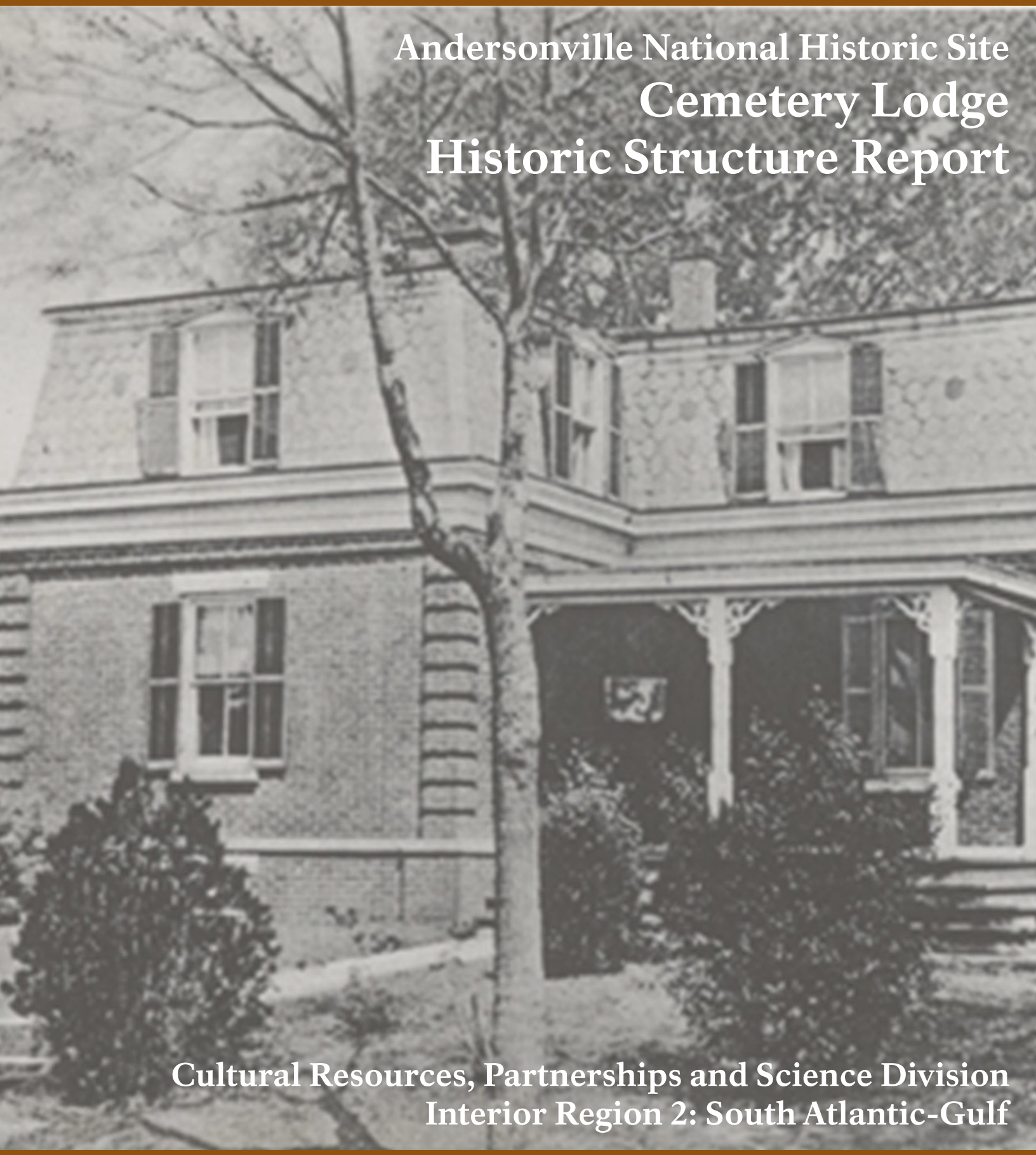
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Andersonville National Historic Site
Andersonville, Georgia

Andersonville National Historic Site
Cemetery Lodge
Historic Structure Report



Cultural Resources, Partnerships and Science Division
Interior Region 2: South Atlantic-Gulf

Andersonville National Historic Site

Cemetery Lodge
Historic Structure Report

December 2023
Prepared by:
WLA Studio

Under the direction of
National Park Service
Interior Region 2: South Atlantic-Gulf
Cultural Resources, Partnerships and Science Division



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About the cover: Photograph of the Cemetery Lodge taken sometime between the years of 1900 and 1932. (Source: ANDE Archives).

The report presented here exists in two formats. A printed version is available for study at the park, the Interior Region 2 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.

Andersonville National Historic Site

Cemetery Lodge
Historic Structure Report

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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 landscapes and historic structures of National Park Service units in Interior Region 2. 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 this study will be a useful tool for park management in continuing efforts to preserve the historic structure and to others interested in the significance of the park's many cultural resources.

Barbara Judy, Branch Chief

Park Historic Architecture and Cultural Landscapes Stewardship

National Park Service, Southeast Regional Office

Interior Regions 1 (Kentucky), 2, and 4 (Mississippi and Louisiana)

December 2023

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Management Summary

Introduction

At the request of the National Park Service (NPS), WLA Studio has developed this Historic Structure Report (HSR) for the Cemetery Lodge at Andersonville National Historic Site (ANDE). WLA Studio consulted with RATIO Architects Inc. in preparing this document. Historical documentation, NPS records, and park staff have all referred to the Cemetery Lodge by several different names since its initial construction, including Sexton's House, Sextant's House, Park Headquarters, HQ, Administration, Caretaker's Lodge, Cemetery Lodge, Superintendent's Lodge, and Park Offices. For clarity and simplicity, this HSR uses the name "Cemetery Lodge" for both the historical and contemporary contexts.

Purpose and Scope

The purpose of this HSR is to document the history, context, and current condition of Andersonville National Historic Site's Cemetery Lodge and to supply recommendations for the treatment and use of this building. The Cemetery Lodge is located in the central-west portion of the Andersonville National Cemetery, just inside of the historic brick cemetery wall and northeast of the cemetery's west gateway. Included in the study area are the Cemetery Lodge, adjacent walkway, ramp, patio, stair set, and foundation plantings. The HSR examines options for potential treatment and use of the Cemetery Lodge. The NPS will use this report to inform and guide its stewardship of the historic resources.

The report includes *Part I: Developmental History* and *Part II: Treatment and Use*. Part I provides a brief review of the historical development of Andersonville National Cemetery, known historical information about the construction and use of the building, and the transfer of the property to the NPS. The HSR supplies all available information about why the structure was constructed, who constructed it, and how it was constructed. The HSR also provides a chronology of changes that have been made to the structure since its original construction in 1872. This information is based on physical investigations and available historical documentation. A physical description provides a systemic accounting of the structure's features and materials. A summary assessment of their current condition is also included.

Part II provides recommendations for the treatment and use of the Cemetery Lodge. The Treatment and Use chapter presents a proposed treatment for the historic structure. It emphasizes preservation of existing historic material while conforming to applicable laws, regulations, planning, and functional requirements. Treatment recommendations address foundation conditions, structural conditions, and deterioration of the physical structure.

A bibliography provides all sources of information this report references. An appendix contains enlarged maps, existing plans and elevations, and a structural analysis report.

Description of Study Boundaries



Figure M1. Map of Andersonville National Historic Site with site of the Cemetery Lodge and associated structures indicated by the red arrow (Source: NPS Harpers Ferry Center, NPS, 2016).

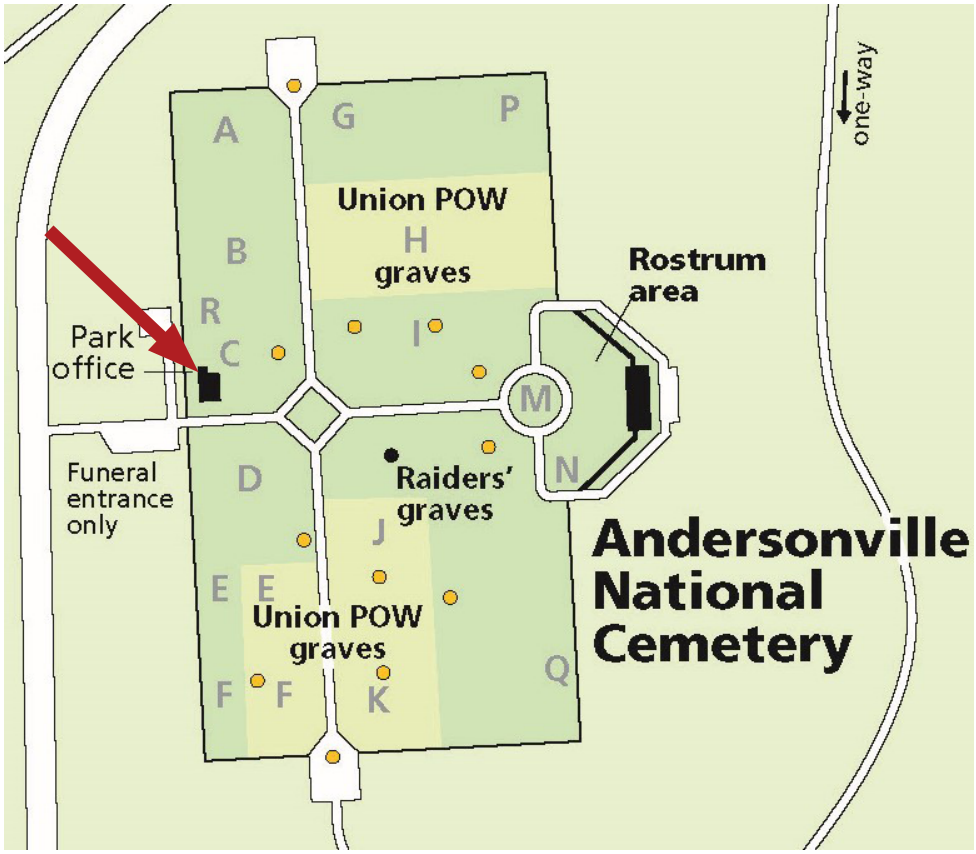


Figure M2. Enlargement of park map showing location of Cemetery Lodge (formerly called "park office") in the National Cemetery. (Source: NPS Harpers Ferry Center).

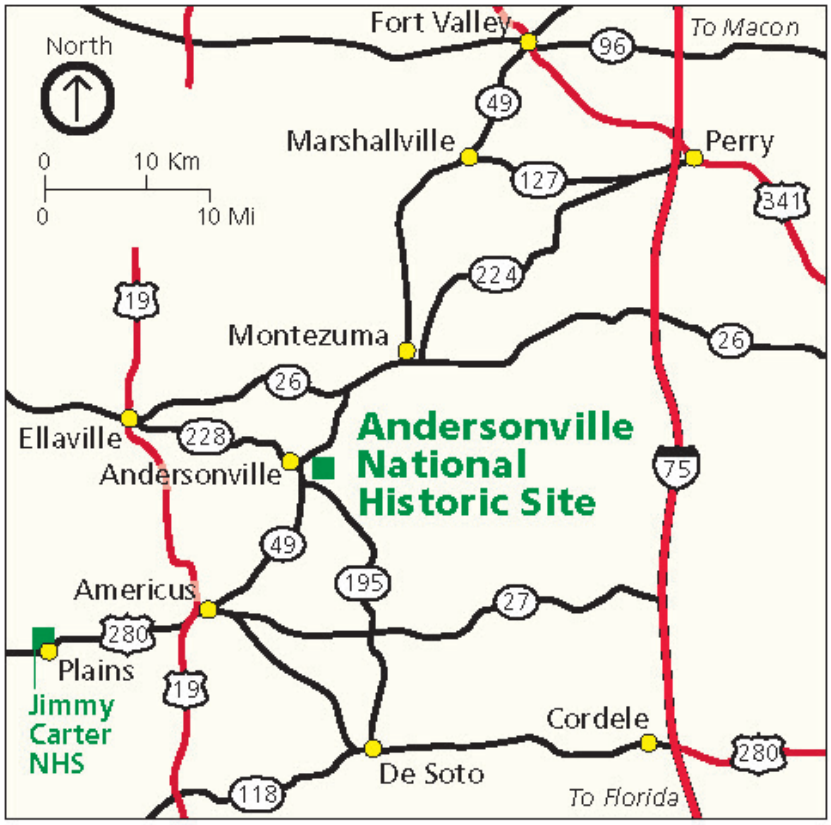


Figure M3. Map indicating location of Andersonville National Historic Site (Source: Harpers Ferry Center, NPS, 2010).

Statement of Significance

Andersonville National Cemetery and Andersonville Prison Park were listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) on October 16, 1970, when ANDE was established (NRHP# 70000070). On November 27, 1978, the Keeper of the National Register accepted a National Register nomination form for Andersonville National Cemetery and Andersonville Prison Park, which provided additional information for the resources within the park's boundaries, including the Cemetery Lodge and associated features discussed in this HSR. According to the documentation, ANDE is historically significant for its association with the Civil War, postwar commemoration, and the activities of the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) to stabilize and improve the property; for its association with persons significant in our past, including Clara Barton; for the landscape architectural design of the national cemetery; and for the potential of known and anticipated archaeological resources to unveil information relating to the prison's history and activities. The NPS established ANDE in order to interpret the prisoner-of-war experience and their role in history and to commemorate those Americans who lost their lives as prisoners-of-war.

