oglethorpe Street and other traces of Old Dixie Highway
- Concrete walkway to Providence Spring
- West access to the Cemetery
- Axial cemetery roads and associated central circle, north, south, and east terminus loops, and west and south entrances within the cemetery
- Earthen trails at CCC camp site
- Former cemetery entrance road trace

Non-contributing Circulation

- POW Road
- Service drive connecting Oscar English Road, POW Road, and continuing west along the trace of the Old Dixie Highway
- Asphalt service drive leading to the maintenance yard from POW Road
- Perimeter Road Access linking Prison Site Road and a spur of POW Road to the south entrance to the cemetery
- Concrete-paved service drive linking the National Prisoner of War Museum parking area and building, associated parking, and an unpaved extension into the woods
- National Prisoner of War Museum parking lot
- Concrete walks in the parking lot and leading to the museum
- POW Commemorative Plaza
- Concrete walkway between the museum and the prison site
- Parking at the Star Fort and near the monument cluster
- Gravel path/service road that encircles the Star Fort
- Concrete walk and bridge to the Star Fort
- Gravel service drive leading to storage buildings
- Concrete walkway linking storage buildings
- Parking outside the west entrance to the cemetery
- Concrete walk and universal access routes at the rostrum
- Asphalt access road leading from the northern terminus loop around the rostrum, and associated parking
- Gravel path leading from asphalt access road behind the rostrum to the maintenance area
- Asphalt access road leading to the service court and parking area at the Maintenance Shop west of the cemetery
- Concrete walks associated with the Maintenance Shop, Cultural Resources Building, Administration Building, and Well House
- Unpaved service drive leading through the cemetery area of active burials
- Earthen service drive arising from Perimeter Road Access south of the cemetery

Not Determined

- Oscar English Road
- Ellaville Road
- Church Street

Missing Circulation

- Former cemetery entrance road
- Original prison loop road
- Concrete steps in the Star Fort
- Farm roads
- Extension of connecting road between caretaker's lodge and cemetery that linked the cemetery entrance and George State Route 49
- Road that formerly extended east from the end of Pecan Lane

Cultural Vegetation

Summary Analysis. Several vegetation features are present within the park today that are character-defining for the historic landscape, and contribute to its significance. These include the lawn and shade tree plantings of the national cemetery, several Southern magnolia trees located within the cemetery, the lawn used to interpret the open character of the prison site, several older shade trees at the northern end of the prison site, an allée of pecan trees associated with Pecan Lane, and the successional woodland along the park margins.

There are also numerous vegetation features that were added after the period of significance and thus constitute non-contributing resources. These include a circle of post oaks north of the Star Fort, ornamental plantings associated with the museum, the Ex-POW Memorial Grove, and ornamental plantings associated with the cemetery rostrum and several buildings that accommodate park offices and maintenance needs.

Missing vegetation features that were known to have been part of the landscape during the period of significance include row crops planted at the prison site, ornamental hedges and shrubs planted during the late nineteenth century, pecan orchards, cottage gardens maintained by the prison guards, shrubs planted by the CCC, and rows of trees that formerly lined the cemetery roads.

Feature Discussions. Today, a unifying feature of the prison site is the **open turf lawn** that illustrates the configuration of the historic open space associated with the prison yard as it existed between 1864 and 1865. This lawn was planted by the National Park Service to replace woodland that had grown up within the space by 1970. The **turf associated with the national cemetery**, also dates to the period of significance and contributes to the significance of the historic landscape.

Both of these turf areas are dotted with **shade trees**. On the northern end of the prison site, a stand of large deciduous trees shades the area around a cluster of state monuments. The large pecans in this grove may be remnants of an orchard that existed as late as 1923 in association with the caretaker's lodge constructed by the National Woman's Relief Corps in 1898 (Figure 365 and Figure 366).

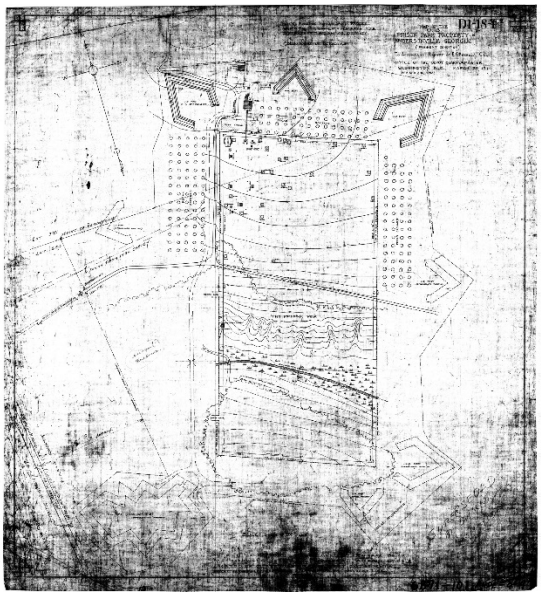


FIGURE 365. Topographic map of the prison site from 1923 showing the pecan groves that flanked its northern end. Source: Andersonville National Historic Site Archives.



FIGURE 366. Ornamental plantings associated with the caretaker's house, circa 1900. Source: Andersonville National Historic Site, image D-4-144.

Much of the landscape surrounding the prison site and the cemetery has been allowed to revert to woodland, and now features successional stands of pine-oak-hickory forest with a wide variety of arboreal species—water oak, red oak, post oak, Eastern red cedar, dogwood, black cherry, sweet

gum river birch, sycamore, maple, shortleaf pine, and loblolly pine.

Since the end of the Civil War, the prison site has experienced campaigns of both clearing and re-vegetation, each related to a particular goal of site management. After the prison was abandoned in 1865, fast-growing pines and other brush quickly colonized the prison site. This woody vegetation was periodically removed, and the site was planted with row crops such as corn and cotton by local residents until 1891 when the property was acquired by the GAR.[116] The GAR instituted a commemorative program for the site in 1891, first clearing brush and small trees, leaving large trees standing, and then planting ornamental hedges. The National Woman's Relief Corps, after acquiring the site in 1896, planted Bermuda grass to control erosion. After 1910, when the U.S. Army acquired the property from the National Woman's Relief Corps, the prison site was generally kept mown and cleared of trees beyond the limits of the earthworks, with the exception of the lower slopes along the banks of Stockade Branch. This area was allowed to re-vegetate with tree cover, while larger shade trees were allowed to remain in the northern part of the site. Beyond the earthworks, pines and other trees and undergrowth quickly reforested the former agricultural lands. After National Park Service acquisition of the property in 1970, park staff undertook a campaign of tree removal within and immediately around the prison site, with the goal of restoring the site as close as possible to its 1864 appearance. Today, the prison site is almost entirely clear of trees with the exception of the grouping of shade trees at its northern end. The presence of large trees in this area known as the memorial landscape on the prison site has been documented since 1895 (Figure 367 and refer to Figure 28 in the Site History chapter).

Other changes to vegetation on the site since 1865 include the planting of **gardens** and **pecan orchards** at the caretaker's house, which was constructed in 1897 by the National Woman's Relief Corps. Three pecan orchards are depicted on a 1914/1923 topography map of the site around the northern end of the prison site; a few of these pecan trees remain today.

The **caretaker** also maintained an **ornamental garden** in the front yard between the house and the prison site and a house garden in the back (Figure 367 and Figure 368). A grove of large **Eastern red cedars** is located in the vicinity of the former house site; the origin of these trees is not currently known (Figure 369). The pecan and Eastern red cedar trees are character-defining features of the prison site. They likely survive from the period of significance and contribute to the significance of the site.



FIGURE 367. Historic photograph (circa 1915) of the ornamental garden between the caretaker's house and the prison site. Source: Andersonville National Historic Site, image D-1-2475.



FIGURE 368. Site of the former ornamental garden is now mown grass. The monuments and some of the trees remain, while the flagpole is gone.

116. Guy Prentice and Marie C. Prentice, *Far from the Battlefield: Archeology at Andersonville Prison* (2000), 176.



FIGURE 369. Grove of Eastern red cedars adjacent to the site of the former caretaker's house. Source: WJE, 2008.

Tree plantings south of the Providence Spring pavilion have been associated with that structure since shortly after its construction in 1901 (refer to Figure 327). The trees depicted in this historic photograph are most likely not the trees that exist on the site today. The current trees are probably replacement plantings installed by the CCC in the 1930s in association with the construction of the brick rills and reflecting pool (Figure 370). The presence of trees in this location is a significant part of the overall historic character of the site and contributes to its significance. The growth and expanded root systems of the existing trees have severely impaired the function and physical integrity of the channel system that carries spring water to Stockade Branch.



FIGURE 370. Replacement trees planted circa early 1900s. Source: Andersonville National Historic Site, image D-6-2570.

A map of the prison site from 1936 shows that a "**mock orange hedge**" marked the corners of the U.S. Army's prison park reservation. This shrub may have been *Philadelphus floridus*, which is the only mock orange hedge known to grow in Georgia. It is not known if these were planted by the GAR, credited with a campaign of shrub planting, or later by the CCC. Cemetery Inspection Reports dating to the 1870s also record an Osage orange (*Maclura pomifera*) hedge along the inside of the fence in 1876. No evidence of this feature survives today, although there are several Osage orange trees located just outside the eastern wall of the cemetery that could be volunteers associated with the earlier hedge. A number of historic photographs also show **ornamental shrubs,** likely **planted by the CCC,** present within the prison park prior to National Park Service tenure of the property.

Shrub plantings appear in historic photographs of the prison park lining the **path to Providence Spring**, along **the steps leading down from the pavilion**, and forming a **screen** east of the building. It is not known if these were planted by the GAR or by the CCC. None of these shrubs survive today.

The CCC is also credited with planting other vegetation on the site, described in documentation as "reseeding" and "forest improvement." The re-seeding was likely related to erosion control efforts, but it is not known what was accomplished during forest improvement. However, it is likely that the CCC workers planted the **allée of pecan trees** that lines Pecan Lane, the old entrance drive from Georgia State Route 49 into the prison site (Figure 371 and Figure 372). These trees survive from the period of significance and contribute to the significance of the site.



FIGURE 371. Newly planted pecan trees along Pecan Lane constructed in 1935 by the CCC. Source: Andersonville National Historic Site, image D-7-179.



FIGURE 372. Mature pecan trees shade Pecan Lane in 2012.

Another notable vegetation feature present within the park today is a **circle of post oaks** just to the north of the Star Fort. It is not known if these were planted deliberately or if they were left during forest clearing. The date of origin of the feature is not known.

The cemetery is generally characterized by lawn dotted with individual specimen trees as well as groves of mature deciduous and evergreen trees. These features have characterized the cemetery since the late nineteenth century. The successional oak-hickory-pine forest that surrounds the cemetery to the north, east, and south has arisen since the 1930s as agricultural use of the land has been replaced by other uses. The ornamental plantings, such as shrubs associated with the rostrum, Administration Building, and cemetery parking lot have been added by the National Park Service and postdate the period of significance.

Large Southern magnolia trees occupy each quadrant of the cemetery near the flagpole. These are sometimes referred to as the "Clara Barton magnolias." Although Clara Barton is said to have planted flowering trees during her visit to Andersonville, there is no historical documentation to confirm that she planted these specific magnolia trees. However, they are included in the Famous and Historic Tree Program of the American Forests organization. While they cannot be attributed directly to Clara Barton, these trees were present on site by 1941 and thus contribute to the significance of the property (Figure 373 and Figure 374).

There are also large **laurel oaks** that line the western entrance drive inside the brick walls (Figure 375). The laurel trees were planted circa 1960 and thus postdate the period of significance. They do not detract from the landscape character of the cemetery and adhere to historical planting plans that suggested formal rows of trees along the cemetery roads.



FIGURE 373. Specimen Southern magnolias are seen in photographs taken circa 1960. The magnolias are quite large at this time. Source: Andersonville National Historic Site, image D-2-2650.



FIGURE 374. Southern magnolias in the cemetery, 2012.



FIGURE 375. Magnolias and laurel oaks on the site, 2012.

Large **deodar cedars**, traditional Victorian cemetery trees, are also present inside the brick perimeter wall. The largest of these are located at the south entrance and survive from the period of significance.

Historic photographs and maps indicate that the planting of formal **allées of trees** along the cemetery roads began in the 1870s (Figure 376 and Figure 377). It was also during the 1870s that General Meigs consulted with Frederick Law Olmsted regarding the appearance of national cemeteries. Olmsted's recommendations included perimeter walls to enclose the cemeteries and tree plantings scattered throughout the interior among the grave markers. The Andersonville National Cemetery was enclosed by the extant brick perimeter wall in 1878, while tree plantings scattered throughout the cemetery appear on plans beginning in 1872.



FIGURE 376. Proposed street trees along cemetery roads and scattered specimen trees within the interior of the cemetery are shown on the August 27, 1892, plan. Source: Andersonville National Historic Site.

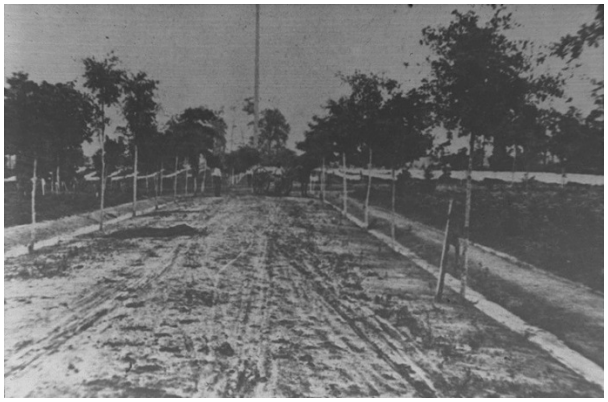


FIGURE 377. Newly planted trees line the cemetery road, view north toward the flagpole, in the 1870s. Source: Andersonville National Historic Site, image D-2-120. Plate III "National Cemetery Andersonville, Georgia" Office of Q.M.G., U.S. Arum, August 27, 1872, National Archives, RG 92.

The allées planted during the nineteenth century do not survive. However, it is possible that some of the larger oaks trees in the cemetery may survive from the 1870s. Most of the other extant trees were planted by 1941, with the exception of the laurel oaks along the entrance from Georgia State Route 49 that were planted in the 1960s. It is possible that additional extant trees in the cemetery postdate 1941, but specific information about individual tree plantings has not been identified as part of this study (Figure 378 through Figure 380). Trees in the cemetery are currently

maintained to preserve the park-like setting and tranquil character that Olmsted envisioned for national cemeteries. Trees are character-defining features of the cemetery and contribute to the significance of Andersonville National Historic Site.



FIGURE 378. Two large oaks along the cemetery road looking north toward the flagpole, 2012.



FIGURE 379. A large oak in the cemetery that the National Park Service has fitted with grounding wire for protection from lightning, 2012.



FIGURE 380. Large oaks exist inside the cemetery wall in the northwestern portion of the site that likely were planted during the period of significance.

Formal and tightly clipped **ornamental plantings** are associated with the **rostrum**, the **west entrance parking lot,** and **buildings related to the administration and maintenance of the park**. While not historic, these plantings do not detract from the overall landscape character of the cemetery. The ornamental plantings near the rostrum were removed in November 2009 and replaced in 2010.

Due to the diligence of park staff, it appears that invasive vegetation species are regularly monitored and removed from the site. While the park GMP refers to the presence of kudzu (*Pueraria lobata*) within about one acre of the park, this plant was not observed in 2012. However, privet, golden bamboo, wisteria, and Japanese honeysuckle have been observed along the edge of the woodlands.

Contributing Cultural Vegetation

- Turf within former prison site
- Stand of mature trees at the monument cluster, including pecans
- Mature Eastern red cedar trees near the storage buildings
- Allée of pecan trees along Pecan Lane
- Birch trees near Providence Spring pools
- Mown turf in the cemetery
- Grouping of mature deciduous and evergreen trees in the cemetery

- Mature specimen trees within the cemetery including Southern magnolias
- Deodar cedar trees in the cemetery
- Successional pine-oak-hickory woodland

Non-contributing Cultural Vegetation

- National Prisoner of War Museum ornamental plantings
- Ex-POW Memorial Grove
- Laurel oaks in the cemetery
- Ornamental shrub plantings in the cemetery
- Shrub plantings at the public cemetery entrance and funeral entrance
- Ornamental plantings associated with the cemetery rostrum
- Ornamental plantings associated with the Administration Building, Cultural Resources Building, and Maintenance Shop

Not Determined

- Circle of post oak trees north of the Star Fort

Missing Cultural Vegetation

- Row crops planted at prison site
- Ornamental hedges and shrubs
- Pecan orchards
- Prison Park caretaker's cottage gardens
- Rose garden at the north end of the Prison Park
- CCC-planted shrubs
- Formal rows of street trees lining the cemetery avenues

Buildings and Structures

Summary Analysis. Several buildings, structures, and monuments survive from the period of significance and contribute to the significance of the park. These include the Administration Building (former Cemetery Lodge) and Cultural Resources Building (former chapel), both of which have been substantially altered; rostrum; cemetery perimeter wall; Providence Spring pavilion, walls and bridge; and many of the monuments located within the cemetery and prison site.

Non-contributing buildings and structures postdate the period of significance. They are primarily related to maintenance and interpretive functions and include the National Prisoner of War Museum and maintenance buildings. (See further discussion, below.)

Missing structures include the stockade and the other buildings and structures associated with the prison camp that were destroyed in the 1880s: the first, second, and third prison hospitals, dispensary, bake house, cookhouse, guardhouse, dead house, guard boxes, barracks buildings, officers' quarters, kennels, the stockades, and the deadline fence. Buildings that are missing from later commemorative use of the site include the caretaker's lodge, stable, cemetery maintenance buildings, the original rostrum, the prison site memorial arch, and the CCC camp buildings.

Feature Discussions. Two small brick buildings are located at the north end of the prison site. The **west building** was built in 1928 by the U.S. Army and now functions as the Guest House (Figure 381). The **east building** was built in 1936 and is currently used for storage. The buildings are relatively simple, red brick masonry gabled roof structures. Both buildings have relatively new faux slate roofing that replaced the original diamond-pattern cement asbestos shingle roofs (Figure 381). The west storage building has a non-original wood-framed staircase at its west gable end, and the front entrance porch was added in the late 1990s. Otherwise, the exterior materials and forms are generally intact from initial construction. The west storage building has been converted to use as

housing for park volunteers as the Guest House and was furnished by the American Ex-Prisoners of War, Department of Georgia.

When the National Register nomination was prepared in 1976, neither of these structures had attained fifty years of age, and both were assessed as non-contributing resources. The findings of this CLR suggests that both structures should be considered contributing due to construction dates that fall within the proposed amended period of significance for the park.



FIGURE 381. The west storage building circa early 1980s showing the original cement asbestos shingle roof and absence of the front porch. The porch was added in the late 1990s. Source: Andersonville National Historic Site, imageF-4-631.

The **pavilion at Providence Spring** was built in 1901 by the National Woman's Relief Corps as part of its early interpretive and commemorative efforts at the prison site. Originally, the structure had a slate shingle roof (refer to Figure 327). Both the floor and the roof were replaced by the CCC in 1934–1935. Since its construction, the spring outlet has continued to move and no longer emerges naturally from the basin within the building. The outlet has also been re-plumbed several times since the construction of the pavilion. Despite these changes and repairs, the pavilion retains a high degree of integrity and contributes to the significance of the park.

Associated with the pavilion are **stone walls**, a **bridge**, and **pools** that capture and channel the spring water. These features were built by the CCC in 1934 and 1935. As such, they contribute to the significance of the historic property.

Additional site features constructed by the CCC that survive within the park today include the two **bridges** associated with Prison Site Road that cross Stockade Branch, the **Pecan Lane stone walls** and **gateway** features, and several **stone-lined drainage channels and culvert headwalls**. These features are located within the prison site. Although some have experienced condition problems, and the bridge has undergone periodic repainting, these features survive with sufficient integrity to contribute to the significance of the property.

There are eleven monuments located at the prison that were constructed prior to 1941. None have been altered since their original construction. All of these monuments—**Massachusetts, Ohio, Rhode Island, Michigan, Wisconsin, Lizabeth Turner, National Woman's Relief Corps Sundial, Clara Barton, Tennessee, Woman's Relief Corps, and National Woman's Relief Corps to Eight States monuments**—retain a high degree of integrity and contribute to the significance of the site.

Buildings and structures located within the prison site area constructed by the National Park Service include **reconstructed portions of the stockade wall and guard tower**, and several **culvert structures**. These structures postdate the period of significance and do not contribute to the significance of the property.

The **Cultural Resources Building** was originally constructed as the cemetery chapel in 1908 by the Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic. At that time, the building had rock-faced concrete masonry exterior walls with decorative sills and stringcourses, a flat roof, an arched entrance at the south wall, and wood four-over-four double-hung windows (refer to Figure 32 in the Site History chapter). The interior and exterior were extensively altered from their original design in 1936 by the CCC. The original roof and parapet wall were replaced by a new gable roof, and a red brick masonry veneer was installed over the concrete block. At the south gable end, a new

porch was added, with brick piers supporting a wood-framed flat roof with entablature and a rooftop balustrade. The windows were replaced by paired in-swing casement units protected by screens (Figure 382). The interior was altered by partitioning off a section to provide an office for the cemetery superintendent. Other changes included the creation of visitor restrooms accessible from the exterior at the east wall, and the later replacement of the 1930s windows with one-over-one double-hung units. From the late 1970s to 1998, the building housed the visitor center and a small museum. Since the completion of the National Prisoner of War Museum, which also functions as the park's visitor center, the building has housed the Museum Curator's office and museum collection storage. The initial remodeling of the building occurred during the period of significance. Therefore, although its integrity to the period of construction is significantly diminished, the building as it exists has a character consistent with the period of significance. It therefore is considered to contribute to the significance of the property.



FIGURE 382. The chapel after the 1930s remodeling, in October 1960. Source: Andersonville National Historic Site, image D-2-2593, photograph by Leo J. Walker, U.S. Army, OQMG.

The **Administration Building** (also known as Park Headquarters) was originally constructed in 1872 as the residence and office for the cemetery superintendent. As originally constructed, the L-shaped residence had a second floor under a slate-covered mansard roof, brick masonry first floor walls, and wood two-over-two double-hung windows (Figure 383). Both the interior and exterior were extensively altered in 1932 (Figure 384). The entire second story was removed and rebuilt, an additional room was constructed, and the bathroom was relocated. During the 1970s, the exterior brick and woodwork was sprayed with a rubber-based coating, which further reduced the building's historical integrity. From 1960 to 1976, the building was used exclusively as a residence. Since the late 1970s, it has been used for park offices. Similar to the chapel, the major alteration of the lodge in the 1930s occurred during the period of significance. Therefore, although its integrity to the period of construction is diminished, the building is considered to have integrity to the period of significance and is assessed as a contributing resource.



FIGURE 383. The cemetery lodge in its original form, circa 1900. Source: Andersonville National Historic Site, excerpt of image 2184.



FIGURE 384. The cemetery lodge after being remodeled in the 1930s, circa 1970. Source: Andersonville National Historic Site, image F-3-619.

The **Maintenance Shop** was completed in 1960 by the Army to replace a series of nineteenth century outbuildings that were located within the cemetery wall. Very few changes to the building have been

made since its original construction; however, it is non-contributing to the period of significance.

The **Well House** north of the lodge was completed circa June 1961, replacing a nineteenth century well house on the same site. At some point after its original construction, it was expanded by the addition of a wood-framed portion with grooved plywood siding to the northwest gable end. Since the site is now connected to the public water supply, the structure is currently used for office and staff meeting space. This building does not contribute to the significance of the property.

The **rostrum** was completed in 1941 to provide a permanent place for public ceremonies in the cemetery. The rostrum is generally unaltered from its original design except for one change involving construction of a universally accessible motorized lift and concrete ramp at the rear (east wall) of the structure. The rostrum has high integrity and contributes to the significance of the site.

The **cemetery perimeter wall** was constructed in 1878–1879. Since its original construction, alterations were made to the entrance gates in 1931 and 1960, and a portion of the original wall was removed to construct the rostrum in 1941. The wall has been periodically repaired or locally rebuilt due to vehicular impact and other damage. In spite of these relatively minor changes, the cemetery wall is considered a contributing resource.

There are twelve large monuments located at the cemetery dating from 1899 to 1989. There are no known alterations to these monuments other than periodic maintenance since their original construction. All of the monuments retain a high degree of integrity. The nine older state monuments, dating from 1899 to 1916, contribute to the significance of the site. These include the **New Jersey, Maine, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Iowa, Indiana, Illinois, New York, and Minnesota monuments**. Three newer monuments, the **Georgia Monument** of 1976, the **Odd Fellows Monument** of 1984, and the **Stalag XVII-B Monument** of 1989, are managed as cultural resources due to their commemorative intent, which is consistent with the park's legislated purpose. However, they are not considered contributing resources under the National Register due to their age. When these monuments reach fifty years of age, their status as possible contributing features should be revisited.

The **National Prisoner of War Museum** was completed in 1998. The building has not been altered since its construction. The museum postdates the period of significance and thus is not a contributing historic resource. However, it does possess a unique architectural style and retains national importance as the National Prisoner of War Museum—the only museum of its type in the country.[117] Based on the findings of this study, it is recommended that the museum be managed as a cultural resource pending future evaluation of its significance as it approaches fifty years of age.

Structures associated with the museum that also postdate the period of significance include the **Price of Freedom Paid sculpture and water feature** located within the POW Commemorative Courtyard and the park **entrance road gateway**. These features should be treated as cultural resources and their significance reviewed in concert with that of the museum.

The **maintenance buildings** located northeast of the rostrum along POW Road were built by the National Park Service to support park maintenance. As such, they postdate the period of significance and do not contribute to the historic significance of the property.

Contributing Buildings and Structures

- Guest House/West Storage Building (1928)
- East Storage Building (1936)
- Providence Springhouse, walls, bridge, and pools

117. As noted by park personnel, there were several lobbying efforts made to locate the museum in Washington, D.C., because of its national importance. Some believed the museum would not get the recognition it deserved located at Andersonville.

- Cultural Resources Building (former chapel)
- Administration Building (former Cemetery Lodge)
- Rostrum
- Cemetery perimeter wall and gate
- Providence Spring walls and bridge
- Massachusetts Monument
- Ohio Monument
- Rhode Island Monument
- Michigan Monument
- Wisconsin Monument
- Lizabeth Turner Monument
- National Woman's Relief Corps Sundial Monument
- Clara Barton Monument
- Tennessee Monument
- Woman's Relief Corps Monument
- National Woman's Relief Corps Monument to Eight States
- New Jersey Monument
- Maine Monument
- Pennsylvania Monument
- Connecticut Monument
- Iowa Monument
- Indiana Monument
- Illinois Monument
- New York Monument
- Minnesota Monument
- CCC bridges across Stockade Branch (2)
- CCC retaining walls, drainage channels, and culverts
- CCC walls and gateway along Pecan Lane
- CCC camp site gateway
- CCC camp pump foundation
- Stockade corner markers

Non-contributing Buildings and Structures

- Georgia Monument
- Odd Fellows Monument
- Stalag XVII-B Monument
- National Prisoner of War Museum
- Park entrance gateway
- Culverts and paved and vegetated swales
- Maintenance Shop
- Well House
- Maintenance buildings
- Open-sided wood storage platform

Missing Buildings and Structures

- First prison hospital (Stockade hospital)
- Second Hospital
- Third Hospital
- Dispensary
- Bake house
- Cookhouse
- Guardhouse
- Dead house
- Inner, middle, and outer stockades
- Deadline fence
- Guard boxes
- Barracks buildings (6)
- Officers' quarters
- Kennels
- Caretaker's residence
- Stable
- Cemetery maintenance buildings
- Timber footbridge spanning Stockade Branch
- Drainage channels along cemetery road
- Metal gazebo (original rostrum)
- Prison Site memorial arch

Views and Vistas

Summary Analysis. Views have been an important and character-defining feature of the landscape since the Civil War. Views were an important consideration in the design of the prison for internal monitoring of prisoners. Views were also important in the design of the earthworks built to protect the camp site, which commanded views of potential avenues of enemy attack. In addition, views were an integral part of the design of the Andersonville National Cemetery, which features axial avenues; focal points such as a flagpole, rostrum, and monuments; and an ordered geometry of carefully laid marble headstones that inspires awe and honors the sacrifice of those buried there. Other historic views that are character-defining for the site, and which contribute to its historic significance, include the tree-lined park road along Pecan Lane.

Views that postdate the period of significance and have the potential to detract from the historic scene include the expanding kaolin and bauxite mining plants located to the east and south of the park.

Views that are missing from the historic landscape include the sentry boxes used to monitor prison activities, the visual connection between the prison site and the train depot in the village of Andersonville where most prisoners arrived, and views of the agricultural landscape that emerged after the Civil War.

Feature Discussions. When the land for the prison site was purchased in 1863, it was likely completely covered with mixed pine and deciduous woodland. All vegetation was removed in 1864 in order to clear the prison site. Sentry boxes were erected, and the views from these structures became critical to the Confederate need to secure the prison and prevent escape, as well as defend against Union raids, particularly after word arrived that Union Gen. William T. Sherman and his troops were marching on Atlanta. The **views from the vantage point of the sentry boxes** are missing from the site experience today.

At the time of prison construction, clearing was extended to the railroad depot, providing a visual connection between Andersonville and the prison site. All prisoners were brought into the prison from the railroad depot at Andersonville. The **visual connection to the train depot** is also missing from the site today due to secondary growth woodlands that now screen views out of the site and from Georgia State Route 49. These woodlands also screen views that existed during the period of significance to the agricultural countryside to the north that developed after the Civil War.

The clearing of trees in 1864 left the prison interior open and afforded **views of Stockade Branch**. This **view of the prison interior** survives due to the efforts conducted by the National Park Service to keep the prison site devoid of woodland vegetation, especially around Stockade Branch, and maintained with the use of Bermuda grass. The alignment of Stockade Branch is visible, as is Providence Spring. This view contributes to the significance of the park.

While Pecan Lane is no longer used by visitors to enter the park, it is still used as an exit drive and provides a vista into Andersonville Village beyond Georgia State Route 49 that is framed by the branches of pecan trees that line the road. This **vista along Pecan Lane** survives from the period of significance and contributes to the significance of the site by depicting the historical relationship between the village of Andersonville and the train depot with the prison site (Figure 385).



FIGURE 385. Vista from Pecan Lane across Georgia State Route 49 into Andersonville Village, 2012.

Today, the park's tour road affords visitors an opportunity to view the expanse of the prison site, adjacent earthworks, and commemorative monuments from the ridgelines north and south of the prison. Areas for parking and interpretation also are located on high points to take advantage of the expansive views that illustrate its topography, natural features, interpretive features, monuments, and earthworks. Monuments were placed in key locations, and many were designed as tall columns, obelisks, or other vertical forms that could be seen from a distance.

Historic roads and entrances associated with the national cemetery create views and vistas both into the cemetery and within the cemetery interior that survive from the period of significance. Access to the cemetery was associated with the prison site located approximately one half mile south of the open field that was first designated for burials in 1864. Entry into the cemetery from the south continued after 1865 when the 50-acre open plot was enclosed with salvaged lumber, and when the brick perimeter wall was constructed in 1878–1879. The south entrance to the cemetery is present on the site today. **Views into the cemetery from the south** survive from the period of significance and contribute to the significance of the park. The west entrance to the cemetery was associated with a road that ran from the Old Dixie Highway to the main gateway in the historic brick wall surrounding the burial plots between 1867 and 1932 (refer to Figure 347). Extant **views into the cemetery at the west entrance** contribute to the significance of the park.

The interior pattern of the cemetery roads on north-south and east-west axes create expansive **views and vistas to the rows of cemetery markers, commemorative monuments, and the large trees that grace the landscape of the** cemetery (Figure 386). The road patterns and the views and vistas within the interior of the national cemetery evolved with the construction of the brick perimeter wall, the west entrance, and the construction of the rostrum that terminated the east-west axis of the cemetery in 1941 (Figure 387 and Figure 388). Views within the cemetery interior survive from the period of significance and contribute to the significance of the historic site (Figure 389).



FIGURE 386. Open views exist today within the cemetery.



FIGURE 387. View at the west gate of the cemetery circa 1878–1879 after the brick wall was constructed. Source: Andersonville National Historic Site, image ANDE 2178.



FIGURE 388. View at the west gate into the cemetery in 2012.



FIGURE 389. Postcard of view in the National Cemetery at Andersonville, circa early 1900s. Source: Andersonville National Historic Site, image D-2-2476.

Today, **views to adjacent** lands, such as the **kaolin and bauxite mining plants** to the east and south are afforded from the park, although they are limited by woodland vegetation. These views are associated with contemporary land uses and constitute a non-contributing feature of the historic landscape.

Contributing Views and Vistas

- Views within the prison site to Stockade Branch and Providence Spring
- Views into the prison site from high points
- View along Pecan Lane framed by pecan trees
- Views into the cemetery from access roads
- Axial views along Cemetery Road focusing on flagpole and rostrum
- Views within the cemetery of a level plain punctuated by memorials and mature plantings
- Views of large trees and cemetery monuments
- Brick walls visible to passersby
- Brick cemetery wall serving as a visual framework
- Views of the cemetery perimeter wall
- Views of the marble headstones within the cemetery
- Views of large trees and cemetery monuments
- View into the cemetery from Georgia State Route 49

Non-contributing Views and Vistas

- Views to kaolin and bauxite mining plants
- Broad and expansive views of the Ex-POW Memorial Grove from the entrance road
- Linear views along the entrance road
- Woodland screening views of the prison site from the museum area
- POW Commemorative Courtyard walls screening views of prison site
- View to the prison site revealed from the courtyard
- Linear views along Perimeter Road Access outside the cemetery

Missing Views and Vistas

- Vistas into and out of prison from the sentry boxes
- Views to the railroad depot
- Views into the agricultural countryside

Small-scale Features

Summary Analysis. Small-scale features at Andersonville National Historical Site surviving from the period of significance are concentrated mostly in the cemetery and prison sites. Within the cemetery site, contributing small-scale features include the thousands of marble headstones that mark burial locations and the site of the flagpole at the cemetery. Within the prison site, surviving small-scale features include the stockade corner markers and concrete stockade and deadline bollards constructed by the CCC in the 1930s, as well as the fencing surrounding known well sites.

Other small-scale features located within Andersonville National Historic Site postdate the period of significance and do not contribute to the significance of the landscape. These small-scale features include several types of boundary and safety fencing, site furnishings, signage, and lighting. Though not historic, these non-contributing features are important for visitor orientation, safety, and comfort.

While the extent of small-scale features that are missing from the historic landscape is not currently known, features described in historic documentation no longer present today include wood cemetery markers, the original cemetery flagpole, cemetery benches, a wire fence and gate enclosing the prison site after the Civil War, a flagpole associated with the early prison park, brick-lined gutters associated with the cemetery roads, plaques in the cemetery conveying the Bivouac of the Dead poem, and a wood cemetery gate.

