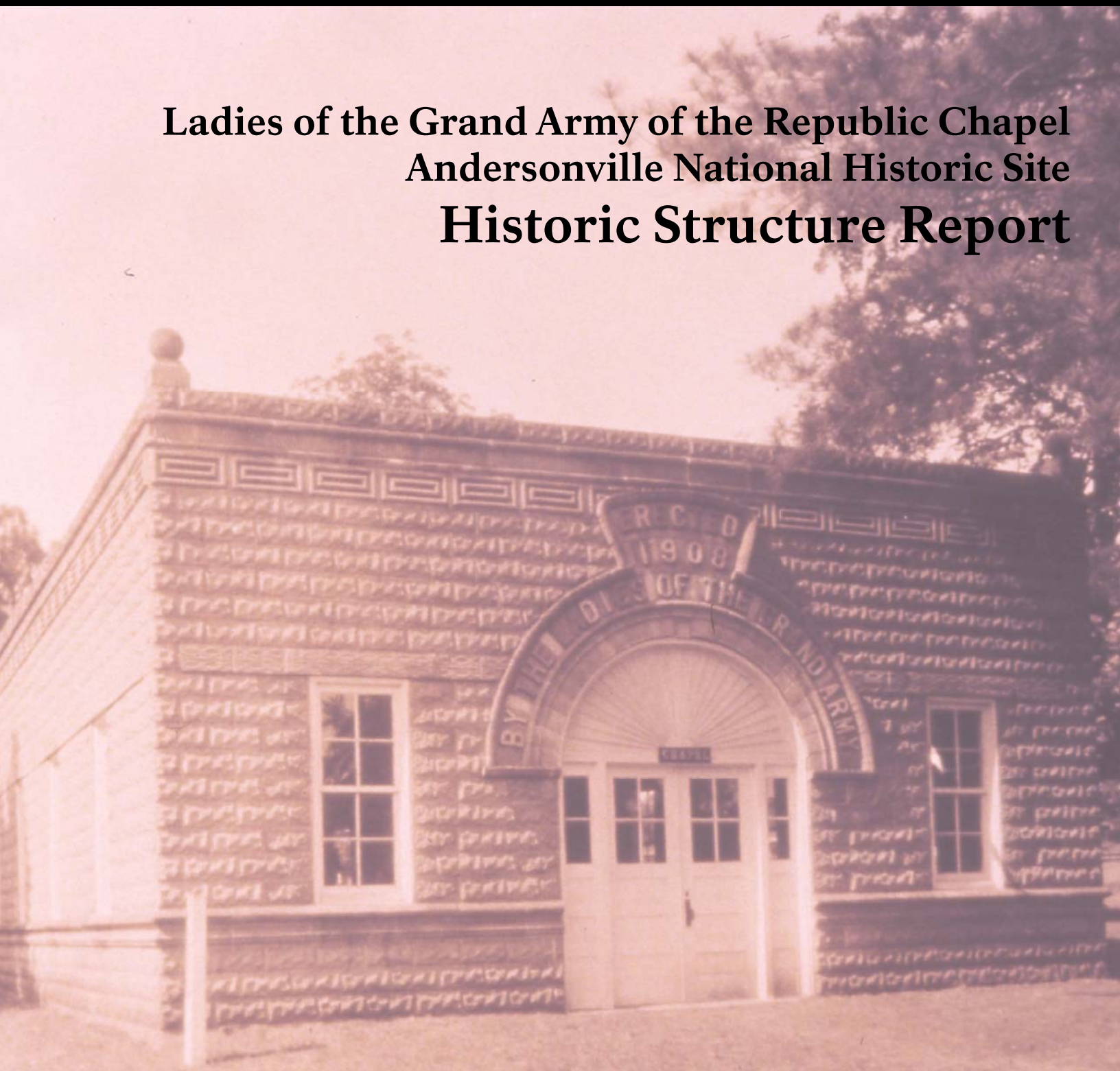
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Andersonville
National Historic Site

Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic Chapel
Andersonville National Historic Site
Historic Structure Report



Cultural Resources, Partnerships, and Science Division
Southeast Region

Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic Chapel

Andersonville National Historic Site

Historic Structure Report

February 2018
Prepared by:
WLA Studio

Under the direction of
National Park Service
Southeast Regional Office
Cultural Resources, Partnerships, & Science Division



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**Andersonville National Historic Site
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Andersonville, GA 31711**

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About the cover: Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic Chapel, Andersonville National Historic Site (Andersonville National Historic Site)

The report presented here exists in two formats. A printed version is available for study at the park, the Southeastern Regional Office of the National Park Service, and at a variety of other repositories. For more widespread access, this report also exists in a web-based format through ParkNet, the website of the National Park Service. Please visit www.nps.gov for more information.

Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic Chapel

Andersonville National Historic Site

Historic Structure Report

Approved By : _____ 2/16/18
Superintendent,
Andersonville National Historic Site
Date

Recommended By : _____ 3/19/2018
Acting Chief, Cultural Resource, Partnerships & Science Division
Southeast Region
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for Regional Director,
Southeast Region
Date

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Foreword

We are pleased to make available this Historic Structure Report, part of our ongoing effort to provide comprehensive documentation for the historic structures and cultural landscapes of National Park Service units in the Southeast Region. A number of individuals and institutions contributed to the successful completion of this work. We would particularly like to thank the staff at Andersonville National Historic Site for their assistance throughout the process. We hope that this study will prove valuable to park management in ongoing efforts to preserve the historic structure and to everyone in understanding and interpreting this unique resource.

Dan Scheidt, Chief
Cultural Resources, Partnerships and Science Division
Southeast Regional Office
2018

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Management Summary

Project Team

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Executive Summary

Purpose and Scope

The purpose of this historic structure report (HSR) is to document the construction history and existing condition of the Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic Chapel at Andersonville National Historic Site (ANDE) in Andersonville, Georgia, and to provide recommendations for the building's treatment and use (See Figure 1 and Figure 2 for site and building location). This HSR will guide the National Park Service (NPS) in the stewardship of this historic resource.

The report includes *Part I: Developmental History* and *Part II: Treatment and Use*. Part I includes a brief review of the history of Andersonville Prison and National Cemetery and the property's transfer to the NPS as Andersonville National Historic Site, and a history of the Chapel's construction and use. A chronology of the Chapel's physical development and use describes the building's original construction and appearance and explains how the building has changed over time. This information derives from historical documentation and physical investigation. A current physical description based on building investigations and assessment using non-destructive methods provides a systematic accounting of all features, materials, and spaces. A list of character-defining features and a summary assessment of the building's current condition are also included. Part II provides recommendations for the treatment and use of the structure, including information on potential future effects of climate change on the historic resource.

A bibliography provides all sources of information this report references. Appendices contain historic documentation, scaled drawings of the existing floor plan and elevations, and a copy of the National Register of Historic Places nomination form.

Historical Overview

The Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic Chapel at Andersonville National Cemetery was constructed in 1908 by the Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic, a women's organization associated with the Grand Army of the Republic (GAR). The GAR was a national Union veterans' organization. The Chapel was constructed to provide a place of shelter and reflection for those who came to the cemetery at Memorial Day and other times of commemoration to remember those who had died in Andersonville Prison during the Civil War.

The local Logan Circle of the Ladies of the GAR in Fitzgerald, Georgia was instrumental in raising money for the Chapel's construction. The Fitzgerald Granitoid Company, owned and operated by C. W. Hayes, constructed the Chapel with rusticated "granitoid" blocks, a cast concrete block containing crushed granite. The building was dedicated as part of the Memorial Day program at Andersonville on May 30, 1908. The Chapel was used as a memorial hall and shelter over the next three decades and into the 1940s.

In 1931, the Ladies of the GAR officially transferred the building to the U.S. Army as part of the national cemetery site. By 1935, the Office of the Quartermaster General had developed plans for the building's renovation. The parapet walls of the building's rusticated concrete block walls were removed, the remaining walls were covered with running bond red-brick veneer, and a new front-gabled roof was constructed above the walls, completely changing the building's appearance. This renovation work was reportedly done by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) and the Public Works Administration (PWA) in 1936. The building was labeled "museum" on a 1936 site plan; the army referred to the building as the Administration Building. In 1960, the army added restrooms into the building to provide needed facilities for cemetery visitors.

After the Andersonville National Historic Site was established in 1970, the NPS assumed management of the Chapel building. The NPS converted the former Chapel into the national historic site's Visitor Center and Museum. The building served in this capacity until 1998 when the new Visitor Center and National Prisoner of War (POW) Museum was completed. The building then became the Cultural Resources Building, housing the museum curator's office, museum collections storage, and the cemetery administrator's office. The building continues to serve as the Cultural Resources Building today.

Statement of Significance

The Andersonville National Cemetery and Andersonville Prison Park sites, including the Chapel, were listed in the National Register of Historic Places on October 16, 1970 when Andersonville National Historic Site was established. The National Register nomination form that documented Andersonville National Cemetery and Prison Park/Andersonville National Historic Site was accepted as additional documentation on November 27, 1978. The Chapel is considered significant as part of the commemoration period in the site's history when the Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic and other groups focused on honoring the memory of those who died at Andersonville Prison. The building is also significant for its 1936 and 1960 renovations by the U.S. Army during their oversight of the cemetery and prison site.

The building's original construction of rusticated concrete blocks known as "granitoid" is significant as an example of the manufacturing and use of this construction material by the Fitzgerald Granitoid Company of Fitzgerald, Georgia. The concrete blocks were used for such features as sidewalks, curbs, steps, and basement floors, as well as building construction, by a number of companies across the country during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

The 1936 renovation by the U.S. Army Quartermaster General, with work reportedly done by the CCC and PWA, gave the building a completely different appearance, perhaps to correct maintenance issues or to give the building an appearance more like other army property. The red-brick-veneered exterior with front-gabled roof represents the building's maintenance and use by the army as an administration building. The 1960 renovation added needed visitor facilities that are now significant to the building's history.

Cultural Resource Management

A Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between Andersonville NHS and the Georgia State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), signed December 2016, was prepared to address mitigation for rehabilitation work proposed for the Chapel. Stipulation I of the MOA required that a HSR be prepared to document the history and condition of the building and to recommend an ultimate treatment. This HSR fulfills that stipulation.

The following planning documents describe cultural resources within Andersonville National Historic Site, including the Chapel, and provide plans for their management and preservation.

General Management Plan, Development Concept Plan, Environmental Assessment, Andersonville National Historic Site, Georgia, NPS, June 1988.

Resource Management Plan, Andersonville National Historic Site, NPS, 1993.

Statement for Management and Basic Operations Statement, Andersonville National Historic Site, Andersonville, Georgia, NPS, 1993.

Cultural Landscapes Inventory, Andersonville National Cemetery Component Landscape, Andersonville National Historic Site, NPS, 2010.

Foundation Document, Andersonville National Historic Site, Georgia, NPS, 2014.

Cultural Landscape Report, Andersonville National Historic Site, NPS, 2015.

Project Methodology

The required level of historical research, building investigation, and documentation defined in the Scope of Work for this HSR included documentary research and building investigation in readily available published sources that are easily accessible and known to be of high yield, brief interviews of readily available persons, historical documentation, studies, local and state historical societies and agencies, the National Archives, and the Library of Congress. Building investigation was directed to be non-destructive.

The initial site visit for this HSR was conducted in April 2017 and included a project kick-off meeting with NPS staff from both Andersonville NHS (ANDE) and the NPS Southeast Regional Office. Research was conducted in ANDE files and documents, including the National POW Museum Research Library, with the assistance of ANDE's Museum Curator and Chief of Interpretation and Resource Management. Building documentation began with field measurements and drawings of the existing floor plan and elevations. Field notes

about exterior and interior features, materials, and building construction were made. Digital photographs were taken. Additional site visits to complete building documentation and research were made in April and June 2017.

Research was conducted in person at a number of repositories, including the National Archives in Morrow, Georgia; the Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources; the Hargrett Library at the University of Georgia; and the Fitzgerald-Ben Hill County Library and the Blue and Gray Museum in Fitzgerald, Georgia.

Additional repositories and organizations were contacted by telephone and/or email, including the National Archives in College Park, Maryland; the Georgia Archives in Morrow, Georgia; the NPS Southeast Regional Office Archives; the Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic; and the Fitzgerald *Herald-Leader* newspaper office.

Records accessed online included the National Register of Historic Places; the Digital Library of Georgia; websites for the Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Women's Relief Corps, and the Grand Army of the Republic; and Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) Legacy and Public Works Administration (PWA) sites.

Persons interviewed for information about the Chapel included Fred Sanchez, former Chief of Interpretation and Resource Management, ANDE; Alan Marsh, former Chief of Resource Management, ANDE; Lynne Bury, Historian, Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic; Sheila Richards, President of James Tharp Circle #2, Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic, Roswell, Georgia; Cam Jordan, Deputy Administrator, City of Fitzgerald, Georgia; and Sherri Butler, Fitzgerald *Herald-Leader*.

Summary of Findings

The Chapel was constructed in 1908 by the Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic as a memorial hall and place of shelter for those visiting Andersonville National Cemetery to honor the memory of the Union soldiers who died in Andersonville Prison. Originally constructed of rusticated "granitoid" concrete blocks, the rectangular building had a flat roof with decorative parapet walls and an arched entranceway that documented the date of construction and group responsible for its building.

After transfer to the U.S. Army, the Quartermaster General developed plans to renovate the building. In 1936, the building's parapet walls were removed, the remaining concrete block walls were covered with running bond red-brick veneer, and a new front-gabled roof was constructed. The army used the building as an administration building. Restrooms were added into the building in 1960 to provide facilities for national cemetery visitors.

The NPS took over management of the building in 1971 after the national cemetery and prison park became Andersonville National Historic Site. The building was used as the national historic site's Visitor Center and Museum until 1998 when the new Visitor Center and National POW Museum were opened. The Chapel then became the Cultural Resources Building, housing the museum curator's office, museum collections storage, and the cemetery administrator's office, which it continues to do today.

The Chapel is well-maintained and in very good condition. Its structural systems appear to be sound, including the foundations and floor, roof structure, and masonry walls. The building's features, including windows, entrances, eaves, front portico, and concrete walks, are well-maintained. New roofing materials and new fire suppression and alarm systems were installed in 2017 to provide protection for the building.

Recommended Treatment and Use

The recommended treatment and use for the Chapel is preservation of the building as it is today with the addition of required maintenance work and pre-approved rehabilitation as needed to continue to support the building's primary use as the national historic site's museum collection storage facility.

Administrative Data

Locational Data

Building Name: Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic Chapel

Location: Andersonville National Historic Site

County: Macon County

State: Georgia

Related NPS Studies

Cultural Landscapes Inventory, Andersonville National Cemetery Component Landscape, Andersonville National Historic Site, NPS, 2010.

Cultural Landscape Report, Andersonville National Historic Site, NPS, 2015.

Real Property Information

Acquisition Date: July 1, 1971

LCS ID: 006098

Size Information

Total Floor Area: 1,566 SF

Roof Area: 2,208 SF

Number of Stories: 1

Number of Rooms: 7

Number of Bathrooms: 2

Cultural Resource Data

National Register Status: The Chapel was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on October 16, 1970 as a contributing part of Andersonville National Cemetery and Andersonville Prison Park when Andersonville National Historic Site was established. The National Register nomination form documenting the site was accepted as additional information on November 27, 1978.

Proposed Treatment

The proposed treatment for the Chapel is preservation of the building as it is today with the addition of required maintenance work and pre-approved rehabilitation as needed to continue to support the building's primary use as the national historic site's museum collection storage facility.

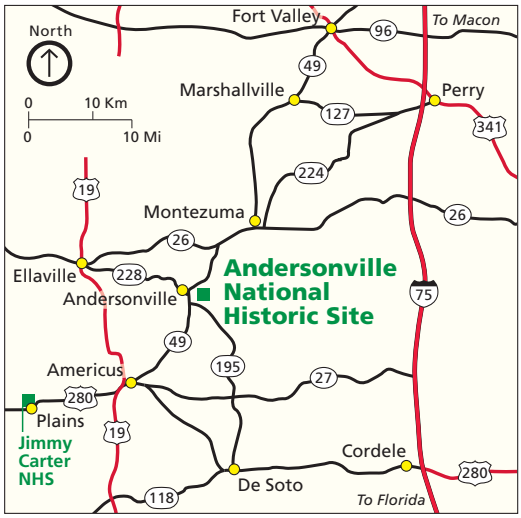


Figure 1. Site Location Map (NPS, Harpers Ferry Center).

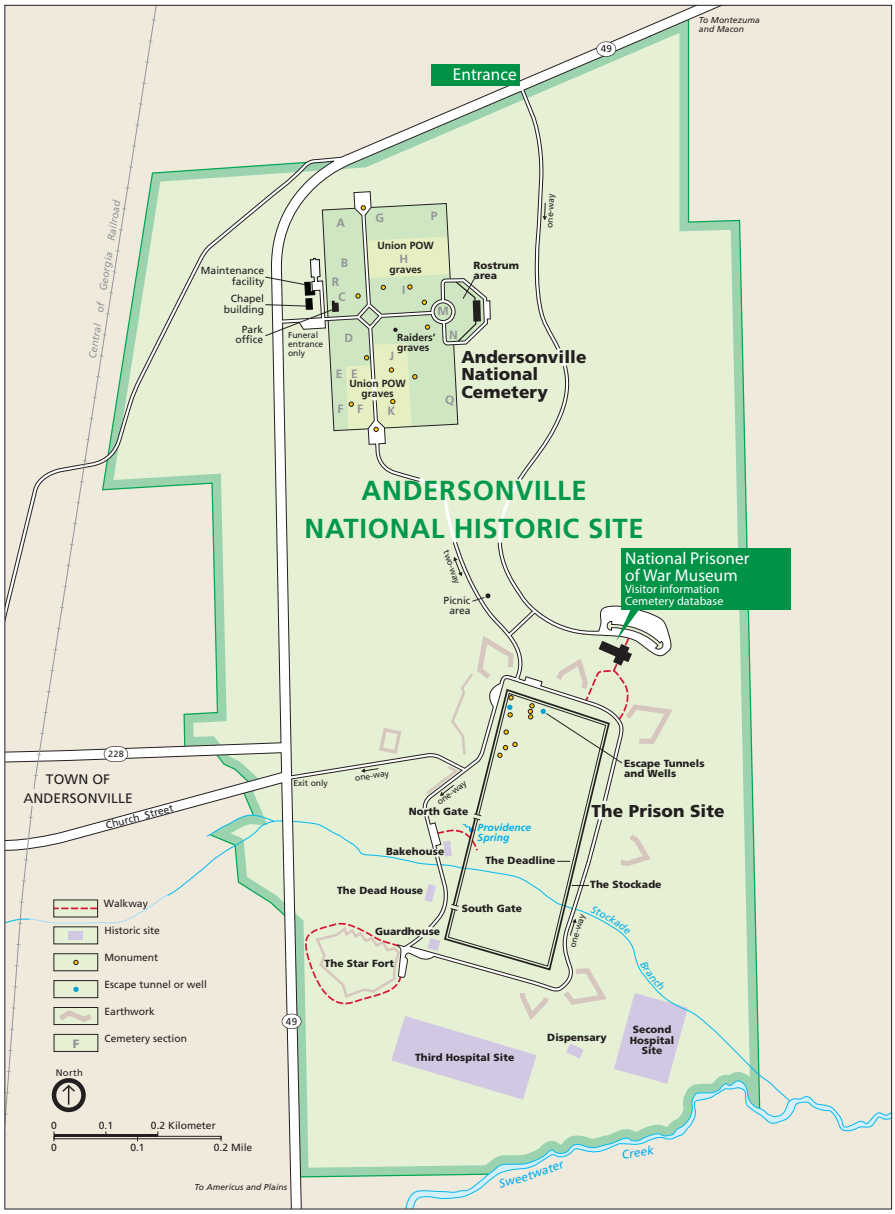


Figure 2. Building Location Map at Andersonville National Historic Site (Adapted from NPS, Harpers Ferry Center).

I Developmental History

Historical Background and Context

The Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic Chapel at Andersonville National Cemetery was constructed in 1908 by the Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic, a women's organization associated with the Grand Army of the Republic (GAR). The GAR was a national Union veterans' organization founded shortly after the Civil War; local Georgia chapters were part of the GAR's Department of Georgia and South Carolina. The local Colony Post No. 14, George Crouse Post No.17, and the Neal Dow Post No. 19 were headquartered in Fitzgerald, Georgia, a planned colony founded in 1895 for both Union and Confederate veterans. The Fitzgerald chapter of the Ladies of the GAR was known as the Logan Circle, for General John A. Logan, national commander of the GAR.

Historic photographs provide both the date of construction and the group responsible for construction by an inscription above the building's front entrance: "Erected 1908 by the Ladies of the Grand Army" [1] (Figure 3, Figure 4). Referred to as the Grand Army Memorial Hall, a Shelter House, Rest Pavilion, and Chapel, the building was constructed to provide a place of shelter and refuge for the people who came to remember and honor the soldiers who lost their lives at Andersonville Prison during the Civil War.

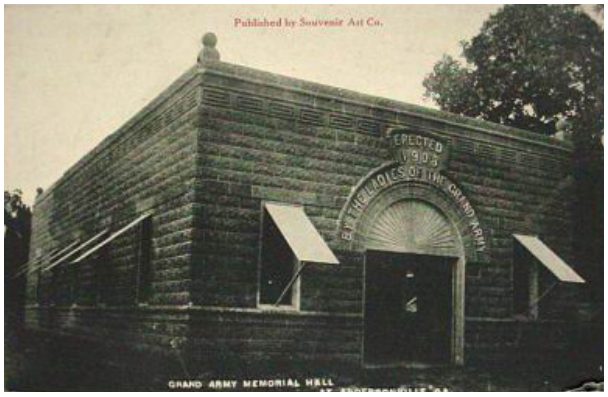


Figure 3. Historic photo of Chapel/Grand Army Memorial Hall; date of photo is unknown (ANDE).



Figure 4. Historic photo of Chapel/Grand Army Memorial Hall; date of photo is unknown (ANDE).

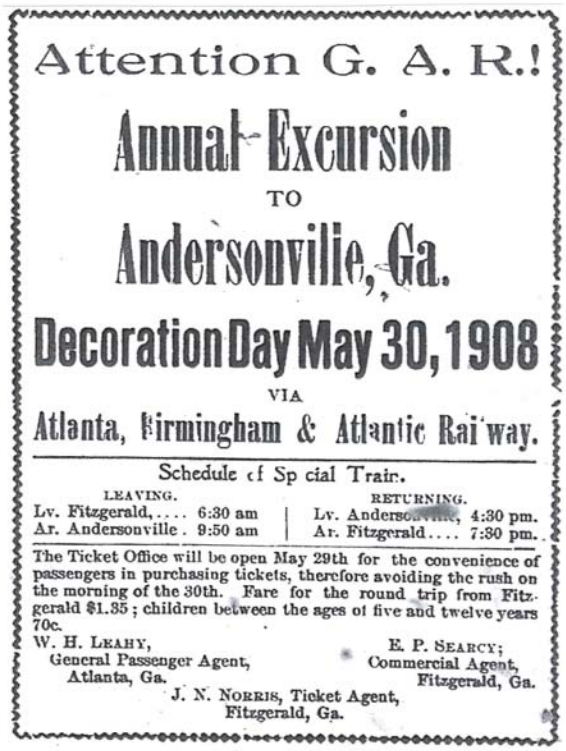
Andersonville Prison and National Cemetery

The Confederate Army established Andersonville Prison in 1864 near the small railroad community of Andersonville. Originally called Camp Sumter, the Confederate-operated prison held Union prisoners from February 1864 to May 1865. Conditions at the prison quickly deteriorated, and approximately 13,000 prisoners died in the prison camp. These prisoners were buried side by side in an area north of the prison camp; this burial ground became Andersonville National Cemetery on July 26, 1865.

The GAR purchased the prison site in 1891 to create a memorial park. The Women's Relief Corps (WRC), a women's auxiliary to the GAR, took on the task of maintaining the site as a memorial to the Union soldiers who died there. During this memorial period in the property's history, many states that had lost soldiers at the prison erected monuments and memorials both in the prison park and in the cemetery.[2]

1. Historic photographs from ANDE Digital Files and National POW Museum Research Library; the photograph in Figure 4 is also found in the Vanishing Georgia Collection, Digital Library of Georgia.

2. Historic context information taken from the following documents: Edwin Bearss, *Andersonville National Historic Site: Historic Resource Study and Historical Base Map*, NPS, 1970; *Andersonville National Historic Site: Historic Resources Management Plan*, NPS, 1977; and *Andersonville National Cemetery and Andersonville Prison Park/Andersonville National Historic Site*, National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, NPS, 1976.



Attention G. A. R.!

Annual Excursion

TO

Andersonville, Ga.

Decoration Day May 30, 1908

VIA

Atlanta, Birmingham & Atlantic Rai'way.

Schedule of Sp cial Trair.

LEAVING.		RETURNING.	
Lv. Fitzgerald,....	6:30 am	Lv. Anderso[illegible],	4:30 pm.
Ar. Andersonville .	9:50 am	Ar. Fitzgerald....	7:30 pm.

The Ticket Office will be open May 29th for the convenience of passengers in purchasing tickets, therefore avoiding the rush on the morning of the 30th. Fare for the round trip from Fitzgerald $1.35; children between the ages of five and twelve years 70c.

W. H. Leahy, General Passenger Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

E. P. Searcy; Commercial Agent, Fitzgerald, Ga.

J. N. Norris, Ticket Agent, Fitzgerald, Ga.

Figure 5. 1908 *Fitzgerald Enterprise* advertisement for Memorial Day train to Andersonville (Fitzgerald-Ben Hill County Library).

An organization known as The Loyal Ladies League, an auxiliary of the GAR, was established in 1881. The group had become a national organization by 1886 and changed their name to the Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic. Membership in the Ladies group included only direct relatives of Union veterans of the Civil War in order to preserve the honor and memory of the veterans.[3] The WRC was organized in 1883 and admitted to its membership all women interested in promoting the group's goals of perpetuating the memory of the Grand Army of the Republic.[4]

As early as 1904, the Ladies of the GAR, particularly the Logan Circle based in Fitzgerald, were raising money to construct a shelter at Andersonville National Cemetery, to be used particularly on Memorial Day of each year when large numbers came to remember and honor



Figure 6. Fitzgerald group at Providence Spring on Memorial Day, 1901 (*The Fitzgerald Herald-Leader*).

those who had died.[5] The 1904 *Journal of the GAR, Department of Kansas, Twenty-third Encampment*, recorded the following about fundraising for the shelter:

> The G. A. R. of Georgia, after raising the money to purchase the old stockade or prison pen, turned it over to the W. R. C., who have spent $5,000 in improving the same. There is no pavilion on the grounds to shelter the assemblages that meet there for various exercises, especially on Memorial day, and the devoted Ladies of the G. A. R. of Georgia, feeling that their sisters of the W. R. C. should not be expected or allowed to bear all the burden of improving, protecting and beautifying this park, have set out to raise the money to erect a suitable pavilion on these grounds, and request contributions for this purpose.[6]

A large group from Fitzgerald made a special trip by train each year to the cemetery on Memorial Day, bringing flowers to place on the graves (Figure 5, Figure 6). The trip was an all-day affair. The train left Fitzgerald early in the morning, and the

3. "Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic: Behind the History, United States Oldest Women's Hereditary Society," http://www.suvcw.org/LGAR/History.html, accessed April/May 2017.

4. "The National Women's Relief Corps: Auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic, Inc." http://www.suvcw.org/WRC/index.htm, accessed April/May 2017.

5. The observance of Memorial Day, or Decoration Day, was officially proclaimed in 1868 by General John Logan, national commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, to honor those who had died in the Civil War. Logan called it Decoration Day because of the practice of decorating the veterans' graves and designated May 30 as the day of remembrance. The day was known as both Decoration Day and Memorial Day and evolved into a day to remember American dead from all wars. Memorial Day was officially designated by federal law to be celebrated on the last Monday in May beginning in 1971. Both Fitzgerald and Americus newspapers, and other sources researched for this HSR, refer to the day using both names.

6. *Journal of the Grand Army, Twenty-third Annual Encampment, Department of Kansas*, 1904; accessed May 2017.

group spent the day at the cemetery decorating graves, conducting memorial programs, and having a basket lunch there. The group realized they needed a shelter from the weather as well as a place to eat the meals they brought with them. Other remembrance organizations, including groups from Americus and other local communities, also came to Andersonville for the Memorial Day ceremonies.

Since the national cemetery was a U. S. military reservation, permission had to be given by the U. S. government to build on the property. On December 12, 1907, a revocable license was given to the George Crouse Post No. 17, Grand Army, for building outside of the cemetery wall.[7] The Ladies of the GAR had permission to build their shelter.

Based on newspaper articles in the *Fitzgerald Enterprise*, the shelter's construction began soon after January 30, 1908 and was close to completion by February 29, 1908. The Fitzgerald Granitoid Company, owned and operated by C.W. Hayes, constructed the shelter. Hayes established the Fitzgerald Granitoid Company in 1905 and manufactured numerous building components using "concrete stone," also known as "granitoid." Components included door and window sills, arch blocks, keystones, chimney and sidewalk tiles, sewer pipe, porch columns, ornamental brick, lattice work, and coping. The company's plant occupied 37,000 square feet at the corner of Pine and Lee streets in Fitzgerald and employed 50 full-time employees. A number of buildings in Fitzgerald were constructed of "granitoid." Approximately ten miles of the city's sidewalks used hexagonal pavers manufactured by the company. "Granitoid" was used as a building material in a number of South Georgia cities.[8] Other companies, largely located in midwestern states such as Missouri, Michigan, and North Dakota, also produced "granitoid" for sidewalks and building materials during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. "Granitoid" blocks were composed of a mix of crushed granite with cement.[9] Newspaper advertisements for the

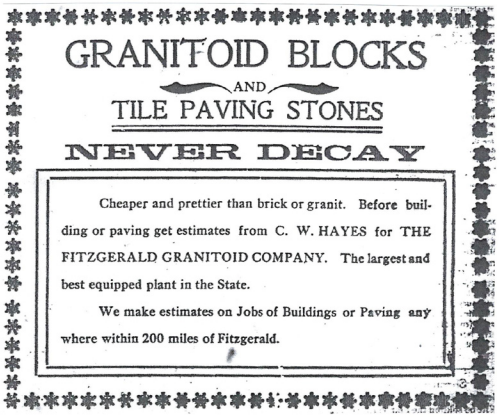


Figure 7. 1908 *Fitzgerald Enterprise* advertisement for the Fitzgerald Granitoid Company (Fitzgerald-Ben Hill County Library).

Fitzgerald Granitoid Company during this time listed C. W. Hayes as the proprietor[10] (Figure 7). The January 30, 1908 issue of the *Fitzgerald Enterprise* documents the builder and start of the Chapel's construction:

> C. W. Hayes and A. Kratz took the train yesterday for Manchester where they draw their town lots. Mr. Hayes will go to Andersonville on his way home and begin work on the Rest Pavillion (sic).[11]

The February 29, 1908 issue documents the near completion of the building's construction:

> C.W. Hayes reports Rest Pavillion (sic) so near completion that his workmen will return on Tuesday night. The building (is) not only a work of art but will be duly appreciated as the years go by because of the comfort to those attending Memorial exercises on each thirtieth of May. As no one is allowed to enter the gates of the beautiful cemetery grounds with packages of any sort everybody was obliged to leave their dinner out in the open woods and partake of their dinners on the ground. Now they can have seats in the Pavillion (sic) and eat their lunch in the shade protected from the elements. To Mrs. S. C. Brown, of Altamaha street, is due the credit of the conception of the plan. The persistence with which she has collected the $1,500 and carried the project to a successful completion.

7. *United States Military Reservations*, 1916, Dedication of Cemetery Folder, Vertical Files, POW Museum, ANDE.
8. "South Main-South Lee Street Historic District," "Fitzgerald Commercial Historic District," National Register nomination forms, on file at GA Department of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Division.
9. "Exploring St. Louis," https://stlexplorer.com/tag/granitoid, accessed September 2017.
10. *Fitzgerald Enterprise*, Fitzgerald Granitoid Company advertisement, 1908.
11. *Fitzgerald Enterprise*, "With the Procession", January 30, 1908, Vol. XIII.

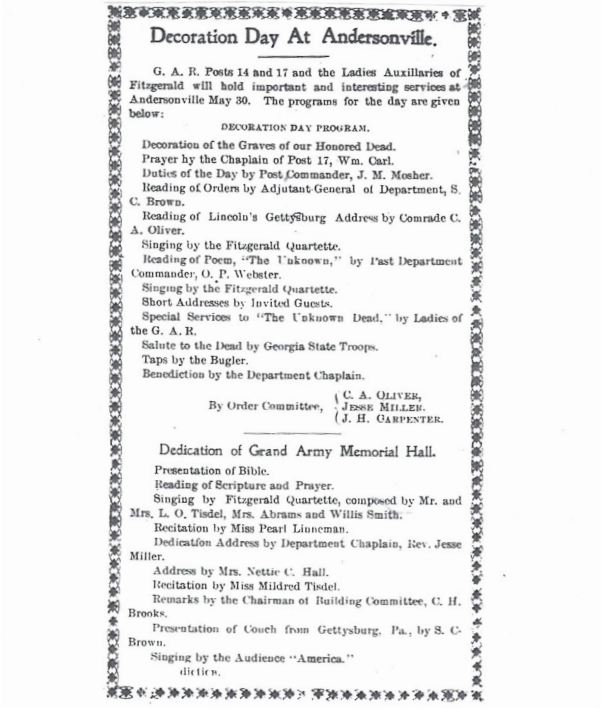
> Mrs. Brown is a loyal member of the G. A. R. to whom this Pavillion (sic) is dedicated.[12]

The building was dedicated on Memorial Day of that year – May 30, 1908. The May 26, 1908 issue of the *Fitzgerald Enterprise* documents the program for the day[13] (Figure 8). The "Dedication of the Grand Army Memorial Hall" was included after the Decoration Day Program. The May 30, 1908 issue describes the events of the day, including the dedication of the pavilion:

> The Memorial Hall dedication is to be one of the features of the day, a feature of which Fitzgerald is justly proud, for the hall is due to the efforts of Mrs. S. C. Brown of this city, who was at the head of the movement for the erection (of) the hall.[14]

The report of the unveiling and dedication of the State of Indiana's memorial monument, dated November 26, 1908, recorded a description of the Chapel's construction and the work of the Ladies of the Grand Army in developing interest in and raising funds for the project:

> In carrying out the ideas and principles on which their organization rests, the care and comfort and welfare of the soldiers of the war of the rebellion, Logan Circle, Ladies of the Grand Army of Fitzgerald, Ga., conceived the idea of erecting a shelter or place of refuge and rest for the comrades, when they came here on Memorial Day and at other times. Upon several occasions, when here, they met a heavy downpour of rain, with no shelter; not a shingle under which to take refuge. And, strange as it may seem, the rain in Georgia is just as wet as it is anywhere. These comrades are not as young as they once were. The hardships and exposure they once endured can no longer be encountered with impunity. Realizing this, the ever-earnest, sympathetic mothers, wives, sisters and daughters were ready to make any sacrifice to promote the comfort and insure the safety of those they so loved and honored. They felt sure that an appeal made to those who were alike interested in the health and welfare of our heroes of the Civil War would bring a substantial response, and they were not disappointed. Communication was opened with the Circles of the Ladies of the Grand Army all over the United States. A great interest was at once manifested. Hundreds of letters were received, and, better yet, hundreds of checks and money orders were sent to help on the good work of erecting a building here, where the hundreds who visit this place on patriotic occasions may find a refuge not only from rain, but from the sun, where they may have comfortable chairs and couches on which to rest, if overcome by fatigue, and tables around which they may sit with their families, while they partake of the lunch which they must bring with them from their homes when they come here on Memorial Day. . . . The work of the Ladies of the Grand Army at Andersonville is almost done. The room is to be ceiled overhead, and we need fifty more chairs before our work is completed. We have received prompt and generous assistance from loving hands and loyal hearts, from Maine to Washington and Oregon; from Florida to the northern limits of the United States. Our Grand Army Memorial Hall is just without the gates. We give you a cordial invitation to inspect our work. We cordially invite you to use the building for shelter or rest if you wish to do so. It is not for ornament, but for use. We had the hearty co-operation and consent of the Quartermaster



Decoration Day At Andersonville.