The 1978 National Register nomination form lists the Cemetery Lodge as structure #100 and includes the following description:

> 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 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 buildings historical integrity. From 1960 to 1976 the building has been used exclusively as a residence. Presently it houses park offices. Significance: Third Order; Recommended treatment: Preserve for park use.[1]

Historical Overview

The US Quartermaster Department began construction of Andersonville Cemetery Lodge in 1872. It was one of fifty-five cemetery lodges built to a standardized design which would come to be known as the "Meigs plan." The US Quartermaster Department built these lodges at national cemeteries across the country in the decades following the Civil War. Congress appropriated funds for the improvement of national cemeteries in 1867 in response to mounting public pressure to commemorate Union war dead (led by the efforts of Clara Barton) and the desire to reassert federal authority and reunify the country in the war's aftermath. In order to quickly implement the changes required under the 1867 Act of Congress, the Quartermaster Department first constructed temporary wood-framed lodges at national cemeteries across the country. The temporary lodges were based on standardized designs developed by the Quartermaster Department, although records of these designs are no longer extant. The Quartermaster Department built the Andersonville National Cemetery's temporary lodge sometime between 1868 and 1869. This lodge was later removed.

The Quartermaster Department began constructing permanent masonry lodges beginning in the late 1860s. The Andersonville National Cemetery Lodge was built in 1872, under a contract between S.G. Bridges and the US Quartermaster Department for $2,400.[2] The Andersonville Cemetery Lodge was based on the Quartermaster Department's standardized plans, known as the "Meigs plan," though the Andersonville Cemetery Lodge had a few architectural embellishments. Notably, the Andersonville Cemetery Lodge featured a

1. Staff of Andersonville National Historic Site, "National Register Nomination for Andersonville National Cemetery and Andersonville Prison Park" (National Register of Historic Places Inventory/Nomination Form, November 27, 1978), 3.
2. Michael R. Harrison, "National Cemeteries, Superintendent's Lodges," Historic American Landscapes Survey, 56, accessed September 13, 2021, https://www.cem.va.gov/pdf/history/lodge/NationalCemeteries_Lodges.pdf.

flower motif embedded in the slate shingles of its distinctive Mansard-style roof. The motif was formed through color variations in the pattern of octagonal slate shingles applied to the Mansard-style roof.

Historical evidence suggests the Cemetery Lodge remained essentially unchanged until 1932 when an extensive renovation removed the Mansard-style roof and expanded the second floor. By 1936 the federal government added a kitchen to the rear of the Cemetery Lodge; this was likely part of several CCC-led improvement projects at the national cemetery and "Prison Park." There is conflicting information regarding the date of the kitchen addition. Most histories of the building state that the kitchen was added in 1936. However, evidence located in the ANDE archives suggest that the kitchen addition project was constructed simultaneously with the renovation of 1932.

Historic documentation also reveals a history of persistent flooding in the Cemetery Lodge's basement. Documents record standing water in the basement after heavy rain events; and moisture and mildew issues plagued the basement until the installation of air conditioning at a date prior to 1985. Most recently, the park undertook a project to investigate clogged floor drains in the Cemetery Lodge basement in 2020. The basement offers important storage space in support of the administrative use of the Cemetery Lodge, which has little unused space on the first and second floors.

The Cemetery Lodge has featured an administrative use since its original construction. Throughout its history, space limitations within the Cemetery Lodge have been a challenge. Beginning in the earliest years, historical evidence suggests that park superintendents often used the designated office space as a family room. While historic documentation does not specify the Andersonville Cemetery Lodge in discussions of this issue, the problem of insufficient space in cemetery lodges was widespread enough to garner mention in annual inspection reports to the Quartermaster General's Office.[3] The June 1988 General Management Plan for ANDE noted that work and storage space in the Cemetery Lodge was very limited.[4] An interview with former superintendent of ANDE, Fred Boyles, revealed that space limitations were an ongoing problem through his tenure of 1989-2009. Often, several staff members were crammed into one office, sometimes as many as three or four per room. Informal offices were also added to the kitchen.

The Cemetery Lodge also provided much of the park's storage space for materials such as brochures, cash and other valuables, and museum exhibits. The limited space in the Cemetery Lodge prompted the NPS to construct the park museum, although plans to relocate park offices to the museum were scrapped in the design process. The Cemetery Lodge continues to house park offices for the NPS.

Issues related to limited office and storage space persist into the present. These limitations are exacerbated by the unknown structural capacity of the Cemetery Lodge. Current code requires that structural components be designed to accommodate fifty pounds per square foot of uniform floor live load for office space. A non-invasive structural assessment was performed in 2021 but was inconclusive in regard to the approximate allowable live load in most areas of the Cemetery Lodge since the floor framing is generally hidden by the ceiling and floor finishes. The complete structural assessment can be found in Appendix B of this document.

After the Andersonville National Historic Site was established in 1970, the NPS assumed management of the Cemetery Lodge. The NPS continued the practice of using the building for administrative offices; and the building continues to serve in this role today.

3. Harrison, 16.

4. National Park Service, "Andersonville National Historic Site General Management Plan" (U.S. Department of the Interior, June 1988).

Administrative Data

Location Data

Building Name: Cemetery Lodge

Location: Andersonville National Cemetery in Andersonville National Historic Site

County: Macon County

State/Territory: 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: 1970

CRIS ID: 006097

Size Information

Total Floor Area: Approx. 1825 sq. ft.

Number of Stories: 2, with basement

Number of Rooms: 9

Number of Bathrooms: 1

Cultural Resource Data

National Register Status: The Cemetery Lodge was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on October 16, 1970, as a contributing resource 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 primary treatment for the Cemetery Lodge is rehabilitation. Treatment recommendations also involve preserving, rehabilitating, and/or restoring the character-defining features of the building, including both its exterior appearance and interior arrangement.

Project Scope and 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 March 2021 and was followed in August of 2021 by a project kick-off meeting with NPS staff from both Andersonville NHS (ANDE) and staff with NPS Region 2. Team members conducted research in ANDE files and documents 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, elevations, and site. Integrated Documentation Services prepared a 360-degree scan of the building in May 2021. Sheats Structural Consulting, Inc completed a structural assessment in August 2021. Additional site visits to complete building documentation and research were made in November and December 2021, and May 2022. Persons interviewed for information about the Cemetery Lodge included Fred Boyles, former Superintendent at ANDE.

The scope of work for this HSR defined the required level of the historical research and the architectural investigation, analysis, and documentation as "thorough." Research was to be conducted in selected published and documentary sources of known or presumed relevance that are readily accessible without extensive travel, interviewing all knowledgeable persons who are readily available, and presenting findings in no greater detail than required by the task directive. Research began with review of documentation maintained by the national historic site and with prior research publications and data, notably those collected and published by the NPS Historic American Landscapes Survey and previous research into other "Meigs plan" lodges in national cemeteries across the country. The project team conducted additional research at libraries and used published and electronic resources including historic newspaper databases, census and vital records, trade journals and catalogs, maps, and archival collections.

The available documents in the park archive provided important information on the historic context of the Andersonville National Historic Site, including the foundation document completed in February 2014. This document lists the national cemetery as one of the fundamental resources and values (FRVs) of the park and notes that conditions of the NPS resources in the national cemetery vary depending on staffing and supplemental project funding. The Cemetery Lodge also connects to the interpretive theme of the national cemetery as a testament to our nation's debt to its military veterans of all eras and as a unique place to reflect upon this nation's history. Furthermore, the Cemetery Lodge offers an opportunity to explore the interpretive theme related to complex questions of justice, reconciliation, and memory in the aftermath of the American Civil War, in particular the US War Department's role in developing the national cemeteries in a way that attempted to reunify the country after the conflict.

Physical investigation and documentary research informed each other and provided a more detailed understanding of the building's evolution. Physical assessment of the property's historic fabric (architectural archaeology) began with a thorough visual examination of the building, including overall configuration and the details of materials and finishes. This examination identified evidence of the building's historic configuration and subsequent alterations.

Summary of Findings

The findings of this report are included in Part I of this document. The Andersonville Cemetery Lodge was built to a set of standardized cemetery lodge plans in 1872 that were drafted by the US Quartermaster Department for use in national cemeteries across the country. The Superintendent of Andersonville National Cemetery used the Cemetery Lodge as a publicly-accessible office, as well as a personal residence, until 1960 when the Superintendent's office was briefly relocated to the former chapel. At this time, the Cemetery Lodge was exclusively in use as a residence for the Superintendent and their family. In 1976, ANDE superintendents moved off-site with their families, and the Cemetery Lodge again transitioned in use.

Between 1976 and the present (2023) the Cemetery Lodge has housed the office of the Superintendent as well as park offices.

Construction of the Andersonville Cemetery Lodge was initiated during a period of time when the Federal government was constructing standardized cemetery lodges in newly established national cemeteries across the country. The Cemetery Lodge subsequently underwent a major remodel in 1932. The remodel was also initiated during a phase of standardized cemetery lodge remodels taking place on the national level. These remodels expanded and updated dozens of lodges while also oftentimes transitioning their architectural styles. In the case of the Andersonville Cemetery Lodge and several others, the Lodge shifted from a Second Empire architectural design to a Tudor Revival style as a result of the remodel. While some defining features of the Tudor Revival style remodel have become obscured over time, most of these features remain and retain a high degree of integrity.

The Cemetery Lodge is in good condition overall, having benefitted from continued use and occupation by park staff and the national cemetery Superintendent. Specific structural concerns, including an undetermined weight capacity of the floor structure might limit the building's use somewhat, and it is recommended that no additional heavy furniture or storage materials be introduced to the Cemetery Lodge interior. Additionally, existing records and storage should be relocated offsite.

Insect and moisture damage to the Lodge interior has been noted in maintenance records and should continue to be addressed using the treatment recommendations provided in Part II of this document. Despite these issues, the Cemetery Lodge remains largely as it appeared following the 1932 remodel, with specific modern alterations limited to the addition of a non ADA-compliant ramp and front patio, porch enclosure, and later interior finishes and door replacements. Appropriate treatments can allow the preservation and effective interpretive use of this building to tell the story of the development of the National Cemetery System while continuing to support its enduring administrative use.

Recommendations for Further Study

It is recommended that ANDE complete the following documentation and investigation to further the understanding of the Cemetery Lodge, its evolution, and historic significance:

- Complete historic finish analysis to determine historic finish scheme chronology and to provide a match for the exterior's 1932 appearance.
- The exterior rubber-based coating should be tested by a materials specialist to better understand its breathability. If the coating is found to trap moisture in the masonry, evaluate the ability to remove this coating without damaging the historic masonry. If the coating cannot be removed without damage to the historic masonry, evaluate other potential mitigation strategies prioritizing long-term preservation of the historic masonry.

Proposed Treatment

The recommended ultimate treatment for the ANDE Cemetery Lodge is detailed in full in Part II of this document. The primary treatment is undefined in the ANDE General Management Plan but a *rehabilitation* treatment is proposed in this report. This treatment involves preserving, rehabilitating, and/or restoring the character-defining features of the building, including both its exterior appearance and interior arrangement. A *rehabilitation* treatment will best allow for interpretation of the building and will assist in maintain this significant resource for future generations. A *rehabilitation* treatment does not preclude the restoration of the exterior appearance of the Cemetery Lodge to its condition following the major renovation of 1932 at a later date. For this reason, a *rehabilitation* treatment can serve as an intermediate level of treatment until further investigation on the historic appearance is completed and additional funding is secured for a *restoration* treatment.

Recommendations for treatment of the ANDE Cemetery Lodge include:

- Exterior Treatment—remove 1980s additions to reopen the front porch and restore the building exterior to the 1932 condition by following 1932 construction

documents, reinstall the historic front door stored elsewhere on ANDE property, repair damaged copper gutters and downspouts, combine waterproofing of the exterior foundation with any drainage improvements on site, repaint the building with the contrasting color scheme visible in historic photographs, replace existing storm screens with less visually intrusive screens, replace roofing material with asphalt shingles consistent in appearance to those shown in the 1932 construction drawings, remove and replace the existing ramp with a new ABAAS and ADA compliant ramp to the rear porch entrance.

- Interior Treatment—reopen basement windows, ensure all interior work prioritizes preservation and maintenance of the building's historic fabric and character-defining features, patch and replace historically finished wood flooring, repair damaged plaster ceiling in upstairs office, avoid introducing any heavy furniture or storage within the building.
- Site—ensure the subsurface drainage system conveys water away from the building, build positive drainage away from the building foundation, install a lightning protection system for the building.

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Part 1.A Historical Background and Context

Introduction

The Andersonville Cemetery Lodge (Cemetery Lodge) was constructed in 1872 to serve as the office and residence for the Andersonville National Cemetery Superintendent. The Office of the Quartermaster General initiated construction of the Cemetery Lodge in compliance with Public Law 37, An Act to Establish and Protect National Cemeteries, passed by Congress in 1867 (listed hereafter as National Cemetery Act of 1867). The National Cemetery Act of 1867 mandated the enclosure of all national cemeteries by a stone or iron fence, provision of a marker or headstone at each burial site, and a cemetery superintendent appointed and supplied with housing. Most of the resulting national cemetery improvements were built following a set of standardized plans and specifications originating from the Office of the Quartermaster General.

At Andersonville, the Quartermaster Department first erected a temporary wood-frame lodge outside the cemetery's boundary sometime between 1868 and 1869. Construction of temporary lodges was a frequent practice across national cemeteries, undertaken to quickly satisfy the requirements of the National Cemetery Act of 1867. These wood-frame lodges were to be used until the Quartermaster Department could build more permanent masonry buildings. In 1872, Andersonville's existing Cemetery Lodge was built using a standardized cemetery lodge design originally created by architect Edward Clark and overseen by the Quartermaster General of the US Army, Montgomery C. Meigs (**Figure A1**) The design for these buildings became known as the "Meigs plan." The fate of the temporary wood-frame lodge is unknown.

The Cemetery Lodge followed the Meigs plan, having an L-shaped footprint, a three-room first floor with brick masonry walls, slate-covered mansard roof containing three bedrooms, and wood two-over-two double-hung windows. The Cemetery Lodge underwent a major remodeling in 1932. At that time, the original mansard roof was removed and replaced by an expanded second floor, including an additional room over the porch and a relocated bathroom. Later renovations included a rubber-based coating sprayed over the Cemetery Lodge's exterior brick and woodwork in the 1960s and the enclosure of the front porch and a new patio. The NPS added an ADA-accessible ramp in 1988.