The evolution of individual small-scale features located within Andersonville National Historic Site is discussed in more detail below.

Grave Markers. Burials of the prisoners of war who died at Camp Sumter began in 1864. Wood posts were used to mark each grave, etched with the death register number given to the deceased and pinned to their clothing before burial (Figure 390). In 1865, Dorence Atwater and Clara Barton worked to formally identify the soldiers buried at the prison cemetery by comparing the numbers on these wood stakes to the register Atwater had developed during his imprisonment. Due to their work, nearly 13,000 soldiers were identified, and the wood stakes were replaced with painted wood tablets approximately 2-1/2 feet tall denoting the soldier's name, company, regiment, date of death, and the original number associated with the burial (Figure 391). The wood tablets installed in 1865 were replaced by more durable marble headstones beginning in 1877 (Figure 392 through Figure 394). Twenty-seven marble headstones survive in the National Cemetery that are believed to be from the late 1870s. Since that time, all headstones installed over burial sites continue to be composed of carved marble.

Some of the Civil War-era stones have been replaced over time to address misspellings, unreadable carvings, or deterioration. NPS regulation guidelines for the care of national cemeteries in both Director's Order 61: National Cemetery Operations and in Reference Manual 61: National Cemetery Operations state:

> . . . all national cemeteries must have an approved cultural landscape report or National Register documentation that determine which features, including headstones, contribute to its historical significance. Absent such documentation, all headstones in national cemeteries will be treated as historic objects, and will be preserved whenever feasible. Repair and re-inscription of historic headstones will be considered before replacement. Replacement of historic headstones, whether private or government-furnished, is the least preferred alternative.

Today, headstones appear in a variety of styles and sizes, but all are consistent with the historic spatial patterns of the cemetery and contribute to the significance of the historic site.

Original historic headstones constitute contributing resources and should therefore be managed as cultural resources. Headstones that are replacements or have been added since the period of significance contribute to the historic property as part of a larger collection, but are not individually significant.



FIGURE 390. Wooden stakes marked the graves in 1864. Source: Andersonville National Historic Site, image D-2-128.

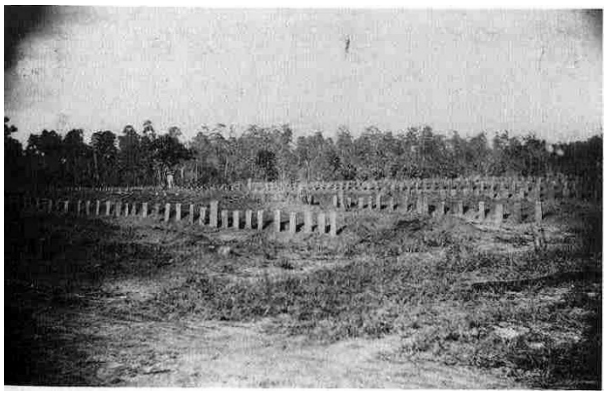


FIGURE 391. Wood stakes were replaced with wooden headboards in 1865. Source: Andersonville National Historic Site.

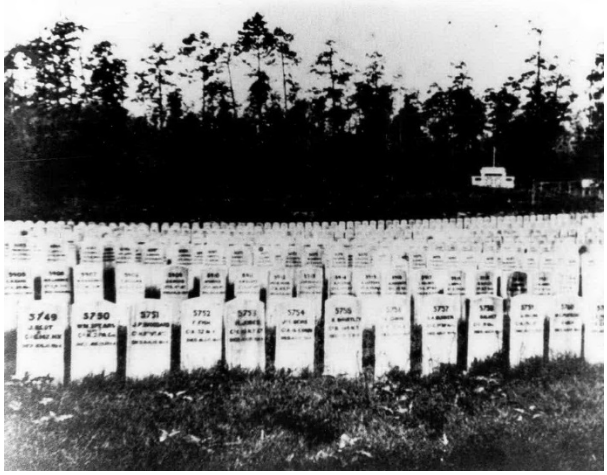


FIGURE 392. Wood tablet grave markers installed in 1865 were painted white, with black lettering, and remained in place until 1877 when they began to be replaced with marble headstones.



FIGURE 393. Marble cemetery markers in the late 1890s. Source: Andersonville National Historic Site, image 2183.



FIGURE 394. Cemetery markers in the national cemetery in 2012.

Small marble markers identifying each of the 17 burial sections date to 1951 (Figure 395). They thus postdate the period of significance and do not contribute to the significance of the property.



FIGURE 395. Marble section marker in the national cemetery.

Interpretive and Commemorative Features. Interpretive and commemorative features have been an important aspect of the site since the establishment of the national cemetery in 1865 and the opening of Andersonville Prison Park in 1898. Today, contributing interpretive features are concentrated in the prison site, and include **stone markers** locating the **corners of the stockade, concrete bollards marking the stockade and deadlines**, and numerous small **concrete markers set at prisoner-dug well locations.**

Efforts to interpret the location of various structures and features related to the prison camp date to at least 1868, when plans were made to mark the corners of the crumbling stockade with granite posts. While it is not clear whether these posts were installed at that time, posts marking the stockade corners, deadline corners, and north and south gates appear to have been in place by 1914, according to historic diagrams of the site. These features were replaced by the CCC in the 1930s with **stone monuments** marking the stockade corners and concrete bollards marking the stockade and deadlines. The tall stone monuments at the stockade corners contain a marble sign inset into each side that reads "Stockade" (Figure 396 and Figure 397). Three of the four monuments are still present on the site and contribute to the park's significance; the fourth was removed circa 1987 when the northeast corner of the stockade was reconstructed. The slim, white-painted concrete bollards marking the deadline and stockade lines are also still present and contribute to the park's significance. Signs identifying the posts as either the stockade or deadline were installed by the National Park Service after the period of significance.



FIGURE 396. Stockade corner markers and deadline markers constructed by the CCC from 1934–1936. Source: Andersonville National Historic Site, image D-1-2561.



FIGURE 397. Stockade corner markers and deadline markers in 2012. Tree and shrubs have been lost or removed.

The large **stone gate markers** were installed circa 1960. These markers are constructed to match the corner markers, although they are rectangular in footprint and were installed in pairs, indicating the two sides of an entrance. The north gate markers were removed circa 1991 when the north gate was reconstructed, but the south gate markers survive. These interpretive markers postdate the period of significance and are non-contributing resources.

The first features marking the locations of prisoner-dug **wells** were not interpretive, but safety features. In the years following the Civil War, simple wood fences, constructed of pieces of the stockade, had been erected around the wells to keep cattle from falling into the depressions. These were replaced circa 1916 by decorative wire fencing accompanied by interpretive signs. Today, the well locations are marked by short concrete

monuments with metal survey markers. The exact date of their installation is unknown, but they were installed by the National Park Service. These concrete monuments do not contribute to the significance of the historical landscape (Figure 398 and Figure 399).



FIGURE 398. Concrete well marker next to a large tree on the prison site. Photograph by the authors, August 2008.



FIGURE 399. Andersonville National Historical Site well marker. Photograph by the authors, August 2008.

Non-contributing interpretive features in the prison site include **replica shelters**, stocks, and other elements constructed in part of the northeast stockade reconstruction, **wayside exhibits** throughout the site, and cast cannon carriages mounted on wood platforms in the Star Fort and several of the other earthworks surrounding the prison site. While **cannon** on wood platforms were present during the prison occupation, the origin of these particular cannon is not currently known, nor is the exact date of their placement in the earthworks. Interpretive features formerly located within the Star Fort consisted of posts and signs marking the locations of Wirz's headquarters, the officers' quarters, the fort well, and gun emplacements. The posts noting gun locations were removed by 1918 because the positions could not be verified; it is not known when the other features were removed from the site, but they are not present today.

Missing commemorative features include an upright cannon, visible in one undated historic photograph of the cemetery. The exact location of the feature is unclear, and its dates of installation and removal are also unknown.

Non-contributing commemorative features include the **plaques set into the brick walls surrounding the POW Commemorative Courtyard** and the **additional plaques along the sidewalk in the museum parking lot**.

Site Furnishings. All of the site furnishings found within Andersonville National Historic Site postdate the period of significance, and constitute non–contributing resources. The **cemetery flagpole** located in the space formed at the intersection of the cemetery roads is visible from all areas of the cemetery site. The exact date of installation of this particular flagpole is unknown, but it appears to postdate the period of significance. However, a flagpole had been present on or near this location since August 1865, when Clara Barton raised the first flag over the cemetery. The flagpole is consistently depicted in drawings and photographs of the cemetery throughout its history. Although the existing flagpole appears to postdate the period of significance, it remains character-defining for the cemetery (Figure 400 and Figure 401).



FIGURE 400. Historical photograph circa 1870s of flagpole in the cemetery. Source: Andersonville National Historic Site, image D-2-127.



FIGURE 401. A flagpole stands in the same location today.

Missing from the park is the 115-foot-tall flagpole erected in 1898 under the ownership of the National Woman's Relief Corps in the north portion of the prison site. The flagpole remained on the site until at least 1972 (Figure 402).

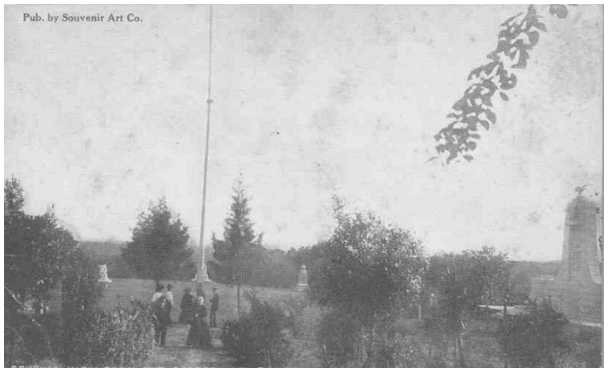


FIGURE 402. A flagpole erected in 1898 no longer exists on the prison site. Source: Andersonville National Historic Site, image D-1-2608.

Benches, waste receptacles, water fountains, picnic tables, lights, and other site furnishings found throughout the site all postdate the period of significance and constitute non-contributing resources. Benches are visible in historic photographs of the cemetery. They are composed of wood slats with curving metal supports. Similar benches appear alongside the Providence Spring pool in a 1960 photograph. These benches are not present on the site today. Waste receptacles and picnic tables appear along both sides of Pecan Lane in an undated historic photograph; it is not known if these features were installed during the period of significance.

Fences and Gates. Much of the fencing found within the park postdates the period of significance. However, there are several **gates and fences** known to survive from the period of significance. Contributing fencing elements include the gates associated with the **Pecan Lane walls and the brick cemetery wall, and the decorative fencing surrounding well locations on the prison site**.

A number of fences and gates of various types and materials existed on the site during its time as a prison camp (Figure 403). None of these features survived for long following the abandonment of the prison. A few, such as the simple wood rails

along the sinks and the deadline are depicted in drawings, as well as in photographs of the occupied camp, and are interpreted in the stockade reconstruction in the northeast corner of the prison site.

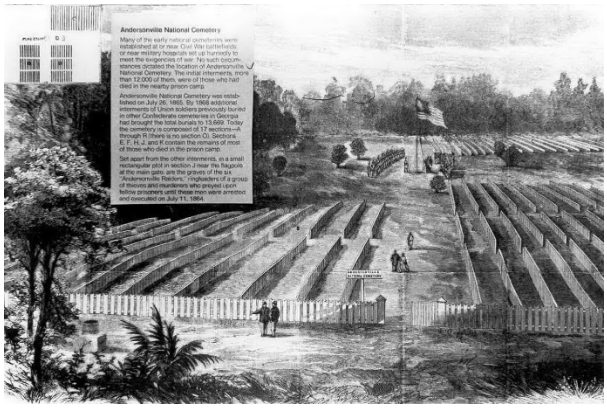


FIGURE 403. Early depiction of the cemetery with a wood boundary fence. Source: Andersonville National Historic Site, image D-2-124.

The first fencing installed on the site following the Civil War was a wood fence constructed of salvaged lumber that enclosed the cemetery site in 1865. The fence was installed by W. A. Griffin, then the temporary cemetery superintendent, and enclosed a 50-acre square plot that included all the Union burials as well as the Confederate burials later disinterred in 1880 and reburied in Oak Grove Cemetery in Americus. The actual appearance of this fence varies from written descriptions and artistic renderings. It is depicted in a lithograph image as a widely-spaced board fence with V-notched pickets, with a simple gate marking the south entrance to cemetery. The fence is, however, described in a document from September 1870, 1st Lieutenant Gibbs' report on Andersonville, which states, " A substantial board fence with cedar posts erected all around cemetery and ditch 2 feet wide and 2 feet deep dug around the fencing this month. October 1870: Fences: 'It looks splendid. I have whitewashed it with two coats of whitewash this month.'" There is also a description from the Inspector General's Department, Andersonville National Cemetery, Georgia, April 23, 1878, which states "The fence is constructed of boards parallel to the ground surface and nailed to upright posts." The west entrance to the cemetery was marked with a decorative wood carriage gateway (refer to Figure 347). Both the fence and gateway were painted white. The fence and gate were replaced by the brick boundary wall in 1878–1879.

The **brick wall** that replaced the wood fence still stands today and encloses a smaller area, approximately 27 acres. At the time of its installation, the west entrance was moved eastward to account for the smaller area. It appears in historic photographs as a wide vehicular gate flanked by two smaller pedestrian gates. All three gates were composed of metal pickets supported by four concrete gateposts (Figure 404). A post and wire fence extended from the brick wall along either side of the entrance road. The post and wire fence was likely removed in association with the construction of the chapel in 1908. This entrance gate remained in place until 1931, when the entrance was moved in response to the construction of Georgia State Route 49. The reconstructed entrance mimicked the late 1880s entrance in appearance, with a wide central gate flanked by two smaller sections of fencing, supported on four brick-clad concrete gateposts. This **entrance gate** is still in place and contributes to the significance of the park. An automatic opening and closing mechanism installed on the gate after the period of significance is non-contributing.

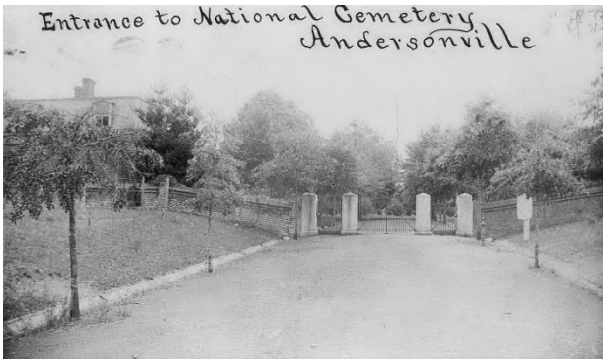


FIGURE 404. Entrance to Andersonville Cemetery in the late 1800s. Source: Andersonville National Historic Site, image D-2-131.

Several more gates were added to the cemetery site in 1941 in association with the rostrum and its granite walls (Figure 405). These features survive from the period of significance and contribute to the significance of the historic landscape. **Metal picket vehicular gates** control access to the service road which runs behind the granite walls,

and similar pedestrian gates are associated with the terrace flanking the rostrum itself. There is also black metal fencing mounted between the piers of the granite walls that extend out from either side of the structure (Figure 406). Additionally, a small **pedestrian gate** is located in the brick wall surrounding the southern end of the north-south drive.



FIGURE 405. Gate associated with the vehicular opening in the rostrum wall.



FIGURE 406. Metal fencing mounted on low stone wall of the rostrum.

The first fencing installed within the prison site was a post and wire fence installed by the National Woman's Relief Corps in 1898. The memorial arch and a metal picket gate were associated with this fencing. Neither feature survives today.

Around the same time, either the GAR or the National Woman's Relief Corps installed fencing and hedges to mark the location of prisoner-dug wells in the northwest corner of the stockade site. The Victorian-era wrought iron picket fencing was set on a low concrete curb. It is not currently known how many of these fences existed on the site; historic photographs depict at least four, but only two survive today (Figure 407 and Figure 408). Although the exact date of their installation is not known at this time, these fences survive from the period of significance and contribute to the significance of the park.

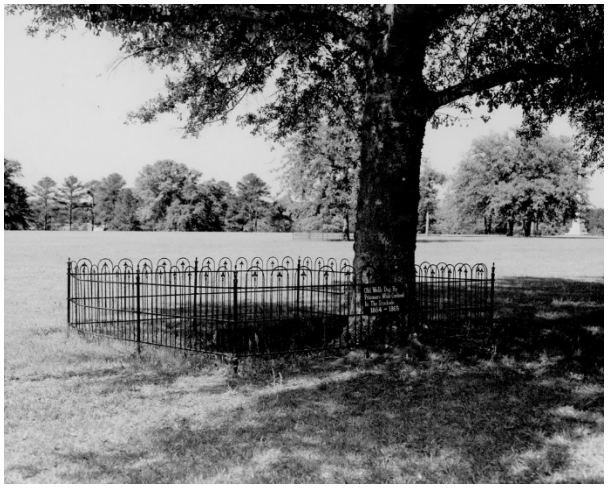


FIGURE 407. Wrought iron picket fencing associated with well locations. Source: Andersonville National Historic Site, image D-1-2562.



FIGURE 408. Picket fencing today.

The metal picket gates on the interior gateway to Pecan Lane date to the installation of the walls in 1935. An undated photograph shows the gates topped with barbed wire, which is not present today (Figure 409). The two smaller metal picket gates located in the openings in the north and south walls at Pecan Lane are similar in style to the interior gate and likely date to the construction of the walls in 1935 (Figure 410).These gates all survive from the period of significance and contribute to the significance of the park. The metal gates at the Pecan Lane gateway to Georgia State Route 49 were installed during the 1990s. They were made from well fencing on site that had

been removed when the wells were filled in (refer to Figure 149). They do not contribute to the significance of the site.



FIGURE 409. Metal gates at the interior of the Pecan Lane gateway, photograph undated. Source: Andersonville National Historic Site, image E-9-548.



FIGURE 410. Metal gates located in openings of the walls at Pecan Lane.

Many non-contributing fencing elements are found throughout the site. The recently constructed black metal picket boundary fence along the north border of the park was installed in 2011–2012, replacing a chain-link fence which also postdated the period of significance. The gate associated with the new entrance road was installed in 1998 in association with construction of the road and National Prisoner of War Museum. Other non-contributing fences include the post-and-rail fencing in the picnic area and along the entrance road, wood screen fencing associated with the museum utility area and the 1936 storage building, brick screen walls adjacent to the POW Commemorative Courtyard, a chain-link fence topped with barbed wire near one end of Pecan Lane, metal gates preventing access to NPS service roads along the Old Dixie Highway (also known as Oglethorpe Street), and handrails associated with accessible ramps throughout the site. All of these fences postdate the period of significance and do not contribute to the significance of the park.

Signage. Signage within the park is diverse and includes recently installed Georgia historical markers, wayside exhibits, identification signs, warning signs, and traffic signs, both directional and regulatory. Many of the traffic and regulatory signs are located at the funeral entrance to the cemetery landscape. These small-scale features postdate the period of significance and constitute non-contributing features.

Signs are visible in many historic photographs; they appear adjacent to the fencing surrounding well sites, at the various entrances, along the internal roads, at Providence Spring, and other interpreted locations. None of the signs present during the period of significance appears to survive today. Missing sign features of note include plaques bearing the poem "Bivouac of the Dead," which appear in many national cemeteries throughout the country. At least five of these plaques were located at Andersonville as early as 1868 (to the chagrin of at least one visitor who objected to the words of a Confederate author standing over the graves of Union men). The plaques, visible in several historic photographs, were removed from the site at an unknown date.

Lighting and Utilities. Lighting features throughout the park postdate the period of significance and constitute non-contributing resources, as do many of the utility features. The only contributing utility features located on the site are the brick, concrete, and stone ditches located within the prison site and along the tour road, which were installed by the CCC in the 1930s. Brick gutters were formerly located along the axial cemetery roads, but are no longer present. The asphalt pavement now in place, lined with a concrete curb, appears to date to 1941, contemporary to the installation of the rostrum. It is possible that the brick gutters were simply paved over and remain intact under the existing asphalt pavement.

Contributing Small-scale Features

- Marble headstones
- Stone stockade corner markers
- Concrete bollards marking stockade line and deadline
- Victorian-era wrought iron fencing marking well locations

Non-contributing Small-scale Features

- Stone south gate markers
- Concrete well entrance markers
- Cemetery marble section markers
- Cemetery flagpole
- Wayside exhibits
- Replica shelters
- Rail fence
- Stocks
- Site furnishings
- Chain link, metal picket, and split-rail fencing
- Metal gate at Pecan Lane
- Metal handrails
- Concrete posts along Georgia State Route 49
- Cannon on wood platforms
- Park identity, warning, wayfinding, directional, orientation, and regulatory signage
- Audio tour markers
- Survey markers
- Georgia State Historical Markers
- Metal flower vase containers and signs
- Town of Andersonville identity sign
- Memorial plaques adjacent to museum parking lot
- Temporary metal grave markers
- Utility and lighting features
- Flagpole at museum

Missing Small-scale Features

- Wood cemetery markers
- Original cemetery flagpole
- Wire fence and gate enclosing prison site
- Cemetery benches
- Prison park flagpole
- Brick-lined gutters along interior cemetery road
- Bivouac of the Dead plaques
- Wood cemetery gate

Integrity Assessment

Introduction

The primary objective of this section is to determine the integrity of Andersonville National Historical Site, defined as the degree to which the property retains its ability to convey historical associations with significant events in American history. *National Register Bulletin: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* states that

> Integrity is the ability of a property to convey its significance….Historic properties either retain integrity (that is, convey their significance) or they do not. Within the concept of integrity, the National Register criteria recognize seven aspects or qualities that, in various combinations, define integrity. To retain historic integrity a property will always possess several, and usually most, of the aspects. The retention of specific aspects of integrity is paramount for a property to convey significance. Determining which of these aspects are most important to a particular property requires knowing why, where, and when the property is significant.[118]

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

> **Location** is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred; **setting** is the physical environment within and surrounding a property; **design** is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property; **materials** are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property; **workmanship** is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory; **feeling** is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time; and **association** is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property.[119]

Overview of Site Integrity

The historic resources located within the Andersonville National Historic Site represent three sub-periods of site development between 1863 to 1941.The period of use as a prison, from late 1863 to May 1865 is represented by the remains of earthworks and the sites of prisoner-excavated wells. A cemetery was established in response to the need created by the prison located nearby. This period is represented by the location and setting of the cemetery and the burials that occurred there beginning in 1864 and continued for the duration of the war.

The second period, from 1865 to 1891, is represented by features installed to commemorate the suffering and deaths of Union prisoners held at Andersonville and subsequently of other veterans. This period began with Clara Barton's efforts in 1865 to mark all the graves in the cemetery and to establish it as a national cemetery, and continued with visitations and commemoration. Contributing features include the eleven monuments erected at the site since 1899 to commemorate the prisoners, the perimeter brick wall (1878), as well as the designation of the landscape as a national cemetery.

The third period, 1891 to 1941, witnessed the management and development of the prison site for visitors by the GAR, the National Woman's Relief Corps, the U.S. Army, and the CCC. Features dating to this period include the Providence Spring pavilion, the original park entrance (Pecan Lane), stone and concrete features marking the prison stockade location, a

118. National Park Service, National Register Bulletin: *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (Washington, D.C.: Department of the Interior, 1995), 44.

119. Ibid., 44–45.

series of stone and concrete culverts, and the tour road including two bridges constructed by the CCC.

Based on comparison of the landscape's historic and existing character, the integrity of Andersonville National Historic Site remains high. Stockade Branch and the railroad station in Andersonville were critical to the choice of the prison site. Although the existing railroad station is not the original depot building, it is located in close proximity to the original, outside of the park, to suggest this important physical association. Stockade Branch continues to follow its historic alignment. The prison site and the national cemetery both remain in their historic locations.

While the setting has changed since the period of significance to include agricultural fields and, later strip mines, efforts by the National Park Service to buffer views from the park to the surrounding landscape have contributed greatly to its overall integrity. Although kaolin and bauxite mine plants surround the site on its east and south sides, a cooperative relationship between the National Park Service and the mine owners has resulted in a forested buffer being maintained to screen most views of the mines from the park, although this screening also blocks historic views to the railroad depot. Maintenance of the property to the north of Georgia State Route 49 in agricultural fields also contributes to the landscape's historic integrity.

Commemorative monuments throughout the landscape remain in their historic locations, as do the fences and markers used to identify prisoner-dug wells. The features from the management and development period also remain in their original locations, including the Providence Springhouse, the prison stockade and deadline markers, drainage culverts, the tour road, and the large pecans and Eastern red cedars on the north end of the prison site. Markers installed during this period to represent the alignment, gates, corners, and deadline of the prison stockade contribute to the understanding of its historic layout.

Historic circulation patterns that survive include the tour road, the Pecan Lane entrance, the Old Dixie Highway trace, the old cemetery road trace, and the CCC camp entrance. Georgia State Route 49, completed during the period of significance, follows part of the route of the Oglethorpe-Americus Road, also known as the Old Dixie Highway. The earlier road was relocated in the 1910s and 1930s to the east of the rail line. The new alignment does, however, serve to isolate a portion of the park to its west, which includes historic features of the CCC camp. Pecan Lane was transformed from a two-way road to a one-way park exit, which has somewhat diminished its integrity as visitors no longer experience the historic designed entrance sequence. The Norfolk Southern Railroad, located on the western edge of the National Historic Site, contributes to the significance and integrity of the site as it remains in its historic alignment from the Civil War period. Changes to historic circulation patterns include an interior road that connects the prison site with the cemetery, the new entrance road leading to the National Prisoner of War Museum parking lot, and the concrete walkway that leads from the museum to the prison site.

The integrity of the cemetery is also supported by the continued existence of character-defining features such as the perimeter wall and the cross-axial plan of the drives that organize the space, historic trees, monuments, and grave markers. In addition, the rostrum and eastward extension of the cemetery completed in 1941 remain intact. The overall integrity of the cemetery is high due to the preservation of the general arrangement and pattern of the markers set within this open landscape.

The buildings that remain from the period of significance, including the former cemetery lodge and the former chapel, have been significantly altered since original construction. Although these modifications occurred within the period of significance, the alterations are not in themselves considered to be significant.

Recently-installed buildings and features, such as those for maintenance and utility functions, the National Prisoner of War Museum/Visitor Center, interpretive signs, and stockade recreations were designed to limit their visual intrusion on the national cemetery and prison sites and serve to

interpret historic events with little impact on the integrity of the site.

Integrity Assessment by Aspect

The integrity of the Andersonville National Historic Site for the 1863–1941 period of significance is considered in accordance with the seven aspects of integrity in more detail below.

The prison site possesses integrity of **location** as the original site of Camp Sumter, constructed by the Confederate army as a prisoner of war camp for Union soldiers, that became known as Andersonville. The prison was located five miles west of the Flint River and 1,600 feet east of the Andersonville Depot. Stockade Branch and the railroad station in Andersonville were critical to the choice of the prison site. A later replacement, the current railroad station is located in close proximity to the historic railroad station location, and Stockade Branch continues to follow its historic alignment. Andersonville National Cemetery also possesses integrity of **location** as the original site for the burials of Union soldiers. Interments of those who died in the camp began in February 1864 at a graveyard site north of the stockade. This period is represented by the location and setting of the cemetery and the burials that occurred there beginning in 1864 and continuing for the duration of the war and afterward.

Andersonville National Historic Site possesses integrity of **setting** due to the relatively undeveloped character of the landscape within the park boundary, and the buffering of views beyond park boundaries by woodland vegetation. The park's setting remains largely agricultural. However, kaolin and bauxite mining is expanding in the area and the park is now edged by mines on its east and south sides. With the exception of the views to the smokestacks and some residential development associated with the village of Andersonville, the setting remains rural as it had been from the time of the establishment of the prison. Also, the integrity of Andersonville National Historical Site remains partially rooted in the surrounding landscape and the relationship between the village and train depot to the prison site. The village was established in 1854 as a train station along the Southwestern Railroad. During the time of the prison occupation in 1864 and 1865, approximately twenty buildings were built or added to the town in support of the prison's administration. The connection between the village, its train depot, and the prison was very important since every prisoner brought to Camp Sumter arrived by rail via the train depot in Andersonville, and marched east by foot from the depot to enter the gates of the prison camp.

Andersonville National Historic Site possesses integrity of **feeling** and **association** due to the continued presence of the open lawn to mark the location of the prison and the stockade. The remains of earthworks constructed to guard and defend the prison, the sites of prisoner-excavated wells within the prison boundaries, and the Norfolk Southern Railroad located on the western edge of the historic site in its historic alignment from the Civil War period also contribute to the integrity of feeling and association. Within the cemetery, the perimeter brick wall, rows of marble cemetery markers, and tree plantings also contribute to integrity of feeling and association. For the commemorative period, the pecan-lined western entrance road also contributes to integrity of feeling and association.

Andersonville National Historical Site retains a high degree of integrity of **design, materials,** and **workmanship** due to the numerous surviving monuments and grave markers, the Prison Site Road tour route around the prison site with CCC-constructed bridges and drainage channels both along the road and on the prison site, the Providence Spring pavilion and pathways, the cemetery perimeter wall, and the wall structure enclosing Pecan Lane. Integrity of materials has been diminished in part by the resurfacing of the tour road and repairs to the drainage channels and the perimeter cemetery wall. Integrity of design has been diminished by changes to historic circulation patterns, including the addition of an interior road that connects the prison site with the cemetery, the new entrance road leading to the National Prisoner of War Museum parking lot, and the concrete walkway that leads from the museum to the prison site. Integrity of design remains high for the prison site and cemetery.

Treatment Plan

Introduction

Treatment is a preservation strategy for long-term management of a historic property, intended to direct physical work on the landscape so that the distinguishing characteristics and features that contribute to the significance of the property are preserved. This treatment plan has been prepared to provide the National Park Service with an overall vision for the cultural landscape of Andersonville National Historic Site and is intended to guide and support long-term management and interpretation of the site and its resources. The plan includes treatment guidelines, recommendations, and implementation projects.

The treatment plan portion of a CLR typically addresses resource management by providing a preservation master plan or blueprint for the historic landscape in the short-term as well as long-term. One of the goals of the treatment plan is to enhance the historic character of a cultural landscape while accommodating contemporary function and use. The treatment plan establishes how the landscape should look and be maintained in the future to protect historic integrity and character. While focused on historic landscape preservation, the treatment plan also addresses other park management goals, such as access, sustainability, and interpretation, as well as routine and cyclical maintenance measures that are necessary to perpetuate the identified desirable character of the landscape.

A General Management Plan/Development Concept Plan/Environmental Assessment (GMP) was prepared for Andersonville National Historic Site, including both the prison camp and the national cemetery, in 1988. The 1988 GMP presented a proposal for changes at the site, but with an emphasis on "preservation, protection, and interpretation of cultural resources and their settings." These changes included improved facilities for vehicular access and circulation within the site, a new visitor center and administration building, and preservation and adaptive reuse of existing buildings; recognized the commemorative as well as the historic qualities of the landscape; and recommended continuation of appropriate land use within park boundaries.

The resource management strategies presented in the GMP, augmented by a Long-Range Interpretive Plan completed in 2010, served as a baseline for this treatment plan and its approach to resource protection and interpretation.

The treatment plan also responds to specific management issues, concerns, and objectives shared with the CLR team by park and regional National Park Service personnel during a start-up meeting conducted on behalf of this project, and the identification by the park of essential resources and values for Andersonville National Historical Site in the *Foundation Document* (2013).

The treatment plan chapter is organized into seven sections:

1. **Park Management Goals, Issues, and Concerns** describes the issues raised by the park and threats identified in the *Foundation Document* for consideration within the CLR treatment plan.

2. **National Cemetery Regulatory Considerations** summarizes the regulations and other relevant guidelines that inform management and care of national cemeteries

under the administration of the National Park Service.

3. **Recommended Treatment Approach** presents the four approaches recognized by the Secretary of the Interior for treating historic properties, and identifies the approach recommended for Andersonville National Historic Site.

4. **General Management and Design Guidelines for Treatment** provides an overarching set of guidelines that applies to all resource management activities conducted within the Andersonville National Historic Site landscape.

5. **Treatment Concept** conveys the overarching vision or concept for landscape treatment within the park to meet the National Park Service issues, goals, and concerns identified as part of this project.

6. **Treatment Recommendations** provides cultural landscape treatment recommendations that identify the individual actions required to address the park's management goals, issues, and concerns. Recommendations are organized by character area.

7. **Implementation Projects** identifies and describes a series of projects that effect implementation of the CLR treatment recommendation, focusing primarily on the efforts required to address the park's identified goals, issues, and concerns.

Park Management Goals, Issues, and Concerns

The management goals, issues, and concerns to be addressed by this treatment plan were identified in several ways. The majority were conveyed during a project kick-off meeting held at the park on September 18, 2012, that was attended by National Park Service park and regional personnel, and members of the WJE/JMA CLR project team, and in follow-up conference calls to discuss treatment issues. Others were gleaned from field investigations and review of previously prepared planning and inventory documents. Lastly, fundamental resources and values and threats to these resources within Andersonville National Historic Site were identified through the *Foundation Document*, issued by the park in July 2013.

Discussion with the park emphasized that recommendations should take into account the historic period when the prison was occupied, later commemorative efforts, and the evolving character of the cemetery, noting that the park seeks to reach a balance between desired interpretation and manageable maintenance efforts. Specific areas of concern identified for consideration as part of the CLR treatment plan are discussed below.

1. *Guidance is needed for marking and interpreting the layers of history within the prison site and national cemetery, including the locations of missing landscape features*. Of particular concern to the park is the value of an approach to periodic replacement of the previously reconstructed stockade. Issues include the importance of historic authenticity in the use of materials and construction techniques, and options for diminishing regular mowing of the large turf area associated with the stockade (Figure 411). The stockades (reconstructions) have been replaced several times. The current northeast area was reconstructed approximately fifteen years ago. Some of the original wall is reportedly at the NPS Southeast Archeological Center (SEAC). Portions of the original stockade wall are also housed in the museum collection at Andersonville. A piece of the deadline is also in the museum collection. The first replacement wall was similar to the original historic construction, and used pine and hand-hewed timbers. Later reconstructions used treated wood. Key questions include whether to continue to rebuild the stockades, and what extent of stockade needs to be built for interpretation. The cleared area around the stockade requires

extensive mowing. Guidance is also needed on which areas of the landscape should be restored, and which should be maintained within the overarching goal of preserving the cultural landscape. Other issues include the methods for interpreting missing landscape features, taking into consideration the maintenance needs of any proposed additions to the landscape. For example, the Park informed the team that SEAC advised letting the landscape at the Third Hospital site grow up to prevent erosion from short mowing. The Park would like to consider different ways to interpret this and other sites of missing structures (Figure 412).



