National Park Service

Cultural Landscapes Inventory

March 2010



Andersonville National Cemetery Component Landscape

Andersonville National Historic Site

Inventory Unit Summary and Site Plan

Inventory Unit

Cultural Landscape Inventory Name: Andersonville National Cemetery Component Landscape

Cultural Landscape Inventory Number: 550147

Parent Cultural Landscape Inventory Name: Andersonville Memorial Landscape

Parent Cultural Landscape Inventory Number: 550146

Park Name: Andersonville National Historic Site

Park Alpha Code: ANDE

Park Org Code: 5100

Landscape Description:

The Andersonville National Cemetery Component Landscape is a fully integrated parcel within the Andersonville National Historic Site (NHS). It was established on July 26, 1865, for the burial of Union soldiers who perished at Camp Sumter (Andersonville Prison) and continues to provide a permanent resting place of honor for deceased veterans. The cemetery is a 27.15 acre site located in the north central area of the NHS, approximately 300 yards northwest of the prison site. The cemetery has a public entrance from a two-way road leading from the prison site, and a restricted-access funeral entrance directly west off Georgia State Highway 49, the state highway that runs north/south through the NHS. General public access to the cemetery is from the north entrance drive of the NHS, which winds southward and loops again north to the south cemetery entrance. Within the cemetery, two axial roads bisect the landscape into four quadrants, which together contain eighteen sections of burials or open space for future burials. The intersection of the two roads is punctuated by an island where the flagpole is located. The cemetery landscape displays a formal geometry with two orthogonal axes terminating in structures, entrance gates, and circular paved loops.

Principal characteristics and features of the cemetery component landscape include the 4-1/2 foot high brick wall that surrounds the site and is an integral part of both the aesthetic and historical scene; the regular and rhythmic rows of marble headstones; the large canopy trees; and the large monuments that are spaced around the entire site. The Rostrum is also a distinct feature and terminates the axis from the funeral entrance to the site.

Several historic buildings are located at or near the west entrance to the cemetery. The Park Archives building (the renovated1908 Chapel) is outside the brick wall and is currently used for archives and offices. Inside the wall is a two-story building, now the Administration Building, dating from 1872 (Cemetery Lodge), which originally served as an office and residence for the cemetery superintendent.

The cemetery landscape, walls, headstones, memorials, vegetation, roadways and structures are maintained in good condition. The purpose of the national cemetery—to provide a permanent place of honor for those who have served their country—has remained unchanged. In 2007, there were 161 funerals at the cemetery and the site had 153,000 visitors during that year. Interpretation of the cemetery is an important component of the Andersonville National Historic Site.

Inventory Unit Size: 72.61 acres

Property Level: Component Landscape

Site Plan

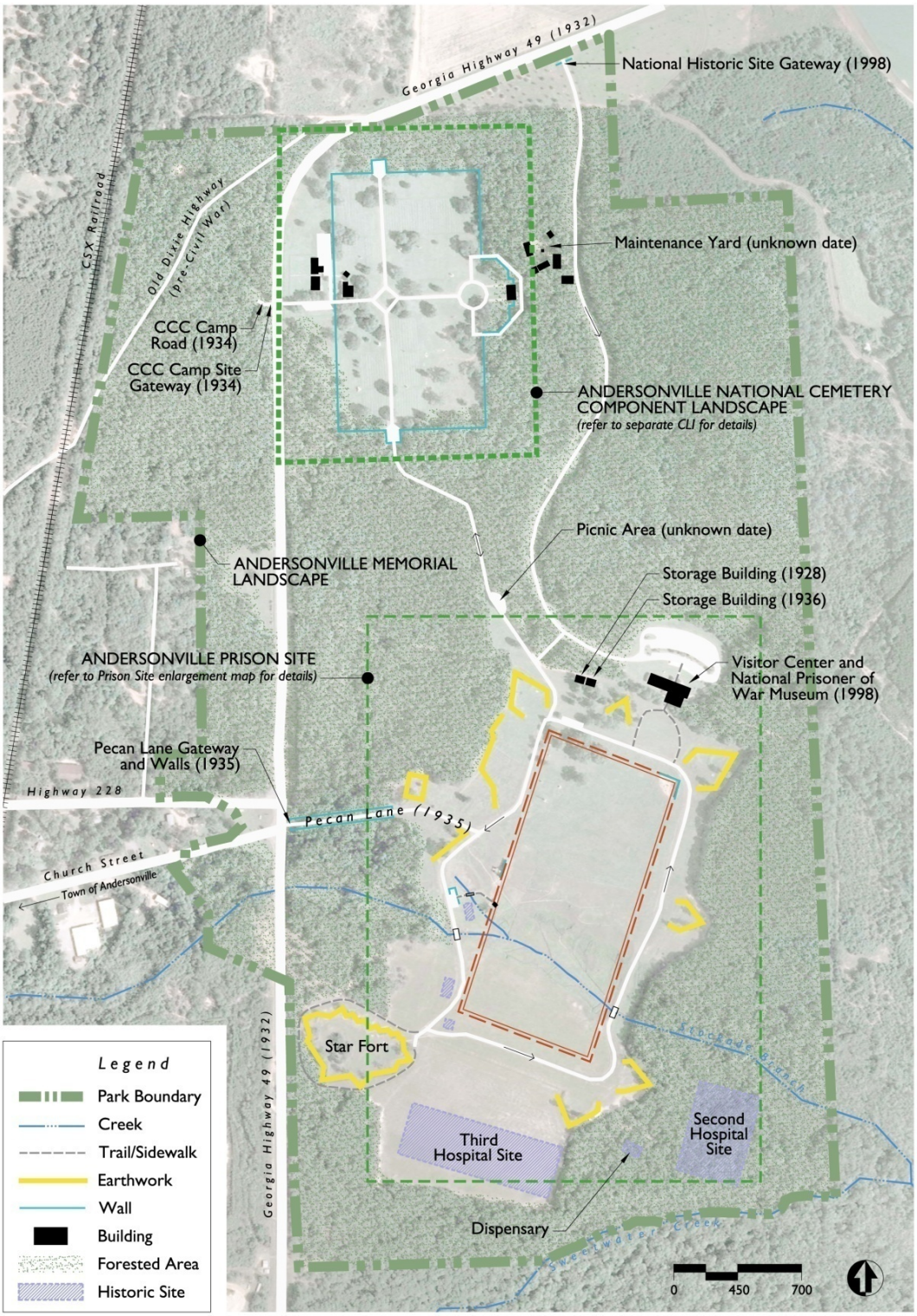


FIGURE 1. Overall site plan of the Andersonville National Historic Site. Source: JMA, 2009; adapted from GIS information and aerial photography received from NPS Southeast Region and historic maps from Andersonville National Historic Site archives, including 2007 aerial photograph, 1936 Reservation Map, Andersonville National Historic Site park map, and Cemetery Layout diagram.

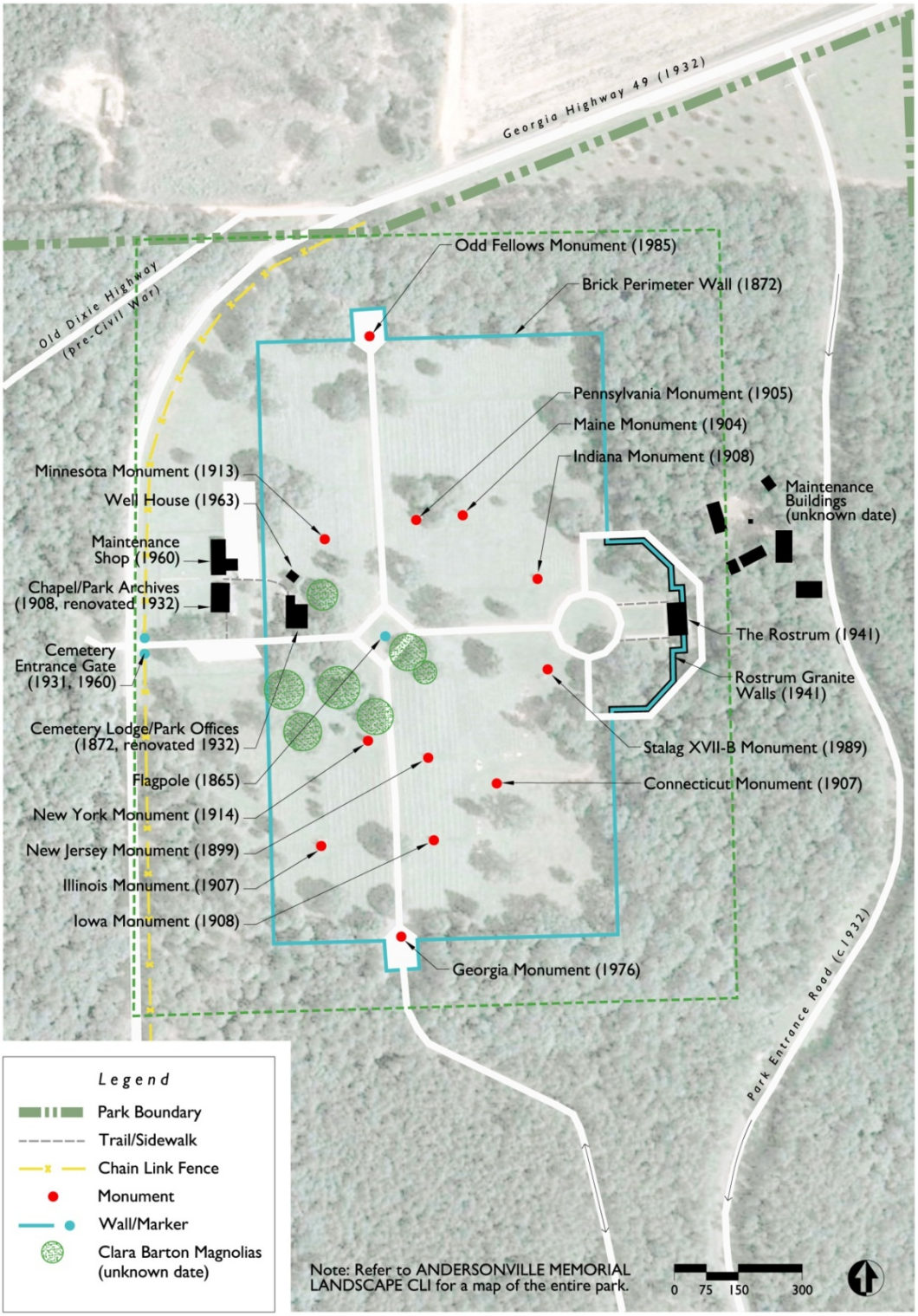
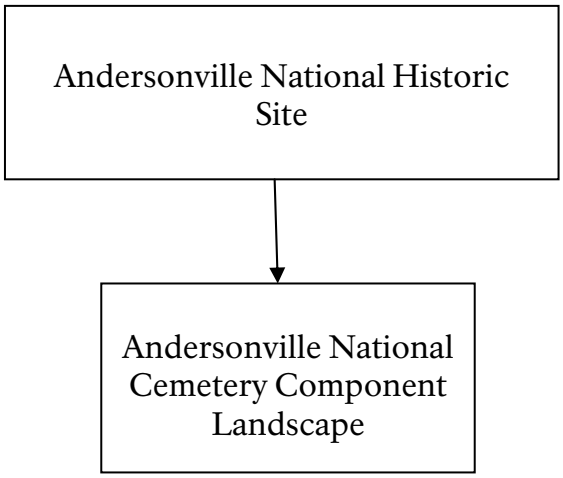


FIGURE 2. Detail of the site plan of the Andersonville National Historic Site, showing the national cemetery. Source: JMA, 2009; adapted from GIS information and aerial photography received from NPS Southeast Region and historic maps from Andersonville National Historic Site archives, including 2007 aerial photograph, 1936 Reservation Map, Andersonville National Historic Site park map, and Cemetery Layout diagram.

CLI Hierarchy Description

The Andersonville National Historic Site (NHS) is classified as a primary landscape in the CLI database. The Andersonville National Cemetery is a component landscape of the NHS primary landscape, which is described in another CLI. The Cemetery has a defined boundary marked by a brick wall that encloses the 26.5 acre site.



Concurrence Status

Inventory Unit

Inventory Unit Completion Status: Incomplete

Completion Status Explanatory Narrative:

All documentation entered in this database inventory unit was obtained from the *Cultural Landscape Inventory for the Andersonville Memorial Landscape,* prepared by Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, and John Milner Associates, Inc., in 2009. The information was entered into the CLI database by staff of the Southeast Regional Office.