Andersonville's Cemetery Lodge has served as administrative headquarters since 1872, when it was first built for use as the superintendent's office and residence. It continues to house administrative offices for the NPS. The Cemetery Lodge was in use as office and residence for the cemetery superintendent from 1872 to 1960. Between 1960 and 1976, the Cemetery Lodge was used exclusively as a residence for the park superintendent. In 1976, the Cemetery Lodge transitioned to NPS staff offices, a use that continues into the present.

Historical documents, NPS documentation, and park staff have referred to the Cemetery Lodge using several different names since its construction, including Sexton's House, Sextant's House [a malapropism], Park Headquarters, HQ, Administration, Caretaker's Lodge, Cemetery Lodge, Superintendent's Lodge, and Park Offices. For clarity, this HSR refers to the building exclusively as the Cemetery Lodge.

Andersonville National Historic Site

Andersonville National Historic Site (ANDE) was the site of a Confederate prisoner-of-war camp during the Civil War from February 1864 to April 1865. In April of 1863 President Lincoln signed the Lieber Code, which effectively suspended all prisoner exchanges between the Confederate and US Armies when the Confederate army refused to exchange Black prisoners-of-war on equal terms with White prisoners-of-war. Lincoln subsequently signed General Order No. 252 in July of 1863.

The Order decreed that any indignity visited upon a US prisoner-of-war would be replicated on a Confederate prisoner-of-war. The hostility surrounding the issue of POWs during the Civil War directly contributed to overcrowding in southern POW camps. Established as Camp Sumter when the Confederate army became overburdened with prisoners, the prison site was chosen due to its proximity to the Southwestern Railroad line, access to water, and a small local population (of less than 20 people) unlikely to resist the development of a prison in the area.[5] The prison eventually became known as Andersonville, after the name of the town where it was built. It was erected to accommodate roughly 10,000 people, but by August 1864 as many as 33,000 prisoners were crammed into the camp at one time. Starvation and disease were rampant, and prisoner deaths averaged 958 per month for all thirteen months of operation.[6] Deceased prisoner internments began in February 1864 in an area north of the prison stockade. The NPS's 1998 Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI) for Andersonville National Cemetery describes the interment process:

> When a prisoner died his body was moved to the "dead house" outside the stockade, moved by wagon to the nearby graveyard, and placed in shallow burial trenches dug by paroled prisoners. Each body was assigned a number in the hospital register of deaths and the same number was pinned to the deceased's clothing. After burial, the number was branded on a wood stake used to mark each grave. The soldier's name, company, regiment, and cause of death, were also entered in the hospital register, if this information was available.[7]

Following the end of the Civil War in April 1865, the combined efforts of Dorence Atwater, a former prisoner held at Andersonville, and Clara Barton, a nurse and veterans' advocate, were instrumental in the establishment of Andersonville as a national cemetery site. During his imprisonment in Andersonville, Dorence Atwater was charged with maintaining the prison's death register. Atwater made secret copies of burial registers as he worked and following his release at the end of the Civil War, smuggled these documents out of Andersonville and offered them to federal officials. Atwater subsequently contacted Clara Barton, who was well known for her efforts to contact families of missing soldiers. Clara Barton arranged for the New York Tribune to publish Atwater's death registers, and the two then traveled to Andersonville together in order to mark prisoner gravesites with wooden tablets and enclose the cemetery site. As a result of their efforts, approximately 95 percent of Andersonville's gravesites are marked. In contrast, marked gravesites at most other Civil War cemeteries number around 50 percent.[8]

The Development of National Cemeteries

The enormous number of casualties during the Civil War overwhelmed the US Army's traditional system of managing burials. In response, Congress passed legislation authorizing President Abraham Lincoln to purchase lands for the establishment of national cemeteries in July 1862. Legislation stated that these cemeteries would be created for the internment of soldiers who died in service to their country. The US War Department was tasked with their administration as fourteen national cemeteries were established at former battle sites, prison hospitals, and training centers that year. Additional cemeteries were created following the end of the Civil War in 1865; the US Congress officially designated Andersonville National Cemetery on July 2, 1865.

The National Cemetery Act of February 22, 1867 was the first legislation drafted to finance and develop the National Cemetery System. The Act of Congress appropriated $750,000 for purposes of enclosing every cemetery with a stone or iron fence, providing a headstone or marker for each grave site, appointing each cemetery

5. National Park Service, Andersonville National Historic Site Historic Resource Study (Southeast Regional Office, National Park Service, 2018).
6. Francis M. Le May, "Andersonville Cemetery To Get General Cleanup by CCC Unit," The Atlanta Constitution, July 12, 1934, Newspapers.com.
7. National Park Service, *Andersonville National Cemetery Cultural Landscapes Inventory,* 1998, 30.
8. National Park Service, "Dorence Atwater," Andersonville National Historic Site, April 14, 2015, https://www.nps.gov/ande/learn/historyculture/dorence_atwater.htm.

with a superintendent, and providing dedicated superintendent housing.

Designation of Decoration Day, now known as Memorial Day, as an annual national holiday in 1868 was a signifier of the public's growing support for the commemorative role of national cemeteries. Congress distributed funds in response, and under the advisement of noted landscape architect Frederik Law Olmsted, national cemeteries across the country were planted with tree groupings, shrubs, and flower beds. Olmsted's designs for national cemeteries was intended to emphasize the natural character of the landscape, following the design principles of his mentor, the influential landscape architect and architect Andrew Jackson Downing, and the conventions popularized by the rural cemetery movement since the 1830s. The diversity of topographies and property boundaries influenced Olmsted's development of an overall approach to national cemetery landscape planning and was the first iteration of the design standardization which was to become the norm within the National Cemetery System.

Andersonville National Cemetery 1865-1871

As a part of Presidential and Congressional Reconstruction efforts, the US Government undertook a mission to protect and commemorate the US military war dead as a part of their overarching goal to reassert federal authority and reunify the country after the Civil War. While Presidential Reconstruction proposals prioritized reintegrating southern states as quickly as possible, Congressional Reconstruction looked to emphasize the sacrifices of the US Army and punishment for former Confederate states. When radical Republicans gained control of Congress in 1866, Congressional Reconstruction was enacted. As a result, formerly enslaved people were hired to improve the Andersonville graveyard almost immediately following the war's end. A directive was handed down in January 1867, ordering that federal soldiers who fell in central and southwest Georgia were to be collected and reburied in Andersonville. A group of men traveled across the South, under direction of James A. Moore, visiting the sites of battles, skirmishes, hospitals, and forgotten prison pens in order to collect soldiers' bodies for reinternment. In the process, the US Government effectively expanded the national cemetery program, expanding established cemeteries and naming new ones.

The careful reburials taking place at Andersonville stood in stark contrast to the hastily buried bodies interred under the conditions of the Confederate prison during the Civil War. A horrific scene greeted Col. William A. Griffin when he arrived at Andersonville Cemetery. Large numbers of prisoners' remains were protruding from the ground. Griffin began work coordinating the reinternment of on-site bodies and the righting of fallen grave markers. He was rewarded for his service with the appointment as Cemetery Superintendent, Andersonville Cemetery's first. Griffin employed upward of fifty men in the process of improving the cemetery, and the site was quickly transformed.

> Within one year, workmen transformed a prison graveyard into a provisional national cemetery. An inspection in July 1866 estimated an enclosure of 50 acres—twice the size of the 21st century national cemetery—surrounded by a picket fence in the process of being whitewashed for a second time. Improvements to the national cemetery included walkways, transplanted trees, and a fire break around the fence to protect the wooden headboards.[9]

Andersonville's cemetery improvements were not universally praised. Quartermaster General Montgomery C. Meigs balked at the cost of improvements at Andersonville's cemetery. He was opposed to the reburial of deceased prisoners interred at Camp Sumter during the Civil War. Meigs stated that he "cannot approve of the making [of] a new cemetery at Andersonville." He ordered Rufus Saxton, Chief Quartermaster to Georgia, "to confine his exertions at Andersonville to improving the original cemetery, and putting it, as far as possible, in a condition to resist the action of the elements." Saxton disagreed, stating that "To leave the remains as they are now, in the trenches where they were laid, giving only seven square feet of earth to each body would be discreditable to the Government and to this Department, and would be no proper indication of the sentiment of the loyal nation towards these brave men who suffered and died in its service in

9. Evan Kutzler et al., *In Plain Sight: African Americans at Andersonville National Historic Site-- A Special History Study* (National Park Service, 2020), 67.

this horrible prison."[10] Yet orders from General Meigs mandated that Andersonville was to minimize alterations. Regardless, improvement efforts briefly continued at Andersonville under the direction of Saxton, who employed upward of 250 people in the improvement process, most of which were freed people. When the Acting Assistant Quartermaster caught wind of the work being done in Andersonville, he laid off over half of the work force. Under further pressure from General Meigs, Saxton suspended all work and laid off most of the remaining workers in March of 1868. Meigs ended all hopes of reconsidering his stance on reburials in August of 1868 when he echoed his earlier orders to preserve the original burials.[11]

The white population of Andersonville was unhappy with the population of freed people that were employed by the cemetery and living nearby. The disagreement surrounding cemetery improvements and the subsequent layoffs of freed people, spurred more resentment on the part of Andersonville's white population. As a result, Andersonville's white population increased calls for the dispersal of African Americans living in the area and intensified their acts of threat, intimidation, and violence. Benjamin Dykes, claimant to the land seized by the Confederate government for use as Camp Sumter, was instrumental in these acts of violence, eventually forcing African American families from Andersonville at gun point.

Floyd Snelson was an African American employed at the cemetery as supervisor and later as Acting Superintendent. His statement to the Hon. Charles Sumner in 1869 illustrates his memory of the frightening events that took place when African American families were forcibly removed from Andersonville.

> Floyd Snelson, foreman of the hands employed by the Government in the National Cemetery, Andersonville, Georgia, says:
>
> That in July, 1868, after the work was suspended in the cemetery, and the Lieutenant in charge had gone to Marietta, Georgia, and the schools for the freedmen were closed, and the teachers had left for the North, Mr. B. B. Dikes notified all the colored people who occupied buildings on the land now claimed by him, formerly occupied by the Confederate Government, in connection with the Andersonville prison, that they must get out of their buildings within four days, or he would have them put out by the Sheriff, and they would have the cost to pay. Nearly all of these men had been in the employ of the Government, at work in the National Cemetery, many of them from the commencement of this work after the surrender. They all occupied these buildings by permission of the officer in charge of the cemetery, by whom they were employed. Many of them had built these houses at their own expense, and cleared, fenced, and cultivated gardens of from one to four acres, which were covered with corn, potatoes, and other vegetables, which, with their houses, they were required to leave without any compensation. Including these laborers and their families, about two hundred persons occupied these buildings. On account of the great difficulty of getting homes for so many on such short notice, most of these colored people applied to Mr. Dikes for the priviledge [sic] of occupying their houses and paying rent, either in money or a part of the crops that they were growing. But he refused, and said they could not stay on any terms. On the day appointed by Mr. Dikes, (Wednesday, July 29th, 1868,) the most of the white people in from six to ten miles around, appeared in Andersonville, with their arms, and Mr. Souber, the magistrate of the district, and Mr. Raiford, the Sheriff of the county, accompanied by a party of some twenty-six or thirty armed white men, went to the houses of all these people, (except a very few who had vacated their premises,) and threw all their furniture, and provisions of every kind, out of doors. They then nailed up the doors of all their cabins, on the inside, and punched off a part of the roofs, and got out in this way. By about two P. M., all these people, with their furniture, bedding, provisions, and everything that they possessed, were turned out of doors. About four o'clock, the most violent rain storm, accompanied with the most terrific thunder and lightning ever known here, commenced and continued the most of the night. Every mill-dam and many of the mills in a circle of ten miles were washed away and so completely destroyed that but one of them has been repaired so as to be used. The women—some of them about to be confined—children

10. Kutzler et al., 67.
11. Kutzler et al., 68.

> and invalids were exposed to this storm during the night. Their beds, clothing, provisions, and themselves were as completely drenched as if they had been thrown into a brook. Some of these people got homes by working for their board. Some able-bodied men got twenty-five cents a day. Some of them, (Deacon Turner Hall, of the Congregational Church, Andersonville, among the number,) walked from ten to twenty miles a day, and could get neither homes nor work at any price at all. Many women and children lay out of doors guarding their things, and exposed to the weather nearly a week, before they could get any shelter at all—their husbands and fathers roaming over the country to find some kind of a home. The Rev. F. Haley, of the American Missionary Association, arrived the next day, to look after the property of the mission. His life was threatened, but the colored people rallied around him to protect him, and he left the next day unharmed. Large numbers of the white people, from the neighborhood, assembled at Andersonville every day until Saturday night, when they set fire to nine (9) of the buildings, that had been built by the colored people, and burnt them up, and tore down their fences and destroyed their crops. The colored people, supposing that they intended to burn the buildings occupied for the "Teacher's Home" and the "Freedmen's School," rallied and protected them. No one of the men engaged in these outrages, has ever been arrested or punished in any way, and no one of these freedmen has ever had any redress for his sufferings and losses I will make oath to these statements.
>
> Andersonville, GA., Feb. 12, 1869.[12]

Henry Williams was appointed superintendent of the national cemetery, serving between 1867-1869. Williams showed hostility to the citizenship rights of African Americans at Andersonville by threatening any person who showed support for Republican candidates. He was also known as a Confederate sympathizer and Democrat. During the 1860s, African American citizenship and civil rights were supported by Republican candidates who tied these causes to Reconstruction efforts. Williams pressured African American employees to attend local Democratic meetings. Eventually, Williams fired several employees for marching in a Republican event, but re-hired them, all while continuing in his acts of threat and intimidation. Historical documentation paints a clear portrait of the violent social and cultural context that existed at the time of the construction of the first wood-framed lodge in 1868-1869, although details on the lodge's physical construction are sparse.