FIGURE 411. Stockade reconstructions in the northeast section of the prison site.



FIGURE 412. Third Hospital site with interpretive signage.

2. *Guidance is needed for identification of historically significant trees, and an overall tree and vegetation stewardship strategy*. Specific issues of concern to the park that need to be addressed include: 1) identification of historically significant trees and treatment recommendations (Figure 413 through Figure 415); 2) treatment of native specimen trees and woodlands; 3) turf management, including desired species mixes and maintenance practices; 4) restoration of historic vegetation conditions that have been lost over time or obscured by non-historic vegetation based on review of historic photographs and other primary source materials; 5) guidance in replacement of trees and shrubs when needed; 6) treatment of ornamental plantings at the cemetery and elsewhere; and 7) invasive species control. Also, the Ex-POW Memorial Grove was planted at approximately the same time as the new museum was constructed. Although fairly recent and not from the initial period of significance, the grove may be considered significant in the future as a commemorative feature.



FIGURE 413. Historically significant tree in the national cemetery.



FIGURE 414. Historically significant trees near the cemetery brick wall.



FIGURE 415. Historically significant trees on the prison site.



FIGURE 416. Some drainage ways and channels are in fair to poor condition.

3. *Strategies are needed to address challenging site maintenance issues*. As examples of issues related to trees, the Park noted that trees have displaced adjacent headstones in the cemetery. Also, there is concern about the maintenance of the 1930s CCC ditches that run through the site (Figure 416 and Figure 417). There is material loss, inappropriate repair, and erosion at the edges. Maintenance of monuments and grave headstones remains constant and includes cyclical resetting, alignment, and cleaning of the headstones. The condition of the headstones is of concern as well due to mowing of the grass. The park previously used weed killer on adjacent grass but has discontinued this practice due to long-term preservation threats to the stone. The red brick cemetery wall is an important structure with specific maintenance and management issues (Figure 418). The Facility Management Software System (FMSS) work order list includes a six-year plan, not yet started, to re-point the wall. The appropriate mortar mix design is essential and excellent craftsmanship is necessary for the repair and maintenance of the wall. Management, maintenance, and treatment of the two remaining well remnants is a concern of the park as significant erosion has occurred to both in the last twenty years, and the associated trees and fencing must be considered in the maintenance of these site features.



FIGURE 417. CCC-era stone ditches that run through the prison site require maintenance.



FIGURE 418. Cemetery brick wall has specific maintenance and management issues.

4. *A strategy for comprehensive treatment and management for the historic earthworks is needed.* The earthworks at Andersonville National Historic Site are one of the few tangible above-ground resources that survive from the Civil War-era use of the prison site. These earthworks afford a special interpretive opportunity. They are in relatively good condition and include parapet walls, a ditch system, and a variety of engineered forms. These earthen structures are also currently suffering from soil erosion. While protected under cool-season grass cover maintained through mowing, threats such as drought, access by maintenance personnel, and problems due to tree roots have led to a loss of grass cover and slumping and erosion in some areas (Figure 419 and Figure 420). Soil is washed away by the flow of storm water wherever the grass does not adequately cover the ground.



FIGURE 419. Earthworks suffer from soil erosion and problems due to tree roots.



FIGURE 420. Earthwork erosion at Star Fort.

5. *Strategies are needed for opening new sections of the cemetery for burials and expansion of burial plots.* The major questions to be addressed by treatment recommendations include:

   - How far to the northwest should the park extend the modern portion of Section J (Figure 421)
   - How close to bury veterans to the Raiders' graves
   - Consideration of the final one to two decades of remaining open grave space must be taken as the park approaches the transition of the cemetery from an open to a closed space
   - How does the park reconsider portions of the plot maps developed by the U.S. Army in the 1940s, in order to maintain a balance between accommodating as many graves as possible and maintaining the historical character of the national cemetery



FIGURE 421. View to northwest area of Section J of the national cemetery.

6. *Guidance is needed for the evaluation and options for site structures and additional parking on the historic site.* Specific issues include options for the addition of parking south of the historic perimeter wall of the cemetery. The purpose of the additional parking would be to ease visitor and funeral congestion on the cemetery roads. There is also a need for evaluation of the degree to which historic fabric survives in the historic

chapel and options for siting a new curatorial storage building, a goal in long-term planning. Also, the Park would like to consider the possible removal of the small well house behind the Administration Building (constructed in 1961 and altered). An additional concern of the park is that a Historic Structures Report be completed for the cemetery wall, as well as for monuments, the rostrum, and historic buildings.

7. *Guidance is needed for the management of invasive plant and animal species.* There is specific concern due to the presence of fire ants, armadillos, and khaki weed that pose adverse impacts to the cultural landscape and to visitor health and safety (fire ant bites and tripping hazards created by burrowing armadillos). There is also concern due to the presence of invasive plant species such as golden bamboo and wisteria, and possible future identification of other invasive species within the park.

8. *Strategies are needed to improve access to specific areas of the site per Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) standards*. This is an issue for Andersonville National Historic Site as there is a continuation of limited visitor access to interpretive waysides and reconstructed gate areas for those with disabilities or limited physical capabilities. Guidance is necessary to balance physical access and the preservation of historic features and the cultural landscape. If historic or natural resources are threatened by expanded access, alternative interpretation may be necessary in the visitor center or some other location, which does not jeopardize the integrity of the historic site. This strategy could enhance resource protection and at the same time provide alternative interpretation using updated interpretive and educational media and programs (Figure 422 and Figure 423).



FIGURE 422. Visitor accessibility is difficult at some of the interpretive features on the prison site.



FIGURE 423. Access to interpretation of the stockades reconstruction is difficult due to grass and hard-packed earth surfacing, susceptible to rain and washout.

National Cemetery Regulatory Considerations

Andersonville National Cemetery was established to provide a permanent place of honor for those who died in military service to our country. The initial interments, beginning in February 1864, were those who died at Andersonville prison. The cemetery remains open for the burial of veterans and presently contains more than 20,000 interments.[120]

120. *Andersonville National Historic Site, Georgia, Foundation Document* (National Park Service, Department of the Interior, July 2013).

NPS-61, Guidelines for National Cemeteries, (Release No. 1, November 1985) was replaced by Director's Order #61 and Reference Manual 61: National Cemetery Operations (2011). The purpose of both is to provide guidance on the operation of NPS-administered national cemeteries. The guidance and procedures contained in these documents are consistent with NPS national cemetery regulations published at 36 CFR part 12, NPS *Management Policies* 2006.

The National Park Service currently manages fourteen national cemeteries. These cemeteries are administered to preserve the historic character, uniqueness, and solemn nature of both the cemeteries and the historical parks of which they are a part. There are two active national cemeteries currently administered by the NPS: Andersonville National Cemetery and Andrew Johnson National Cemetery.[121]

The Reference Manual outlines operations and maintenance of National Cemeteries as cultural resources in Section 3.1 as follows:

> National cemeteries encompass all types of cultural resources, including sites, landscapes, structures, objects, and archival and collections items. The operation and maintenance of national cemeteries will broadly follow NPS policy and guidance for similar classes of cultural resources. These cultural resources will be identified and evaluated through appropriate and relevant reports such as historic resource studies, cultural landscape reports, cultural resource inventories, and National Register Nominations. In addition, each national cemetery will have its own legislative and administrative history or be included in the legislative and administrative history of the historical park in which the cemetery is located.

Cultural resource preservation policies found in Chapter 5 of NPS *Management Policies* 2006, and Director's Order #28 will be used to preserve and manage identified cultural resources. Headstones and markers will be treated in accordance with Director's Order #61: National Cemetery Operations, and with the policy and procedures contained in the Reference Manual.

In accordance with section 3.9.4 of Director's Order 61, all NPS national cemeteries must have either an approved cultural landscape report (CLR) or National Register documentation that adequately addresses the cultural landscape, identifies contributing landscape characteristics and features, and establishes criteria for analyzing the historical significance and integrity of the landscape. An approved CLR will be used to determine the historic significance of these resources and evaluate their relevance to the overall appearance of the cemetery."[122]

The treatment plan for the Andersonville National Cemetery as part of the overall treatment plan for Andersonville National Historic Site is developed according to the guidelines set forth in NPS-61, Guidelines for National Cemeteries, and Reference Manual 61: National Cemetery Operations (2011).

Treatment Approach

The four treatment approaches recognized by the Secretary of the Interior for historic properties were considered in conjunction with the park's objectives in developing this CLR in order to determine the approach most suitable for the Andersonville National Historic Site. Described in The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Historic Properties as forming the "philosophical basis for responsible preservation practice and enable long-term preservation of a landscape's historic features, qualities, and materials,"[123] the four treatment approaches include: preservation,

121. *Reference Manual 61: National Cemetery Operations* (National Park Service, November 2011), 5.
122. Ibid., 5–6.
123. Robert R. Page, Cathy A. Gilbert, and Susan A. Dolan, *A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports; Contents, Processes, and Techniques* (Washington, D.C.: Department of the Interior, 1998), 82.

rehabilitation, restoration, and reconstruction. The approaches are defined as:

> **Preservation**: the act or process of applying measures necessary to sustain the existing form, integrity, and material of a historic property. Work, including preliminary measures to protect and stabilize the property, generally focuses upon the ongoing maintenance and repair of historic materials and features rather than extensive replacement and new construction.
>
> **Rehabilitation**: the act or process of making possible a compatible use for a property through repair, alterations, and additions while preserving those portions or features which convey its historical, cultural, or architectural values.
>
> **Restoration**: the act or process of accurately depicting the form, features, and character of a property as it appeared at a particular period of time by removing features from other periods in its history and reconstructing missing features from the restoration period.
>
> **Reconstruction**: the act or process of depicting, by means of new construction, the form, features, and detailing of a non-surviving site, landscape, building, structure, or object for the purpose of replicating its appearance at a specific period of time and in its historic location.

Recommended Treatment Approach for Andersonville National Historic Site

Based upon the goals for the property set forth by the park and in the GMP and *Foundation Document,* which identify the need for changes to the cultural landscape to meet current and projected future interpretive, functional, and management goals, **rehabilitation** is recommended by the CLR as the most appropriate overarching treatment approach for the Andersonville National Historic Site. Because rehabilitation is defined as the act or process of making possible a compatible use for a property, this approach allows for protection of the site's historic character and resources while carefully addressing the need for limited enhancement of interpretive opportunities and circulation routes, sustainability, expanded access for all visitors to more of the park resources, and the improvement of visitor amenities. As part of rehabilitation treatment, stabilization, protection, and preservation of historic and natural resources are assumed even when new uses are accommodated.

In considering the other treatment alternatives recognized by the Secretary of the Interior for possible application to the Andersonville National Historic Site cultural landscape, the CLR found them inappropriate for the following reasons. **Preservation** is overly restrictive because it does not allow for the site enhancements associated with interpretation and access that are currently needed; **restoration** and **reconstruction** are also inappropriate approaches for the Andersonville National Historic Site landscape because they assume, as a prerequisite, that sufficient documentation exists to accurately portray a lost historic condition. At this time, it does not appear that there are documentary sources detailed enough to support comprehensive restoration or reconstruction of the park's cultural landscape to a particular year or period, and removal of existing features to replace missing historic features. In addition, restoration as a treatment approach is not appropriate given the evolving nature of the cemetery.

Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation

The Secretary of the Interior has developed standards for rehabilitation as applied to historic properties. There are ten basic principles that comprise the standards. These are intended to help preserve the distinctive character of a historic property while allowing for reasonable change to meet new needs. The standards (36 CFR Part 67) apply to historic properties of all periods, locations, sizes, conditions, and uses. These standards create a baseline of guidance to which intended changes to the historic landscape must be compared. These standards are neither technical nor prescriptive, but promote responsible preservation practices as follows:

1. A property will be used as it was historically, or be given a new use that requires minimal change to its distinctive materials, features, spaces, and spatial relationships.

2. The historic character of a property will be retained and preserved. The removal of distinctive materials or alteration of features, spaces, and spatial relationships that characterize a property will be avoided.

3. Each property will be recognized as a physical record of its time, place, and use. Changes that create a false sense of historical development, such as adding conjectural features or elements from other historic properties, will not be undertaken.

4. Changes to a property that have acquired historic significance in their own right will be retained and preserved.

5. Distinctive materials, features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property will be preserved.

6. Deteriorated historic features will be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature will match the old in design, color, texture, and, where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features will be substantiated by documentary and physical evidence.

7. Chemical or physical treatments, if appropriate, will be undertaken using the gentlest means possible. Treatments that cause damage to historic materials will not be used.

8. Archeological resources will be protected and preserved in place. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures will be undertaken.

9. New additions, exterior alterations, or related new construction will not destroy historic materials, features, and spatial relationships that characterize the property. The new work will be differentiated from the old and will be compatible with the historic materials, features, size, scale and proportion, and massing to protect the integrity of the property and its environment.

10. New additions and adjacent or related new construction will be undertaken in such a manner that, if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired.

General Guidelines for Treatment

The following section provides general guidelines for the treatment of the Andersonville National Historic Site landscape that are intended to support the rehabilitation approach as well as all treatment recommendations and alternatives developed in support of this CLR that follow. These guidelines relate to a philosophy of cultural landscape treatment based on the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties and the Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes, and a comprehensive view of the national cemetery as a whole. They should be used when planning for any and all landscape changes, and should be considered in connection with each of the proposed landscape treatments included in this CLR.

Land Use

- Avoid land use activities, permanent or temporary, which threaten or impair known or potential archeological resources. For cemetery burials, follow guidelines set forth in Reference Manual 61: National Cemetery Operations (2011), Section 3.1.2-C, Archeology.

- Monitor and regulate use of the landscape to minimize immediate and long-term damage to cultural resources.

- Consider equally both natural and cultural features in treatment decisions.

Buildings and Structures

- Consider the interpretive value of non-intrusive, non-contributing buildings and structures, and retain when possible.
- Consider the removal of non-contributing structures that are intrusive to the historic landscape only if they are found to be without historical or functional merit or value.
- Avoid conjectural reconstruction of historic buildings and structures.

Circulation

- Minimize the visual impacts of vehicles and vehicular access systems. Consider the impact on views when proposing new circulation systems. Also consider noise and other impacts that parking will have on the visitor experience and historic resources.
- Encourage pedestrian circulation throughout the cemetery as an alternative to vehicular access.
- Minimize the visual impacts of new pedestrian access systems.
- Address the need to provide universal access to the cemetery. Universally-accessible paths should follow the guidance afforded in Americans with Disabilities Act Accessibility Guidelines.
- Ensure that all paths are wide enough for two people to walk comfortably side by side, evenly graded, and well-drained to prevent trampling of vegetation, soil compaction, and erosion of the path margins.

Sustainability

- Institute cultural and natural resource treatment and maintenance methods that are environmentally and culturally sensitive and sustainable over the long term.
- Minimize the extent of any ground disturbance, earth grading, compaction, and drainage pattern alteration.
- Promote biodiversity and native plant species.
- Limit the use of mitigating devices such as retaining walls and closed drainage systems.
- Implement the least intrusive measures and those involving stabilization first, and subsequently proceed to the most invasive as necessary. Limit major new interventions to areas that have previously been disturbed.
- Emphasize landform-based solutions, such as grading, over hardscape solutions, such as retaining walls to address concerns relating to circulation, drainage, and new construction.
- Take into consideration life-cycle costing of materials, including their long-term wearing capacity and maintenance costs when evaluating options. Always consider materials that are non-toxic, durable, long-lived, and low-maintenance.

Topography

- Minimize soil disturbance and grading.
- Preserve existing landforms and natural drainage patterns to the greatest extent possible.
- Avoid attempts to reconstruct or restore historic grades unless supported by clear documentary evidence of their appearance or original design during a specific period.

Land Cover Management

- Encourage best management practices (BMPs), integrated pest management (IPM), and soil and erosion control measures in all maintenance and management practices in order to minimize water pollution and degradation of natural systems.
- Establish native vegetative cover when addressing the need for erosion control.

Consider planting species that are suited to the local soil and moisture conditions.

New Design and Construction

- Avoid altering existing features or adversely affecting the landscape's historic character when adding new features to support interpretive, management, and visitor access functions. Features that facilitate access and interpretation should be designed to minimize adverse impacts on the character and features of the landscape. Design larger facilities to be as non-intrusive as possible while allowing for accessibility and safety. Limit the construction of new facilities to those that are absolutely necessary. Consider the use of temporary structures that do not require founding in the ground, or involve soil disturbance.

- Site necessary new buildings and structures out of key viewsheds. Consider designing necessary new facilities as low buildings situated in such a way as to be screened from view from primary visitor use areas. A cluster of smaller buildings that are tightly grouped and follow a consistent orientation is preferable to the establishment of one very large building. As possible, situate new structures relatively close to existing road corridors to limit the establishment of new roads. New buildings and structures should be compatible with local traditions of design and constructed of locally-available and indigenous materials such as stone and wood. The design of new buildings and structures should also be sympathetic to local traditions in terms of scale, massing, roof form, and details. New buildings and structures should be situated to lie lightly on the land, minimizing soil disturbance, particularly cut and fill. Sustainability should be considered in the choice of materials and energy use. Consider incorporating passive solar energy conservation strategies into the design of new buildings and structures. Also consider the local climate in the siting and design of buildings and their relationship to solar orientation, heat gain, shading, prevailing winds, and seasonal average temperatures to minimize energy costs. Limit the footprints of new buildings and structures by optimizing use and flexibility of both indoor and outdoor spaces.

- Avoid adding new features or altering existing features in ways that adversely affect the landscape's historic character. Introduce features to facilitate access and interpretation in ways that minimize adverse impacts. New construction should be limited to those alterations and additions that are necessary for visitor access, interpretation, and management. This might include vehicular, pedestrian, and interpretive systems such as trails and paths, parking areas, and unobtrusive and minimal wayside, informational, identity, and regulatory sign systems. The new or altered features should be as unobtrusive as possible while allowing for accessibility and safety. Whenever possible, and taking into consideration the visitor experience without compromising visitor safety, utilize off-site facilities to accommodate contemporary uses.

- Evaluate all proposed new uses in consultation with a historical landscape architect and other appropriate professionals.

- Undertake sufficient study and recordation of landscape features requiring modification, repair, or replacement before work is performed to protect research and interpretive values.

- Protect and preserve archeological resources in place. If such resources must be disturbed, undertake mitigation measures such as recovery, curation, and documentation.

- Limit the use of destructive techniques, such as archeological excavation, to provide information required to support research, interpretation, and management goals.

- Retain and maintain historic materials, features, finishes, construction techniques, spaces, and spatial relationships when changes to the cultural landscape are considered.

- Design and site new additions or alterations to the landscape in such a way that they do not destroy historic materials, features, and spatial relationships that characterize the cultural landscape. Design all new additions and alterations to be a product of their time, and compatible with the historic resources in materials, size, scale and proportion, and massing. Differentiate new work from historic resources.

- Design and site new additions and alterations to the landscape in such a way that, if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the cultural landscape would be unimpaired.

- Retain and maintain changes to the cultural landscape that have acquired historic significance in their own right.

- Repair, rather than replace, deteriorated historic features. Replacement of severely deteriorated features should be based on archeological, documentary, or physical evidence. Such new features should also be based on archeological, documentary, or physical evidence; the new feature should match the old in design, color, texture, and, where possible, materials.

- Avoid landscape changes that create a false sense of historical development, including the addition of conjectural, typical, or representative features. Consider interpretation of typical features in cases where restoration is not possible but providing the information is important to the visitor experience.

- Design new features, systems, and programs to be as accessible as possible.

- Establish new wayside exhibits in the least intrusive manner possible to fulfill proposed new interpretive goals.

- Avoid the use of chemical or physical treatments that cause damage to cultural resources and natural systems. Undertake the surface cleaning of structures using the gentlest means possible.

- Minimize disturbance associated with the installation of visitor access facilities.

Adjacent Lands and Visual Quality

- Monitor local zoning and planning activities related to nearby adjacent development that may adversely impact the character and cultural resources within the viewshed of the park. Consider participating in the early stages of any development plans for adjacent sites by working with developers during the planning process, suggesting increased setbacks and the least intrusive siting and character for new structures and roads.

- Coordinate with planning authorities on the development and construction of new features within view of Andersonville National Historic Site that may impact the park visually or physically such as roads, zoning changes that may result in higher density residential or non-residential uses, sale of land to non-governmental entities, and cell towers or antennae.

- Develop or maintain visual buffers along property lines abutting development. Develop relationships with adjacent landowners to determine the need for establishing additional buffers.

- Utilize screening methods that blend with the surrounding character of the site, such as planting native vegetation, and do not become a secondary visual intrusion.

- Coordinate with adjacent and nearby property owners to determine if they are amenable to selling or donating scenic easements for all adjacent property that will remain visible from the park.

- Work with owners of adjacent roads and other properties to ensure that historic resources and park character are considered in the development of any changes to the adjacent

features, especially those directly within the view sheds of the park.

Interpretation

- Provide an alternative means for interpretation, such as a visitor center exhibit, for those features located in areas that cannot be made universally accessible or where new interpretive features would be a visual intrusion.

Access to Resources

- Develop an interpretive program that addresses cultural resources, natural systems, and their interrelationships, as well as layers of landscape history.
- Limit, monitor, and control access to areas that are vulnerable to damage from human access or use.
- Minimize the visual and physical impacts of interpretive and visitor access facilities on cultural resources and natural systems. Develop the least-intrusive interpretive and visitor access improvements possible.
- Erect the minimal number of signs necessary to meet identity, directional, interpretive, and regulatory needs.
- Develop interpretive programs and media to be as accessible as possible for the widest range of visitors.

Role of Preservation Specialists

- Undertake all treatment projects under the direction of appropriate specialists, including historical landscape architects, historical architects, archeologists, conservators, natural resource management specialists, and qualified technicians and artisans.

Documentation

- Document, through drawings, photographs, and notes, all changes and treatments to the historic landscape. Consider the use of Global Positioning System (GPS) and Geographic Information System (GIS) technology in documentation efforts. Maintain records of treatments and preserve this documentation according to professional archival standards.

Treatment Concept

The section that follows is intended to convey the overarching vision or concept for landscape treatment at Andersonville National Historic Site. The concept is intended to meet the issues, goals, and concerns identified by the National Park Service and to reflect the statements of significance developed for the *Foundation Document* (2013) describing the distinctive nature of the park and why it is important within a global, national, regional, and system-wide context. The statements focus on the most important resources and values that will assist in park planning and management. The statements identified for Andersonville National Historical Site include:

- Andersonville National Historic Site preserves the location of the most notorious of all Civil War military prisons. Nearly 13,000 Americans died at Andersonville.
- The national outrage over conditions at Andersonville, the subsequent military trial of Confederate Capt. Henry Wirz, and his execution, represented significant steps in the evolution of the laws of war and the humane treatment of prisoners of war.
- Andersonville National Cemetery, one of only two active national cemeteries managed by the National Park Service, preserves the burial ground of those who perished at Andersonville and honors the sacrifices of all veterans from the Revolutionary War to the present.
- Andersonville National Historic Site is the only national park established as a memorial to all American prisoners of war.
- Former prisoners of war partnered with Andersonville National Historic Site to create and develop the National Prisoner of War

Museum, the only museum solely dedicated to interpreting the American prisoner of war experience."[124]

Identified fundamental resources and values warrant primary consideration during planning and management and are thus a fundamental part of the treatment concept and subsequent recommendations that follow this section of the cultural landscape report. The following essential resources and values identified by the park for Andersonville National Historic Site include:

- **Prison site and associated resources.** This resource encompasses all the components of the prison camp originally named Camp Sumter. These include the Star Fort, earthworks, wells, potential archeological resources, stockade branch, and the Providence Spring.

- **Commemorative monuments.** This resource group encompasses all the physical resources dedicated to commemorating the captives who were confined at Andersonville, those who died, prisoners of war from subsequent wars, and individuals and groups who worked to preserve the historic landscape. These include all cemetery, prison site, and POW walkway monuments. Groups of monuments include 1) sixteen monuments erected by states and veterans groups in the early 1900s, within the national cemetery and prison site, to their honored dead at Andersonville; 2) five monuments in the prison site erected by the Woman's Relief Corps between 1908 and 1934; 3) three monuments dedicated between 1976 and 1989 to prisoners of war of post-Civil war conflicts and unknown soldiers buried in the national cemetery; and 4) fifteen memorial plaques located near the National Prisoner of War Museum with space for continued memorialization.

- **National Cemetery.** This resource includes the graves of the nearly 13,000 prisoners who died at Camp Sumter as well as nearly 8,000 graves of deceased veterans from every subsequent conflict in which the United States has been engaged. Other physical resources include the cemetery cultural landscape and its associated features, such as the grave markers, the cemetery wall, and the rostrum.

- **Museum and collections.** This resource group encompasses the museum artifacts, collections, archival collections, and the commemorative courtyard.

- **Commemorative atmosphere.** The physical environment of Andersonville National Historic Site fosters an awareness of patriotism, sacrifice, duty, honor, country, and civic education.

- **Timeless connection to the prisoner of war experience.** The national historic site creates a setting in which former prisoners of war can unite with one another through a shared experience and other Americans can gain an appreciation and understanding of the constant relevancy of this experience.

Other important resources that may be unrelated to the park's significance, but still considered important in the planning processes include:

- **Stockade reconstructions.** Reconstructions of the stockade wall and the prison site deadline in two locations provide a tangible focal point for visitor understanding of the scale of the stockade and the sense of confinement experienced by the prisoners.

- **Civilian Conservation Corps structures and features.** Roads, erosion control features, stone walls, and landscape modifications by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) during the 1930s contribute to the preservation and

124. Andersonville National Historical Site, Georgia, *Foundation Document* (National Park Service, July 2013), 4.

interpretation of Andersonville National Historic Site.

- **Former prisoners of war and families.** Partnerships with former prisoners of war and their families are essential to the achievement of the park's legislative mandate.[125]

Andersonville National Historic Site is a sacred and well-preserved historic landscape of honor and memory. The overall treatment recommendation for this cultural landscape is to balance the protection and enhancement of the site's historic integrity and commemorative atmosphere with contemporary park visitor access and interpretation needs within a broader framework of sustainable land management practices that protects the natural resources as well. Interrelated topics that comprise the main focus of the treatment plan include natural and cultural resource management, interpretation, and consideration of the overall visitor experience. In support of achieving this vision, the CLR provides landscape treatment recommendations to improve functionality and appearance of, and appreciation for historic, cultural, and natural resources. Recommendations also include telling the broad story revealed by the landscape. This includes the history of the prison camp from its establishment to closing and its role as a commemorative site after the Civil War; the cemetery's initial establishment in 1865 and development through the nineteenth century as a Civil War burial ground and later expansion to include military personnel associated with later conflicts; administration of the prison site by the U.S. Army between 1910–1970; and subsequent NPS administration of the prison and cemetery. In addition, through the National Prisoner of War Museum the park also tells the story of prisoners of war in other conflicts.

The national cemetery provides a respectful environment that honors the final resting place of more than 20,000 individuals who contributed to the military service of the United States of America. It is instantly recognizable as a part of the larger National Cemetery System due to the presence of several character-defining features, notably the perimeter wall, carefully laid out geometric arrangement of burials, commemorative monuments, ceremonial entrance, and central square focused around a flagstaff, unified collection of grave markers, and quality of peaceful, solemn, reverence. Appropriate long-term treatment measures for Andersonville National Cemetery will preserve and protect these qualities and character-defining features while maintaining in good condition the historic resources of the cemetery. Important considerations include protecting original historic fabric, replacing deteriorated features in kind when necessary, and addressing contemporary needs in the least intrusive and most compatible manner possible. The landscape should be well maintained and reflect the historic characteristics of Civil War-era national cemeteries. In order to meet these goals, the vision for turf and tree maintenance is to retain and maintain tree plantings as representative of the original design intent for the cemetery, while promoting sustainability, identifying a manageable approach to turf maintenance that promotes the health and viability of the cemetery lawn, and reducing the frequency of mowing as possible to help protect historic grave markers. Treatment of the historic landscape will comply with cultural resource preservation policies found in Chapter 5 of NPS *Management Policies* 2006, and Director's Order #28 will be used to preserve and manage identified cultural resources. Headstones, markers, and turf will be treated in accordance with Director's Order #61: National Cemetery Operations, and with the policy and procedures contained in the Reference Manual 61 National Cemetery Operations.

Visitor use as well as deterioration of resources due to erosion, vegetation growth and storm water runoff takes a toll on the condition of some landscape features present at the park. Treatment within Andersonville National Historical Site focuses on recommendations for maintenance and repair practices that will support resource integrity

125. Ibid., 6.

and condition goals, and enhance the appearance and cohesion of the designed historic landscape. These practices will also potentially improve the efficiency of maintenance practices. Adjustments in the landscape such as repairing evidence of erosion on the earthworks, selection of grass species for establishment on the earthworks, cleaning and repair of headstones and the perimeter brick wall, protection of existing trees from impacts of burials, selection of appropriate locations for new or replacement plantings, consistency in design of site furnishings and signage, and adoption of storm water management BMPs are warranted to return and or maintain the park to its intended character. Control of invasive species, stewardship of native plant communities, and vegetative management to promote ecological health and historic resource protection are also encompassed by the treatment plan.

Protection, repair, and when necessary replacement in kind, of historic features are also recommended to ensure that Andersonville National Historic Site survives and maintains its historical character.

Finally, the treatment plan indicates situations where implementing strategies to enhance sustainability improvements will provide a positive impact without affecting the integrity of the historic landscape.

Treatment Recommendations

The primary goal of the treatment recommendations that follow is the long-term preservation and protection of existing Andersonville National Historic Site features that contribute to the historic character and significance of the park, while addressing specifically the goals, issues, and concerns identified for consideration by the CLR. Also considered herein was the protection of the park's commemorative atmosphere, which fosters an awareness of patriotism, sacrifice, duty, honor, country, and civic education.

Given the extensive period of significance for the park, which spans three discrete periods of development, the goal of treatment is not restoration of the landscape to a particular period of time, but rather, appropriate long-term treatment measures for Andersonville National Historic Site in order to preserve and protect the qualities and character-defining features of the site, while maintaining in good condition the historic resources. Important considerations include protecting original historic fabric, replacing deteriorated features in kind where necessary, and addressing contemporary needs in the least intrusive and most compatible manner possible. It is recommended that the park consider interpreting the various layers of history present today using a range of creative means and methods that have a limited impact on the integrity of historic resources.

The treatment recommendations that follow serve as the basis for implementation projects conveyed later in this chapter that describe specific methods for maintaining, repairing, managing and interpreting historic features. The implementation projects that relate to individual treatment recommendations are referenced below.

Park-wide Recommendations

Documentation

- Consider submitting a PMIS statement or request to the Southeast Regional Office to fund preparation of a National Register nomination for the CCC camp site west of Georgia State Route 49 within the boundary of Andersonville National Historical Park. Research conducted for this study indicates that several nominations have been prepared for CCC camps within individual states, but no comprehensive multi-property nomination has yet been developed. Explore the significance of the former camp as a historic district under Criterion D for its archeological information potential. Given that a multi-property or thematic National Register nomination for CCC camps does not appear to exist, further assessment of the significance of the CCC camp site at Andersonville National Historical Site, informed by archeological studies, and comparison to other CCC camps

in the region, would be of value. Research conducted for a nomination will also provide information to enhance interpretation of these park features.

- Work with the Georgia Historic Preservation Division to establish programmatic agreements to guide preservation of CCC features.

- Complete historic structures reports for all monuments and historic structures and buildings that provide inventory, conditions assessment, and treatment information.

- Document, using Global Positioning System equipment with sub-meter accuracy, the cultural resources of the Andersonville National Historic Site, including features that are not currently indicated on existing conditions mapping and other features that may be difficult to relocate again should conditions change. In particular, document features such as fencing, road traces, important plant communities, and known archeological sites, which may not already appear in park mapping derived from the National Park Service Geographic Information Systems (GIS) database.

- Consider adding metadata to the GIS information associated with the location of the trees in the cemetery. Refer to the level of detail in the metadata for the monuments and the drainage channels. This will also be a part of a comprehensive vegetation management plan. (See Implementation Project 1.)

- Consider conducting oral histories to collect information about the more recent history of the site.

- Expand relationships with cooperative ecosystem studies units for assistance with vegetation studies and compilation of additional GIS data.

Patterns of Spatial Organization

- Maintain character-defining patterns of spatial organization and resources identified as contributing to the significance of the historic landscape. At a broad scale, retain and maintain the significant historic landscapes associated with the national cemetery and the prison site, key views of these landscape that afford a broad understanding of their layout and configuration, and the historic road corridors that link them to each other and the adjacent Georgia State Route 49 road corridor.

- Continue to use non-historic buildings to accommodate park needs that do not interfere with historic patterns of spatial organization or views. Consider removal when they no longer serve a useful purpose, or are found to be without historical or functional merit or value.

Vegetation Management

- Complete a vegetation management plan that addresses the specific needs of the park's ornamental and cultural vegetation. Articulate the design intent for cultural vegetation plantings associated with Andersonville National Cemetery and prison site, which have been managed historically for commemorative and honorific purposes. Specifically identify plantings that are historic; appropriate approaches to the management and replacement of historic cultural vegetation; species suitable for use in developing screen buffers; species suitable for maintaining open vegetative cover within the historic prison and on the earthworks; protocols for controlling invasive exotic plant species known to be present within the park; and an approach to managing the Ex-POW Memorial Grove as a cultural resource. Include a discussion of the anticipated environmental effects relating to climate change and their effect on cultural vegetation. (See Implementation Project 1.)

- Complete a cultural vegetation survey that records the location of all culturally-derived plantings and vegetation using GPS

coordinates. Include the survey in a GIS database, and tie survey data to plant provenance and maintenance history information as known.

- Use the survey and the vegetation management plan to address other CLR recommendations.

- Control invasive plant species through a process of initial treatment, monitoring, and follow-up treatments that conform to BMPs developed for the park that are consistent with locally or regionally successful programs. Include protocols in the vegetation management plan. Develop BMPs taking into consideration similar locally or regionally successful invasive control programs. Incorporate the BMPs into a vegetation management plan for the park. (See Implementation Project 1.)

- Replace plantings indicated as contributing to the significance of the park in kind, with the exception of invasive exotic species.

- Research alternate, slower growing, less mowing-intensive turf species that would reduce frequency of mowing and weed trimming near grave markers and the cemetery wall. (See Implementation Project 1.)

- Consider reestablishing historic plantings in the cemetery and commemorative areas of the prison site, while removing non-contributing vegetation that diminishes the integrity of historic patterns of spatial organization.

- Continue to manage successional forest as native woodland cover and for screen buffer purposes. Control invasive exotic plant species within the forest.