G. A. R. Posts 14 and 17 and the Ladies Auxiliaries of Fitzgerald will hold important and interesting services at Andersonville May 30. The programs for the day are given below:

DECORATION DAY PROGRAM.

Decoration of the Graves of our Honored Dead.
Prayer by the Chaplain of Post 17, Wm. Carl.
Duties of the Day by Post Commander, J. M. Mosher.
Reading of Orders by Adjutant-General of Department, S. C. Brown.
Reading of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address by Comrade C. A. Oliver.
Singing by the Fitzgerald Quartette.
Reading of Poem, "The Unknown," by Past Department Commander, O. P. Webster.
Singing by the Fitzgerald Quartette.
Short Addresses by Invited Guests.
Special Services to "The Unknown Dead," by Ladies of the G. A. R.
Salute to the Dead by Georgia State Troops.
Taps by the Bugler.
Benediction by the Department Chaplain.

By Order Committee, C. A. OLIVER, JESSE MILLER, J. H. CARPENTER.

Dedication of Grand Army Memorial Hall.

Presentation of Bible.
Reading of Scripture and Prayer.
Singing by Fitzgerald Quartette, composed by Mr. and Mrs. L. O. Tisdel, Mrs. Abrams and Willis Smith.
Recitation by Miss Pearl Linneman.
Dedication Address by Department Chaplain, Rev. Jesse Miller.
Address by Mrs. Nettie C. Hall.
Recitation by Miss Mildred Tisdel.
Remarks by the Chairman of Building Committee, C. H. Brooks.
Presentation of Couch from Gettysburg, Pa., by S. C. Brown.
Singing by the Audience "America."
diction.

Figure 8. *Fitzgerald Enterprise* Memorial Day program including Dedication of Grand Army Memorial Hall, May 30, 1908 (Fitzgerald-Ben Hill County Library).

12. *Fitzgerald Enterprise*, February 29, 1908, Vol. XIII, No. 23.
13. *Fitzgerald Enterprise*, May 26, 1908.
14. *Fitzgerald Enterprise*, May 30, 1908.

> General's Department at Washington before we began the work. The building stands on the Government Reservation. We have a share in the profits on the souvenir photographs that are offered to you on the grounds today. We hope that each of you will buy one or more of these pictures and in so much help in completing our work.[15]

In 1930, the Ladies of the Grand Army passed a resolution to convey the Memorial Hall to the U.S. Army.[16] A deed dated August 4, 1931, transferred the "memorial building or shelter house" from the Department of Georgia and South Carolina, Grand Army of the Republic, to the U. S. Government for $1.00.[17]

The Memorial Hall continued to be used as a shelter and gathering place for those attending Memorial Day ceremonies over the next three decades and into the 1940s after the start of World War II. The *Americus Times-Recorder* documented the annual event in their newspaper. The May 29, 1919 issue included an article on the plans for the day, including lunch at the Memorial Hall:

> The special train will leave Fitzgerald over the A. B. & A. at 7 a.m. arriving at Andersonville at 10 o'clock. Following its arrival, the graves of the veterans will be decorated, after which the program will be rendered. A basket dinner will be served at the Memorial Hall just outside the cemetery, at noon and the return trip will begin at 4:30 o'clock. At noon the flag will be lowered to half-mast and the veterans will stand with bared heads for five minutes.[18]

In articles about Memorial Day in both 1939 and 1940, the *Americus Times-Recorder* stated that a basket lunch would be served "at the club house at the cemetery" and "at the club house at the main gate of the cemetery." In 1941 and 1942, the newspaper reported that "a basket dinner will be spread in the chapel." It is assumed that both the "club house" and "chapel" refer to the Memorial Hall. The army presumably allowed the Memorial Day groups to continue to use the building as a shelter and for lunch as the groups had in the past.

United States Army Ownership

In 1910, the WRC/GAR transferred the prison site to the U. S. Army, placing the army in charge of operating and maintaining both the national cemetery and the prison site.[19] The Chapel was transferred to the army in 1931, and in 1935 the Office of the Quartermaster General developed plans to completely remodel the building.[20] They removed the parapet walls of the rusticated concrete block structure, covered the remaining portions of the walls with running bond red-brick veneer, and added a front-gabled roof structure, completely changing the appearance of the building.

The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) and the Public Works Administration (PWA) reportedly did the renovation work on the building in 1936, according to a building inventory description from the Office of the Quartermaster General dated 1941:

> The entire building was remodeled in 1936 by the C.C.C. and the P.W.A. the funds for this improvement was furnished by the above Federal agencies. The estimate cost for the complete improvement to the building……$4,500.00. The foundation is of concrete; the walls of brick; the roof of



Figure 9. Plaque once mounted on the Chapel, now in Curatorial Storage (ANDE).

15. "Report of the unveiling & dedication of Indiana monument at Andersonville, Georgia, Thursday, November 26, 1908," Digital Library of Georgia, accessed April, May 2017.
16. Record Group 77, NRC-DO, 77-11-001, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Property History Files, Andersonville, National Archives and Records Administration (NARA), Atlanta.
17. Ibid.
18. *Americus Times-Recorder*, May 29, 1919, Vertical Files, POW Museum, ANDE.
19. Record Group 77, NARA, 1910 deed, WRC to U.S. Army, Atlanta.
20. "Reconstruction of Chapel Building, U.S. National Cemetery, Andersonville, Ga.", Headquarters 4th Corps Area, Office of Quartermaster, November 1935, ANDE Digital Files.



Figure 10. 1936 Andersonville National Cemetery Map, Office of the Quartermaster General: note Chapel labeled as "Museum" (National Archives and Records Administration).

> asbestos shingles. The interior of the building, walls and ceiling are sealed with Masonite wall board and the floor is of concrete.[21]

A plaque that previously hung on the building also states that the building was remodeled in 1936[22] (Figure 9).

According to *CCC Legacy* records, CCC Company #1411, Project #AF-3, was established on October 2, 1934, at Andersonville.[23] They constructed barracks, officers' quarters, and other camp buildings on a tract of land across Highway 49 from the cemetery. The camp crew operated there from October 20, 1934 to November 11, 1935, working on roads and ground improvements in the cemetery and prison site.[24]

In January of 1936, a side company of CCC Company #4455, established July 13, 1935, at Fort Benning, Georgia re-located to Andersonville. The camp crew worked on beautifying the national cemetery until the camp closed in January of 1937.[25] The side company crew of CCC Company #4455 is the most likely to have worked on the 1936 renovation of the Chapel building due to the dates the camp operated at Andersonville.[26]

A 1936 reservation map of Andersonville National Cemetery by the Office of the Quartermaster General identifies the Memorial Hall as "Museum"[27] (Figure 10). The army referred to the Memorial Hall as the Administration Building.

In 1960, the U.S. Army Engineer District, Corps of Engineers developed plans for a new main entrance to the national cemetery that included a new cemetery entrance gate, renovations to the Administration Building, construction of the Maintenance Building, and new landscaping in the area (Figure 11). Work on the Administration Building included adding visitor restrooms to the east side of the building and subdividing the interior for use as a waiting area, office, and storage

21. War Department, U.S. Quartermaster building inventory 1941, Catalog ANDE 2625.
22. Plaque in Curatorial Storage, ANDE.
23. "Civilian Conservation Corps Legacy," http://www.cclegacy.org, website accessed April, May 2017.
24. Memo from Superintendent, Andersonville NHS, to Ellen Ehrenhard, Southeast Archaeological Center, NPS, dated February 11, 1982, Subject: Tract 01-042; Vertical Files, ANDE POW Museum Research Library.
25. Ibid.
26. CCC and PWA records are located at the National Archives and Records Administration, College Park, MD; these records have not been searched for this HSR.
27. "Andersonville National Cemetery, Georgia, Reservation Map", Construction Division, O.Q.M.G., September 1936, National Archives and Records Administration (NARA), Atlanta.

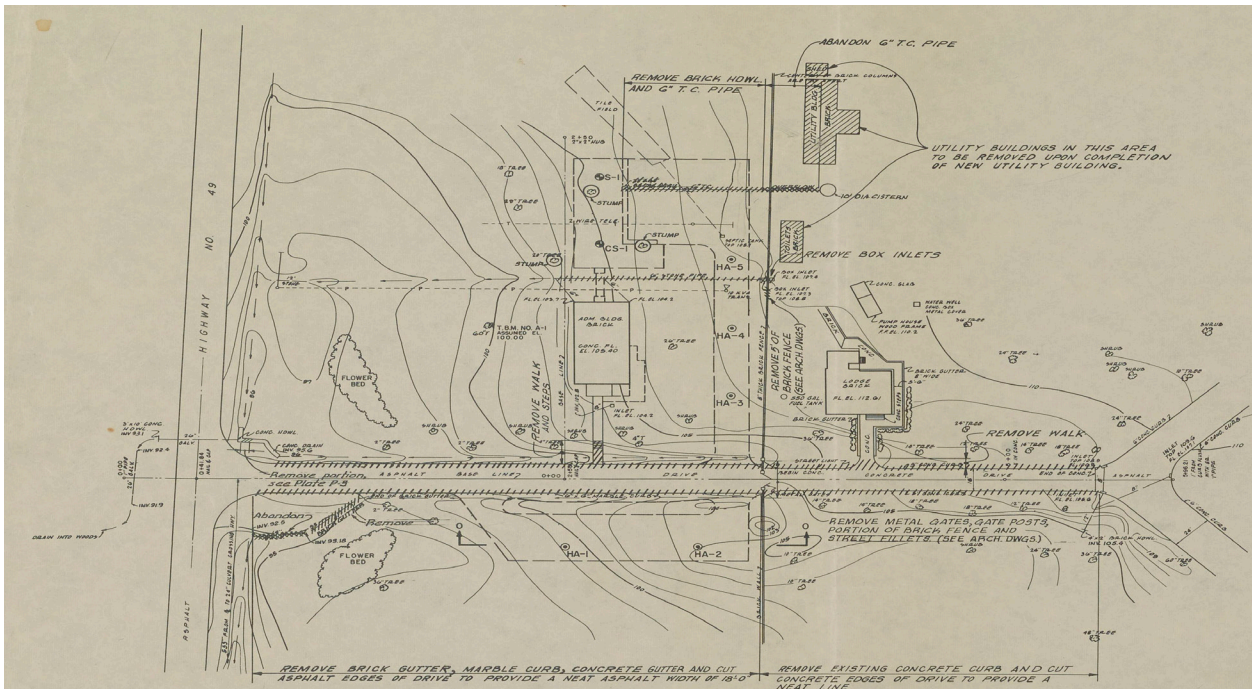


Figure 11. 1960 site plan for the U. S. Army's New Main Entrance renovation (ANDE).

space.[28] The renovations provided needed facilities for visitors to the cemetery and prison park.

Andersonville National Historic Site

During the 1960s, interest developed in designating the prison park and cemetery as a national historic site. The U.S. Congress authorized the establishment of the national historic site as a unit of the National Park Service (NPS) on October 16, 1970. On July 1, 1971, the NPS took over management of the property as Andersonville National Historic Site and continues to operate the national historic site today. A historic resource study was prepared in 1970 to provide a well-researched historic context to guide the NPS in their interpretation of the park.[29] No mention is made of the Chapel in this study as it was considered a nonhistoric structure at that time.

The NPS converted the army's administration building into the national historic site's visitor center and museum to provide visitors with information about the site as well as needed facilities. The former caretaker's house/lodge just inside the cemetery wall served as park headquarters and offices.

A memorandum documenting a conversation with the Andersonville NHS historian on December 18, 1974 indicates that the NPS had completed extensive renovation work on the Chapel by that time, but the exact work done is not described.[30]

The 1977 Historic Resources Management Plan states that the Chapel building at the west entrance to the cemetery "has been converted, as an interim measure, to a visitor center and museum."[31] The building was listed in the structures inventory as the "Visitor Center/Museum H.S. #101 (Administrative Building on the List of Classified Structures)." The NPS considered the building to have lost its historic integrity due to the 1936 and 1960 remodelings.

By the late 1970s, the NPS deemed the visitor center and museum to be inadequate to provide the visitor services that were needed. The 1979 Environmental Assessment and 1980 General

28. "New Main Entrance – National Cemetery Administration Building," U.S. Army Engineer District, Savannah, Corps of Engineers, Savannah, Georgia,1960, ANDE Digital Files.
29. Edwin Bearss, *Andersonville National Historic Site: Historic Resource Study and Historical Base Map*, Office of History and Historic Architecture, Eastern Service Center, Washington, D.C., July 31, 1970, ANDE Digital Files.
30. "Memo of conversation with Larry Nash, Historian Andersonville," Dec. 18, 1974, SERO Facility Records/ Maintenance Files, ANDE.
31. *Historic Resources Management Plan*, 1977, Historic Resources Mgt Plan_1977 ANDE_437_D11_[id351173], ANDE Digital Files.

Management Plan/Development Concept Plan discussed the facts that the existing visitor contact facility in the Chapel building was (1) too small to carry out the congressional mandate for the national historic site, (2) the facility was located at the end of the story (the cemetery) rather than the beginning (the prison site), (3) conservation and preservation of artifacts was limited, and (4) the visitor support facilities within the visitor center were inadequate.[32] The plans proposed the construction of a new, much larger visitor center between the cemetery and the prison site as well as a new main entrance road to the park, but the NPS would not see these plans completed until 1998.

In 1983-1984, a major renovation of the visitor center and museum took place that included changes to the interior plan and refurbishment of museum exhibits.[33] The NPS removed existing interior walls, with the exception of the 1960 restrooms and segments of storage room walls, and constructed extensive exhibits.

The 1988 General Management Plan/Development Concept Plan stated that the NPS would continue to use the 1908 Chapel as a museum and visitor contact station, even though it remained inadequate for visitor needs.[34] The plan noted that a retail sales area and small library along with exhibit space were located in the building.

The 1990 and 1993 Statements for Management described the visitor center with 800 sf for exhibit space, 250 sf for restrooms, 180 sf for a library, 40 sf for Eastern storage, and 400 sf for a reception/ sales area.[35]

In the spring of 1996, work began on a new visitor center and National Prisoner of War (POW) Museum; the facility was completed and dedicated in 1998. The NPS constructed a new main entrance road to lead visitors to the new visitor center and POW museum, strategically located between the prison site and the cemetery. The new, much larger, facility provided adequate space for visitor facilities and expanded exhibits focused on prisoners of all wars.

After the 1998 completion of the new visitor center and POW museum, the NPS refurbished the Chapel, including "the removal of all the old exhibits and the complete gutting of the interior," for curatorial and office use.[36] The exhibits constructed during the 1983-1984 renovation were removed, while the walls of the library as well as the 1960 restrooms, wood wainscoting, and suspended ceiling were left intact. The building was outfitted to house a waiting area for family members attending funerals, a new cemetery administrator's office, the curator/ museum technician's office and work space, and the national historic site's museum collection storage. A new audio-visual room was added in the southwest front corner in 2000.

The building continues to be used today as the Cultural Resources Building, housing the cemetery and curatorial offices and museum collection storage. An updated Historic Resources Survey (HRS) will be completed in 2017. The Chapel is noted in the HRS as the "Cultural Resources Building (former Chapel)" housing the cultural resources offices and is considered a contributing resource.

32. *Environmental Assessment, General Management Plan/Development Concept Plan*, June 1979, 1979_ Environmental Assessment_GMP_Devel Concept; *General Management Plan, Development Concept Plan*, October 1980, with Amendment + FONSI, 1987, 1980_1987_General Management Plan & Amendment, ANDE Digital Files.
33. See Visitor Center plans, ANDE Digital Files.
34. *General Management Plan, Development Concept Plan, Environmental Assessment*, June 1988, 1988_General Management Plan, ANDE Digital Files.
35. *Statement for Management and Basic Operations Statement*, 1990_Statement for Management; *Statement for Management and Basic Operations Statement*, 1993, Statement Mgt._1993ANDE_437_D16A_[id313936], ANDE Digital Files.
36. "Andersonville and Jimmy Carter National Historic Sites, Annual Narrative Report 1998", Folder H2621 Park Annual Narrative Reports, Box H2217-W3415, ANDE Central Files.

Chronology of Development and Use

The Grand Army Memorial Hall

The Chapel/Grand Army Memorial Hall was constructed from the end of January to the beginning of March 1908, based on newspaper accounts that document the building's construction by C. W. Hayes, owner and operator of the Fitzgerald Granitoid Company in Fitzgerald, Georgia. The building's conception and funding were products of the Ladies of the GAR, whose local circle was based in Fitzgerald.

Two historic photographs document the building's original appearance (see Figure 3 and Figure 4).[37] Constructed of a rusticated concrete block known in Fitzgerald as "granitoid," the building was rectangular in shape with the front entrance at the south end. The walls extended up to form parapet walls, behind which was a flat roof. A decorative frieze extended around the parapet walls and consisted of a row of blocks with raised rectangles in a pattern similar to a Greek key design, and a row above that with a smooth face and top and bottom edges with rounded nosing. Each of the four corners of the parapet walls was topped with a decorative ball set on a square base. Two belt courses extended around the building. A row of patterned blocks formed the flat window lintels and continued around the building at the top of the window openings. A row of smooth blocks with rounded nosing formed the window sills and continued around the building at the bottom of the window openings.

The arched front entranceway was flanked on each side by a single window. The inscription "Erected 1908 by the Ladies of the Grand Army" was located in a semi-circular arch and keystone made of granitoid blocks above the front entranceway and identified the building's date of construction and the group that sponsored it. Above the entrance doors was a decorative fanlight panel made of wood set within the semi-circular arch. Five single window openings along the side elevation are visible in the historic photographs.

The historic photograph that may be the earlier of the two photographs shows the building with shutters hinged at the top of the window openings and propped out at the bottom to allow for air circulation (Figure 3). It is not clear from the photograph if the window openings had window sash or if the openings were only protected with shutters. If window sash existed at that time, they may have been painted a dark color like the entrance doors, making it difficult to see them in the photograph.

The second historic photograph shows the building with four-over-four, double-hung windows without shutters (Figure 4). The window sash and frames as well as the front entrance doors, sidelights, and fanlight panel are painted white, making them easier to see in the photograph. The semi-circular arched front entranceway consisted of double front doors flanked with sidelights. On the fanlight above the entrance doors was a plaque that read "Chapel." The granitoid block arch and keystone with inscription above the fanlight remained intact. The double doors were wood with four-pane sash in the upper section and three horizontal wood panels in the lower section. The sidelights had an upper two-pane sash and lower wood panels to match the doors.

The photographs show that the building site sloped gently down from the cemetery wall toward the west. The spot where the building was constructed was level. The site was covered with grass and contained a number of mature trees. Two posts, one at each front corner of the building, provided a place to hitch horses.

The U.S. Army Administration Building

After officially receiving the building in 1931 from the Ladies of the GAR, the U.S. Army Office of the Quartermaster, Headquarters 4th Corps Area, Atlanta, developed renovation plans for the Chapel in 1935. Titled "Reconstruction of Chapel Building, U. S. National Cemetery, Andersonville, GA" and dated November 1935, the plans illustrate the building's existing conditions at that time as well as proposed renovation plans[38] (Figure 12). The building's "present front elevation" drawn on the plans matches the second historic photograph. The

37. Historic photographs from ANDE Digital Files and National POW Museum Research Library; the photograph in Figure 4 is also found in the Vanishing Georgia Collection, Digital Library of Georgia.

38. "Reconstruction of Chapel Building," U.S. Army Office of the Quartermaster, November 1935, ANDE Digital Files.

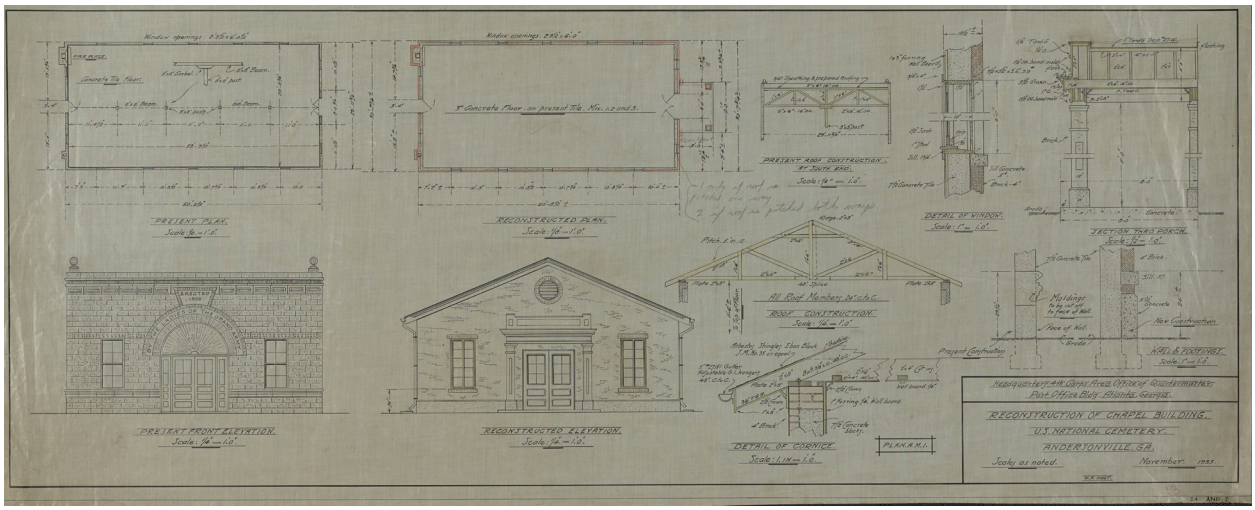


Figure 12. 1935 plan for reconstruction of the Chapel by the U. S. Army Office of the Quartermaster General (ANDE 2625).

plans do not, however, show the "Chapel" sign above the entrance.

The army's reason for altering the building's appearance so drastically is not known. One theory is that the flat roof may have leaked and the army constructed a gabled roof that would be more serviceable. Another theory is that the army wanted the building to be more consistent in appearance with its other buildings; the red-brick veneer and front-gabled roof served that purpose. The real reason may be a combination of both of these theories.

The plans document the roof construction, wall construction, location of windows and doors, and interior plan as they existed in 1935. The existing roof was constructed of two 2"x6" members braced with diagonal and vertical 1"x6" and 2"x4" members that formed trusses running east-west across the building's width and placed at 16" on center from end to end. The flat roof was covered with "¾" Sheathing and prepared Roofing." A large 8"x8" beam running north-south along the building's center supported the roof trusses. Four 8"x8" posts topped with an 8"x8" corbeled cap supported the 8"x8" beam and were spaced evenly from the north end to the south end. The interior plan was one large open space punctuated only by the four posts supporting the overhead beam and roof trusses. The floor was constructed of "concrete tile" which may refer to concrete blocks rather than a poured concrete floor. On some details illustrated on the plan, the concrete wall blocks are referred to as concrete tiles. No interior finishes are shown on the existing conditions drawings, leading to the conclusion that the interior walls were simply the concrete blocks' interior face. The roof trusses also appear to have been open to the interior with no ceiling finish, despite the fact that LGAR documents record that the room was to be "ceiled overhead." A fireplace with chimney, identified on the plan as constructed of concrete blocks, was located at the rear northeast corner of the building. A second flue-type structure shown at the northwest corner on both floor plans is not identified and no physical evidence of it can be seen today.

The renovation plans illustrate the proposed work that changed the building to its current brick-veneered, front-gabled configuration. The army removed the concrete block parapet walls and flat roof trusses. Based on on-site inspections, the front elevation's concrete arch with the inscription "By the Ladies of the Grand Army" was left in place but the keystone above the arch with the words "Erected 1908" was removed. From the arch, the concrete block wall was stepped down to either corner to accommodate the gabled roof structure. Along the side elevations, the army removed the rows of concrete blocks low enough to allow for three rows of brick masonry to be laid on top of the concrete blocks. A concrete footing and a concrete base approximately 18" high with a chamfered top edge was poured around the building's perimeter to support the brick veneer applied over the four concrete block walls. A wall and footings detail drawing shows how the belt course moldings below the window openings were cut off the concrete block wall face to allow for the addition of the brick veneer. A concrete sill shown in the detail

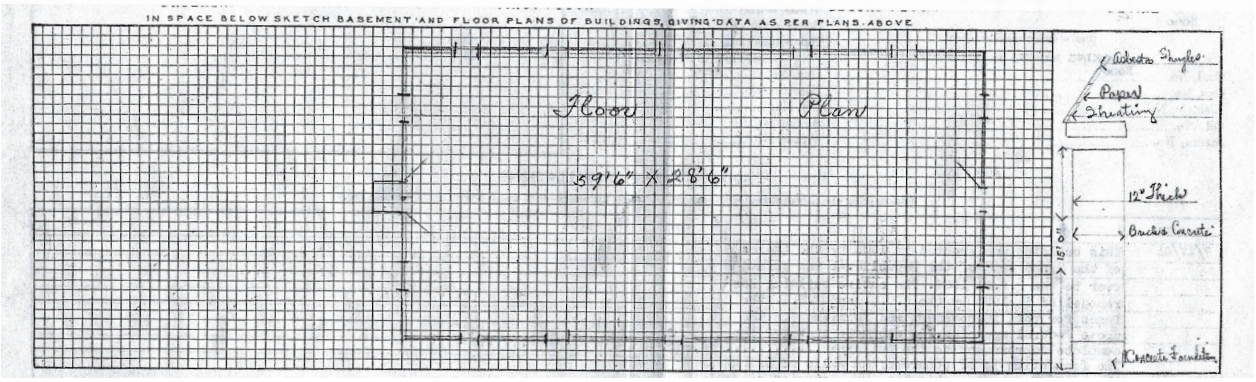


Figure 13. 1941 U. S. Army building inventory floor plan of the Administration Building (ANDE).

just above the concrete base was not constructed. A round vent with brick rim and wood slats was installed in each gabled end wall.

With the parapet walls and flat roof trusses removed, the army constructed a new front-gabled roof above the brick-veneered walls. The roof was constructed with 2"x8" rafters spaced at 24" on center and set at a 5:12 roof pitch. The rafters were fastened to a 2"x8" ridge board at the roof's ridge and sat on a 2"x8" plate bolted into the brick masonry walls. The ceiling joists were 2"x6" members spaced at 24" on center and spliced with a 48" overlap at the ceiling's center. Angled 2"x6"s were fastened between each rafter and ceiling joist, and vertical 1"x6"s provided additional strength. Horizontal 2"x6"s were also fastened to each rafter about 2 feet below the roof ridge. The roof was finished with sheathing and black asbestos shingles. New 5" #27 G.I. metal gutters and downspouts were installed.

Based on the plans, the army replaced each of the existing double-hung windows with a pair of wood-framed casement windows. Two of these casement windows remain intact today in Room 106. A detail of the new window construction shows new wood frames, sills, sash, and interior moldings. The casement sash sat toward the interior of the window opening, and a wood-frame screen was near the exterior of the window opening. A 3 ½" by 3 ½" metal angle supported the brick above the window opening. A new exterior 5" concrete sill was added at the base of each window opening.

The original masonry front entrance opening measured 8'-0 ¾" across; the new masonry opening measured 6'-0" across, indicating that the opening was partly infilled. This opening now is 6'-3 ¾" between the brick veneer. The army installed two new front entrance doors in the smaller opening. The wood doors had a 6-light upper section and two horizontal panels on the lower section.

The army constructed a new front entrance portico. A brick masonry pier attached to the wall on each side of the front entrance and two freestanding square brick masonry columns supported the portico's roof. The piers and columns stood on a concrete pad. The roof was constructed of 2"x8"s sitting on top of the piers and columns and running parallel to the building façade. The 2"x6" joists ran perpendicular to the façade and were spaced 16" on center. 1"x10"s and moldings formed an entablature above the columns. Above the entablature, a 2"x4" frame supported the roof. This framed section was finished on the exterior with ⅝" tongue-and-groove boards with 1 ½" horizontal band molds that formed a paneled design. The portico's roof was covered with a 1" tongue-and-groove sheathing and #27 G.I. metal roofing.

Based on the Detail of Window and Detail of Cornice details, the interior walls were finished with 1"x3" furring onto which ¼" wallboard was fastened. The ceiling was also finished with ¼" wallboard fastened to 2"x4" sleepers between the ceiling joists. A 2 ½" crown molding covered the junction of the walls and ceiling. A 3"-thick concrete floor was poured on top of the existing concrete tile (block) floor. The reconstructed floor plan shows that the army did not add interior partitions at that time; therefore, the building appears to have remained one large interior space. This is verified by a floor plan that accompanies the 1941 building inventory by the U.S. Office of

the Quartermaster General that shows no interior partitions[39] (Figure 13).

The earliest aerial photograph that shows the building and its site dates from 1937[40] (Figure 14). The photograph shows the administration building, the cemetery wall, and the caretaker's lodge just inside the wall with other buildings to its rear. The road in front of the administration building was the main entrance road into the cemetery. A number of mature trees are visible around the building; a diagonal path led from the entrance road/highway intersection to the northeast to a gate in the cemetery wall. A walkway extended from the building's front entrance to the road.

Both a 1948 aerial and a circa 1940 photograph provide good views of the site at that time[41] (Figure 15, Figure 16). Two square masonry posts flanked the Chapel's front walkway, and a wire fence extended along the road in front of the Chapel. The army had planted a line of shrubs along the entrance road. Some of the site's mature trees appear to have been removed. The diagonal path still led from the road to the cemetery wall gate.

In 1960, the army again developed plans for renovating the building to provide restroom facilities and a waiting area for visitors as well as a superintendent's office. The plans for the "New Main Entrance – National Cemetery, Administration Building" were prepared by the U.S. Army Engineer District, Savannah, Corps of Engineers, Savannah, Georgia, and dated February 26, 1960, with a set stamped "As Built November 22, 1960."[42] The plans included a new cemetery entrance gate, renovations to the administration building, construction of a maintenance building and access driveway, and landscaping and utilities upgrades. (See set of 1960 drawings in Appendix A.)



Figure 14. 1937 aerial photo showing the Administration Building and its site (ANDE).



Figure 15. 1948 aerial photo showing the Administration Building and its site (ANDE).



Figure 16. Circa1940s photo of the Cemetery Entrance Road and landscaping in front of the Administration Building (ANDE).

39. War Department, U.S. Quartermaster building inventory, 1941, Catalog ANDE 2625.
40. Aerial photographs, Ande_unlabeledbox2_folder7_022.jpg, ANDE Digital Files.
41. Aerial photographs, Ande_unlabeledbox2_folder7_024.jpg; historic photographs, ande_book2_012_r1, ANDE Digital Files.
42. "New Main Entrance – National Cemetery Administration Building," U.S. Army Engineer District, Savannah, Corps of Engineers, Savannah, Georgia,1960, ANDE Digital Files.

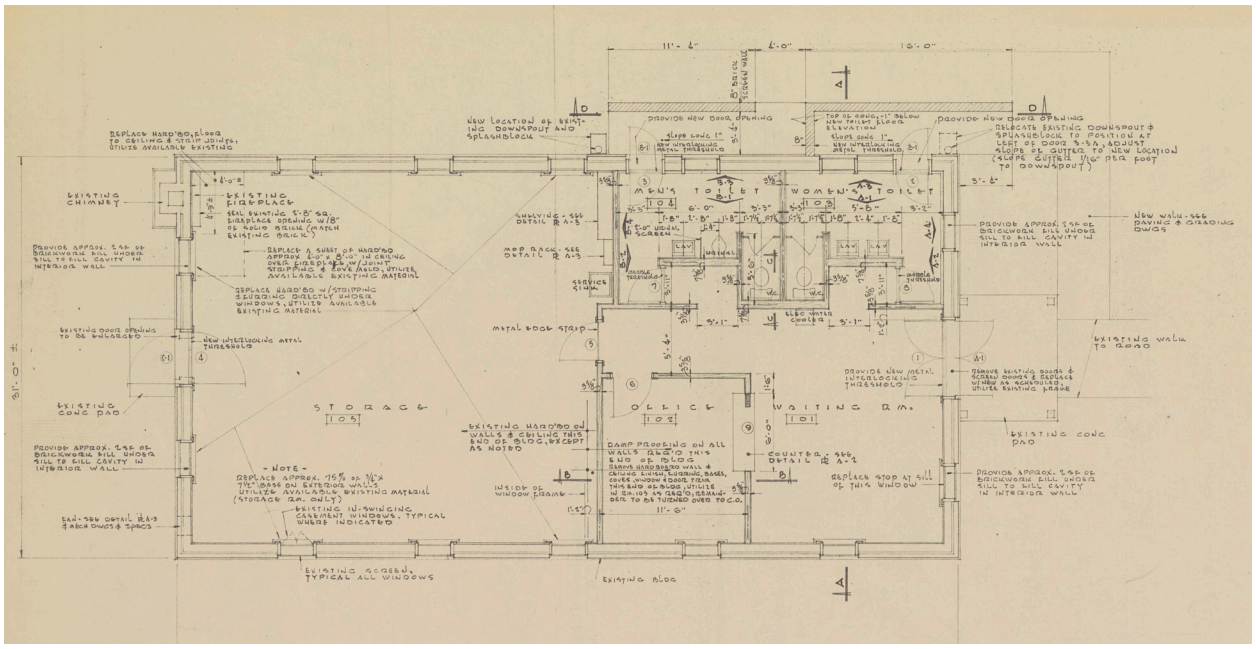


Figure 17. 1960 U. S. Army New Main Entrance renovation plan for the Administration Building (ANDE).

The administration building's proposed floor plan provides information about the building's existing features and materials in 1960 (Figure 17). The plan does not show existing interior partitions, and no notes on the drawing refer to removal of existing partitions, leading to the conclusion that the building's interior was still unpartitioned in 1960.

The plan shows that the existing windows were in-swinging casement windows with exterior screens; these windows dated from the 1936 renovation. The 1960 plan indicated that the existing casement windows and screens were to be left in place. The plan also notes the addition of approximately two square feet of brickwork to fill the cavity under the sill in the interior wall at the two south front elevation windows and the two north rear elevation windows.

The existing front entrance doors and screen doors (screen doors were added after the 1936 renovation) were to be removed and replaced with new doors, but the existing door frame was retained. The new double front entrance doors measured 6' wide and were flush wood with an upper glass panel; new screen doors were wood-framed with upper and lower screened panels; a new metal interlocking threshold was installed. The existing 1936 front portico remained in place, and a concrete walk led from the portico to the road. The existing rear entranceway was enlarged and a new 4' wide flush wood door with wire glass upper panel was installed; a wood-framed screen door and metal interlocking threshold were also installed at the rear entrance. An existing concrete pad was located at the rear entrance. The army installed a new metal louver exhaust fan in the building's northwest rear corner to provide ventilation in the storage room.