Historical research for the CLI project was performed by Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc., on site at the Andersonville National Historic Site archives. The archival collection at the park included NPS reports, historic photographs of the site, historic aerial photography and historic maps. Additional archival documents and maps were obtained from the NPS Denver Service Center. Research was also conducted online to obtain digital reference materials such as the Library of Congress.

Analysis and evaluation involved documenting key landscape components and analyzing the evolution of landscape development. John Milner Associates, Inc. conducted the field survey to document current conditions, primarily during the summer of 2008. Based on the history of the landscape and the evaluation of historic landscape features and patterns, landscape significance was determined. Comparative analysis between the existing conditions and the historic maps and photographs was then used to define the type and concentration of historic resources remaining in the Andersonville National Cemetery Component Landscape. From this information, cultural landscape integrity was determined.

Park Superintendent Concurrence: *[To be completed by SERO]*

Park Superintendent Date of Concurrence: *[To be completed by SERO]*

National Register Eligibility: *[To be completed by SERO]*

National Register Eligibility Concurrence Date: *[To be completed by SERO]*

National Register Concurrence Explanatory Narrative: *[To be completed by SERO]*

Revisions

N/A

Geographic Information and Location Map

Inventory Unit

Inventory Unit Boundary Description:

The existing boundaries of this component landscape correspond to that portion of the original boundaries of the Andersonville National Cemetery as established in 1865 lying east of Georgia State Highway 49, known as tract 01-139.

Park Management Unit:

ANDE

Land Tract Numbers:

01-139

GIS File Names:

ande_boundary.shp— polygon of park boundary; provided by regional office
ande_bnd_nad83.shp—polygon of park boundary; provided by regional office
ANDE_Building_Point.shp—buildings within park boundary as points; provided by regional office
ANDE_Building_Polygon.shp—buildings within park boundary as polygons; provided by regional office
ande_fuels.shp—provided by regional office
ande_proposed_proj.shp—provided by regional office
andersonville_all.sid—combined image file of USGS quadrangle maps covering the park; provided by regional office
andersonville_ga_ne.sid—aerial photograph of the Andersonville NE Quadrangle, covering the western part of the park; provided by regional office
earthworks.shp—existing earthworks in the park; provided by regional office
hydro_ande.shp—watercourses in the park and surrounding area; provided by regional office
pennington_ga_nw.sid—aerial photograph of the Pennington NW Quadrangle, covering the eastern part of the park; provided by regional office
railroad_ande_nad83.shp— rail lines in the vicinity of the park; provided by regional office
roads_ande_nad83.shp—roads in the vicinity of the park; provided by regional office
trails_ande.shp—designated trails within the park; provided by regional office

State and County

State:

Georgia (GA)

County:

Macon

Boundary (UTM)

	Zone	*Easting*	*Northing*
A	16	771160	3566770
B	16	771160	3564840
C	16	769950	3564320
D	16	769940	3566760

UTM data from *Andersonville National Cemetery and Andersonville Prison Park National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*, Section 10.

Location Map

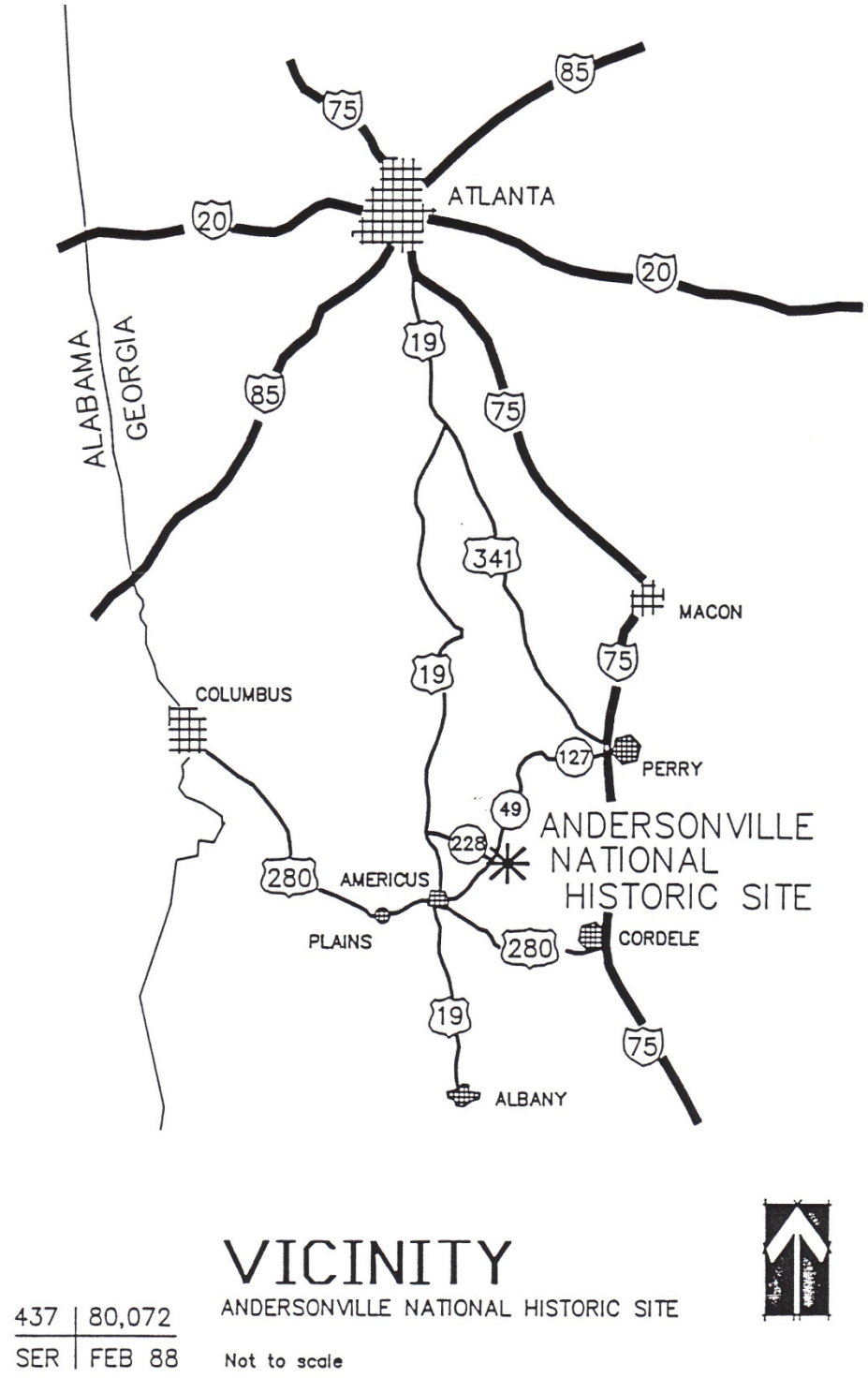


FIGURE 3. Regional location map. Source: *Andersonville National Historic Site GMP/DCP/EA,* 1988, iii.

Regional Landscape Context

Type of Context:

Cultural

Description

The Andersonville National Cemetery Component Landscape is a fully integrated parcel in the Andersonville Memorial Landscape. The Andersonville Memorial Landscape is located within a rural area on the southern edge of Macon County and the northeast corner of Sumter County, Georgia. Macon county was created in 1837 and has an estimated total population of 13,147 people, located within around 406 square miles. The area including the prison site was in Sumter County until 1870, when the state changed the county line at the request of citizens in the area (refer to Ovid Futch, *History of Andersonville Prison* (Gainesville: University Press of Florida, 1968), 1). The historic site is located 11 miles from Americus, Georgia, established as the seat of adjacent Sumter County in 1832. Because of the railroad that had been built in the 1850s, Americus flourished as a cotton distribution center well into the twentieth century.

Just across Georgia State Highway 49 from the historic site is the village of Andersonville, which, although it existed prior to the development of the cemetery and the prison because of its location on the railroad, continued to grow after 1864 as a depot for prisoners, supply center for the prison, and Confederate base. In 2000, reported population for the village was 331. The village now contains a small cluster of residences, as well as a post office, restaurant, museum, and other small retail and service operations related to visitation at the historic site across the highway. Otherwise 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.

Type of Context:

Physiographic

Description:

The Andersonville National Cemetery lies within the East Gulf Coastal Plain physiographic province of Georgia, an area of rolling hills that comprises the upper reaches of the province, along the edge of the Georgia piedmont. The most dominant physical characteristic of this landscape is the valley of the stream now known as Stockade Branch. The Andersonville National Cemetery Component Landscape, the National Prisoner of War Museum, and the road that connects the two are located atop the ridge that forms the northern edge of the stream valley. The National Cemetery contains the highest point of the Andersonville Memorial Landscape. That point is located at the far north end of the cemetery and is around 435 feet above sea level.

Type of Context:

Political

Description:

On November 25, 1865, Andersonville was established as a national cemetery. This designation became retroactive to July 26, 1865, the date work began to enclose the cemetery. The Woman's Relief Corp donated the prison site to the United States in 1910. The War Department administered the site until 1970 and then the prison and cemetery joined to become the Andersonville National Historic Site. Federal

legislation established the Andersonville National Historic Site under the Secretary of the Interior and the site is administrated by the National Park Service. The cemetery continues to be active, with 161 funerals in 2007.

Management Information

Inventory Unit

Management Category:

Must Be Preserved and Maintained

Management Category Date:

[*to be added by SERO*]

Management Category Explanatory Narrative:

The Andersonville National Cemetery meets all of the criteria for Management Category A, "Must be Preserved and Maintained." The preservation of this unit was specifically legislated at the establishment of the Andersonville National Historic Site in 1970. In addition, cultural landscape features within the site are related to its legislated significance.

In 1970, federal legislation established the Andersonville National Historic Site under the authority of the Secretary of the Interior. The site at this time also included the Andersonville National Cemetery. The stated purpose for this 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 unit is compatible with the park's legislated significance. 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 the establishment as the Andersonville National Historic Site" and to acquire this acreage "by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, transfer from an Federal agency, or exchange lands and interests therein for the purposes of this Act." The continuing purpose of the cemetery, to honor the service of and provide a final resting place for military personnel and their dependents, is a continuation of its historic use.

The 1988 General Management Plan/Development Concept Plan/Environmental Assessment 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 administrative 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 the park boundaries.

Adjacent Lands Information

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute?

Yes

Adjacent Lands Description:

The rural character of land located outside the Andersonville National Historic Site (NHS) boundary contributes to the significance and integrity of the Andersonville Memorial Landscape, as it has always been located in a rural setting. Although kaolin is mined adjacent to the site on its east and south sides, this land use is not currently a serious threat to the significance of the site. The 1988 General Management Plan states that air quality is no longer adversely affected by the proximity of these mines due to the installation of air pollution control devices; however, the basis for this statement is not clear and no

specific data are cited. Owners of the mines have voluntarily maintained a heavy vegetation screen along the shared boundaries. In spite of these plantings, the taller structures at the mine sites are visible rising above the tree line from within the park. Three private tracts exist within this landscape, but they are not considered a threat to the significance and integrity of the historic site. In particular, tract 01-114, which contains the remnants of a kaolin pit, has been recently reclaimed and re-vegetated by the owner. Significance and integrity of the Andersonville Memorial Landscape could be negatively affected if mining operations spread along its boundaries and appropriate cooperative agreements are not negotiated between the NPS and private landholders and operators.

Georgia State Highway 49, although it replaced the "Old Dixie Highway," has been in its current alignment since the mid-twentieth century. The NPS owns and manages much of the land on both sides of the highway as it passes through the site and has control over the sensitivity of future development. However, cooperation between the NPS and private landholders on the southwest corner of the site is crucial to appropriate land uses in that area that may be related to kaolin mining and tourism associated with Andersonville Civil War Village.

The Norfolk Southern Railroad, located on the western edge of the NHS, contributes to its significance and integrity as it remains in its historic alignment from the Civil War period. In addition, agricultural lands to the north of the site also contribute due to their ongoing land uses. Other adjacent lands located outside the boundary of the historic site do not contribute to the site's significance; however, as they are wooded they do provide visual buffers for the site.