- Establish new, or maintain existing, screen buffer plantings in order to limit views of incompatible land uses along the park perimeter, such as bauxite processing operations. Consider the potential of the existing forest to serve as screen buffer. Enhance as needed to ensure management of intrusive views.

- Determine species appropriate for use in native screen buffer plantings should the need arise to establish additional areas of buffer. Include the species list in the vegetation management plan.

- Retain views of adjacent rural agricultural landscapes that are consistent with historic views.

Conservation of Monuments, Memorials, and Other Structures

- Complete a materials conservation manual that identifies appropriate repair and maintenance protocols for masonry and metal features of historic monuments, markers, walls, storm water management structures, and interpretive features. (See Implementation Project 3.) Address environmental effects causing deterioration of the historic structures, such as acid rain, airborne pollutants, and animal activity, as well as from maintenance-related issues arising from mowers, weed trimmers, and chemical treatments used for grounds maintenance.

- Address the problem of armadillos burrowing under monuments and undermining foundations. Consider adding mothballs or pine needles and pine mulch to the area where burrowing has been a problem and fill the burrows and cover the entrance with wire mesh fencing and new soil to discourage additional use. Use humane methods in addressing this problem. Also, consult with SEAC before any ground disturbance is considered in seeking a solution to the burrowing under monuments.

Interpretation

- Build a relationship with Camp Lawton State Site (U.S. Fish and Wildlife and Magnolia Springs State Park) to collaborate on temporary exhibits and promote educational opportunities.

- Ensure that the historic features of critical importance to telling the story of the Andersonville National Historic Site are accessible to the public. Universal accessibility of the historic features and interpretive reconstructions should be a goal of park management, although it may not be entirely achievable. Offer an alternative interpretive experience of equal value where universal access is not achievable without compromising the integrity of the historic resource. (See also character-area recommendations below for specific locations of access and interpretation improvements.)

- Enhance visitor understanding of the park and its historic resources by considering the establishment of additional interpretive aids that result in a better understanding of the historic configuration and composition of the cemetery and prison site during the Civil War period, and what prisoners experienced there. Update the park's Long-Range Interpretive Plan to reflect any proposed changes. Consider a range of alternatives, including virtual interpretation and various types of visual aids, to identify the most successful yet least intrusive option for enhancing interpretation. Avoid landscape restoration as an interpretive aid due to the lack of available documentation to guide and ensure an accurate outcome, and the associated expense.

- Limit the visual and physical impact of interpretive aids.

- Increase the accuracy of park interpretation by conducting additional archeological research and investigation.

- Continue to protect, preserve, and interpret the Civil War-era resources at Andersonville National Historic Site. In particular, adopt management and maintenance practices intended to ensure the preservation of the earthworks associated with the prison site. (See Implementation Project 2.)

- Monitor local zoning and planning activities related to nearby adjacent development that may adversely impact the character and cultural resources within the viewshed of Andersonville National Historical Site. Active industrial development smoke stacks are currently visible from the interpretive introduction to the prison site just south of the POW museum.

Maintenance

- Research remote control mowing equipment for use on steep slopes to decrease safety risks to maintenance staff.

- Ensure a tidy, well-cared for and maintained appearance with the park. Carefully address junctions between different materials and land management conditions, maintain paved surfaces in smooth and repaired condition, and rehabilitate the margins of circulation routes and drainage channels to address erosion and compaction problems.

- Grade the ground plane to meet the elevation of walks, roads, swales, and stone features without gaps, dips, or drop-offs.

- Rehabilitate pavements in fair to poor condition. Ensure that rehabilitated pavements are consistent with historic conditions in material, finish, and location.

Site Furnishings

- Consider establishing parkwide standards for site furnishings that take into consideration the visual quality and character of different areas, as well as contemporary functional concerns. Identify locations where the style of the furnishings should respond to historic conditions. For example, consider differentiating the style of features located with the cemetery and the prison site from the museum. (See Implementation Project 6.)

New Development

- Evaluate potential locations within the park to site a new curatorial storage facility. Consider selecting a location that is out of view of primary visitor activity and interpretive sites,

and does not alter key historic patterns of spatial organization. Locations should preferably abut an existing road and other amenities to reduce the cost and disturbance of construction. One location for consideration may be within the existing maintenance area northeast of the rostrum. The area could be enlarged to accommodate both maintenance needs and a new storage facility, and would be adequately screened from primary visitor activity and interpretive sites. Another location to consider would be near the existing Maintenance Shop and parking, north of the Cultural Resources Building. Also consider sharing collections storage with Jimmy Carter National Historic Site as one of the options.

Universal Accessibility

- Complete a universal accessibility study that identifies any limitations associated with access to the park's primary interpretive program for persons with disabilities. Develop designs for access improvements to address any identified deficiencies that are sensitive to the character and composition of the significant historic landscape.

Traffic and Visitor Safety

- Develop a visitor use management plan to improve circulation in facilities, on roads, parking lots, and sidewalks, and improve overall visitor experience. A visitor use management plan should also address the west cemetery entrance gate and its use in the future. Since 1988 it has been a park management goal to decrease, limit, and/or discontinue use of the west cemetery entrance gate, due to the highly dangerous Georgia State Route 49 corridor. Decisions made about the west entrance gate will affect any future circulation and parking development or improvements.

- Work with Georgia Department of Transportation to evaluate the potential to establish more stringent speed limits, traffic calming, and limited-use signaling along Georgia State Route 49 in the vicinity of the national cemetery entrance and associated site distances. Indicate that signaling is only needed during funerals and other ceremonies and events. Also work with the Georgia State Patrol to formalize traffic protocols for these times.

Archeological Resources

- Ensure that Andersonville National Historic Site is adequately surveyed to determine its archeological information potential, and that all archeological investigations are fully documented. A comprehensive archeological inventory should comply with standards established by the NPS System-wide Archeological Inventory Program. Archive the findings of archeological investigations, as well as any identified artifacts, at the site. Utilize information gained through archeological investigations to guide interpretation of the historic landscape. Explore new archeological investigations to address resource questions and provide baseline data, especially in the CCC camps to pinpoint locations and gather information about the Civilian Conservation Corps at Andersonville.

- Increase the accuracy of park interpretation by conducting additional archeological investigations.

- Utilize the findings of non-invasive methods to identify areas of possible interest for conducting subsurface investigations.

- Ensure that all archeological investigations are fully documented, and that the findings as well as the artifacts are archived at the park. Utilize information gained through archeological investigations to guide interpretation of the historic landscape.

Retain, maintain, and manage the historic earthworks that surround the prison site; carefully remove trees growing on the earthworks and any hazardous trees located within falling distance

Retain and maintain the stockade reconstruction; ensure ADA accessibility to the interpretive feature and wayside information

Maintain existing patterns of spatial organization associated with the prison site, particularly the open central valley edged by the low embracing form of the earthworks, and outer edges formed by the woodland

Retain, maintain, and manage CCC-era bridges and drainage structures

Retain, maintain, and manage significant deciduous and evergreen tree plantings north of the tour road as part of a comprehensive vegetation management plan; replace trees in kind when lost due to age or damage

Repair and maintain the brick rills and the reflecting pond; maintain and manage water flow in the channel and monitor channel conditions

Remove the existing birch trees and their root systems; replace with an alternative species of similar visual character and install new trees and a minimum of 15' from the east edge of the brick rill channel

Consider interpreting location of gallows where Raiders were hanged

Retain, maintain, and manage the memorial landscape in the northwest corner of the prison site; replace trees in kind when lost due to age or damage

Retain, maintain, and manage surviving evidence of the prisoner-dug tunnels/wells, including and fencing surrounding the tunnel/well remnants; remove trees growing in close proximity to the well, but do not grind or remove stumps in order to protect the wells and any associated archeological resources from disturbance

Retain and maintain the north gate reconstruction; consider ADA accessibility to this interpretive feature and options for interpretation if universal access might prove destructive to the historic site

Retain, maintain, and manage the trees along Pecan Lane as part of a comprehensive vegetation management plan

Retain, maintain, and manage the earthworks of Star Fort and ensure ADA accessibility to the fort and its interpretive features

Cannon
Concrete sidewalk
Bollards mark stockade line
Bollards mark dead line
National Prisoner of War Museum and Andersonville National Historic Site Visitor Center
Prison Site Road
Stockade Branch
Rubble wall and gutter
Stockade corner marker
Sweetwater Creek
Cannon
Storage building
Guest House
Parking
Gravel driveway
POW Road
Perimeter Road Access
Cannon
Stockade corner marker
Pull-off parking
Pecan Lane
South gate markers
CCC bridge
Providence Spring Pavilion
Pavilion parking lot and stone walls
Stockade corner marker
Parking
Wooden footbridge
Cannon
Star Fort
Pecan Lane walls
Gravel foot trail
Georgia State Route 49

0' 300' 600'
SCALE 1" = 300'

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Cultural Landscape Report
for
Andersonville National Historic Site

Legend

- NHS boundary
- Character area
- 10-foot contour
- Stream
- Railroad
- Paved road
- Unpaved road
- Earthwork
- Building
- Wall
- Fence
- Woodland
- Trees
- Drainage ditch
- Concrete marker
- Trees that contribute to the significance of the prison site

Notes:

1. Topography data based on 2011 USGS mapping.
2. Dimensions and locations are approximate, based on field observations and NPS-provided GIS data.

Figure 424.

Treatment Recommendations: Prison Site Character Area

Recommendations by Character Area

Prison Site Character Area

(Refer to Figure 424, Treatment Recommendations Plan for Prison Character Area.)

The primary goal of the treatment recommendations that follow is the long-term preservation and protection of existing features that contribute to the historic character and significance of the prison site. These recommendations form the basis for several implementation projects included and referenced later in this chapter. The implementation projects describe the methods by which park managers can maintain, repair, manage, and interpret historic character-defining features. Given the extensive period of significance for the prison site, the goal of treatment will not be restoration to a particular period of time, but rather the protection of the overall historic design intent and interpretation of the layers of history represented. A planting plan will be a key consideration to guide the future character of the prison site, as will development of interpretive aids to illustrate the configuration and configuration of features missing from the Civil War period.

The specific objectives of treatment can be summarized as follows:

- Preservation of the historic resources associated with the prison site.
- Preservation, repair, and conservation of masonry and metal monuments and structures and small-scale features.
- Provision of access to interpretive features and signage that fully complies with ADA accessibility guidelines and standards. Provide alternative options for interpretation if necessary to preserve the integrity of the historic site.
- Enhancement of the visitor experience to provide interpretation that affords a deeper understanding of the prison's history and significance.
- Use of the interpretive program to educate visitors regarding proper decorum for their time at the prison site, including limits on access to the earthworks and monuments.

Recommendations

- Retain and maintain historic resources that survive from the period of significance including:
  - Stockade Branch
  - Providence Spring
  - Abandoned wells
  - CCC-era erosion control features, including drainage channels
  - Use of native stone to construct storm water management and interpretive features
  - Use of culverts and bridges for stream crossings
  - Planting of low-growing landcover within the prison site to enhance views and interpretation
  - Use of a perimeter tour road
  - Visual understanding of the perimeter earthwork system
  - Consolidation of commemorative monuments at the north end of the prison site
  - Commemorative land uses
  - Interpretive/educational land uses
  - Prison Site Road, and associated parking near the Lizabeth Turner Monument and the springhouse
  - Pecan Lane and associated rubble walls, gateway, and pecan tree allée
  - Gravel service drive leading to storage building and Guest House

- Walkway to Providence Springhouse and steps to the basins
- Gravel and asphalt path leading around Star Fort
- Open turf of the prison site
- Shade trees at the northern end of the prison site
- Large trees near the storage building and Guest House
- Presence of trees east of the Providence Spring brick channels and pool
- Circle of post oak trees
- Eastern red cedar grove
- Storage building and Guest House
- Providence Springhouse
- Earthworks system surrounding the prison site, including detached redoubt and Star Fort
- Clara Barton Monument
- Lizabeth Turner Monument
- Massachusetts Monument
- Michigan Monument
- Ohio Monument
- Rhode Island Monument
- Tennessee Monument
- Wisconsin Monument
- Woman's Relief Corps Monument
- Woman's Relief Corps Sundial Monument
- Woman's Relief Corps Monument to Eight States
- CCC bridges associated with Prison Site Road (2)
- Stone walls associated with springhouse parking lot
- Combination retaining wall and drainage ditch along the tour road
- Rubble retaining walls along the walk to the springhouse
- Rubble retaining wall around the springhouse parking area
- Bridge across a tributary of Stockade Branch
- Drainage ditches
- Sweeping views across the open prison site
- Framed views along Pecan Lane through the pecan allée
- CCC-era concrete bollards
- Curbs and fencing around wells
- Concrete markers
- Metal gates at Pecan Lane exit
- CCC-era culverts

- Repair features identified as being in fair to poor condition, including:
  - Providence Springhouse issues of rising damp and biological growth
  - Brick rills and reflecting pool channel system south of the Springhouse; tree roots have damaged the structures and blocked the flow of water to the creek
  - CCC-era bridges, issues of cracking and staining of concrete and damaged balusters
  - CCC-era wall and ditch systems, issues of cracking of mortar joints
  - CCC-era culvert, which is broken
  - Low rubble retaining wall around the springhouse parking area, issues of patches with mismatched mortar and inappropriate application
  - Bridge across a tributary of Stockade Branch, issue of cracking and rust stains
  - Successional woodland, issue of presence of invasive species
  - Shade trees, issues of dead branches and loss of canopy

- Gravel and asphalt path around the Star Fort, issue of weedy growth and cracked pavement
- Pecan Lane rubble walls, issue of mortared cap separating from the wall, biological growth, and cracking
- Civil War earthworks, issue of erosion and tree root disturbance
- Monuments, issues of deterioration of mortar and elastomeric sealant at joints between stone units, staining representative of biological growth, open joints, metals corrosion and related staining, cracking
- Hospital site, issue of erosion

- Base all repair and replacement work on historical documentation.

- Document all alterations to historically significant landscape features through scaled drawings, notes, and photographs, tied to electronic recordation systems, giving particular attention to materials, color, texture, dimensions, and construction techniques. Maintain this information in a centralized location and the database of electronic information recommended herein, which will be easily accessed and amended as work is completed.

- Employ available technology, such as Geographic Information Systems (GIS), Global Positioning System (GPS) remote sensing, and related archeological methodologies such as ground penetrating radar (GPR), in inventorying, documenting, and recording information relating to the site's historic resources.

- Maintain the existing patterns of spatial organization associated with the prison site, particularly the open central valley edged by the low embracing forms of the earthworks, and outer edges formed by woodland, including the configuration of Prison Site Road and pull-off parking, open turf, and woodland (Figure 425 through Figure 427).



FIGURE 425. Open central valley of the prison site with outer edges formed by woodlands.



FIGURE 426. Prison site spatial organization formed by low earthworks that surround the open central space.



FIGURE 427. Prison site contained by cultural vegetation to the north and woodlands to the northeast.

- Retain and maintain the memorial landscape in the northwest corner of the prison site. This includes management of trees, monuments, wells, surrounding fences, and benches. This area is an example of the early 1900s

commemorative landscape on the prison site (Figure 428 and Figure 429).



FIGURE 428. Memorial area contains trees that contribute to the significance of the prison landscape and provide much needed shade for enhancement of the visitor experience.



FIGURE 429. Benches in the memorial area provide visitors opportunities for contemplation and rest in the shade.

- Maintain the surviving evidence of prisoner-built wells for the edification of visitors. Maintain the fencing surrounding the wells as examples of commemoration and marking of historic features. Consider erosion control measures such as erosion control blankets that contain viable turf seed in order to stabilize the soils yet allow visibility of the remnant well. Small roots can be trimmed back to allow visibility of the openings and general cleaning maintenance can remove leaf and tree debris from the surviving remnant openings (Figure 430 and Figure 431).



FIGURE 430. Well remnant with adjacent tree and fencing. Tree roots threaten the historic well remnant resources.



FIGURE 431. Preserve the remnant wells and fencing as part of the memorial landscape.

- Re-grade the margins of paved areas by filling to meet adjacent grades smoothly to promote a tidy and well-kept appearance, facilitate maintenance, and avoid visitor trip hazards. Ensure that this approach is followed when making any changes within the prison site area to accommodate storm water management needs, such as modifying culverts and drainage swales.

- Maintain all drop inlets clear of debris.

Vegetation Management

- Manage significant tree plantings on the prison site as part of a comprehensive vegetation management plan. (See Implementation Project 1.) These include trees in the northwest memorial area of the prison site, trees north of the prison perimeter road and the small parking lot, trees at Pecan

Lane, and trees along the brick water channels and pool south of the Springhouse.

- Retain and maintain the tree plantings associated with the monuments located within the memorial landscape in the northwestern area of the prison site. Replace trees in kind when they are lost due to age or damage.

- Retain and maintain the large deciduous and evergreen tree plantings located to the north of the prison site and the tour road. Replace these trees in kind when they are lost due to age or damage. This includes the trees located near the brick storage building and Guest House, and trees associated with the area south of the Museum (Figure 432 and Figure 433).

- Remove trees growing on the earthworks, and any hazardous trees located within falling distance of the earthworks. (See Implementation Project 2.)

- Remove trees growing in close proximity to the Civil War-era wells. Do not grind or otherwise remove the stumps in order to protect the wells and any associated archeological resources from disturbance. Ensure that an archeologist is present during removal for monitoring purposes. Consider planting one or two new native shade trees in the vicinity of each well to retain the character of the landscape associated with these features. Plant the new trees far enough away to limit the potential of the trees to impact the resource.



FIGURE 432. Significant trees north of the perimeter road near the earthworks and the museum.



FIGURE 433. Significant trees near the storage building and Guest House, north of the prison perimeter road.



FIGURE 434. The presence of trees associated with the Providence Spring pavilion and the brick water channels contribute to the historic character and significance of the prison site.

- Remove the trees that are adjacent to the brick water channels south of the Providence Spring pavilion and repair the brick channels and pool to function as intended. Replace the three existing birch trees with an alternative species of similar visual quality and root systems more tolerant to foundations or other hardscape features. Install individual trees a minimum of 15 feet from the east edge of the brick channels and pool. Alternative species for consideration include: sugar maple *(Acer saccharum* subsp. *Floridanum);* white ash *(Fraxinus Americana 'Rose Hill');* and zelcova *(Zelkova serrata 'Village Green')*. These species are also tolerant to full sun. Trees to avoid in this context include poplars, cottonwoods, aspens, birches, willows, elms, and silver maples. Trees in this location also provide much needed shade to this area for the

enhancement of the visitor experience. Maintain the channel for water flow. As required by conditions, replace the trees at the prescribed distance from the brick channel. Root deflection screens can also be installed between the trees and the water channels that encourage root growth in opposite directions (Figure 434 through Figure 436).



FIGURE 435. Trees with extensive roots adjacent to the water channels south of the Providence Spring pavilion. Root growth has caused damage to the brick rill channels and obstructed the flow of water to the creek.



FIGURE 436. Repair the channel and restore water flow to Stockade Creek. Maintain and manage water flow in the channel and monitor channel conditions.

- Retain, maintain and manage the trees along Pecan Lane (Figure 437). Replace in kind any tree that is removed due to disease, damage, or end of lifespan. (See Implementation Project 1.)



FIGURE 437. Significant trees along Pecan Lane.

- Consider replacing non-native cool-season grasses within the prison interior and other areas with native warm-season grasses. (See Implementation Project 1.)

- Manage woodland areas as native plant communities. Control invasive species and monitor the health and viability of the woodland areas.

Archeological Resources

- Conduct an archeological survey of the prison site to identify possible resource locations and information potential. Use non-invasive techniques to locate potential subsurface resources. These techniques might include ground penetrating radar (GPR), gradiometer survey, landscape archeology, and metal detector survey.

- Undertake recommendations from the *Archeological Survey of Third Regiment Georgia Reserves (Confederate) Guard Camp and Secondary Hospital location at Andersonville National Historic Site* in August 2014. Recommendations include a metal detector survey of an alternative location that is possibly the main encampment of the Third Georgia Reserves on the next ridge to the west of this survey area. Also, at the site of the Second Hospital, it is recommended that the bottom few inches of the spoil piles be left in place when the dirt is hauled away, and that additional metal detector surveys be conducted in this area to delineate the full extent of the Second Hospital grounds.

Interpretation

- Continue to interpret the spatial organization of the prison site, using devices such as reconstructed stockade walls, corner and edge markers, and mow patterns to illustrate the arrangement of interior space, perimeter wall, and building and guard tower layout. (See Implementation Project 5.)

- Develop new interpretive materials that illustrate the character, configuration, and features of the prison during the Civil War, most of which do not survive today. Consider creative measures such as virtual and abstracted portrayals, a variety of visual aids such as planting or other surface treatments or mowing patterns, waysides with comparative views, and apps or other software, in the design of new interpretive features. Also consider ways to convey the feeling of being incarcerated in the prison, including overcrowding and exposure to the elements. (See Implementation Project 5.)

- Maintain the stockade and north gate reconstructions as interpretive aids. Consider the potential to partner with local businesses to obtain replacement materials (including pressure treated lumber) for future reconstructions. Reconsider universal accessibility to these sites and alternative means of interpretation if access might prove destructive to the historical resource.

- Consider alternatives for universal accessibility to the north gate reconstruction. Universal access from the parking at Providence Spring to the north gate is very difficult due to the steep terrain (Figure 438). It is also difficult north of the reconstruction to configure an accessible path with compliant slope requirements. Access from north of the reconstruction would also require universally accessible parking, connecting to an accessible path leading to the structure. A viable consideration is the construction of a universally accessible pull-off or small parking area on the tour road north of the gate reconstruction. This would allow the structure and its landscape context to be viewed and interpreted from a distance. In addition, waysides could be installed that tell the stories associated with the north gate and its landscape context and relationship to other features of the prison site. Other sites should be considered for this alternative, including parking and or pull-off areas in the vicinity of the intersection of Prison Site Road and Pecan Lane. Also, it might be possible to interpret the north gate reconstruction with waysides located in universally accessible areas adjacent to existing parking near Providence Spring.

- Universal accessibility to the stockade reconstructions and the nearby interpretive exhibit has fewer limitations due to the more level terrain in the northeast corner of the prison site (Figure 439). A paved path could be constructed from the tour road leading into the stockade reconstruction and the exhibit area. The path could also function to keep all visitors on a designated path to the interpretive features and waysides. This would greatly aid in the restoration of the grass and the prevention of further erosion within the area. The universally accessible path from the tour road would also need to be associated with universal accessibility from the museum building to the stockade and/or additional universally accessible parking adjacent to the tour road in the vicinity of the stockade reconstruction.



FIGURE 438. North gate reconstruction on the prison site. Reconsider universal accessibility to this interpretive feature and area.



FIGURE 439. Existing stockade reconstruction and interpretation at the northeast corner of the prison site. A new universally accessible path could guide all visitors through this interpretive area.

Alternatives for accessible path paving material should be as visually and environmentally sensitive as possible, and compatible with the historic scene. Paving materials or finishes to consider are those that are warm-hued and muted in color. Examples might include:

- Stabilized (for universal access compliance) crushed brownstone with hard binder surface
- Unit pavers, which can serve as pervious pavement when set in sand
- Resin pavement, which utilizes non-petroleum-based resin to bind any color of aggregate into a hard-surfaced pavement
- Exposed-aggregate-finish and or colorized concrete

Earthworks Management

- Retain, maintain, and manage the historic earthworks as part of a comprehensive earthworks management plan. (See Implementation Project 2.)
- Maintain the earthworks in good condition by protecting the soil of the parapet and ditch system against erosion (Figure 440 and Figure 441).



FIGURE 440. Soil erosion on existing earthworks.



FIGURE 441. Erosion at Star Fort.

- Consider removing the trees currently growing on the earthworks to prevent root growth from causing collapse of the structures. Consider planting trees along the margins of the earthworks as replacements.



FIGURE 442. Trees growing on the existing earthworks.

- Avoid disturbing the soil during tree removal activities. Special care must therefore be taken in the removal process not to cause erosion. Trees should be sectioned and the cut sections lowered to the ground, taking care not to disturb existing soil and grades (Figure 442).

- Cut stumps flush with the surrounding grades and apply a systemic herbicide to the cut end of deciduous hardwoods to discourage re-sprouting. Stump grinding of trees removed from the earthworks is not recommended due to the disturbance this would cause to potential archeological resources and the stability of the earthen structures.

- Establish and maintain healthy grass cover on the earthworks. Establish mowing protocols to protect the earthworks from gouging and other deleterious effects that could lead to soil erosion.

- Undertake vegetation removal and erosion mitigation using specialized techniques that avoid damage to the earthen resources.

- Repair immediately upon its discovery erosion and structural damage to the earthworks. Re-establish the profile of eroded sections using fill. Apply sod, or an erosion control blanket that includes turf seed, on top of the repaired area. Water the grass through establishment, using a mobile watering truck. Collect water on site and store in a cistern for this purpose. (See Implementation Project 2.)

- Retain and maintain existing grades, except where drainage or soil erosion problems have been identified. In particular, avoid modifying existing topography that may reflect evidence of military activities. Also avoid removing soil in the environs of the earthworks. If soil is added in the vicinity of the earthworks to improve drainage, a sand tracer could be used to identify the repair for future archeological investigations.

- Prevent visitor access to the earthen parapet and ditch, and limit access by park maintenance personnel, both of which are leading to erosion. Locate clear regulatory signage that cautions visitors to avoid accessing the earthworks. Install barriers within the area where visitors are accessing the earthworks if it is determined that they are disregarding the signage. Also consider replacing existing Bermuda grass with native warm-season grasses that can be mown less frequently and will thus deter visitor access.

- Consider alternatives to traditional mowing for the earthworks. Options might include the use of a boom cutter, reducing the frequency of mowing through the establishment of native warm-season grasses, burning, or the use of remote-controlled mowing equipment.

- Remove fallen trees and branches from the earthworks without causing additional damage. (See Implementation Project 2.)

- Control invasive exotic plants that have the potential to diminish the health of the grass cover that protects the earthworks.

- Protect the earthworks from the destructive actions of animals. Determine the type of animal engaged in creating burrows, and identify the best method of control, considering humane methods such as relocation for the animal. Repair burrow sites, and document the repair. Establish a cyclical monitoring program to discourage future use of the earthworks as a burrow site.

- Institute a cyclical monitoring program. Monitor and evaluate all trees within the earthworks environs on a cyclical basis—annually, or bi-annually at a minimum—to determine the need to remove trees.

- Record all procedures and techniques developed in the field as part of the monitoring and management program established based on this plan to facilitate long-term management of the park's earthworks.

Maintenance

- Approach maintenance of the CCC storm water management ditches and bridges using an adaptive strategy. Explore several options, including mowing, string trimming, treatment with appropriate chemicals such as pre-emergents, and placement of landscape fabric to limit plant growth. Monitor the results of different strategies, building on successful approaches, and recording failed attempts so as to avoid them in the future. Training of volunteers may be considered to assist in caring for these features, although professionals should perform tasks associated with repair and maintenance of the masonry and concrete features (Figure 443 through Figure 445).



FIGURE 443. CCC-era paved ditches in various degrees of condition.



FIGURE 444. CCC-era ditches that cross the prison landscape.



FIGURE 445. CCC-era bridges on the prison site with example of localized distress.

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Repair any damage to the perimeter wall, taking care to correct any past repair efforts that resulted in additional problems or were not considered with the approach recommended in the CLR

Consider alternative, slower-growing trees, less mowing-intensive turf species that would reduce frequency of mowing and weed trimming near grave markers and the cemetery wall

Granite walls

Parking

Rostrum

Planted terraces

Retain, maintain, and manage identified trees; consider replacing in kind should they fail or die; in some instances slower-growing species could be considered when roots area threat to markers, monuments, or the cemetery perimeter wall

Evaluate carefully the overall layout and design of the cemetery; consider areas that could be used for new burials that continue historic row patterns; consider slight re-contouring in Section Q to smooth the severity of the topography, increase grave spaces, improve safety, and reduce erosion

Brick perimeter wall

Indiana Monument

Retain and manage the cemetery's historic spatial organization, formed by the intersecting axial roads, with a space marked historically by the flagpole

Cemetery Road

Stalag XVII-B Monument

Consider providing overview of the cemetery and its history in an orientation wayside exhibit

For missing features of importance, such as the gazebo (former rostrum), consider various means and methods for interpretation that will help the visitor to visualize the role and spatial presence of this historic feature

Retain and possibly expand the open space around the Raiders' Graves

Connecticut Monument

Maine Monument

New Jersey Monument

Iowa Monument

Odd Fellows Monument

Pennsylvania Monument

Perimeter Road Access

Georgia Monument

Minnesota Monument

Flagpole

New York Monument

Administration Building

Well house

Accessible ramp

Illinois Monument

Consider installing benches within the live oak grouping near the brick perimeter wall

Parking

Maintenance Shop

Cultural Resources Building

Trees planted along cemetery roadways support the integrity of the historic cemetery landscape and should be replaced in kind when they fail or die; consider additional plantings that strengthen this historic pattern

Consider locating overflow parking at the south entrance to the cemetery; removal of vegetation for parking should be sensitive and allow for preservation of some vegetation to mitigate visual impacts of parked vehicles

Work with Georgia Department of Transportation to develop more stringent speed limits and management strategies for the curve in Georgia State Route 49

Consider providing overview of the cemetery and its history in an orientation wayside exhibit

Brick piers with metal gate

Georgia State Route 49

Metal picket fence

0' 150' 300'

SCALE 1" = 150'

Dec 15, 2014 - ajoppin G:\PROJECTS\Andersonville CLR\Planning\AutoCAD\Active\ANDE_Base_2015.dwg

Legend

- NHS boundary
- Character area
- 10-foot contour
- Stream
- Railroad
- Paved road
- Unpaved road
- Earthwork
- Building
- Wall
- Fence
- Woodland
- Trees
- Trees identified as contributing to the historic spatial character of the National Cemetery

Notes:

1. Topography data based on 2011 USGS mapping.
2. Dimensions and locations are approximate, based on field observations and NPS-provided GIS data.

Figure 446.

Treatment Recommendations: National Cemetery Character Area

National Cemetery Character Area

(Refer to Figure 446, Treatment Recommendations Plan for the National Cemetery Character Area.)

The Andersonville National Cemetery is a designed historic landscape that also continues to serve as an active burial ground. The primary goal of the treatment recommendations that follow is the long-term preservation and protection of existing features that contribute to the historic character and significance of Andersonville National Cemetery, including the sacred and well-maintained character of the landscape. Recommendations also address the need to maintain and provide legible and historically appropriate grave markers; enhance interpretation and visitor amenities; and develop a comprehensive planting plan. Maintenance procedures for masonry and vegetation features are of the utmost importance to the protection and preservation of the historic cemetery landscape, and are addressed in the recommendations as well as the implementation projects section of this chapter. The implementation projects describe the methods by which park managers can maintain, repair, manage, and interpret historic character-defining features. Given the extensive period of significance for the cemetery, the goal of treatment will not be restoration to a particular period of time, but rather the protection of the overall historic design intent.

The specific objectives of treatment can be summarized as follows:

- Preservation and enhancement of the landscape character of Andersonville National Cemetery and the original form and fabric of the historic burial ground.
- Preservation, maintenance, and management of the cemetery landscape features through development of a comprehensive planting plan and tree inventory that address not only conditions of existing trees, but replacement and management strategies for all plantings in the cemetery.
- Preservation, repair, restoration, and conservation of masonry and metal structures and small-scale features.
- Improvements to circulation and access to the cemetery.
- Enhancement of the visitor experience that emphasizes that the cemetery is a place for quiet contemplation, but also provides interpretation that affords a deeper understanding of its significance.
- Use of interpretive programs to educate visitors for visiting the cemetery.
- Identification of appropriate new locations for burials in support of ongoing active use of the cemetery.

Goals for maintenance include balancing the high degree of care recommended by Director's Order #61 and NPS Reference Manual 61: National Cemetery Operations (2011) with appropriate preservation approaches for built materials, which may suggest a less manicured appearance. A balance is needed between a diminished level of maintenance, which may evoke an unintentional message of disrespect, and the needs of historic resources that must be individually considered and addressed as part of treatment. In general, the Andersonville National Cemetery landscape warrants a higher level of maintenance than is typically found at National Park Service historic sites due to its role in honoring American military personnel. In some cases, historic resource protection may suggest less frequent mowing and the use of gentler cleansing materials that may not result in a bright appearance. The park should consider maintenance and treatment measures that preserve the historic character and materials of the landscape, even if these measures limit the aesthetic effect that would be achieved by more comprehensive actions. Enhanced interpretive materials should be used to explain the approach to the visitor.

Recommendations

- Retain and maintain historic resources that survive from the period of significance or contribute to the significance of the historic character of the cemetery landscape, including:
    - The overall prominent ridge landform
    - Successional native forest outside the perimeter wall
    - Siting of the cemetery on the high point of the ridge
    - The rectangular form of the cemetery, including axial cemetery roads intersecting with a space marked historically by the flagpole
    - The axial cemetery roads
    - The central open spaced marked by the flagpole
    - The orderly arrangement of grave markers in rows
    - The row of trees at the west entrance
    - Clusters of large specimen trees throughout the cemetery
    - Surviving street trees on the N-S cemetery road
    - Mown turf
    - Burial land uses
    - Commemorative land uses
    - Interpretive/educational/museum land uses
    - Administrative land uses
    - Maintenance land uses
    - Grading to establish the road system
    - Grading to establish building sites
    - Use of graded swales to address storm water management
    - South access to cemetery
    - West access to cemetery
    - Rostrum drive
    - Parking area behind the rostrum
    - Aggregate concrete sidewalks leading to the rostrum
    - Administration Building
    - Cultural Resources Building
    - Brick perimeter wall
    - Rostrum
    - Granite walls and terraces extending west from the rostrum
    - Connecticut Monument
    - Illinois Monument
    - Indiana Monument
    - Iowa Monument
    - Maine Monument
    - Minnesota Monument
    - New Jersey Monument
    - New York Monument
    - Pennsylvania Monument
    - Axial views along cemetery roads to the central flagpole
    - Cemetery entrance gate
    - Pedestrian gate
    - Grave headstone markers
- Repair features identified as being in fair to poor condition, including:
    - Axial cemetery roads, issues involve cracking of the road surface and damage to curbing
    - Service road, issues of erosion
    - Brick perimeter wall, issues of crack, efflorescence, and biological growth
- Base all repair and replacement work on cemetery features, including buildings and structures, on historical documentation. Questions remain as to the extent of the historic fabric of the former chapel (now the Cultural Resources Building). Major alterations to the chapel (and the lodge)

occurred in the 1930s, which is within the period of significance. Although its integrity to the period of construction is diminished, the building is considered to have integrity to the period of significance and is therefore assessed as a contributing resource.