On the interior, the plan shows that the south front half of the building was subdivided with new partitions to create a women's and a men's restroom on the east side and a waiting room and superintendent's office on the west side. The superintendent's office had a 6' wide opening with counter and sliding door in the wall between the office and the waiting room. The north rear half of the building remained one large space to be used as a storage room. Interior partitions were wood-framed construction.

Based on a note on the drawing, the army removed existing hardboard wall and ceiling finishes, furring, bases, coves, and window and door trim in the south front half of the building. They added damp proofing on the exterior walls in the building's south half. The storage room in the north rear half retained its existing hardboard walls and ceilings. The army used materials salvaged from the south half to repair portions of the walls and ceiling and to replace trim in the storage room.

The army constructed a suspended ceiling in the south front half of the building. This allowed for heating and electrical system components to

be placed above the ceiling. 2"x2" hangers were attached to the bottom chord of the existing roof trusses (ceiling joists). They installed a 2"x4" ceiling furring system at the base of the hangers onto which they fastened ½" gypsum board in the waiting room and office. Metal lath and plaster ceilings were installed in the restrooms. Insulation was placed above the ceilings. The existing hardboard ceiling in the storage room remained at its original height.

Based on the finish schedule, the gypsum board walls in the waiting room (including the hallway) and in the office were painted. The waiting room walls were finished with a 3'-2 ⅜" high wainscot made of ¼" birch-veneered wood. The army painted the plaster walls and ceilings in the restrooms with enamel paint. The existing hardboard walls in the storage room were also painted.

The floors in the waiting room and office were finished with vinyl asbestos tile, and the storage room floor remained the existing poured concrete floor.

Entrances into the new men's and women's restrooms were from both the exterior and interior of the building. A new door opening into each restroom was created by cutting two openings through the brick veneer and concrete block wall on the east side elevation. The new doors were flush wood doors with wood-framed screen doors. The army poured new concrete sills and installed metal interlocking thresholds in the doorways. Detail drawings illustrated the interior materials and features of the new restrooms. These show a 5'-high ceramic tile wainscot applied to the restroom walls; the walls above the wainscot and the ceiling were finished with plaster on metal lath. The floors were finished with ceramic tile. The existing casement windows in the restrooms were left in place, and the existing window glass was replaced with obscure glass to provide privacy. Metal toilet partitions were placed across the front of the toilet recess as well as between the men's urinal and lavatory. Two lavatories were mounted on the wall in the women's restroom; two mirrors with shelves were mounted above the lavatories. The men's restroom had one lavatory, one mirror with shelf, and one urinal. Interior flush wood doors with marble thresholds led from the restrooms to the waiting room.

The army sealed the existing interior fireplace opening in the storage room with 8" of solid brick to match existing brick.

On the building's exterior outside the new restrooms, the army constructed 8"-thick brick masonry screen walls to block the view into the restrooms. They installed a new concrete walkway starting at the existing front walkway, extending along the front elevation, around the building's southeast front corner, and along the east side elevation to the new restroom entrances.

Heating, plumbing, and electrical plans show the systems to be installed in the building. A hot water system provided heating to the building. Radiators were installed in the waiting room, superintendent's office, and the men's and women's restrooms. Two unit-heaters heated the storage room. Piping for the water system came in and out of the building at the northeast rear corner. A location drawing on the plan shows the extension of lines from the administration building to the maintenance building. A 40-gallon hot water heater was installed in the storage room. Piping ran overhead and above the new suspended ceiling in the building's south front half. Both the radiators and unit heaters were controlled with thermostats. Plumbing for the toilets and lavatories in the two restrooms, a drinking fountain in the waiting room, and a mop sink in the storage room are shown on the plan. Electricity came into the building at the northeast corner to an interior electrical panel in the storage room. The electrical plan shows the location of lighting fixtures, switches, and electrical outlets in each room. Exterior lighting fixtures were located on either side of the front and rear entrances and on one side of each exterior restroom door. The plan does not show lighting fixture types.

The Heating, Plumbing, and Ventilating Plan shows a 1000-gallon underground fuel oil tank between the administration building's northeast corner and the maintenance building.

The 1960 site plan for the new main entrance shows the administration building with an existing walkway leading from the front portico to the street; the walkway at that time contained several steps near the street (see Figure 11; see set of 1960 drawings in Appendix A). These steps and the section of front walkway closest

to the street were proposed to be removed. The new walkways extending around the building's southeast front corner to the new restrooms are shown as proposed on the plan. The proposed new maintenance building with a new driveway is also shown. New steps and a walkway were proposed between the new maintenance building and the rear entrance of the administration building. The plan also shows the proposed removal of the old cemetery entrance gates and proposed construction of new gates near the highway entrance. Grading, paving, and drainage plans were also included in this set of plans.

Photographs taken in 1960 show the army's administration building after renovation work had been done[43] (Figure 18, Figure 19, Figure 20). The new restroom entrances and exterior screen walls are visible in the photographs. The building had wood casement windows and double front entrance doors and screen doors. The steps in the front walkway were not removed but were still intact at that time. Large mature trees stood on either side of the building. Smaller trees had been planted on either side of the walkway in a row of trees along the street. Trimmed shrubs also stood on either side of the front walkway; a low ground shrub was located on the west side of the front portico.

An early 1960s aerial photograph shows the building and site soon after the renovation[44] (Figure 21). The photograph shows a row of small trees and shrubs growing along the road in front of the building. Mature trees stand on either side of the building. A flower/shrub bed is located near the new main entrance gate. Part of the new gate is visible in the lower left corner. The new maintenance building and its access driveway can be seen. A path leads from the access driveway to the cemetery wall gate.

The U. S. Army developed a planting plan for the national cemetery and main entrance area, including the administration building site, around this time. Drawings date from 1957 to 1965. It is not clear how much if any of this plan was implemented.



Figure 18. 1960 photo of the Administration Building's south front elevation after renovation; note the new front entrance doors (ANDE).



Figure 19. 1960 photo of the Administration Building's south front and east side elevations after renovation; note the new brick screen walls at the restroom entrances (ANDE).



Figure 20. 1960 photo of the Administration Building's south front and east side elevations after renovation (ANDE).

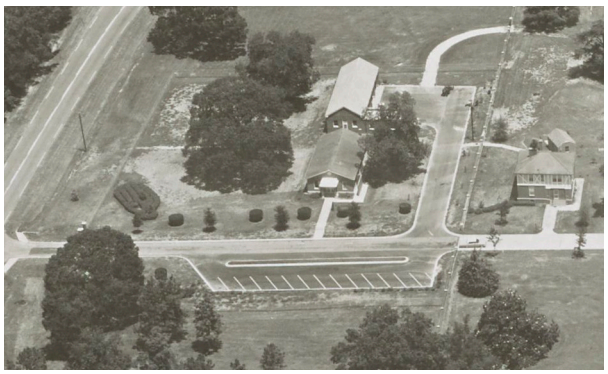


Figure 21. Early 1960s aerial view of the Administration Building and its site showing the new main entrance gate, parking lot, Maintenance Building and driveway, and landscaping (ANDE).

43. "Andersonville National Cemetery, Georgia, Photograph taken by Leo J. Walker, OQMG, 20 October 1960," ANDE Book 2, Park Photograph Collection, ANDE files.

44. Aerial photographs, Ande_unlabeledbox2_folder7_004.jpg, ANDE Digital Files.

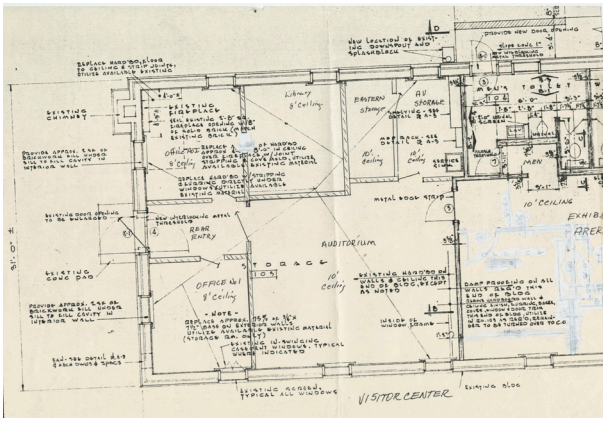


Figure 22. Rear half of an early 1970s proposed plan for renovation of the Chapel as the NPS Visitor Center and Museum (ANDE).

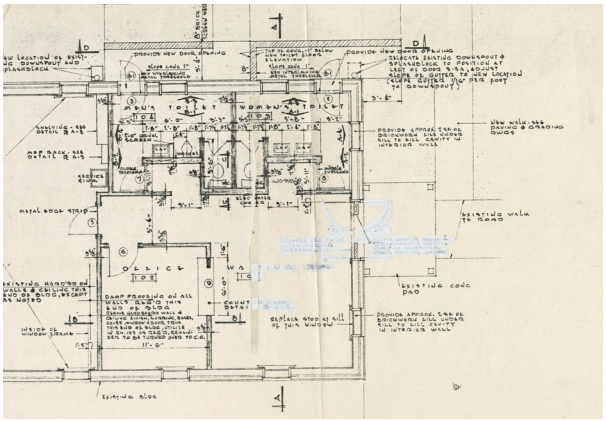


Figure 23. Front half of an early 1970s proposed plan for renovation of the Chapel as the NPS Visitor Center and Museum (ANDE).

The Andersonville National Historic Site Visitor Center and Museum

Andersonville National Cemetery and the Prison Park became Andersonville National Historic Site in 1970, and in 1971 the NPS took over operation of the property. The Chapel, which had served as a museum and an administration building for the U.S. Army, was chosen by the NPS to serve as the national historic site's visitor center and museum.

Perhaps the earliest plan for renovating the administration building into a visitor center is undated but probably dates from the early 1970s[45] (Figure 22, Figure 23). The plan utilized the 1960 U.S. Army New Main Entrance Administration Building floor plan; proposed changes for the visitor center were drawn onto the plan, and existing walls and features to be removed were covered with white-out. The proposed changes show the removal of the superintendent's office and the use of the front half of the building as an exhibit area. The existing restrooms remained unchanged. The plans proposed the addition of new partitions in the storage room to create an auditorium, two offices, a rear entry hallway, a library, and two storage spaces for NPS sales products and audio-visual equipment. The existing double front entrance doors and screens were whited-out, and a new single entrance door with sidelights was drawn in.

Another drawing also undated shows the same proposed floor plan but drawn separately from the 1960 plan[46] (Figure 24). The front-most room was devoted to exhibit space with a counter for sales product display. An auditorium, two offices, library, NPS sales storage, and audio-visual storage were located in the former storage room. The two offices were to be used as the cemetery sexton's office and the interpreter's office. The existing restrooms remained the same with the exception of new metal toilet stall partitions. This drawing also showed the front double entrance doors proposed for replacement with a single door with sidelights.

Based on written and photographic documentation, this floor plan was constructed during the mid-1970s. A 1974 memo discusses the concerns of the park historian with renovations that were being done to the visitor's center.[47] Andersonville NHS environmental review records indicate that the park consulted with the Georgia State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) in 1975 about a visitor center remodeling and received comments on the effects determination in 1976.[48] The 1977 Historic Resources Management Plan contained a photo of the visitor center that shows that at least the two front elevation casement windows had been replaced with metal-framed windows by this time[49] (Figure 25). A 1977 Andersonville NHS environmental review record describes the proposed removal of the

45. "Visitor Center", ande_unlabeledbox1_folder4_020_001.jpg and _002.jpg, ANDE files.

46. Untitled drawing, ande_unlabeledbox1_folder4_024.jpg, ANDE files.

47. "Memo of conversation with Larry Nash, Historian Andersonville," Dec. 18, 1974, SERO Facility Records/Maintenance Files, ANDE files.

48. ANDE environmental review records, SERO Facility Records/Maintenance Files, ANDE files.

49. Historic Resources Management Plan_1977 ANDE_437_D11_[id351173], ANDE Digital Files.

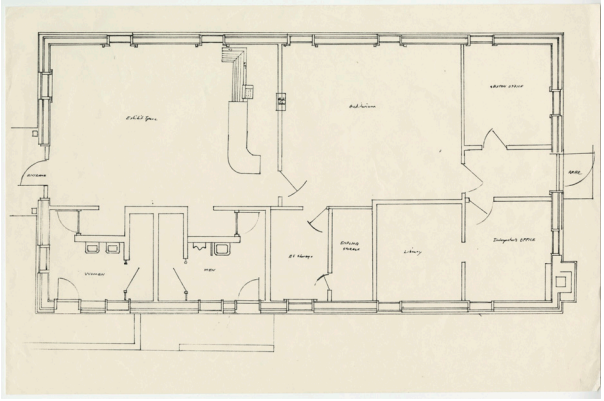


Figure 24. Early 1970s plan for renovation of the Chapel as the NPS Visitor Center and Museum with auditorium, offices, and library (ANDE).



Figure 25. Photo of the Visitor Center and Museum taken from the 1977 Historic Resources Management Plan; front elevation windows had been replaced by this time; the double front doors remained intact (ANDE).



Figure 26. 1982 photo of the visitor contact and sales counter; note the 1960 wall behind the counter with built-in audio-visual equipment space for the auditorium (left) and view into the hallway (right) (ANDE).



Figure 27. 1982 photo of the visitor contact and sales counter and exhibit space in the Visitor Center and Museum (ANDE).



Figure 28. 1982 photo of visitor contact and exhibit area; note the double front doors remain intact at this date (ANDE).

front walkway steps and the walkway from the steps to the street and the construction of a ramp sidewalk for accessibility.[50] A 1981 park photograph documents the new sidewalk without steps.

The 1979 Environmental Assessment (EA) for the General Management Plan (GMP)/Development Concept Plan (DCP) and the 1980 GMP/DCP, described the visitor center's interior as including a retail sales area and interpretive display space, a 30-chair audio-visual room, office space for three interpreters, storage rooms, and toilets.[51] Park photographs dated 1982 show the interior of the visitor contact and exhibit area in the building's front room, closely matching the front portion of the floor plan shown in Figure 21(Figure 26, Figure 27, Figure 28). The 1960 wall between the exhibit space and the auditorium is visible. A view through the door and down the hallway shows the wall and doorway of the audio-visual storage room. An audio-visual equipment space was built into the 1960 wall for the audio-visual equipment used in the auditorium. The curved countertop and sales display racks visible in the photos match the configuration and location of the counter

50. "Ramp Sidewalk, Andersonville NHS," SERO Facility Records/Maintenance Files, ANDE files.
51. 1979 Environmental Assessment; 1980-1987 General Management Plan/Development Concept Plan, ANDE Digital Files.

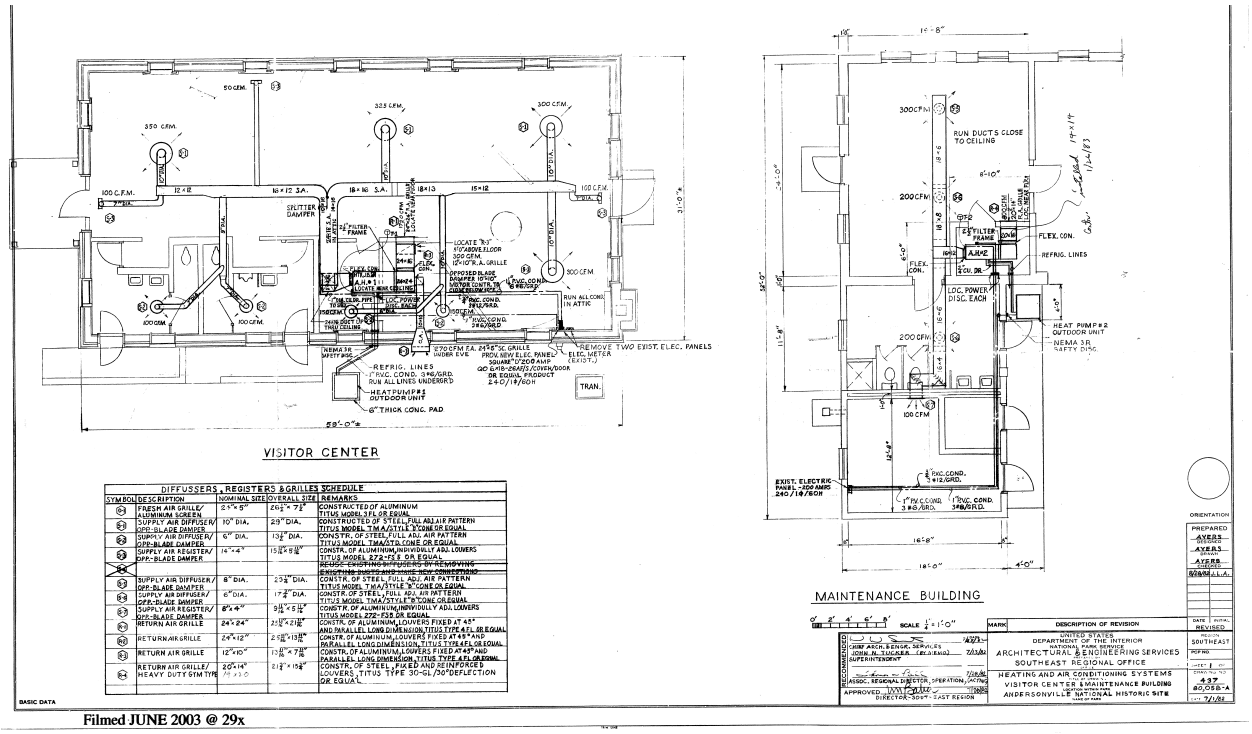


Figure 29. 1982 drawing for a new HVAC system for the Visitor Center and Museum (left) showing the interior floor plan with most interior partitions removed (ANDE).

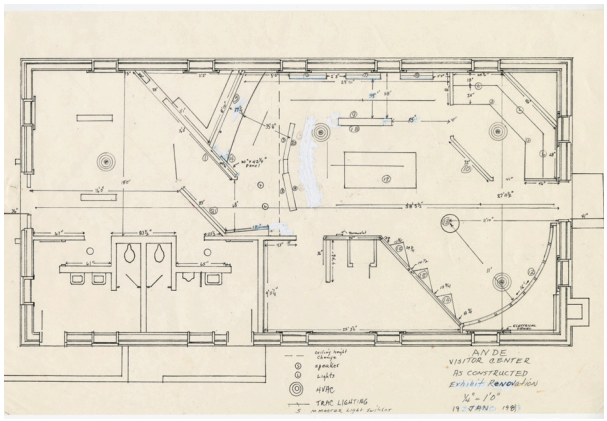


Figure 30. 1984 floor plan of the Visitor Center and Museum showing the exhibit renovation "as constructed" (ANDE).



Figure 31. Circa 1983 photo of the Visitor Center and Museum interior before exhibit construction, looking north toward the rear entrance door (ANDE).



Figure 32. Circa 1983 photo of the Visitor Center and Museum interior before exhibit construction, looking south toward the front entrance door (ANDE).



Figure 33. Circa 1983 photo of the Visitor Center and Museum interior before exhibit construction, looking northeast toward the rear corner and fireplace; note the wall on the right that remained from the 1970s storage rooms (ANDE).



Figure 34. Circa 1983 photo of the Visitor Center and Museum interior before exhibit construction, looking toward northeast rear corner and fireplace; note the previous location of a partition to the right of the window (ANDE).



Figure 35. Circa 1983 photo of Visitor Center and Museum interior before exhibit construction, looking toward northwest rear corner; note previous 8′ ceiling line (ANDE).

and racks shown on the floor plan. A window air conditioning unit was mounted in the second window from the building's southwest corner on the west elevation. The 1960 double front doors were still intact in 1982. While little remains of this 1970s floor plan today, photographs of the building's interior during an early 1980s renovation show evidence of demolished walls matching this 1970s floor plan.

During the late 1970s, the decision was made to move the offices in the Chapel to the headquarters building and to use the Chapel exclusively as a visitor center and museum.[52] The NPS made plans to extensively renovate the Chapel building to provide more space for exhibits. Several versions of proposed floor plans and exhibit plans exist. A 1982 HVAC drawing shows the building's floor plan with interior walls removed except for the two restrooms, the audio-visual storage room, and the adjacent sales storage room with an angled wall[53] (Figure 29). The NPS installed a 5-ton heat pump system in the building at this time.

A floor plan entitled "ANDE Visitor Center, As Constructed, Exhibit Renovation" and dated 19 January 1984 documents the floor plan for the visitor center and museum space that was constructed[54] (Figure 30). Other drawings show counter and display space, library floor plan and furnishings, and constructions for exhibit and visitor information areas within this floor plan.

Photographs of the building's renovation during this 1982-1984 period show the building's materials and evidence of previous partitions before exhibit construction[55] (Figure 31, Figure 32, Figure 33, Figure 34, Figure 35). In the photographs, all interior partitions had been removed except for the two 1960 restrooms and segments of two walls and a doorway at the audio-visual and sales storage rooms. Traces of removed walls from the 1970s floor plan, and a lower ceiling line in the area where the offices and library were previously located, can be seen in the photographs. The 1960 wainscoting and suspended ceiling in the front half of the building remained intact.

A new angled wall was constructed for exhibits from the remaining portion of the audio-visual storage room wall back to the exterior wall. This space became the new library and contained HVAC equipment; an HVAC closet and dropped ceiling were installed to hide the equipment. Museum exhibits were designed for the remaining open interior space. [56] Photographs show the angled and curved walls constructed to provide expanded and improved museum exhibit space[57] (Figure 36, Figure 37, Figure 38, Figure 39, Figure 40, Figure 41, Figure 42, Figure 43).

The NPS added furring to the walls in the rear half of the building and installed gypsum board over the existing walls and windows in this area. The

52. Interview with Fred Sanchez, retired ANDE Chief of Interpretation and Resource Management, by Debbie Toole, WLA Studio, September 2017.
53. Heat & Air Systems VC & Maint_1982 ANDE_437_80058A_[id52822], ANDE files.
54. "ANDE Visitor Center, As Constructed, Exhibit Renovation", ande_unlabeledbox1_folder4_043.jpg, ANDE files.
55. ANDE Park Photograph Collection, ANDE files.
56. Sanchez.
57. ANDE Park Photograph Collection, ANDE files.



Figure 36. 1984 photo of Visitor Center and Museum interior during exhibit construction, looking toward newly constructed angled wall of library; note the new HVAC equipment (ANDE).



Figure 37. 1984 photo of Visitor Center and Museum interior during exhibit construction, looking north toward the front entrance (ANDE).



Figure 38. 1984 photo of Visitor Center and Museum interior during exhibit construction, looking toward northeast rear corner and fireplace; note windows have been covered with gypsum board (ANDE).

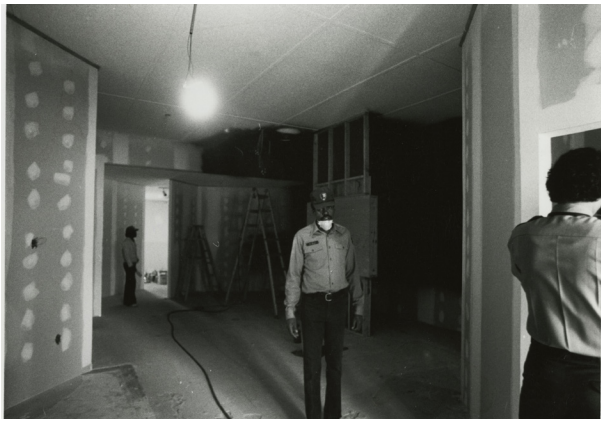


Figure 39. 1984 photo of Visitor Center and Museum interior during exhibit construction, looking south toward the front entrance (ANDE).



Figure 40. 1984 photo of Visitor Center and Museum interior during exhibit construction, view of front sales area looking north toward the rear entrance, restrooms to the right (ANDE).



Figure 41. 1984 photo of Visitor Center and Museum interior during museum exhibit construction; exhibits were placed into the reconfigured space (ANDE).



Figure 42. Circa 1984 photo of Visitor Center and Museum interior after renovation and exhibit construction; note the new counter and sales racks in the visitor contact and sales area (ANDE).



Figure 43. Circa 1984 photo of Visitor Center and Museum interior after renovation and exhibit construction, front sales area and entrance to exhibits, restrooms on the right (ANDE).



Figure 44. April 1984 re-opening of the renovated Visitor Center and Museum (ANDE).

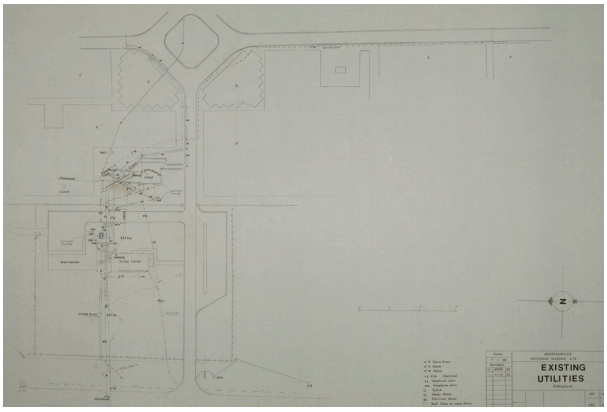


Figure 45. 1977 updated to 1986 existing utilities plan (ANDE).

casement window sash remaining in the rear half of the building were removed at this time, with the exception of the two casement windows in the new library. Storm windows that appear in photos to be in place outside the casement sash were left in place. The 1960 double front entrance doors, still intact in the 1982 photographs, were replaced during the 1983-1984 renovation with a single door with sidelights. The building's concrete floor was carpeted. The renovated visitor center and museum re-opened in April 1984 (Figure 44).

In 1985, an Order for Supplies or Services from the NPS Southeast Regional Office to a painting contractor in Americus specified the repainting of five buildings, including the visitor center.[58]

The NPS developed an irrigation plan with sprinkler system in 1987 for the area around the visitor center, maintenance building, and headquarters building.[59] Sprinklers were installed immediately around the visitor center but not all irrigation lines shown on the plan were installed.[60]

An existing utilities plan, dated November 1977 and updated to 1986, documents electrical and other utilities for these buildings[61] (Figure 45). An entrance utilities plan, dated 1988, documents utilities for the same area[62] (Figure 46).

During the 1980s, the NPS replaced the asbestos roof shingles on the visitor center. Asbestos roofing replacement on several of the national historic site's buildings was completed by 1997.[63] The asbestos shingle roofing on the Chapel was replaced with fiber cement shingles. Two roof

58. FB03 SERO Facility Records/Maintenance Files, ANDE files.

59. "Assessment of Actions Having an Effect on Cultural Resources, Southeast Regional Office," SERO Facility Records/Maintenance Files, ANDE files.
60. Conversation with Bridget Beers, ANDE Museum Curator, April 2017.
61. Ande_unlabeledbox1_folder6_011, ANDE Digital Files.
62. Entrance Utilities 1_1988.jpg, ANDE Digital Files.
63. "Andersonville NHS, Annual Narrative Report 1997," ANDE Digital Files.

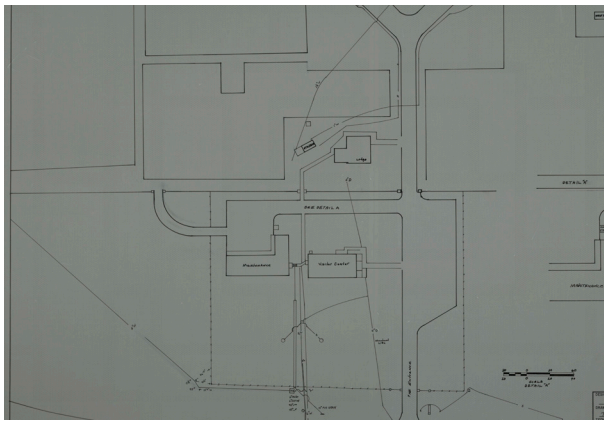


Figure 46. 1988 entrance utilities plan (ANDE).



Figure 47. 1970s photo of Visitor Center; double front entrance doors and sidewalk steps are still intact, front windows have been replaced, early NPS signage is visible (ANDE).



Figure 48. 1981 landscaping and signage in front of the Visitor Center; note freestanding black sign in front of portico, NPS sign at street, new sidewalk with large shrub on each side (ANDE).



Figure 49. 1985 view of the Visitor Center; note one sign board attached to the front portico's east side, NPS sign at street, phone booth sign on screen wall; smaller shrubs planted along the sidewalk (ANDE).



Figure 50. 1987 photo of landscaping in front of the Visitor Center; note form for new sidewalk to left of entrance door, large shrubs removed, larger area of small shrubs planted (ANDE).



Figure 51. 1987 photo of landscaping in front of the Visitor Center; note the new brick sidewalk edging and concrete bench next to the portico (ANDE).

turbines present in 1984 photos had been removed by 1994.

A series of photographs of the exterior and interior of the visitor center, ranging from the 1970s into the 1990s, documents how the NPS made changes to the landscape, signage, and visitor contact area during the time the building was used as the visitor center and museum. These were part of NPS efforts to provide improved visitor contact facilities for the national historic site[64] (Figure 47, Figure 48, Figure 49, Figure 50, Figure 51, Figure 52, Figure 53).

64. ANDE Park Photograph Collection, ANDE files.



Figure 52. 1994 photo in front of Visitor Center; note the two signs attached to the front portico and the concrete benches (ANDE).



Figure 53. 1995 interior view of visitor contact and sales area in Visitor Center (ANDE).

The Andersonville National Historic Site Cultural Resources Building

In 1998, after the completion of the new Andersonville National Historic Site Visitor Center and National POW Museum, the NPS began the process of changing the Chapel from the historic site's visitor center and museum to its cultural resources building. A 1998 memorandum from the museum technician at the historic site to the NPS Southeast Region Chief of Design and Architecture, requested assistance in developing specifications for security and fire protection systems. This memorandum described the plans for changing the building's use from visitor center and small museum to a new use that included museum collection storage, the curator/museum technician's office and workspace, the cemetery administrator's office, and a small waiting area for those attending funerals.[65] A schematic plan accompanied the memorandum and illustrated the proposed use of the space.

The 1999 drawings for the fire suppression/ sprinkler system and the fire and intrusion alarm systems show the converted floor plan as it was constructed[66] (Figure 54). Exhibit walls constructed in the 1983-1984 renovation were removed except for the angled wall at the library; features such as the 1960 restrooms, wainscoting, and suspended ceiling in the building's front half were left in place. The former audio-visual storage and sales storage

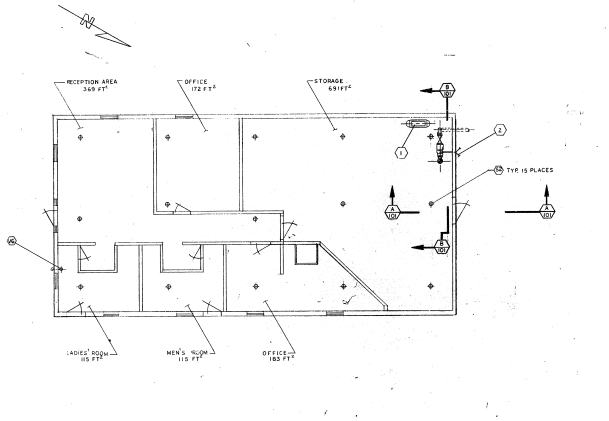


Figure 54. 1999 floor plan showing fire suppression system details for the cultural resources building; note that the administrator's office was constructed by this time (ANDE).

spaces, which the NPS used as a library, became the curator/museum technician's office and workspace. A new cemetery administrator's office was constructed in the front half of the building. Other work included replacement of the front entrance door and painting the building's interior.

The large rear room became the space for museum collection storage. In order to maintain the right environment for archival storage, 2"x6" stud walls with insulation and finished with gypsum board were added to the storage room's exterior walls.[67] The 1999 superintendent's report noted the completion of the building's conversion project.[68]

An inter-office memorandum dated January 6, 2000 documented the construction of a new audio-visual room at the front of the cultural resources

65. "Memorandum to Richard Ramsden, Chief, Design and Architecture, SERO, from Eric Reinert, Museum Technician, Andersonville NHS, Subject: Request for Assistance," January 14, 1998, SERO Facility Records/Maintenance Files, ANDE files.
66. "Old VC drawing_1999 ANDE_437_80074_[id52828] Fire Suppression," ANDE Digital Files.
67. Fred Sanchez and Bridget Beers, ANDE, September 2017.
68. "Andersonville and Jimmy Carter NHS, Annual Narrative Report 1999," ANDE Digital Files.



Figure 55. 2010 compactor storage system being installed in the museum collection storage room (ANDE).



Figure 56. 2010 compactor storage system being installed in museum collection storage room (ANDE).



Figure 57. 2010 water leak repair, portions of the laminate flooring were replaced (ANDE).



Figure 58. 2016 asbestos abatement in the attic (ANDE).

building; the memorandum noted that work was to begin soon.[69] The new audio-visual room was a place for visitors to see audio-visual presentations and was set up to accommodate oral history interviews with POWs. Equipment in the room included a camera, a background against which to film, and track lighting. The track lighting remains intact in the room.[70]

In 2002, a Local Area Network (LAN) system was installed in various buildings, including the cultural resources building, to provide a computer network to connect all divisions within the park.[71]

Lead paint removal on the Chapel's exterior wood surfaces, including window frames and sills and roof eaves, was done in 2005.

In 2009, the NPS installed new main water lines in the cultural resources building as well as the headquarters and maintenance buildings. The HVAC system and floor covering were also replaced in the building.[72] A new HVAC air handler and compressor management system was installed, utilizing existing ductwork. Laminate flooring replaced the previous carpeting. The building's interior was also repainted around this time.

In 2010, a new compactor storage system for storing museum files and artifacts was installed in the museum collection area[73] (Figure 55, Figure 56). The building's rear entrance door was replaced when the compactor system was put in; the entrance width was returned to the 1960 width of 4 feet to allow for ease of moving storage cabinetry into the space. Two wall-mounted HVAC units were installed in the collection area to better

69. Memo to I&RM Staff, from Alan Marsh, January 6, 2000, Administrative History, ANDE files.
70. Sanchez and Beers.
71. "Andersonville NHS, Annual Narrative Report 2002," ANDE Digital Files.
72. "Andersonville NHS, Superintendent's Narrative Report, Fiscal Year 2009," ANDE Digital Files.
73. "Project 2010 Installation of compactor storage," photographs, "ANDE Collection Storage Compactor As Built.jpg" ANDE Digital Files.



Figure 59. 2017 removal of 1980s fiber cement roofing and underlayment (ANDE).



Figure 60. 2017 installation of new roofing underlayment (ANDE).

control the atmosphere in that space. A water leak in the building's plumbing that year caused damage to flooring and had to be repaired; portions of the laminate flooring were replaced with new laminate in the hallway and waiting area[74] (Figure 57).

The building's exterior was repainted during 2012 to 2013, and the front entrance door was replaced with the existing door. In 2013, dead mice were removed from the interior wall between the hallway and the curator's office, causing portions of the existing wood wainscoting, baseboard, and gypsum board in the hallway to be removed. The wood wainscoting from the men's restroom to the doorway of the curator's office was replaced with gypsum board due to the continuing problem of mice in the wall.[75]

In 2014, the ridge caps were secured on the building's existing fiber cement shingle roof. The fiber cement roofing, dating from the 1980s, was considered old and brittle by this time.[76] Interior fluorescent light fixtures were replaced with more energy efficient LED fixtures in the waiting area, hallway, audio-visual storage room, and the offices.