Adjacent Lands Graphic:

Refer to Fig. 1, Site Plan

Management Agreement

Type of Agreement:

None

Expiration Date:

N/A

Management Agreement Explanatory Narrative:

N/A

NPS Legal Interest

Type of Legal Interest:

Fee Simple

NPS Legal Interest Explanatory Narrative:

Refer to Andersonville Memorial Landscape Cultural Landscapes Inventory

Public Access to Site

Public Access:

Restricted.

Public Access Explanatory Narrative:

The Andersonville National Historic Site and the National Prisoner of War Museum are open to the public daily except Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day, and New Year's Day. Park grounds open at 8:00 a.m. and close at 5:00 p.m. The National Prisoner of War Museum opens at 8:30 a.m. and closes at 5:00 p.m. On Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day, and New Year's Day, park management policy in recent years has been to allow access only to the national cemetery, via the cemetery entrance.

FMSS Asset

FMSS Asset Location Code:

[to be added by SERO staff]

National Register Information

Inventory Unit

National Register Landscape Documentation: Entered – Documented

National Register Landscape Documentation Date: 02/1976

National Register Explanatory Narrative:

The Andersonville Memorial Landscape unit incorporates the Andersonville National Historic Site, including Andersonville National Cemetery and Andersonville Prison Park, as listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). (At the time the nomination was prepared, the site included 495 acres; 6.619 acres were added in the 1990s and 20 acres were added in 2002.) The site is documented in the 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 nomination does not specifically reference the National Register evaluation criteria in its statement of significance for the Andersonville National Historic Site. However, based on the narrative provided in the nomination, the criteria are applicable to Andersonville National Historic Site as follows: Criterion A for its association with the Civil War; Criterion B for its association with persons significant in our past, including Clara Barton among others; and Criterion C, for designed features relating to the commemoration of the battlefield.

Criterion D, property has yielded or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history, is not noted as applicable in the National Register nomination but is considered relevant to this site, with respect to research questions associated with prison history and activities that can be answered through archeological investigation.

Criterion 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, are also relevant.

Areas of significance for the park noted in the National Register Nomination include military and social/humanitarian. Other relevant categories not cited in the listing include politics/government, commemoration, conservation, landscape architecture, and archeology: historic-non-aboriginal.

National Register Eligibility:

Eligible – SHPO Consensus Determination

National Register Eligibility Concurrence Date:

To be provided by SERO

National Register Concurrence Explanatory Narrative:

National Register documentation was prepared by staff of Andersonville National Historic Site in 1976.

National Register Significance Level:

National

National Register Significance – Contributing/Individual:

Individual

National Register Classification:

District

National Historic Landmark Status:

No

World Heritage Site Status:

No

Statement of Significance:

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 sites of prisoner-excavated wells and escape tunnels within the prison boundaries. The site is also significant as it represents the commemoration of the suffering and deaths of the Union prisoners held at Andersonville, beginning with Clara Barton's efforts in 1865 to mark all the graves in the cemetery, followed by the establishment and development of the national cemetery, as well as the erection of monuments and memorials. Today, the historic site commemorates the lives of Americans who have suffered in prisoner of war camps through the world.

As stated in the 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 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. . . . [As of 2009, it is one of two active national cemeteries and one state veterans' cemetery in Georgia.]
>
> 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.

The National Register nomination does not specifically reference the National Register evaluation criteria in its statement of significance for the Andersonville National Historic Site. However, based on the narrative provided in the nomination, the site is significant in terms of Criterion A for its association with the Civil War; Criterion B for its association with persons significant in our past, including Clara Barton among others; and Criterion C, for designed features relating to the commemoration of the battlefield. In addition, although not reflected in the National Register nomination narrative, Criterion D is considered relevant to this site in that questions related to the use, appearance, and development of the cemetery during and after the Civil War can be answered through archeological investigation.

In addition, although also not addressed in the National Register nomination, the site is significant in terms of Criterion 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, are also relevant.

National Register Significance Criteria

Significance Criteria:

A: Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history

B : Associated with the lives of persons significant in our past

C : Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; or represents the work of a master; or possesses high artistic values; or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction

D: Property has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history

National Register Significance Criteria Considerations

Criteria Considerations:

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

F: A property primarily commemorative in intent if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own exceptional significance

National Register Period of Significance

The National Register Nomination establishes a very broad period of significance for the site, identified in the nomination form as the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Based on the research and site studies performed for this CLI, historic resources within the cemetery component landscape represent two periods of significance covering the years 1863–1941. 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 end of the Civil War. This period relates to the cemetery in that burials occurred at the cemetery beginning in 1864 and continued for the duration of the war. In addition, the cemetery was established in response to the need created by the prison located nearby. The second period of significance, 1865–1941, is related to the cemetery in that it represents the burial and commemoration of Union prisoners held at Andersonville Prison 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. It is represented by the eleven monuments erected at the site since 1899 to commemorate the prisoners, as well as the national cemetery. A closing date of 1941, which corresponds to the end of CCC-era work at the site and the extension of the cemetery eastward, is recommended.

Historic Context Theme: Shaping the Political Landscape

Sub-theme: The Civil War

Facet: Battles in the North and South

Historic Context Theme: Expressing Cultural Values

Sub-theme: Landscape Architecture

Facet: Rural Cemeteries

National Register Areas of Significance

Category:

Identified in National Register documentation:
Military
Social History

Other relevant categories:
Archeology: Historic-Non-Aboriginal
Landscape Architecture
Politics/Government

NRIS Information

Park Alpha Code/NRIS Name (Number): ANDE/Andersonville National Historic Site (70000070)

Primary Certification Date: 10/16/1970

Chronology and Physical History

Inventory Unit

Primary Historic Function

Funerary—Cemetery

Primary Current Use

Funerary—Cemetery

Current and Historic Names

Andersonville National Cemetery—Both Current and Historic

Cultural Landscape Type

Historic Site

Chronology

Year	Event	Annotation
1863	Planned	December: Confederate Captain Richard B. Winder selects Andersonville as site for prison
1864	Military Operation	February: First prisoners brought to Andersonville; first burials in cemetery
1865	Military Operation	April: Civil War ends
1865	Memorialized	July: Atwater and Barton team travels to Andersonville, mark graves with wooden tablets, and enclosed cemetery site
1865	Established	November: Andersonville established as a national cemetery effective July 26, 1865.
1868	Developed	Interments from other battlefields raise total buried to 13,669
1872	Built	Caretaker's lodge and adjacent outbuildings built in cemetery
1875	Purchased	Cemetery site (approximately 115 acres) purchased by U.S. government
circa 1877	Developed	Wooden markers in cemetery replaced with marble markers
1878–1879	Built	Wooden enclosure fence replaced with brick perimeter wall (Refer to 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, 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.)
1880	Moved	Bodies of Confederate prison guards disinterred from Andersonville National Cemetery by United Daughters of Confederacy and reburied in Oak Grove Cemetery in Americus, Georgia (per Oak Grove Cemetery records cited by Alan Anderson, archivist, Sumter Historic Trust, Inc.)
1899	Built; Memorialized	New Jersey monument built
1902	Built; Memorialized	Pennsylvania monument built
1904	Built; Memorialized	Maine monument built
1905	Built; Memorialized	Iowa monument built
1907	Built; Memorialized	Connecticut monument built
1908	Built; Memorialized	Indiana monument built
1908	Built	Chapel built west of cemetery entrance
1911	Built; Memorialized	New York and Illinois monuments built
1916	Built; Memorialized	Minnesota monument built
1931	Reconstructed	Entrance gate of cemetery reconstructed
1932	Altered	Georgia Highway 49 re-routed to present-day alignment, crossing through western part of cemetery parcel
1932	Altered	Cemetery caretaker's lodge remodeled and expanded
1936	Altered	Chapel west of cemetery entrance remodeled
1941	Built	Rostrum constructed at east side of cemetery, cemetery enclosure wall extended
1960	Built	Pump house constructed north of cemetery lodge; maintenance building constructed north of former chapel
1960	Reconstructed	Entrance gate of cemetery reconstructed
Circa 1960	Demolished	Nineteenth century outbuildings north of cemetery lodge demolished
1970	Established	Andersonville National Historic Site established
1976	Built; Memorialized	Georgia monument built
1984	Built; Memorialized	Odd Fellows "Unknown Soldier" Monument
1989	Built; Memorialized	Stalag XVII-B monument built

1998	Built	National Prisoner of War Museum dedicated
2009	Removed	Ornamental plantings at Rostrum

Physical History

Physical History Time Period:

The Andersonville Region before the Civil War
Andersonville Prison, 1864–1865
Establishment and Development of the National Cemetery, 1865
The Cemetery after the Civil War, 1867–1970
Andersonville National Historic Site, 1970–present

Physical History Narrative:

The Andersonville Region before the Civil War

The earliest inhabitants of southwestern Georgia were prehistoric peoples, followed by 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 area of present-day Sumter County was opened for settlement with the 1825 Treaty of Indian Springs. Many of the initial settlers in Sumter County acquired their land through an 1827 lottery. Sumter County was established in 1831. Following the Second Seminole War and the Creek Uprising of 1836, the last native inhabitants of Georgia were expelled and farm settlement in the area increased, encouraged by the rich black soil that gave the region its name as the "Black Belt." Macon County was created in 1837, and 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.

Andersonville Prison

The establishment of Civil War prisons such as the prison camp at Andersonville was largely the result of the breakdown of the prisoner exchange program. At the beginning of the war, prisoners were exchanged on the battlefield for others of the same rank, but in 1862 this system broke down, resulting in the creation of prisoner-of-war camps. These included the northern prisons of Camp Douglas in Chicago and Johnson's Island and Camp Chase in Ohio, and the southern prisons of Libby Prison and Belle Isle in Richmond and Camp Florence in South Carolina. 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.

In late December 1863, Captain W. Sidney Winder selected a site in Sumter County (now part of Macon County), five miles west of the Flint River and 1,600 feet east of the Andersonville Depot for a new Confederate prisoner-of-war camp. The site was named Camp Sumter, but the prison became known as Andersonville.

The first 500 prisoners arrived on February 25, 1864, and were housed in the unfinished stockade with limited food and equipment. An influx of up to 400 prisoners per day followed, and daily rations of meal, peas, and beef decreased as the number of prisoners in the stockade rose. By late March only cornmeal and salt were available to feed the prisoners. Although the prison was located to take advantage of access to Stockade Branch stream 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 defective 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.

In August 1864, more than 32,000 prisoners were held in the stockade, with less than approximately 36 square feet of space per person. In that month alone, 2,993 prisoners died, with more than 2, 200 sick in hospital and 5,100 ill in the stockade. Between the end of February and late September a total of 9,479 prisoners died, 23.3 percent of those confined in the prison. In all, during the fourteen months of 1864 and 1865 during which Andersonville Prison was operated, 12,914 prisoners died of malnutrition, exposure, and disease.

Interments of those who died in the camp had begun in February 1864 at a graveyard site north of the stockade. When a prisoner died his body was moved to the "dead house" outside the stockade, moved by wagon to the nearby graveyard, and placed in shallow burial trenches dug by paroled prisoners. 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 stake used to mark each grave. The soldier's name, company, regiment, and cause of death, were also entered in the hospital register, if this information was available.

Establishment and Development of the National Cemetery

The following discussion is based upon the "History and Development of the National Cemetery Administration" on the Department of Veterans Affairs National Cemetery Administration website, <www.cem.va.gov/pdf/history.pdf>.

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 soldiers' 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 originally created as the final resting places for Union soldiers who died during the Civil War.

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.

Among the national cemeteries established immediately after the Civil War, Andersonville National Cemetery was established on November 25, 1865. Interments of those who died in the nearby prisoner of war camp had already begun in February 1864.

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 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 wooden 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 wooden 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 flower beds embellished the sacred grounds of national cemeteries. Greenhouses were constructed at some cemeteries to supply ornamental plantings. Wooden rail fences were replaced by masonry walls. Plaques and monuments were also erected to honor the dead.

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 services during those conflicts.

As part of the transfer of many War Department battlefield sites to the National Park Service in the 1930s, NPS acquired a number of national cemetery sites. The NPS acquired four additional national cemeteries in later years, including Andersonville National Cemetery, and 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). The 128 existing national cemeteries contain over 16,000 acres of land. Since 1862, more than three million burials have taken place in national cemeteries.

During much of the operation of Andersonville prison camp in 1864–1865, Dorence Atwater, a prisoner from the 2nd New York Cavalry, kept the hospital register. Seeking to identify all of the prisoners, to help their families and friends after the war, he carried with him a list of 12,636 deceased prisoners when he left Andersonville on February 2, 1865. In Washington, D.C., Atwater offered his death rolls to the government, asking that they be published immediately. The War Department offered Atwater a fee of $300, a clerkship, and the return of the rolls when they were copied, but did not confirm when the list would be made official.