The reach of federal authority was understandably limited in remote southern towns such as Andersonville. The US Quartermaster Department understood that quick construction of cemetery lodges offered one opportunity to support the reassertion of federal authority in these remote areas and to send a signal of the efficiency and stature of the US Government in the aftermath of the Civil War. HALS documentation explores this idea that architectural uniformity in cemetery lodge design was efficient and practical, but also symbolic, "Intentionally sited and carefully maintained throughout the former Confederacy—and filled nearly exclusively with Union dead—they were political tools that sent powerful messages about sacrifice, conquest, and victory to Northerners and Southerners alike. The cemeteries were tangible and artifacts of the reestablishment of federal authority after the Civil War, and the style of their superintendent's lodges reinforced this point."[13] Unfortunately, systemic racism ingrained in southern communities such as Andersonville allowed these institutions of federal authority to be reappropriated for oppressive uses that reinforced the racist status quo. The air of authority offered by Andersonville's national cemetery and lodge, imbued by the US Quartermaster Department and federal government also reflected the racist power structure firmly rooted in Andersonville.

12. Hamilton Wilcox Pierson, D.D., *A Letter To Hon. Charles Sumner, With "Statements" Of Outrages Upon Freedmen In Georgia, And An Account Of My Expulsion From Andersonville, GA. By The Klu Klux Klan* (Washington: Chronicle Print, 1870), 7, https://www.gutenberg.org/files/29942/29942-h/29942-h.htm.

13. Michael R. Harrison, "National Cemeteries, Superintendent's Lodges," Historic American Landscapes Survey, 11, accessed September 13, 2021, https://www.cem.va.gov/pdf/history/lodge/NationalCemeteries_Lodges.pdf.

The Development of Standardized Designs of Lodges for National Cemetery Superintendents

Congress mandated the construction of national cemetery lodges in the National Cemetery Act of 1867. In order to quickly bring nascent national cemeteries into compliance with the new law, most were equipped with temporary wood-frame lodges. These frame lodges were most often built according to a set of standardized designs developed under the supervision of the Office of the Quartermaster General. The Quartermaster General's Office decided to house the first national cemetery superintendents in temporary wood-frame lodges while plans were developed for permanent stone or brick masonry lodges. A series of subsequent designs for permanent stone or brick masonry lodges followed, with the definitive version drafted in 1871.

The temporary lodges were generally built with two rooms. They were simple, single-story wood-frame buildings built atop brick foundation piers. The exterior was clad in vertical board-and-batten siding. The roof was gabled with moderately overhanging eaves and covered with shingles. A central brick chimney served two fireplaces in the center of the building, one in each room.[14] According to a 2013 Historic American Landscapes Survey (HALS) on Superintendent's Lodges, some of these early lodges had covered porches at each end, and many had either plaster or upright board paneling on interior walls.[15]

Temporary lodges were likely built under contract, as this was standard practice of the Quartermaster Department at the time. However, there is little surviving historical evidence of these contracts.[16] Further, lodges were expressly intended as temporary structures, built to initiate the early development of national cemeteries and bring them into quick compliance with the National Cemetery Act of 1867. However, Quartermaster Department policy was to retain wood-frame lodges "until they require renewal from decay."[17]

14. National Park Service, "National Cemetery Administration, Superintendent's Lodges," Historic American Landscapes Survey (Washington, District of Colombia, n.d.), 19.
15. National Park Service, 19.
16. National Park Service, 20.
17. National Park Service, 21.

The Quartermaster Department built approximately fifty wood-frame lodges between 1867 and 1870, or nearly one at each of the fifty-four cemeteries where the government held land title in 1869.[18] At some point in 1868, the two room, wood-frame lodge design was updated to a three-room design. By 1869, only the three-room design was used. Historical evidence is insufficient to determine the number of each lodge version that was constructed. HALS documentation states that the temporary lodge at Andersonville was built in 1868 or 1869 outside the cemetery boundary. However, it is impossible to definitely determine which frame lodge design was used at Andersonville National Cemetery, as historical evidence is sparse.

Andersonville National Cemetery's Temporary Lodge

Andersonville's early lodge was a wood-frame one-story building, with either two or three rooms, erected outside the cemetery boundary sometime between 1868-1869. The temporary lodge is believed to have been located near what is today's west entrance to the historic site. Albert Webster wrote an account of his visit to Andersonville National Cemetery that was published in September of 1873 in *Appletons' Journal*.[19] Webster's account describes meeting the superintendent, Mr. Sullivan, at his home. The home Webster describes is consistent with historic descriptions of a typical temporary, wood-frame lodge. By Webster's description, the temporary lodge was a small, white cottage, with a porch (or veranda), surrounded by a flower garden and perimeter pale fence, all built outside the cemetery boundary. This account is the only known description of Andersonville National Cemetery's temporary wood-frame lodge.

> . . .The travelers were confronted with a battered sign nailed upon a thin post, directing them to the "National Cemetery." It was but a little farther on. There came suddenly into view, a pretty, white, ver andaed [sic] cottage, surrounded by a paling, in closing [sic] a cultivated flower-garden. Beyond the cottage was a tall carriage gate-way, with wickets at either side, from which

18. National Park Service, 20.
19. Albert Webster, "A Jaunt in the South, Part III," *Appletons' Journal* 10, no. 234 (September 13, 1873): 323–25.

> ran, in either direction, a strong and substantial fence, also white. Within this fence one could see the broad squares filled with the turfed graves of fourteen thousand men. No sooner had the travelers made their appearance in the bend of the road, than there appeared at the door of the cottage, with a package of documents in his hand, a short gentleman, clad in rumpled white linen. He advanced; and, in answer to inquiries for the superintendent, Mr. Sullivan, he came still farther, and, shaking them by the hands, welcomed them with a great heartiness and a great brogue.[20]

Evolving Lodge Designs

HALS documentation argues that the development of national cemetery superintendent lodges was an early and successful example of standardization within the national cemetery system. Despite standardization, the quality of temporary lodge construction varied widely across national cemeteries. During the early 1870s, Quartermaster inspector Major Oscar Mack described several lodges as "handsome" and "in very good order" while other lodges were "very plain and cheap."[21] Whatever the quality of construction, the frame lodges were found to be universally unsuited to year-round habitation. While comfortable in the summer, frame lodges were said to be drafty, cold, and uncomfortable in winter.[22] The Quartermaster Department settled on stone or brick materials for use in permanent lodge designs to combat the uncomfortable winters weathered inside frame lodges.

Early frame lodges were also found to be much too small for superintendents with families and led to unsanctioned familial use of the public-facing office space. Inspector S.M. Robbins noted this in his report on Fort Scott, Kansas in 1876. "There seems to be a growing habit on the part of [Superintendents], of using the Office as a general family room, this is particularly observable in families containing a number of young children. This should be corrected."[23]

Since family occupation of the lodges was common, the Quartermaster Department requested successive design versions conform to a "family-oriented design." Further contributing to the request for design solutions to the inappropriate use of office space was the desire to recruit superintendents with young families. The Quartermaster Department believed that securing superintendents with families would prove to be the "steadiest" solution to maintaining national cemeteries.[24] The impetus to focus on family-oriented design contributed to the development of the L-shaped floor plan, which isolated office space from residential areas.

Architect Edward Clark designed the first permanent lodges. The Quartermaster Department asked Clark to consider climactic variations and family-oriented design solutions in his design submissions for the permanent masonry lodge. Clark submitted three options to the Quartermaster General for review, who chose the third option.[25] Specifics on the three options are not known.

Development of the Definitive Lodge Design

The temporary wood-frame lodge design underwent successive revisions, as did designs for the permanent masonry lodge. Revisions incorporated alterations requested by the cemetery superintendents themselves and were influenced by the observations of Quartermaster Department officials who performed annual inspections at the cemeteries. The culmination of these observations resulted in the definitive, permanent masonry lodge design developed in 1871. The permanent masonry lodge design offered a solution to the specific needs of cemetery superintendents and was implemented across the country with only minimal modifications. The evolution of the definitive, permanent lodge design is summarized in HALS documentation.

> The Quartermaster General's Office distributed standard plans for two- and three-room single-story temporary frame lodges in 1867 and 1868, followed by its first attempt at a standard one-story masonry lodge in 1868 and 1869. Seeking

20. Webster, 323–24.
21. As quoted in National Park Service, "National Cemetery Administration, Superintendent's Lodges," 21.
22. National Park Service, 20.
23. Harrison, "National Cemeteries, Superintendent's Lodges," 16.
24. National Park Service, "National Cemetery Administration, Superintendent's Lodges," 21.
25. National Park Service, 21.

> to improve upon the latter, the office acquired a plan and elevation for a three room, one-and-one-half-story, L-plan lodge with mansard roof from architect Edward Clark in 1869 and built successive versions of it over the next two years before Thomas P. Chiffelle drew the department's definitive version of the plan in August 1871. Once this definitive design was in hand, the department confidently used it with only a minimum of regional adaptation in more than fifty cemeteries over the course of a decade. The L-plan lodge was not derived from other standard army housing designs but was a solution to the specific needs of cemetery superintendence. Typical army houses featured center or side halls to facilitate circulation as well as to segregate parlors and dining rooms from bedrooms, but cemetery lodges isolated the superintendent's public office—open from sunrise to sunset— from his private quarters using the L-plan and separate entrances.[26]

While several successive versions of cemetery lodges were built across the country, the most historically significant are those built between 1870 and 1881, of which there were fifty-five. These lodges were built to a standardized design that came to be known as the "Meigs plan." "Meigs plan" lodges—L-shaped in plan, one-and-one-half stories in height and featuring brick or stone walls under a distinctive slate mansard roof with sheet metal trim—epitomize the period when Quartermaster General Meigs was final arbiter of construction and management decisions for the national cemeteries.[27]

The definitive "Meig's plan" design consisted of a single sheet of drawings (**Figure A1**). *Refer to Appendix A for high resolution versions of plans*. The drawings depicted a stone lodge in front and side elevation, first-floor plan, and attic plan. While the depth of foundations is noted on the side elevation, the basement is not shown.

The definitive design was shown only as a stone lodge; however, specifications accompanied these drawings which were written to cover brick or stone construction (See Appendix C). Brick lodge specifications included a note that the drawing accompanying the specifications was made for stone lodges with 22-inch-thick exterior walls.[28] The difference in outside measurements, shown in plan and elevation drawings, were accounted for by the 6.5-inch difference in wall thickness offered by the 15.5-inch-thick brick walls. The interior measurements shown on the drawings were to be preserved. In general, it was the practice of the Quartermaster Department to source local materials in the construction of cemetery lodges, and lodge contracts required contractors to have their proposed building materials inspected by department representatives prior to beginning construction. Stone and brick samples were often sent to the Quartermaster General's office for approval.[29]

The definitive "Meig's plan" lodge design guided construction of cemetery lodges through the 1870s. In subsequent decades, standardized cemetery lodge construction waned. In the immediate aftermath of the Civil War, standardized national cemetery lodges offered an "architectural monument to the Union cause."[30] As time went on it became clear that the need for architectural unity, and the power that it conveyed, no longer outweighed the needs of regional adaptations in the minds of the superintendents and Quartermaster Department officials. In 1883, Quartermaster General Samuel B. declared that "it is found in practice extremely difficult to frame any one plan to suit all possible climates and situations. In fact, it is practically impossible. Each plan must grow out of the necessities of the case, and thus be perfectly adapted to its surroundings."[31] General Meigs agreed with this sentiment, and is quoted as saying "The question attempted to be solved is too large for any single solution. . . . It will be found impossible in practice to apply one plan to all places, climates, seasons, and appropriations."[32] The single standardized national cemetery lodge plan was abandoned by the early twentieth century.

26. National Park Service, 10.
27. Harrison, "National Cemeteries, Superintendent's Lodges," 2.
28. Harrison, 34.
29. Harrison, 35.
30. Catherine W. Zipf, "Marking Union Victory in the South: The Construction of the National Cemetery System," in *Monuments to the Lost Cause: Women, Art, and the Landscapes of Southern Memory* (University of Tennessee Press, n.d.), 27.
31. Harrison, "National Cemeteries, Superintendent's Lodges," 10.
32. Harrison, 10.