- Maintain landscape features of the historic cemetery in good condition. Contributing landscape features include the circulation system, geometry of rows of graves, site topography, mown turf, and views and vistas. Individual contributing features include the monuments, headstones and markers, trees and other ornamental vegetation, the cemetery perimeter wall, Administration Building (former cemetery lodge), Cultural Resources Building (former chapel), rostrum, rostrum granite walls, and the cemetery entrance gate. Protect historic resources to avoid damage that will lead to condition problems or the need for replacement in the future. Repair, rather than replace, historic resources whenever possible. Replace severely deteriorated features in kind whenever possible. Replacements should match the original in design, color, texture, materials, and other visual qualities. Existing materials should be reused to the greatest extent possible. If replacement in kind is not possible, select replacements that are compatible in character with the historic resources and features and site them to maintain historic spatial patterns. (See Implementation Projects 3 and 4.)

- Follow guidance afforded in NPS Reference Manual 61: National Cemetery Operations and Director's Order #61 for evaluation and preservation of archeological resources within the national cemetery. Reference Manual 61 states:

  > Although ground disturbance for the purpose of burials in accordance with an approved interment plan is considered a normal part of cemetery maintenance and operations, existing National Park Service laws, regulations and policies will be followed before grounds are disturbed for reasons other than burials. When previously unknown features are encountered during interments, proper archeological procedures will be followed in accordance with existing National Park Service laws, regulations and policies.

- Ensure that any ground-disturbing activity is monitored by a qualified archeologist. Involve archeologists in early planning for new projects that require ground disturbance. The exception to this recommendation is for ground disturbance due to grave openings, closing of graves, and filling sinkholes or grave subsidence.

- Employ available technology, such as Geographic Information Systems (GIS), Global Positioning System (GPS) remote sensing, and related archeological methodologies, such as ground penetrating radar (GPR), in inventorying, documenting, and recording information relating to the cemetery's historic resources.

- Use the smallest machinery possible for excavation of graves or for maintenance purposes to reduce damage to roads, grave markers, and monuments. (See Implementation Project 4.)

- Avoid adding new features within the cemetery, except for new grave markers associated with new burials or as replacements for severely deteriorated or damaged markers, particularly features that are not reversible. The limited addition of interpretive signage, removable site furnishings, and plantings are the only exceptions to this recommendation.

- Establish and implement a site furnishings plan that establishes a unique identity and cohesive design aesthetic for the cemetery. Devise standards for benches and other contemporary features, including trash receptacles, to ensure a unified appearance throughout the cemetery. Identify in the plan appropriate locations for new furnishings. The design should be contemporary and a product of its own time, yet complement the overall historic character of the cemetery in scale,

design, and materials (Figure 447). (See Implementation Project 6.)



FIGURE 447. Consider relocating the water fountain to an area or node of other site furnishings and closer to existing buildings, out of the viewshed of the historic cemetery.

- Standardize signage within the cemetery. (See Implementation Project 6.)

- Consider placing benches in association with wayside exhibit groupings nodes. Also consider placing benches between the large live oaks in the northwest quadrant near the west perimeter brick wall (refer to Figure 457).

- Continue to proceed with new burials in accordance with procedures already in place.

- Continue to ensure that visitors have the information they need to locate known individuals buried in the cemetery. Maintain the park web site that provides this information and establishes a grave locator for the benefit of visitors.

- Evaluate the possibility of establishing a parking facility outside the perimeter wall of the cemetery, carefully considering the overall layout and design, historic viewsheds, and the impact on other historic resources. Due to established management goals and ongoing park efforts to limit use of the west entrance gate of the cemetery, the location of additional parking at the south entrance to the cemetery is recommended. Parking would be accessed from the Perimeter Road Access at the south entrance. This would establish a safe, central location for both funeral traffic and other visitors, and the opportunity to create an entry plaza to the cemetery for orientation and interpretation. Consider porous grass pavers for the surface material. This will blend with the existing landscape and provide more sustainable storm water management. The additional parking area should include designated ADA compliant spaces and ADA pedestrian access to existing circulation into the cemetery. The parking area must meet universal accessibility codes and standards.

  Other considerations for addition of parking at the south entrance include sensitive vegetation removal; mitigation of visual impacts associated with vehicular parking; and establishment of orientation space and signage accommodating the needs of funeral participants and all other visitors to the cemetery (Figure 448 through Figure 450).



FIGURE 448. Potential location of overflow parking outside the perimeter brick wall at the south entrance to the cemetery.



FIGURE 449. Consider overflow parking outside the brick perimeter wall and on either side of the south entrance.



FIGURE 450. Large vegetation is present on the site and requires sensitive removal as well as sensitive preservation for the mitigation of visual impacts of parked vehicles.

- Carefully evaluate the overall layout and design of the cemetery. Consider areas that could be used for new burials that continue historic patterns, but allow for the establishment of a contemporary addition to the historic landscape, rather than infilling or altering existing historic patterns (Figure 451).

- Consider slight re-contouring in section Q to smooth the severity of the mound, which will in turn increase grave spaces, improve safety, and reduce erosion. Precise and careful grading in section Q will retain the overall landform and spatial character of this section of the cemetery.



FIGURE 451. Areas for new burials should preserve historic row patterns of headstones.

- Reconsider the comprehensive use of the 1940s Army plot maps for further burials. Consider reconfigurations to portions of the plot maps in order to maintain a balance between accommodating as many graves as possible and maintaining the historical landscape character of the national cemetery.

- Consider retaining open space turf around the Raiders' graves that exceeds the 10 feet allocated on the Army maps. This would maintain the cultural landscape surrounding the graves, the physical realization of dishonor, and the separation from the remainder of the graves of those who died with honor. The landscape itself tells the story, and the significance of the separation should be maintained. Consider additional interpretation that ties the Raiders' graves to the location of the gallows where they were hanged on the prison site (Figure 452 and Figure 453).



FIGURE 452. Raiders' graves with space remaining around them.



FIGURE 453. Preservation of space around the Raiders' graves enhances interpretation by maintaining the cultural landscape.

Vegetation Management

- Complete analyses intended to support the management of vegetation within the cemetery, including testing and evaluating the pH, fertility, composition, and tilth of the soil to determine its suitability for plantings and need for soil amendments, and consulting with a knowledgeable expert regarding the list of species, including turf mixes, appropriate for planting in the cemetery given existing soil and moisture conditions. (See Implementation Project 4.)

- Consider a program of applying compost and soil amendments over an extended period to improve the soil of the cemetery to support the health and longevity of tree plantings and turf. Consider options for addressing soil compaction problems that might be leading to a decline in tree and turf health, such as aeration and application of compost. (See Implementation Project 4.)

- Rehabilitate the cemetery turf to improve its health and appearance. To achieve goals of uniformity of appearance, vibrant green color, low percentage of weeds, and absence of debris, use species that are adapted to the geographic region. Replace Bermuda grass with an appropriate non-invasive cool-season turf grass mix that is suited to the environmental conditions of the cemetery. Design two turf mixes for the cemetery that can be used in areas of full sun and in areas that experience more shade. Develop a lawn maintenance and mowing schedule and methods that are specifically designed to prevent damage to grave markers and other masonry features. Keep turf neatly cut, but avoid over-trimming to diminish the potential for damage by following guidelines developed to address this need. Turf should be carefully trimmed around the headstones, signs, buildings, and structures to prevent damage to these features. Avoid impacts from line trimmers and mowers. (See Implementation Project 4.)

- Conduct integrated pest management practices targeting the reduction of grubs in the soil. Grubs are a favorite food for moles and reducing their populations will help to control the mole population.

- Monitor for and control invasive plants. (See Implementation Project 1.)

- Develop a vegetation management plan that preserves the historic character of the cemetery by identifying a planting and replacement policy for trees and shrubs that contribute to its significance. Use nineteenth century primary source documentation as the basis for developing the plan. Consider the viability of all species indicated in the plan for use in the future. Develop a list of plants recommended for consideration in reestablishing historic planting patterns within the cemetery, taking into consideration the accumulated experience of park maintenance personnel regarding the species that have performed well in the past. The use of native species should take precedence over non-native species. Identify the goals for tree and shrub plantings so that species substitutions can be made should conditions change. Appropriate species are those that can be maintained in current and anticipated future climate and soil conditions. Also include in the plan protocols for maintaining turf within the cemetery (Figure 454). (See Implementation Project 1.)



FIGURE 454. Location of replacement trees and species decisions should be determined in a cemetery-wide planting plan as part of the comprehensive vegetation management plan.

- Retain and maintain trees identified in the CLR as contributing to the significance and historical character of the national cemetery. Replace these trees in kind should they fail or die. Loss of these trees diminishes the historic landscape character and spatial organization of the cemetery. In April 2014, the park provided the CLR team with a tree inventory accompanied by a spreadsheet which identified cemetery trees by number, cemetery section, common name, Latin name, latitudes/longitudes, circumference, and disposition. This inventory is included as Appendix B at the end of this CLR document. While this is a very good start for a comprehensive tree survey and vegetation management plan, there are gaps in specific species information and criteria for disposition decisions. From this information provided by the park, CLR historical research, and field observations, the major trees existing on the site that contribute to the significance of the cemetery have been identified. Further and more detailed information would be part of the overall vegetation management plan. (Figure 455 through Figure 457.)

- Maintain and update existing surveys of cemetery tree and shrub plantings using GPS technology and add this information to the park's GIS database to aid in vegetation management. (See Implementation Project 1.)



FIGURE 455. Trees are significant contributing features to the cemetery landscape.



FIGURE 456. Trees that contribute to the significance of the national cemetery are present in every quadrant.



FIGURE 457. Large oak trees provide needed shade and cool areas for rest and contemplation in the cemetery. This is an appropriate spot to locate benches to enhance the visitor experience.

- Consider reestablishing historic plantings in the cemetery, while removing non-contributing vegetation that diminishes the integrity of historic patterns of spatial organization (Figure 458).



FIGURE 458. Recent removal of a significant magnolia after consultation with the Georgia extension service. Consider replacement of this tree.

- Evaluate trees annually by engaging a professionally licensed arborist who will assess each tree and provide prioritized maintenance recommendations. (See Implementation Projects 1 and 4.)

- If necessary due to large tree growth, prune limbs that infringe on circulation routes to provide safe passage. Large trees including oaks and magnolias near the major roadways in the cemetery should be monitored for any physical infringement on the road corridor or blocking of views at intersections. Also, pedestrian circulation around the rostrum and at the west entrance should be monitored for infringing vegetation. Evergreens used as a screen should not be limbed up (Figure 459 and Figure 460). (See Implementation Project 4.)



FIGURE 459. Surviving trees indicate the historic allée once present along the north-south cemetery road.



FIGURE 460. Historical photograph of tree allée along the cemetery road.

- Educate cemetery maintenance staff on the significance of historic vegetation, and ensure that they receive training that is appropriate to the unique conditions within the cemetery. (See Implementation Projects 1 and 4.)

- Maintain historic vegetation by stabilizing and pruning to protect against structural failure caused by wind, ice, snow, or age. (See Implementation Projects 1 and 4.)

- Implement a cyclical maintenance program that includes periodic inspection of all trees for damage, disease, and or evidence of decline in order to prevent deterioration or loss of plant material. Treat each condition appropriately and ensure that maintenance actions are documented for the record. Regular maintenance of vegetation will also prevent damage to adjacent and nearby resources, such as grave markers, monuments, and the perimeter wall. (See Implementation Projects 1 and 4.)

- Make every reasonable effort to treat or stabilize a historic tree that is diseased or damaged prior to considering removal. Avoid removing historic specimen trees unless they pose a safety threat to visitors, are in advanced decline, or present a risk to other historic resources. (See Implementation Projects 1 and 4.)

- Replace historic trees and other plants based on the proposed planting plan developed for the cemetery that takes into consideration the

original design intent of plantings. (See Implementation Projects 1 and 4.)

- Ensure that the root zones of historic trees are not compacted by circulation routes or by storage of equipment or materials. (See Implementation Projects 1 and 4.)

- Protect existing vegetation, especially trees, in areas impacted by new burials or other excavation activity, and closely monitor throughout the disturbance period. Tree roots typically extend well past the drip line of the tree. At a minimum, the area within the drip line should be protected from soil compaction from heavy equipment, which will inhibit water penetration to the root zone and threaten the health of the tree. If major roots are to be affected, use a tool such as an Air Spade to clear soil from those roots so that the mass can be tied back away from the area of excavation. Once the work is completed, replace the roots at their original level and back fill (Figure 461 through Figure 463). (See Implementation Project 4.)



FIGURE 461. Trees contributing to the significance of the cemetery landscape located near burial markers.



FIGURE 462. Contributing trees are also located near monuments.



FIGURE 463. Contributing trees located near the perimeter wall.

Monument Conservation

- Ensure that each grave marker and monument within the cemetery has been documented using GPS/GIS technology (including rear as well as front face of each marker). Maintain the information in a workable database for the markers and monuments that is used to record condition issues and treatments.

- Repair any damage to the perimeter wall, taking care to correct any past repair efforts that resulted in additional problems. (See Implementation Project 3.)

- Repair and conserve, rather than replace, grave markers with condition issues. Avoid replacing markers unless they are irreparable. (See Implementation Project 3.)

- Guidance for repair and replacement of damaged headstones should be in accordance

with Director's Order #61 and NPS Reference Manual 61 which states in summary:

> The preservation of historic headstones and markers in their existing state will always receive first consideration. (See NPS *Management Policies* 2006, section 5.3.5.) Replacement of headstones and markers is only allowed when the level of deterioration or damage to the historic headstone precludes repair, when they no longer provide the identity of the deceased, or do not convey the appropriate sense of dignity and decorum befitting their intended purpose. Prior to replacing irreparably damaged headstones, park staff must document the appearance and condition of the headstones or makers that are in need of replacement. Headstone and markers that are determined to be damaged beyond repair will be replaced in-kind with new headstones that, to the extent feasible, match the old in composition, design, color, and texture (see Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties including Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes, 1996, p.40). Replacement headstones and markers must be consistent with the historic character of the cemetery and with the visual appearance of the portion of the cemetery in which they are installed.

- Prepare a comprehensive masonry and metalwork maintenance guide that includes a manual to direct work on each type of marker or monument. Identify specific appropriate stone and metal cleaning methods for grave and section markers and monuments, and ensure that they are followed. (See Implementation Project 3.)

- Guidance for appropriate stone cleaning methods for grave and section markers and monuments should be in accordance with Director's Order #61 and NPS Reference Manual 61 which states in summary:

> Each cemetery should identify an appropriate headstone and marker cleaning regimen in the cemetery operation plan. This cleaning regimen will be based on environmental considerations such as humidity, biological growth rates, tree cover and vegetation, precipitation and other factors that influence the frequency of cleaning necessary to maintain an appropriate appearance. The natural surface of headstones and markers will be retained. Headstones and markers should be cleaned to remove objectionable accumulations, such as bird droppings, mud, tire or hose markings, grass stains, residue from trees, fungus, and so forth. The toning or patina of the stone should not be purposefully removed. In cases where spot or partial cleaning may change the patina or tone of the headstone or maker, the headstone or maker should be cleaned in its entirely so as to present a uniform appearance. Further specific guidance developed by the National Center for Preservation Technology and Training (NCPTT) is recommended within Reference Manual 61. The NCPTT is require by law to develop and distribute preservation and conservation technologies to evaluate and conserve historic resources.

- Inspect grave markers and monuments regularly to ensure that they remain in good condition. Document inspections with reports and photographs to aid in the understanding of any chronic conditions, and record the information in the electronic database of information recommended above. (See Implementation Project 3.)

- Avoid the use of chemical pesticides, herbicides, and fertilizers around historic grave markers. Many acidic and alkaline chemicals can deteriorate stone markers. Consider the use of organic methods. Treat weeds by hand pulling. (See Implementation Project 3.)

Interpretation

- Avoid reconstructing missing historic features or introducing conjectural features into the historic landscape, which may create a false sense of history and mislead the observer. The CLR does not recommend restoring the landscape to a particular period of time, but

rather the interpretation of its various layers of history and changes over time, including the initial cemetery establishment and administration by the War Department and the National Park Service. For missing features of importance such as the gazebo, once located in the cemetery landscape, consider various means and methods for interpretation that will help the visitor to visualize and conceptualize the role and spatial presence of the missing features. The gazebo is now located in the town of Andersonville (Figure 464).



FIGURE 464. Consider interpreting the location and function of the gazebo structure within the cemetery.

- Design a unified wayside exhibit design style to be used for all signage and identity features associated with the cemetery. Consider using electronic media methods that do not require the addition of new site features within the historic landscape as part of the interpretive program available to visitors. (See Implementation Project 5.)

- Provide an overview of the cemetery and its history as part of an orientation wayside exhibit for visitors arriving by car near the parking area and at the south entrance (Figure 465 and Figure 466). (See Implementation Project 5.)



FIGURE 465. Existing signage is discreet and appropriate for the national cemetery. Also consider this location for expanded orientation and historical overview.



FIGURE 466. Consider the same expanded orientation and historical overview at the south entrance to the cemetery and consolidate signage to avoid confusion and visual clutter.

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unnamed tributary

Metal picket fence

Oscar English Road

Georgia State Route 49

Retain, maintain, and manage successional woodlands

Retain and maintain the memorial plaques located in the parking lot and the POW Commemorative Courtyard; consider vertical orientation of plaques in the parking lot for enhanced visibility

Evaluate current wayfinding signage to ensure that visitors are comfortable with their experience; if additional furnishings or signs are necessary to enhance the visitor experience, they should be part of a comprehensive visitation management plan and long range interpretive plan

National Prisoner of War Museum and Andersonville National Historic Site Visitor Center

Retain, maintain, and manage the Ex-POW Memorial Grove as a cultural resource; replace trees in kind with species listed in the park brochure; consider interpreting the grove and developing written procedures to govern grove maintenance

Park gateway

Retain, maintain, and manage the pecan allée

Retain, maintain, and manage ornamental plantings within the visitor services area with a replacement strategy that conforms to a comprehensive vegetation management plan; reference the location of ornamental beds from initial planning and design documents for the establishment of additional ornamental plantings in the future

POW Road

Retain and maintain the wood post-and-rail fence

Retain and maintain the metal picket fence

Ensure gravel maintenance yard and structures are well-maintained and sufficiently screened from the Rostrum and National Cemetery

Perimeter Road Access

Maintain the existing patterns of spatial organization, including the configuration of roads, parking, buildings, memorial grove, and woodland

National Cemetery

0' 300' 600'

SCALE 1" = 300'

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Legend

- NHS boundary
- Character area
- 10-foot contour
- Stream
- Railroad
- Paved road
- Unpaved road
- Earthwork
- Building
- Wall
- Fence
- Woodland
- Memorial grove

Notes:

1. Topography data based on 2011 USGS mapping.
2. Dimensions and locations are approximate, based on field observations and NPS-provided GIS data.

Figure 467.

Treatment Recommendations: Visitor Services Character Area

Visitor Services Character Area

(Refer to Figure 467, Treatment Recommendations Plan for the Visitor Services Character Area.)

This character area supports visitor access to and appreciation of the historic areas of the park—the national cemetery and prison site. This area contains the public entrance road to the National Prisoner of War Museum, the museum building, and associated parking and pedestrian circulation. This area serves as the major introduction of the visitor not only to the museum, but also to the prison site to its south. Features within the character area are typically related to either the entrance road or the museum, both of which were constructed in the late 1990s. Therefore, few resources located within this character area are historically significant. Although there are several non-historic features located within this area, consideration should be paid to the impact of activities and developments within this area on the historic areas of the park.

Recommendations

- Retain and maintain historic resources that survive from the period of significance, including:
  - Commemorative land uses
  - Interpretive/museum/educational land uses
  - Administrative land uses
  - Successional native forest
- Maintain the existing patterns of spatial organization, including the configuration of roads, parking, Ex-POW Memorial Grove area, Museum area, and woodland.
- Limit the number of signs and site furnishings added within this area. Evaluate current wayfinding signage to ensure that visitors are comfortable with their experience. Simplify and clarify the existing sign system to enhance its usability by visitors. Provide information that clearly presents all of the options available to visitors. Ensure that all primary interpretive experiences are universally accessible. If additional furnishings or signage are necessary to enhance the visitor experience within the museum and parking area, they should be part of a comprehensive overall visitor management plan and long-range interpretive plan developed in the future (Figure 468).



FIGURE 468. Vehicular and pedestrian signage should provide all options available to visitors. Guidance for vehicular circulation is currently provided.

- Maintain the non-historic utility features associated with this area in good condition as long as they continue to support necessary functions within the visitor services character area or other parts of the park, and continue to ensure that the area remains screened from view within visitor use areas (Figure 469).



FIGURE 469. Non-historic utility feature in the visitor services character area.

- Retain, maintain, and manage the Ex-POW Memorial Grove. Manage the grove as a cultural resource. The grove merits special consideration of its design intent and species

composition. The Ex-POW Memorial Grove consists of fifty-two trees planted adjacent to the park entrance. These trees were purchased by former prisoners of war in memory or in honor of individual prisoners of war or their family members. Tree species recommended for selection were based on historic trees and their associated stories. Included are the Abraham Lincoln White Oak; Olustee Longleaf Pine; Andersonville Southern Magnolia; Mount Vernon Red Maple; Valley Forge Sycamore; President Eisenhower Cottonwood; Gettysburg Sycamore; and the Orville & Wilbur Wright Sweetgum. Replace trees in kind from this species list unless the cultural conditions change and are not sufficient to support their growth. Replacements that cannot be made in kind should match the original species as closely as possible in character and form. Consider interpreting the grove and developing written procedures to govern grove maintenance. Management, maintenance and replacement should conform to a comprehensive vegetation management plan (Figure 470 through Figure 472). (See Implementation Project 1.)



FIGURE 470. Entrance to Andersonville National Historic Site with Memorial Grove on either side of the entrance road and gates.



FIGURE 471. Memorial Grove trees are in various degrees of condition. Management, maintenance, and replacement strategies should be a part of a comprehensive vegetation management plan.



FIGURE 472. View to the Memorial Grove when exiting the park on POW Road.

- Retain and maintain ornamental plantings within the Visitor Services Area with a replacement strategy that conforms to a comprehensive vegetation management plan. Reference location of ornamental beds from initial planning and design documents for the National Prisoner of War Museum as part of any comprehensive vegetation management plan and for the establishment of additional ornamental plantings in the future (Figure 473 and Figure 474). (See Implementation Project 1.)



FIGURE 473. Ornamental shrubs planted along the steps and entrance to the museum from the parking lot.



FIGURE 474. Ornamental tree plantings in the parking lot.

- Retain and maintain the memorial plaques located within the visitor services character area. Consider reinstalling the plaques within a vertical frame in order for visitors to better see them and take the opportunity to read the inscriptions. The reorientation of the plaques could occur within the context of any future design changes for the parking and entrance area, or as a small project to be considered for the immediate improvement of the visitor experience beginning in the parking lot of the National Prisoner of War Museum. Reorientation of the plaques in a vertical frame would also help protect the plaques from deterioration related to rainwater collecting on the surface and potential damage from lawn mowers (Figure 475 and Figure 476).



FIGURE 475. Plaques at the north entrance to the museum, adjacent to pedestrian sidewalk near the parking lot. Vertical orientation might aid in visitor observation and engagement with the plaques.



FIGURE 476. Plaques embedded in the wall of the POW Commemorative Courtyard.

- Control invasive exotic plants in evidence within the area.

- Manage woodland areas as native communities. Monitor the health, viability, and visual character of the woodland areas.

- Consider augmenting existing interpretation of historic landscape elements known to have existed during prison use of the site, either in the museum or from the pedestrian sidewalk south of the POW Commemorative Courtyard. The views out to the prison site from this location are open and expansive and could accommodate additional interpretation of historic landscape elements. Viewsheds to the prison site should remain open.

- Consider designing and installing an interactive earthwork exhibit in the vicinity of the museum. Identify appropriate locations for the exhibit that will not negatively affect the integrity of the historic landscape, and will allow for universal accessibility and proximity to the parking area. Possible locations might include areas east or west of the POW Commemorative Courtyard, sited close to the building and out of any viewshed to the prison site (Figure 477 through Figure 479).



FIGURE 477. Additional interpretation of historic landscape elements could be accommodated along the existing walkway leading from the museum.



FIGURE 478. Consider location for additional interpretation south to southeast of the POW Commemorative Courtyard with existing earthworks visible.



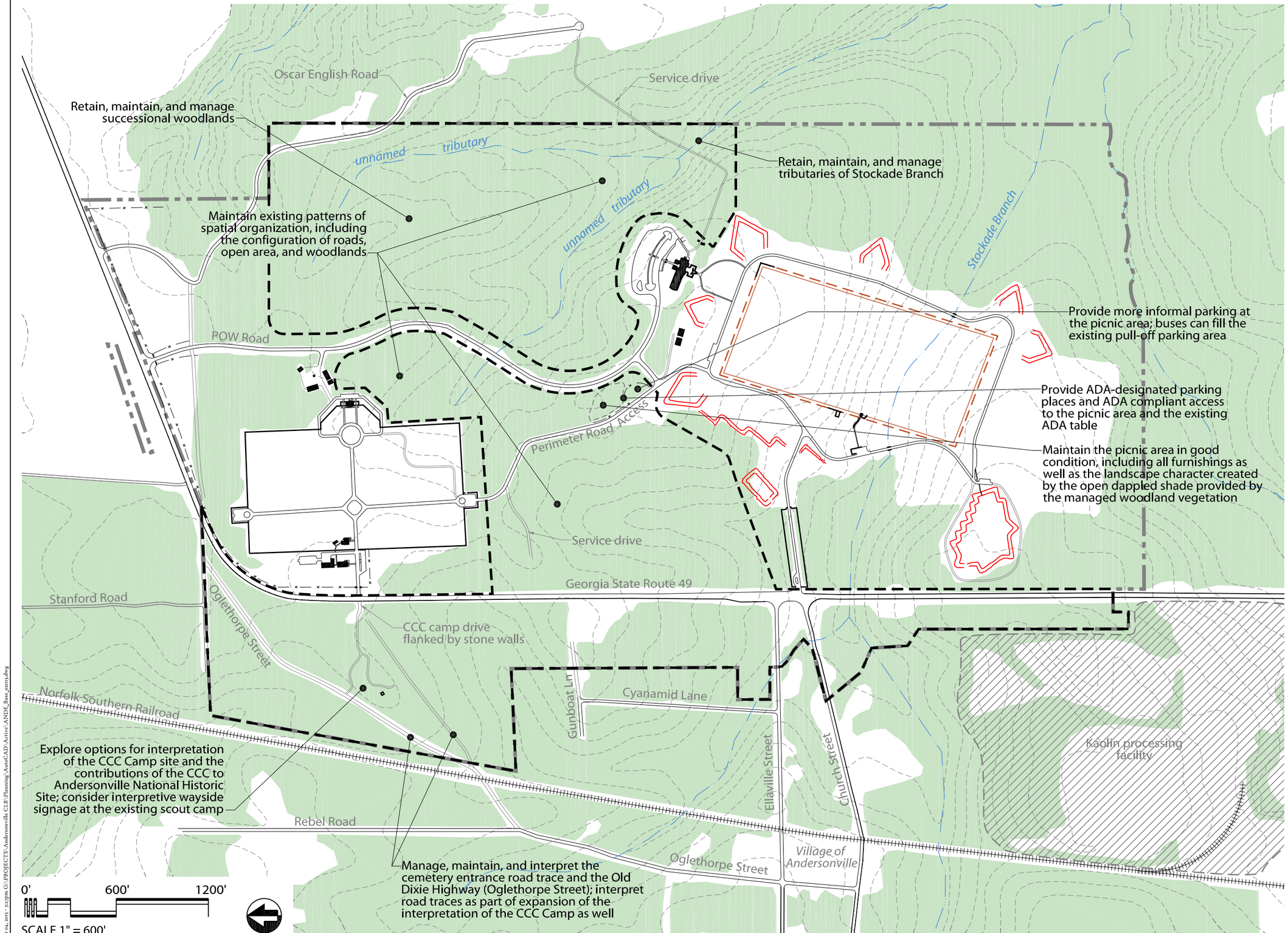
FIGURE 479. Consider location for additional interpretation west of the POW Commemorative Courtyard, with existing earthworks and interpretation visible and accessible.

- Consider adopting green building practices and best management practices (BMPs) for storm water management for any new design for this area. Consider adding rain barrels to capture water from the museum downspouts and using the water collected to maintain plantings. Also consider establishing filter strips along the margins of paved areas and adapting storm water management ditches as vegetated swales. Finally, consider incorporating permeable pavement in the design of any new parking developed within the area and eventually replacing asphalt pavement in the existing parking area with a permeable alternative. (See Implementation Project 7.)

Cultural Landscape Report

for

Andersonville National Historic Site



Legend

- NHS boundary
- Character area
- 10-foot contour
- Stream
- Railroad
- Paved road
- Unpaved road
- Earthwork
- Building
- Wall
- Fence
- Woodland

Notes:

1. Topography data based on 2011 USGS mapping.
2. Dimensions and locations are approximate, based on field observations and NPS-provided GIS data.

Figure 480.

Treatment Recommendations: Context Landscape Character Area

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Context Landscape Character Area

(Refer to Figure 480, Treatment Recommendations Plan for the Context Landscape Character Area.)

This character area is composed of two discontinuous areas that provide the setting for the cemetery, prison site, and museum areas. The character area is generally covered by secondary-growth mixed forest mature woodland and also includes features associated with circulation, the picnic area, and the 1930s-era Civilian Conservation Corps camp west of Georgia State Route 49. This area also supports visitor access to and enjoyment of the historic areas of the park, although it also contains several important historic features. As with the visitor services character area, consideration should be paid to the impact of activities and developments within this area on historic resources.

Recommendations

- Retain and maintain historic resources that survive from the period of significance, including:
  - Ridge and plateau topography
  - Successional forest
  - Tributaries of Stockade Branch
  - Georgia State Route 49
  - Cemetery Entrance road trace
  - Old Dixie Highway road trace (Oglethorpe Street)
  - Primitive campground ruins and CCC camp building foundations ruins, CCC camp driveway, CCC camp site stone entrance walls and gateway, and CCC pump foundation
- Maintain the existing patterns of spatial organization, including the configuration of roads, open areas, and woodland.
- Manage woodland areas as native communities. Monitor and preserve the viability, health and character of the woodland areas, especially the woodlands along the entrance road to the park (POW Road). The woodlands define the entrance corridor and create a distinct spatial organization that guides the visitor to the museum and associated parking (Figure 481).
- The above recommendation also applies to the woodland vegetation that forms the corridor of Perimeter Road Access from the northwest corner of the prison site to the south entrance of the cemetery (Figure 482 through Figure 484).



FIGURE 481. Woodlands surround the south and southeast perimeter of the national cemetery. These woodlands enhance the open space of the cemetery and buffer views, thus adding to the silent and sacred character of the historic cemetery.



FIGURE 482. Woodlands define the road corridor to the museum and associated parking thus enhancing the visitor experience and guidance within the park.



FIGURE 483. Woodlands define the Cemetery Road corridor.



FIGURE 484. Exotic species should be controlled within the woodlands.

- Control invasive exotic plants in evidence within the area.

- Manage and maintain the Cemetery Entrance road trace and the Old Dixie Highway road trace. Interpret the road traces as part of expanded interpretation of the CCC Camp as well. Highlight layers of the national historic site in this area.

- Re-grade the margins of paved areas to meet adjacent grades smoothly to promote a tidy and well-kept appearance, facilitate maintenance, and avoid visitor trip hazards. Add soil to compacted areas associated with pavement margins and social trails and re-vegetate or cover with mulch or leaf litter to promote their repair and rehabilitation.

- Generally limit the number of signs and site furnishings added within the area. Consider additional signage to enhance the visitor experience by indicating vehicle parking location for the picnic area. Also, if buses fill the available area for parking, there is currently no alternative for vehicles except pulling off on the side of the road. Consider adding more informal areas for parking around the picnic area with discreet signage for ease of wayfinding.

- Provide ADA compliant access to the picnic area, as well as parking spots with required signage. Locate the ADA compliant picnic table in close proximity to designated parking spots and ensure proper grades and surfacing materials that meet ADA standards for access (Figure 485 through Figure 487).



FIGURE 485. Buses fill the available parking designated for the picnic area.



FIGURE 486. ADA-compliant picnic table should be relocated in close proximity to designated parking spots.



FIGURE 487. Ensure ADA compliant access from parking into the picnic area and to the ADA compliant picnic table.

- Maintain the picnic area in good condition, including all furnishings as well as the landscape character created by the open dappled shade provided by the woodland vegetation (Figure 488).



FIGURE 488. Retain and maintain the character of the picnic area created by managed woodland vegetation.

- Evaluate current wayfinding signage to ensure that visitors are comfortable with their experience. Simplify and clarify the existing sign system to enhance its usability by visitors. Provide information that clearly presents all of the options available to visitors (Figure 489).



FIGURE 489. One-way traffic sign along the entrance road.

- Repair, manage, and maintain the CCC entrance stone walls and interpret the structures as part of the CCC Camp (Figure 490).

- Explore options for interpretation of the CCC Camp site and the contributions of the CCC to Andersonville National Historic Site. Information about the camp and its location within the park could be included in waysides on the prison site that interpret CCC structures present in the park. Safety would be a fundamental issue for access to the camp site itself, as visitors would be required to cross Georgia State Route 49 at the intersection with the west cemetery entrance. Consider an interpretive wayside at the existing scout camp. Any other location is too close to the Georgia State Route 49 corridor and would be a safety hazard. The interpretive wayside would provide additional, more detailed information about the camp site and the archeological work undertaken by the park. Ensure that all primary interpretive experiences are universally accessible (Figure 491 and Figure 492).



FIGURE 490. Interpretive wayside could be located closer to the scout camp inside the entrance walls and gate.



FIGURE 491. Access to CCC Camp is across Georgia State Route 49 from the cemetery and poses a safety hazard for visitors crossing the road at this intersection.



FIGURE 492. Consider interpretation of CCC Camp and all work undertaken by the CCC at Andersonville National Historic Site, in conjunction with signage for the bridge structures and drainage structures by the CCC on the prison site.

- Manage woodland to preserve the visual link from the CCC Camp across Georgia State Route 49 to the cemetery (Figure 493).



FIGURE 493. Visual link between the CCC Camp and the national cemetery.

- Protect water resources, including springs and seeps in the area. Address storm water management and water quality protection by taking into consideration sustainability principles such as filter strips and vegetated swales. (See Implementation Project 7.)

- Continue to screen and consider enhancing screen plantings, associated with incompatible views to adjacent lands or roads.