Clara (Clarissa Harlowe) Barton was born in 1821 in North Oxford, Massachusetts, and was educated at home. She began teaching school in her teens and while in her early twenties, established a free public school in Bordentown, New Jersey. In 1861, while working as a clerk at the U.S. Patent Office in Washington, D.C., she organized a relief program for soldiers of the 6th Massachusetts Regiment who arrived in the city after the Baltimore Riots, beginning a lifetime of philanthropy. Prior to the Civil War, her only experience with nursing was as a child when she took care of her ailing brother.

Following the First Battle of Bull Run, Barton advertised for donations and established an independent organization to distribute goods and medical supplies. The relief operation was successful, and in the following year U.S. 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, and served as superintendent of Union nurses in 1864. She also organized a program for locating men listed as missing in action. Through interviews with Union soldiers returning from Southern prisons, she was often able to determine the status of some of the missing and notify families. After the war, President Lincoln granted her the ability to begin a letter writing campaign to search for missing soldiers through the Office of Correspondence.

In 1869, Barton traveled to Europe, where she learned about the concept of the Red Cross. Upon her return to the United States she worked to establish the Red Cross in this country and to encourage the United States to sign the First Geneva Convention, which it did in 1882. Barton served as President of the American National Red Cross for twenty-two years. Under her leadership, she adopted the framework of the Red Cross to provide assistance during peacetime as well as wartime, with the American organization providing assistance to victims of floods, earthquakes, famine, and epidemics, an approach adopted by the Geneva Convention in 1884. The American Red Cross first provided wartime service in 1898, during the Spanish-American War.

Barton was also an advocate of women's rights, working closely with Susan B. Anthony and others. She received the Iron Cross, the Cross of Imperial Russia, and the International Red Cross Medal. In 1904 she founded the National First Aid Society. In that year she resigned as president of the American Red Cross, retiring to her home at Glen Echo, Maryland, where she lived until her death in 1912.

Atwater brought his rolls to Clara Barton, who was convinced that by comparing the numbered stakes in the burial trenches to Atwater's register, she would be able to identify the soldiers buried at Andersonville. Secretary of War Edwin Stanton and General Meigs allowed Barton and Atwater to accompany Captain 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. 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." Arriving at Andersonville on July 25, 1865, they 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 blacks to recover bodies that had been rooted up and exposed. Griffin had been named temporary superintendent of the cemetery on June 1, 1865, by General Wilson and given limited resources to enclose a fifty-acre square plot using salvaged lumber. By the time Barton arrived, Griffin had 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.

Barton, Atwater, Griffin, and Moore with his work crew compared the numbers on wooden stakes marking 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. Moore's crew then lettered, painted, and positioned a wood tablet with name, company, regiment, and date of death, as well as the original number. 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."

In August 1865, Clara Barton raised the first U.S. flag to fly over the cemetery. Within a month, the team had enclosed the grounds, identified and marked the graves, and erected signage at the gates and along the pathways.

Under the direction of superintendent Griffin and Captain Moore, most of the structures built by the Confederates were preserved. Clara Barton argued that 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." ("Clara Barton to the People of the United States," *New York Tribune*, February 14, 1866, cited in HRS, 150.)

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

The land occupied by the prison site and cemetery was owned by Ben Dykes, from whom the government eventually purchased 120 acres of land for $3,300 in 1875. 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. 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. Also as part of the development of the national cemetery system in the 1870s, temporary wooden markers were replaced with permanent marble markers of a standard design. The markers at Andersonville National Cemetery were replaced circa 1877. Lastly, the government also built masonry enclosing walls at national cemeteries; the brick wall at Andersonville was constructed in 1878–1879 under specifications developed by the Army. At this site, the wall is approximately 4 feet in height and consists of sections of red clay brick masonry separated by square brick piers with brick caps. The piers are slightly taller than the adjacent wall sections. The wall sections between the piers feature recessed panels.

Despite his important contribution to the identification of those buried at Andersonville, Dorence Atwater met 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 Major Breck requested that Atwater's rolls be returned to the War Department as its copy was unsatisfactory. Breck indicated the additional condition that if the rolls were not returned, then 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. Major 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.

Atwater was granted amnesty by President Andrew Johnson after two months' service. The rolls were finally published by in the *New York Tribune* in February 1866. President Johnson appointed Atwater U.S. Counsel to the Seychelles after the war, 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. Atwater died in 1910 in San Francisco and was buried in Tahiti.

The Cemetery after the Civil War

Records left by visitors to the cemetery 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 the cemetery, noting the headboards erected by Clara Barton and her party. (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 HRS, 163.)

On March 24, 1868, a correspondent for the *Boston Spectator & Weekly Advertiser* visited the Andersonville National 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 the Andersonville National Cemetery and a stanza from "The Bivouac of the Dead." 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 same poem.

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, with copses of other trees at various locations. (Albert Webster, "A Jaunt in the South," *Appleton's Journal* 10, September 13, 1873, 323, cited in HRS, 169.)

In 1883, Jerus Bryant arrived at Andersonville to take charge as cemetery superintendent.

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 Oak Grove Cemetery in Americus, Georgia.

After the national cemetery was established and the graves marked, as veterans gathered they wanted to mark the sites of the battles and other events associated with the war with monuments and markers. Ten states erected monuments in the national cemetery, while others established monuments in the area of the stockade. In the cemetery, monuments were erected by the states of New Jersey (1899), Pennsylvania (1902), Maine (1904), Iowa (1905), Connecticut (1907), Indiana (1908), New York (1911), Illinois (1911), and Minnesota (1916). In 1908, a chapel was built outside the west gate to the cemetery. Decades later, a monument was erected by the state of Georgia (1976), designed by sculptor William J. Thompson. In 1989 a monument was erected in the cemetery to honor the World War II prisoners of war by German forces in Stalag 17B.

During the CCC era, the 1872 caretaker's lodge in the cemetery was remodeled and expanded. The entrance gates to the cemetery were also reconstructed at this time, and the chapel was also remodeled. In 1941, the cemetery was expanded eastward with a new rostrum and curving perimeter walls.

Additional work was performed at the cemetery around 1960. The cemetery gate was reconstructed, and two new outbuildings were built: a maintenance building north of the 1908 chapel building outside the wall, and a pump house north of the caretaker's lodge within the walls. At about this time, the nineteenth century outbuildings north of the caretaker's lodge were demolished.

In 1970, the prison and cemetery were joined as Andersonville National Historic Site under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service.

Andersonville National Historic Site

Andersonville National Historic Site was established under the authority of the Secretary of the Interior by federal legislation in October, 1970, and incorporates two areas previously administered by the United States Army: Andersonville Prison Park and Andersonville National Cemetery. The site is owned by the federal government and 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 the 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."

Today the cemetery contains more than 20,000 interments. 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, located on the east side of the cemetery. 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 burial procedures, use of the site, and grave decoration policy.

Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity

Inventory Unit

Analysis and Evaluation Summary:

The Andersonville National Cemetery component landscape represents two periods of significance covering the years 1863–1941. The period of use as a Confederate-run prison housing Union soldiers began with the selection of the site for the prison in late 1863, followed by construction and occupancy, and concluded in May 1865 with the end of the Civil War and the arrival of Union forces at Andersonville. The 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 continuing for the duration of the war. The second period of significance, 1865–1941, is related to the cemetery in that it represents the burial and commemoration of Union prisoners held at the Andersonville Prison 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. It is represented by 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.

Although surrounding land-use patterns have changed over time, many of the components that convey the historic significance of the landscape remain intact. Within the national cemetery, the general topography of the landscape remains essentially as it appeared at the time it was established in 1865. One public road passes through the national cemetery boundaries, Georgia State Highway 49. This road existed as the "Oglethorpe-Americus Road," or the "Old Dixie Highway," prior to changes made in the 1910s that moved the road to the east of the railroad tracks. This road was realigned again later in the 1930s, when it was moved further east to wrap around the north end of the national cemetery. While this road is historic, the noise of traffic detracts somewhat from the commemorative nature of the cemetery.

The integrity of the site is also supported by the continued existence of features from the period of significance, including the perimeter wall of the cemetery and intersecting access drives that organize the space, historic trees, and monuments and grave markers. In addition, the rostrum and eastward extension of the cemetery completed at the end of the period of significance remain intact. Although the practice of the National Cemetery Commission of destroying and replacing grave markers is a subject for further consideration, the overall integrity of the cemetery is strong 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 (now the park offices) and the former chapel (now Cultural Resources Building including curator's office, cemetery administrator's office and museum collections storage area) 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. Loss of integrity associated with alterations to the individual buildings does not detract from the integrity of the site as a whole. The overall form and massing of the building are essentially unchanged and thus the buildings continue to support the historic context and the integrity of the cemetery landscape. In addition, newer buildings such as those constructed for maintenance and utility functions, although built after the period of significance, are not intrusive to the historic character or integrity of the landscape.

Landscape Characteristics and Landscape Features

Archeological Sites

Due to the historical use of the cemetery landscape for burials and the land use of the cemetery site before 1864, archaeological investigations have not been documented for the Andersonville National Cemetery Component Landscape. In 1864, burials began in the cemetery when Union prisoners of war were moved to the dead house outside the stockade and then transported by wagon to the nearby graveyard. The initial burial layout covered approximately nine acres of what was previously pine forest vegetation. When Clara Barton visited the cemetery in 1865 she noted that "no human bodies were found exposed, and some were removed. The place was found in much better condition than had been anticipated." From that time forward, burials continued at the cemetery with many interments from surrounding battlefields. One hundred and fifteen members of the prison guard detail who died at Andersonville were disinterred by the United Daughters of the Confederacy and buried in Oak Grove Cemetery in Americus, Georgia.

There is no record of archaeological investigation before the installation of monuments or construction of the rostrum in 1941.

Natural Systems and Features

The Andersonville National Cemetery, an integral part of the Andersonville Memorial Landscape, is located in the rolling landscape of the upper reaches of the East Gulf Coastal Plain as it approaches the Georgia Piedmont. Soils on the site originate from the Tallahatta formation of fine to medium-fine sands and comprise generally deep and well-drained sandy loams or loamy sands. However, they are highly erodible when stripped of vegetation. To the south of the site are formations containing kaolin and bauxite which are locally mined and processed. It is likely that the soils within this historic landscape also contain these minerals. The site north of the prison, including the cemetery area, possesses a layer of red soil. Red soil is evident in the cemetery at eroded spots near the Rostrum, the dirt service road, and the red spatter that is on the bottom of numerous white marble headstones.

There are no active streams or stream beds within the boundaries of the cemetery landscape, although the southeast corner of the cemetery drains to an un-named tributary that flows north of the National Prisoner of War Museum.

Spatial Organization

General character-defining spatial organization patterns within the Andersonville National Cemetery include the overall rectangular shape of the cemetery landscape created by the enclosing brick wall, the cemetery roads that intersect at right angles, the resulting parterre sections of the landscape which contain the burials, and the round median at the intersection of the roads where the flagpole is located. This formal geometry gives immediate clarity and organization to the landscape. The white marble headstones placed in regular rows in the fields of green turf create a rhythm in the landscape, much like military formations on parade grounds (Fig. 4).

The perception of the Andersonville National Cemetery landscape as a clearly separate space and place within the NHS is enhanced by the brick wall that surrounds the cemetery. Passage through the brick walls at the entrances clearly illustrates emergence into a special place, a sacred and honored burial ground. The walls clearly distinguish the boundaries of the cemetery landscape (Fig. 5).

The spatial organization inside the brick walls is defined by the intersecting south-north and west-east cemetery roads. This spatial organization originated when the cemetery was developed in the 1860s and 1870s and later expanded. The central placement of the flagpole also dated to 1865, when Clara Barton raised the first U.S. flag to fly over the burial ground (Figs. 6 and 7).

The large trees in the cemetery lend more of a picturesque quality to the landscape than a strong spatial definition. Large oaks that line a small length of the west entrance define a space to pass through and move toward the flagpole. The large Southern magnolia groupings with branching to the ground create opaque walls that define an edge to the expanse of lawn. Large and thick forest trees outside the brick wall reinforce the landscape edge that so clearly separates the inside and outside of the cemetery landscape (Fig. 8).