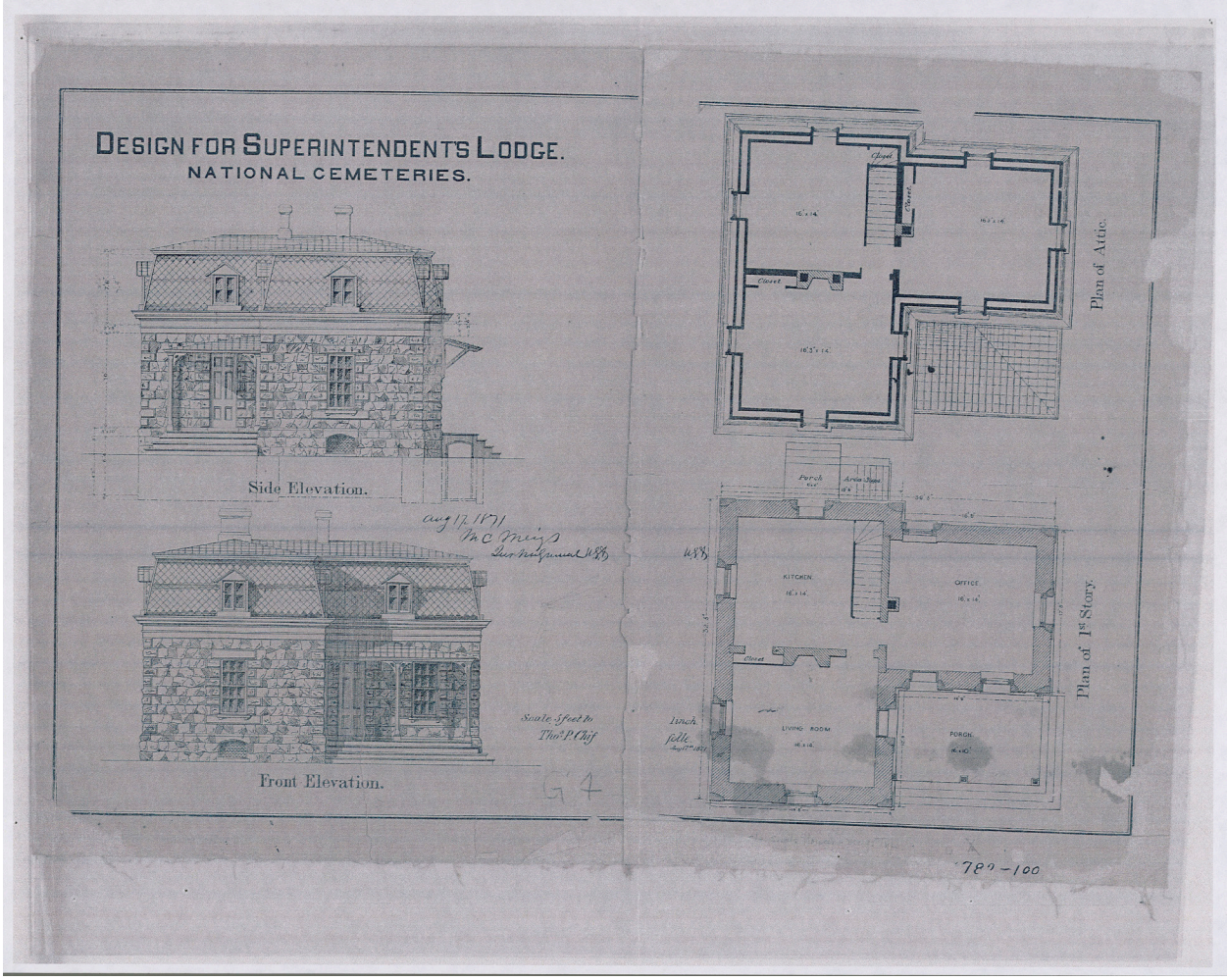


Figure A1. Standardized "Meigs plan" design for an L-shaped, masonry Cemetery Lodge that was created by architect Edward Clark and redrawn by Thomas P. Chiffelle for issue to national cemeteries by the Office of the Quartermaster General. 1871. (Source: ANDE Archives).

Andersonville Cemetery Lodge

The Andersonville National Historic Site's Cemetery Lodge was built in 1872 to serve as office and residence for the National Cemetery Superintendent. The Andersonville Cemetery Lodge was built of brick masonry with a slate-covered, Mansard-style roof. The Cemetery Lodge underwent major renovations in the spring of 1932, when the distinctive Mansard-style roof upper-story was removed and replaced. The new upper story included an extra room and relocated bathroom. Later exterior alterations included screening front porch. The interior saw limited alterations after the extensive remodel of the 1930s. The NPS acquired the Cemetery Lodge as part of the Andersonville National Historic Site in 1970. NPS enclosed the front porch, added an ABAAS-compliant accessible ramp and front landing, and spraying exterior brick and woodwork in a rubber-based coating. The Lodge was used as office and residence for the cemetery superintendent through 1960, when it briefly transitioned to residential use exclusively, before transitioning to an exclusive administrative use through the present.

The Cemetery Lodge's Construction

In 1872, the Cemetery Lodge was built under contract between the US Quartermaster Department and contractor S.G. Bridges for the contract price of $2,400.[33] This lodge followed the standardized Meigs plan design, being one and a half stories in height with first-floor walls of the brick masonry and a slate Mansard roof on the upper floor. In 1875, the US Government purchased title to 120 acres of land at the cemetery site for $3,300, expanding the National Cemetery to its present boundaries. In 1877–1879, replacement of the wood grave markers with

33. National Park Service, "National Cemetery Administration, Superintendent's Lodges," 56.

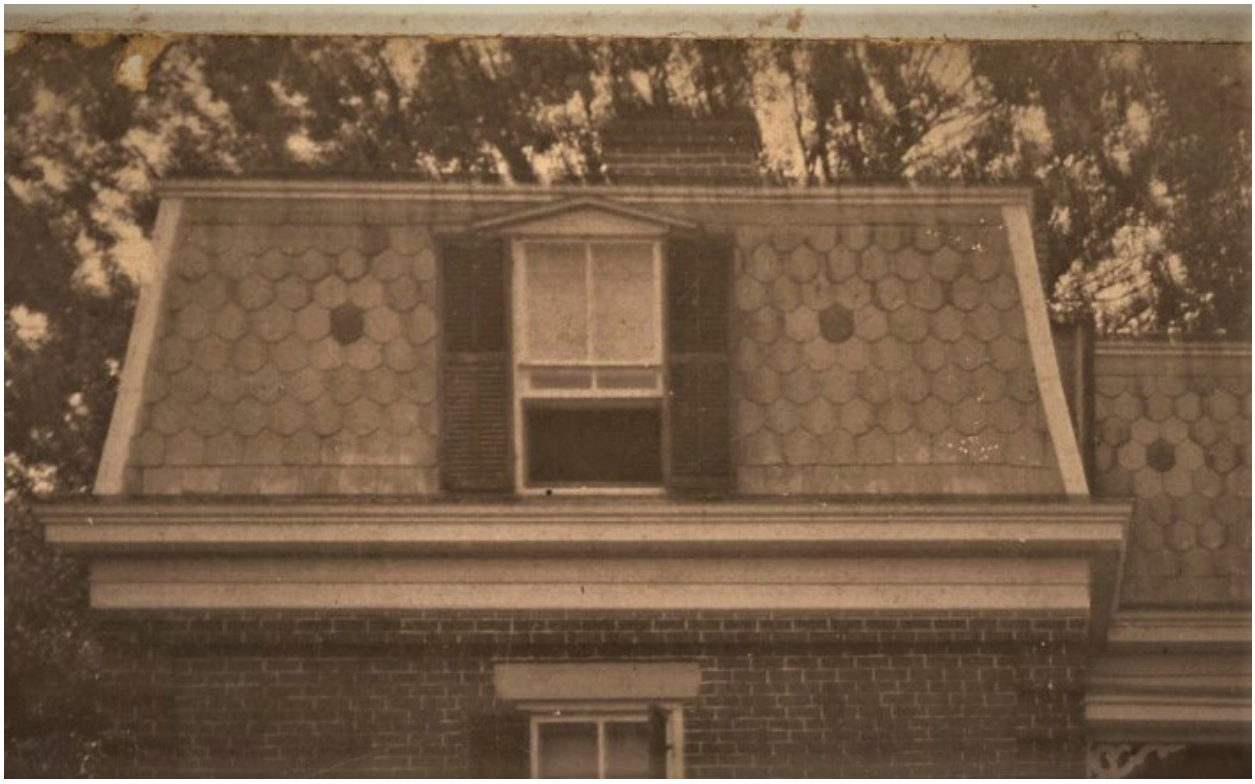


Figure A2. A close-up of the mansard roof showing the patterned slate with a rosette motif. Ca. 1907. (Source: ANDE Archives).



Figure A3. Glendale National Cemetery's Lodge, with patterned slate mansard roof featuring a rosette motif and the letters "US". (Source: Calder Loth, 2021).

permanent marble markers began, and the wooden perimeter fence was replaced by a brick masonry wall, part of which lies just west of the lodge.[34]

The Cemetery Lodge as it was originally built reflected the Second Empire style through its mansard roof, the defining feature of the style that enjoyed great popularity in the years after the Civil War, particularly in the North. The choice to design in the Second Empire style was a further assertion of Federal authority, as the building style was otherwise rare in the economically devastated South. The Meigs plan design's first floor contained the superintendent's office and two other rooms for use by the superintendent's family, a living room and a kitchen. During this period, the term "living room" generally denoted a multipurpose living space in a small house; this room—the only one provided with a fireplace and mantel—probably served as a combination parlor, sitting room, and dining room. All three rooms measured 14 feet by 16 feet. A one-story, covered porch squared-out the L-shaped layout, with two separate exterior doors leading to the office and living room. The sleeping quarters occupied three rooms in the upstairs, and each featured a small built-in closet on an interior wall. The bedroom above the living room featured a fireplace. The enclosed main staircase ascended to a small landing on the upper floor, with access to each sleeping chamber via interior doorway. The basement was accessed via a staircase placed underneath the main interior stair.

On the exterior, the Cemetery Lodge was built with brick masonry bearing walls and a mansard roof. The sides of the mansard roof were covered with patterned slates cut to provide a hexagonal exposure, while the nearly flat hipped roof on top was covered with tin. Specifications from Meigs' office required tin on the roof's upper slope, dormers, and porches, a standard practice of the period (See **Appendix C**). The slates were arranged to include an ornamental rosette pattern formed by at least three different colors of slate (**Figure A2**). These rosettes, a common pattern ornamenting slate roofs in the 1870s, flanked each of the seven gabled dormers. The center of the rosette was formed by a single, dark slate that was surrounded by six petals of six lighter-colored slates; these contrasted with the medium color of the remainder of the roof slates. Slate patterns differed among the various national cemetery superintendents' lodges; at least one other lodge featured a similar rosette motif. This was Glendale National Cemetery's Cemetery Lodge in Virginia, which featured both rosettes and the letters "US" in the patterned slate (**Figure A3**).

The covered, open front porch had turned wood posts, decorative wood brackets, and wood porch steps that wrapped the entire south and east sides of the porch, leading up to the wood porch floor.

The Cemetery Lodge was built with a load-bearing brick foundation and brick walls clad in red face brick. The raised brick foundation was consisted of four irregularly spaced header courses in a common-bond pattern. Brick walls were set in a 5:1 common bond, with the walls and foundation separated by a stone water table. The stone water table defines a datum that is between 2 feet and 2.5 feet from the ground plane and projects 2.5 inches from the face of the brick foundation below. The planar surfaces of the exterior walls are framed by projecting foundations, stone water table, projecting brick quoins at the corners, and a projecting belt of brick, three-courses high, located below the original cornice. The quoins are three bricks tall and separated by one course of brick. The three courses at the top of the first floor match the projection of the quoins and help to frame the planar surface of the wall.

The brick header courses alternate between stretchers and headers in a Flemish pattern and are located at the windowsill height, two within the window height, and one at the window lintel height. The original cornice that wrapped the building at the base of the upper floor featured a simple frieze and contained built-in gutters.

The first floor has double-hung wood windows with two-over-two-light sash and stone lintels and sills. Louvered shutters were originally installed on all first and second story windows, providing adjustable exterior shading. The lintels and windowsills are stone and are currently painted white. The lintels are 8 inches tall and set flush with the masonry. The windowsills are 5 inches tall and project approximately 2 inches beyond the face of the adjacent brick and 4.5 inches beyond the outside plane of the window frames.

34. National Park Service, "Andersonville National Historic Site Cultural Landscape Report" (National Park Service, Cultural Resources Division, Southeast Regional Office, 2015), 5.

Below the building's water table, there are basement window openings set partially below grade. Each window opening is set within a window well formed by 6 inch-thick concrete retaining walls. The window wells are approximately 2 feet deep. The arched stone lintels are set directly below the stone water table.

The Cemetery Lodge's original front porch provided two separate entrance doors, one entering into the public office on the porch's north wall and the other entering the private living quarters on the porch's west wall. These entrances are now located within the enclosed front porch. The original rear entrance is now an interior door connecting to the 1930s rear addition. The rear basement entrance, also an original entrance, is located below the rear addition on the main block's north elevation. The basement door was accessible via a set of six exterior steps and landing set within an areaway.

Andersonville National Cemetery 1872-1932

As mentioned previously, the US Congress officially designated the cemetery in Andersonville a national cemetery on July 2, 1865. Historical evidence suggests one of the cemetery's first superintendents, Henry Williams, who likely occupied the first temporary lodge at Andersonville, was a sickly and ineffective overseer who allowed racism and violence to flourish at the national cemetery.[35] In January of 1873, Quartermaster Henry Hodges inspected the national cemetery and blamed Williams for its poor condition. Hodges, in contrast, was impressed by the work of Floyd Snelson, an African American man employed by the national cemetery. Hodges soon appointed Snelson Acting Superintendent, even though the federal government did not typically employ African American men as National Cemetery Superintendents. Snelson is said to have overseen significant improvements to the cemetery grounds.[36] There is no available historical documentation to confirm or deny whether Snelson lived in the Cemetery Lodge during his tenure as Acting Superintendent between 1873-1874.

Eugene Sullivan became superintendent in 1874. During his tenure, the grounds were said to be beautiful and lush with Bermuda grass, flower parterres, and double rows of live oaks shading the paths.[37]

In January 1876, the cemetery had yet to be graded into the flat expanse of gravesites visitors would recognize today. Buried bodies were instead laid in rows covered with long, flat mounds of earth (**Figure A4**). Beginning in the winter of 1877, the alleys separating the mounded gravesites began to be filled. The views of and within the national cemetery have remained almost unchanged since this grading project was completed.