- Maintain the non-historic utility features associated with this area in good condition as long as they continue to support necessary functions within the park, and continue to ensure that the area remains screened from view within visitor use areas.

Implementation Projects

To effect the specific treatment recommendations included above, the pages that follow outline a series of implementation projects. Each implementation project identifies the process and expertise required to complete the work. These projects address resource protection, care, and rehabilitation, as well as life safety considerations and visitor accessibility and interpretation needs. All projects are subject to review under Federal Section 106 and National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA) compliance.

The format of each project presentation is consistent with the Project Management Information System (PMIS) forms utilized by the National Park Service so that the projects can be coordinated with the park's annual funding requests.

Each project is presented individually and includes information within each of the following categories: 1) summary description of the project; 2) considerations or justifications associated with implementation of the project; 3) identification of the project's location; and 4) the specific implementation actions involved in completing the project, including additional research and physical investigations.

Most of the projects depend on the completion of one or more park- or area-wide studies or plans, some of which are currently underway. These linked efforts are identified by project.

The seven implementation projects conveyed over the pages that follow include:

1. Prepare a vegetation management plan.

2. Prepare an earthworks management plan.

3. Develop maintenance manual for masonry and metal features, incorporating conservation best practices.

4. Address cemetery vegetation maintenance needs, taking into consideration the protection of grave markers and monuments.

5. Consider methods for marking and interpreting the layers of history within the prison site and national cemetery, including the locations of missing landscape features.

6. Address site furnishing needs.

7. Adopt best management practices for storm water management.

1. Prepare a Vegetation Management Plan

Description. A vegetation management plan is currently needed for the Andersonville National Historic Site to maintain the historic landscape in good condition and retain its integrity. Goals for the plan would include the identification of short and long-term vegetation management goals, appropriate and preferred maintenance procedures and protocols, and BMPs for planting, clearing, and thinning of vegetation, and planting screen buffers and controlling invasive species. The vegetation management plan would address the inherent needs of the species present in the most sustainable manner, while also establishing processes and methods that support historic landscape preservation and interpretation.

Specific cultural vegetation to be addressed by the plan includes evergreen and deciduous trees and shrubs in the national cemetery and in association with commemorative features at the prison site, as well as turf ground cover in both locations. Successional woodland that surrounds both historic landscape areas helps to form character-defining patterns of spatial organization and limit views to non-historic features both within and adjacent to the park. These features would be the focus of the plan. In addition, management of the Ex-POW Memorial Grove planted in 1998, designed to commemorate and honor prisoners of war, would also be treated as a cultural resource and addressed by the plan.

Some of the original plantings are over-mature or require care and maintenance. Others are remnants of a more extensive design that is incomplete due to the loss of some original specimens that have been lost but not replaced. There are also later additions to the plantings within the cemetery and the prison site that are not historic, but merit care and maintenance. The park does not have a replacement policy in place for trees lost or damaged beyond repair. It appears that the park also does not have an accurate survey of the historic trees and other plantings within the cemetery and prison site. These issues would be addressed through preparation of the vegetation management plan.

Based on the CLR analysis, the vegetation management plan should specifically address:

- Treatment of native specimen trees and woodlands
- Turf management, including desired species mixes and maintenance practices
- Restoration of historic vegetation conditions that have been lost over time or obscured by non-historic vegetation based on review of historic photographs and other primary source materials
- Development of a planting plan to guide replacement of trees and shrubs when needed
- Treatment of ornamental plantings at the cemetery and elsewhere
- Invasive species control

Location. The vegetation management plan would pertain to plants and plant communities throughout the national cemetery and prison site landscape. It would also address the Ex-POW Memorial Grove planted in association with the National Prisoner of War Museum, and the successional woodlands located along the perimeter of all developed areas.

Considerations. As a first step in developing a vegetation management plan, the park should survey, inventory, and evaluate the existing tree and shrub plantings within the national cemetery and prison site. The origin of existing plantings should be identified using available resources such as historic planting plans and photographs. The sources should be linked to the individual specimens as possible to a park database, and the historic trees and plantings identified as such in the park database and on mapping included in the vegetation management plan.

The vegetation management plan should include a planting plan that reflects the historic intent for

the two historic areas, and indicate where replacement in kind is appropriate and where replacement from a list of recommended species is acceptable. The plan should also indicate where plants should be added to restore aspects of the historic landscape that have lost integrity, and address contemporary needs such as screening incompatible views.

The vegetation management plan should document the intended character and commemorative and interpretive role of plantings, and identify appropriate management practices and species to be used in their maintenance. Consideration should be paid to employing sustainability principles in the management and maintenance of these plantings.

Based on the treatment concept provided herein, the National Park Service may determine that thinning or clearing limited areas of non-contributing woodland vegetation will help to restore historic patterns of spatial organization, or benefit resources, such as the earthworks. Thinning and removal of non-contributing vegetation would be followed by the establishment of an appropriate new open landcover that could effectively be managed and maintained through mowing, prescribed fire, or other methods to be determined. The potential use of each of these maintenance strategies should be addressed in the plan.

While not historic, the ornamental plantings associated with the Ex-POW Memorial Grove are an important commemorative gesture. The grove should be maintained in good condition, with trees replaced in kind as possible when necessary. The vegetation management plan should provide guidance for maintaining these and other non-historic but aesthetically important tree and shrub plantings in good condition. Because these plantings are not historically significant, the plan could include recommendations for their replacement as appropriate with other native species should they prove challenging to maintain. A local Friends group might be contacted regarding the maintenance of non-historic ornamental plantings.

Non-native species with the potential to disrupt native plant communities have colonized portions of the successional woodlands. While eradication of these species is not feasible given the constant influx of germ material through transport by wind, water, and animal dispersal, their control should be a goal for the park. Control of invasive species can require on-going and regular treatment, using species-specific approaches that are consistent with the National Park Service Integrated Pest Management policies. To facilitate the effort, the park should develop a monitoring program that identifies and records the locations of invasive alien plants as they appear, as they are easier to control during early establishment. Follow-up management and maintenance strategies for removal should also be included in the vegetation management plan.

Additional Studies Recommended.

- This project should be developed in concert with park interpretive planning efforts.
- A seen-area analysis should be used to guide any proposed woodland clearing and screen planting development.
- Natural resource studies should be prepared to assess the impacts of proposed vegetation changes on wildlife, habitat, and water resources.
- Existing communities to be altered should be inventoried as a mitigation measure.
- BMPs for tree clearing, storm water management, maintenance, and invasive species control and eradication should be identified and prepared for the park, particularly in association with proposed changes.
- A fire management plan should be prepared to address recommendations relating to any prescribed burning that might be proposed in the vegetation management plan.

Related Implementation Projects.

- Implementation Project 2. Prepare an earthworks management plan. This project and aspects of the earthworks management plan are integrally related.

- Implementation Project 3. Develop maintenance manual for masonry and metal features, incorporating conservation best practices. Treatment of masonry features should be careful not to result in damage to cultural vegetation.

- Implementation Project 4. Address cemetery vegetation maintenance needs, taking into consideration the protection of grave markers and monuments. The specific treatment of cemetery vegetation will be discussed as well in the vegetation management plan.

- Implementation Project 5. Consider methods for marking and interpreting the layers of history within the prison site and national cemetery, including the locations of missing landscape features. Marking and interpretation of missing historic conditions might involve the use of plant material, the care of which will be considered within the vegetation management plan.

- Implementation Project 7. Adopt best management practices for storm water management. Many best management practices for storm water involve the establishment of specific vegetation, which should be addressed in the vegetation management plan.

Project Implementation Process.

1. Undertake the studies necessary to support the vegetation management plan, including maintenance planning.

2. Prepare the vegetation management plan, utilizing the studies cited above and the CLR's recommendations relating to control, removal, and modification of existing vegetation in support of historic, cultural, and natural resource management. Involve park staff and regional natural resource specialists in preparation of the plan. Identify priority projects and implementation phasing options in the plan.

3. Initiate CLR projects relating to vegetation management.

2. Prepare an Earthworks Management Plan

Description. Earthworks are fragile and irreplaceable authentic remnants of military landscapes. They are cultural resources whose preservation is dependent on careful management of ambient natural systems involving water resources and vegetation. Earthworks are also archeological resources with information potential that merits careful stewardship and a conservative approach to management. Successful earthworks management strategies integrate natural and cultural resource values. The objectives for the treatment of the Andersonville earthworks include their protection and preservation, sustainable management of associated ecological systems, interpretation that conveys the need for stewardship, and ongoing evaluation and adaptation of the system and strategy based on monitoring.

The earthworks at Andersonville National Historic Site are one of the few tangible above-ground resources that survive from the Civil War-era use of the prison site. These earthworks afford a special interpretive opportunity. They are in relatively good condition and include parapet walls, a ditch system, and a variety of engineered forms. These earthen structures are also currently suffering from soil erosion. While protected under cool-season grass cover maintained through mowing, drought, access by visitor and maintenance personnel, and problems due to tree roots have led to a loss of grass cover and slumping in some areas. Soil is washed away by the flow of storm water wherever the grass does not adequately cover the ground.

An important tool for protecting the soil resources would be an earthworks management plan. The

plan might direct maintenance and management practices intended to protect against erosion and all other potential sources of damage or deterioration to the park's earthworks. Also of interest is integration of new interpretive opportunities for visitors to understand the military design of the earthworks for protection of the prison against attack. The earthworks management plan should guide the addition of new interpretive features that will not detract from the site's integrity or condition. The two well remnants within the prison site should also be included in the development of an earthworks management plan. Maintenance and management practices to protect against erosion and the destructive intrusion of trees roots are needed to preserve and further interpret the historic well remnants.

Location. The earthworks surround the former prison site in the center of the park. The well remnants are located in the northwest corner of the prison site, surrounded by fencing and adjacent to large trees.

Considerations/Justification. The primary goal of the earthworks management plan should be to establish management and maintenance practices that preserve and protect historic and reconstructed earthworks and remnant well resources, while balancing the need for public access and interpretation. Working against preservation efforts are natural forces, such as storm water movement leading to erosion, and cultural activities, such as mowing and walking. Effective earthworks management strategies will mitigate both threats through resource maintenance and monitoring and visitor education and control.

A primary decision regarding earthworks management is whether to maintain earthen resources under grass or forest cover. Some of the factors to be considered in this decision include existing site conditions, interpretive goals, and maintenance capabilities. Based on current park practices and goals, the earthworks will likely continue to be maintained under grass cover. Once this approach is confirmed as part of the plan, the objective will be to determine appropriate methods for establishing and maintaining a healthy stand of grasses, likely cool-season grasses, inhibiting the growth or establishment of trees and shrubs, while protecting against erosion.

The large deciduous trees that are growing on and around the earthworks and adjacent to the well remnants pose a threat of windthrow, branch drop, and other structural failure that can cause damage to the earthworks and wells. Regardless of their condition, all trees have the potential to fail as a result of the many unpredictable variables such as weather, climate, and pests. Unsafe and undesirable trees need to be carefully removed from the site without causing harm to the earthworks or completely destroying the well remnants. The existing trees on the earthworks and adjacent to the wells appear to be causing more damage than good. They should likely be removed.

Grass cover requires regular mowing for maintenance. Maintenance of the grass through mowing has the potential to damage the earthworks. Methods of mowing that protect the earthworks from damage should be identified and used regularly by well-trained personnel as part of the plan. The guidelines should establish the appropriate equipment and procedures for mowing. They should also address other turf care procedures, such as fertilizing, liming, treating invasive plants, woody plant removal, watering, and chemical use.

Soil erosion caused by exposure of the earthworks to storm water or visitor access is of great concern due to its potential to destroy these important resources in a short amount of time. Soil erosion can be mitigated by maintaining a protective vegetative cover, by preventing visitors from interacting with the earthworks, and by regularly monitoring for signs of erosion in order to mitigate problems early. Monitoring requires that a baseline of information be available to compare conditions over time.

Drainage may be a concern if water pools in the ditch system. Saturated soils may destabilize the sloped earth of parapet or ditch systems. Options

to address this problem might include pumping water out of trenches and installing drain tile. Additional issues to be considered within the management plan might include the prevention of wildlife damage from burrowing. Wildlife issues can in part be managed by periodic monitoring.

Due to the fragile nature of earthworks and the remnant wells, all maintenance practices and visitor access and interpretation features must be carefully considered to avoid degradation of the earthen resources.

Another important consideration is accommodating visitors who want to experience the earthworks or the remnant wells up close. The earthworks management plan should address trails or walks, access control, signage, and the potential for providing additional features affording visual access such as a viewing platform.

Additional Studies Recommended.

- This project should be developed in concert with park interpretive planning.

Related Implementation Projects.

- Implementation Project 1. Prepare a Vegetation Management Plan. The methods for protecting the earthworks and the remnant wells using grass cover should be addressed in the vegetation management plan.

Project Implementation Process.

1. Identify the range of topics and maintenance and management procedures to be addressed by the plan. Consider landcover options, monitoring procedures, maintenance and repair practices, and interpretive goals and potential avenues for meeting the goals.

2. Prepare a detailed existing conditions documentation and assessment of the earthworks to serve as a baseline for monitoring the resources for change and deterioration as well as assessing the success of maintenance practices. Utilize Global Positioning Systems (GPS) equipment for mapping. See the technical support information available on "GPS Mapping Methodology for Earthworks Management and Evaluation" at <http://www2.cr.nps.gov/gis/reports/datadict/toc.htm> for more guidance.

3. Convene a team to prepare the plan. Consider including, at a minimum, the park superintendent, chief of cultural resources, chief ranger, chief of maintenance, an archeologist, military historian, and historical landscape architect.

4. Prepare the plan, prioritizing projects and phased implementation. Initiate CLR projects relating to earthworks management.

Guidelines for Stabilizing the Earthworks.

- Follow best management practices for tree removal.

- Repair evidence of erosion on the earthworks by applying new soil or soil layers to reestablish the profile and outline of the rest of the historic structure.

- Conduct soil analysis to determine soil type, fertility, and pH, so that appropriate amendments can be applied to support the growth of new grass.

- Investigate the range of plant species that are appropriate to use on the earthworks to protect against erosion but still allow visitor interpretation. Consider the use of native warm-season grasses that require less mowing, are more drought tolerant, and grow higher as a deterrent to visitor access.

- Amend the soil with lime and fertilizer to meet with the needs of the grass species selected during the appropriate season for grass establishment to use on the resource. Seeding or drilling must be undertaken during the appropriate season for the individual species. Cool-season grasses are best seeded in early spring or early fall, while native warm-season grasses should be seeded between April and June. Ensure that the soil is placed to a depth

that is consistent with the surrounding grade once tamped. Lightly scarify the new soil section and seed as soon as the planting season begins using a desired mixture. Cover newly seeded areas with straw mulch to a loose measurement of one-half inch. On steeply sloped areas, consider the use of a biodegradable erosion control blanket or fabric soil protector to retain the soil. Deeply water the seeded areas to ensure that they receive the equivalent of at least one-half inch per week. Cool-season grasses are best seeded in early spring or early fall.

- When replacement of turf is required during other times of the year, it is possible to apply a temporary measure such as installation of an erosion control fabric or a non-invasive annual grass to protect the soil until the planting season. Erosion control fabrics are biodegradable products that can be placed over exposed soil to afford temporary soil stabilization and protection. These fabrics can include geo-textile matting and blankets. Blankets block the force of the rain, prevent wind erosion, and sometimes act as a degradable mulch. Geo-textile matting is a fabric made of either natural or man-made material with the purpose of providing temporary soil stabilization. Erosion control matting is manufactured in many forms. Erosion control materials used to protect the soil from erosion after repair should be biodegradable. Heavy burlap and jute mesh have been found to be particularly successful for this application. Several options exist to disperse the seed mix including hydro-seeding, drilling, broadcast seeding, the use of plugs, or the use of sod.

- Newly seeded areas should be mulched using native hay and/or straw. They should also be watered regularly during the first year and subsequently during droughty periods the second year. A water truck will likely be needed to address this need. Access routes for the water truck will need to be carefully considered to avoid damaging healthy turf areas. Installation of a water tank, cistern, well, or other source for watering during critical periods is highly recommended. Use of a water truck to bring water to the site is another alternative. Water collected from park buildings could be used for this purpose. (See Implementation Project No. 7.)

- Mow, using string trimmers, boom arms, or remote-controlled equipment, areas of the earthworks that visitors are encouraged not to access at a height that is slightly longer than visitor use areas. Ensure that maintenance personnel walk as little as possible on the sloped portions of the earthwork when conducting mowing operations. Consider allowing the grass on the earthworks to grow taller than along visitor trails to encourage visitors to remain on the trail.

3. Develop a Maintenance Manual for Masonry and Metal Features, Incorporating Conservation Best Practices

Description. The grave markers, monuments, and other commemorative and interpretive features of the Andersonville National Historic Site are important historic resources as well as honorific memorials. These features are constructed of masonry—limestone, marble, sandstone, and granite—as well as brick, concrete, and metal, and are subject to damage and deterioration due to weather, lack of maintenance, inappropriate past repairs and conservation, and vandalism. In addition, the grave markers and monuments, as well as the metal elements and cemetery wall, can be damaged by vegetation and the methods used to maintain it. Grass, tree roots, and branches, as well as vegetation and tree maintenance practices, can damage grave markers and other masonry and metal features. A maintenance manual is needed to address all aspects of care relating to these historic resources.

Location. The features that are the focus of the maintenance manual are primarily located within the prison site and national cemetery character areas.

Considerations. It is important that a detailed assessment of the condition of grave markers and monuments be completed to document and evaluate their condition and the likely or possible causes of distress be conducted prior to the implementation of conservation treatments. When considering repairs to cemetery features, it is important to consider both immediate and long-term needs. The repair work should correct the immediate problem while also working to eliminate or reduce the cause of the deterioration. Repair work should also not accelerate deterioration or cause more problems in the future. All repair and maintenance efforts should be approached using a conservative and adaptive approach, applying the least intrusive methods and using the least amount of force, as aggressive repairs may permanently alter the historic fabric. Specific treatments should always be tested on inconspicuous small areas of markers prior to full scale implementation. Ideally, repairs and treatments will be reversible. Conservation of the grave markers should use compatible materials and the treatments should be re-treatable to the greatest extent possible. The conservation of grave markers and monuments should comply with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Preservation and the American Institute of Conservation's Code of Ethics and Guidelines for Professional Practice. Repairs to the historic cemetery features should only be performed by those with proven experience in the preservation of historic materials. All work should be documented and evaluated and considered within a framework of an adaptive strategy.

The materials used to construct key features of the Andersonville National Historic Site primarily include granite, marble, and bronze. Typical condition concerns for the masonry and metal features at Andersonville National Historic Site include the following:

- ***Biological growth.*** Biological growth is unwanted vegetative growth that impacts the feature, or an infestation of fungi, algae, or microbes on the surface of the feature itself. Biological growth may result in organic staining and bio-deterioration of the masonry pore structure from invasive root structures. Grave markers and monuments accumulation of biological growth, which is not consistent with maintenance goals. The brick cemetery wall exhibits biological growth as well as vegetative growth.

- ***Chipping***. Lawn maintenance and trimming contribute to chipping of grave markers and other monuments.

- ***Coating erosion.*** Bronze sculpture and other metal monument features exhibit some surface roughness, localized staining, and patination associated with a loss of protective coating material.

- ***Cracking and crazing***. Localized cracking occurs in grave markers and monuments, especially at locations of natural veining in the stone.

- ***Delamination.*** Delamination refers to the irreversible loss of layers from a surface, and may occur with certain stones due to weathering, deterioration from salts, freeze-thaw action, inherent properties in the material, or decay mechanisms.

- ***Deterioration of sealant joints***. Sealant should only be used selectively in masonry structures, such as at upward facing joints that are vulnerable to water entry; mortar should typically be used at most locations. Deterioration of sealant is primarily associated with sealant that is beyond its useful service life.

- ***Displacement***. Markers may be out of plumb or not level due to installation or environmental factors.

- ***Erosion and surface wear***. The marble grave markers are exhibiting erosion and surface wear. This is likely due to natural weathering, and possibly as a result of previous chemical or high-pressure water cleaning efforts. Concrete monuments exhibit weathering associated with a loss of edge definition, paste erosion, and increased aggregate exposure, and

cracking and spalling associated with corrosion of embedded ferrous reinforcement.

- ***Incompatible mortar or grout***. Where visually and physically incompatible mortar and grout materials were previously used for repair, and where mortar or grout is harder than the adjacent substrate, deterioration of the stone can occur.

- ***Insect infestation***. Insects can affect the integrity of masonry materials through habitation and ingestion, which can lead to the disintegration of the masonry pore structure. Often, they are an indication of the presence of moisture. Ants can infest vulnerable areas where pathways into the stone are open, such as joints and cracks.

- ***Soiling***. Soiling is caused by foreign matter (inorganic or organic) which accumulates on the surface of the features over time. Soiling was observed at the base of many markers and monuments as a result of rainwater splashing adjacent soil onto the surface of the stone and rising damp.

- ***Open joints***. This problem refers to deterioration of the mortar joint between adjacent masonry units or materials. The cemetery wall in particular exhibits problems with open mortar joints.

- ***Ponding***. When water collects in pools on flat surfaces, it causes the saturation of surrounding materials and can lead to deterioration.

- ***Rising damp***. This is the movement of moisture upward through permeable building materials by capillary action. Salts may be deposited in the voids, pores, and cracks.

Additional Studies Recommended.

- BMPs for maintenance processes involving masonry and metal should be identified and prepared as part of this project, incorporating conservation best practices. BMPs should establish protocols for care of grave markers and monuments as well as reporting any problems. Development of BMPs should take into consideration information available based on the experience of others conducting similar efforts. Sources to be considered include:
  - Association for Gravestone Studies. <www.gravestonestudies.org>
  - Chicora Foundation, Inc. "Best Practices for Cemetery Lawn Maintenance." <www.savinggraves.org>
  - Save Our Cemeteries. <www.saveourcemeteries.org>
  - Strangstand, Lynette. "Preservation of Historic Burial Grounds." National Trust for Historic Preservation, Preservation Booklet, 1995.
  - Striegel, Mary. "Stopping the Hands of Time: Nine Tips for Cemetery Preservation." *NCPTT Notes* No. 39 [2001]. <www.ncptt.nps.gov/ NCPTT-Notes/Issue-39>
  - National Park Service preservation briefs, http://www.nps.gov/tps/how-to-preserve/briefs.htm

Related Implementation Projects.

- Implementation Project 4. Address vegetation maintenance needs, taking into consideration the protection of grave markers and monuments.

Project Implementation Process.

1. Undertake the studies necessary to support the masonry and metalwork management plan, including maintenance planning.

2. Prepare the management plan, utilizing the studies cited above and the CLR's recommendations in support of historic, cultural, and natural resource management. Identify priority projects and implementation phasing options in the plan.

3. Initiate CLR projects relating to masonry and metalwork maintenance.

Guidelines for consideration in the development of the maintenance manual.

The following sections provide general guideline for many of the typical issues to be addressed by the manual: marker cleaning; marker damage repair; marker resetting; masonry repointing; metalwork maintenance. For all cleaning and repairs, the workability, constructability, and safety requirements of the materials should be considered and noted in the specifications for each project. Specific conservation treatments should be used on a trial basis depending on the results of a detailed condition assessment. Specific conservation treatments should be recommended for widespread implementation based on the result of field trials.

Marker cleaning. Clean grave markers to the degree necessary to reveal the original colors and other qualities of a stone, uncover inscriptions that are hidden by biological growth and dirt, or remove accumulated material that could lead to deterioration of marble and limestone.

- Evaluate the need for cleaning grave markers. Light soiling and biological growth may be acceptable. Some surfaces may be too delicate to clean.

- Removal of overgrown vegetation may effectively stop some forms of soiling. Prune or remove adjacent shrubs or ground cover growing on cemetery features. Remove plants attached to masonry by first cutting them off at the base and then removing the dead vegetation by hand.

- Cleaning treatments fall into three general categories: water-based, chemical, and mechanical methods. Water-based methods include pressurized water spray, heated water treatments, and mist-spray. Chemical methods involve the use of products ranging from non-ionic soaps and detergents to acidic and basic cleaners, as well as biocidal treatments, in a variety of gels, liquids, pastes, and poultices. Mechanical cleaning methods include the use of tools, such as brushes, scrapers, and specialized rotating and laser-based cleaning equipment. It is possible to combine treatments for the best results, such as using mild detergent methods with low pressurized water spray.

- When cleaning is necessary, use the gentlest means possible. Low-pressure water washing can be effective. Water pressure should be no greater than 100 to 200 pounds per square inch (psi), or less as indicated by trial samples. Any cleaning method using water should not occur when the temperature will fall below 50 degrees Fahrenheit for at least 72 hours after cleaning.

- Consult a masonry conservator before using any chemical or detergent cleaners. Chemical treatments should be approached with great caution because they can cause irreversible damage. Do not use any household chemicals, such as bleach, on grave markers unless specifically recommended by the conservator.

- If chemicals must be used, test panels should be developed and carefully evaluated to avoid over-cleaning. Chemical cleaners must be chosen by a conservator who understands the type and condition of the masonry material to be cleaned. Non-acidic detergents should be used in conjunction with non-metallic brushes or scrapers; metal brushes can permanently damage masonry. Cleaners containing strong acids or which are highly alkaline can damage historic materials and should be avoided.

- On masonry elements, do not use solvents or other chemical cleaners to remove graffiti without researching proven past experience in their use on similar substrates and coatings. Some chemical cleaners may result in further staining of porous masonry.

- Remove biological staining using an approved masonry cleaner containing a quaternary ammonium compound, if shown to be appropriate for the stone.

- Use appropriate water pressure, nozzle, distance, and fan tip based on cleaning trials and conservator's microscopic examination.

Use only stainless steel nozzles with fan tip spray, typically 40 degrees, held a minimum of 12 to 18 inches from the surface being cleaned.

- High-pressure, abrasive blasting with hard, sharp blasting media should never be used on historic masonry because it is extremely damaging. Very low pressure (less than 75 psi) microabrasive cleaning with soft media may be appropriate on certain substrates, depending on trial samples.

- Grease and oil stains on marble and limestone may require the use of chemical cleaners in poultices.

- Protect metal elements during cleaning of stone and stone elements during cleaning of metal features. Some cleaners that are suitable for one substrate can damage or stain another substrate.

- During chemical cleaning, pre-wet the stone thoroughly with clean, potable water and keep the stone wet during the entire washing process.

- For prewetting, cleaning, and rinsing, use natural bristled, wooden-handled brushes of various sizes. Avoid the use of plastic handled brushes that can leave colored material on the stone that is difficult to remove. Lichens and algae can be removed by first thoroughly soaking the stone and then using a wooden scraper to gently remove the biological growth. This process may need to be repeated several times.

- With any cleaning process, rinse thoroughly after cleaning with clean, potable water.

- It may not be possible to remove all stains, and stone should not be expected to appear new after cleaning.

- Coordinate cleaning of metal elements with other treatments such as corrosion removal, refinishing, patination, and waxing.

- Avoid cleaning marble, limestone or sandstone more than once every 18 months, since cleaning will typically result in the removal of some of the face of the stone. Rinsing with clean water to remove bird drippings and other accretions can occur more frequently.

- Keep a treatment record of the cleanings, including date of cleaning, materials used, and any change in condition since the previous cleaning. Maintain the records in a centralized and accessible location so that the conditions of the stones can be easily monitored over time.

Marker repairs. Grave marker repair should be conducted by qualified conservators familiar with the materials and their particular qualities. The conservators should approach monument repair as follows:

- Before treating masonry, identify materials and document their condition. It is important to understand that different types of masonry have different physical properties, weights and densities, and weathered surfaces.

- It is important to note that not all cracks in masonry require repair. Cracks may simply be a part of the natural weathering process for some stone masonry. Small, hairline cracks on vertical surfaces of stone masonry should not be repaired unless they are deep or run through the masonry unit.

- Document every monument to be repaired with diagrams, notes, and photographs before, during, and after restoration.

- Develop a procedure for documenting and handling loose marker fragments, which are vulnerable to theft, discard, or damage from vandalism or maintenance practices.

- Broken vertical stones, particularly marble, can be mended with threaded nylon rods and polyester resins or other approved materials.

- Cracking through masonry units may require the installation of a pin for reinforcement and

a cementitious patch or grout repair using a compatible mineral-based material. Long, deep cracks in the masonry must be patched using a knife-grade patching compound to prevent further moisture penetration. The visual impact of such a repair should be minimized by using a colored mortar that is similar to the color of the masonry being patched.

- Chips or other voids can be filled with mortars made of lime, cement, and stone dust matching the original material, which together create a simulated stone that matches the stone to be repaired. Proprietary patching compounds must only be installed by trained masons. Many manufacturers offer training courses and product certification for masons. Commercially available patching compounds can be either portland cement-based or lime-based materials. It is important to choose a patching compound that is compatible with the masonry to be repaired.

- Large losses may be filled with compatible mineral-based patching materials. Very small losses should be left unrepaired, or in some cases stone may be redressed.

- Damaged areas of masonry that are too large to patch may be repaired by installation of a masonry dutchman. In this procedure, the deteriorated portion of the masonry is cut away and a new piece of masonry (the dutchman) is installed to match the existing. Dutchman repair is a much more durable repair than a cementitious patch repair. A cementitious patch may need to be replaced after ten to fifteen years, while a properly installed dutchman should last as long as the masonry itself. Dutchman repairs require skill to install correctly and should not be attempted by inexperienced personnel.

Resetting headstones and markers. A headstone or marker should be reset if in danger of toppling or breaking because of severe leaning. Document the marker carefully before commencing work and do not proceed without professional advice if the maker appears fragile.

- Determine the cause of the displacement (for example, installation, open joints, or tree roots) and correct the cause of the problem if possible.

- Grave markers should be reset using compatible materials that match the physical properties of the adjacent original material.

- Take particular care in resetting marble or limestone markers, as they are vulnerable to interior fractures that may be invisible from the outside.

- Granite monuments or other heavy stone markers should be reset using appropriate lifting equipment. Smaller stones can typically be lifted by two people. Larger stones may require a mechanical hoist or lifting system. A tripod hoist is an economical option for medium sized stones. Follow the manufacturer's instructions when renting hoist or lifting equipment. Larger stones may require a hydraulic hoist operated by a skilled technician.

- Use woven nylon straps for lifting stones. Do not use chains or cables, which can damage the stone.

- Stabilize leaning or loose grave markers.

- When breakage occurs, document the breakage, and label and store broken materials on-site in a secure location until repairs are possible.

- Remove metal pins in entirety, using a drill or core drill if necessary. Replace pins with new threaded stainless steel or nylon rods. Rods should be smaller in diameter than the existing holes and shorter than the original pins. Set new rods in lime mortar or other flexible setting mortar.

- Remove old mortar with a hammer and chisel. Apply new mortar at the stone base. Mortar should be placed 1/2 inch inside the footprint of the upper stone.

- Place the upper stone on the base stone using lead shims to make sure stone is plumb and level. Use hoisting equipment for medium to large stones.

- Make sure that the base stone is stable and plumb and squarely rests on the foundation.

- Remove any excess mortar. Repoint joint between base and upper stone where necessary.

- Brace the stone while the mortar sets.

Masonry repointing. Mortar should only be removed when it is absolutely necessary, such as when it is unsound, cracked, eroded, or crumbling. Unsound mortar should be removed to a depth of 2-1/2 times the width of the joint, or to sound mortar, whichever is greater. Work should be performed using handheld, non-power tools, unless the mason is able to complete appropriate trial repairs using power tools to remove existing mortar without damage to the adjacent masonry.

- Repoint open joints using appropriate mortars that match existing historic mortars. Care should be taken to ensure that mortars are not overly hard for older weathered masonry. Consideration can be given to the use of lime mortars rather than Portland cement-based mortars, as appropriate. Laboratory analysis of the stone and existing mortar may be necessary to identify a compatible mortar.

- Commercially-available masonry mortars should also be avoided because they can contain unnecessary, and undisclosed, additives and fillers.

- Rake out existing masonry joints and spot repoint all grave markers as necessary with compatible mortar.

- New work should match historic mortar joints in color, texture, joint size, profile, and tooling.

Metalwork Maintenance.

- Maintain protective coatings, such as annual applications of paste wax for bronze and copper plaques, and paint on ironwork.

- Bronze elements should be maintained through the application of clear wax or acrylic coatings. Wax coatings require more frequent re-application, but are easier to touch up. Acrylic coatings must be stripped and replaced in entirety.

- For ironwork, remove deteriorated paint using appropriate methods, including wire-brushing for non-decorative elements exhibiting light rust, or chemical paint removal for heavier built-up paint that obscures details. Clean metal surfaces, when appropriate, to remove corrosion before repainting. First test to assure that the cleaning method will not damage the metal, as soft metals can be easily abraded by wire brushes or blasting. For cast iron, hand scraping and wire brushing with a fine wire brush are appropriate methods for removing finishes and surface corrosion. Low pressure grit blasting may also be used if it does not abrade the surface. Elements with severe corrosion should be removed to a shop for repair. Newly cleaned metal should be protected immediately with a rust-inhibiting primer. Low-VOC alkyd-based enamel paints are recommended for field finishing. Zinc-rich primers may be applied in a carefully controlled shop setting. Latex and other water-based paints are not recommended.

- Choose colors that do not detract from the historic character of the cemetery. Appropriate colors are typically black or dark green. Review archival documentation and, as appropriate, engage a conservator to conduct finishes analysis to determine original colors.

- Tighten all loose bolts, screws, and other anchors using a lubricant. Replace missing anchors where necessary with new stainless steel anchors.

- Install new architectural grade, polyurethane sealant at all joints between metal pieces and at all bolts and other anchors. The correct installation of sealant will help keep water out of joints.

- When metalwork components are beyond repair, replacement of the element or broken pieces with reproduction metalwork is a practical solution. However, custom cast metalwork pieces can be costly, requiring unique casts that are appropriately scaled. Decorative elements must be reproduced to match the existing historic elements in size, thickness, and details.

- Where new ironwork is required, it should be compatible with the character of the historic features.

4. Address Cemetery Vegetation Maintenance Needs, Taking into Consideration the Protection of Grave Markers and Monuments

Description. Protection of masonry grave markers and monuments, while caring for the living, growing plantings around them, poses a difficult challenge. In particular, maintaining turf lawn through mowing poses a threat to grave markers, monuments, and other historic resources. In addition, trees can fail, leading to other types of damage. While maintenance of the cemetery to careful standards of care is a critical mission conducted to honor American military personnel, it must be undertaken in a way that limits the potential hazard to historic masonry features. The challenge is best approached in two ways: through encouraging healthy vegetative growth, and following specific care protocols for mowing, pruning, and tree removal that allow for the least damage to markers and monuments.

Location. The vegetation maintenance needs relating to the protection of grave markers and other features are specifically associated with the burial grounds.