Feature: Intersecting East-to-West and North-to-South Road pattern

Feature Identification Number: N/A
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Landscape Quadrants

Feature Identification Number: N/A
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Brick Wall

Feature Identification Number: N/A
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Grid Pattern of Marble Headstones

Feature Identification Number: N/A
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing



FIGURE 4. Geometric rows of headstones. Source: John Milner Associates, 2008.



FIGURE 5. Brick wall defines cemetery landscape. Source: Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, 2008.

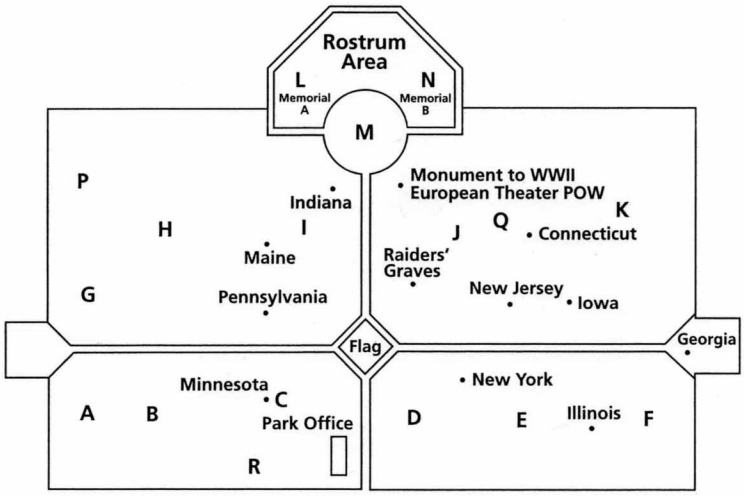


FIGURE 6. Cemetery layout. Source: Andersonville National Historic Site.

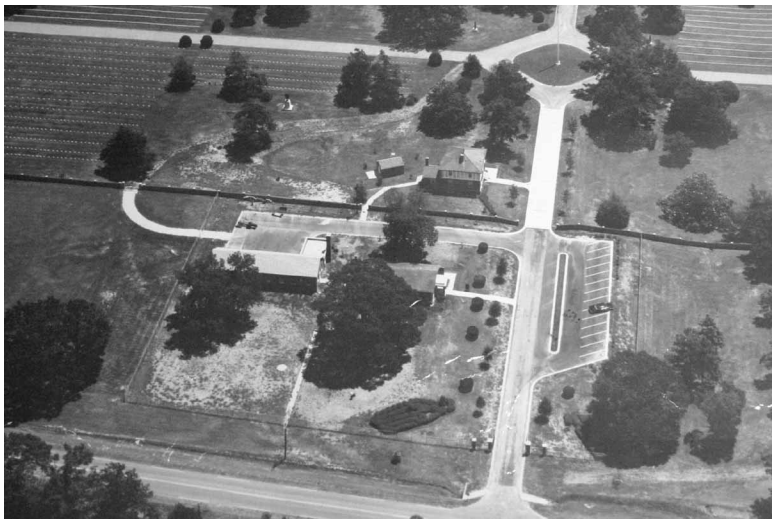


FIGURE 7. Aerial view of the entrance and service area of the cemetery, circa 1960s. Source: Andersonville National Historic Site Archives.



FIGURE 8. Brick wall and vegetation defines cemetery landscape. Source: Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, 2008.

Land Use

The Andersonville National Cemetery is fully integrated into the Andersonville Memorial Landscape. Land use in the larger area prior to construction of the prison and the first burials is not known, but historic maps and descriptions of the site when it was purchased in 1863 suggest that the area was not farmed with row crops, but wooded in loblolly (*Pinus taeda*) and shortleaf (*Pinus echinata*) pine. The prison was abandoned in 1865 and the site was intermittently planted with row crops, but the cemetery remained and expanded. On November 25, 1865, it was established as a national cemetery retroactive to July 26, 1865, which was the first day work began to enclose the cemetery. By early 1879, the cemetery was enclosed by a red brick wall that is 4-1/2 feet high. Wooden headboards were replaced with permanent marble headstones beginning in 1877. The WRC took over the prison site in 1896 and after that by the War Department until 1970 when the prison and cemetery were joined as Andersonville National Historic Site.

Land use surrounding the site remains largely agricultural as it has been throughout most periods of significance. However, kaolin mining is expanding in the area and the site is now surrounded by kaolin mines on its south end. Some residential use in the area is related to the village of Andersonville and surrounding farmsteads.

Topography

The Andersonville National Cemetery is located on a ridge with elevations that range from 435 in the northwest corner to 400 in the southeast corner of the site. The elevation change in the northern half of the site is only 8 feet. To the south of the cemetery road, the site becomes a large and relatively flat ridge plateau at an average elevation of 426. Due to the size of the plateau, the site south of the cemetery road appears to be flat and gently undulating. The topography remains similar to what it was during and after the Civil War (Figs. 9 and 10).

The plateau on which the cemetery is located slopes gently to the west to elevation 420 and sharply to the east to elevation 400. The steepest part of the cemetery landscape is in the southeast quadrant from the Rostrum to the southeast corner of the brick wall. At this low elevation the site drain into a tributary that flows southeast by the National Prisoner of War Museum/visitor center at the prison site (Figs. 11 and 12).

The elevation 430 in the northwest corner of the cemetery site is also the high point for the entire Andersonville Memorial Landscape. The cemetery and the museum for the Andersonville National Historic Site are both located on ridges of similar elevations. The entire site drops to around 310 feet above sea level where Stockade Branch exits the site.

Feature: Gently rolling topography

Feature Identification Number: N/A
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Ridge Plateau

Feature Identification Number: N/A
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

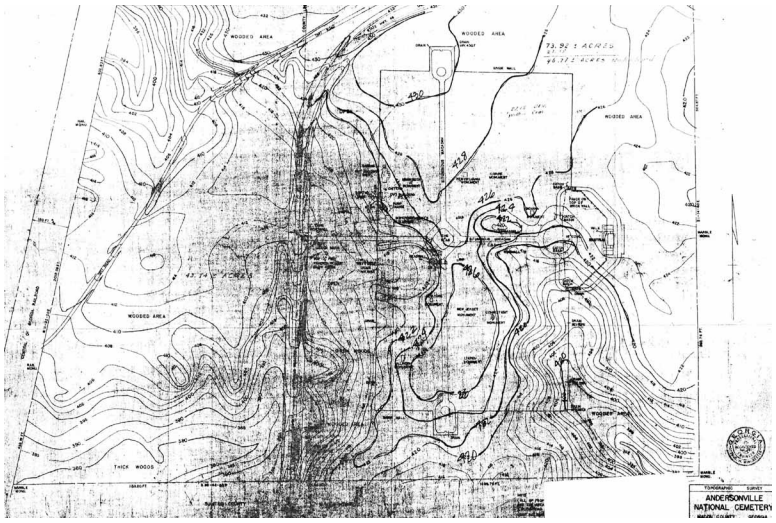


FIGURE 9. Topographic map of the cemetery site.



FIGURE 10. Flat ridge plateau. Source: Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, 2008.



FIGURE 11. Low elevation of the cemetery site. Source: Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, 2008.

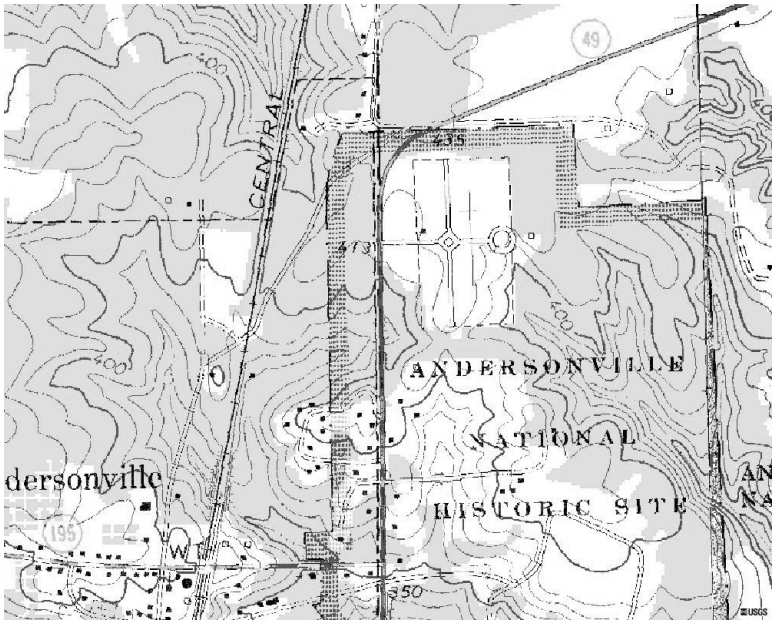


FIGURE 12. USGS map of the cemetery site. Source: TerraServer-usa.com. Accessed October 31, 2008.

Vegetation

The pervasive vegetative character of the cemetery site is created by groupings of large deciduous and evergreen trees throughout the site, large specimen trees that stand alone in the landscape, the open turf in which rests the thousands of white marble headstones, and the mixed forest that surround the site on the north, east, and south sides. Secondary to these features are the ornamental plantings that are associated with the Rostrum, the Park Office buildings and the cemetery parking lot.

Some of the tree plantings in the cemetery landscape may date to the late 1800s, while others date to the early twentieth century. The extensive plantings that were installed throughout the cemetery may have been added in response to Frederick Law Olmsted's advice to General Meigs in 1870, as further discussed under Chronology and Physical History.

The large Southern magnolias grouped in each quadrant of the cemetery, near the flagpole, are sometimes referred to as the "Clara Barton Magnolias," (*Magnolia virginiana*). The trees are sometimes associated with Clara Barton and are on the Famous and Historic Tree Program of the American Forests organization. Although Clara Barton planted flowering trees during her visit to Andersonville, there is no historical documentation to confirm that she planted the Southern magnolias. (Fig. 13). These beautiful large trees are located to the right of the west entrance to the cemetery.

Historic photographs and maps indicate that formal street plantings were once a part of the cemetery landscape (Figs. 14 and 15). Today, large laurel oaks (*Q. laurifolia*) line the west entrance drive inside the brick walls and create an entrance space with overhanging branches. Large deodar cedars (*Cedrus deodara*), traditional Victorian cemetery trees, also appear throughout the landscape (Fig. 16).

Very large deciduous and evergreen trees planted in an informal pattern are found over most of the cemetery site and are major features creating the character of this landscape (Fig. 17). These include a variety of oaks (*Quercus alba, Q. laurifolia, Q. stellata, Q. nigra,* and *Q. falcata*); hickory (*Carya* sp.); elms (*Ulmus* sp.); loblolly pine (*Pinus taeda*); Eastern red cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*); crapes myrtles (*Laegerstromia indica*); saucer magnolia (*Magnolia* x *soulangiana*); American holly (*Ilex opaca*); and arborvitae (*Thuja occidentalis*). These trees appear as already existing in a planting plan done for the cemetery in 1965, so they have been planted during the historic period (Fig. 18). In the spring of 2007, members of the Georgia Arborists' Association performed a limited survey to guide tree trimming work that they implemented at that time, but a formal tree inventory was not performed.

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 (Figs. 19 and 20). These plantings, while not historic, do not distract from the overall landscape character created by the cemetery's other features. The ornamental shrubbery near the Rostrum was removed in November 2009 and installation of new plantings/vegetation is anticipated in 2010.

The expanse of lawn throughout the cemetery emphasizes the open space and burial sections and becomes part of the rhythm of rows created by the marble headstones (Fig. 21).

On the north, east and south edges of the cemetery, dense vegetation surrounds the brick wall on the outside and further contains the cemetery site. This is not the case for the northwest side of the cemetery at the funeral entrance where there are no plantings that screen Georgia State Highway 49 from the cemetery (Fig. 22).

Feature: Southern Magnolias

Feature Identification Number: N/A
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Historic Shade Trees

Feature Identification Number: N/A
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Grass Burial Fields

Feature Identification Number: N/A
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Ornamental Plantings

Feature Identification Number: N/A
Type of Feature Contribution: Non-contributing



FIGURE 13. One of the Southern magnolias. Source: John Milner Associates, 2008.



FIGURE 14. Late nineteenth century view of the cemetery showing formal allée of trees.