Southern Democrats were calling for "redemption" for the south, or what they considered a return to white supremacy and the end of Reconstruction. The Redemption movement was supported by violent paramilitary groups such as the Ku Klux Klan. Supporters of the movement assassinated and intimidated Republicans and African Americans throughout the south. Eventually, Northern fatigue with the slow process of Reconstruction set in, and the south was able to regress to many of its antebellum patterns of racism and African American disenfranchisement. Many southern states elected Democratic congressional representatives that explicitly supported the so-called Redemption movement and their influence in National politics further stalled Reconstruction efforts. By the late 1870s, federal funding for the national cemetery system was running out. The Quartermaster Department ordered cemetery superintendents to cut costs in response to their shrinking budget. During this time, the Cemetery Lodge was repainted by an African American worker in the cemetery named Robert Dinkins. His wages came under special scrutiny, and he and other workers were soon laid off.[38] Staffing shortages and budget restrictions slowed cemetery improvements for many years. Extreme weather events further worsened the issues facing Andersonville National Cemetery. Between 1878-1879, heavy rain pushed down an entire section of the unfinished brick cemetery wall. In April of 1884, a forest fire spread from the road west of the railroad to the edge of Andersonville, threatening

35. *Kutzler et al., In Plain Sight: African Americans at Andersonville National Historic Site-- A Special History Study,* 35.
36. Kutzler et al., 72.
37. Webster, "A Jaunt in the South, Part III," 323.
38. *Kutzler et al., In Plain Sight: African Americans at Andersonville National Historic Site-- A Special History Study*, 73.

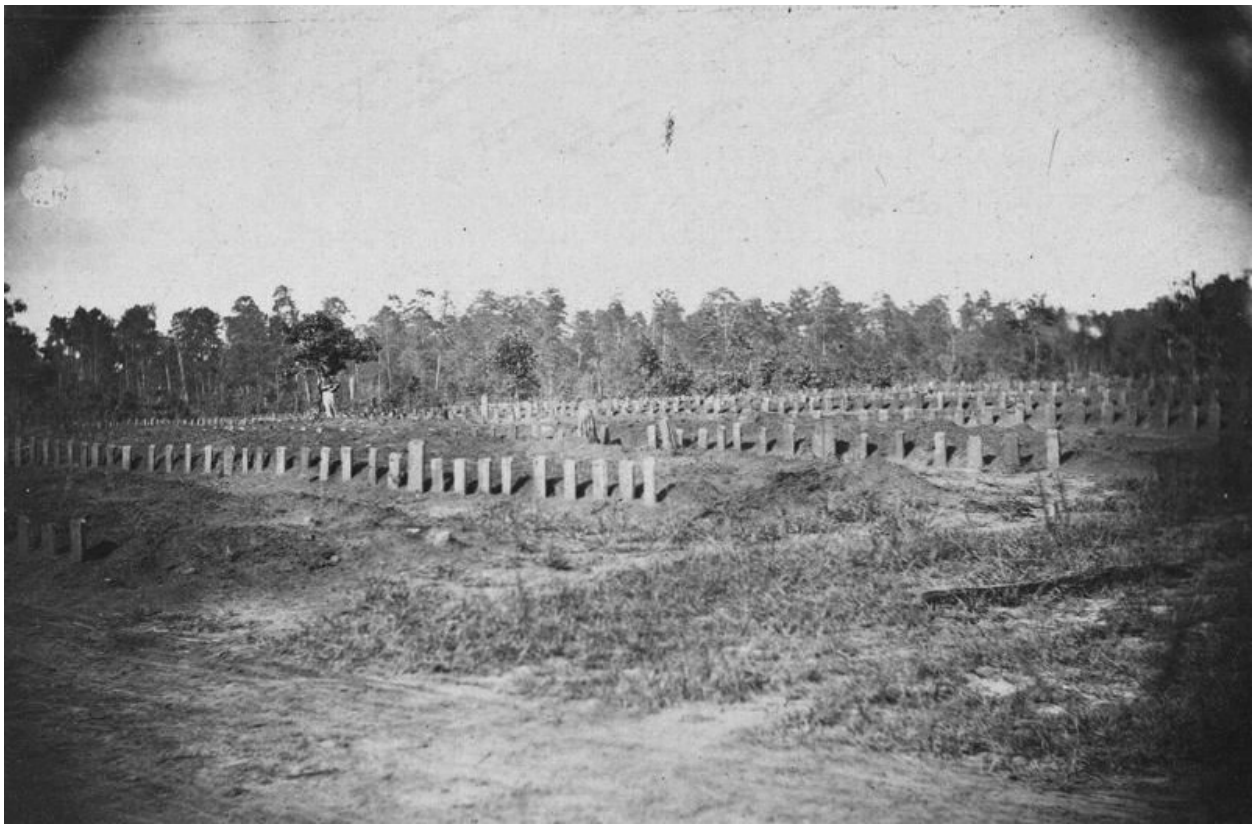


Figure A4. The cemetery as it appeared ca. 1865. (Source: ANDE Archives).



Figure A5. One of the earliest known photographs of the Cemetery Lodge's south elevation. 1885. (Source: George Q. Whitney Civil War Collections, Connecticut State Library).

the Cemetery Lodge and nearly burning the adjacent stable.[39]

Jerus Bryant replaced Eugene Sullivan as superintendent in 1883.[40] Issues facing the national cemetery continued under his oversight. A May 1884, a newspaper article quotes Bryant saying that visitors to the national cemetery were few and far between.[41] A historic photograph dating to 1885 shows the conditions of the Cemetery Lodge and its setting during this time period (**Figure A5**). The Cemetery Lodge is a visually prominent feature in the landscape. It overlooks the low expanse of stone grave markers to its south. There are no large shade trees immediately surrounding the Cemetery Lodge at this time, although tall pines are visible to the north. The live oaks lining the west entrance road appear to have been recently installed. Ornamental shrubbery flanks the Cemetery Lodge's entrance path, and the brick cemetery wall is clearly visible.

The standard specifications for superintendents' lodges state that exterior trim was to be painted "stone color" so as to assimilate with the surrounding materials (**Appendix C**). This was a typical treatment of the period, with exterior woodwork and sheet metal painted to match stone trim. Historic photographs can be unreliable references for finish colors due to orthochromatic film's registration of warm colors as much darker and cool colors as much lighter than they appear to the human eye or in modern black and white photography. However, photographs do suggest that the Cemetery Lodge's exterior paint schemes changed several times between the 1870s and the early-1930s. Photographs taken around 1880 suggest that the cornice, roof trim, porch, and window frames may have been painted a light color similar to the building's stone trim and that the shutters may have been painted a darker color. This may reflect the first color scheme. The 1885 photograph appears to show a lighter color on the window sash and a darker color or colors on all other exterior woodwork and trim. Another photograph, also dating to 1885, shows the Cemetery Lodge in the left background and was taken with the photographer stationed in the cemetery's south entrance road (**Figure A6**). It shows the same exterior paint scheme. This scheme probably reflects fashionable colors of the 1880s. Photographs taken between about 1900 and the 1920s appear to show dark shutters with all other exterior woodwork and trim painted a light color. These are consistent with 1911 regulations for national cemetery lodges issued by the War Department stating that exterior woodwork and downspouts were to be painted white; shutters, doors, and latticework under porches were to be painted bronze green; porch floors and treads of porch steps were to be painted dark gray; porch ceilings were to be painted light blue; and roof metalwork was to be painted red.

In March 1888, the Cemetery Lodge's rain gauge measured 10.5 inches of rain in fourteen hours. Four workers were assigned to flood duty in the Cemetery Lodge's basement. They spent the next day bailing water out by hand, however, historical records states that water continued to permeate the brick as fast as the workers could remove it. Newly installed Bermuda grass was also heavily damaged during the storm event.[42] In a letter to Assistant Quartermaster E.B. Kirk, Superintendent Bryant requested installation of additional gutters and wrote that "the labor necessary to repair damages will be greater than the whole improvements would have cost under ordinary circumstances." [43]

The care and maintenance of national cemetery superintendents' lodges was entirely dependent on federal funding allocated through the Office of the US Quartermaster General. Despite the general public's support of the national cemetery system and the honoring of fallen soldiers, federal funding of the national cemeteries waned and construction of cemetery lodges ended during the first years of the 1900s. The US Quartermaster General's 1909 annual report explains that "The appropriations of the past several years have not been adequate to cover the cost of maintenance . . . and considerable work in the way of constructing new buildings, etc., is now being held in abeyance, due to lack of funds."[44] While little written evidence exists documenting work on the Andersonville Cemetery

39. Kutzler et al., 74.
40. National Park Service, Andersonville National Cemetery Cultural Landscapes Inventory, 34.
41. "Personal Paragraphs," The Americus Recorder Tri-Weekly, May 16, 1884.
42. Kutzler et al., *In Plain Sight: African Americans at Andersonville National Historic Site-- A Special History Study*, 74.
43. Kutzler et al., 74.
44. Harrison, "National Cemeteries, Superintendent's Lodges," 45.



Figure A6. Photograph taken from the south entrance to the cemetery with the Cemetery Lodge in the background at left. 1885. (Source: George Q. Whitney Civil War Collections, Connecticut State Library).



Figure A7. The Cemetery Lodge with guests of the Wisconsin monument dedication event. Ca. 1907. (Source: ANDE Archives).

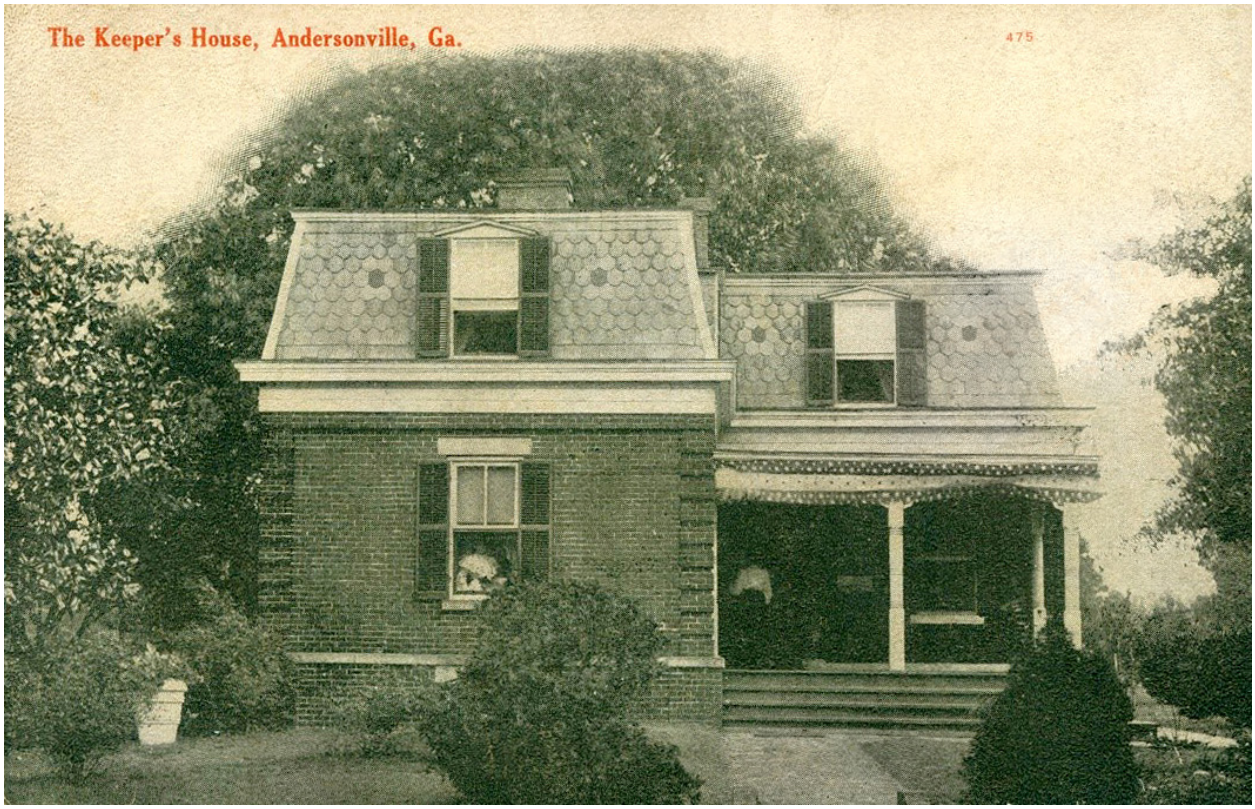


Figure A8. The Cemetery Lodge front elevation ca. 1905. (Source: eBay).

Lodge, historic photographs offer a glimpse of the Cemetery Lodge during this period.

One historic photograph depicts a group of cemetery visitors gathered outside of the Cemetery Lodge (**Figure A7**). The photograph shows the original exterior with its mansard roof, open porch, and original entry walkway. This photograph is believed to date to 1907 when the Wisconsin Monument was dedicated in the national cemetery as one woman in the photograph is wearing a "Wisconsin" sash. Two other photographs, likely taken within the same decade, show similar conditions with the exception of the addition of a trellis to the front porch's east elevation (**Figure A8** and **Figure A9**). A fourth historic photograph was likely taken in the 1920s (**Figure A10**). The Cemetery Lodge again looks very similar in condition to earlier photographs although a vine has been trained to cover the exterior brick masonry of the east elevation. The vine was pruned away from the window and cornice.

ANDE Cemetery Lodge 1932-1970

Beginning in the early 1930s, funding became available again for work projects in national cemeteries. Public-works and work relief funding was created as a component of the New Deal, an economic stimulus package created in response to the Great Depression. Similarly, the National Industrial Recovery Act of 1933 allowed government agencies at the local, state, and federal level to apply for grants and loans to undertake public-works projects of various kinds. The US Army was a significant recipient of this funding and received $592,161 to underwrite a wide variety of construction, repair, utility, and landscaping projects in the national cemeteries.[45]

1932 Remodeling

In 1932, the Cemetery Lodge underwent a major remodeling. This project included demolition of the original second floor and mansard roof as well as the original porch and the construction of a new porch and a new full-height second floor. The new second floor featured simulated half-timbering and stucco panels, reflecting the Tudor Revival style, and was topped by a hipped roof.

45. Harrison, 45.



Figure A9. View toward the southeast corner of the Cemetery Lodge, a trellis is visible on the east of the front porch. The light-colored vertical element in middle ground is a flagpole. The corner of the brick tool house and comfort station is visible behind the plantings and above the headstone at center and portions of the brick stable are visible through the trees at right. Ca. 1910. (Source: ANDE Archives).