Considerations. Issues to be considered in developing a strategy for maintaining vegetation at Andersonville National Cemetery include ensuring that activities are technically successful and do not affect the integrity of the resource. Also of importance is implementing strategies that are consistent with park capabilities, while also maintaining historic character.

Many trees in Andersonville National Cemetery are historic features that help convey the unique character, grace, and spatial order of the cemetery. There are several older specimens present within the cemetery. Preservation, care, and maintenance of these trees are critical for protecting the integrity of the historic cemetery. Maintenance of the trees requires strategies for preservation, removal, re-planting, and developing horticultural practices for proper care and health.

Work conducted to maintain cemetery plantings should be tied to the detailed survey and inventory of trees recommended in the treatment plan. The inventory should include information such as species, location, approximate age, trunk diameter, height, and condition. The regular assessment and recordation of plant conditions can be conducted using a tree inventory data sheet, potentially developed by a certified arborist. The data sheet can help rank the tree as either in good, fair, poor, dead, or hazard condition using a matrix of points.

Turf to be used in the cemetery should be based on selection of a grass or grass species mix that meets the visual, physical, and environmental criteria identified by the park, and is adapted to the growing conditions associated with the cemetery and its mixture of sun and shade conditions. Seed mixtures may include native and innocuous non-native warm- and cool-season grasses. Bermuda grass is currently present within the turf. This is an aggressive non-native invasive that should be replaced with a native species, or a non-native that is not considered to be disruptive of native communities. However, this process will take time and resources to accomplish.

Without proper instruction, training, and supervision of maintenance personnel, turf lawn maintenance can be the most damaging activity to

the grave markers. Training and care instructions for those working on the lawn will be required. Routine mowing requires special care near monuments and historic plantings.

As part of improving the health and appearance of the lawn, the grade of any sunken and low areas should be adjusted through the addition of fill, rather than cutting, which should be avoided to protect the graves. Sunken areas detract from the historic uniformity of the lawn, and present a trip hazard. It may also be necessary to raise the grade of any low areas to create positive drainage toward existing drainage systems.

Invasive species have the potential to gain a foothold and edge out desirable species with better soil holding capacity. The selective and limited use of herbicides may be needed to eradicate species that cannot be controlled through mowing. Unless invasive species have formed a large colony, herbicides should be applied as needed using a spot treatment for small stands or individual plants using a wick applicator. For invasive species control, monitoring and recordation are an important part of an overall adaptive management strategy that constantly evaluates the effectiveness of the control measures employed. In general, invasive species populations should be mapped before treatment and monitored afterwards to determine effectiveness. An in-the-field trial and error approach to invasive species control can be highly valuable.

Additional Studies Recommended. Soil analysis or testing should be undertaken to determine soil type, fertility, and pH, and identify appropriate soil amendments that will be needed to ensure that the selected seed mix will grow successfully.

Related Implementation Projects.

1. Implementation Project No. 1. Prepare a vegetation management plan. Issues addressed for cemetery plant maintenance should be collected in the vegetation management plan.

2. Implementation Project No. 3. Develop maintenance manual for masonry and metal features of the cemetery, including conservation best practices. Repair and maintenance protocols for the masonry and metal features should be coordinated with plant maintenance.

Project Implementation Process.

1. Undertake the studies necessary to address maintenance needs and develop BMPs.

2. Prepare maintenance protocols and use them to conduct regular inspections, pruning, removal, replanting, mowing, and soil amendment needs.

3. Initiate CLR projects relating to vegetation maintenance.

General tree maintenance guidelines.

- Plant the right tree in an appropriate location and maintain it properly so that it thrives and does not cause harm to other historic features or visitors.

- Fertilize trees annually with a slow release fertilizer.

- Inspect trees regularly, and after damaging storms, to make sure the root systems are not interfering with gravestones and for pruning needs to ensure that the trees are healthy and do not present a hazard.

- Follow an overall planting plan when addressing the need for replacements.

- Follow best management practices for tree removal.

- Ensure that the root zones of historic trees are not compacted by parking, spoils storage, or storage of equipment or materials.

- Protect existing vegetation, especially trees, in areas impacted by new burials or other excavation activity, and closely monitor throughout the construction period. Tree roots typically extend well past the drip line of the tree. At a minimum, the area within the

drip line should be protected from soil compaction from construction equipment, which will inhibit water penetration to the root zone and threaten the health of the tree. If major roots are to be affected, use an air spade to clear soil from those roots so that the mass can be tied back away from the area of excavation. Once the work is completed, replace the roots at their original level and back fill.

- Implement a cyclical maintenance program that includes periodic inspection of all trees for damage, disease, and or evidence of decline in order to prevent deterioration or loss of plant material. Treat each condition appropriately and ensure that maintenance actions are documented for the record. Frequent and careful maintenance of vegetation will also prevent damage to adjacent and nearby resources, such as grave markers.

- Educate cemetery maintenance staff on the significance of historic vegetation, and ensure that they receive training that is appropriate to the unique conditions within the cemetery.

Guidelines for tree pruning. A five-year cycle of pruning is advised for normal maintenance. Prior to pruning, erect plywood structures over grave markers and monuments to protect them from damage. Pruning should be conducted according to a three-pronged prioritization strategy. The highest priority for pruning is to address safety considerations by removing hazardous limbs and trees. The next priority is to prune to preserve the health of a tree, including improving its internal structure, and to allow passage beneath limbs, maintain sight lines, and to encourage air circulation that will lessen the growth of biological growth on grave markers. The lowest priority for consideration is to prune for aesthetics that are intended to enhance the natural form and character of a tree or to promote flowering.

Guidelines for tree removal.

- Remove historic vegetation only when it poses a hazard to humans, cultural resources, or natural resources due to its potential to drop limbs, fall, or transfer disease to other plants.

- Work should be conducted by a certified arborist with successful experience working at historically significant sites.

- Utilize hand-pulling or removal with small tools to remove vegetation that is close to other historic features.

- Avoid using chemicals for vegetation control in the vicinity of other historic materials, because such chemicals are absorbed by masonry, thus hastening their deterioration.

- Minimize the use of heavy vehicles in or around the root zone of nearby trees in order to limit soil compaction; restrict use to times when soil is firm to reduce erosion potential.

- Prior to tree removal, field-check clearing locations with an archeologist, natural resource specialist, and/or historical landscape architect to ensure that other natural or cultural resources will not be adversely affected.

- Cut all tree and shrub trunks to be removed flush with the ground.

- Allow the stump to decay rather than grinding or removing it. This is the least invasive technique for tree removal which will cause negligible disturbance to the surrounding area. The stump may take from between 12 and 36 months to decay, depending on the tree species and local conditions. The following procedures should be followed:

    - Flush cut the tree trunk as close to the ground as possible and remove bark from the stump.

    - Drill a series of holes 3/4 inch to 1 inch in diameter, 6 inches deep, and 2 to 3 inches apart into the stump.

- Fill holes with a mixtures of 1 part screened compost, 1 part screened topsoil, and 1 part slow release organic high-nitrogen fertilizer such as feather-meal or cottonseed-meal.
- Keep the stump moistened during dry periods and re-fill holes as needed with compost/soil/nitrogen mix.
- Within 12 to 36 months, the stump should be adequately decayed to remove remaining material with hand tools. After removal, backfill the hole with soil that matches the texture and composition (sand: silt: clay) of the original soil as closely as possible and reseed the area.

- Remove felled trees and large shrubs without dragging, which can gouge the ground surface.
- If any gouging should occur, seed and cover immediately with erosion control material, such as straw, or use hydro-mulch, to reduce the potential for soil erosion.
- Ensure that the removal of historic trees is noted in the tree inventory.

Guidelines for new planting. Many of the historic trees have died and been removed and they will continue to die from age-related disease and weather conditions. Also, as trees mature and their root systems spread, they can overtake the grave markers, threatening the integrity of the marker. Therefore, careful site selection for replanting is required.

Development of a planting plan for the entire cemetery would provide a strategy for selecting appropriate locations for new or replacement plantings. The plan would delineate where trees could be planted to retain the historic design intent. Planting in existing stumps is recommended when the stumps have decayed to the extent that replacement trees with small root balls can be accommodated. This allows replacement in kind and in the same location as historic trees.

Replacement of trees in a cultural landscape requires methods that respect the sensitivity and importance of the cemetery and its major features, in particular the grave markers. The following guidelines offer methods for minimizing adverse impacts to the grave markers, walls, and monuments, and protect the character and integrity of the cultural landscape.

- Replace dead or damaged historic plant materials in kind, whenever possible, using specimens of the same species, variety, and form.
- If in-kind replacements are not available or appropriate (due to disease, hardiness, maintenance requirements, etc.), replace with species of similar size, shape/habit, texture, and color.
- Ensure that replacement vegetation is added to the tree inventory.
- Procedures for replanting trees can be disruptive and damaging to resources adjacent to the planting site, especially grave markers and avenues. Equipment needed for planting trees may need to be brought into the cemetery, so site selection and correct procedures are critical to the success of the planting and protection of nearby historic features.
- Consider the potential to plant into a decayed stump. Assess the extent of decay within the stump. Replanting in the same location will only be effective if the decomposition is well advanced. Select the smallest acceptable plant size for replacement. The rootball must be small enough to fit into the decomposed area of the stump with at least 6 to 8 inches of additional space around the roots to backfill with soil. Using hand tools, break up and remove the decayed wood remaining from the stump. Create adequate space for planting the rootball and backfilling with soil.
- When planting, elevate the top 2 to 3 inches of the rootball above the surrounding grade. Backfill the hole with soil that matches the

texture and composition of the original soil as closely as possible.

- Engage a qualified archeologist to monitor new planting efforts in areas that may contain subsurface cultural resources.

Guidelines for turf care.

- Conduct careful training of park personnel in maintenance practices that avoid damage to gravesite features during mowing operations.
- Utilize appropriate mowing equipment in the vicinity of gravestones. Avoid heavy machinery and equipment that will damage grave markers or exacerbate erosion. Grass should be cut by the mower up to, and no closer than, 3 inches from the markers. The rest of the turf will be trimmed with a string trimmer using a softer line that measures no more than 0.09 inch in diameter. No whips with metal cores should be used.
- Turf wheels should be used on riding mowers.
- All mowers should be equipped with rubber bumpers on the decks, any axle assembly, or other feature on the mower that might come in contact with a stone while mowing. This can be fabricated out of old inner tubes or tires and can be riveted on. Loose cell foam can also be used as a bumper.
- All mowers used in the cemetery should have and use discharge guards to protect the gravestones and workers from thrown debris.
- While mowing around stones, direct the discharge chute of the mower away from markers. Where discharge would still make contact with headstones due to narrow rows, consider rear discharge or mulching chutes.
- Mowing equipment should never make contact with grave markers.
- Grass should be cut to a height of 3 inches unless unique considerations require a different height that is agreed to prior to mowing.
- All large clumps of grass debris left by the mowers should be raked up and discarded off premises.
- Any damage should be reported immediately to the chief of maintenance.
- Avoid the use of fertilizers, biocides, and landscape equipment that can damage gravesite features.

5. Consider Methods for Marking and Interpreting the Layers of History within the Prison Site and National Cemetery, including the Locations of Missing Landscape Features

Description. Many aspects of Andersonville National Historic Site have evolved since its original establishment in the 1860s, including development in the 1870s, 1890s, 1930s, and 1960s–1970s. Due to its ongoing use as an active burial ground, the cemetery has undergone several changes since the nineteenth century. Some features have been lost or removed during or after the extended period of significance. Because of the extensive nature of missing features associated with the prison site, restoration is neither feasible nor sustainable. Because of the ongoing use of the cemetery, it has been determined that restoring the cemetery to an earlier period in its history is not an appropriate or desirable action. Rather, it will be of interest and value to interpret the evolution of the cemetery landscape to visitors, including the various layers of history and their rationales.

Many of the buildings and structures that characterized the prison and cemetery during the nineteenth century have been lost to time, including a caretaker's lodge, as well as tree plantings and other features. Historic maps and photographs exist to illustrate the character, configuration, and use of these features. These images also connect the cemetery to national trends and developments within the broader National Cemetery System. Some of these missing features are not currently interpreted for the

benefit of the visitors. The park should consider updating the current interpretive programming within the historic areas to incorporate information about its physical evolution and missing features.

Location. There are two primary locations where enhanced interpretation should occur: 1) in association with the prison site; and 2) within the national cemetery. Interpretation should occur in nodes where information is grouped, and benches are provided for the comfort and convenience of visitors. Also of possible interest for extended interpretation is a location that affords a view of the prison site from the museum. The Ex-POW Memorial Grove should also be interpreted.

Considerations. While reconstructing missing buildings and structures would provide the most tangible interpretive aid for visitors, this approach is not appropriate as an interpretive aid at Andersonville due to a lack of historic documentation to accurately depict the missing features. Other interpretation options exist that could be considered for representing the missing features, such as indicating their former locations using maps, posts, or vegetation; providing historic graphics on wayside exhibits; and/or providing podcasts or apps with images that could help visitors visualize the missing features while standing on site. These options not only avoid historical inaccuracy, but are often less costly both in terms of initial installation and maintenance. Creative exhibit design could be coordinated with rehabilitation of historic vegetation patterns to support this project.

Park managers and interpretive planners should determine which features would be best to interpret, and consider the most appropriate representation methods for each. The design of these new site improvements should follow guidelines established in the existing Long-Range Interpretive Plan.

Additional Studies Recommended.

- Archival research should be conducted as part of the data collection required to support development of new exhibits.

Related Implementation Projects

- Implementation Project 1. Prepare a Vegetation Management Plan. Vegetation may be included as one of the visual aids for interpretation and this role should thus be addressed in the vegetation management plan.
- Implementation Project 2. Prepare an Earthworks Management Plan. Vegetation management will be integral to interpretation of the earthworks and this role should thus be addressed in the earthworks management plan.
- Implementation Project 7. Adopt best management practices for storm water management. Any adaptations of storm water management to meet sustainable practices should be interpreted.

Project Implementation Process.

1. Assess which features should be interpreted by determining those that will deliver the most educational value to visitors.
2. Enlist an exhibit designer, in coordination with park staff, to plan representative features.
3. Consider interpreting missing buildings, using documentary or archeological evidence, through various means.
4. Enlist a qualified archeologist to monitor ground-disturbing activities during construction and to determine potential impacts of proposed site improvements.
5. Enlist qualified park staff or a landscape contractor to install the chosen representative features, as well as any wayside signage.
6. Supplement existing interpretive media and programs with electronic options.

6. Address Site Furnishing Needs

Description. Andersonville National Historic Site currently features a variety of site furnishings and sign types, few examples of which are historic or contribute to the significance of the landscape. Signage within the park varies in its character and level of detail in conveying information. There is a need to offer a more comprehensive interpretive program within the park, establish an identity for the cemetery and prison site, mark certain features, and provide wayfinding aids and other information for which signs are appropriate. The design of signs, as well as benches and other site furnishings as needed, should be considered holistically and within the context of the historic character of Andersonville National Historic Site. Preparation of a design guide that establishes a comprehensive standard for contemporary site furnishings would facilitate the addition of necessary new features, as well as the replacement of unstable or unmatched non-historic features. The guide would illustrate standards for site furnishings to accommodate visitors and associated interpretation. The guide would identify products, materials, and dimensions for site furnishings, and include typical details and installation information. Use of the guide would enhance the cemetery's unique identity, and simplify the palette of materials, which in turn would diminish the impact of non-historic features on the historic scene.

Location. This project applies to the park as a whole.

Considerations. Design guidelines for site furnishings and signage at Andersonville National Historic Site would need to be compatible with National Park Service system-wide standards, the standards established for the park, as well as the existing character of the historic landscape. New features should generally be a product of their own time, and as simple, sturdy, and unobtrusive as possible. The design guidelines would address appropriateness of scale, materials, and physical composition to ensure visual compatibility, consistency, and integration with the overall character of the park landscape. The desirability of using a different standard for the cemetery and the prison site should be considered.

Standards for signage could also be developed that would follow the guidance afforded in the National Park Service *Sign Standards Reference Manual*, *Uniguide Sign Program*, *Uniguide Standards Manual*, and *Graphic Identity Program*.

Additional Studies Recommended. In anticipation of preparing site furnishing design guidelines, the park should collect the information available regarding National Park Service standards for signs and other contemporary landscape features.

Project Implementation Process.

1. Assemble a design team, including a historical landscape architect and park maintenance staff to develop the site furnishings design guide.

2. Consider carefully the character and identity that is appropriate for site furnishings associated with Andersonville National Historic Site that will convey a unique identity, but is compatible with the character of the historic landscape.

3. Review photographs of current examples of site furnishings, signage, and visitor use and interpretation features used within the park. Consider whether to use these existing features as the standard.

4. Review product catalogues for images of additional appropriate features.

5. Review the individual elements proposed for inclusion within the design guideline.

6. Develop details, installation procedures, and other supporting information for each standard feature.

7. Consider the palette in its totality to ensure the individual elements are cohesive and work well together, and are consistent with National Park Service standards, before making final selections.

7. Adopt Storm Water Management Best Management Practices

Description. One of the critical factors affecting water quality is the way in which storm water is handled. Within park boundaries, the National Park Service has the ability to apply engineering and landscape architectural solutions to managing storm water runoff quantity and quality, and enhancing water quality through various means. As a good steward of the land, the National Park Service can serve as a model for nearby landowners, broadening local understanding of sustainable land use choices and potentially contributing to additional benefits. Land uses that contribute to the degradation of water resources are paved roads, walks, and parking areas as well as ditches, lawns, buildings, and agricultural land. It is recommended that the park adopt a range of BMPs from the options described below to enhance water quality. The descriptions of the practices provide detailed information on each of the individual design and planning components of these techniques, including their applicability, effectiveness and general benefits.

Storm water BMPs are storm water management measures used to minimize on-site and off-site hydrologic and water quality impacts due to runoff, by attempting to reestablish natural hydrologic processes and incorporate them into the built environment. These measures can be designed and implemented in new developments as well as retrofitted into existing development in cost-efficient ways. Storm water BMPs have the capability to significantly improve the quality of storm water runoff. Examples of storm water BMP practices include:

- ***Riparian buffers.*** Riparian buffers help to protect water quality by filtering overland runoff and pollutants. Vegetative buffers that edge watercourses for a minimum of 100 feet on either side help maintain good water quality by controlling erosion, sediment, and the flow of pollutants into watercourses. Healthy riparian communities can contribute to various important functions: sediment filtering, bank stabilization, water storage and release, and aquifer recharge. Vegetation management, particularly the establishment of riparian buffers, is one of the tools that supports the goal of water quality enhancement through storm water management.

  Riparian buffer vegetative composition can vary greatly, but many of the trees, shrubs, and grasses native to the region can be used successfully. Typically, riparian buffers are comprised of a series of zones or bands of native vegetation that parallel the margins of the watercourse. One objective is to incorporate fibrous-rooted grasses that have a particular ability to hold the soil into the buffers to supplement trees and shrubs. Natural resource managers familiar with the park and region can help select plants that are appropriate for the buffer. Given the goal of maintaining open views across the prison site, the buffers could be composed of low-growing native grass species.

- ***Green roofs.*** Green roofs are planted roof systems. These systems are designed to help storm water management by capturing rainwater and directing it into storage facilities such as cisterns. Green roofs are typically planted with drought and wind tolerant species that also serve to capture rainwater and store it in their root zones. Water collected from the roof can be slowed, treated, and/or stored for other uses. Any new buildings proposed for the park should take into consideration the possibility of incorporating a green roof. This includes future construction of a curatorial storage facility within the park.

- ***Parking area design.*** Parking area design should consider the use of porous pavements edged with filter strips and rain gardens. This consideration could include the additional parking area proposed at the south entrance to the cemetery and any future overflow parking near the existing National Prisoner of War Museum.

- ***Naturalized detention.*** Site grading can contribute to naturalized detention which is the use of broad, shallowly sloped planted areas that allow storm water to move slowly across land where water can infiltrate into the ground rather than flow directly into streams, ponds, and drainageways or a closed collection system that empties into a water course. This consideration is a possibility as part of a comprehensive drainage strategy for the parking lot at the National Prisoner of War Museum.

- ***Porous pavement.*** Porous or pervious pavement is a permeable or perforated surfacing material, or pavers with spaces, that allow transmission of water to an aggregate or subsoil base beneath. Runoff is temporarily stored in the base for infiltration into subsoils or for slow release into a storm drain system. Pervious pavements can also filter some pollutants from storm water. In parking areas where there are existing and chronic drainage problems, impervious surfaces could be replaced by porous pavement.

- ***Rain barrels/cisterns.*** Rain barrels and cisterns are vessels that capture and temporarily store rainwater for various uses, including greywater reuse and irrigation. Storm water can be collected from roofs and other impervious surfaces to be stored in the vessels. By storing this water, the undesirable impacts of runoff that would otherwise flow into streams and ponds or storm drains can be used later for various purposes on the site. Rain barrels best serve smaller applications, while cisterns can be used in larger application such as irrigation of gardens and plantings. Given the region's recent exceptional drought, the use of water collection systems is highly recommended.

- ***Rain gardens.*** Rain gardens are landscaped areas designed to retain and detain storm water runoff from paved surfaces, roofs, and planted surfaces that may be subject to erosion. These gardens are ornamental features that serve a sustainable function, and help infiltrate storm water into the ground. By minimizing the amount of storm water going into local storm drains, streams, and rivers, rain gardens help to reduce the potential for local flooding, as well as bank and shoreline erosion.

- ***Vegetated swales and filter strips.*** Vegetated swales and filter strips are planted storm water management features that convey, retain, infiltrate, and cleanse overland flow. Vegetated swales serve to remove sediment, nutrients, and other contaminants, increase infiltration, and enhance aesthetics.

- ***Use of native plants for landscaping.*** Native landscaping, as a BMP, recognizes the importance of vegetation in biodiversity, aesthetics, habitat, cooling of ambient air, and storm water management. Native landscapes benefit storm water management through the infiltration and cleansing of runoff. This consideration could pertain to any new plantings introduced into the park within the context of a comprehensive vegetation management plan. This should also be considered as part of any tree or plant replacement strategy within the context of a future vegetation management plan.

Location. These BMPs could be applied anywhere in the park where storm water management would benefit water resources without negatively impacting historic resources and views. They are particularly relevant in association with developed areas that feature paved areas and buildings.

Considerations/Justification. Riparian buffer conservation should be considered an integral part of all park landscape management planning and implementation strategies. Riparian buffers should be considered within the context of interpretive goals as well as park management objectives. For example, establishment of a woody riparian buffer may not be compatible with an interpreted viewshed corridor; in some locations tree growth has a negative impact on a cultural or

archeological resource. Alternative buffer types can be considered for these situations.

Riparian buffers can be established by allowing guided natural woodland succession to occur. Interventions may be necessary where invasive plant species are a threat to native riparian vegetation, and where watercourses have unstable hydrologic conditions due to upstream construction, industry, or development.

For sites where a riparian buffer is recommended, but tree cover interferes with important views or interpretive objectives, an alternative buffer type is recommended, comprised of vegetation that can be maintained at a lower height, such as native grasses, sedges, and forbs that maintain a fibrous root system capable of stabilizing the soil. As noted above, trees provide the best erosion control within the riparian buffer and/or limbing up individual trees will be necessary to open up views in support of interpretive goals.

Additional Studies Recommended.

- Delineate buffer boundaries for all perennial water bodies and wetlands using GPS.
- Conduct site visits and field surveys using National Park Service natural resource specialists to evaluate the current state of the vegetative communities within riparian buffer zones. Note the width, density, composition, and health of its existing buffer zone vegetation.
- Consider green building principles (LEED) for any new construction projects. For example, if a new building is proposed for construction, consider incorporating a green roof system into its design.
- Consider retrofitting the museum parking and other parking areas, as well as the tour road and trails to manage storm water in a more sustainable manner through the use of filter strips, rain gardens, rainwater collection systems, and other BMP techniques.
- Examine current site conditions to determine potential plant selection and the condition of the water resource by evaluating the following elements:
  - Soil type(s)
  - Slopes within the buffer zone
  - Stability of the soil organic layer
  - Vegetation types and communities
  - Hydrology
  - Type and condition of the adjacent waterway
  - Land use history
  - Location of cultural and archeological features
- Ecologists and plant specialists should determine the species compositions, the densities that will be required, and the appropriate season for planting based on site conditions and the desired outcome of the project. Soil disturbance, seed scarification, dormant periods, and the likelihood of promoting invasive species are all dependent on seasonal changes. Cross-reference recommended plant lists with information regarding species composition within the region during the colonial period. Select historically appropriate varieties as practical.

Project Implementation Process.

- Prepare the site for buffer establishment by removing invasive vegetation and refuse, and by protecting sensitive natural or cultural resources.
- Plant vegetation that is native within local riparian zones. Include a combination of native grasses, forbs, shrubs, and trees.
- Follow proper plant installation methods, including mulching and watering techniques, to ensure survival of vegetation. During plant installation, follow erosion control methods to prevent excessive sediment or chemical runoff into the adjacent water body.

- Monitor post-installation site conditions for plant health and possible invasive plant species growth. Replace failed vegetation immediately.
- Consider implementing the various BMPs for storm water management discussed herein:
    - Riparian buffers
    - Green roofs
    - Parking area design
    - Naturalized detention
    - Porous pavement
    - Rain barrels/cisterns
    - Rain gardens
    - Vegetated swales and filter strips
    - Use of native plants for landscaping

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Appendix A: Landscape Resource Inventory

Feature Name	Contributing	Non-Contributing	Missing	Date of Origin	Modifications	Condition *	Notes	HS No.	LCS No.	Character Area
* Condition ratings are based on the following definitions:										PS – Prison Site NC – National Cemetery VS – Visitor Services CL – Context Landscape
Good: indicates the cultural landscape shows no clear evidence of major negative disturbance and deterioration by natural and/or human forces. The cultural landscape's historical and natural values are as well preserved as can be expected under the given environmental conditions. No immediate corrective action is required to maintain its current condition.										
Fair: indicates the cultural landscape shows clear evidence of minor disturbances and deterioration by natural and/or human forces, and some degree of corrective action is needed within three to five years to prevent further harm to its historical and/or natural values. The cumulative effect of the deterioration of many of the significant characteristics and features of the cultural landscape, if left to continue without the appropriate corrective action, will cause the landscape to degrade to a poor condition.										
Poor: indicates the cultural landscape shows clear evidence of major disturbance and rapid deterioration by natural and/or human forces. Immediate corrective action is required to protect and preserve the remaining historical and natural areas.										
Unknown: indicates that not enough information is available to make an evaluation.										
Natural Features and Systems										
Stockade Branch	x			predates period of significance		good				PS, CL
Unnamed tributaries of Sweetwater Creek	x			predates period of significance		good				VS, CL
Providence Spring	x			predates period of significance; rediscovered 1864	1901 – granite pavilion constructed, fountain created	fair to good				PS
Other springs	x			predates period of significance		unknown				PS
Ridge plateau/hilly terrain	x			predates period of significance		good				PS, NC, CL
Successional pine-oak hickory woodlands	x			predates period of significance		good	some invasive species present			PS, VS, CL
Local soils	x			predates period of significance		good	soil properties appropriate for use by prisoners to create blocks and bricks and to tunnel for water			PS
Adjacent Natural Features and Systems										
Flint River				predates period of significance						
Sweetwater Creek				predates period of significance						
Missing Responses to Natural Resources										
None										
Responses to Natural Resources										
Siting of the prison adjacent to Stockade Branch	x			1864-1865		good				PS
Wells excavated by prisoners	x			1864–1865		fair	some have been filled in for the safety of visitors; tree root damage two wells			PS
Channelization of Providence Spring	x			1864-1865		fair to good	prisoner channels have been replaced by pavilion features			PS
Use of high ground for burials	x			1865		good				NC

Feature Name	Contributing	Non-Contributing	Missing	Date of Origin	Modifications	Condition *	Notes	HS No.	LCS No.	Character Area
Construction of the Providence Spring pavilion and pool to commemorate importance of spring feature	x			1901		fair to poor				PS
Erosion control efforts including the planting of Bermuda grass by National Woman's Relief Corps to stabilize the prison site	x			ca. 1900		good	maintained by National Park Service			PS
CCC-built drainage channels and other erosion control projects	x			1934–1936		fair	some are not functioning correctly			PS
Use of native stone to construct culverts, gateway walls, retaining walls, and riprap stream banks	x			1934-1936		good				PS, CL
Use of native stone to construct the stockade corner and gate markers	x			1934–1936; 1960		good				PS
Use of native stone to construct Pecan Lane walls	x			1934–1936		good				PS
Use of bridges to cross Stockade Branch	x			1934–1936		good				PS
Design of the park entrance road to follow the natural topography and contours of the site		x		1997-1998		good				VS, CL
Siting of the museum and parking atop the ridge plateau		x		1997-1998		good				VS
Use of culverts to convey water beneath roadways and sidewalks		x		1934-1936; post 1970		good				PS, NC, VS, CL
Use of vegetated and paved swales to address storm water management		x		1997-1998		fair to good				VS, CL
Siting of the picnic area to take advantage of elevated and level terrain		x		ca. early 1990s		good				CL
Missing Responses to Natural Resources										
Evidence of bricks or adobe blocks made from local soil by prisoners			x	1864						PS
Use of on-site lumber to construct the stockade			x	1864						PS
Use of on-site lumber to construct cemetery fence and original wooden grave tablets			x	1864	1877; 1879					NC
Brick-lined gutters along interior cemetery roads			x	c.1878						NC
Footbridge access to the Star Fort			x	1930s						
Patterns of Spatial Organization										
Central open space of the prison site	x			1864	1901; 1970s	good				PS
Prison site perimeter tour road	x			1896	1934-1936	good				PS
Enclosing form of earthworks system	x			1865		good				PS
Cluster of monuments and interpretive elements north of prison site set within a grove of mature trees	x			ca. 1901-1934		good				PS
Rectangular form of the national cemetery enclosed by a brick wall and formal geometry of interior	x			1879		good				NC
Cross-axial cemetery road system centered on flagpole and including ceremonial entrance corridor	x			ca. 1865-1870s		good				NC
Four turf quadrants punctuated by rows of grave markers and picturesque tree plantings	x			1870s		good				NC
Spatial containment of cemetery interior reinforced by woodland surrounding the wall	x			1879	1941	good				NC
POW Road as organizing element for park features within the northeastern quadrant of the park		x		1997-1998		good				VS

Feature Name	Contributing	Non-Contributing	Missing	Date of Origin	Modifications	Condition *	Notes	HS No.	LCS No.	Character Area
National Prisoner of War Museum and POW Commemorative Courtyard as threshold to experiencing the prison site landscape		x		1997-1998		good				VS
POW Commemorative Courtyard		x		1997-1998		good				VS
Maintenance yard		x		post 1970		good				VS
Georgia State Route 49 corridor	x			1932		good				CL
Park parcels located to the west of Georgia State Route 49 separated from primary visitor use area		x		1932		good	contemporary traffic volume and speed render travel to these parcels challenging			CL
CCC camp site open space	x			1934–1936		fair				CL
Picnic area and other features organized along the ridge in the northwestern portion of the park		x		ca. early 1990s		good				CL
Adjacent Patterns of Spatial Organization										
Andersonville village										
Missing Patterns of Spatial Organization										
CCC camp			x	1934-1936	removed 1937		two camps were located in the area			CL
Land Uses and Activities										
Administration	x			1870s						NC, VS
Cemetery	x			1864						NC
Commemoration	x			1891						PS, NC, VS
Interpretation/museum/education	x			1890s						PS, NC, VS
Maintenance		x		post 1970						NC, VS
Recreation		x		post 1970						CL
Adjacent Land Uses										
Agriculture										
Mining										
Residential										
Missing Land Uses and Activities										
Agriculture			x	1865	ended 1891					PS, CL
Medical			x	1864	ended 1865					PS
Military/Prison			x	1863	ended 1865					PS
Residential			x	1872	ended 1979					PS, NC
Topographic Modifications										
Earthworks										
Redoubt - West Face	x			1863–1865		fair	trees growing on slopes	HS-111	006107	PS
Rifle Pit - West Face	x			1863–1865		fair	trees growing on slopes	HS-112	006108	PS
Northwest Lunette	x			1863–1865		fair	erosion	HS-113	006109	PS
Redan - Northern End of Stockade	x			1863–1865		fair	erosion	HS-114	006110	PS
Northeast Lunette	x			1863–1865		fair	erosion	HS-115	006114	PS
Redan - East Side of Prison Site	x			1863–1865		fair to good	some trees growing on slopes	HS-116	006111	PS
Southeast Lunette	x			1863–1865		fair	insect infestation	HS-117	006112	PS
Redan - Southern End of Stockade	x			1863–1865		fair	insect infestation	HS-118	006113	PS
Star Fort	x			1863–1865	c.1930s (possibly)	fair	some erosion			PS
Prisoner-excavated wells	x			1864-1865		fair	many have been filled			PS
CCC drainage channels	x			1934–1936		fair	some exhibit erosion			PS
Grading to establish the Prison Site Road	x			1896	1934-1936	fair				PS
Grading for walkway from museum to prison site		x		1997–1998		good				PS, VS

Feature Name	Contributing	Non-Contributing	Missing	Date of Origin	Modifications	Condition *	Notes	HS No.	LCS No.	Character Area
Grading to establish cemetery roads	x			1865-1870s		good				NC
Grading for maintenance buildings		x		post 1970		good				NC, VS
Vegetated swales along roadways		x		post 1970		fair/poor	erosion			NC, VS, CL
Grading for National Prisoner of War Museum and parking lot		x		1997–1998		good				VS
Grading for POW Road and park entrance		x		1997–1998		good				VS
Grading for roads within the context landscape		x		post 1970		good				CL
Adjacent Topographic Modifications										
Mine sites										
Missing Topographic Modifications										
Rifle pits			x	1864						
All wells but four filled			x	1981						
Two of four remaining wells filled			x	after 1981						
Circulation										
Prison Site Road	x			1890s	c.1932-1935	good	some cracking			PS
Three small parking lots and additional pull-offs located along Prison Site Road		x		post 1970		fair	cracking, patching, bio-growth			PS
Parking lot at Providence Spring	x			1934-1936		fair	cracking, patching, bio-growth			PS
Parking lot at the Star Fort and monument cluster		x		post 1970		fair	cracking, patching, bio-growth			PS
Pecan Lane	x			1935	1970s-1990s	good/fair	Used as a picnic area for twenty years. Cracking, edge deterioration			PS
Perimeter Road Access linking the prison site and national cemetery		x		1976		good	does not follow alignment of former connecting road			PS, NC, CL
Gravel service drive leading to storage buildings	x			undetermined		good				PS
Concrete RV pads behind storage buildings		x		ca. 2000s		good				
Concrete walkway to Providence Spring	x			1934–1936		good/fair	staining			PS
Concrete walkway and wood bridge to the Star Fort		x		post 1970		good				PS
Concrete walkway between the museum and the prison site		x		1997-1998		good				PS
Concrete walkway linking storage buildings		x		post 1970		good				PS
Gravel trail and service drive around the Star Fort		x		1934-1936		fair/poor	grass growing through pavement cracking			PS
Axial cemetery roads, including east-west and north south segments, central circle, north, south, and east terminus loops, and west and south entrances	x			ca. 1865-1870s; late 1940s		fair/poor	Parking areas added. Cracking, ponding, damage to curbs from service vehicles			NS
Parking outside western entrance to cemetery		x		ca. 1960		good	curb displacement			NC
Asphalt drive leading from the northern terminus loop around the rostrum and associated parking	x			1941		good	staining			NS
Concrete walks and universal access route at the rostrum		x		undetermined		good				NC
Gravel path leading from the drive behind the rostrum to the maintenance area		x		undetermined		good				NS
Asphalt-paved access road leading to service court and parking area at the Maintenance Shop		x		ca. 1960		good/fair	some cracking, area of ponding			NS
Staff and overflow parking lot at the Maintenance Shop		x		ca. 1994		good				NC