In 2016, the NPS completed asbestos abatement in the building. Old pipe and ductwork insulation were removed from the attic. The building's interior was sealed to provide a clean and safe interior environment while asbestos abatement was taking place[77] (Figure 58). The 1960 round light fixtures in the restrooms were replaced with LED fixtures.



Figure 61. 2017 installation of new faux slate roofing shingles and copper flashing (ANDE).

In February of 2017, the old fiber cement roofing shingles were removed and a new faux slate roof was installed. The existing shingles and underlayment were removed down to the roof's wood decking. The existing wood decking was left in place, and new underlayment and faux slate shingles were installed[78] (Figure 59, Figure 60, Figure 61).

In June and July of 2017, a new fire suppression and alarm system was installed in the building.[79] A new Potter nitrogen fire suppression system and sprinkler system were installed. System equipment

74. "Project 2011 Repair water leak and partial replacement of flooring," photographs, ANDE Digital Files.
75. "Project 2013 Removing dead mice in walls," photographs, ANDE Digital Files.
76. Letter from RCA Contracting to ANDE, "Description of Work Completed on the Curatorial Roof Repairs", June 12, 2014, ANDE Digital Files.
77. "Project 2016 Asbestos abatement image prior to work," "Photographs_Asbestos Removal_2016", ANDE Digital Files.
78. "Project 2017 Installation New Roof," "Photographs_New Roof_2017," ANDE Digital Files.
79. "NPS Response 052317 Submittal 34-A P16PC00778 ANDE DB FP 100%;" "AUX-1, AUX-2 Fire Alarm Floor Plan Model (As-Built)," ANDE Digital Files.

is located in the closet in the northwest corner of Room 107, connecting to the existing water main. The fire suppression and alarm system includes manual fire alarm pulls, sensor strobe lights and combination horn/strobes, photoelectric smoke detectors in each room, and thermal heat detectors in the attic and at the front portico.

An electronic grave-locating kiosk will be installed at the front portico in the near future; NPS has consulted with the SHPO about this installation and its effects to the building and surrounding site.[80] A hole has been drilled into the front portico's concrete floor where the kiosk will be placed. A trench for electrical lines to the kiosk has been dug along the building's east elevation, around the southeast corner, and to the front portico. Planning is underway to replace existing gutters and downspouts on the building in kind with new copper gutters and downspouts that will remain unpainted. Some fascia board is expected to be replaced due to water damage. In addition, an exterior panel, for ease of transferring to a generator when electrical power is out, will be installed on the building's northeast corner near the electrical meter.[81]

80. SHPO Consultation Package, Install Grave Locator, May 2017, ANDE Digital Files.
81. Jody Mays and Bridget Beers, ANDE, September, October 2017.

Physical Description

General Description

(Photographs illustrating the physical description were taken in April and June 2017 prior to the installation of the new fire suppression and alarm system, unless otherwise noted.)

The Chapel is a one-story structure constructed of concrete blocks with a running bond red-brick-veneered exterior finish and covered with a front-gabled roof (Figure 62). The rectangular building is oriented north-south, and the front and rear elevations and entrances are located on the narrow ends. The front entrance on the south elevation features a flat-roofed portico supported with brick piers and columns.

The building is part of a complex of buildings on the west side of the national cemetery that includes the national historic site's headquarters and maintenance buildings. The building sits outside the historic brick wall that surrounds the cemetery and fronts onto what was historically the main entrance road into the cemetery. The road now serves as the funeral and employee entrance.

Site Features

The building sits on a level site with the remainder of the surrounding site sloping gently downward from the maintenance access driveway on the east to Georgia Highway 49 on the west (Figure 63). The site fronts onto Cemetery Road on the south and the access driveway to the maintenance building on the east. Behind the building to the north is the maintenance building (Figure 64). The former main entrance gate is located on Cemetery Road at Highway 49; a fence runs from the entrance gate along the west side of the site adjacent to Highway 49 (Figure 65).

Walkways

From Cemetery Road, a concrete walkway with brick gutters leads to the building's front entrance. A concrete bench sits on either side of the walkway at the road. A concrete curb borders the edge of the road. A NPS sign identifying the building is located on the west side of the front walkway. Concrete walkways extend from the main front walkway around the southeast front corner of the building to the restrooms. At the rear of the site, a concrete walkway leads from the maintenance access driveway to a second concrete walkway with steps that leads from the building's rear entrance door to the maintenance building.



Figure 62. Current view of the Chapel's south front and west side elevations (WLA Studio).



Figure 63. Front walkway to the Chapel's south front entrance (WLA Studio).



Figure 64. Chapel with maintenance building to the north and cemetery wall to the east (WLA Studio).

Landscaping

Landscaping with small trees and shrubs is focused on either side of the front walkway and around the building's perimeter. The remainder of the site is planted with grass. Two large mature trees that



Figure 65. Cemetery entrance road in front of the Chapel (WLA Studio).



Figure 66. South front elevation (WLA Studio).



Figure 67. North rear elevation (WLA Studio).



Figure 68. East side elevation (WLA Studio).



Figure 69. West side elevation (WLA Studio).

were part of a row of trees along Cemetery Road remain intact between the west side of the walkway and the entrance gate; a third tree on the east side of the walkway was recently removed. Additional shrubs and rose bushes were recently replanted in the mulched area on either side of the walkway.

Exterior

(See *Elevations* in Appendix B.)

The building's rectangular shape is oriented with the front elevation and front entrance at the narrow south end facing Cemetery Road (Figure 66). The front entrance is covered with a flat-roofed portico supported with brick piers and columns. The rear entrance door is located in the north elevation. On the building's east side, two freestanding brick screen walls provide privacy for the two restroom entrances in the east elevation.

The symmetrical front elevation consists of three bays – a center entrance door flanked with one window on each side. The entrance portico covers the center entrance door. The rear elevation also consists of three bays – a center entrance door flanked with one window on each side (Figure 67). An exterior chimney is located on the east side of the rear elevation. The east side elevation consists of seven bays – five evenly spaced windows and two restroom entrance doors that were added in 1960 (Figure 68). The west side elevation consists of five bays – five evenly spaced windows that match those on the east side (Figure 69).

The building sits on a concrete block and poured

concrete foundation with an interior concrete block floor on grade covered with an additional concrete slab floor added in 1936.

The building's exterior walls are finished with running bond red-brick veneer that was added to the building in 1936. The brick veneer sits on a poured concrete base with a chamfered top edge that ranges in height from approximately 12" to 20" depending on the grade.

The front-gabled roof is covered with faux slate shingles. The enclosed overhanging eaves are finished with narrow tongue-and-groove boards in the soffits and a simple wood fascia board.

Interior Organization

(See *Existing Floor Plan* and *Building Evolution Plan* in Appendix B.)

The building's existing interior floor plan reflects its current use as the historic site's cemetery and curatorial offices and museum collection storage space. The interior floor plan has changed several times over the life of the building. The original building had no interior partitions; partitions were first added in 1960 when the army constructed the restrooms, an office, a waiting area, and a rear storage room. The NPS changed the floor plan in the 1970s by adding offices and creating an exhibit and visitor contact area. This floor plan was largely replaced in the 1980s with a much expanded exhibit area. The exhibit area was replaced in 1999 with the museum collection storage space, the cemetery administrator's office, and the waiting area. The 1960 restrooms have remained intact throughout these changes.

The front entrance door leads into the waiting area – Room 101 – which is used for funeral attendees and those waiting to meet with the cemetery administrator and museum curator. A hallway – Room 101a – leads from the waiting area to the rear half of the building. The west portion of the waiting area is partitioned for the audio-visual storage room – Room 102. Directly behind the waiting area to the north is the cemetery administrator's office – Room 103; an opening in the wall between these two rooms contains a sliding window that provides communication access for the cemetery administrator to the waiting area.



Figure 70. View of rusticated concrete block face (WLA Studio).

On the east side of the waiting area is the women's and men's restrooms – Rooms 104 and 105 – which were added to the building in 1960. Directly behind the restrooms to the north and on the east side of the hallway is the museum curator's office – Room 106 – spaces previously used for NPS storage and a small library. The remainder of the building is the museum collection storage area – Room 107. This space was previously used for storage as well as offices, an auditorium, a larger library, and exhibit space. The building's rear entrance door provides egress from the museum collection storage area.

Construction Characteristics

Foundation/Floor Structure

Based on the 1935 U. S. Army renovation plan, the building's original foundation is constructed with concrete blocks set into the ground under the building's four perimeter walls. Additional in-ground foundations may be in place in other interior locations, but these are not shown on the plan and are not accessible. In 1936, poured concrete foundations were added to the existing foundations around the perimeter walls to support the new brick veneer. These foundations include a concrete base with chamfered top edge on which the brick veneer sits and that is visible around the building's perimeter at the base of the exterior walls.

The building's original floor is constructed of concrete block "tiles." In 1936, a new 3" concrete slab floor was poured onto the original concrete block floor. These two floor systems remain intact today. Only the 1936 concrete slab floor is visible.



Figure 71. Decorative concrete block removed from parapet wall in 1936 and discarded (WLA Studio).



Figure 73. Concrete block arch over 1908 front entrance intact behind brick veneer (WLA Studio).

Wall Structure

The building's original exterior walls are constructed of cast concrete blocks held together with mortar. The blocks are hollow-core and are rusticated on the exterior side to give the appearance of stone (Figure 70). The hollow-core blocks measure 8 ½" in width by 15 ½" in length by 7 ½" in height. Additional solid concrete blocks formed the decorative frieze around the building's parapet wall and the arch and keystone over the front entrance. In the 1936 reconstruction, the concrete blocks of the parapet walls were removed to allow for the construction of a new front-gabled, wood-framed roof[82] (Figure 71). The remainder of the concrete-block exterior walls remain intact behind the existing brick veneer (Figure 72). The concrete block arch over the entrance is also intact, but the keystone above it was removed (Figure 73). A damp proofing coating visible on the interior of the concrete block walls in the south half of the

82. Many of the rusticated concrete blocks removed from the parapet walls in the 1936 reconstruction were discarded in the woods on the opposite side of the cemetery and remain there today.



Figure 72. 1908 cast concrete block walls with 1936 brick veneer (WLA Studio).

building was added in 1960. The existing running bond red-brick veneer on the exterior walls was added in 1936 and sits on a poured concrete base that extends around the building's perimeter.

The building's interior walls are constructed with 2"x4" vertical studs; the restroom walls behind the toilets and sinks are constructed with 2"x8" studs to allow space for plumbing. 2"x6" stud walls were added on the interior of the storage room's exterior walls in 1999 when the storage room became the curatorial storage space.

Roof Structure

The existing front-gabled roof replaced the original flat-roofed construction in 1936 (Figure 74). The roof is constructed with wood members at a 5 to 12 pitch (based on the 1935 plan). The 2"x8" rafters (measures 1 ½" x 7 ½") are smooth-sawn in a straight vertical pattern. The rafters are fastened with nails to a 2"x8" ridge board. Rough-sawn 2"x6"s (measures 2" x 6") are fastened horizontally to the rafters at a height of approximately 2' below the ridge board; additional rough-sawn 2"x6"s extend at an angle from the rafters downward toward the building's center and are fastened to the ceiling joists. A vertical 1"x6" (measures ⅞" x 5 ½") extends from the rafters on the east side of the ridge board down to the ceiling joists (Figure 75). The ceiling joists are smooth-sawn 2"x6"s (measures 1 ⅝" x 5 ⅝") that overlap at the building's center. Small nails in the underside of the ceiling joists indicate where the 1936 ceiling material was fastened to the joists (Figure 76).

A suspended ceiling was constructed below the ceiling joists in the south front half of the building in 1960 (Figure 77). The ceiling is constructed



Figure 74. Gabled roof construction looking toward ridge board and front elevation (WLA Studio).



Figure 75. Gabled roof construction looking toward rear elevation (WLA Studio).



Figure 76. Small nails on the bottom of ceiling joists indicate the previous location of ceiling material (WLA Studio).

with 2"x2"s (measures 1 ⅝" square) fastened to the ceiling joists and extending downward to support a 2"x4" framework parallel to the ceiling joists; 1"x4"s fastened to the bottom of the 2"x4" framework hold the ceiling material.

1"x8" decking boards are fastened with nails on top of the roof rafters. The finish roofing material consists of new underlayment and faux slate shingles installed in 2017. White fiberglass insulation was blown into the attic after the installation of the new fire suppression system in 2017.

Utility Systems

Mechanical Systems

The hot/cold air HVAC system utilizes ductwork installed in the attic, with supply air diffusers and registers mounted in the ceiling (Figure 78). The Trane heat pump sits on a concrete pad on the east side of the building; electrical conduit runs from the unit through a chase mounted on the wall and into the building. The air handler is located above the ceiling and in the closet of Room 106. This system, installed in 2009, heats and cools the building with the exception of the collection storage room.

Wall-mounted HVAC units were added in the museum collection storage room – Room 107 – in 2010 (Figure 79). They are connected to two Mitsubishi Electric HVAC units located outside the rear elevation and the west side elevation; an electrical box and chase for electrical conduit are mounted on the exterior of the wall near each unit. A damper placed in the ductwork separates the building's front and rear air systems; the damper is left open by a percentage at all times. In addition, the ventilation panel in the door leading into Room 107 from the interior hallway that previously assisted with air circulation is now sealed to facilitate separation of the two air systems. A filter panel was added to the door into Room 106 as part of the new air system for the building's front portion.



Figure 77. View of suspended ceiling structure (WLA Studio).



Figure 78. HVAC system's ceiling-mounted supply air diffuser; round diffusers were installed in 1960 (WLA Studio).



Figure 79. Wall-mounted Mitsubishi HVAC unit in museum collection storage (WLA Studio).



Figure 80. Electrical panel in Room 107 (WLA Studio).

Electrical Systems

Electrical service to the building enters at the northeast corner through underground electrical cables; the electrical panel is in Room 107 (Figure 80). A Georgia Power electricity meter is mounted on the exterior wall near the northeast corner (Figure 81). A transformer sits on a concrete pad near the northeast corner. An electrical box for the HVAC unit is mounted on the east elevation. Plans are being made to install a panel near the electricity meter for ease of transfer to a generator when power is out.

Local Area Network (LAN) lines enter the building in the fire suppression system closet in Room 107 and extend throughout the building in the attic. The telephone service box is at the northwest rear corner with lines entering the building in the attic. New light switches with motion-detecting sensors were recently installed in Rooms 101, 102, and in 104 and 105 in both the hallway entrances and restrooms. Energy-saving LED and fluorescent light fixtures are installed throughout the building.



Figure 81. Georgia Power electricity meter on the east elevation (WLA Studio).

Plumbing Systems

The supply water line enters the building at the northeast corner and extends into the attic and across to the restrooms (Figure 82). The existing water main extends between the building and the adjacent maintenance building. About 2009, the incoming water supply line was replaced. In the future, the park plans to establish an alternative water supply line and abandon the existing line



Figure 82. Water supply line in the northeast corner of Room 107 (WLA Studio).



Figure 83. New fire suppression system equipment installed in 2017 in Room 107 closet (ANDE).

that runs above the collection storage room in order to avoid potential damage to the collections. The existing water line may be left intact in the attic. A drain line for the de-humidifier in the museum collection storage room exits the brick wall near the northeast corner. Sewer lines from the restroom toilets and sinks drain into a line that leads out to the underground septic system on the building's west side.

Fire Suppression & Alarm Systems

A new Potter nitrogen fire suppression and alarm system and a new sprinkler system were installed in 2017.[83] The fire suppression and sprinkler system equipment is in a closet in Room 107 and is connected to an underground fire main line that extends behind the building to the water main (Figure 83). A fire main indicator post is located a few feet behind the rear elevation. A two-valve auto



Figure 84. New inspection test valve and drain for sprinkler pipe system in the attic, installed in 2017 in Room 102 (ANDE).

83. A new fire suppression system was installed during June and July 2017, after photographs for this HSR were taken. Photographs in this HSR may show equipment from the previous system. Some updated photographs have been added. The fire suppression system descriptions throughout the Physical Description section have been updated to document the new system.

sprinkler fire department connection is located under the west window in the rear elevation. A combination horn/strobe light alarm is mounted on the rear exterior wall.

The fire alarm control panel and security system panel are located in the hallway outside Room 107. Fire alarm manual pulls, combination horn/strobe lights, and stand-alone strobe lights are mounted adjacent to exterior doors; an additional strobe light is mounted on the ceiling in Room 107. Photoelectric smoke detectors are mounted on the ceiling of each room. A security system box is mounted adjacent to the fire alarm pull at the front entrance. Security monitors are located in each room throughout the building.

New piping for the sprinkler system and thermal heat detectors were installed in the attic. Sprinkler heads are located in the attic and are mounted in the ceiling of each room. An auxiliary drain and sprinkler head and a thermal heat detector extend through the masonry wall above the front entrance door to provide protection for the front portico and the building's main entrance. A sprinkler system inspection test valve and drain pipe in the southwest corner of Room 102 extends from the ceiling and through the exterior wall (Figure 84).

Exterior Features

Front Portico

The front entrance portico on the south front elevation is a single-bay portico that protects the front entrance area (Figure 85). Originally constructed in 1936, the portico has a flat roof supported with two square freestanding brick columns and two square brick pilasters attached to the front brick wall. The running bond red-brick columns and pilasters stand on poured concrete bases with a chamfered top edge that match those of the brick-veneered walls. Two corbeled rows of brick form a cap on each column and pilaster, and one corbeled row forms a decorative band near the top. Two sets of round fasteners are embedded into each of the brick columns and pilasters where the tops and bottoms of sign boards were previously installed. The columns sit on a smooth concrete pad.

The columns and piers support a wood entablature topped with copper flashing. Three small wooden blocks with hooks for hanging decorative bunting on Memorial Day weekend are located on the entablature's frieze. The roof is raised above the entablature on a block that is covered with artificial siding. The corners of the block are raised and covered with copper flashing. The roof is slightly sloped away from the building and is finished with standing-seam copper sheets with copper flashing at the brick-veneer wall (Figure 86).



Figure 85. Front entrance portico (WLA Studio).



Figure 86. Roof of the front entrance portico (WLA Studio).



Figure 87. Faux slate roofing shingles installed 2017 (WLA Studio).



Figure 88. Detail of roof eave with gutter and downspout (WLA Studio).



Figure 89. Downspout and concrete drain at the southwest corner (WLA Studio).



Figure 90. Brick veneer details; note the three hooks for decorative bunting (WLA Studio).



Figure 91. Poured concrete base with chamfered top that supports the brick-veneered walls (WLA Studio).

Alterations made to the 1936 portico include covering the roof block with artificial siding. The 1935 drawing shows a block with decorative band molds but it is not known if the block was constructed in this way. 1960 photos show rows of siding on the block. The block's original features may be intact behind the artificial siding. In addition, the existing entablature does not match the 1935 drawing; it is possible both the block and entablature were altered in the 1960 renovation.

The ceiling of the portico is finished with 2 ¼" tongue-and-groove boards. The ceiling and entablature are painted white. A thermal heat detector connected to the fire suppression system is mounted on the entablature above the front entrance door.

Roof

The 1936 front-gabled roof is covered with faux slate shingles installed in 2017 (Figure 87). The enclosed overhanging eaves are finished with narrow tongue-and-groove boards in the soffits and a simple wood fascia/drip board. A small molding covers the junction with the roof decking; a narrow frieze board and small molding cover the junction with the brick-veneered wall. The eaves are painted white (Figure 88). The majority of the eave material is historic, but some portions of the fascia/drip board have been replaced.

Copper flashing extends between the roofing and decking. Copper gutters and downspouts are



Figure 92. Brick wall screens for privacy at exterior restroom entrances (WLA Studio).

located along each side elevation and are painted white. The downspout at the southwest corner empties into a poured concrete gutter with interior clay pipe that drains the water away from the building and onto the site; the northwest corner downspout empties into a clay pipe (Figure 89). The downspout on the east elevation adjacent to the men's restroom door empties into a grated drain; the northeast corner downspout extends into a drain below grade. A light fixture is mounted at the gable end on the rear elevation.

Walls

The existing running bond red-brick veneer on the exterior walls was added in 1936 and sits on a poured concrete base that extends around the building's perimeter (Figure 90, Figure 91). The bricks measure 4" in width by 8" in length by 2 ¼" in height and are held together with mortar. The bricks are turned vertically to form a lintel of stretchers over the window openings. A circular vent within the wall at the gable of both the front and rear elevations is outlined with brick stretchers; the vents are constructed of wood slats. Three small wooden blocks with hooks for hanging decorative bunting on Memorial Day weekend are embedded in the brick veneer over each front elevation window. A sprinkler head for the fire suppression system extends through the masonry wall above the front entrance door. A metal louvered fan in the northwest rear corner has a brick stretcher lintel and header sides; this fan and its brick frame were added in the 1960 renovation.

Brick Wall Screens

Two freestanding running bond red-brick screen walls were added at the building's southeast corner in 1960 to provide privacy for the two new



Figure 93. Chimney at the northeast rear corner (WLA Studio).

restroom entrances. These walls are constructed two bricks thick and are each capped with a row of brick headers (Figure 92). A series of round holes for fasteners remain in the east side of the screen wall outside the women's restroom; this was the location during the 1980s and 1990s of a public telephone booth mounted on the wall. A blue and white "Phone" sign mounted on the wall's south end identified the telephone's location, but this sign has been removed. A small rectangular black sign identifying the restroom for "women" and "men" with a universal symbol and text is mounted on the south end of each screen wall.

Chimney

The exterior chimney is located on the rear elevation at the northeast corner (Figure 93). Based on the 1935 plan, the original 1908 chimney and fireplace was constructed of concrete blocks. In 1936, the chimney was brick veneered at the same time as the exterior walls. The chimney's running bond red-brick veneer sits on a poured concrete base with chamfered top edge that is a continuation



Figure 94. Front entrance doorway (WLA Studio).



Figure 95. 1960 glass globe with metal base light fixture at front entrance (WLA Studio).

of the wall's concrete base. The chimney/fireplace measures 5'-7" wide and 1'-4" deep from the brick wall. The flue measures 1'-4 ⅝" wide and 1'-0 ¾" deep. The flue extends through the enclosed eave and above the roof; copper flashing covers the joints between the masonry flue and the roof. The top of the flue has two rows of corbeled brick capped with sheet metal.

Exterior Doors

The front entrance door is located on the south front elevation (Figure 94). The single wood door has an upper glass panel and three lower raised panels. The door measures 3'-6" wide and 6'-7 ½" tall and is attached with three 4 ¾" hinges. Door hardware includes an aluminum door handle with strike plate, a bronze keyhole escutcheon, and an aluminum and rubber insulating strip along the door's bottom edge. The aluminum threshold measures approximately 5" wide and is partly covered with the interior laminate flooring. The door is flanked by sidelights that consist of a



Figure 96. Rear entrance doorway (WLA Studio).



Figure 97. Base of the women's restroom door added in 1960; note hinge indentation from previous screen door (WLA Studio).

wood-framed, multi-light, hinged interior panel on each side of the door, and wood-framed, fixed plexiglass panels on the exterior. The exterior sidelight panels have a hook and latch fastener on their interior side. The interior sidelight panels have barrel locks at top and bottom. The 1960 double entrance doors were replaced in the 1983-1984 renovation with a single door and sidelights. The sidelights remain intact on the interior; an additional plexiglass sidelight has been added on the exterior. The 1983-1984 door was replaced in 1999 and again in 2012-2013 with the existing door. The wood doorway frame dates from 1960 and has three indentations on each side, indicating the previous location of the double entrance and screen door hinges. The doorway opening is supported with a steel-plate lintel. On each side of the front entrance is a light fixture with metal base and glass globe; these fixtures date from 1960 (Figure 95).

The rear entrance door is located on the north rear elevation (Figure 96). The single door is a smooth-surfaced metal door that measures 3'-10" wide and approximately 7' tall and is attached with three hinges. Aluminum and rubber insulating strips are attached on all four sides of the door's exterior. A keyhole escutcheon is on the west side of the door, but there is no exterior knob or handle. The door surround is concrete, and the door frame is wood; there is a metal threshold. The original rear doorway was widened in 1960. That doorway was narrowed later when another rear door was installed. When the existing door was installed in 2010, the doorway was once again widened to its 1960 width to allow for ease of moving storage cabinetry into the museum collection storage



Figure 98. Two-sash aluminum-frame window in the front elevation (WLA Studio).

room. No light fixtures remain at the rear door; replaced bricks on either side of the doorway may indicate that the fixtures were removed.

The two exterior doors leading into the women's and men's restrooms are located on the east side elevation (Figure 97). The single doors are solid smooth-surfaced wood doors that measure 2'-8" wide and 6'-11" tall. The doors are mounted on 5" hinges and have a metal kickplate at the base. The metal threshold is 4 ¼" wide. Door hardware includes a round knob with exterior keyhole lock. The wood doorway frames have three indentations on one side, indicating the previous location of screen door hinges. The existing doorways were constructed in 1960 when the restrooms were added to the building; the doors also date from 1960. A light fixture with metal base and glass globe is mounted beside each of the restroom's exterior doors; these fixtures match those at the front entrance and date from 1960.



Figure 99. Four-sash aluminum-frame jalousie window in the front elevation (WLA Studio).



Figure 100. 1936 wood casement window in the east side elevation (WLA Studio).

Windows

The building has a total of 14 windows, two each on the front and rear elevations, and five each on the side elevations. The existing window openings are in the same location as the original 1908 window openings; they each measure 2'-5 ¾" wide by 5'-9 ½" inside the existing wood frame. Each window opening has a brick stretcher lintel supported with a steel plate, and an exterior concrete sill. A dark shade screen covers each window to block ultraviolet light.

Three different types of window sash are currently found in the building – a 2-pane aluminum-frame sash, a 4-pane aluminum-frame jalousie, and a 5-pane pair of wood casements. The two casement windows date from the 1936 reconstruction. The aluminum-frame windows in the front elevation were installed by 1977; the aluminum-frame windows in Room 107 were installed in the 1983-1984 renovation. The existing wood window frames and sills date from the 1936 reconstruction.

The front elevation has two windows, one on either side of the front entrance. The window on the west side of the entrance – in Room 102 – consists of a 2-pane aluminum-frame sash on the interior, an aluminum-frame storm window with screen, and an exterior dark shade mesh screen with a white frame (Figure 98). The window frame and interior sill are wood. The window on the east side of the entrance – in Room 104 – consists of an interior aluminum-frame storm window with screen, a 4-pane aluminum-frame jalousie window, and an exterior dark shade mesh screen with a white frame (Figure 99). The window frame and two interior sills are wood.

The east side elevation has five windows – two aluminum-frame windows in the restrooms, two wood-frame windows in the museum curator's office, and one aluminum-frame window in the museum collection storage room. The two bathroom windows consist of an interior aluminum-frame storm window with screen, a



Figure 101. Room 101 - Waiting Area looking south toward the front entrance door (WLA Studio).



Figure 102. Room 101 - Detail of interior sidelight and wood frame at front entrance door; note the hinge indentation from the 1960 double front doors (WLA Studio).

4-pane aluminum-frame jalousie window, and an exterior dark shade mesh screen with a white frame. The two lower panes in each window have textured glass. The Room 104 window has an additional wood-frame infill around the jalousie window. The Room 105 window has two interior wood sills.

The two wood-frame casement windows – in Room 106 – each consist of a pair of 5-pane casement windows hinged at each side and opening to the interior, a 2-pane aluminum-frame storm window with screen, and an exterior dark shade mesh screen with a white frame (Figure 100).

The east elevation window in the museum collection storage room – Room 107 – consists of a 2-pane aluminum-frame storm window and an exterior dark shade mesh screen with a white frame. The window is covered over on the interior with an insulated 2"x6" stud wall finished with gypsum board. The two windows in the north rear elevation and the three rear windows in the west side elevation – all in Room 107 – are the same configuration.

The west side elevation has five windows – three in Room 107 described above – and two in Rooms 102 and 103. The window in Room 102 consists of a 2-pane aluminum-frame sash on the interior, an aluminum-frame storm window with no screen, and an exterior dark shade mesh screen with a white frame. The window in Room 103 consists of a 2-pane aluminum-frame storm window with screen, and an exterior dark shade mesh screen with a white frame.

Description by Room

Room 101 – Waiting Area

The waiting area is located at the south front end of the building and is entered through the front entrance door (Figure 101, Figure 102, Figure 103, Figure 104). The room is used for funeral attendees and others meeting with the Cemetery



Figure 103. Room 101 - Waiting Area looking southwest toward the door to Room 102 (WLA Studio).

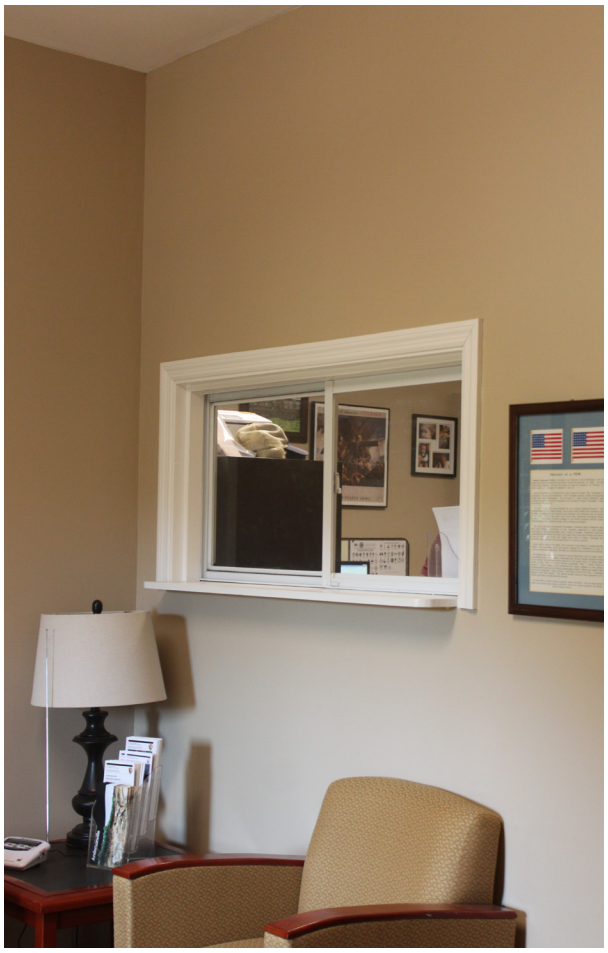


Figure 104. Room 101 – Waiting Area looking northwest toward the sliding window into Room 103 (WLA Studio).

Administrator or Museum Curator. The room measures 10'-7 ¼" by 14'.

Flooring – The flooring is prefinished laminate running north-south.

Baseboards – On the south and east walls, the wood baseboards may date to 1960 and consist of ¾" thick by 3 ¼" high squared boards with a ¾" quarter round molding at the base. On the north and west walls, the wood baseboards are ½" by 3" high with a tapered top, and with a ¾" quarter round molding at the base.

Walls – On the south and east walls, the upper portion of the walls is finished with gypsum board that may date to 1960 and that is painted. The lower portion is finished with a wainscoting, dating from 1960, that consists of ⅛"-thick veneered wood paneling with a ¾" by 4 ½" squared top molding.

The north and west walls are finished with nonhistoric gypsum board that is painted.

Doorways – Three doorways lead into Room 101. The front entrance doorway has an interior wood casing that is ¾" by 4 ¼". This casing is placed over the 1960 wood frame with three indentations indicating the location of the previous double door hinges. The interior sidelights date from the 1980s, are mounted with 3 ¼" hinges, and have barrel locks at the top and bottom. The interior door hardware includes an aluminum door handle and bronze keyhole escutcheon, as well as a hydraulic arm mounted at the top of the door. A security contact is mounted at the top of the door's interior.

The door leading into Room 102 is a solid wood door with smooth finish; the lower portion has a ventilation panel with horizontal wood slats. The door measures 3' by 6'-7" and is mounted with 4" hinges. The door's casing is a ⅝" by 2 ⅜" tapered molding. Door hardware includes a round knob with keyhole lock and strike plate.

The doorway leading into the hallway to the women's restroom – Room 104 – is an opening in the wall and is not framed for a door.

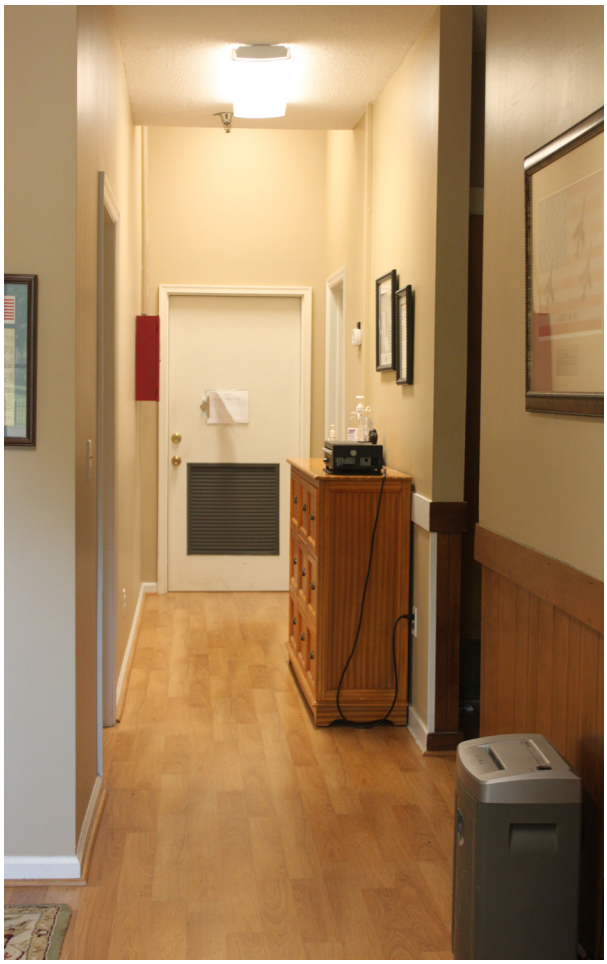


Figure 105. Room 101a – Hallway looking north toward Room 107 (WLA Studio).



Figure 106. Room 101a - Hallway looking north; note the edge of the suspended ceiling and the higher ceiling at the rear of the hallway (WLA Studio).

Windows – This room has no exterior windows. A pair of sliding windows is located in the north wall and opens into the cemetery administrator's office – Room 103. A wood shelf extends from the wall at the base of the window.

Ceiling – The ceiling is finished with gypsum board that may date to 1960 and that is painted. An attic access door, installed in 2016, is located in the ceiling. The ceiling height measures 9'-3 ½". There is no crown molding.

Electrical Systems – One LED lighting fixture is mounted on the ceiling. An "Exit" sign is mounted above the front entrance door. A light switch with motion-detecting sensor is located on the east wall, and electrical outlets are located on the south, east, and north walls.

Heating & Cooling Systems – Outlets for the HVAC system include a 1960 circular supply air diffuser and a more recent rectangular supply air vent that are mounted in the ceiling.