Figure A10. The Cemetery Lodge with a vine covering the east elevation's brick masonry. Ca. 1920s. (Source: ANDE Archives).

Construction drawings for the Cemetery Lodge remodeling were drafted by architects in Headquarters of the 4th Corps Area of the Office of the Quartermaster in Fort McPherson, Atlanta, Georgia (**Figure A11**and **Figure A12**.). Refer to Appendix A for high resolution versions of remodeling plans. There are two sheets in this set. The first sheet shows existing floor plans for the basement, first floor, second floor, and the east side elevation. These drawings also document previous alterations to the building that are not recorded in other sources. The 1930s drawings show the kitchen in the south basement room; the kitchen and living room on a standard Meigs plan had become a living room and bedroom by the 1930s. It is unclear whether the kitchen was placed in the basement from its original construction in the 1870s or it was moved down to the basement at a later date. The conversion of the first-floor living room into a bedroom appears to have been precipitated by the conversion of the north upstairs bedroom into a bathroom at an unknown date

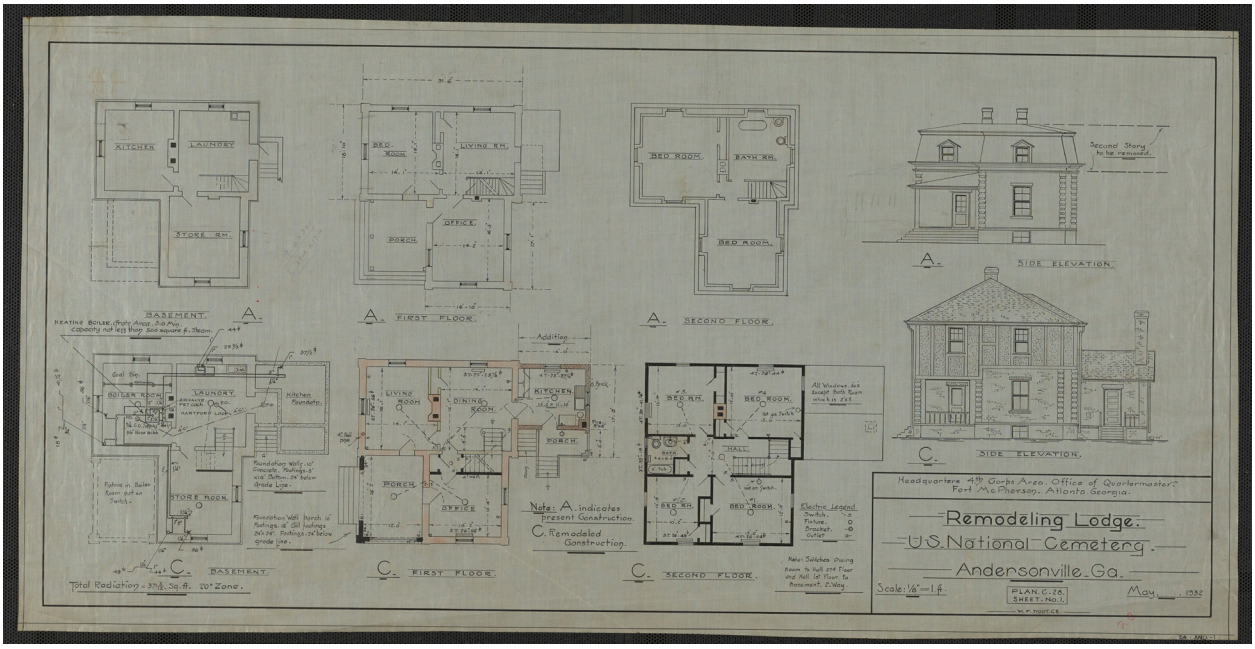


Figure A11. Sheet one of the Cemetery Lodge remodeling plans from 1932. (Source: ANDE Archives).

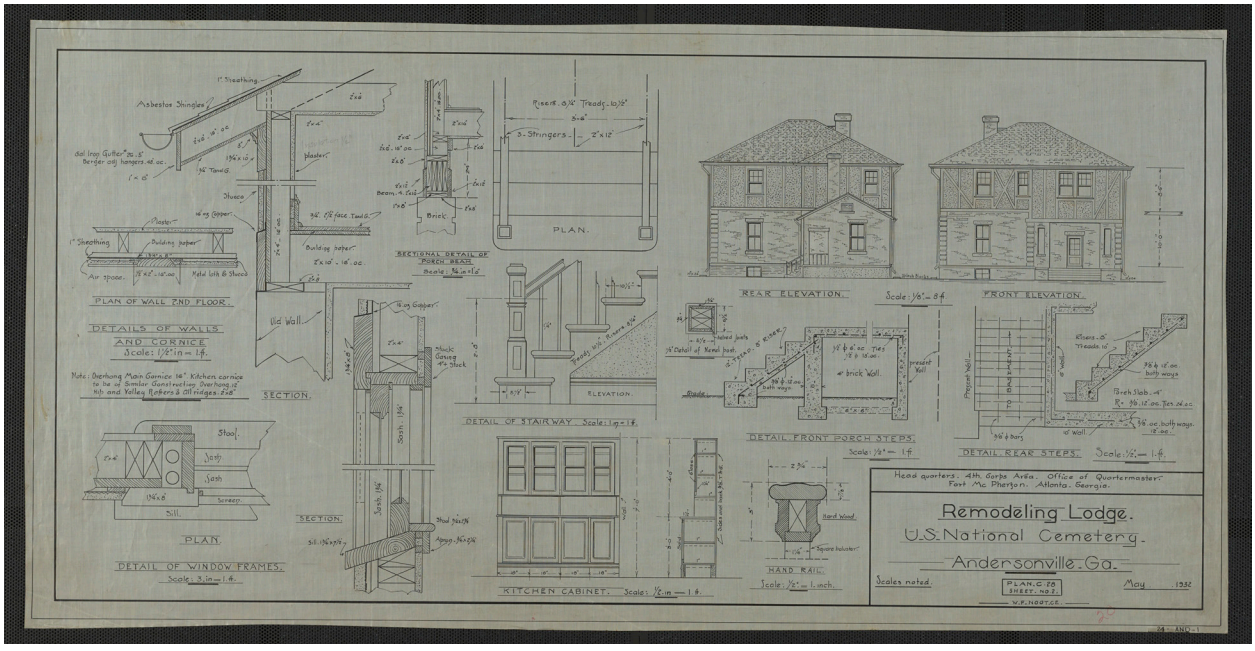


Figure A12. Sheet two of the Cemetery Lodge remodeling plans from 1932. (Source: ANDE Archives).

before 1932. The south upstairs bedroom is shown without a fireplace, suggesting that this feature, which was part of a standard Meigs plan, was not included in the building's original construction. The drawing of the east elevation appears to show a different porch design; however, the floor plans show a porch similar to the original design and similar to the porch seen in photographs from the 1910s and 1920s. The side elevation has a call-out showing the area of the mansard roof and second story, with a note indicating it will be removed during the remodeling.

Sheet one also shows the remodeled floor plans for each level and a remodeled east elevation. The basement floor plan indicates the location of a new steam heating system in the former kitchen, now called the "boiler room." The laundry room remained in the same location, although a new floor drain is indicated, as are additional plumbing components. A small nook was added to the northwest corner of the storeroom beneath the new stair. The foundation for a new north kitchen addition is also indicated on this plan.

The first-floor plan returns the south room to its original designation as a living room and designates the northwest room as a dining room, with a double-swing door opening into the new north kitchen addition. The original staircase along the east wall of the northwest room was demolished and a new staircase was built on the other side of the wall, taking space from the cemetery office, which remained in its original location. The inclusion of a new partially-open stair rising from the dining room was more consistent with contemporary residential interiors in the early twentieth century. The original wood porch was demolished and replaced by a larger brick porch with walls aligned with the south and east walls of the building. The new kitchen addition to the north included a back porch along its east side and a new set of exterior stairs to the basement's north door. While the original second floor essentially repeated the three-room first-floor plan, the new second floor featured a central north-south spine consisting of a hall and bathroom flanked by two bedrooms on each side. Electrical notes indicate locations of switches, fixtures, brackets, and outlets. All window sizes and room dimensions are also noted.

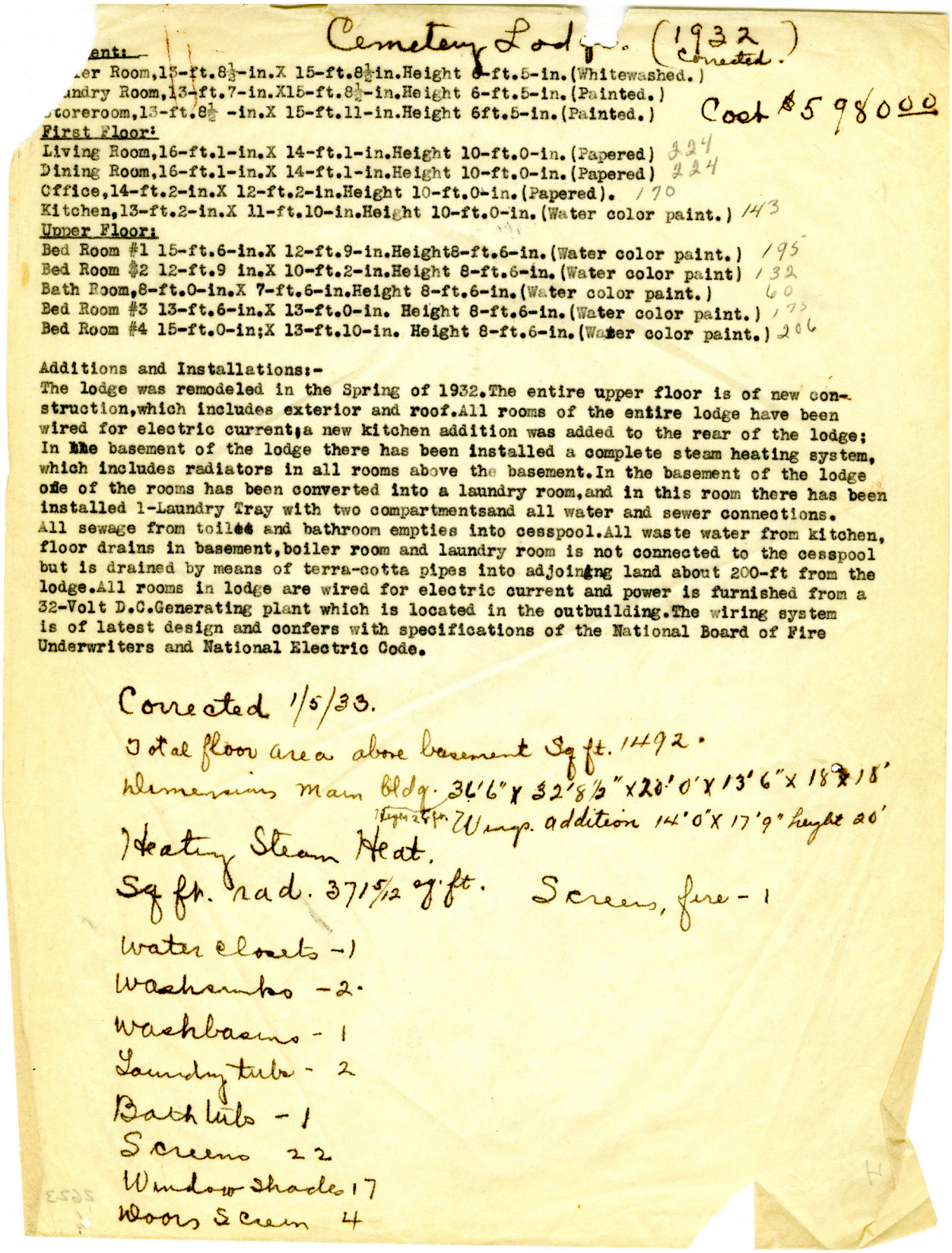
The remodeled side elevation shows the dramatic change between existing and proposed conditions. The mansard roof was replaced by a full second floor with half-timbering and a hipped roof, bringing the building more in line with contemporary residential architecture. The expanded front porch featured a new brick corner column repeating the pattern of the quoins of the original building. The new porch was accessed by a set of steps on the south, in contrast to the wraparound steps of the original porch. The gabled, one-story kitchen addition to the north expanded the building's overall footprint.

Sheet two of the construction drawings for the Cemetery Lodge remodel includes two elevations, the front (south) and rear (north) elevation. There are several details including ones for the walls, cornice, and window frames, in both plan and section. There are details for the new interior staircase and both exterior concrete stairs, with included details of beams and handrails.

A surviving document, with both typed and handwritten notations, further details the 1932 remodeling (**Figure A13**). This document explains that the whole Cemetery Lodge was wired for electricity furnished by a 32-volt direct current (DC) generating plant located in an outbuilding. A new steam heating system was also installed, and radiators were added to every room on the first and second story. The existing basement laundry room was fitted with a new "laundry tray" with two compartments featuring water and sewer connections. The toilets and bathrooms emptied into a cesspool. Floor drains in the basement rooms conducted water through terra cotta drain tiles onto "adjoining land" about 200 feet away. The document lists the dimensions of each room and notes whether they were whitewashed, wallpapered, or watercolor painted. The War Department spent $5980.00 on the remodeling. Penciled numbers in the margin indicate the cost breakdown by room for paint and/or papering.