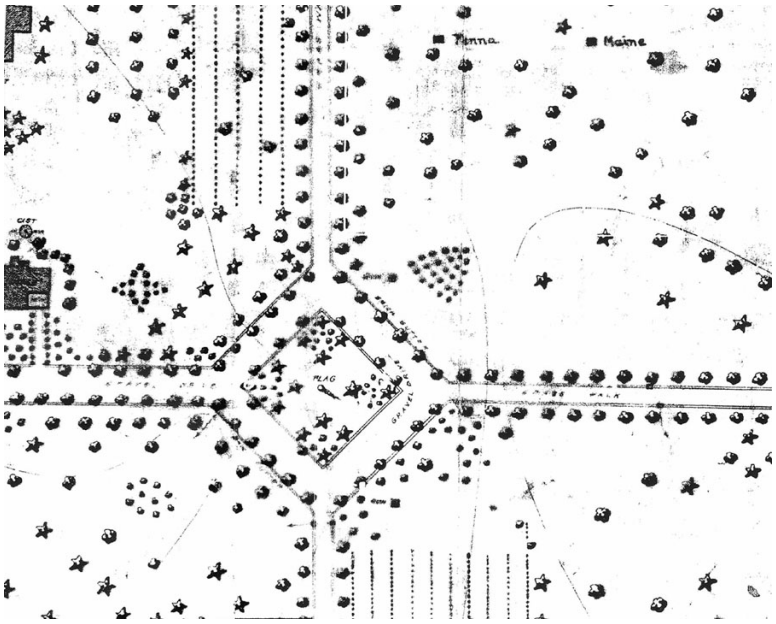


FIGURE 15. Detail from an 1892 map of cemetery with formal plantings and the flagpole indicated.



FIGURE 16. Large deodar cedars (*Cedrus deodara*) also appear throughout the landscape. Source: John Milner Associates, 2008.



FIGURE 17. Large evergreen and deciduous tree plantings. Source: Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, 2008.

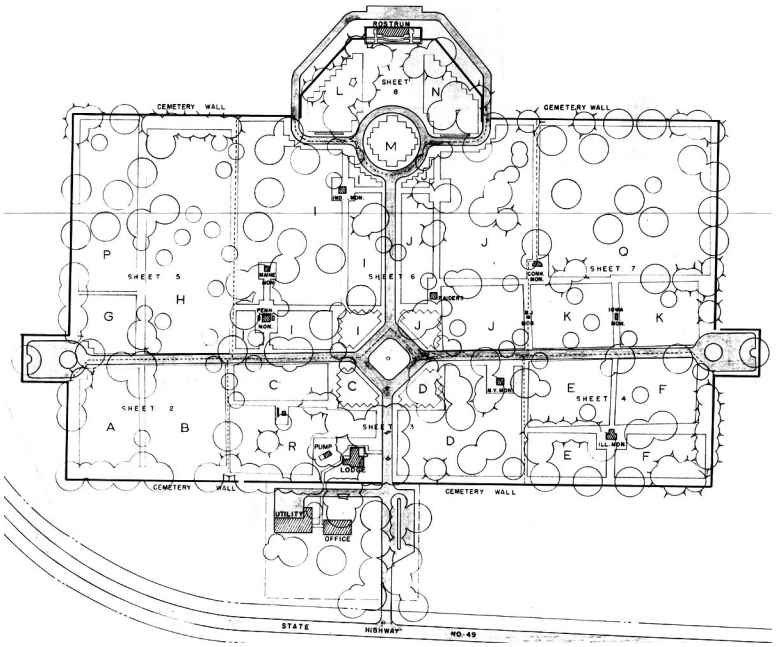


FIGURE 18. Excerpt from "Andersonville National Cemetery Planting Plans: General Layout," dated June 2, 1965, Sheet 1 of 8. Source: Andersonville National Historic Site archives.



FIGURE 19. Ornamental plantings at park offices. Source: John Milner Associates, 2008.



FIGURE 20. Ornamental plantings at Rostrum. These plantings were removed in November 2009 and installation of new plantings/vegetation is anticipated in 2010. Source: John Milner Associates, 2008.



FIGURE 21. Grass expanse between grave rows. Source: John Milner Associates, 2008.



FIGURE 22. Vegetation outside brick wall. Source: John Milner Associates, 2008.

Circulation

Circulation at and adjacent to the Andersonville National Cemetery includes Georgia State Highway 49, which borders the site on the north and west, the west funeral entrance and drive, the south public entrance and drive, the intersecting axial cemetery roads, two concrete walks at the Rostrum, and two dirt tracks within the site.

Access to the Andersonville National Cemetery is through the entrance gate to the west of the site off Georgia State Highway 49 (Fig. 23). Because this entrance is provided primarily for cemetery funerals and visitors, general public access through this entrance is restricted; however, the public can enter the cemetery via the two way connecting road between the prison site and the south gate of the cemetery (Fig. 24).

The major circulation pattern that characterizes the cemetery landscape is formed by the cemetery roads running south to north and east to west at the entrances and their intersection marked by the flagpole space. The cemetery road from the south entrance begins with a circular loop, then a straight axis running north to a circular loop around the flagpole. The road then returns to axis and terminates in a circular loop at the north end of the cemetery (Fig. 25).

The cemetery road from west to east runs on axis from the main entrance to the flagpole circular loop and then back on axis to the rostrum. There is a large circular loop in front of the rostrum that terminates the formal drive (Fig. 26). From the rostrum circular loop there are dirt tracks used as service roads. A paved service road runs behind the rostrum (Fig. 27). The rostrum has the only formal pedestrian paths in the cemetery. There are two paths of exposed aggregate concrete that lead from the circulation loop at the front of the rostrum into the two terraces to the side of the formal structure (Fig. 28).

Other than those provided at the rostrum and close to the west entrance, no paved pedestrian walkways are designated for walking within the cemetery. The entire area of lawn and paved drives is open for informal walking. Paved pedestrian paths are provided for entrance and circulation around the Park Offices building (Lodge), the pump house behind it, and the archives building and maintenance shop. Formal parking is provided for cemetery visitors and funeral guests at the west entrance (Fig. 29). Parking for staff and service vehicles is adjacent to the Maintenance Shop building and driveway.

Feature: Cemetery Roads

Feature Identification Number: N/A
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Entrances

Feature Identification Number: N/A
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Rostrum walkway

Feature Identification Number: N/A
Type of Feature Contribution: Non-contributing

Feature: Terminus loops on the North/South cemetery road

Feature Identification Number: N/A
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Driveway and Parking outside the Brick Wall

Feature Identification Number: N/A
Type of Feature Contribution: Non-contributing



FIGURE 23. West entrance to cemetery. Source: John Milner Associates, 2008.



FIGURE 24. Circulation loop at south entrance. Source: John Milner Associates, 2008.



FIGURE 25. Circulation loop at north end of cemetery. Source: Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, 2008.



FIGURE 26. Circulation loop at Rostrum. Source: John Milner Associates, 2008.



FIGURE 27. Service road and parking behind Rostrum. Source: John Milner Associates, 2008.



FIGURE 28. One of two pedestrian paths as Rostrum. Source: John Milner Associates, 2008.



FIGURE 29. Cemetery parking at west entrance. Source: John Milner Associates, 2008.

Buildings and Structures

Buildings and structures within the Andersonville National Cemetery include two groupings of buildings, the perimeter brick wall, and the cemetery monuments scattered throughout the site.
Clustered at the west entrance to the cemetery are the Park Offices (former Cemetery Lodge), the Well House, the Cultural Resources Building (former Chapel), and the Maintenance Shop. On the opposite side of the site and functioning as terminus to the east-west cemetery road is the Rostrum and its associated granite walls.

The Park Offices are housed in a two-story red brick and frame structure approximately 36 feet by 32 feet with a 16 foot by 17 foot addition. This building was constructed in 1872 as the residence and office for the park superintendent. Although the current structure appears to be in good condition, both the interior and exterior were extensively altered in 1932 with no thought given to architectural continuity. The entire second story was removed and rebuilt adding another room and relocating the bathroom. During this alteration a kitchen was added to the rear of the structure. During the 1960s the exterior brick and woodwork was sprayed with a rubber base covering which further reduced the building's historical integrity. From 1960 to 1976 the building had been used exclusively as a residence (Fig. 30).

The Well House is a one story red brick structure approximately 20 feet by 14 feet constructed in 1963 to house the water purification facilities for the buildings at the cemetery site (Fig. 31). This structure is in excellent condition. Since the site was connected to the public water supply, the structure no longer functions as intended. It has no historic significance but will continue in its present use in the course of site development.

The rostrum is a granite structure with a metal roof, approximately 48 feet by 20 feet with adjoining granite wall terrace walls that adjoin the existing brick wall that surrounds the cemetery (Figs. 32 and 33). It was constructed in 1941 and forms the terminus to the axis formed by the cemetery road that runs east to west. There is a clear axial view from the rostrum to the flagpole. Centered in the east wall of the cemetery, it was constructed as a speaker's platform where ceremonies were and continue to be conducted in Andersonville National Cemetery.

The building housing the Cultural Resources Building is a one story concrete block structure approximately 31 feet by 61 feet, constructed in 1908 as a chapel (Fig. 34). The structure is in excellent condition; however, the interior and exterior were extensively altered from their original design in 1932. Originally a flat roofed structure, a gabled roof was added and a red brick veneer was installed over the cement block. The interior was altered by partitioning off a section to provide an office for the Army Superintendent. In 1977 it housed the Visitor Contact Station and small museum. It currently serves as the Cultural Resources Building, including curator's office, cemetery administrator's office and museum collections storage area (Fig. 35).

The Maintenance Shop is a one story "L" shaped structure approximately 79 feet by 26 feet with the base of the "L" at 26 feet by 18 feet. Constructed in 1960, the structure is in excellent condition and has undergone no structural changes. It is still used as the maintenance shop and office, but currently has no historical significance. Associated with the structure is a driveway and parking lot, surrounded by a chain link fence in stark contrast to the historical brick wall 30 feet away (Fig. 36).

The brick wall surrounding the cemetery was constructed in 1878–1879. The wall is 4-1/2 feet high and has square capstones about every ten feet apart on top of the wall. The width of the wall is approximately one foot and it encloses 27.15 acres of the cemetery (Fig. 37).

The monuments in the Andersonville National Cemetery 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.

- *Minnesota Monument (1916)*: The dimensions of this granite monument are 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 hand over heart (cap in hand) (Fig. 38).
- *Pennsylvania Monument (1905):* This monument consists of crushed marble, granite, and bronze. The dimensions are: the foundation measures 20 square feet, and the whole monument is 35 feet high surmounted by a dome. On top of the dome is a bronze figure (8 feet high) of a Union POW. It honors 1,849 of the soldiers from Pennsylvania who died in the prison (Fig. 39).
- *Maine Monument (1904):* The monument is 36 feet 6 inches high. The soldier with rifle barrel down, and bowed head that crowns the top is 8 feet 9 inches high and is cut from solid granite. The bottom step of the foundation measures 9 feet square (Fig. 40).
- *Indiana Monument (1908):* The monument is 15 feet 7 inches long, 13 feet 5 inches wide, and 18 feet high. There is a three-stepped granite base and the monument is of polished brown marble. It has 4 columns and one main body (Fig. 41).
- *New York Monument (1914):* The monument at its base measures 17 feet long and 9 feet 6 inches wide and 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, a young and an old. Above them is an angel with an olive branch in her right hand (Fig. 42).
- *Illinois Monument (1912):* The main feature of the monument is the sculpture with the prominent central figure of Columbia and in front of her figures of one young male and one female. On either wing of the pedestal is craved in bold letters the last clause of Lincoln's first Inaugural Address and the last clause of his Gettysburg Address. The pedestal stands 8 feet high on a platform 20 feet by 24 feet. The overall height of the monument is 18 feet. Columbia is 8 feet high while the veterans are 7 feet high (Fig. 43).
- *New Jersey Monument (1899):* Mounted on a triple base, this 24 foot tall monument consists of a shaft on a pedestal. Atop the shaft is the figure of a soldier at rest which is 6 feet6 inches in height and also made of granite (Fig. 44).
- *Connecticut Monument (1907):* This monument consists of an 8 foot high bronze statue of a Union soldier P.O.W. standing on a granite pedestal of equal height, making the entire monument 16 feet in height. Flanking the pedestal is a low granite wall curing out from the pedestal around a granite floor. The length is 24 feet 8 inches (Fig. 45).
- *Iowa Monument (1908):* This monument is made of marble and measures 10 feet in width and 21 feet in height. The monument shaft is a type of red polished marble. Atop the monument is a lady of white marble kneeling and weeping over her dead. She represents the state of Iowa (Fig. 46).
- *Georgia Monument (1976):* This monument was made by University of Georgia Sculptor William J. Thompson. The monument has three bronze figures mounted on a square base of polished granite. The figures represent humanity, suffering, and death (Fig. 47).
- *Odd Fellows Monument (1984):* This monument is a rectangular marble slab dedicated to the memory of the unknowns interred in the national cemetery. The size is approximately 4 feet by 8 feet and is engraved with the dedication. It is located at the traffic circle in the northern section of the cemetery (Fig. 48).
- *Stalag XVII-B (1989):* This monument was erected in honor of Stalag XVII-B American prisoners and all the American prisoners held in German Prison Camps in the European theater of operations. This monument is made of granite and has a 3 feet high base with a center rectangular section that projects to an 8 feet height (Fig. 49).