Fire Suppression & Alarm Systems – One sprinkler head and one smoke detector are mounted in the ceiling. A fire alarm manual pull and horn/strobe light, security alarm panel, and security monitors are mounted on the south wall beside and above the front entrance door. An auxiliary drain and sprinkler pipe, and a thermal heat detector, extend down from the ceiling and through the exterior wall above the entrance door. An exit sign with auxiliary lights is mounted on the ceiling above the door. The front entrance door has a security contact.

Room 101a – Hallway

The hallway is an extension of the waiting area and provides access to Rooms 103, 105, 106, and 107. The hallway measures 4'-0 ⅝" by 18'-8" (Figure 105, Figure 106).

Flooring – The flooring is prefinished laminate running north-south.

Baseboards – On the east wall, the wood baseboards may date to 1960 and consist of ¾" thick by 3 ¼" high squared boards with a ¾" quarter round molding at the base. On the north and west walls, the wood baseboards are ½" by 3" high with a tapered top, and with a ¾" quarter round molding at the base.

Walls – On the east wall, the upper portion of the walls is finished with gypsum board that is painted. The lower portion of the east wall to the men's restroom is finished with a wood wainscoting, dating from 1960, that consists of ⅛"-thick veneered wood paneling with a ¾" by 4 ½" squared top molding. The wainscoting from the men's restroom to the doorway into Room 106 is gypsum board installed in 2013; the wood wainscoting trim and baseboard in this section may be the 1960 trim and is painted white. The gypsum board above the wainscoting along the men's restroom wall may date to 1960.

The north and west walls are finished with nonhistoric gypsum board that is painted.

Doorways – Four doorways lead into Room 101a. The doorway leading into the hallway to the men's restroom – Room 105 – is an opening in the wall and is not framed for a door.

The door leading into Room 103 is a solid wood door with smooth finish; the lower portion has a ventilation panel with horizontal wood slats. The door measures 2'-11 ¾" by 6'-7 ½" and is mounted with 3 ½" hinges. The door's wood casing is a ⅝" by 2 ¼" tapered molding. Door hardware includes a round knob with keyhole lock and strike plate.

The door leading into Room 106 is a solid wood door with smooth finish; the lower portion has a metal ventilation panel with horizontal slats (the door's ventilation panel was originally wood, matching the door into Room 103). The door measures 2'-11 ¾" by 6'-7 ½" and is mounted with 3 ¾" hinges. The door's casing is a ⅝" by 2 ¼" tapered molding. Door hardware includes a round knob with keyhole lock and strike plate.

The door leading into Room 107 is a metal door with smooth finish. The door's lower portion has a metal ventilation panel with horizontal slats that is sealed to facilitate separation of the building's front and rear air handling systems. The door measures 3'-3 ½" by 6'-7" and is mounted with 4" hinges. The door's casing is a 1 ¼" by 2" tapered molding. Door hardware includes a round knob with keyhole lock, a keyhole escutcheon, and strike plates.

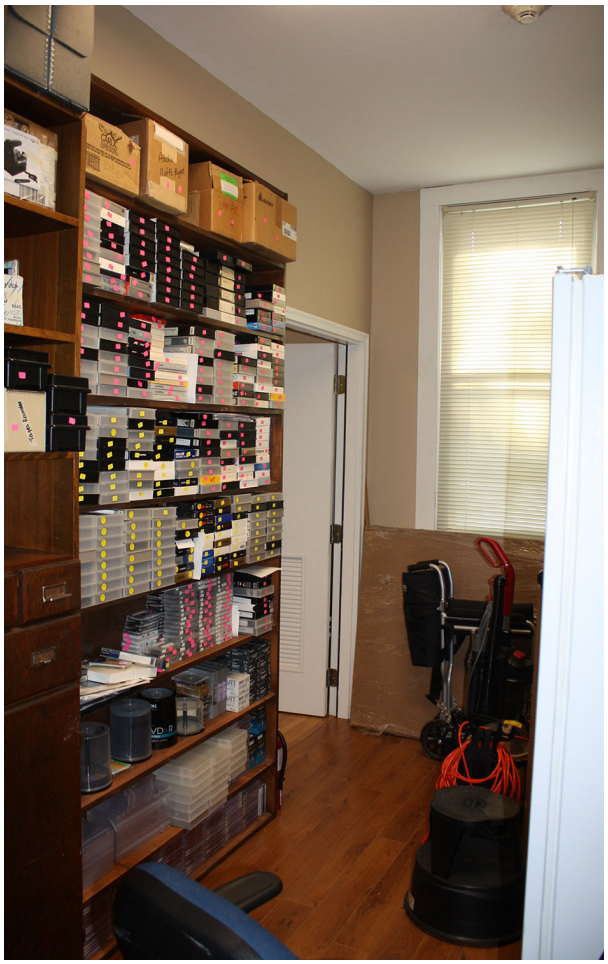


Figure 107. Room 102 - Audio-Visual Room looking southeast toward front elevation window and door to Room 101, November 2017; note new ceiling-mounted smoke detector (ANDE).

Windows – This room has no windows.

Ceiling – The ceiling is finished with gypsum board that may date to 1960 and that is painted in the south half and finished with a textured paint in the north half. The ceiling height in the south half of the hallway measures 9'-3 ½". The ceiling height in the north half measures 11'-2 ½"; the junction of the two ceiling heights marks the end of the suspended ceiling added in 1960 in the building's south half. There is no crown molding.



Figure 108. Room 102 - Audio-Visual Room; detail of front elevation window's interior wood casing and sill; note the hinge indentations from previous casement window (WLA Studio).



Figure 109. Room 102 - Audio-Visual Room, looking northwest, November 2017; note the track lighting on the ceiling and new security monitors (ANDE).

Electrical Systems – Two LED lighting fixtures are mounted on the ceiling. A light switch is located on the west wall, and electrical outlets are located on the east and west walls.

Heating & Cooling Systems – A thermostat for the HVAC system is located on the east wall.

Fire Suppression & Alarm Systems – Two sprinkler heads and one smoke detector are mounted on the ceiling. The fire alarm control panel and security system panel for the building are located on the west wall.

Room 102 – Audio-Visual Storage Room

The audio-visual storage room is located at the southwest front corner of the building and is adjacent to the waiting area (Figure 107, Figure 108, Figure 109). The room is used for storage of audio-visual and computer equipment. The room measures 7'-1" by 13'-11 ⅞".

Flooring – The flooring is prefinished laminate running north-south.

Baseboards – On the south and west walls, the wood baseboards may date to 1960 and consist of ¾" thick by 3 ¼" high squared boards with a ¾" quarter round molding at the base. On the north and east walls, the wood baseboards are ½" by 3" high with a tapered top, and with a ¾" quarter round molding at the base.

Walls – On the south and west walls, the upper portion of the walls is finished with gypsum board that may date to 1960 and is painted. The lower portion is finished with a wainscoting, dating from 1960, that consists of ⅛"-thick veneered wood paneling with a ¾" by 4 ½" squared top molding.

The north and east walls are finished with nonhistoric gypsum board that is painted. Shelves and storage cabinets cover much of the wall surface in this room.



Figure 110. Room 103 - Cemetery Administrator's Office; looking west toward the window (WLA Studio).



Figure 111. Room 103 - Cemetery Administrator's Office; looking southeast toward the hallway and waiting area (WLA Studio).

Doorways – One doorway leads from Room 102 into Room 101. The door is a solid wood door with smooth finish; the lower portion has a ventilation panel with horizontal wood slats. The door's casing in the audio-visual room is a ¼" by 2" tapered molding. Door hardware includes a keyhole escutcheon.

Windows – Room 102 has two exterior windows, one in the south wall and one in the west wall. Each of the windows has a ¾" by 4 ⅛" wood molding on top of a wood frame. Two indentations in each side of the wood frames indicate the previous location of the casement window sash. The windows each have an interior wood sill. The wood frames and sills date from 1936 when the wood casements were installed.

Ceiling – The ceiling is finished with gypsum board that may date to 1960 and that is painted. The ceiling height measures 9'-3 ½". There is no crown molding.

Electrical Systems – One LED lighting fixture and one row of track lighting are mounted on the ceiling. A light switch with motion-detecting sensor and an electrical outlet are located on the east wall near the doorway. An electrical outlet is also on the west wall. Local Area Network (LAN) and Digital Subscriber Line (DSL) electrical lines enter the room through holes in the gypsum board ceiling; the DSL cable runs through the north wall into Room 103.

Heating & Cooling Systems – A rectangular supply air vent for the HVAC system is mounted in the ceiling.

Fire Suppression & Alarm Systems – One sprinkler head and one smoke detector are mounted in the ceiling. An inspection test valve and drain pipe extends from the ceiling and through the exterior wall in the southwest corner. Security monitors are located on the north wall.

Room 103 – Cemetery Administrator's Office

The cemetery administrator's office is located on the west side of the building and is entered from the hallway (Figure 110, Figure 111). The room measures 13'-8" by 12'-3 ⅛".

Flooring – The flooring is prefinished laminate running north-south.

Baseboards – On the west wall, the wood baseboards may date to 1960 and consist of ¾" thick by 3 ¼" high squared boards with a ¾" quarter round molding at the base. On the north, east, and south walls, the wood baseboards are ½" by 3" high with a tapered top, and with a ¾" quarter round molding at the base.

Walls – On the west wall, the upper portion of the wall is finished with gypsum board that is painted. The lower portion is finished with a wainscoting, dating from 1960, that consists of ⅛"-thick veneered wood paneling with a ¾" by 4 ½" squared top molding. The wainscoting extends about ¾ of the way across the west wall; the remainder of the wall is gypsum board. The gypsum board above the 1960 wood wainscoting may date to 1960.

The north, east, and south walls are finished with nonhistoric gypsum board that is painted.

Doorways – One doorway leads into Room 103 from Room 101a. The door is a solid wood door with smooth finish; the lower portion has a ventilation panel with horizontal wood slats. The door's casing in the office is a ⅝" by 2 ¼" tapered molding. Door hardware includes a round knob with button lock.

Windows – Room 103 has one exterior window in the west wall and an interior window in the south wall. The exterior window has a ¾" by 4 ⅛" wood molding over a wood frame. Two indentations in each side of the wood frames indicate the previous location of the casement window sash; the indentations are almost covered with the wood molding. The window has an interior wood sill. The wood frame and sill date from 1936 when the wood casements were installed.

A pair of sliding windows is in the south wall and opens into the waiting area – Room 101. The casing around the window opening is a ⅝" by 2 ¼" tapered molding but is installed with the taper in the opposite direction from the door casing.

Ceiling – The ceiling is finished with gypsum board that may date to 1960 and is painted with a textured finish. The ceiling height measures 9'-3 ½". There is no crown molding.

Electrical Systems – Two LED lighting fixtures and a ceiling fan are mounted on the ceiling. A double light switch is located on the east wall next to the door, and electrical outlets are located on the south, east, and north walls. A DSL cable runs through the south wall from Room 102.

Heating & Cooling Systems – One rectangular supply air vent for the HVAC system is mounted in the ceiling.

Fire Suppression & Alarm Systems – Two sprinkler heads and a smoke detector are mounted in the ceiling. Security monitors are located on the north wall and on the east wall above the doorway.

Room 104 – Women's Restroom

The women's restroom is located at the southeast front corner of the building and is entered through an exterior door as well as through an interior hallway and doorway off the waiting area (Figure 112, Figure 113, Figure 114, Figure 115, Figure 116). The restroom was constructed in 1960 and its ceramic tile and plaster finishes are historic. The restroom provides a public facility for visitors to the park. The room measures 9'-9 ⅜" by 11'-5". The interior hallway measures 3'-4 ½" by 5'-1 ½".

Flooring – The restroom flooring is ceramic tile dating from 1960. The interior hallway flooring is prefinished laminate running north-south.

Baseboards – The restroom baseboards are blocks at the bottom of the 1960 ceramic tile wainscoting that curve outward to meet the floor. The interior hallway wood baseboards date to 1960 and consist of ¾" thick by 3 ¼" high squared boards with a ¾" quarter round molding at the base.

Walls – The upper portion of the restroom walls is finished with 1960 plaster on metal lath and is painted. The lower portion is finished with a 1960 ceramic tile wainscoting that is 5'-1 ½" high. The interior hallway walls are finished on the upper portion with gypsum board that may date to 1960



Figure 112. Room 104 - Women's Restroom looking northwest; note the ceramic tile wainscoting, sinks, mirror, and toilet stall (WLA Studio).



Figure 113. Room 104 - Women's Restroom, looking north; note the jalousie window with interior storm window, ceramic tile wainscoting, toilet stall, and hand dryer (WLA Studio).



Figure 114. Room 104 - Women's Restroom, looking southwest; note the jalousie window with interior storm window and handle crank (WLA Studio).

and is painted. The lower portion is finished with a wainscoting, dating from 1960, that consists of ⅛"-thick veneered wood paneling with a ¾" by 4 ½" squared top molding.

Doorways – Two doorways lead into Room 104. The exterior doorway has no interior casing. Interior door hardware includes a round knob with button lock and a hydraulic arm mounted at the top of the door. A security contact is located in the door frame.

The interior doorway leading into Room 104 is in the hallway leading off the waiting area. The door is a solid wood door with smooth finish and is unpainted; the door and its surround date to 1960. The door measures 2'-7 ⅞" by 6'-11 ½" and is mounted with 5" hinges. The door's casing on the hallway side is a ¾" by 4 ¼" squared wood molding; there is no door casing on the restroom side. The door frame is metal. Door hardware includes a round knob with keyhole lock and strike plate, a metal kickplate, and a small sign that reads "Ladies" on the hallway side; on the restroom side, door hardware includes a round knob with button lock and hydraulic arm mounted at the top of the



Figure 115. Room 104 - Women's Restroom, looking southeast; view into the restroom hallway from waiting area; note the 1960 wood wainscoting (WLA Studio).



Figure 116. Room 104 – Women's Restroom; 1960 glass globe light fixture in hallway outside women's restroom (WLA Studio).

door. A security contact is located in the door frame.

Windows – This room has two exterior windows – one in the south wall and one in the east wall. The window in the south wall has no interior molding and the wood frame is visible (no previous hinge indentations are visible). Window hardware includes a jalousie crank in the lower right corner; the crank handle is removed.

The window in the east wall has no interior molding and the wood frame is visible. The original 1936 wood frame has indentations that show the location of previous casement window hinge marks; an additional wood frame has been added to infill the opening. Window hardware includes a jalousie crank in the lower right corner; the crank handle is removed.

Ceiling – The ceiling in the restroom is finished with 1960 plaster on metal lath and is painted. The restroom ceiling height measures 8'-11 ⅛". The ceiling in the hallway is finished with gypsum board that may date to 1960 and that is painted. The hallway ceiling height measures 9'-3 ½". There is no crown molding.

Other Features – The women's restroom has one ceramic toilet; two 1960 ceramic sinks with faucet and two handles, with drain pipe and cut-off valve below the sink; metal toilet stall attached to the east and west walls, with single hinged door; 1960 metal-framed mirror mounted above each sink; plastic soap dispenser mounted on the wall between sinks; grab bars mounted on the wall on each side of the toilet stall; and metal toilet tissue holder.

Electrical Systems – The restroom has one LED lighting fixture mounted on the ceiling; this fixture replaced the 1960 light fixture in 2016. The location of the previous round light fixture on the ceiling can be seen. Two 1960 light fixtures with ceramic bases and glass globes are mounted above the two sinks; the ceramic bases have an electrical outlet and pull chain mechanism. An electric hand dryer is mounted on the east wall. Electrical conduit leads to a covered electrical outlet above the exterior door. A dual light switch with motion-detecting sensor is located on the east wall; the switch works in concert with the dual switch outside the interior door in the hallway. The hallway has a 1960 round light fixture with metal base and glass globe mounted on the ceiling, and a dual light switch with motion-detecting sensor.

Heating & Cooling Systems – Outlets for the HVAC system include a 1960 circular supply air diffuser that is mounted in the ceiling.



Figure 117. Room 105 - Men's Restroom, looking east at the interior of the exterior entrance door and ceramic tile floor (WLA Studio).



Figure 118. Room 105- Men's Restroom, looking southwest; note the ceramic tile wainscoting, sink, mirror, and metal urinal stall (WLA Studio).

Fire Suppression & Alarm Systems – Two sprinkler heads and a smoke detector are mounted in the ceiling. A fire alarm manual pull and strobe light are mounted on the east wall. Both the interior and exterior doors into this room have security contacts.

Room 105 – Men's Restroom

The men's restroom is located directly behind and to the north of the women's restroom and at the east side of the building; it is entered through an exterior door as well as through an interior hallway and doorway off the hallway – Room 101a (Figure 117, Figure 118, Figure 119, Figure 120). The restroom was constructed in 1960 and its ceramic tile and plaster finishes are historic. The restroom provides a public facility for visitors to the park. The room measures 9'-9 ⅜" by 11'-9". The interior hallway measures 3'-4 ½" by 5'-5 ¾".

Flooring – The restroom flooring is ceramic tile that dates to 1960. The interior hallway flooring is prefinished laminate running north-south.

Baseboards – The restroom baseboards are blocks at the bottom of the ceramic tile wainscoting that curve outward to meet the floor. The interior hallway wood baseboards consist of ¾" thick by 3 ¼" high squared boards with a ¾" quarter round molding at the base.

Walls – The upper portion of the restroom walls is finished with 1960 plaster on metal lath and is painted. The lower portion is finished with a 1960 ceramic tile wainscoting that is 5'-1 ½" high. The interior hallway walls are finished on the upper portion with gypsum board that may date to 1960 and is painted. The lower portion is finished with a wainscoting, dating from 1960, that consists of ⅛"-thick veneered wood paneling with a ¾" by 4 ½" squared top molding.

Doorways – Two doorways lead into Room 105. The exterior doorway has no interior casing.



Figure 119. Room 105 - Men's Restroom, looking southwest; 1960 glass globe light fixture over the sink (WLA Studio).



Figure 120. Room 105 - Men's Restroom, looking southwest; note the LED light fixture, HVAC supply air diffuser, sprinkler head, and outline of previous light fixture (WLA Studio).

Interior door hardware includes a round knob with button lock and a hydraulic arm mounted at the top of the door. A security contact is located in the door frame.

The interior doorway leading into Room 105 is located in the small hallway leading off the main hallway – Room 101a. The door is a solid wood door with smooth finish and is unpainted; the door and its surround date to 1960. The door measures 2'-7 ⅞" by 6'-11 ½" and is mounted with 5" hinges. The door's casing on the hallway side is a ¾" by 4 ¼" squared wood molding; there is no door casing on the restroom side. The door frame is metal. Door hardware includes a round knob with keyhole lock and strike plate, a metal kick plate, and a small sign that reads "Men" on the hallway side; on the restroom side, door hardware includes a round knob with button lock and hydraulic arm mounted at the top of the door. A security contact is located in the door frame.

Windows – This room has one exterior window in the east wall. The window has no interior molding and the wood frame is visible (no previous hinge indentations are visible). Window hardware includes a jalousie crank in the lower right corner; the crank handle is removed.

Ceiling – The ceiling in the restroom is finished with 1960 plaster on metal lath and is painted. The restroom ceiling height measures 8'-11 ⅛". The ceiling in the hallway is finished with gypsum board that may date to 1960 and is painted. The hallway ceiling height measures 9'-3 ½". There is no crown molding.

Other Features – The men's restroom has one ceramic toilet; one 1960 ceramic sink with faucet and two handles, with drain pipe and cut-off valve below the sink; one ceramic urinal mounted on the wall, separated from the sink with a metal stall attached to the west wall; metal toilet stall attached to the east and west walls, with single hinged door; 1960 metal-framed mirror mounted above the sink; plastic soap dispenser mounted on the wall at the sink; grab bars mounted on the wall on each side of the toilet stall; metal toilet tissue holder. Water supply and drain lines for a water fountain remain in the east wall of the restroom's interior hallway; the water fountain has been removed and the lines are capped.

Electrical Systems – The restroom has one LED lighting fixture mounted on the ceiling; this fixture replaced the 1960 light fixture in 2016. The location of the previous round light fixture on the

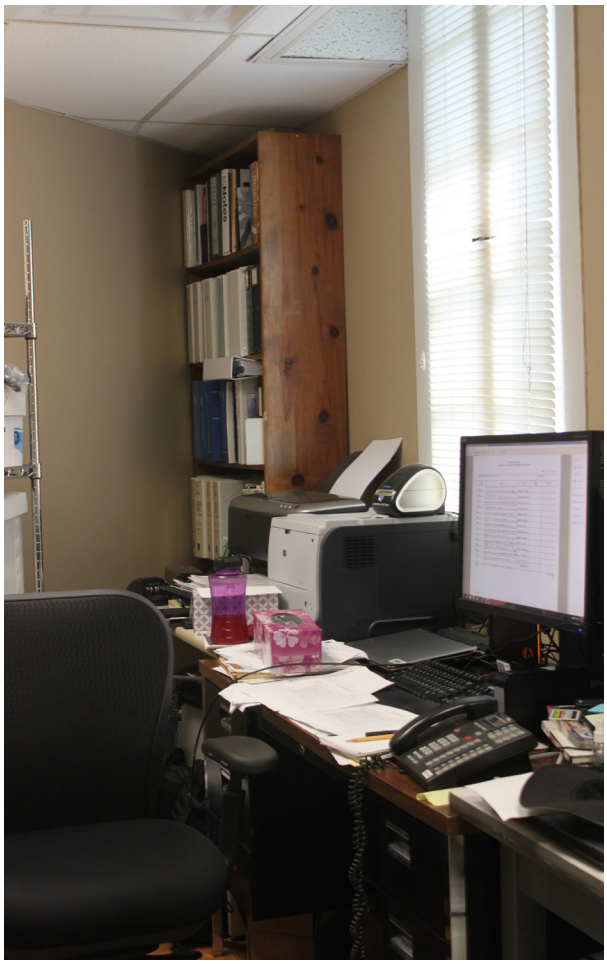


Figure 121. Room 106 - Museum Curator's Office; looking northeast toward intersection of angled and exterior walls (WLA Studio).



Figure 122. Room 106 - Museum Curator's Office; looking southeast toward casement window (WLA Studio).

ceiling can be seen. One 1960 light fixture with ceramic base and glass globe is mounted above the sink; the ceramic base has an electrical outlet and pull chain mechanism. An electric hand dryer is mounted on the north wall. Electrical conduit leads to a covered electrical outlet above the exterior door. A dual light switch with motion-detecting sensor is located on the east wall; the switch works in concert with the dual switch outside the interior door in the hallway. The hallway has a 1960 round light fixture with metal base and glass globe mounted on the ceiling, and a dual light switch with motion-detecting sensor.

Heating & Cooling Systems – Outlets for the HVAC system include a 1960 circular supply air diffuser that is mounted in the ceiling.

Fire Suppression & Alarm Systems – Two sprinkler heads and one smoke detector are mounted in the ceiling. A fire alarm manual pull and strobe light are mounted on the east wall. Both the interior and exterior doors into this room have security contacts.

Room 106 – Museum Curator's Office

The museum curator's office is located on the east side of the building and is entered from the main hallway (Figure 121, Figure 122, Figure 123). The room measures 9'-10 ¼" along the south wall by approximately 13' along the west wall and approximately 21' along the east wall (the room's north wall is angled).

Flooring – The flooring is prefinished laminate running north-south.

Baseboards – The baseboards are ¾" quarter round moldings.

Walls – The walls are finished with nonhistoric gypsum board that is painted.



Figure 123. Room 106 - Museum Curator's Office, looking east; detail of 1936 wood casement window (WLA Studio).

Doorways – One doorway leads into Room 106 from Room 101a. The door is a solid wood door with smooth finish; the lower portion has a filter mounted in the ventilation panel that facilitates the air system. The door previously matched the doors to Rooms 102 and 103. The door's casing in the office is a ½" by 2 ⅛" smoothly tapered molding. Door hardware includes a round knob with button lock.

Windows – Room 106 has two exterior windows in the east wall. The two pairs of 1936 wood casement windows are mounted with 4 ¼" hinges and each have a ¾" by 4 ¼" interior wood molding. The windows have an interior wood sill. Window hardware on each window includes a metal latch mounted in the middle where the sash stiles meet and a barrel lock mounted on the sash bottom and extending into the wood sill. Each casement sash has a security contact mounted at the top of the sash's interior.

Ceiling – The ceiling is a suspended ceiling that consists of a metal framework that supports textured ceiling panels; this ceiling was installed in the 1983-1984 renovation; some of the panels have been replaced. The ceiling height measures 7'-8 ¾". The suspended ceiling is raised and boxed around the top of the two window openings. There is no crown molding.

Other Features – A segment of wall from a previous floor plan remains to the north of the doorway. The wall is finished with nonhistoric gypsum board and painted.

A small closet constructed at the west wall contains the air handler ductwork for the HVAC system. The closet measures 3'-2" wide by 2'-6 ½" deep on the exterior and is constructed with stud walls and finished with nonhistoric gypsum board that is painted. The wood closet door measures 2' by 6'-6 ½" and is mounted with 3 ¾" hinges; it has two ventilation panels with wood slats and a round knob (no lock) with a strike plate.

Electrical Systems – Two LED lighting fixtures are flush-mounted in the suspended ceiling framework. Two 5-switch light switch panels are located on the west wall next to the door; metal pipe conduit leads to an electrical outlet. An additional electrical outlet is on the angled north wall. A vertical cable chase finished with gypsum board and painted is located on the east wall; the chase carries the phone and internet cables into the attic. Three breaker boxes/safety switches are mounted on the west wall.

Heating & Cooling Systems – Two rectangular supply air diffusers for the HVAC system are flush-mounted in the suspended ceiling framework, replacing earlier circular diffusers in the 2009 system upgrade. The air handler is located above the ceiling and in the closet on the west wall (see *Other Features*).

Fire Suppression & Alarm Systems – Two sprinkler heads and a smoke detector are mounted through the suspended ceiling; one additional sprinkler head and smoke detector are located in the air handler closet. Three security monitors – two in the ceiling and one on the south wall – are located in the room.



Figure 124. Room 107 - Museum Collection Storage; looking southeast toward the intersection of the east exterior wall and the angled wall of Room 106 (WLA Studio).



Figure 125. Room 107 - Museum Collection Storage; looking toward the northeast corner; note brick fireplace front (WLA Studio).

Room 107 – Museum Collection Storage Room

The museum collection storage room is located in the north rear half of the building (Figure 124, Figure 125, Figure 126, Figure 127, Figure 128). The room is entered from the main hallway and through the exterior rear entrance door. The room is irregularly shaped; it measures approximately 31' along the west exterior wall, approximately 27' along the north exterior wall, 13'-3 ¼" along the south wall (adjoining Room 103) to the main hallway (Room 101a) wall, and 10'-8" along the east exterior wall to the corner of Room 106.

Flooring – The flooring is poured concrete that dates from the 1936 reconstruction. In the west half of the room, the concrete floor is covered with metal decking and rails for the compactor storage system; the rails are cemented onto the existing concrete floor.

Baseboards – Wood baseboards are located only on the north exterior wall, east exterior wall, and



Figure 126. Room 107 - Museum Collection Storage, looking southwest; note the textured ceiling, HVAC supply air diffuser, fluorescent lighting fixtures, wall-mounted HVAC unit and the line of a previous exhibit wall on the ceiling (WLA Studio).

interior walls of Room 106. The baseboards are ½" by 3" high with a tapered top.

Walls – The walls are finished with nonhistoric gypsum board that is painted. The three exterior

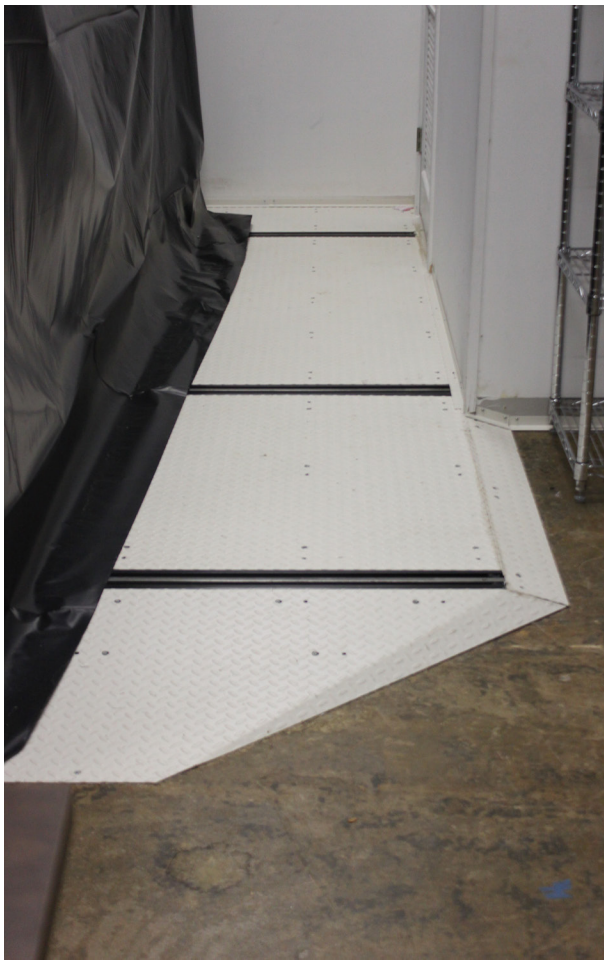


Figure 127. Room 107 – Museum Collection Storage, looking west; view of metal decking and rails that support the compactor storage system; note the 1936 poured concrete floor (WLA Studio).



Figure 128. Room 107 – Museum Collection Storage, looking west; view of compactor storage cabinet supported by metal decking and rails (WLA Studio).

walls and the windows were covered with gypsum board in the 1983-1984 renovation. In 1999, these walls and windows were covered with another insulated 2"x6" wall finished with gypsum board when the storage room became the museum collection storage space.

Doorways – The room has two doorways; one leads into the main hallway (Room 101a), and the other is the rear entrance doorway that leads to the exterior. The hallway door's casing is a ½" by 2 ¼" tapered molding. A sheet metal panel blocks the ventilation panel on the door's lower section, providing a seal that facilitates separation of the air systems. An aluminum and rubber insulating strip is attached to the door's bottom edge. Door hardware includes a round knob with button lock and a deadbolt lock with latch. A security contact is located in the door frame.

The rear entrance doorway has no interior casing; the gypsum board walls are furred around the opening. The rear door, installed in 2010, has a push exit bar for egress and a metal kick plate. A security contact is mounted in the door frame.

Windows – Room 107 has six exterior windows; they are all covered on the interior with a 2"x6" stud wall finished with gypsum board.

Ceiling – The ceiling is finished with nonhistoric textured particle board panels with strips along the joints; the panels are spray painted black. The ceiling height measures 11'-3 ¼". There is no crown molding. An attic access panel, sealed after Room 101 attic access was installed in 2016, is located near the north wall. Outlines of previous walls from the 1980s exhibit renovation can still be seen on the ceiling.

Other Features – A compactor storage system is installed in the west half of the room. The system consists of metal storage cabinets mounted on rails

to allow the cabinets to move back and forth for access.

The fireplace is located in the northeast rear corner of the room. The fireplace face is covered with brick veneer painted white; the original concrete block fireplace was infilled with brick veneer in the 1960 renovation. The fireplace face measures approximately 4'-8" in width.

A closet constructed in the northwest corner contains the fire suppression system. The closet measures 8'-0 ¾" by 4'-4" on the exterior and is constructed with stud walls finished with gypsum board that is painted. The wood closet door measures 2'-7 ¾" by 6'-5 ¾" and is mounted with 3 ⅝" hinges; a ventilation panel of wood slats is located on the lower section. The door casing is ½" by 2 ⅛"; door hardware includes a round knob with button lock and a strike plate.

Electrical Systems – Fluorescent lighting fixtures are mounted on the ceiling; the light switch is located in Room 106. T8 instant start ballasts and T8 fluorescent bulbs replaced previous T12 bulbs for better energy efficiency; all bulbs are covered with ultraviolet reducing sleeves except in the fire suppression closet. The electrical panel for the building is located on the east wall near the northeast corner. Electrical outlets are located on the east, north, and west walls, and on the angled wall; an outlet is also on the west wall in the fire suppression system closet. An "Exit" sign is mounted above the rear entrance door. LAN lines enter the building through the fire suppression system closet. A LAN line and telephone line are located in the corner of the angled and east exterior wall. The LAN line for Room 103 descends from the ceiling in the room's southwest corner and enters Room 103 through the wall.

Heating & Cooling Systems – 1960 circular supply air diffusers and more recent rectangular supply air vents for the HVAC system are mounted in the ceiling. Two remote-controlled wall units that control both heating and cooling in Room 107 are mounted on the north and west walls near the ceiling. A thermostat is mounted on the Room 106 wall near the hallway entrance door; it is tied to the HVAC system in the rest of the building but remains off to avoid conflict in temperature differences between the two air systems. A sheet metal plate covers the air return vent on the Room 106 wall. A mobile stand-alone dehumidifier with a drain to the exterior is located in the room's northeast corner.

Fire Suppression & Alarm Systems – Seven sprinkler heads and three smoke detectors are mounted through the ceiling. A fire alarm manual pull and horn/strobe light are located on the north wall adjacent to the rear entrance/exit door; a fire extinguisher is mounted just below the fire alarm. An additional strobe light is mounted in the ceiling. The fire suppression system and sprinkler system equipment with electrical lines for operation, a sprinkler head, and a smoke detector are located in the closet in the northwest corner. A security monitor is mounted above the hallway entrance door. Both the exterior and interior doors into this room have security contacts.

Plumbing Systems – A water supply line enters the building in the northeast corner of the room and extends up into the attic and over to the restrooms. A previous water supply line has been capped.

Character-Defining Features

NPS's *Preservation Brief 17: Architectural Character – Identifying the Visual Aspects of Historic Buildings as an Aid to Preserving their Character* states

> *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties* embody two important goals: 1) the preservation of historic materials and, 2) the preservation of a building's distinguishing character. Every old building is unique, with its own identity and its own distinctive character. Character refers to all those visual aspects and physical features that comprise the appearance of every historic building. Character-defining elements include the overall shape of the building, its materials, craftsmanship, decorative details, interior spaces and features, as well as the various aspects of its site and environment.

The Preservation Brief's approach to identifying a building's character-defining features involves 1) identifying the building's overall visual character, including form, roof, openings, and setting; 2) identifying materials, features, and craftsmanship at closer range; and 3) identifying the visual character of interior spaces, features, and finishes.

In using this approach to identify the Chapel's important visual aspects, the following list of character-defining features that should be preserved is identified:

Overall Visual Character

Building form – The building's one-story, rectangular form with front-gabled roof is significant even though the form has changed since original construction. The original 1908 one-story, rectangular wall form remains intact, while the building's original flat roof form was altered with the addition of the front-gabled roof in 1936. The existing building form with front-gabled roof represents a significant segment of the building's history.

Roof and related features – The existing front-gabled roof replaced the original flat roof with parapet walls in 1936. The gabled roof's form and features represent the army's renovation and use of the building as an administration building. Cemetery visitors also continued to use the building as a shelter/rest pavilion at least into the 1940s. Significant visual features of the roof include the enclosed eaves and rake and the brick chimney.

Brick veneered walls - The brick veneered walls date from the 1936 renovation. Behind the brick veneer are the original rusticated concrete block walls. Much of the original walls remain intact, but the upper parapet walls were removed to make room for the front-gabled roof structure.

Projections – The Chapel's front entrance portico was added to the building in the 1936 renovation and represents that significant renovation and the subsequent continued use of the building.