Feature Name	Contributing	Non-Contributing	Missing	Date of Origin	Modifications	Condition *	Notes	HS No.	LCS No.	Character Area
Concrete walks associated with Maintenance Shop, Cultural Resources Building, Park Offices, and Well House		x		undetermined		good	grass growing through pavement cracking			NS
Unpaved service drive leading through the area of the cemetery with ongoing active burials		x		undetermined		fair	erosion			NS
POW Road		x		1997		good				VS
National Prisoner of War Museum parking lot		x		1997		fair to good				VS
Concrete walks in the museum parking lot and leading to the museum		x		1998		good				VS
POW Commemorative Plaza		x		1998		good				VS
Service drive connecting Oscar English Road, POW Road, and continuing west along the trace of the Old Dixie Highway		x		undetermined		fair	erosion			VS
Asphalt service drive leading to maintenance yard from POW Road		x		1997-1998		good				VS
Concrete paved service drive linking National Prisoner of War Museum parking area and building, associated parking, and unpaved extension into woods		x		1997-1998		good				VS
Oscar English Road		U		undetermined		n/a				VS, CL
Georgia State Highway 49 (Blue Star Memorial Highway)	x			1932		good	follows a portion of the Old Dixie Highway			CL
Ellaville Street (State Route 228)		U		undetermined		n/a				CL
Church Street		U		undetermined		n/a	part of original entrance road? (extension of Pecan Lane)			CL
Earthen service drive arising from Perimeter Road Access south of the cemetery		U		undetermined		fair	erosion			CL
Oglethorpe Street (Old Dixie Highway road trace)	x			pre-Civil War		n/a				CL
CCC camp driveway	x			1934		good				CL
Earthen trails at CCC camp site	x			1934-1936		good				CL
Former cemetery entrance road trace	x			c.1865		fair	erosion and vegetative growth			CL
Adjacent Circulation Features										
CSX Railroad				pre-Civil War						
Missing Circulation Features										
Prison loop road			x	1863			portions of tour road follow this alignment			PS
Road extending from the east end of Pecan Lane to the prison site			x	1930s						
Road extension of the connecting road between the caretaker's house and the cemetery that linked the cemetery entrance with Georgia State Route 49			x	1930s						
Farm roads										
Concrete steps in Star Fort			x	c.1930s						PS
Cultural Vegetation										
Turf within former prison site	x			1898		good/fair	erosion at highly visited interpretive sites			PS
Stand of mature trees at the monument cluster	x			undetermined		good/fair	erosion at large interpretive sites			PS

Feature Name	Contributing	Non-Contributing	Missing	Date of Origin	Modifications	Condition *	Notes	HS No.	LCS No.	Character Area
Mature Eastern red cedar trees near the storage buildings	x			undetermined		good				PS
Allee of pecan trees along Pecan Lane	x			c.1930s		good				PS
Trees near Providence Spring pools	x					fair				PS
Circle of post oaks north of the Star Fort		U		undetermined		good				PS
Successional pine-oak-hickory woodland	x	x		various		good	invasive species threaten the health of native communities			PC, VS, CL
Mowed turf in cemetery	x			1864		good/fair	several areas with bad erosion, esp. back of sections Q and J			NC
Grouping of mature deciduous and evergreen trees in the cemetery	x			various		good/fair				NC
Mature specimen trees within the cemetery, including Southern magnolias and deodar cedars	x			various		good/fair	a large magnolia was removed in 2014 due to poor condition			NC
Laurel oak planting in cemetery		x		1960s		good				
Ornamental shrub plantings in cemetery		x		circa 2000s		good				NC
Ornamental plantings associated with the rostrum		x		undetermined		good				NC
Shrub plantings at the public cemetery and funerary entrances		x		undetermined		good				NC
Ornamental vegetation associated with the Park Offices, Cultural Resources Building, and Maintenance Shop		x		undetermined		good				NC
POW Memorial Grove		x		c.1998		good				VS
National Prisoner of War Museum ornamental plantings		x		c.1998		good				VS
Missing Cultural Vegetation										
Row crops planted at prison site			x	1865	planting ended 1891					
Ornamental hedges and shrubs			x	var.						
Pecan orchards			x	1898			a few remnants			
Prison Park caretaker's lodge gardens			x	1898						
Rose garden at the north end of Prison Park			x							
CCC-planted shrubs			x	1930s						
Formal rows of street tree plantings along the cemetery avenues			x	1890s						
Buildings and Structures										
Buildings										
Guest House	x			1928	1990s		Previously known as POW Guest House	HS-102		PS
East Brick Storage Building	x			1936				HS-103		PS
Providence Spring pavilion	x			1901	1914; 1934–1936; 1941		Brick flooring added over top of the original by the CCC	HS-107	006104	PS
Cultural Resources Building (former Chapel)	x			1908	1932	good	Also referred to as Curatorial and Cemetery Facility (LCS); alterations reduced building's integrity	HS-101	006098	NC
Maintenance Shop		x		1960		good		HS-105		NC

Feature Name	Contributing	Non-Contributing	Missing	Date of Origin	Modifications	Condition *	Notes	HS No.	LCS No.	Character Area
Administration Building (former Cemetery Lodge)	x			1872	1932; 1960s	good	Used as the park visitor center between 1971 and 1998. Also referred to as Sexton's House (GMP, LCS), Park Headquarters, Cemetery Lodge (LCS); alterations reduced building's integrity	HS-100	006097	NC
Well House		x		1960		good		HS-104		NC
Rostrum	x			1941		good		HS-106	006103	NC
National Prisoner of War Museum		x		1998		good				VS
Maintenance buildings behind rostrum (3)		x		ca. 1983						VS
Maintenance/storage buildings along service drive east of museum (2)		x		undetermined						VS
Structures										
Massachusetts Monument	x			1901				HS-012	006088	PS
Ohio Monument	x			1901				HS-015	006091	PS
Rhode Island Monument	x			1903				HS-011	006087	PS
Michigan Monument	x			1904				HS-016	006092	PS
Wisconsin Monument	x			1907				HS-010	006086	PS
Lizabeth Turner Monument	x			1908				HS-020	006096	PS
National Woman's Relief Corps Sundial Monument	x			1911				HS-018	006094	PS
Clara Barton Monument	x			1915				HS-019	006095	PS
Tennessee Monument	x			1915				HS-013	006089	PS
Woman's Relief Corps Monument	x			1929			Also referred to as Woman's Relief Corps Logan's Order Monument (LCS)	HS-017	006093	PS
National Woman's Relief Corps Monument to Eight States	x			1934				HS-014	006090	PS
New Jersey Monument	x			1899				HS-006	006082	NC
Maine Monument	x			1904				HS-003	006079	NC
Pennsylvania Monument	x			1905				HS-002	006078	NC
Connecticut Monument	x			1907				HS-007	006083	NC
Iowa Monument	x			1906				HS-008	006084	NC
Indiana Monument	x			1908				HS-004	006080	NC
Illinois Monument	x			1912				HS-009	006085	NC
New York Monument	x			1914				HS-005	006081	NC
Minnesota Monument	x			1916				HS-001	006077	NC
Georgia Monument		x		1976				HS-021	021025	NC
Odd Fellows Monument		x		1984			LCS gives date at 1985	HS-022	090278	NC
Stalag XVII-B Monument		x		1989				HS-023	090277	NC
Providence Spring walls and bridge	x			1934–1936		fair	chipping, cracking, staining on bridge, improper repair to walls			PS
Providence Spring brick pools	x			1934-1936		fair/poor	bio-growth, engulfed by roots			PS
CCC bridges (2) across Stockade Branch	x			1934–1936		fair	painted white at unknown date; staining, cracking, bio-growth			PS
CCC retaining walls, freestanding walls, paved drainage channels, and culverts	x			1934–1936		fair/poor	material loss, inappropriate repair, erosion at edges			PS
Pecan Lane gateway and walls	x			1935		good/fair	cracking, bio-growth			PS

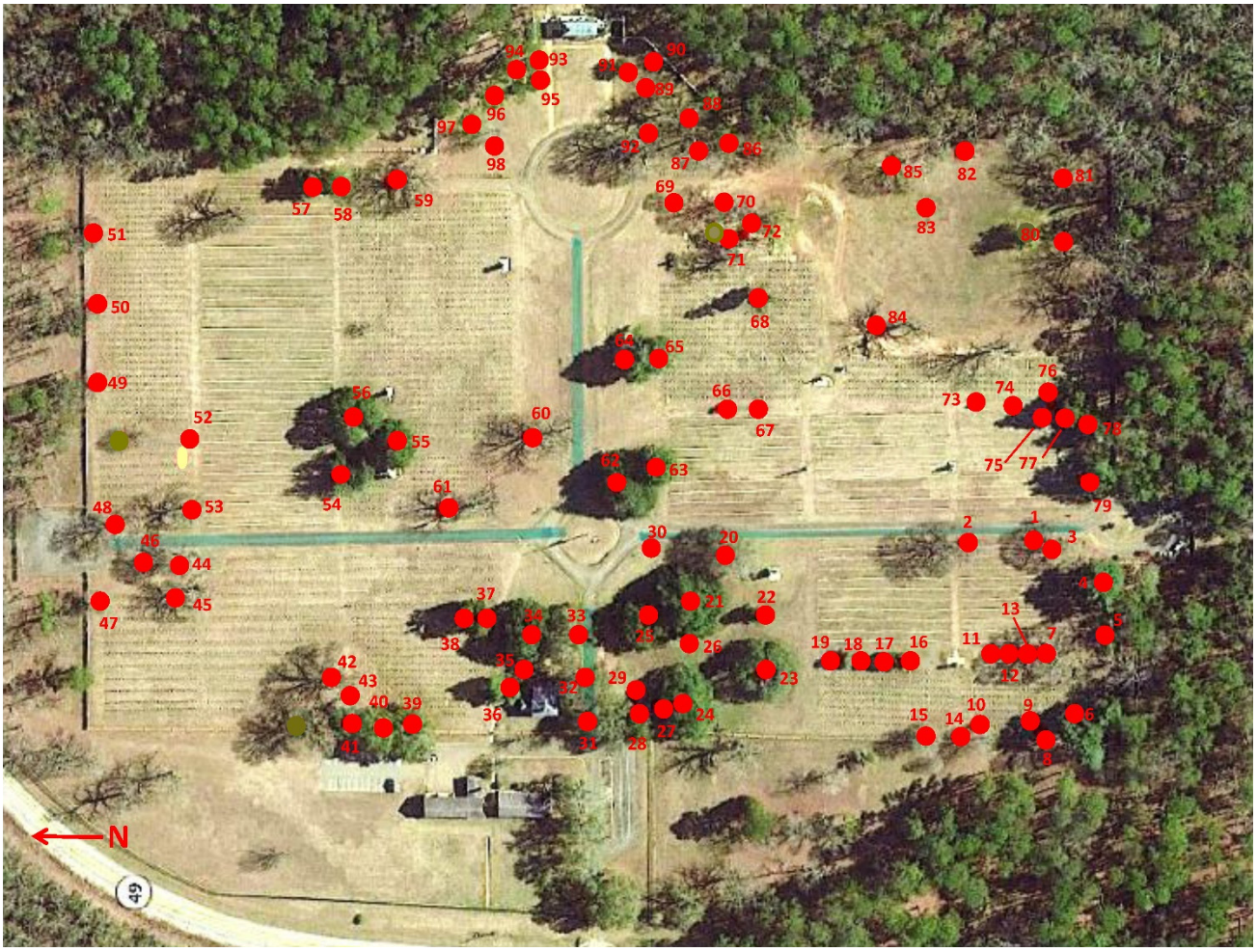
Feature Name	Contributing	Non-Contributing	Missing	Date of Origin	Modifications	Condition *	Notes	HS No.	LCS No.	Character Area
Stockade wall and guard tower reconstructions		x		1991; 1994		good/fair	staining at base, erosion due to visitation			PS
Brick Perimeter Wall of Cemetery	x			1878–1879	1941	good	cracks, efflorescence, biological growth	HS-108	006105	NC
Cemetery entrance gate	x			undetermined	1931; 1960	good	some staining			NC
Price of Freedom Fully Paid sculpture, water feature, and associated brick walls associated with the commemorative courtyard		x		1998		good/fair	efflorescence on sides of walls			VS
Park entrance road gateway		x		1998		good				VS
CCC camp site gateway	x			1934		good/fair	material loss on one side			CL
CCC camp pump foundation	x			1934-1936		n/a				CL
Open-sided wood storage platform		x		post 1970		good	sign at top broken			CL
Adjacent Buildings and Structures										
Andersonville train depot										
Missing Buildings and Structures										
First prison hospital (within stockade)			x	1864						
Second Hospital			x	1864						
Third Hospital			x	1864						
Dispensary			x	1864						
Bake house			x	1864			noted missing 1889			
Cookhouse			x	1864			noted missing 1889			
Guardhouse			x	1864						
Dead house			x	1864			noted missing 1889			
Inner, middle, and outer stockades			x	1864			expanded July 1864; stumps remained of inner stockade 1889			
Deadline fence			x	1864						
Guard boxes			x	1864						
Barracks buildings (6)			x	1864						
Officers' quarters			x	1864			noted missing 1889			
Kennels			x	1864?						PS
Caretaker's residence (Woman's Relief Corps Cottage)			x	1897	removed 1958					PS
Stable			x	1897						NC
Cemetery maintenance buildings			x	undetermined	1960 (demolished)					NC
Metal gazebo (original rostrum)			x	undetermined						NC
Prison Park memorial arch			x	undetermined						PS
Views and Vistas										
View into prison site from high points	x			ca. 1865	stockade fallen	good				PS
Views within the prison site to Stockade Branch and Providence Spring	x			ca. 1864-1865		good				PS
View down Pecan Lane	x			1934-1935		good				PS
Views to kaolin plants		x		twentieth century		n/a				PS
Views of marble headstones	x			c.1877		good				NC
Axial views along cemetery roads focusing on flagpole and rostrum	x			1870s		good				NC
Views within cemetery of a level plain punctuated by memorials and mature plantings	x			1878–1879		good				NC
Brick cemetery wall serving as a visual frame				1878–1879		good				NC
Brick wall visible to passerby				1878–1879		good				NC
Views of large trees and cemetery monuments	x			var.		good				NC
Views into cemetery from access roads	x			1864		good				NC

Feature Name	Contributing	Non-Contributing	Missing	Date of Origin	Modifications	Condition *	Notes	HS No.	LCS No.	Character Area
Broad and expansive views of the Ex-POW Memorial Grove from the entrance road		x		1997-1998		good				VS
Linear views along the entrance road		x		1997-1998		good				VS
Woodland screening views of the prison site from museum area		x		1997-1998		good				VS
POW Commemorative Courtyard walls screening views of prison site		x		1997-1998		good				VS
View to the prison site revealed from courtyard		x		1997-1998		good				VS
Linear views along Perimeter Road Access		x		1976		good				CL
Views into the cemetery from Georgia State Route 49	x			1932		good				CL
Missing Views and Vistas										
Vistas into and out of prison from the sentry boxes			x							
Views to the railroad depot			x							
Views into the agricultural countryside			x							
Small-scale Features										
Interpretive Features										
Stone stockade corner markers	x			1934–1936		good/fair	inappropriate repair, bio-growth, cracked sign			PS
Stone stockade gate markers		x		1960		good				PS
Concrete bollards marking stockade line and dead line	x			1934–1936		good	some leaning			PS
Concrete well markers		x		1981		good				PS
Replica shelters and other interpretive elements within the northeast corner stockade wall		x		1989-1990		poor	some replica shelters have collapsed; deadline fence is very warped			PS
Post marking raider hanging site	x			1934-1936						
Rail fence		x		1989-1990		fair	some wood deterioration			PS
Stocks		x		1989-1990		fair	some wood deterioration			PS
Flagpole at the Star Fort		x		2014		good				
Cannon on wood platforms		x		1970s		good				PS
Cemetery Features										
Marble headstones	x			c.1877		n/a		HS-119	090197	NC
Marble section markers		x		1951	some have been replaced	good	biological growth			NC
Temporary metal grave markers		x		undetermined		n/a	temporary			NC
Site Furnishings										
Decorative concrete benches		x		post 1970		good/fair	biological growth on benches in memorial grove			PS, NC
Backed wood and metal benches		x		post 1970		good				PS
Backless plastic benches		x		post 1970		good				PS
Trash and recycling receptacles		x		post 1970		good				PS, VS, CL
Ash containers		x		post 1970		good				PS, NC, VS, CL
Concrete wheelstops				post 1970		fair	chipped edges			PS, NC
Ramps over CCC drainage channels		x		post 1970		fair	these may be temporary			PS
Cemetery flagpole		x		undetermined		good	not be the original flagpole, but there has been a flagpole in this location since 1865			NC
Avenue of Flags temporary flagpoles with permanent in-ground mounts		x		undetermined		n/a	mounts scheduled to be replaced or reset			NC, VS
Water fountains		x		post 1970		good				NC, CL
Flagpole at National Prisoner of War Museum		x		1998		good				VS

Feature Name	Contributing	Non-Contributing	Missing	Date of Origin	Modifications	Condition *	Notes	HS No.	LCS No.	Character Area
Bat houses		x		post 1970		good				VS
Backless wood benches built into walls in commemorative courtyard		x		1998		good				VS
Wood and metal picnic tables		x		post 1970		good				VS, CL
Metal ramp in museum parking lot		x		c.1998		good				VS
Recycled plastic and metal picnic tables		x		post 1970		good				CL
Wood picnic tables in CCC camp		x		post 1970		fair	one leaning badly			CL
Stump rounds around stone-lined campfire rings		x		post 1970		good				CL
Fences and Gates										
Victorian-era wrought iron fencing in memorial	x			early 1900s		good				PS
Metal gate at Pecan Lane gateway		x		1981		good/fair	Created from well fences removed after sites were filled. Bent frame			PS
Metal gates in Pecan Lane walls	x			1934-1936		fair	rusting			PS
Chain link fence near Pecan Lane		x		post 1970		fair	rusted			PS, CL
Wooden screen fencing		x		post 1970		good				PS, VS
Metal picket boundary fencing		x		2009		good				NC, CL, VS
Metal handrails		x		post 1970		good				NC, VS
Split rail fence		x		c.1998		good				CL, VS
Brick screen wall		x		1998		good				VS
Metal rails at POW Commemorative Courtyard		x		1998		good				VS
Metal swing gates associated with CCC camp road and Old Dixie Highway trace		x		post 1970		fair	rusted			CL
Metal guardrail at Georgia State Route 49 crossing of Stockade Branch		x		post 1970		n/a				CL
Concrete posts along Georgia State Route 49										CL
Signs										
Identity signs		x		post 1970		good				PS, NC
Warning signs		x		post 1970		good				PS
Directional signs		x		post 1970		good				PS, NC
Regulatory signs		x		post 1970		good				PS, NC, VS
Audio tour markers		x		post 1970		good/fair	some damage to based from string trimmers			PS, NC
Brown interpretive signs with white lettering		x		var.		good	a letterboard sign in the cemetery is in poor condition			PS, NC
Wayside exhibits		x		post 1970		good				PS, NC, VS
Survey markers		x		post 1970		fair	scratched surface			PS, NC
Orientation signs		x		post 1970		good				NC
Metal flower vase storage containers and signs		x		undetermined		good/fair	rusting on hinges, letters rubbing off			NC
Memorial sign placed by Garden Club of Georgia		x		undetermined		n/a				NC
Memorial plaques in museum parking lot and along memorial walk		x		undetermined		good				VS
Town of Andersonville identity sign				undetermined		n/a				CL
Georgia State Historical markers		x		undetermined		good	these sign are not maintained by NPS			CL
Lighting and Utilities										
HVAC units and meters		x		post 1970		good				PS, NC, VS
Cemetery flagpole spotlights		x		undetermined		good				NC
Residential-scale lamppost near Park Offices		x		post 1970		good				NC
Drop inlets		x		post 1970						NC, VS
Manhole covers		x		post 1970		n/a				NC, VS, CL

Feature Name	Contributing	Non-Contributing	Missing	Date of Origin	Modifications	Condition *	Notes	HS No.	LCS No.	Character Area
Drain openings in cemetery wall		x		undetermined		fair	some cracking			NC
Fire hydrants		x		post 1970		good				NC, VS
Gas valves		x		post 1970		fair	rusted			NC, VS
Spotlights at park entrance gateway		x		1998						VS
Overhead lights in Museum parking lot		x		1998		good				VS
Bollard lights along Museum sidewalks		x		1998		good				VS
Ground-level lighting in commemorative courtyard		x		1998		good				VS
Utility poles		x		post 1970		n/a				CL
Electrical boxes		x		post 1970		n/a				CL
Gas line markers										CL
Missing Small-scale Features										
Wooden headboards			x	1864	replaced with marble c.1877					NC
Original cemetery flagpole			x	1865						NC
Wooden fence and gate surrounding cemetery			x	1865	replaced by brick wall 1878–1879					NC
Wire fence and gate enclosing prison site			x	1897						PS
Cemetery benches			x	undetermined						NC
Prison Park flagpole			x	1898						PS
Six-sided wooden kiosk			x	1950s–1960s?						PS
Metal and wood picnic tables along Pecan Lane			x	undetermined						PS
Bollards lining Pecan Lane			?	undetermined						PS
Brick-lined gutters along cemetery roads			x	undetermined						NC
Bivouac of the Dead plaques			x	undetermined						NC
Upright cannon			x	undetermined						NC
Gate in cemetery wall, north of former maintenance building			x	undetermined						NC
Brick pier and trellis fencing at former maintenance building			x	undetermined	demolished c.1960					NC
Screen fencing to restrooms to former maintenance building			x	undetermined	demolished c.1960					NC

Appendix B: Cemetery Tree Inventory



Key plan for tree locations, Andersonville National Cemetery.

ID/Tree #	Section	Latitude	Longitude	Common Name	Latin Name	Latitudes/Longitudes for Circumference	Disposition
1	F	32.12.101	84.7.91	Oak	*Quercus* sp.		Keep; do not replace when gone
2	F	32.12.122	84.7.909	Oak	*Quercus* sp.		Keep; do not replace when gone
3	F	32.12.097	84.7.914	Dogwood	*Cornus florida*		Keep; replace when gone
4	F	32.12.096	84.7.92	Deodar Cedar	*Cedrus deodara*		Keep; plantable area
5	F	32,12.088	84.7.926	Deodar Cedar	*Cedrus deodara*		Keep; plantable area
6	F	32.12.091	84.7.95	Deodar Cedar	*Cedrus deodara*		Keep; replace when gone
7	E/F	32.12.1	84.7.93	Oak	*Quercus* sp.	Metal Tree Tag #: 242	Keep; plantable area
8	F	32.12.093	84.7.963	Deodar Cedar	*Cedrus deodara*		Keep; plantable area
9	F	32.12.093	84.7.959	Deodar Cedar	*Cedrus deodara*		Keep; do not replace when gone
10	F	32.12.097	84.7.957	Deodar Cedar	*Cedrus deodara*		Keep; do not replace when gone
11	E/F	32.12.116	84.7.939	Dogwood	*Cornus florida*		Keep; plantable area
12	E/F	32.12.114	84.7.939	Dogwood	*Cornus florida*		Keep; plantable area
13	E/F	32.12.107	84.7.937	Dogwood	*Cornus florida*		Keep; plantable area
14	F	32.12.118	84.7.959	Oak	*Quercus* sp.		Keep; plantable area
15	E	32.12.131	84.7.961	Oak	*Quercus* sp.		Keep; plantable area
16	E	32.12.134	84.7.94	Cedar			Keep; plantable area
17	E	32.12.137	84.7.942	Cedar			Keep; plantable area
18	E	32.12.144	84.7.943	Cedar			Keep; plantable area
19	E	32.12.146	84.7.943	Cedar			Keep; plantable area
20	D	32.12.171	84.7.911	Laurel Oak	*Quercus laurifolia*	Metal Tree Tag #: 245	Keep; do not replace when gone
21	D			Magnolia	*Magnolia grandiflora*	N: 32.12.189 84.7.929 S: 32.12.174 84.7.927, E: 32.12.182 84.7.917, W:32.12.183 84.7.937	TBD
22	D	32.12.168	84.7.93	China Fir	*Cunninghamia lanceolata*		TBD, part of magnolia issue
23	D			Magnolia	*Magnolia grandiflora*	N: 32.12.172 84.7.94, S: 32.12.16 84.7.945, E: 32.12.163 84.7.939, W: 32.12.169 84.7.954	TBD
24	D	32.12.183	84.7.946	Magnolia	*Magnolia grandiflora*		TBD
25	D			Magnolia	*Magnolia grandiflora*	N: 32.12.2 84.7.933, S: 32.12.195 84.7.934, E: 32.12.196 84.7.929, W: 32.12.194 84.7.938	TBD
26	D	32.12.189	84.7.937	Japanese Magnolia	*Magnolia* x *soulangiana* ?		TBD
27	D	32.12.195	84.7.958	Eastern Red Cedar	*Juniperus virginiana*		TBD
28	D	32.12.202	84.7.958	Laurel Oak	*Quercus laurifolia*		Keep; replace when gone
29	D	32.12.203	84.7.949	Laurel Oak	*Quercus laurifolia*		Keep; replace when gone
30	D	32.12.191	84.7.912	Dogwood	*Cornus florida*		Keep; replace when gone
31	n/a	32.12.174	84.7.951	Laurel Oak	*Quercus laurifolia*		Keep; replace when gone
32	n/a	32.12.209	84.7.949	Laurel Oak	*Quercus laurifolia*		Keep; replace when gone
33	R	32.12.21	84.7.928	Laurel Oak	*Quercus laurifolia*		Keep; replace when gone
34	R			Magnolia	*Magnolia grandiflora*	N: 32.12.225, 84.7.931 S: 32.12.218, 84.7.938 E: 32.12.223, 84.7.93 W: 32.12.221, 84.7.938	TBD
35	n/a	32.12.223	84.7.95	Holly	*Ilex* sp.		Keep; plantable area
36	n/a	32.12.228	84.7.95	Holly	*Ilex* sp.		Keep; plantable area
37	C/R	32.12.234	84.7.922	Eastern Red Cedar	*Juniperus virginiana*		Keep; plantable area
38	C/R	32.12 235	84.7.93	Eastern Red Cedar	*Juniperus virginiana*		Keep; plantable area
39	R	32.12.246	84.7.963	Laurel Oak	*Quercus laurifolia*		Keep; plantable area
40	R	32.12.253	84.7.963	Laurel Oak	*Quercus laurifolia*		Keep; plantable area
41	R/B	32.12.268	84.7.961	Laurel Oak	*Quercus laurifolia*		Keep; plantable area
42	R/B	32.12..263	84.7.949	Pin Oak	*Quercus palustris*		Keep; plantable area
43	B	32.12.262	84.7.957	Deodar Cedar	*Cedrus deodara*		Keep; plantable area
44	A/B	32.12.295	84.7.917	Oak	*Quercus* sp.		Keep; do not replace when gone
45	A/B	32.12.295	84.7.923	Red Oak	*Quercus rubra*		Keep; plantable area
46	A	32.12.298	84.7.916	Oak	*Quercus* sp.		Keep; do not replace when gone
47	A	32.12.319	84.7.93	Red Oak	*Quercus rubra*		Keep; plantable area
48	G	32.12.313	84.7.909	Oak	*Quercus* sp.	Metal Tree Tag #: 203	Keep; plantable area
49	P	32.12.319	84.7.87	Oak	*Quercus* sp.	Metal Tree Tag #: 204	Keep; plantable area
50	P	32.12.322	84.7.851	Oak	*Quercus* sp.	Metal Tree Tag #: 205	Keep; plantable area
51	P	32.12.32	84.7.829	Oak	*Quercus* sp.		Keep; plantable area
52	G/P	32.12.308	84.7.885	Oak	*Quercus* sp.		Keep; plantable area
53	G/H	32.12.297	84.7.905	Oak	*Quercus* sp.		Keep; plantable area
54	I			Magnolia	*Magnolia grandiflora*	N: 32.12.266, 84.7.893 S:32.12.256, 84.7.894 E: 32.12.261, 84.7.889 W: 32.12.26, 84.7.898	TBD
55	I			Magnolia	*Magnolia grandiflora*	N: 32.12.256, 84.7.884 S:32.12.248, 84.7.886 E: 32.12.251, 84.7.88 W: 32.12.25, 84.7.89	TBD
56	I			Magnolia	*Magnolia grandiflora*	N: 32.12.266, 84.7.88 S:32.12.256, 84.7.879 E: 32.12.259, 84.7.873 W: 32.12.26, 84.7.885	TBD
57	H	32.12.27	84.7.812	Deodar Cedar	*Cedrus deodara*		Keep; plantable area

ID/Tree #	Section	Latitude	Longitude	Common Name	Latin Name	Latitudes/Longitudes for Circumference	Disposition
58	H	32.12.266	84.7.812	Cedar			Keep; plantable area
59	I	32.12.246	84.7.816	Oak	*Quercus* sp.		Keep; plantable area
60	I	32.12.215	84.7.883	Oak	*Quercus* sp.		Keep; replace when gone
61	I	32.12.227	84.7.902	Oak	*Quercus* sp.		Do not replace when gone; use space for interments
62	J			Magnolia	*Magnolia grandiflora*	N: 32.12.201, 84.7.895 S:32.12.192, 84.7.902 E: 32.12.196, 84.7.889 W: 32.12.203, 84.7.896	TBD
63	J	32.12.192	84.7.89	Magnolia	*Magnolia grandiflora*		TBD
64	J	32.12.195	84.7.861	Deodar Cedar	*Cedrus deodara*		Keep; replace when gone
65	J	32.12.194	84.7.861	Deodar Cedar	*Cedrus deodara*		Keep; replace when gone
66	J	32.12.177	84.7.877	Live Oak	*Quercus virginiana*		Replace now with small tree; allow space for maintenance/funeral vehicles
67	J	32.12.168	84.7.879	Loblolly Pine	*Pinus taeda*		Replace now with small tree; allow space for maintenance/funeral vehicles
68	J	32.12.171	84.7.853	Eastern Cedar	*Juniperus virginiana*		Keep; do not replace when gone
69	J	32.12.188	84.7.822	Dogwood	*Cornus florida*		Keep, can replace when gone
70	J	32.12.173	84.7.823	Oak	*Quercus* sp.	Metal Tree Tag #: 261	do not replace when gone; use space for interments
71	J	32.12.172	84.7.836	Oak	*Quercus* sp.		Keep; can replace when gone
72	J	32.12.164	84.7.821	Oak	*Quercus* sp.		Keep; can replace when gone
73	K/Q	32.12.121	84.7.875	Loblolly Pine	*Pinus taeda*		Replace now with small tree; allow space for maintenance/funeral vehicles
74	K/Q	32.12..114	84.7.878	Loblolly Pine	*Pinus taeda*		Replace now with small tree; allow space for maintenance/funeral vehicles
75	K/Q	32.12.1	84.7.871	Cedar		Metal Tree Tag #: 231	Keep; plantable area
76	K/Q	32.12.099	84.7.866	Cedar			Keep; plantable area
77	K/Q	32.12.097	84.7.866	Cedar		Metal Tree Tag #: 229	Keep; plantable area
78	K	32.12.093	84.7.878	Deodar Cedar	*Cedrus deodara*		Keep; plantable area
79	K	32.12.092	84.7.891	Deodar Cedar	*Cedrus deodara*	Metal Tree Tag #: 233	Keep; plantable area
80	Q	32.12.097	84.7.842	Oak	*Quercus* sp.		Keep; replace when gone (plantable area if present headstone end line kept)
81	Q	32.12.096	84.7.837	Oak	*Quercus* sp.		Keep; replace when gone (plantable area if present headstone end line kept)
82	Q	32.12.1	84.7.812	Oak	*Quercus* sp.		Keep; do not replace when gone unless in plantable area
83	Q	32.12.111	84.7.831	Holly	*Ilex* sp.	Metal Tree Tag #: 225	Remove, do not replace
84	Q	32.12.114	84.7.859	Oak	*Quercus* sp.	Metal Tree Tag #: 221	Keep; do not replace
85	Q	32.12.133	84.7.812	Oak	*Quercus* sp.		Keep; replace when gone
86	N	32.12.179	84.7.802	Loblolly Pine	*Pinus taeda*		Keep; replace when gone
87	N	32.12.181	84.7.807	Oak	*Quercus* sp.	Metal Tree Tag #: 260	Keep; replace when gone
88	N	32.12.189	84.7.797	Oak	*Quercus* sp.		Keep; replace when gone
89	N	32.12.193	84.7.788	Dogwood	*Cornus florida*		Keep; replace when gone
90	N	32.12.197	84.7.785	Dogwood	*Cornus florida*		Keep; replace when gone
91	N	32.12.199	84.7.784	Live Oak	*Quercus virginiana*		Remove now while small
92	N	32.12.196	84.7.805	Oak	*Quercus* sp.	Metal Tree Tag #: 211	Keep; replace when gone
93	L	32.12.219	84.7.784	Loblolly Pine	*Pinus taeda*		Keep; do not replace when gone
94	L	32.12.222	84.7.792	Pine	*Pinus* sp.		Keep; do not replace when gone
95	L	32.12.22	84.7.791	Pine	*Pinus* sp.		Keep; do not replace when gone
96	L	32.12.229	84.7.791	Pine	*Pinus* sp.		Keep; do not replace when gone
97	L	32.12.233	84.7.794	Pine	*Pinus* sp.		Keep; do not replace when gone
98	L	32.12.224	84.7.803	Hickory	*Carya* sp.		Keep; replace when gone