Feature: Minnesota Monument

Feature Identification Number: N/A
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Pennsylvania Monument

Feature Identification Number: N/A
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Maine Monument

Feature Identification Number: N/A
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Indiana Monument

Feature Identification Number: N/A
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: New York Monument

Feature Identification Number: N/A
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Illinois Monument

Feature Identification Number: N/A
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: New Jersey Monument

Feature Identification Number: N/A
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Connecticut Monument

Feature Identification Number: N/A
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Iowa Monument

Feature Identification Number: N/A
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Georgia Monument

Feature Identification Number: N/A
Type of Feature Contribution: Non-contributing

Feature: Odd Fellows Monument

Feature Identification Number: N/A
Type of Feature Contribution: Non-contributing

Feature: Stalag XVII-B

Feature Identification Number: N/A
Type of Feature Contribution: Non-contributing

Feature: Brick Walls

Feature Identification Number: N/A
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Rostrum and Rostrum Walls

Feature Identification Number: N/A
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Cemetery Lodge

Feature Identification Number: N/A
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Cultural Resources Building (Chapel)

Feature Identification Number: N/A
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Well House

Feature Identification Number: N/A
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Maintenance Shop

Feature Identification Number: N/A
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing



FIGURE 30. Cemetery Lodge. Source: Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, 2008.



FIGURE 31. Well House. Source: Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, 2008.



FIGURE 32. Rostrum. Source: Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, 2008.



FIGURE 33. Rostrum wall. Source: Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, 2008.



FIGURE 34. Historic Photo of original Chapel. Source: Andersonville National Historic Site Archives.



FIGURE 35. The Chapel (now the Cultural Resources Building). Source: Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, 2008.



FIGURE 36. Maintenance shop. Source: Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, 2008.

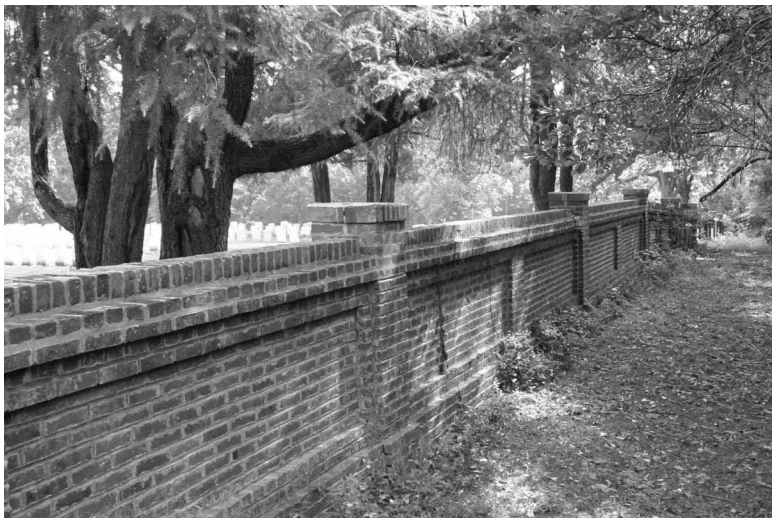


FIGURE 37. Brick wall. Source: Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, 2008.

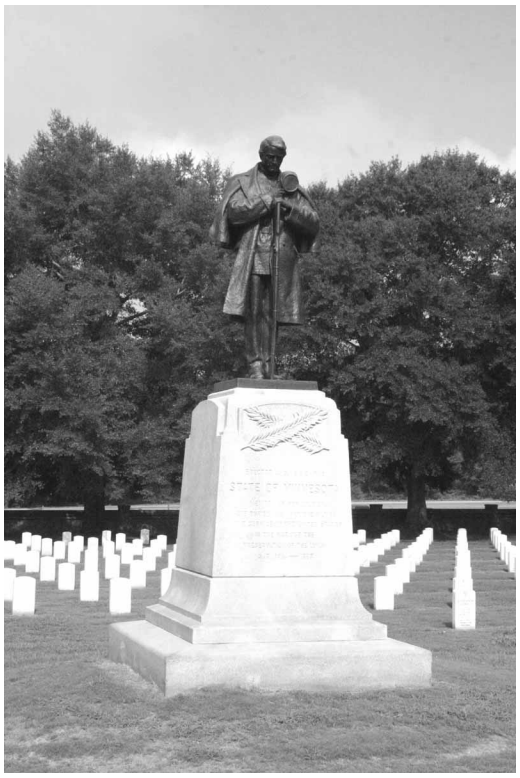




FIGURE 38. Left: Minnesota monument. Source: Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, 2008.

FIGURE 39. Right: Pennsylvania monument. Source: Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, 2008.

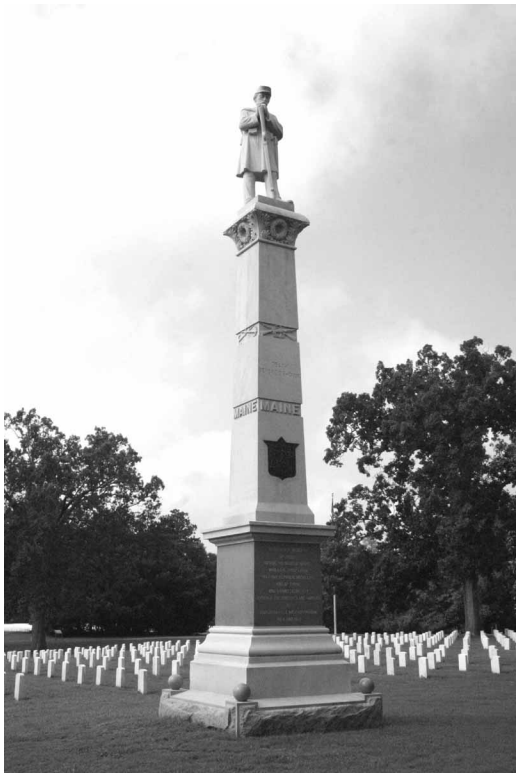




FIGURE 40. Left: Maine monument. Source: Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, 2008.

FIGURE 41. Right: Indiana monument. Source: Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, 2008.



FIGURE 42. New York monument. Source: Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, 2008.



FIGURE 43. Illinois monument. Source: Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, 2008.

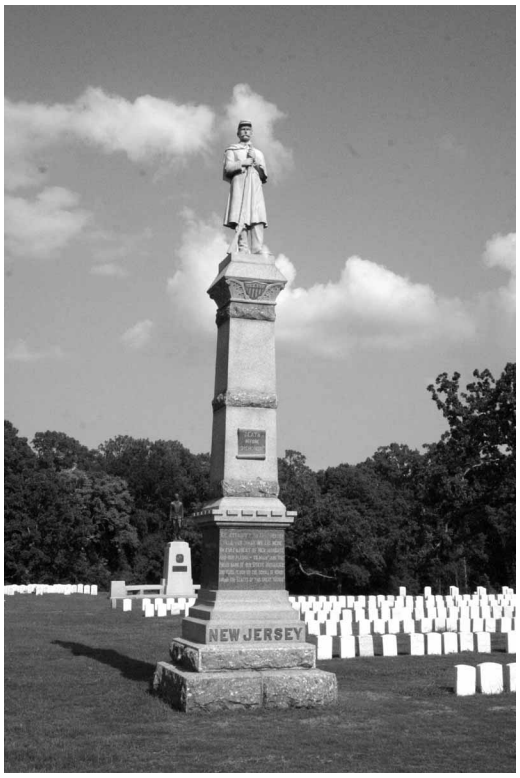


FIGURE 44. New Jersey monument. Source: Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, 2008.



FIGURE 45. Connecticut monument. Source: Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, 2008.



FIGURE 46. Iowa monument. Source: Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, 2008.



FIGURE 47. Georgia monument. Source: Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, 2008.



FIGURE 48. Odd Fellows monument. Source: Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, 2008.



FIGURE 49. Stalag XVII-B monument. Source: Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, 2008.

Views and Vistas

Access to the cemetery is by two intersecting roads that create the formal geometric pattern of the entire cemetery site. Public entrance on the southern edge of the cemetery is on a strong formal axis to the flagpole where the two cemetery roads intersect. On either side of the axis are panoramic views of thousands of white marble headstones laid in tight geometric lines. The headstones form a landscape rhythm and pattern that is pervasive throughout the entire cemetery. The private funeral entrance on the west edge of the cemetery affords an axial vista to the flagpole and to the Rostrum beyond (Figs. 50 and 51).

Open views of the cemetery are available to the pedestrian moving through the open spaces in each quadrant. From within the cemetery space various vantage points, away from the major circulation system the views become less formal and rigid and panoramas open with views of the headstone patterns on both flat and very gently rolling topography punctuated by memorials and large and magnificent deciduous and evergreen trees. The flagpole is almost always visible and functions as an orienting feature during leisurely walks throughout the cemetery (Figs. 52 and 53).

The brick wall that surrounds the cemetery is a visual frame that contains the landscape. It is a physical definition of a boundary that is constantly visible to the visitor while moving through the site. There is a clear view of "inside" as opposed to "outside" the cemetery landscape. The visibility of the wall engenders a very strong sense of place in the cemetery landscape which adds to the serene and peaceful character of the entire site. From Georgia State Highway 49, the extent of the brick wall is visible and is a clear indication to vehicular travelers of a place within the larger historic site landscape. It is the identification of the landscape before the overwhelming views of the headstones are seen (refer to Fig. 5).

Feature: Axial vistas created by the Cemetery Roads

Feature Identification Number: N/A
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Views of the Brick Wall

Feature Identification Number: N/A
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Views of the Marble Headstones

Feature Identification Number: N/A
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Views of Large Trees and Monuments

Feature Identification Number: N/A
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing



FIGURE 50. Rostrum axis to flagpole. Source: John Milner Associates, 2008.



FIGURE 51. Entrance axis. Source: John Milner Associates, 2008.



FIGURE 52. Flagpole from burial sites. Source: John Milner Associates, 2008.



FIGURE 53. Illinois monument and headstones. Source: John Milner Associates, 2008.

Small-Scale Features

Pervasive within the cemetery landscape are the rows of white marble headstones. The grave markers that are very close together are the Civil War-era Union prisoner burials, bodies arranged shoulder to shoulder. The initial interments were of those who had died in the nearby prison camp and are contained in sections E, F, H, J, and K (refer to Fig. 6 and Fig. 18). By 1868 over 800 additional interments in sections B and C, Union soldiers who died in hospitals and other prisoner of war camps and on the battlefields of central and southwest Georgia, brought the total burials to over 13,800. Of these, there are 460 early markers which are graves of the unknown and engraved as "Unknown U.S. Soldier." Markers farther apart are re-interred bodies from other conflicts in the Civil War (1865–1869). Other stones farther apart mark the resting place of soldiers of all wars and some spouses buried beside the veterans.

Marble headstones replaced wooden headboards beginning in 1877. As the site is an active cemetery, headstones are removed and replaced on a regular basis. The Veterans' Administration has a pilot project to re-carve headstones but it is not considered likely that the current policy of replacement will be changed because the cost of repair/re-carving is so much higher than that of replacement. Some Civil War era stones have been replaced over time to address misspellings, unreadable carvings, or deterioration. At present, removed stones are given to a local concrete plant but the park must pay haulage (Figs. 54, 55, and 56).

Within the cemetery, there also is one ground plaque in front of one headstone to commemorate Sgt. James Wiley, a Civil War Medal of Honor recipient buried at Andersonville National Cemetery. The plaque is flush to the ground and framed with brick (Fig. 57).