Openings – The building's front and rear entrances are in their original locations; however, the front door and sidelights and the rear door are replacements. The sidelights with single front door were installed around 1980; the existing door dates from 2012 or 2013. The rear entrance doorway was enlarged from the original opening in 1960, narrowed again in the 1980s exhibit renovation, and then enlarged back to the 1960 width in 2010; the existing rear door dates from 2010.

The building's windows reflect various periods of change. The original 1908 window openings, with five windows on each side elevation and two windows on each end elevation, remain intact. No original 1908 windows remain. Two wood casement windows from the army's 1936 renovation remain in Room 106. The NPS installed the remaining metal-frame windows beginning in the mid-1970s.

Setting – The building is in its original location on a leveled site within an area that slopes downward from the cemetery wall toward the highway. It continues to front onto the cemetery entrance road. The walkway still leads from the entrance portico to the road as it has since the 1930s. The site still contains mature trees and smaller shrubs that have been planted over the years.

Materials, Features, and Craftsmanship

Brick veneered wall details – Brick veneer details date from 1936 and include the running bond, mortar joints, chamfered concrete base, gable end vents, stretcher window lintels and chamfered concrete window sills. The brick screen walls at the restrooms and the ventilation fan opening in the rear wall date from 1960.

Entrance door details – The front entrance doorway retains its 1936 wood frame and lintel; a single door and sidelights were added in the 1983-1984 renovation; the door was replaced in 1999 and again in 2012 or 2013; light fixtures on either side date from 1960. Concrete surrounds at the rear and restroom doors were installed in 1960; the restroom doors date from 1960; the rear door was replaced in 2010. The wood frames at the front and restroom entrances still have hinge marks from previous doors.

Window details – Only two pairs of wood casement window sash remain from 1936; however, all 1936 wood window sills and frames remain in the window openings. Existing metal-framed windows were installed by the NPS from the mid-1970s to the mid-1980s.

Roof and eave details – The 1936 front-gabled roof's wood structural system remains intact. Details include enclosed eaves with tongue-and-groove wood soffits, fascia boards, and wood moldings, most of which date from 1936; some wood eave members may have been replaced.

Front portico details – The 1936 front portico with brick columns and pilasters, flat roof, wood moldings, and tongue-and-groove wood ceiling remains largely intact.

Brick chimney – The chimney/fireplace consists of brick veneer applied in 1936 over the original concrete block; exterior details include smooth concrete shoulders and a corbelled brick cap. The interior face of the fireplace is covered and its opening infilled with brick.

Interior Spaces, Features, and Finishes

Interior floor plan – The original unpartitioned floor plan remained intact until the 1960 renovation; since then, the plan has changed several times. The only remaining part of the 1960 plan is the restrooms; all other spaces were created by the NPS from the 1970s to 2000.

Interior features – The 1960 suspended ceiling in the building's front half remains intact, as well as the 1960 restroom features. Wood sills, frames, and surrounds of windows date from 1936; interior door frames and surrounds date from 1960 and later.

Interior finishes – The restroom finishes and the wainscoting in the waiting area, hallway, audio-visual room, and cemetery administrator's office remain intact from the 1960 renovation. Gypsum board ceiling finishes and wall finishes on exterior and 1960 walls in these rooms may also date to 1960. The 1936 concrete floor remains intact and is visible in Room 107. Other finishes have been replaced over time.

Summary of Physical Condition

The Chapel has been well-maintained and is in very good condition. The following summary observations can be made about the building's physical condition:

Structural systems – The building's structural systems – concrete foundations and floor, concrete block and brick-veneered walls, and wood-framed roof structure – appear to be structurally sound. A few minor cracks can be seen in the brick veneer, particularly above the window on the west side of the front elevation, and above the north-most window on the east elevation. The brick masonry has some minor areas of moisture retention, particularly on the brick screen walls and the chimney, but is in good condition.

Roof – New roofing was installed in 2017, protecting the building from moisture infiltration from the roof. Existing copper gutters and downspouts have some damage. Wood eaves are in good condition; an area of peeling paint on the east elevation may indicate moisture damage.

Front Portico – The front portico's brick column and pilaster supports, wood members and entablature, tongue-and-groove ceiling, and roof block with standing-seam copper roof all appear to be in good condition. The roof block is covered with artificial siding and should be monitored for moisture damage underneath the siding.

Entrances – Entrances are in overall good condition; moisture infiltration and weathering are the biggest threats to the wood frames and doors of both the rear and restroom entrances due to the lack of protection from the elements.

Windows – Metal-frame and wood casement windows are protected with storm windows and dark shade screens. Wood frames and sills and the wood casement sash appear to be in overall good condition.

Interior features and finishes – The building's interior features and finishes are in overall good condition. Lead-based paint abatement is needed in Room 104. Asbestos abatement was completed in the attic in 2016.

Plumbing system – Much of the existing plumbing dates from the 1960 installation of the restrooms. While the water supply line was fairly recently replaced, many of the remaining plumbing lines are deteriorated and need to be replaced.

Electrical system – The building's electrical system appears to be in good condition based on the operation of the building's electrical devices, including the new fire suppression and alarm systems.

Protection systems - New fire suppression and alarm systems were installed in the building in 2017, protecting the building from fire and intrusion.

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II Treatment and Use

Introduction

The Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic Chapel currently serves as the Cultural Resources Building for Andersonville NHS. The building contains the museum curator's office, museum collection storage, and the cemetery administrator's office as well as restrooms for staff and visitor use.

The 2014 *Andersonville National Historic Site Foundation Document* provides basic guidance for future planning and management decisions, including the treatment and management of the site's cultural resources. The park's fundamental resources and values identified as significant in the document include the national cemetery and its cultural landscape, and commemorative monuments.[85] The Chapel is a contributing part of the cemetery's cultural landscape and is an element in the commemoration history of the site. Other important resources and values identified as significant include CCC structures and features.[86] Based on a 1941 War Department document, the Chapel was remodeled by the CCC and PWA in 1936. One of the planning needs identified in the foundation document is the production of historic structure reports (HSR) to create an inventory, conditions assessment, and treatment recommendations for historic buildings.[87] This HSR fulfills that need for the Chapel.

The NPS's ultimate goal for the Chapel is to continue the current use as the national historic site's Cultural Resources Building and to rehabilitate the building's interior for curatorial management and storage of the park's museum collections. With this goal in mind, plans call for moving the cemetery administrator's office to the Headquarters building. The Chapel will then house the museum curator's office and museum collection storage. The goals of the treatment recommendations are to assist in preserving the building to fulfill this ultimate goal.

85. *Foundation Document, Andersonville National Historic Site, Georgia*, National Park Service, February 2014, p. 6.
86. Ibid, p. 7.
87. Ibid, p. 15.

Laws, Regulations, and Functional Requirements

Applicable laws, regulations, and requirements that apply to the treatment recommendations include the following:

- Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). This act mandates that federal agencies, including the NPS, take into account the effects of their actions on properties listed or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places and give the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation an opportunity to comment.
- National Park Service Cultural Resources Management Guideline (Director's Order 28). This order requires planning for the protection of cultural resources on park property.
- Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties
- Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)
- International Building Code (IBC), 2015
- International Existing Building Code (IEBC), 2015
- International Plumbing Code, 2015
- International Energy Conservation Code, 2015
- NFPA 70 National Electrical Code (NEC)

The NPS, Denver Service Center references the 2015 IEBC as a standard. The 2015 IEBC includes the following statement in paragraph 408.1, Historic Buildings: "[t]he provisions of this code that require improvements relative to the building's existing condition or, in the case of repairs, that require improvements relative to a building's predamage condition, shall not be mandatory for historic buildings unless specifically required by this section.[88] Paragraph 408.2, Life Safety Hazards states: "[t]he provisions of this code shall apply to

88. International Building Code Council, 2015 International Existing Building Code, Fifth Printing, (Country Club Hills, IL: Publications, 2014).

historic buildings judged by the building official to constitute a distinct life safety hazard."[89]

Executive Order 13514 issued in 2009 directs all federal agencies to implement sustainable design and construction practices. The relevant guidelines in this executive order require "… managing existing building systems to reduce the consumption of energy, water, and materials, and identifying alternatives to renovation that reduce existing assets' deferred maintenance costs… [and] ensuring that rehabilitation of federally-owned historic buildings utilizes best practices and technologies in retrofitting to promote long term viability of the buildings."[90]

Alternatives for Treatment

The following alternatives for treatment of the Chapel may be considered:

Restoration of the exterior and/or the front elevation to its original 1908 appearance

Restoration of the Chapel's original 1908 exterior appearance would involve removing the existing brick veneer, the front-gabled roof, the front portico, the brick screen walls and exterior restroom doorways, and all windows and doors. The parapet walls of the remaining rusticated concrete block walls would have to be reconstructed, as well as the flat roof, windows, and doors, including the concrete block keystone above the doorway arch. Restoration work would be based on documentation from historic photos and the 1935 Quartermaster General reconstruction drawing that documents the original appearance before reconstruction, plus additional research to ensure accuracy of the restoration. Restoration of the original appearance of only the front elevation would involve removal of the brick veneer on the front façade, removal of the front portico, reconstruction of the front parapet wall, and replication of original front elevation windows and entrance doorway.

While a number of the original concrete blocks remain at the park, missing and damaged blocks would have to be replicated. Removal of the 1936 brick veneer and front-gabled roof would remove historic material that has come to be a significant part of the building's history. Most importantly, removal of the existing brick veneer and gabled roof would not benefit the building's use as the Cultural Resources Building, but would make the building more susceptible to weather and other detrimental influences. However, a long-term restoration goal of restoring only the building's front elevation to its original 1908 appearance would be a feasible alternative. This option would allow the existing gabled roof to remain intact behind the front parapet wall, avoiding issues with a flat roof. The existing brick veneer would remain intact on three exterior walls, continuing to provide a layer of protection to the building. Additional research would be needed to avoid a conjectural restoration.

Restoration of the exterior to its 1936 renovation appearance

Restoration of the Chapel's 1936 exterior renovation appearance would involve removal of all metal-frame windows, the brick screen walls, and exterior restroom doorways. Missing wood casement windows and double front entrance doors would have to be replicated. Restoration work would be based on documentation from the 1935 Quartermaster General reconstruction drawing and existing 1936 features.

This restoration would retain the army's renovation appearance of the building that is now a significant part of the building's history, but it would require removal of the 1960 exterior restroom doorways and screen walls. The building would continue to function as the Cultural Resources Building.

Restoration of the exterior to its 1960 renovation appearance

Restoration of the Chapel's 1960 exterior renovation appearance would involve removal of all metal-frame windows. Missing wood casement windows and double front entrance doors would have to be replicated. The brick screen walls and exterior restroom doorways would remain in place. Restoration work would be based on the 1960 U.S. Army renovation plans for the cemetery's new main entrance and historic photos.

This restoration would retain the army's renovation work from both 1936 and 1960. The building would continue to function as the Cultural Resources Building.

89. Ibid.
90. "Executive Order 13514 of October 5, 2009: Federal Leadership in Environmental, Energy, and Economic Performance," (Washington, D.C.: Federal Register 74, no. 194, October 8, 2009).

Preservation of the building's current appearance
Preservation and maintenance of the building as it is today will allow the building to continue to serve as the Cultural Resources Building without threat to the building from restoration work. Recent rehabilitation work has been done to improve the building's systems and features. New roofing materials and a new fire suppression and alarm system were installed in 2017, improving the building's suitability for its function.

Preserving the building as it is today will maintain the varied and significant periods of the building's history from its original 1908 construction through its use by the NPS. Any maintenance, repair, or rehabilitation work that is done on the building in the future should respect the building's character-defining features from each period of its history.

Recommended Ultimate Treatment

The recommended ultimate treatment for the Chapel is preservation of the building as it is today with the addition of required maintenance work and pre-approved rehabilitation as needed to continue to support the building's primary use as the national historic site's museum collection storage facility.

Recommendations for Accomplishing the Ultimate Treatment

To accomplish the ultimate treatment of preservation of the Chapel, the following recommendations are made:

- Preserve and maintain the building's exterior brick veneer walls, concrete wall bases, brick screen walls, and brick chimney. Clean areas of staining with the gentlest means possible. Monitor brick veneer cracks to determine if settling is occurring. Monitor the original concrete block walls for moisture problems.
- Maintain the roofing system on the front-gabled roof and the front portico. Gutters and downspouts should be replaced as needed. Concrete drains should be kept clean and downspouts routed into them properly.
- Maintain roof eaves and moldings on the front-gabled roof and the front portico. Repair and repaint eaves where moisture damage has occurred. Monitor the front portico's roof block for moisture damage under the artificial siding.
- Monitor the building's concrete floor for cracks due to settling or other issues such as moisture infiltration.
- Maintain wood window frames and sills, metal sash and storm windows, and wood casement sash. Maintain the energy efficiency of existing windows and storms, including the use of weather stripping. If windows are proposed for replacement in the future for energy efficiency, one option that might be considered is the replacement of the metal-framed window sash with energy-efficient casement sash that matches the appearance of the existing wood casements. The historic wood casement sash in Room 106 should be retained. All wood window frames and sills should also be retained and repaired as needed.
- Monitor exterior doors for moisture penetration and weathering. Maintain weather stripping around the door openings as needed for energy efficiency, and maintain the doors' exterior finishes.
- Update plumbing as needed. When installing new plumbing, disturb historic materials in the restrooms as little as possible, particularly the plaster walls and ceilings and the ceramic tile walls and floors.
- In accomplishing the park's management goal to relocate the cemetery administrator's office to the headquarters building and converting the entire Chapel building to museum collection storage and curatorial staff office space, ensure that rehabilitation work is sensitive to the building's remaining historic materials and features.
- Any historic materials or features that are deteriorated beyond repair and need to be replaced should be replaced in kind with the same size, shape, material, and finish of existing materials and features.
- Retain the existing 1960 restrooms, including their exterior entrances and screen walls, since the two restrooms are the only historic interior spaces remaining in the building. Once the building houses only the museum curator's office and museum curatorial storage, visitors will

no longer be directed to the building during funerals or other visits and the restrooms will largely be for staff use. Handicapped accessible restrooms are currently available at the Visitor Center/ National POW Museum. If handicapped accessibility becomes a requirement for the Chapel restrooms, rehabilitation work should be the minimum needed to accomplish accessibility and should ensure the retention of as much original historic material as possible.

- Retain the remaining interior wood wainscoting, the brick fireplace front, and the suspended ceiling in the building's front half in any future rehabilitation of the building's interior. The wainscoting, fireplace front, and suspended ceiling are the other historic interior features, besides the restrooms, that remain intact on the building's interior.
- Monitor the building for rodent and insect infestations, particularly in wood elements.
- Hazardous materials in the building, including asbestos and lead paint, have been largely abated. Lead paint abatement is still needed in Room 104; this abatement should include paint analysis of the painted elements before the paint is removed.
- Consult archeologists prior to beginning any ground disturbing activities.
- Maintain the building site to direct water away from the building. Maintain existing concrete walks.
- In accomplishing the park's goal of installing an electronic grave-finding kiosk at the building's front entrance, ensure that the installation of the kiosk respects the features and materials of the front portico and disturbs the underground area along the building's perimeter needed for wiring as little as possible.
- Monitor and maintain the remaining row of trees along the cemetery entrance road. Re-plant a tree of the same species in the same location where one of the trees was recently removed. A substitution tree species may be considered if the species has similar form and visual character to the existing trees and is proven to be adapted to the climate and soil conditions to ensure long-term health and low maintenance. When planting new shrubs in the area along the front sidewalk, consider using hardy native plant species.
- Archeologically investigate and document the site in the woods on the east side of the cemetery where the discarded concrete blocks and other building elements are located. Determine if any structures were located on this site and the original location of the site's building materials. Catalog and preserve all the Chapel's original concrete blocks found on the site for possible future use if restoration of the building's original concrete block exterior is undertaken. Follow the archeology report's recommendations for cataloging and preserving these blocks.
- Accomplish the park's goal of developing an interpretive wayside exhibit to interpret the history of the Chapel building for visitors. Include historic photos of the building and possibly one of the original concrete blocks in the exhibit. Because of the recommended treatment of preservation of the building for use as the museum collection storage facility, historic documentation and artifacts from the museum collections should be utilized to tell the story of the building's history.
- Set a long-term restoration goal of restoring the building's front elevation to its original 1908 appearance if possible. The cataloged and preserved concrete blocks from the archeology site should be utilized in this restoration if they are in good condition. Note that additional research will be needed to avoid a conjectural restoration.

Climate Change

The NPS has developed policies for monitoring the effects of climate change on cultural resources within its parks and strategies for protecting those resources. The 2014 NPS Director's Policy Memorandum 14-02 stated that "NPS cultural resource management must keep in mind that (1) cultural resources are primary sources of data regarding human interactions with environmental change; and (2) changing climates affect the preservation and maintenance of cultural resources."[91]

Climate Change Trends for the State of the Park Report, Andersonville National Historic Site was prepared in 2014 by Nicholas Fisichelli, NPS Climate Change Response Program, to identify climate change issues that are affecting and will continue to affect cultural resources at the national historic site.[92] The report states that "Climate change will manifest itself not only as shifts in mean conditions (e.g., increasing mean annual temperature and sea level) but also as changes in climate variability (e.g., more intense storms and flooding), and these changes may accelerate weathering, deterioration, and loss of cultural resources."[93] Historical climate trends cited in the report for Andersonville NHS are based on climate data from weather station 090140 in Albany, Georgia, approximately 40 miles south of the national historic site. The trends show that over the period from 1894 to 2012, the mean annual temperature showed a "weak increasing linear trend." Annual precipitation showed "strong interannual variability" and "no significant linear trend" over this period.[94]

Based on this report, future climate projections for the area including Andersonville NHS predict the following:

> Mean annual temperature, compared with the 1971-1999 average, is projected to increase 3-4 °F by mid-century and 4-6.5 °F by the end of the century, depending on the greenhouse gas emissions scenario. …Warming by mid-century is projected for all seasons, with the greatest increases likely in summer. …Total annual precipitation may increase slightly by mid-century; however, precipitation variability is likely to remain large over the coming decades, and there is greater uncertainty in precipitation than temperature projections.
>
> In addition to warmer mean temperatures and changes in annual and seasonal precipitation, climate change will exhibit itself in many other ways within the region including Andersonville NHS. These include more frequent heat waves, droughts, floods, and an extended frost-free season. The annual number of days with maximum temperatures > 95 °F is projected to increase 25-30 days by mid-century while the number of days with minimum temperatures below freezing is projected to decrease by approximately 15 days (high [A2] emissions scenario 2041-2070 compared with 1980-2000). Small changes in total precipitation may mask large shifts in the precipitation regime and associated impacts to ecosystems. The annual number of days with heavy rainfall (> 1 inch) is projected to increase by 15-20 %, while the maximum number of days between rain events may increase by a few days (high [A2] emissions scenario, 2041-2070 compared with 1980-2000). Significantly warmer temperatures and a more variable precipitation regime may lead to both more frequent droughts and more severe flooding and erosion.[95]

A 2016 *Cultural Resources Climate Change Strategy* developed goals and strategies for identifying climate change impacts to cultural resources and planning for appropriate protection from climate change for these resources.[96] This plan outlines specific climate change related impacts to historic buildings and structures as well as museum collections. For temperature change, the potential threats include increased temperature, higher humidity, increased chances of wind and wildfire damage, and increased chance of invasive species and pests. For precipitation change, threats include dryness from less precipitation, more frequent and heavier precipitation, increased chance of flooding, and extreme weather events.

91. Director's Policy Memorandum 14-02, "Climate Change and Stewardship of Cultural Resources," National Park Service, 2014.
92. Nicholas Fisichelli, *Climate Change Trends for the State of the Park Report, Andersonville National Historic Site*, National Park Service, February 5, 2014.
93. Ibid, p. 1.
94. Ibid.
95. Ibid, pp. 1-2.
96. *Cultural Resources Climate Change Strategy*, National Park Service, 2016.

Based on these reports, the following recommendations are made for addressing climate change impacts to the Chapel:

- Include the Chapel in all maintenance plans and disaster preparation plans that address impacts from climate change.
- Provide regular ongoing maintenance of the building, including painting wood elements, monitoring the condition of the masonry, foundation and concrete floor, roof structure and roofing materials, and maintaining gutters, downspouts, and site drainage to reduce the effects of higher temperatures, longer dry periods, heavy rainfall events, and other increased risks from climate change.
- With temperatures predicted to increase, work toward making the building more energy efficient. Add weather stripping and caulking to exterior openings, outlets, and other areas of air infiltration as appropriate; add insulation in the attic. Ensure that the HVAC system is working properly and is well-insulated for best energy efficiency.
- Maintain roofing, gutters, and downspouts to keep moisture out of the building, particularly with increased heavy rainfall events. Monitor site drainage to keep water moving away from the building, especially during heavy rainfall.
- Ensure the HVAC system is maintaining appropriate temperature and humidity levels in the building. Higher temperatures and more heavy rainfall events will increase humidity.
- With the predicted increase in temperatures and the potential for longer periods without precipitation, drying of the building's wood elements and masonry will require more maintenance of painted surfaces and masonry, particularly the mortar.
- Maintain and monitor the building's new fire suppression system to ensure it meets the building's needs.
- Monitor site erosion and drainage, particularly with the increased risk of heavy rainfall events. Ensure that the site's drainage is adequate. Consider using hardy native plants in future landscaping to prevent erosion and to withstand longer periods of drought.
- Develop a back-up plan for maintaining the building's required interior temperature and humidity level during loss of power in order to protect the building's interior materials.
- Reduce emissions throughout the national historic site with the use of more efficient and well-maintained maintenance vehicles and HVAC systems.

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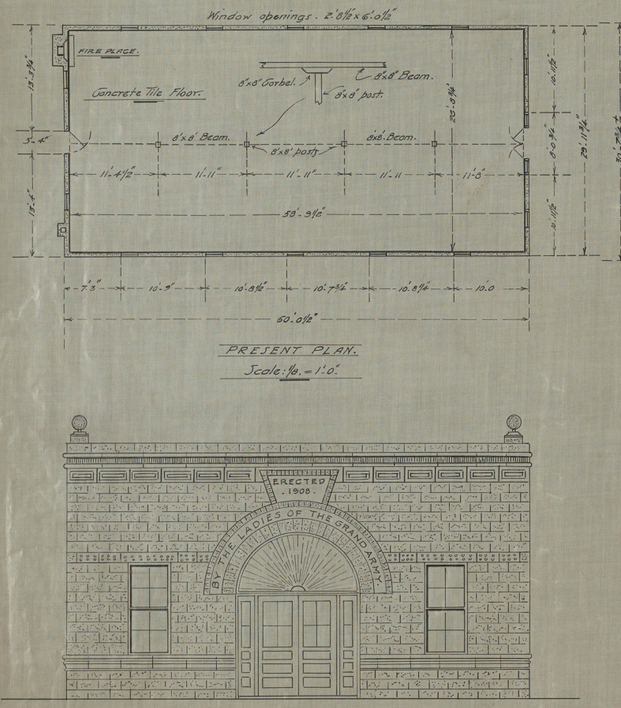
Appendix A:
Historic Documentation

Reconstruction of Chapel Building, U.S. National Cemetery, 1935

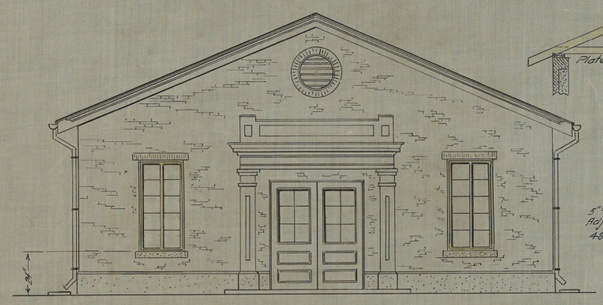
New Main Entrance - National Cemetery, Administration Building, 1960

- **Sheet A-1**
- **Sheet A-2**
- **Sheet A-3**
- **Sheet M-2**

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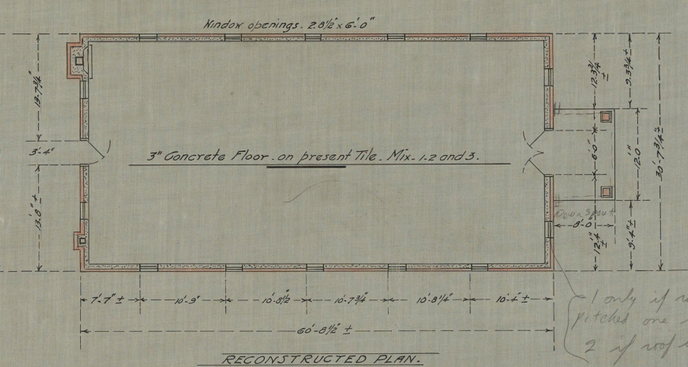


PRESENT FRONT ELEVATION.
Scale: 1/4" = 1.0"



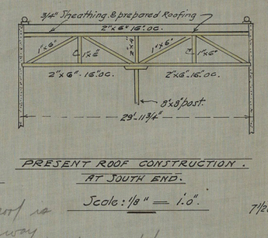
RECONSTRUCTED ELEVATION.
Scale: 1/4" = 1.0"

PRESENT PLAN.
Scale: 1/8" = 1'-0"

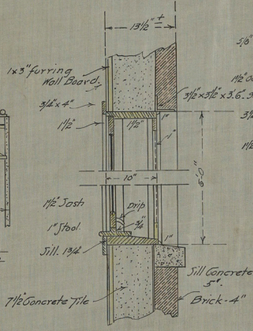


RECONSTRUCTED PLAN.
Scale: 1/8" = 1'-0"

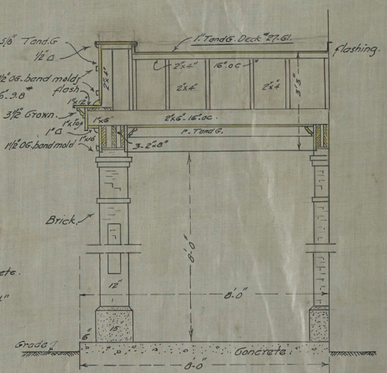
1 only if roof is pitched one way
2 if roof is pitched both ways.



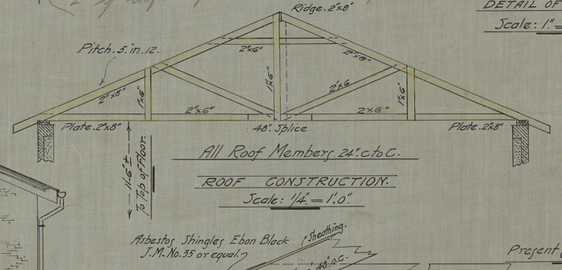
PRESENT ROOF CONSTRUCTION.
AT SOUTH END.
Scale: 1/8" = 1'-0"



DETAIL OF WINDOW.
Scale: 1" = 1'-0"

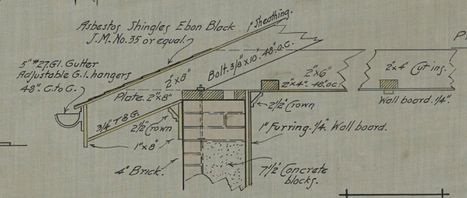


JECTION THRO PORCH.
Scale: 1/2" = 1'-0"



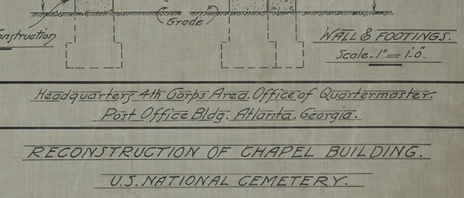
All Roof Members 24" c to C.

ROOF CONSTRUCTION.
Scale: 1/4" = 1'-0"



DETAIL OF CORNICE.
Scale: 1.IN = 1'-0"

PLAN. A.M.I.



WALL & FOOTINGS.
Scale: 1" = 1'-0"

Headquarters. 4th Corps Area. Office of Quartermaster.
Post Office Bldg. Atlanta. Georgia.

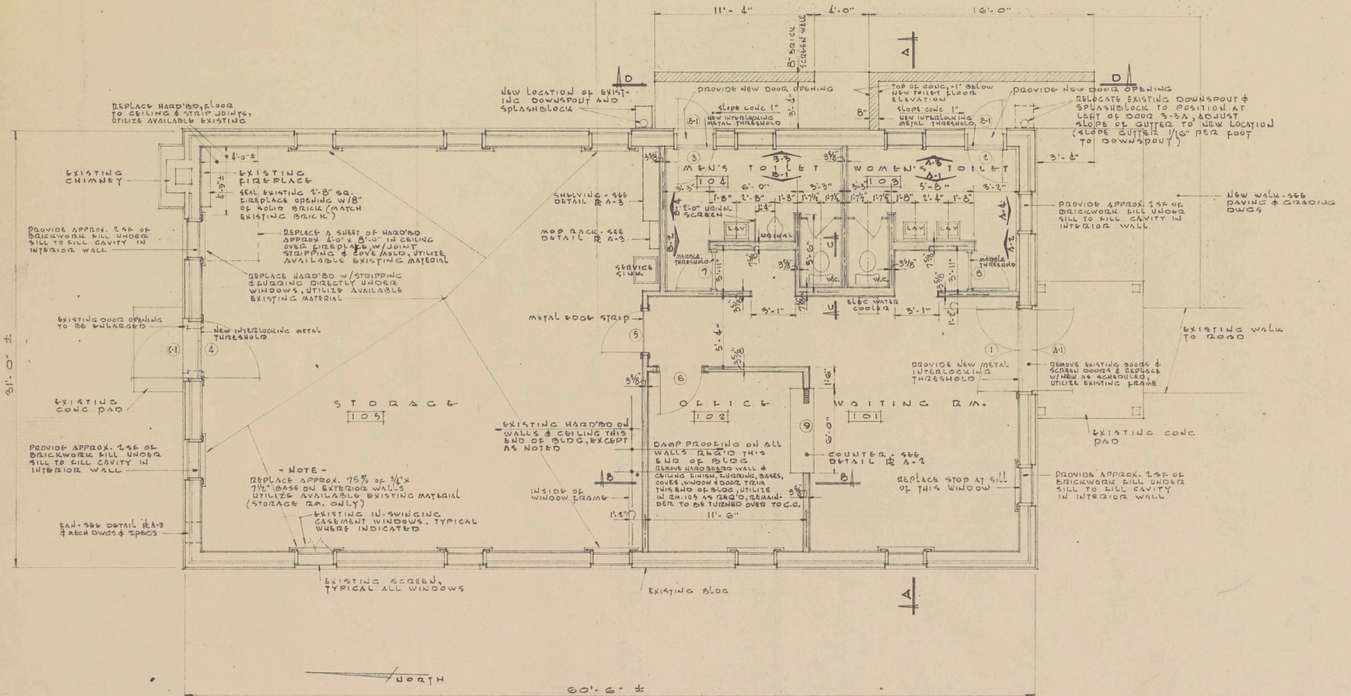
RECONSTRUCTION OF CHAPEL BUILDING.
U.S. NATIONAL CEMETERY.
ANDERSONVILLE. GA.

Scales as noted. November. 1935.

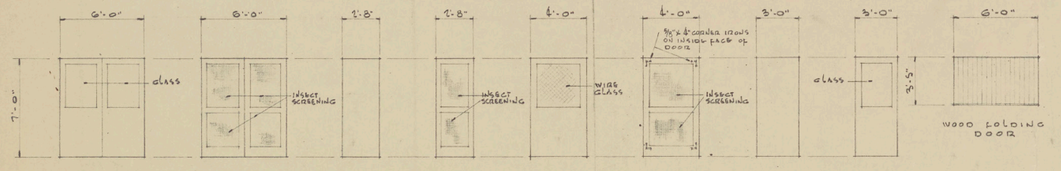
W.F. HOBT.

13

24 - AND - 2



FLOOR PLAN
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"



DOOR TYPES
SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"

ABBREVIATIONS
V.A.T. – VINYL ASBESTOS TILE
CER.T. – CERAMIC TILE
CONC – CONCRETE
GYP.BD. – GYPSUM BOARD
K.C.P. – KEENE'S CEMENT PLASTER
HARD'BD. – HARDBOARD
S.G.E. – SEMI-GLOSS ENAMEL
W/ – WITH
& – PLATE
W.C. – WATER CLOSET
LAV – LAVATORY
C.O. – CONTRACTING OFFICER

- GENERAL NOTES -

1) ALL PARTITIONS ARE NEW WORK, CONSTRUCTED AND FINISHED AS DETAILED AND/OR SCHEDULED.
2) WALL & CEILING FINISH MATERIALS, BASE, TRIM, COVE MOLD, & FLOORING IS EXISTING & AVAILABLE AT THE SITE FOR FINISHING OUT THE STORAGE ROOM.
3) THE EXISTING BLDG WALLS ARE BRICK FACING ON CONCRETE BLOCK BACK-UP, APPROXIMATELY 13 3/8" THICK OVERALL. EXISTING FLOOR IS CONCRETE, ROOF CONSTRUCTION IS WOOD TRUSSES 24" O.C.
4) WOOD STUD PARTITION DIMENSIONS ARE TO ℄.
5) ALL CEILINGS & FLOOR FINISHES AS SCHEDULED ARE NEW WORK EXCEPT AS NOTED.
6) THE CONTRACTOR SHALL PROVIDE NON-FERROUS INSECT SCREENING BEHIND TWO EXISTING ATTIC LOUVERS, EACH APPROXIMATELY 30" IN DIAMETER IN EACH GABLE END OF THE BUILDING.
7) THE CONTRACTOR SHALL PREPARE THE SURFACES OF AND RE-PAINT THE EXISTING WINDOW AND DOOR FRAMES AND WOOD SCREENS & SASH IN ADDITION TO ALL OTHER SURFACES AS SCHEDULED.
8) THE CONTRACTOR SHALL RE-CALK ALL EXISTING WINDOW FRAMES, EACH WINDOW HAS A PERIMETER OF APPROXIMATELY 17'-6".

TO SAVE A LIFE
YOU CAN'T BEAT SAFETY

ROOM FINISH SCHEDULE

ROOM	ROOM NO	FLOOR	BASE	W'SCOT	WALLS	CEILING	REMARKS
WAITING RM.	101	V.A.T.	WOOD	WOOD	GYP.BD.	GYP BD	5'-2 5/8" & HIGH WAINSCOT
OFFICE	102	V.A.T.	WOOD	NONE	GYP.BD.	GYP BD	
WOMEN'S TOILET	103	CER.T.	CER.T.	CER.T.	K.C.P.	K.C.P.	5'-0" HIGH WAINSCOT
MEN'S TOILET	104	CER.T.	CER.T.	CER.T.	K.C.P.	K.C.P.	5'-0" HIGH WAINSCOT
STORAGE	105	EXISTING CONC	WOOD	NONE	HARD'BD	HARD'BD	UTILIZE EXISTING AVAILABLE HARD'BD, BASE & TRIM FOR NEW STUD WALL & INDICATED REPAIRS

ROOM PAINTING SCHEDULE

BASE	W'SCOT	WALLS	CEILING	TRIM	REMARKS
S.G.E.	SEE SPECS	PAINT	PAINT	S.G.E.	
S.G.E.	NONE	PAINT	PAINT	S.G.E.	
NONE	NONE	ENAMEL	ENAMEL	ENAMEL	
NONE	NONE	ENAMEL	ENAMEL	ENAMEL	
S.G.E.	NONE	PAINT	PAINT	S.G.E.	

DOOR SCHEDULE

DOOR NO	DOOR TYPE	DOOR MATERIAL	FRAME TYPE	SIZE WIDTH	SIZE HEIGHT	SIZE THICK.	CLOSER	LOUVER	THRESH	REMARKS
1	A	WOOD	WOOD	6'-0"	7'-0"	1 3/4"	2	NONE	METAL	REMOVE EXISTING DOORS & SCREEN DOORS & PROVIDE NEW DOORS TYPE A & SCREEN DOORS TYPE "A-1", UTILIZE EXISTING FRAMES
2	B	WOOD	WOOD	2'-8"	7'-0"	1 3/4"	1	NONE	METAL	PROVIDE SCREEN DOOR TYPE "B-1"
3	B	WOOD	WOOD	2'-8"	7'-0"	1 3/4"	1	NONE	METAL	PROVIDE SCREEN DOOR TYPE "B-1"
4	C	WOOD	WOOD	4'-0"	7'-0"	1 3/4"	NONE	NONE	METAL	PROVIDE SCREEN DOOR TYPE "C-1"
5	D	WOOD	WOOD	3'-0"	7'-0"	1 3/4"	NONE	NONE	M.B.S.	
6	E	WOOD	WOOD	3'-0"	7'-0"	1 3/4"	NONE	NONE	NONE	
7	B	WOOD	WOOD	2'-8"	7'-0"	1 3/4"	1	NONE	MARBLE	
8	B	WOOD	WOOD	2'-8"	7'-0"	1 3/4"	1	NONE	MARBLE	
9	F	WOOD	WOOD	6'-0"	3'-5"	——	NONE	NONE	NONE	

RECORD DRAWING

REVISION	DATE	DESCRIPTION	DR.	BY
1		"AS BUILT" NOV 29 1962		

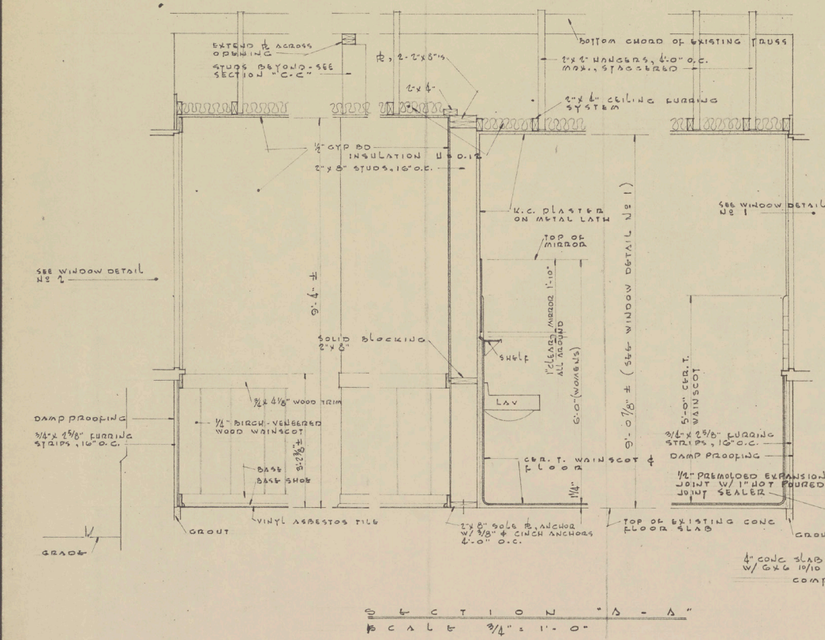
U. S. ARM[illegible] INEER DISTRICT, SAVANNAH
CORPS OF ENGINEERS
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA

DESIGNED BY: [illegible]
DESIGN CHECKED BY: [illegible]
DRAWN BY: [illegible] CHECKED BY: [illegible]
SUBMITTED BY: [illegible]
CHIEF, ARCH. SECTION
APPROVED: [illegible]
CHIEF, DESIGN BRANCH
APPROVED: [illegible]
COL. CORPS OF ENGINEERS, DISTRICT ENGINEER
DATE 26 FEBRUARY 1960

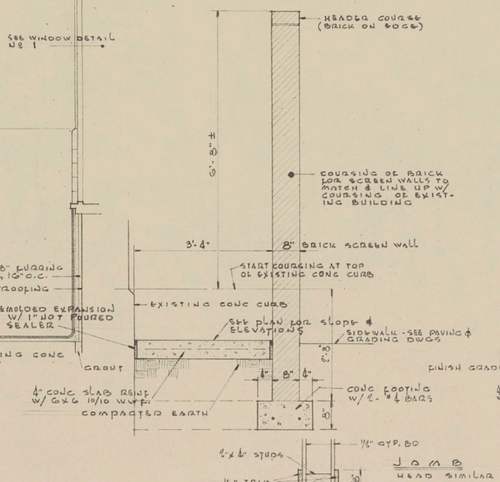
NEW MAIN ENTRANCE-NATIONAL CEMETERY
ADMINISTRATION BUILDING
PLAN & SCHEDULES
ANDERSONVILLE GEORGIA
APPROVED: [illegible]
CHIEF, ENGINEERING DIVISION

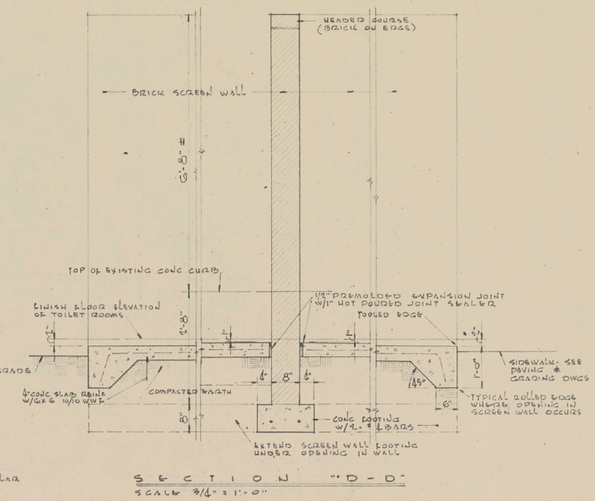
SCALE: AS SHOWN
SERIAL NO. ENG-09-163-60-34
SHEET 13
DRAWING NO. AND 87-09-02
PLATE A-1

CORPS OF ENGINEERS — U. S. ARMY

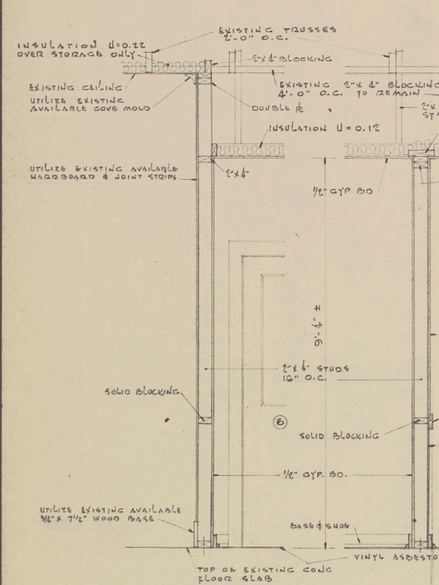


SECTION "A-A"
SCALE 3/4" = 1'-0"



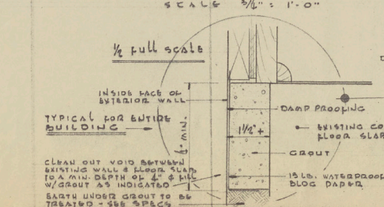


SECTION "D-D"
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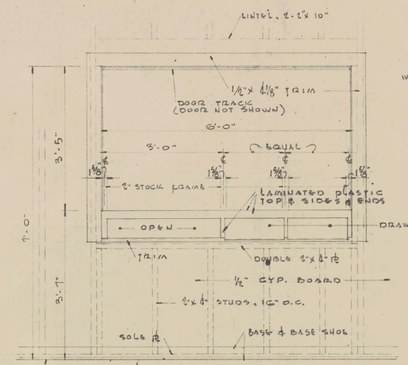
SECTION "B-B"
SCALE 3/4" = 1'-0"

SECTION "C-C"
SCALE 3/4" = 1'-0"

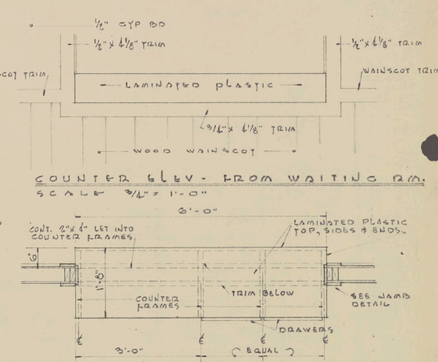


SECTION
SCALE 1½" = 1'-0"

COUNTER FRAMES
SCALE 3/4" = 1'-0"



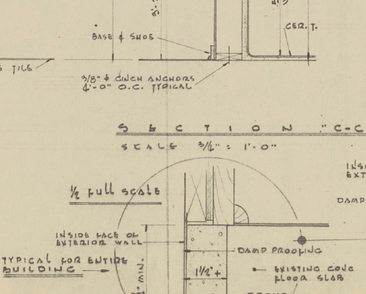
COUNTER ELEV. - FROM OFFICE
SCALE 3/4" = 1'-0"

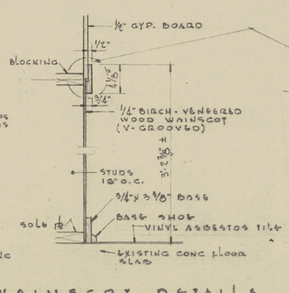


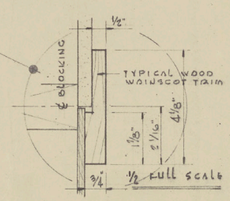
COUNTER ELEV. - FROM WAITING RM.
SCALE 3/4" = 1'-0"

PLAN
SCALE 3/4" = 1'-0"

OFFICE COUNTER DETAILS







WOOD WAINSCOT DETAILS
SCALE 1½" = 1'-0"

TO SAVE A LIFE
YOU CAN'T BEAT SAFETY

REVIEWED BY:
M. E. Lewis
Chief, Const. Review Section

RECORD DRAWING

REVISION	DATE	DESCRIPTION	DR.	BY
1		"AS BUILT" NOV 22 1960		

U. S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT, SAVANNAH
CORPS OF ENGINEERS
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA

DESIGNED BY: William A. Frantz
DESIGN CHECKED BY: D.D. Lopp
DRAWN BY: A.P.
CHECKED BY: A.D.L.
SUBMITTED BY: C.E. Thurston
CHIEF, ARCH. SECTION
APPROVED: H.H. Turner
CHIEF, DESIGN BRANCH
APPROVED: Walkemeyer
COL., CORPS OF ENGINEERS, DISTRICT ENGINEER
DATE 26 FEBRUARY 1960

NEW MAIN ENTRANCE-NATIONAL CEMETERY ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

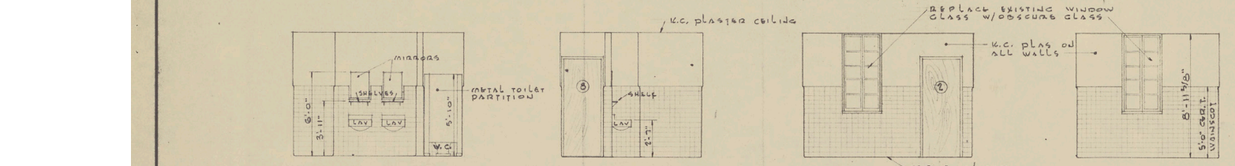
WALL SECTION & MISC. DETAILS

ANDERSONVILLE GEORGIA

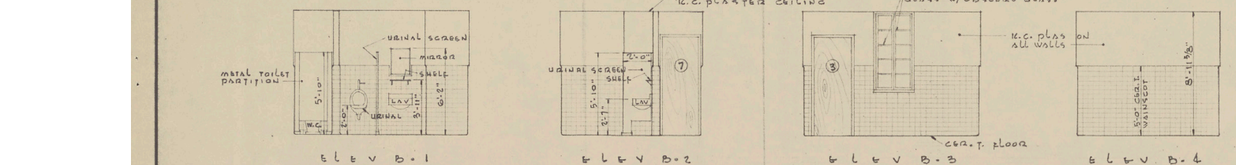
APPROVED: Chas. J. Quirk
CHIEF, ENGINEERING DIVISION

SCALE: AS SHOWN
SERIAL NO. ENG-08-133-60-34
SHEET 14
DRAWING NO. AND 87-09-02
PLATE A-2

CORPS OF ENGINEERS — U. S. ARMY



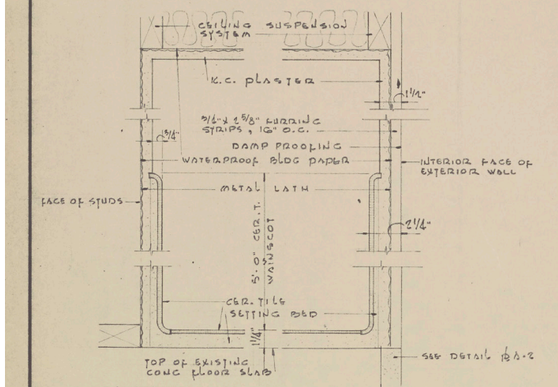
WOMEN'S TOILET - RM. № 103



MEN'S TOILET - RM. № 104

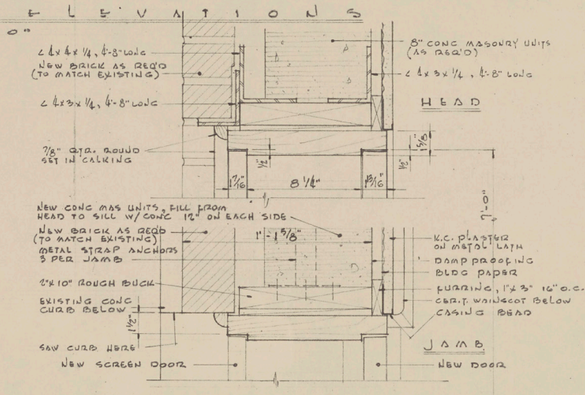
TOILET ELEVATIONS

SCALE 1/4" = 1'-0"



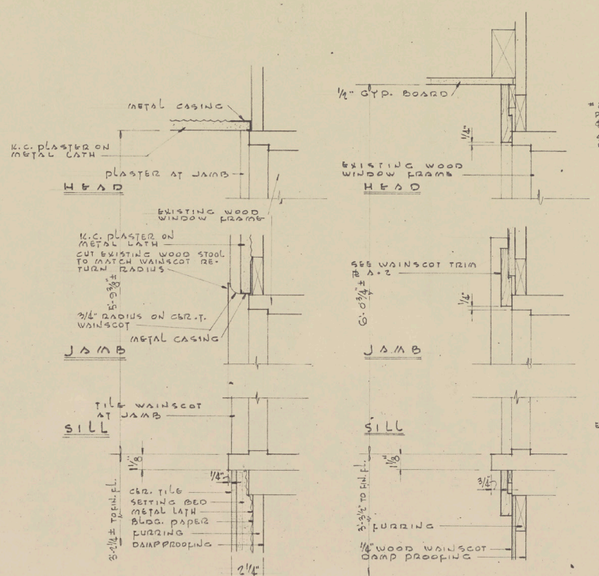
CER. TILE WAINSCOT DETAIL

SCALE 3" = 1'-0"



DETAIL DOORS № 2 & № 3

SCALE 3" = 1'-0"

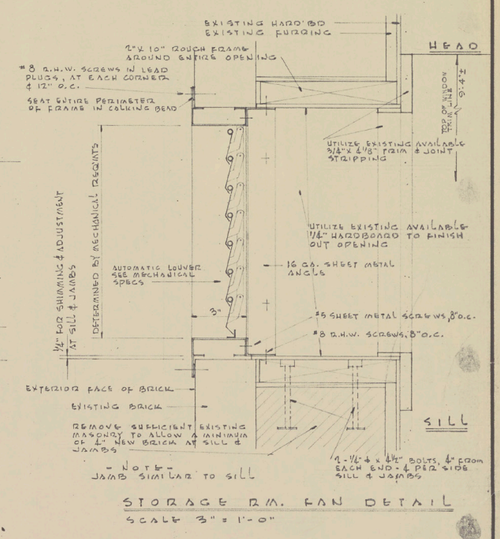


WINDOW DETAIL № 1

SCALE 3" = 1'-0"

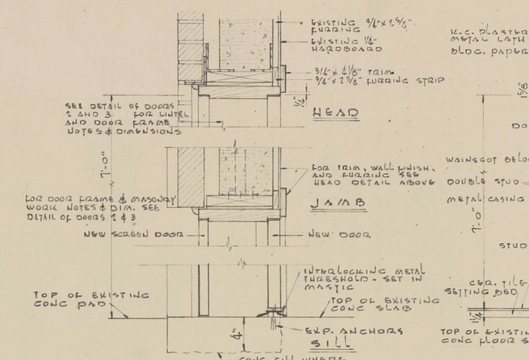
WINDOW DETAIL № 2

SCALE 3" = 1'-0"



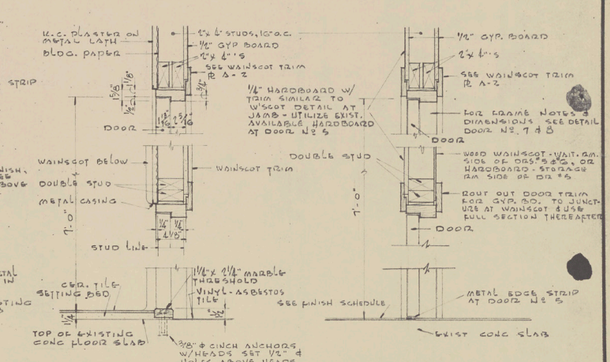
STORAGE RM. FAN DETAIL

SCALE 3" = 1'-0"



DETAIL DOOR № 4

SCALE 1 1/2" = 1'-0"



DETAIL DOORS № 7 & 8

SCALE 1 1/2" = 1'-0"

DETAIL DOOR № 5 & 6

SCALE 1 1/2" = 1'-0"

RECORD DRAWING

REVISION	DATE	DESCRIPTION	DR.	BY
1		"AS BUILT" NOV 22 1960		

U. S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT, SAVANNAH
CORPS OF ENGINEERS
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA

DESIGNED BY: Allen B. Kanto
DESIGN CHECKED BY: B. DeLorme
DRAWN BY: Acc
CHECKED BY: JDL
SUBMITTED BY: CHIEF, ARCH. SECTION
APPROVED: CHIEF, DESIGN BRANCH
APPROVED: COL., CORPS OF ENGINEERS, DISTRICT ENGINEER
DATE: 26 FEBRUARY 1960

NEW MAIN ENTRANCE-NATIONAL CEMETERY ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

TOILET, DOOR, WINDOW & MISC. DETAILS

ANDERSONVILLE GEORGIA

APPROVED: CHIEF, ENGINEERING DIVISION

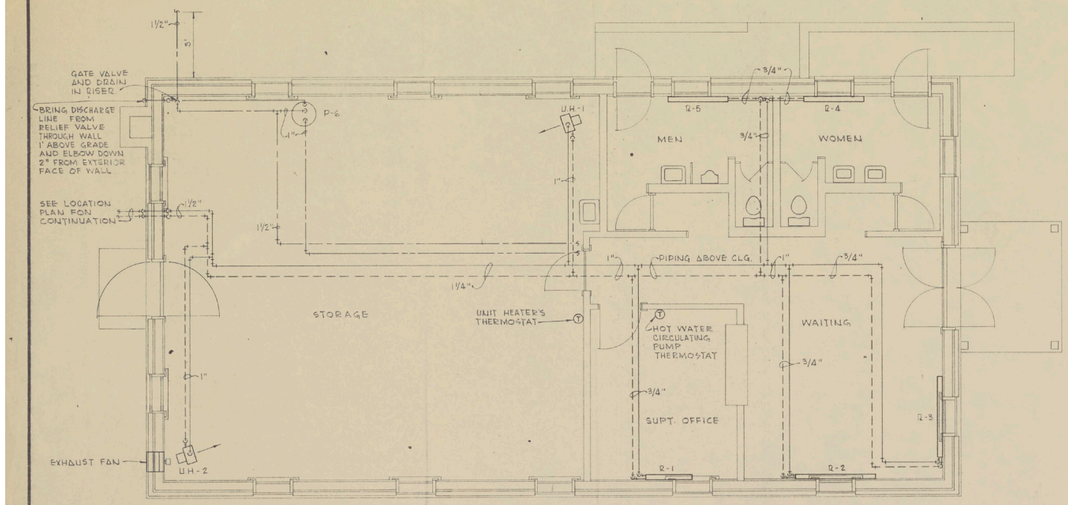
SCALE: AS SHOWN
SERIAL NO. ENG-09-133-60-34
SHEET 15
DRAWING NO. AND 87-09-02
PLATE A-3

TO SAVE A LIFE YOU CAN'T BEAT SAFETY

REVIEWED BY: M. T. Lewis, Chief, Design Section

CORPS OF ENGINEERS

U. S. ARMY

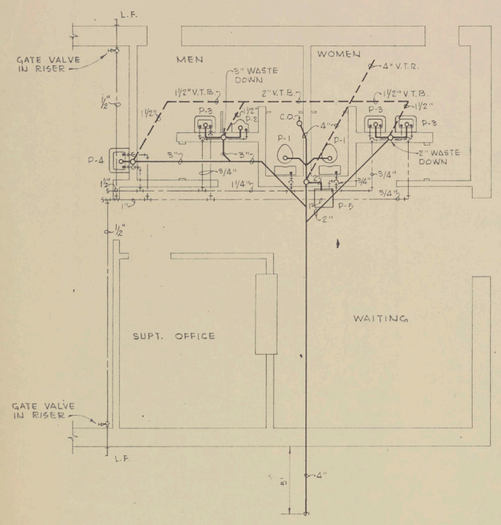


ADMINISTRATION BUILDING
FLOOR PLAN
SCALE: 1/4"=1'-0"

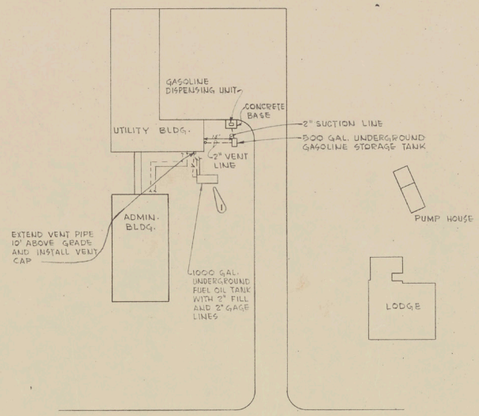
PLUMBING SCHEDULE				
UNIT	FIXTURE	COLD WATER	HOT WATER	WASTE
* P-1	WATER CLOSET	1"	——	4"
* P-2	URINAL	¾"	——	2"
* P-3	LAVATORY	½"	½"	1¼"
P-4	SERVICE SINK	½"	½"	3"
P-5	ELECT. WATER COOLER	½"	——	1¼"
P-6	ELECT. HOT WATER HEATER	1"	1"	——

ELECTRIC HOT WATER HEATER
40 GAL. CAPACITY

MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT SCHEDULE			
RADIATORS			
RAD. DESIGN.	CAPACITY B.T.U. / HR.	LOCATION	REMARKS
R-1	5,659	SUPT. OFFICE	200°F. ENTERING WATER AND 180°F. LEAVING WATER. 60°F. ENTERING AIR TEMP.
R-2	8,362	WAITING ROOM	
R-3	8,362	WAITING ROOM	
R-4	8,136	WOMEN	
R-5	6,122	MEN	
UNIT HEATERS			
UNIT DESIGN.	CAPACITY B.T.U. / HR.	LOCATION	REMARKS
U.H.-1	29,519	STORAGE ROOM	200°F. ENTERING WATER AND 180°F. LEAVING WATER. 65°F. ENTERING AIR TEMP.
U.H.-2	29,519	STORAGE ROOM	
EXHAUST FAN			
1,650 C.F.M. @ 1/10" S.P.			



PLUMBING – PARTIAL PLAN
SCALE: 1/4"=1'-0"



LOCATION PLAN
SCALE: 1"=30'

RECORD DRAWING

REVISION	DATE	DESCRIPTION	DR.	BY
		REVISED "AS BUILT" NOV 22 1960		

U. S. ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT, SAVANNAH
CORPS OF ENGINEERS
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA

DESIGNED BY: E. T. White
DESIGN CHECKED BY: E. M. H.
DRAWN BY: W.E.P.
CHECKED BY: H.O.W.
SUBMITTED BY: D. L. Green, CHIEF, MECHANICAL SECTION
APPROVED: CHIEF, DESIGN BRANCH

NEW MAIN ENTRANCE-NATIONAL CEMETERY
ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.
HEATING, PLUMBING,
& VENTILATING PLAN

ANDERSONVILLE GEORGIA

APPROVED: CHIEF, ENGINEERING DIVISION

APPROVED: COL., CORPS OF ENGINEERS, DISTRICT ENGINEER
DATE 26 FEBRUARY 1960

SCALE: AS SHOWN
SERIAL NO. ENG-09-133-60-34
SHEET 18
DRAWING NO. AND 87-09-02
PLATE M-2

REVIEWED BY: W. T. Lewis, Chief, Design Review Section

TO SAVE A LIFE
YOU CAN'T BEAT SAFETY

Appendix B:

Existing Documentation Drawings

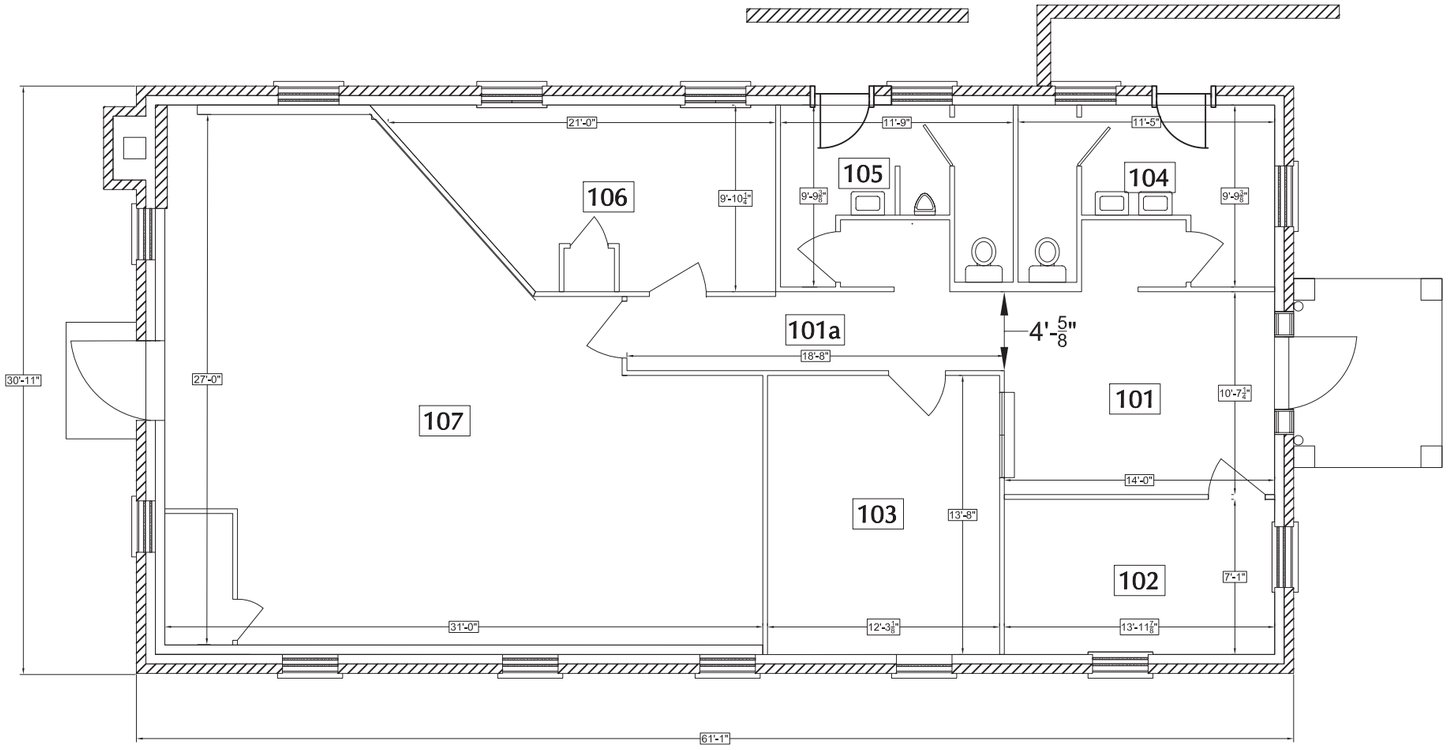
01 Floor Plan
02 South Elevation
03 North Elevation
04 East Elevation
05 West Elevation
06 East Elevation (with screen walls)
07 Building Evolution

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04 / EAST ELEVATION

03 / NORTH ELEVATION

02 / SOUTH ELEVATION



05 / WEST ELEVATION

FIRST FLOOR PLAN

NORTH

0 4 8 16

WLA STUDIO

LADIES OF THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC CHAPEL
ANDERSONVILLE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
UNITED STATES, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, SOUTHEAST REGION

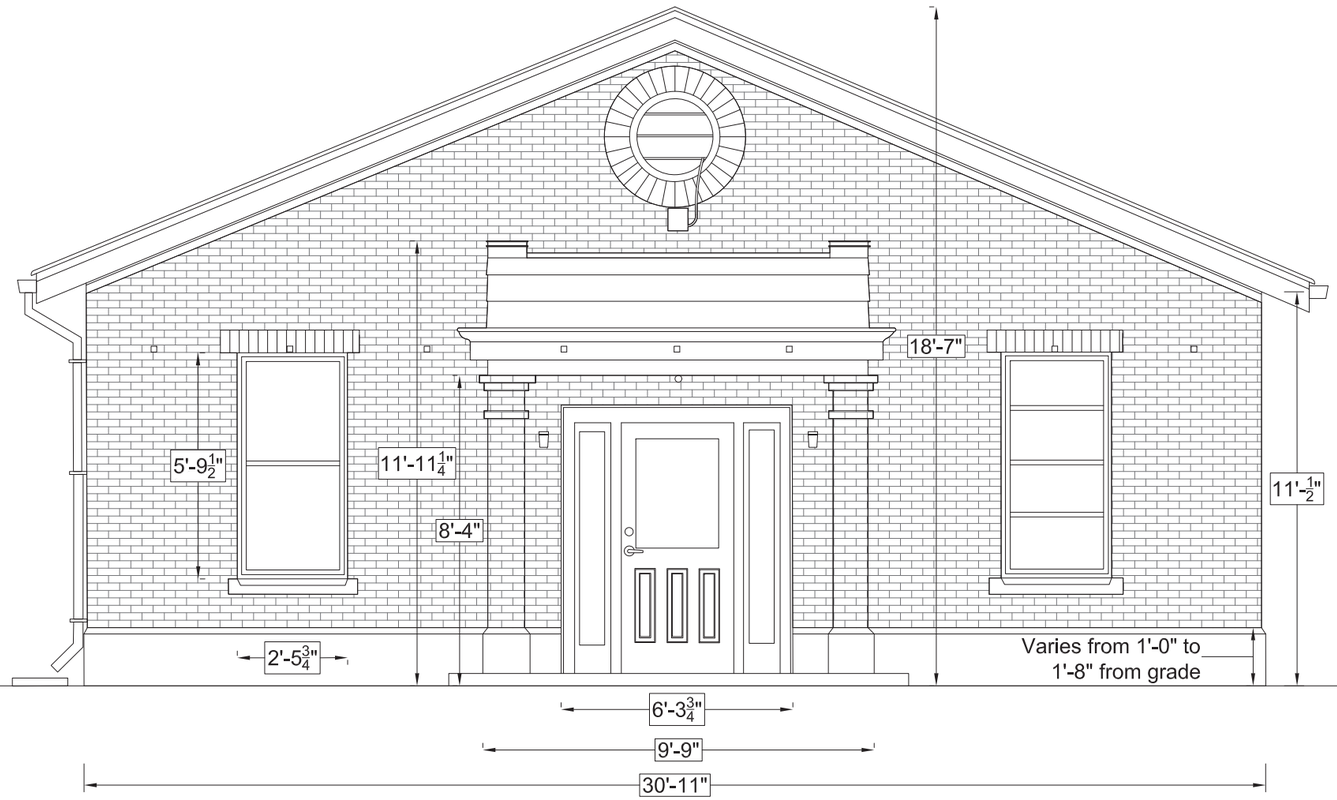
DATE
12.12.2017

RECORDED BY:
DT, KW

SCALE:
1" = 8'-0"

APPENDIX B:
01

SOUTH ELEVATION



0 2 4 8

WLA STUDIO

LADIES OF THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC CHAPEL
ANDERSONVILLE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
UNITED STATES, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, SOUTHEAST REGION

DATE
12.12.2017

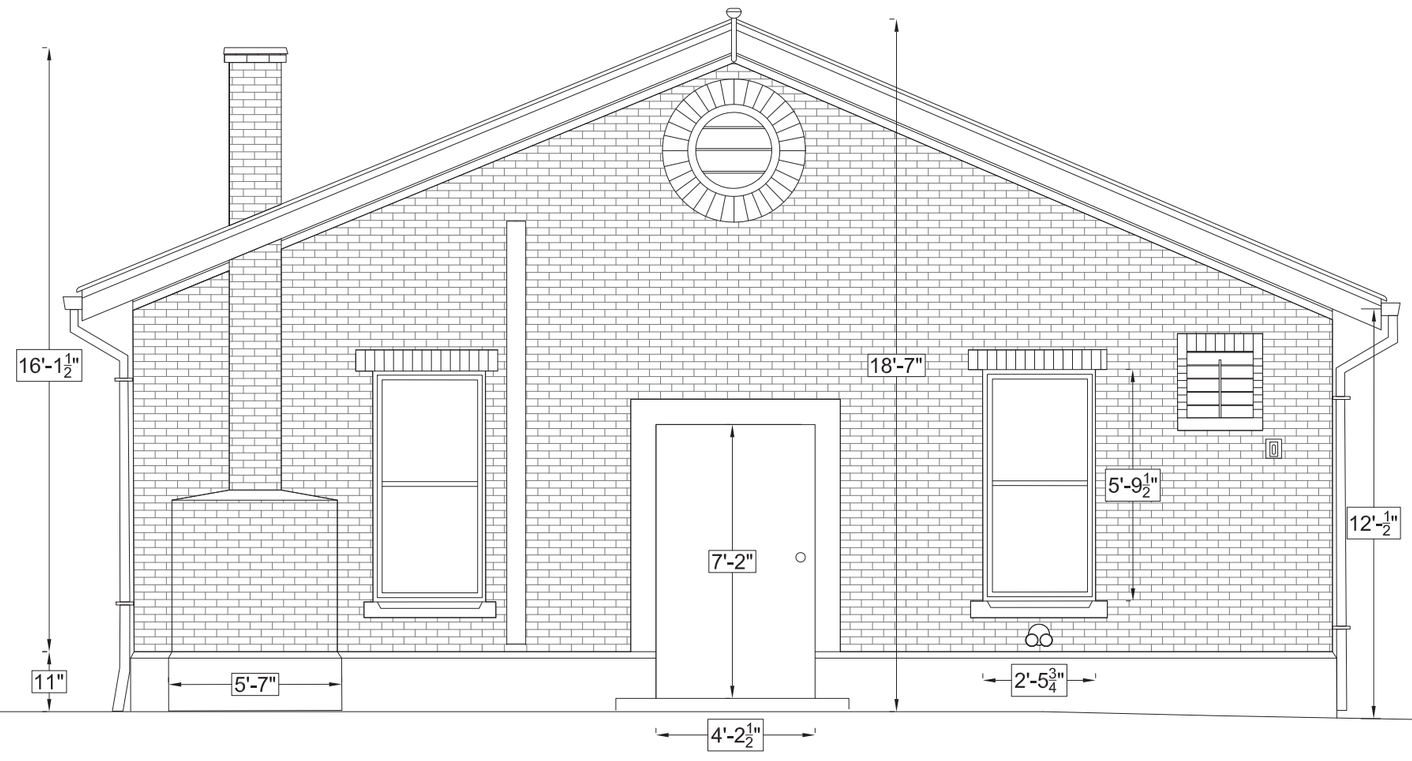
RECORDED BY:
DT, KW

SCALE:
1" = 4'-0"