Marble section markers dating to 1951 mark the 17 sections of the cemetery, ranging from A through R (there is no section O), and one memorial section. 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. In the sections that have present day burials, there are temporary metal grave markers, that simply identify the grave with name and dates until a permanent marker is installed (Fig. 58).

Interspersed throughout the cemetery are 18 inch wooden bollards, painted white, with numbers. This is part of the interpretive walk through the cemetery and the bollard numbers are keyed to information available for visitors to the cemetery (Fig. 59). The date of placement of the bollards is not known.

The cemetery flagpole is located in the space formed at the intersection of the cemetery roads and is clearly visible from all areas of the entire cemetery site. It is in direct view on axis from both cemetery entrances and the Rostrum and remains a visual orientation feature from the quadrant sections of the cemetery. A flagpole has been on or near this location (intersection of the roads), since August 1865 when Clara Barton raised the first U.S. flag to fly over the burial ground. The current flagpole is lit by fixtures visible on the surrounding lawn (refer to Fig. 52). The date of placement of the current flagpole is not known.

Signage within the cemetery is diverse and includes interpretive signs, identification signs, informational 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 to guide funeral traffic to appropriate areas and to keep the general public at a respectful distance from funerals in progress. The National Park Service interpretive signs are fiberglass boards supported by black-painted metal framing and the NPS identification and directional signs are brown-painted metal with white letter (Figs. 60 and 61).

Other small-scale features within the cemetery landscape include a boundary and safety chain link fence on the west side of the cemetery, highly visible from Georgia State Highway 49 at the funeral entrance. This fence is outside the brick wall that surrounds the cemetery site and was erected in conjunction with the Maintenance Shop and parking for NPS staff. This feature is not historic and detracts from the

historic and aesthetic character of the cemetery (Fig. 62).

Site amenities such as benches are located to the rear of the Rostrum structure.

Also found in the cemetery landscape were 12 inch diameter concrete markers, flush with the ground and with a 3 inch round metal disk in the center. The metal disk had been badly scratched and no identification of the marker could be found. They appeared to be survey markers (Fig. 63).

Feature: Cemetery Marble Headstones

Feature Identification Number: N/A
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Medal of Honor Ground Plaques

Feature Identification Number: N/A
Type of Feature Contribution: Non-contributing

Feature: Section Markers

Feature Identification Number: N/A
Type of Feature Contribution: Non-contributing

Feature: Flagpole

Feature Identification Number: N/A
Type of Feature Contribution: Unknown

Feature: Interpretive Signage and Bollards

Feature Identification Number: N/A
Type of Feature Contribution: Non-contributing

Feature: Chain Link Fence

Feature Identification Number: N/A
Type of Feature Contribution: Non-contributing

Feature: Informational and Regulatory Signage

Feature Identification Number: N/A
Type of Feature Contribution: Non-contributing



FIGURE 54. View of nineteenth century marble headstones for Civil War-era graves in the cemetery. Source: National Park Service.



FIGURE 55. A group of privately placed headstones in the cemetery. Source: John Milner Associates, 2008.



FIGURE 56. Detail of Civil War-era graves showing older nineteenth century marble headstones and contemporary replacement headstone , at left. Source: John Milner Associates, 2008.



FIGURE 57. Medal of Honor ground plaque at the grave of Sgt. James Wiley. Source: Andersonville National Historic Site Archives.



FIGURE 58. Typical section marker. Source: John Milner Associates, 2008.



FIGURE 59. Typical interpretive bollard. Source: John Milner Associates, 2008.

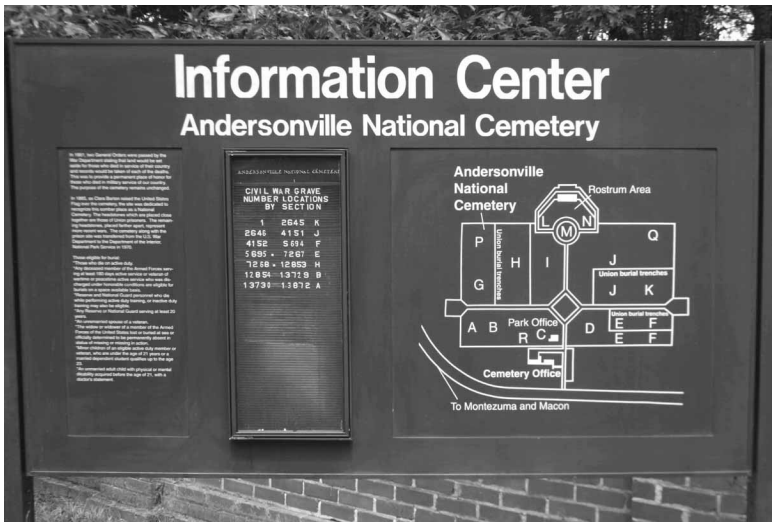


FIGURE 60. Informational sign. Source: John Milner Associates, 2008.



FIGURE 61. NPS interpretive sign and bollard. Source: John Milner Associates, 2008.



FIGURE 62. Chain link fencing. Source: John Milner Associates, 2008.



FIGURE 63. Unidentified marker. Source: John Milner Associates, 2008.

Condition Assessment

Inventory Unit

Stabilization Cost: N/A

Stabilization Cost Date: N/A

Stabilization Cost Level of Estimate: N/A

Stabilization Cost Estimator: N/A

Stabilization Measures Description: N/A

Stabilization Cost Explanatory Narrative: N/A

Condition Assessment

Condition Assessment: Good

Condition Assessment Date: December 3–4, 2007

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

Condition assessment occurred during field work, December 3–4, 2007.

Impacts to Inventory Unit

Type of Impact: Adjacent Lands

External or Internal: External

Impact Explanatory Narrative:

Areas of industrial development outside the boundary of the park negatively affect the integrity of historic views and vistas.

Type of Impact: Deferred Maintenance

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Explanatory Narrative:

Sections of the brick boundary wall that are not monitored for cracks, efflorescence, biological growth, or other distress conditions are vulnerable to future deterioration or, if distress is extensive, to structural failure.

Type of Impact: Deterioration

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Explanatory Narrative:

The memorials on the prison site include monolithic stone plinths and several larger masonry structures. In general, minor deterioration was observed, including localized open joints, staining of stonework from the adjacent soil, and minor corrosion of bronze sculpture and plaques. In particular, the Illinois Memorial is experiencing weathering-related deterioration and staining of masonry.

Type of Impact: Erosion

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Explanatory Narrative:

Slopes not protected by grasses or mulch layers under trees are vulnerable to erosion from foot traffic, aggravated by rainfall.

Type of Impact: Operations on site

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Explanatory Narrative:

Monuments, markers, and headstones are vulnerable to damage from mowing and trimming equipment.

Type of Impact: Headstone replacement practices

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Explanatory Narrative:

Under existing National Cemetery Administration (NCA) policies, a previously furnished government headstone or marker may be replaced at NCA expense when it is deteriorated or damaged, when the inscription is incorrect, when the material or workmanship faulty, or for other circumstances warranting replacement. When such replacements are made, it is NCA policy to destroy the old marker. This policy is in conflict with the NPS cultural resource management perspective that existing grave markers may be considered a contributing resource to a site that is listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

Treatment

Inventory Unit

Approved Landscape Treatment: N/A

Approved Landscape Treatment Completed: N/A

Approved Landscape Treatment Explanatory Narrative: N/A

Approved Landscape Treatment Document: N/A

Approved Landscape Treatment Document Date: N/A

Approved Landscape Treatment Cost: N/A

Approved Landscape Treatment Cost Date: N/A

Approved Landscape Treatment Level of Estimate: N/A

Approved Landscape Treatment Cost – Estimator: N/A

Approved Landscape Treatment Cost Explanatory Narrative: N/A

Bibliography and Supplemental Information

Bibliography

Citation Author: Bearss, Edwin C.
Citation Title: *Andersonville National Historic Site: Historic Resource Study and Historical Base Map*
Year of Publication: 1970
Source Name: Office of History and Historic Architecture, Eastern Service Center
Citation Location: Washington, D.C.

Citation Author: Burnett, Bill, compiler. Joan Burnett, Editor
Citation Title: *Andersonville Monuments, Andersonville National Historic Site*
Year of Publication: 2000
Source Name: —
Citation Location: —

Citation Author: Burnett, William G.
Citation Title: *The Prison Camp at Andersonville*. National Park Civil War Series
Year of Publication: 1995
Source Name: Eastern National
Citation Location: Fort Washington, Pennsylvania

Citation Author: Dock, Lavinia K. et al.
Citation Title: *History of American Red Cross Nursing*
Year of Publication: 1922
Source Name: Macmillan Company
Citation Location: New York, New York

Citation Author: Johnson, James E.
Citation Title: *Managing Earthworks under Forest Cover*
Year of Publication: 1998
Source Name: Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University
Citation Location: Blacksburg, Virginia

Citation Author: Joslyn, Mauriel Phillips
Citation Title: *Captives Immortal: The Story of Six Hundred Confederate Officers and the United States Prisoner of War Policy*
Year of Publication: 1996
Source Name: White Mane Publishing Co., Inc.
Citation Location: Shippensburg, Pennsylvania

Citation Author: Marsh, Michael Alan
Citation Title: *Andersonville: The Story behind the Scenery*
Year of Publication: 2000
Source Name: KC Publications, Inc.
Citation Location: Las Vegas, Nevada

Citation Author: Marvel, William
Citation Title: *Andersonville: The Last Depot*
Year of Publication: 1994
Source Name: University of North Carolina Press
Citation Location: Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Citation Author: National Park Service
Citation Title: *General Management Plan & Development Concept Plan, Andersonville National Historic Site*
Year of Publication: 1981
Source Name: National Park Service
Citation Location: —

Citation Author: National Park Service
Citation Title: *Collection Management Plan, Andersonville National Historic Site*
Year of Publication: July 1992
Source Name: National Park Service
Citation Location: —

Citation Author: National Park Service
Citation Title: *Archeological Investigations of the Southeast Corner of the Inner Stockade at Andersonville National Historic Site, Georgia*
Year of Publication: 1990
Source Name: National Park Service
Citation Location: —

Citation Author: National Park Service
Citation Title: *Archeological Investigations of the North Gate at Andersonville National Historic Site, Georgia*
Year of Publication: 1989
Source Name: National Park Service
Citation Location: —

Citation Author: National Park Service
Citation Title: *Soil Resistivity Survey of the Hospital Site, Andersonville National Historic Site, Georgia*
Year of Publication: 1985
Source Name: National Park Service
Citation Location: —

Citation Author: National Park Service
Citation Title: *Archeological Survey and Testing of Tract 01-142, Andersonville National Historic Site, Georgia*
Year of Publication: 1984
Source Name: National Park Service
Citation Location: —

Citation Author: National Park Service
Citation Title: *Andersonville National Cemetery and Andersonville Prison Park National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*
Year of Publication: 1978
Source Name: Southeast Regional Office, National Park Service
Citation Location: Atlanta, Georgia

Citation Author: National Park Service
Citation Title: *Andersonville National Historic Site General Management Plan/Development Concept Plan/Environmental Assessment*
Year of Publication: 1988
Source Name: Southeast Regional Office, National Park Service
Citation Location: Atlanta, Georgia

Citation Author: Oates, Stephen B.
Citation Title: *A Woman of Valor: Clara Barton and the Civil War*
Year of Publication: 1994
Source Name: Manwell Macmillan International
Citation Location: New York, New York

Citation Author: O'Dea, Thomas
Citation Title: *Drawing of Andersonville Prison, Camp Sumter, Georgia*
Year of Publication: —
Source Name: —
Citation Location: —

Citation Author: Prentice, Guy, and Marie C. Prentice
Citation Title: "Far from the Battlefield: Archaeology at Andersonville Prison"
Year of Publication: 2000
Source Name: In Clarence R. Geier and Stephen R. Potter, *Archaeological Perspectives on the American Civil War*
Citation Location: Gainesville: University Press of Florida.

Citation Author: Pryor, Elizabeth Brown
Citation Title: *Clara Baron: Professional Angel*
Year of Publication: 1987
Source Name: University of Pennsylvania Press
Citation Location: Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Citation Author: Strock, Michael G.
Citation Title: *Andersonville National Cemetery: Resting Place of Honor*
Year of Publication: 2008 [1983]
Source Name: Eastern National
Citation Location: Fort Washington, Pennsylvania.

Supplemental Information

NRID No.: 70000070
DSC/TIC No.: *to be added by SERO*
ARI No.: *to be added by SERO*