APPENDIX B:
02

NORTH ELEVATION

0 2 4 8



LADIES OF THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC CHAPEL
ANDERSONVILLE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
UNITED STATES, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, SOUTHEAST REGION

WLA STUDIO

DATE
12.12.2017

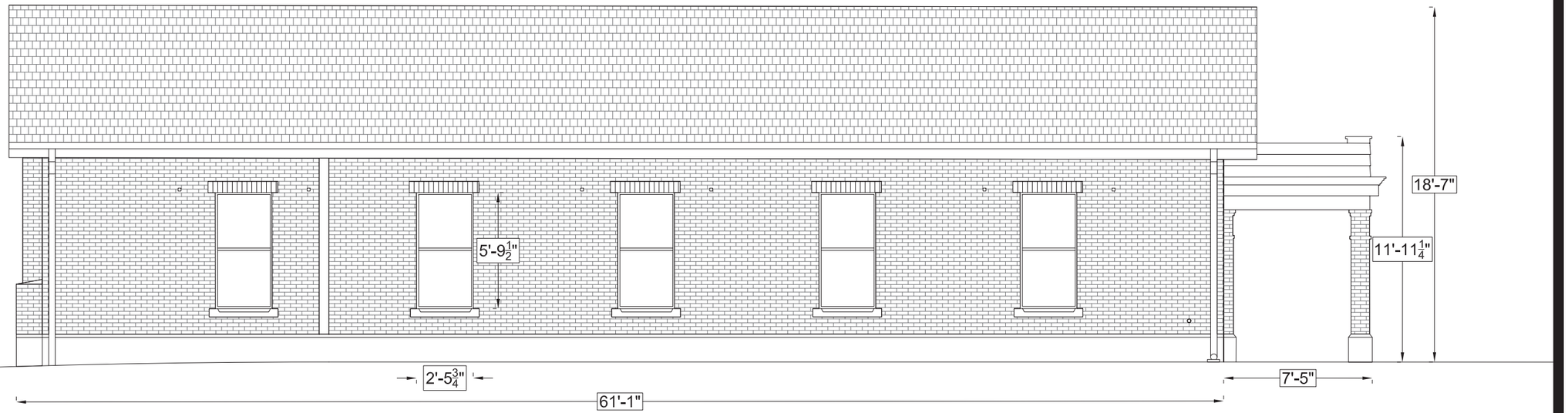
RECORDED BY:
DT, KW

SCALE:
1" = 4'-0"

APPENDIX B:
03

WEST ELEVATION

0 3 6 12



LADIES OF THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC CHAPEL
ANDERSONVILLE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
UNITED STATES, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, SOUTHEAST REGION

WLA STUDIO

DATE
12.12.2017

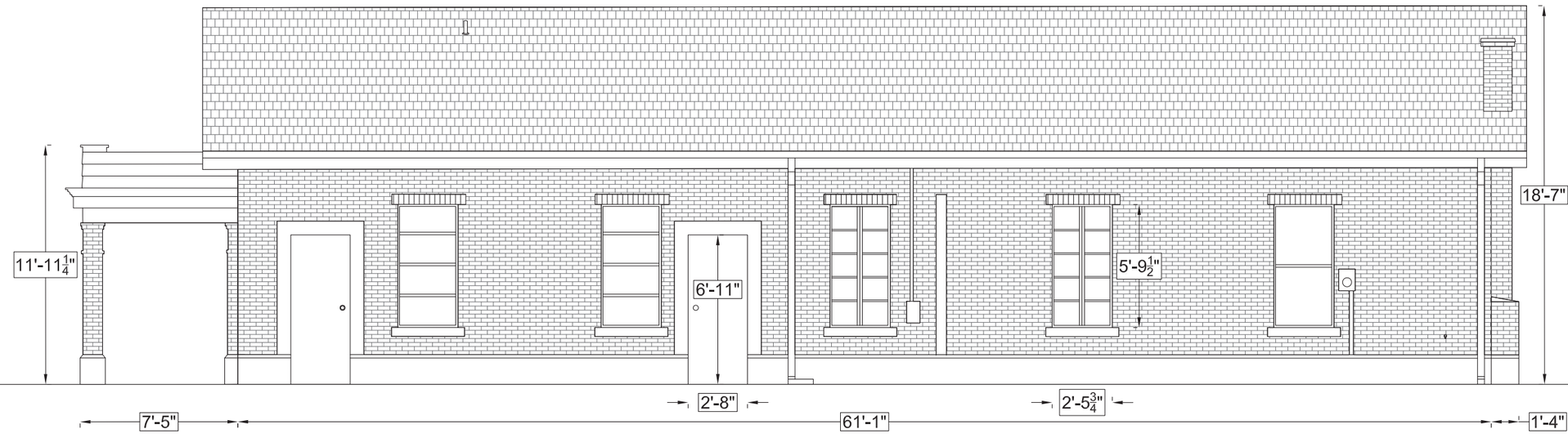
RECORDED BY:
DT, KW

SCALE:
1" = 6'-0"

APPENDIX B:
04

EAST ELEVATION

0 3 6 12



LADIES OF THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC CHAPEL

ANDERSONVILLE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

UNITED STATES, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, SOUTHEAST REGION

WLA STUDIO

DATE
12.12.2017

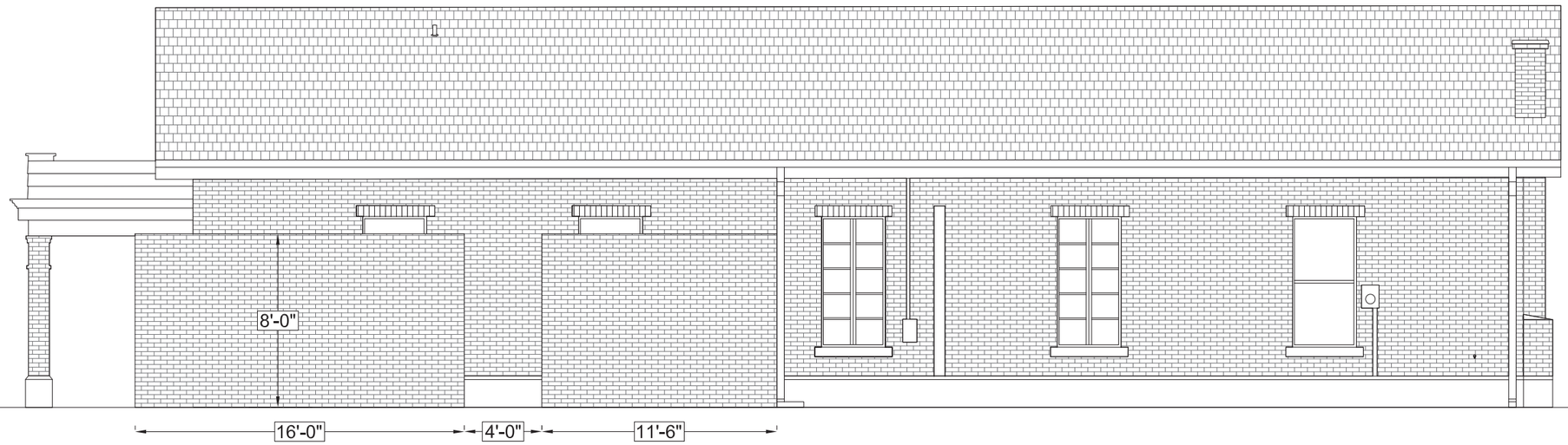
RECORDED BY:
DT, KW

SCALE:
1" = 6'-0"

APPENDIX B:

05

EAST ELEVATION



0 3 6 12

WLA STUDIO

LADIES OF THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC CHAPEL
ANDERSONVILLE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
UNITED STATES, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, SOUTHEAST REGION

DATE
12.12.2017

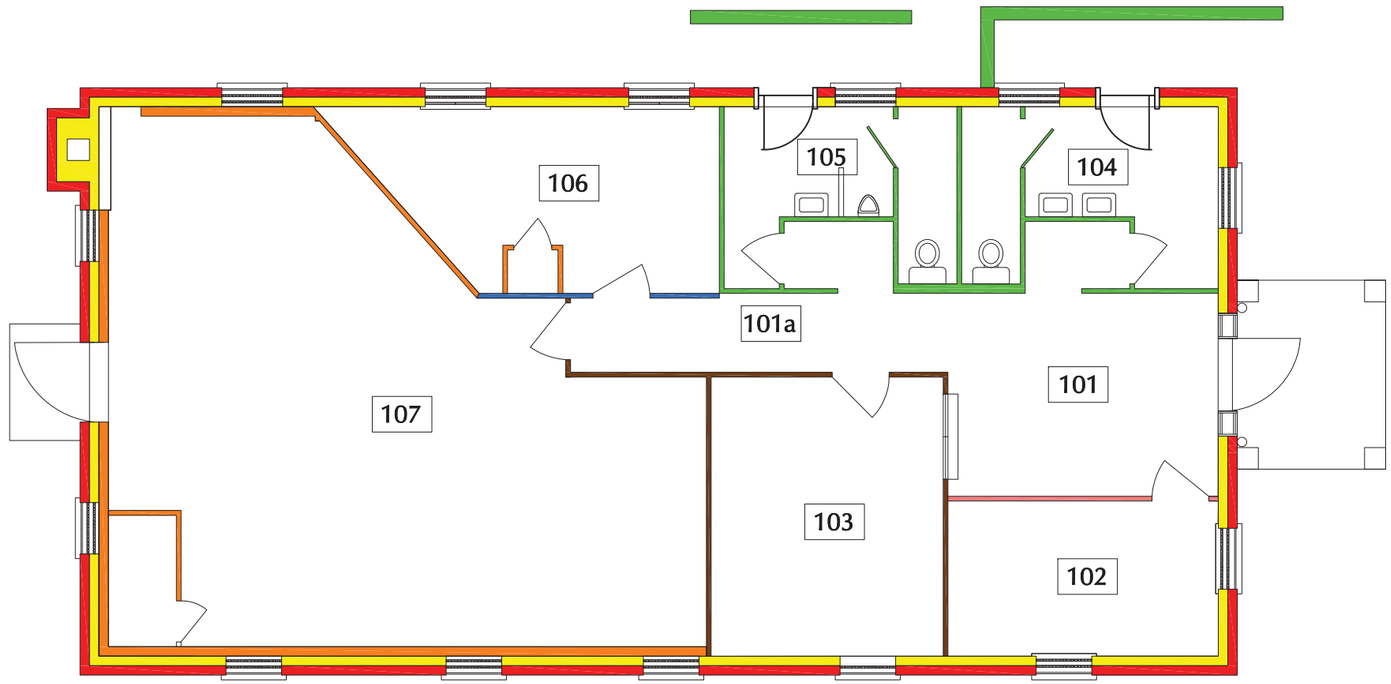
RECORDED BY:
DT, KW

SCALE:
1" = 6'-0"

APPENDIX B:
06

04 / EAST ELEVATION

03 / NORTH ELEVATION



02 / SOUTH ELEVATION

05 / WEST ELEVATION

1908 ORIGINAL CONSTRUCTION - LGAR

1936 ARMY RECONSTRUCTION

1960 RENOVATION - ARMY

1970'S NPS

1982-84 NPS

1998 NPS

2000 NPS

BUILDING EVOLUTION

NORTH

0 4 8 16

WLA STUDIO

LADIES OF THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC CHAPEL
ANDERSONVILLE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
UNITED STATES, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, SOUTHEAST REGION

DATE
12.12.2017

RECORDED BY:
DT, KW

SCALE:
1" = 8'-0"

APPENDIX B:
07

Appendix C:

National Register Nomination

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Form No. 10-306 (Rev. 10-74)

Already on NR

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR FEDERAL PROPERTIES

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED JUN 20 1978
DATE ENTERED approved 4/27/78

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC
Andersonville National Cemetery and Andersonville Prison Park

AND/OR COMMON
Andersonville National Historic Site

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

__NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN
Andersonville
__ VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
Georgia 3rd

STATE
Georgia

CODE
13

COUNTY
Macon

CODE
021

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
X DISTRICT	X PUBLIC	X OCCUPIED	__AGRICULTURE	__MUSEUM
__BUILDING(S)	__PRIVATE	__UNOCCUPIED	__COMMERCIAL	X PARK
__STRUCTURE	__BOTH	__WORK IN PROGRESS	__EDUCATIONAL	__PRIVATE RESIDENCE
__SITE	**PUBLIC ACQUISITION**	**ACCESSIBLE**	__ENTERTAINMENT	__RELIGIOUS
__OBJECT	__IN PROCESS	X YES: RESTRICTED	__GOVERNMENT	__SCIENTIFIC
	__BEING CONSIDERED	__YES: UNRESTRICTED	__INDUSTRIAL	__TRANSPORTATION
		__NO	__MILITARY	X OTHER Cemetery

4 AGENCY

REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS: *(If applicable)*
Southeast Regional Office, NPS

STREET & NUMBER
1895 Phoenix Boulevard

CITY, TOWN
Atlanta
—— VICINITY OF

STATE
Georgia

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.
Macon County Court House

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN
Oglethorpe

STATE
Georgia

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

__FEDERAL __STATE __COUNTY __LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
X EXCELLENT	__DETERIORATED	X UNALTERED	X ORIGINAL SITE
__GOOD	__RUINS	__ALTERED	__MOVED DATE_____
__FAIR	__UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Andersonville National Historic Site was established in October, 1970 and incorporates two areas previously administered by the United States Army: Andersonville Prison Park, and Andersonville National Cemetery. The total area includes 495 acres.

Situated in Macon County, southwest Georgia, about one mile east of the town of Andersonville, this historic site is located on a gently rolling terrain surrounded by a sparsely populated area devoted to marginal agricultural use. Andersonville itself is one of several small towns of less than a thousand people located within 10 miles of the park. Americus, located approximately 11 miles south of the park on Ga. 49, is the closest large community of 17,200 people. The park is readily accessible from the north and south being only 8 miles east of U.S. Route 19 via Georgia Route 271, and approximately 30 miles west of Interstate 75.

Entrance to the prison site area is from Georgia Hwy. 49 by means of a tree-lined approach road. This entrance road is an extension of the main street of Andersonville, Georgia. There is a low stone wall on the property line. Inside the park, the stockade, and "dead line" are marked by 5-foot high white, concrete stakes. The north and south gates are identified by stone markers. The Star Fort at the southwest corner of the prison site which was the headquarters, and the strong point of the protective force still remains. There are also a series of 6 redans, 1 redoubt, and a rifle pit included in the prison site. Surrounded by fences, escape tunnels dug by the prisoners still exist at the north end of the park. Eleven monuments are erected on the site to honor the troops from different states who died at Andersonville Prison. The states represented included Wisconsin, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Michigan, Ohio, Tennessee. Monuments erected by the Women's Relief Corps are also located on the prison site.

Andersonville National Cemetery is located approximately 300 yds. northwest of the prison site in a natural open area surrounded by pine trees. The site's 27.15 acres are enclosed by a 4½ ft. high red brick wall. The cemetery, established in 1865, today contains 24,792 gravesites with approximately 9,500 still open. In the cemetery proper there are nine monuments erected by the states to prisoners who died from Minnesota, Pennsylvania, Maine, Indiana, New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Iowa, and Illinois. There is also a Rostrum that was erected in 1941 to be used as a speaker's platform.

Two storage buildings and a maintenance building are included in the park area. There is also a well house, and a Spring House at the site of Providence Spring.

1. Cemetery Lodge (#100)

A two story red brick and frame structure approximately 36' by 32' with a 16' by 17' addition, constructed in 1872 as the residence and office for the park superintendent. The structure is in good condition. Both the interior and exterior were extensively altered in 1932 with no thought given to architectural

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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 1960's the exterior brick and woodwork was sprayed with a rubber base covering which further destroyed the building's historical integrity. From 1960 to 1976 the building had been used exclusively as a residence. Presently it houses park offices.

Significance: Third Order
Recommended treatment: Preserve for park use

2. Chapel (#101)

A one story concrete block structure approximately 31' by 61' constructed in 1908. The structure is in excellent condition; the interior and exterior being extensively altered 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.

Significance: Third Order
Recommended treatment: Preservation

3. Storage Building (#102)

A one story red brick structure approximately 20' by 37' constructed in 1928. This structure is in excellent condition: constructed as a storage building on the prison site, it has not undergone any structural changes. It is recommended for removal in the course of site development, because it non-conforming intrusion on the historic scene of the prison area.

4. Storage Building (#103)

A one story red brick structure approximately 21' by 42' constructed in 1936. This structure is in excellent condition; constructed as a storage building and visitor's rest room on the site, it has undergone no structural changes. It will be preserved for use until the time development is complete and then removed at that time as a non-contributing element in the prison area.

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5. Well House (#104)

A one story red brick structure approximately 20' by 14' constructed in 1963. This structure is in excellent condition and at one time contained the water purification facilities for the buildings at the cemetery site. Since city water has been installed, it has no historic significance but will continue in its present use in the course of site development.

Significance: Third Order

6. Maintenance Shop (#105)

A one story "L-shaped structure approximately 79' x 26' with the base of the "L" 26' x 18'. Constructed in 1960 the structure is in excellent condition and has undergone no structural changes. Used as the maintenance shop and office it has no historical significance, but will be retained in the course of site development.

Significance: Third Order
Recommended Treatment: P-eservation

7. Rostrum (#106)

A stone structure with metal roof, approximately 48' x 20' with adjoining stone wall terraces approximately 36' x 26'; constructed in 1941. The structure is in excellent condition. Centered in the east wall of the cemetery it was constructed as a speaker's platform where ceremonies were conducted in the National Cemetery.

Significance: Third Order
Recommended Treatment: Preservation

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8. Spring House (#107)

A stone structure approximately 15' x 15' constructed in 1900 at the site of a natural spring in the prison site. The structure has no historical significance however, the spring itself does. The structure has undergone no structural changes.

Significance: Third order
Recommended Treatment: Preservation

9. Brick Wall - Cemetery - (108)

In 1872, the cemetery at Andersonville was enclosed by a red brick wall 4 1/2 feet high. The wall has square capstones about every ten feet apart on top of the wall. The width of the wall is approximately one foot. It encloses 27.15 acres of the cemetery.

Significance: Third order
Recommended treatment: Preservation

10. Cemetery (#109)

Located approximately 300 yards northwest of the prison site in a natural open area surrounded by pine forest. The first burial took place on February 27, 1864, when Private Adam Swarner was interred. Graves for both the Union prisoners and the Confederate guards were in trenches 3 feet wide and 200 or more feet long. The bodies were laid shoulder to shoulder and marked with numbered stakes. Union burial trenches occupied 3 unequal areas separated by two roads that crossed at right angles. The northwest quadrent contained the remains of 117 confederate guards. From Andersonville, the (continued on page 4)

remains of the Confederate guards were moved to an Americus City Cemetery in June 1870 by the Women's Memorial Association of Americus. In June of 1865, the military department commander appointed an acting superintendent to maintain the cemetery and work was begun to fence in an area of 50 acres with a wooden fence. In July 1865, Clara Barton and a party from Washington arrived to identify and mark the graves using the Confederate death rolls.A flagpole was erected at the intersection of the roads and Andersonville was designated as a National Cemetery. In 1867, Union dead were brought in from other areas of Georgia and buried in the northwest quadrant. Landscaping was done and live oaks and other plantings were undertaken. In 1872, the lodge was constructed at the main gate. It is probably at this time or shortly thereafter that the burial ground was enclosed by a red brick wall, with iron gates at strategic locations. The appearance of the burial ground has changed little during the twentieth century. Only the construction of the rostrum in 1941 has altered its setting in any way.

Significance: First Order
Recommended treatment: Preservation'

11. Prison Site

Construction of the prison was started in 1863 and was completed in March 1864 after the first prisoners had arrived. The stockade consisted of 22' pine logs, squared and set 5' in the ground enclosing an area 1,010'by 779'. A branch of Sweetwater Creek ran through the enclosure from west to east. Gates were located in the west wall north and south of the stream. Cook and bake houses were located outside the stockade. The sinks or latrines were inside on the creek on the inside of the enclosure. The stockade was enlarged to the north by 510 feet, thereby enclosing a total of 27.2 acres. The hospital was originally located inside the stockade but was moved outside the southeast corner and the deadhouse was located outside the south gate. A second stockade was constructed in July, 1864, 200' from parallel to and surrounding the original enclosure. Earthworks, consisting of 7 redans, one redoubt, and a star fort provided both internal and external security. Cannon were mounted in the star fort and in a redoubt located at the northwest corner. No barracks were constructed inside the stockade until December, 1864. These structures were shed type buildings of which 12 were constructed by October 1864. Prior to this construction the prisoners built their own shelters out of whatever was available with no semblance of order. With the end of the war and the release of the prisoners the stockade began

to rot. The U.S. government finally returned the land to its owners in 1875 and the stockade and its buildings disappeared, they were hauled off for firewood, and the logs that were left behind rotted away. The land at the prison site was purchased in 1891 by the Georgia encampment of the GAR to create a memorial park. In 1896 it was given to the Women's Relief Corps of the GAR. Under the GAR, the site was cleaned up and plantings were undertaken. The outline of the original stockade was marked out. In 1911, the Women's Relief Corps donated the Prison Park free and clear to the I.S. government and the Army took over maintenance of the area. During the late 1930's the CCC built the roads and bridges in the area and cleaned the underbrush off the earthworks. Trees have grown up in the stream bed and around the remaining well and tunnel heads. The area has undergone little except natural change since 1865. Lands purchased by the National Park Service when they assumed responsibility for the area that was occupied by the guard camps and supporting activities when the prison was in operation. These purchases made contiguous the cemetery and prison site after a separation of more than one hundred years.

Significance: First Order
Recommended treatment: Preservation

Monuments--located at the Cemetery (Nos. 1-9) and Prison Site (Nos. 10-20)

HS#1-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).

Significance: Third Order
Treatment Recommended: Preservation

HS #2 - 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.

Significance: Third Order

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Recommended Treatment: Preservation

#3- Maine Monument (1904)

The monument is 36'6" high. The soldier with rifle barrel down, and bowed head that crowns the top is 8'9" high and is cut from solid granite. The bottom step of the foundation measures 9 feet square.

Significance: Third Order
Recommended Treatment: Preservation

HS #4 - Indiana Monument (1908)

The dimensions are as follows: Length:15'7", width: 13'5", height: 18 ft.There is a three-stepped granite base and the monument is of polished brown marble. It has 4 columns and one main body.

Significance: Third Order
Recommended Treatment: Preservation

HS #5 - New York Monument (1914)

The monument at its base measures 17' long and 9'6" wide and is 21' high above the foundation. It is constructed in eight horizonal 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 7'3" high with a wreath in her right extended hand. On the reverse or westerly side are pictures in relief two prisoners inside the stockade, a young and an old. Above them is an angel with an olive branch in her right hand.

Significnace: Third Order
Recommended Treatment: Preservation

HS #6 - New Jersey Monument

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 6'6" in height and also made of granite.

Significance: Third Order
Recommended Treatment: Preservation

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HS #7 - Connecticut Monument (1907)

This monument consists of an 8 ft. 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 curving out from the pedestal around a granite floor. The length is 24'8".

Significance: Third Order
Recommended Treatment : Preservation

HS #8 - Iowa Monument (1908)

Made of marble,this monument measures 10 feet in width, and 21 ft. 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.

Significance: Third Order
Recommended Treatment: Preservation

HS #9 - Illinois Monument (1907)

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 carved in bold letters the last clause of Lincoln's first Inaugural address and the last clause of his Gettysburg Address. The pedestal stands 8 ft. high on a platform 20' X 24'. The overall height of the monument is 18 ft. Columbia is 8 ft. high while the veterans are 7 ft. high.

Significance: Third Order
Recommended Treatment" Preservation

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HS #10- Wisconsin Monument (1907)

Made up of Georgia and Wisconsin granite blocks fitted together to form a monument approximately 25' X 25'. There is a large bronze eagle on top with outstretched wings. The monument rests on a slab base with double steps leading to the front of the monument with a stone bench incorporated into the monument.

Significance: 3rd Order
Recommended Treatment: Preservation

HS #11 - Rhode Island Monument (1903)

This rectangular shaped monument rests on a double-stepped base. The monument's measurements are 8' X 8' with a height of 12'. The monument is of Westerly granitewith the Rhode Island State seal in bronze on the upper front.

Significance: Third Order
Recommended Treatment: Preservation

HS #12 - Massachusetts Monument

The three-step granite base supports the main part of the monument (the top is rounded). Inside the front and back are smooth inscription plates. The dimensions of the monument are: length: 11 ft., width: 8 ft., and height: 14ft. A large granite ball rests on top of the monument's arch.

Significance: Third Order
Recommended Treatment: Preservation

HS #13 - Tennessee Monument

The dimensions of the monument are length: 5'7", width: 4'3", and height: 8'. It consists of a one piece block granite base, the front and sides being rough hewngranite. On top of the monument is a small granite ball.

Significance: third order
Recommended Treatment: Preservation

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HS #14 - Women's Relief Corps Monument to Eight States (1934)

The monument measures 4'5" in length, 2 feet in width, and 5 ft. in height. It consists of a rough granite slab of one piece with most of the back, top, sides and face of rough hewn finish.

Significance: Third Order
Recommended Treatment: Preservation

HS #15 - Ohio Monument (1901)

The monument consists of an obelisk mounted on a pedestal with a triple stepped base. The dimensions are: lower base: 12'4" X 12'4" X 1'8". The total height is 48'6".

Significance: Third Order
Recommended Treatment: Preservation

HS #16 - Michigan Monument - (1904)

The measurements of the structure are: lower base: 14' X 9'8" in length, width: 10'3" , height : 9'6" . The monument consists of a rectangular smooth face block with the figure of a lady (representing the state of Michigan) in relief (head down, left arm outstretched over the top of the monument.)

Significance: Third Order
Recommended Treatment: Preservation

HS #17 - Womens Relief Corps Monument - (1929)

The measurements of the monument are length: 6 ft., width: 1 ft., Height: 4 ft. It consists of a granite slab with polished front and two bronze plaques attached to the sides, back, and the monument top are rough finished. The plaque on the left side bears"Lincoln's Gettysburg address" and the one on the right bears the Memorial Day Order.

Significance: Third Order
Recommended Treatment: Preservation

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HS #18 - Women's Relief Corps Sundial Monument

The monument consists of a one-step square granite base and a six-sided granite pedestal. There is a bronze American flag used for a hand on the sundial. The length of the monument is 6', width 5', height 4'10".

Significance: Third order
Recommended Treatment: Preservation

HS-19 - Clara Barton Monument - (1915)

Measurements are length 3'5", width 1'4", height 6'6". The monument is one large stone slab (front polished, back, top, and sides are rough finished) and appears to be red or pink granite with darker color red cross embedded in the monument's front face.

Significance: Third Order
Recommended Treatment: Preservation

HS #20 - Lizabeth Turner Monument (1907)

Measurements are length: 5'2", width 3'5", and height 8'. The monument is of granite and mounted on a single block base. There is a United STates flag draped over the top of the monument with Women's Relief Corps emblem underneath.

Significance: Third Order
Recommended Treatment: Preservation

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
__PREHISTORIC	__ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	__COMMUNITY PLANNING	__LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	__RELIGION	
__1400-1499	__ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	__CONSERVATION	__LAW	__SCIENCE	
__1500-1599	__AGRICULTURE	__ECONOMICS	__LITERATURE	__SCULPTURE	
__1600-1699	__ARCHITECTURE	__EDUCATION	X MILITARY	X SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
__1700-1799	__ART	__ENGINEERING	__MUSIC	__THEATER	
X 1800-1899	__COMMERCE	__EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	__PHILOSOPHY	__TRANSPORTATION	
X 1900-	__COMMUNICATIONS	__INDUSTRY	__POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	__OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		__INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Andersonville, Georgia was chosen as the location for a Confederate prison site because of its easy access to the railroad, its rural locale, sparse population, marginal agricultural worth, and its good water supply. The area was also far enough from the major theaters of the war to insure protection from Union attack. It was not until Sherman's capture of Atlanta in September, 1864 that it became necessary to move most of the prisoners to other areas. Andersonville continued to operate with only disabled and otherwise displaced prisoners, never exceeding 8,000 in number until the end of the war in April, 1865.

Between February, 1864 and April, 1865, 45,000 Union soldiers were imprisoned at Andersonville's Confederate prison camp. Of the 45,000 approximately 12,000 died of disease and starvation. This startling death rate resulted from a variety of causes. There was an absence of medicine and medical supplies. The meager diet of the prisoners contributed to scurvey and other diseases. The water supply, soon polluted was also a major cause of death. The prison was originally designed for 10,000 to 12,000 prisoners and at its peek there were 33,000 imprisoned in the 22 acre area. Many of the guards and Capt. Wirz, the Camp commander, were harsh in their treatment of the prisoners. But these conditions existed in other Civil War prison camps, both North and South as well as in camps throughout history. With this in mind 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

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of the 12,000 men who died at the prison camp are buried in the cemetery. The first burial took place on January 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 200 or more feet long. The remains of the Confederate guards from Andersonville were moved to an Americus City Cemetery, in June, 1870. 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. Today it is the only active National Cemetery in the State of 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.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Bearss, Edwin, Andersonville National Historic Site: Historic Resource Study and Base Map (July 1970) NPS.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 488

UTM REFERENCES

	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
A	16	717116.0	3516617.0
B	16	717160	3516484.0
C	16	716995.0	3516432.0
D	16	716994.0	3516176.0

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Boundary is same as that established by Congress.

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
Georgia	13	Macon	193
Georgia	13	Sumter	261

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Staff

ORGANIZATION — DATE

Andersonville National Historic Site — February 1976

STREET & NUMBER — TELEPHONE

(912) 924-0343

CITY OR TOWN — STATE

Andersonville, Georgia 31711

12 CERTIFICATION OF NOMINATION

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER RECOMMENDATION

YES____ NO____ NONE____

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

In compliance with Executive Order 11593, I hereby nominate this property to the National Register, certifying that the State Historic Preservation Officer has been allowed 90 days in which to present the nomination to the State Review Board and to evaluate its significance. The evaluated level of significance is ___ National ___ State ___ Local

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

TITLE Chief Div. of Cultural Resources Mgmt. DATE 6/9/78

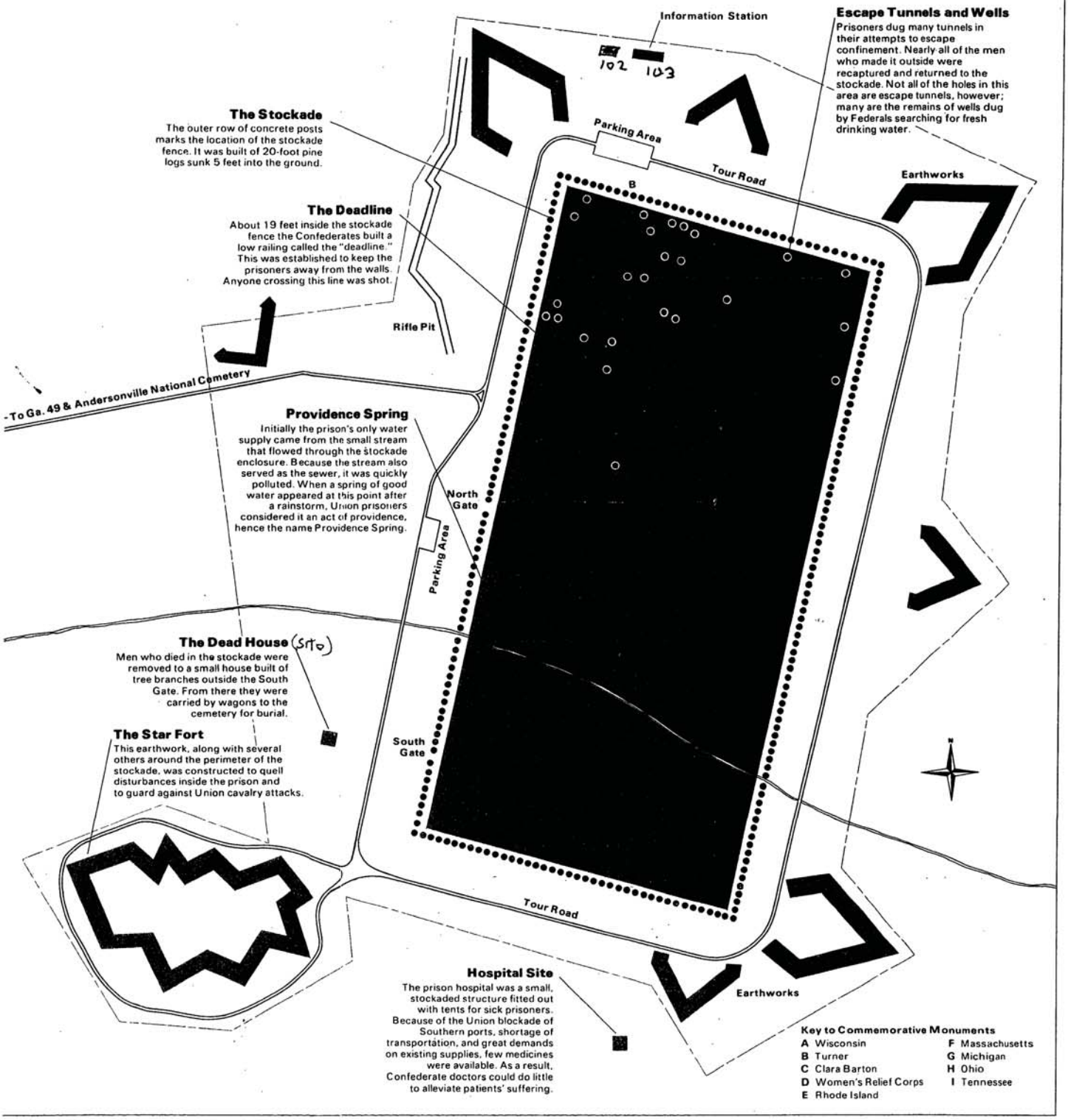
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I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION — DATE 11/27/78

ATTEST: Bill Brown — KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER — DATE Nov 24, 1978

ANDERSONVILLE PRISON SITE



National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Andersonville National Historic Site
496 Cemetery Road
Andersonville, GA 31711

www.nps.gov/ande

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