There are a series of handwritten corrections added to the document on January 5, 1933. They include the following:

- The total floor area above the basement
- Dimensions within the main building and addition



Cemetery Lodge. (1932 Corrected.)

ent:-
er Room,13-ft.8½-in.X 15-ft.8½-in.Height 8-ft.5-in.(Whitewashed.)
undry Room,13-ft.7-in.X15-ft.8½-in.Height 6-ft.5-in.(Painted.)
toreroom,13-ft.8½ -in.X 15-ft.11-in.Height 6ft.5-in.(Painted.) Cost $5980.00

First Floor:
Living Room,16-ft.1-in.X 14-ft.1-in.Height 10-ft.0-in.(Papered) 224
Dining Room,16-ft.1-in.X 14-ft.1-in.Height 10-ft.0-in.(Papered) 224
Office,14-ft.2-in.X 12-ft.2-in.Height 10-ft.0-in.(Papered). 170
Kitchen,13-ft.2-in.X 11-ft.10-in.Height 10-ft.0-in.(Water color paint.) 143

Upper Floor:
Bed Room #1 15-ft.6-in.X 12-ft.9-in.Height8-ft.6-in.(Water color paint.) 195
Bed Room #2 12-ft.9 in.X 10-ft.2-in.Height 8-ft.6-in.(Water color paint) 132
Bath Room,8-ft.0-in.X 7-ft.6-in.Height 8-ft.6-in.(Water color paint.) 60
Bed Room #3 13-ft.6-in.X 13-ft.0-in. Height 8-ft.6-in.(Water color paint.) 175
Bed Room #4 15-ft.0-in;X 13-ft.10-in. Height 8-ft.6-in.(Water color paint.) 206

Additions and Installations:-
The lodge was remodeled in the Spring of 1932.The entire upper floor is of new construction,which includes exterior and roof.All rooms of the entire lodge have been wired for electric current;a new kitchen addition was added to the rear of the lodge; In the basement of the lodge there has been installed a complete steam heating system, which includes radiators in all rooms above the basement.In the basement of the lodge one of the rooms has been converted into a laundry room,and in this room there has been installed 1-Laundry Tray with two compartmentsand all water and sewer connections. All sewage from toilets and bathroom empties into cesspool.All waste water from kitchen, floor drains in basement,boiler room and laundry room is not connected to the cesspool but is drained by means of terra-cotta pipes into adjoining land about 200-ft from the lodge.All rooms in lodge are wired for electric current and power is furnished from a 32-Volt D.C.Generating plant which is located in the outbuilding.The wiring system is of latest design and confers with specifications of the National Board of Fire Underwriters and National Electric Code.

Corrected 1/5/33.
Total floor area above basement Sq ft. 1492.
Dimensions main Bldg. 36'6" X 32'8½" X 20'0" X 13'6" X 18' X 18'
Height 24 ft. Wing addition 14'0" X 17'9" height 20'
Heating Steam Heat.
Sq ft. rad. 3715/12 sq ft. Screens, fire - 1
Water closets - 1
Washsinks - 2.
Washbasins - 1
Laundry tubs - 2
Bath tubs - 1
Screens 22
Window shades 17
Doors Screen 4

Figure A13. Historic typed and handwritten notes detailing the 1932 Cemetery Lodge remodel. (Source: ANDE Archives).

- The heating system type and square footage of radiators

- And the total number of water closets (1), washsinks (2), washbasins (1), laundry tubs (2), bathtubs (1), screens (22), window shades (17), door screens (4), and fire screens (1)

While more recent NPS documentation dates the kitchen addition to 1936, it is clearly shown on the May 1932 drawings and its presence is documented by multiple entries in the January 1933 notes. This evidence suggests that the kitchen addition was built sometime between May 1932 and January 1933. This documentation indicates that the 1936 date listed in more recent sources is incorrect.

The Role of the CCC at Andersonville National Cemetery

The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) may have played a role in alterations to the Cemetery Lodge. CCC Company #1411, Project #AF-3, was established on October 2, 1934, at Andersonville. They constructed barracks, officers' quarters, and other camp buildings on a tract of land across Highway 49 from the national cemetery. The camp crew operated there from October 20, 1934, to November 11, 1935, working on roads and landscape improvements in the cemetery and prison site.

In January of 1936, a side company of CCC Company #4455, established July 13, 1935, at Fort Benning, Georgia, relocated to Andersonville. The



Figure A14. West entrance and elevation of Cemetery Lodge ca. 1936. (Source: ANDE Archives).



Figure A15. The Cemetery Lodge as it appeared with light-painted half-timbering on its second floor. Ca. 1960. The brick building with the stepped parapet and arched façade visible in the distance at center was the cemetery's tool house and comfort station, while the similar building in the distance at right was the cemetery's stable. (Source: ANDE Archives).

camp crew worked in the national cemetery until the camp closed in January of 1937. Conflicting information regarding the date of the Cemetery Lodge's 1932 kitchen addition may be the result of misattributing the addition to other work that the CCC did at the site in 1936.

After the Remodeling

The May 1932 US Quartermaster Department issued construction drawings for the Cemetery Lodge remodeling offer a valuable, detailed record of the 1932 remodeling. Other written documentation is sparse. There is little available in the form of historic records of maintenance or changes that took place on the Cemetery Lodge between the 1932 remodeling and the property's transition to NPS oversight in the 1970s. Historic photographs provide evidence of small changes to the building and landscape in the intervening years.

A historic photograph, ca. 1936, shows the west elevation of the Cemetery Lodge soon after the major renovation of 1932 (**Figure A14**). The kitchen addition was in place at this time. Much of the front, southwest corner of the Cemetery Lodge is visually obscured by a large shade tree in the area. Despite this visual obstruction, the half-timbering on the Cemetery Lodge's second story is a visually dominant feature of the exterior. In this photograph, the brick walls of the first-floor register as a moderate to dark color, the half-timbering and window sash and frames register as a moderate to dark color, and the stucco panels of the second floor registers as a light color. This suggests that the exterior color scheme was consistent with popular schemes for Tudor Revival buildings of the 1930s, which often featured half-timbering painted brown and stucco painted a cream or pale yellow. The colors of the stucco walls and half-timbering were later inverted, with the half-timbering painted a light color and the stucco walls a moderate color. This inverted color pattern was in place by the late 1950s (**Figure A15**). Subsequently, the entire second story was painted a single color, first white and then the dark red color that it remains today.

Aerial photography also illustrates conditions of the Cemetery Lodge and its surroundings around this time (**Figure A16**). A 1937 aerial photograph reveals the Cemetery Lodge with at least two buildings to its rear. The large brick stable and the small forage shed to its north, both referenced in historic documents and shown in historic photographs, are visible to the north. The brick tool house and comfort station, matching the architectural character of the stable, appears to have been in place at this time, but it is not clearly shown. These brick outbuildings followed standard designs used for national cemetery outbuildings from the 1870s through the early-1890s. Both were built sometime before 1892, when they appear on a planting plan for the cemetery. The tool house and comfort station provided privies (and later toilets) as well as tool storage and a woodshed. Both the tool house and comfort station and the stable were designed with their east side as the primary façade; both gave the effect of an arcade, with semicircular arches rising from projecting pilasters. Some of the arches were openings, while others contained recessed brick panels with smaller arched openings. The buildings featured shed roofs sloping down to the rear and stepped parapets along the end walls. These outbuildings were clearly designed as functional ornaments to the cemetery landscape. A number of large shade trees are visible surrounding the Cemetery Lodge, and a diagonal path connected the cemetery's west entrance to the northeast, through a gate in the cemetery wall that previously existed behind the Cemetery Lodge. A secondary pathway also extended from the Cemetery Lodge's southeast corner to the west entrance road. Several other secondary paths appear in the vicinity of the Cemetery Lodge as well, particularly to the east.

A 1948 aerial offers a clearer image of the Cemetery Lodge's surroundings (**Figure A17**). The pathway connecting the cemetery's west entrance to the opening in the cemetery wall behind the Cemetery Lodge is again clear. The buildings in rear of the Cemetery Lodge are more visible than in the 1937 aerial. From south to north, these included the comfort station, stable, and forage shed. A 1959 photograph, taken from outside the brick wall, shows the back side of these three buildings. From left, they are the forage shed, stable, and comfort station. A photograph from 1959 also shows these three buildings in rear of the Cemetery Lodge (**Figure A18**). A wide arbor with brick columns and a sloping trellis roof covered by vines extended along the front of the comfort station and appears to have ended at the south end of the stable. A frame pumphouse would have also existed at this time, although it was behind the three buildings. These three buildings' functions were relocated



Figure A16. Aerial of Cemetery Lodge (indicated by red arrow) and west entrance. 1937. (Source: ANDE Archives).

in 1960 to the remodeled Administration Building and a new maintenance building located west of the cemetery wall. The historic outbuildings were demolished soon after.[46] Once demolished, a new masonry pumphouse was constructed in the location of the old frame pump house.[47] Several large shade trees also appear to have been removed between 1937 and 1948.

A photograph taken in 1960 shows the masonry pump house and new landscaping around the Cemetery Lodge's foundation and west entrance road (**Figure A19**). The photograph also shows a large sign in front of the Cemetery Lodge's entrance walk. At some point during 1960, the Cemetery Lodge's use transitioned from combined office and residence of the cemetery superintendent to the superintendent's residence, exclusively.

Interest grew in designating Andersonville as a National Historic Site during the 1960s. Congress authorized the establishment of the national historic site as a unit of the 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.

ANDE Cemetery Lodge 1971-2022

The Cemetery Lodge served exclusively as the residence of the cemetery superintendent from 1960 until 1976, when superintendents began living off site.[48] This practice continues today. Beginning in 1976, the Cemetery Lodge served as park headquarters and administrative offices. It

46. National Park Service, "Andersonville National Historic Site Cultural Landscape Report," 45.
47. National Park Service, "Andersonville National Historic Site Cultural Landscape Report," 45.
48. National Park Service, 25.

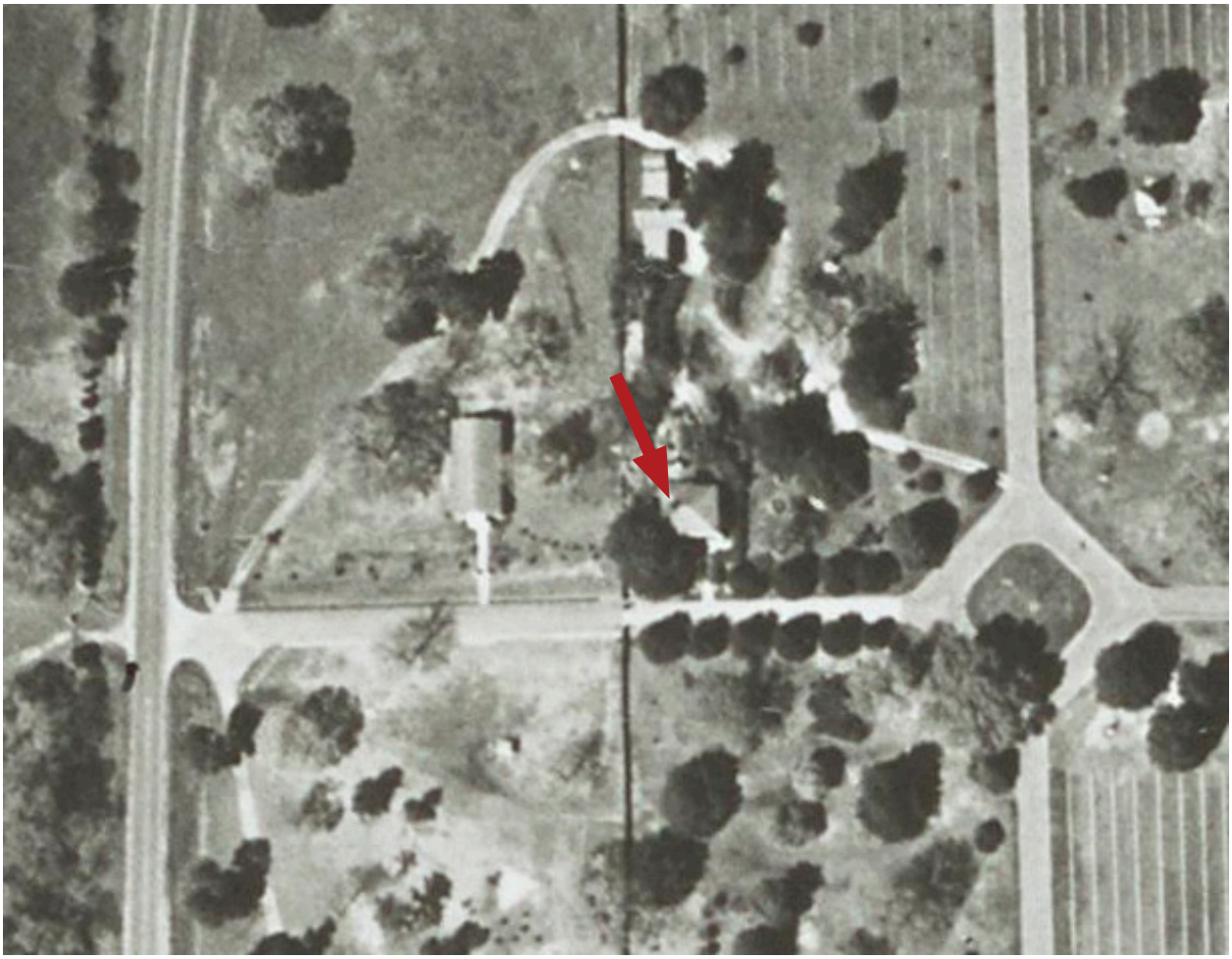


Figure A17. 1948 aerial of the Cemetery Lodge and the cemetery's west entrance. (Source: ANDE Archives).



Figure A18. A 1959 photograph of the three buildings in rear of the Cemetery Lodge. (Source: ANDE Archives).



Figure A19. The Cemetery Lodge as it appeared in 1960, with new landscape installations and masonry pump house. The brick tool house and comfort station, barely visible behind the new pump house, was demolished soon after. The Administration Building is visible outside the wall immediately to the left of the Cemetery Lodge. (Source: ANDE Archives).

remains in service in this capacity, and the building continues to house staff offices and the office of the superintendent.

The National Register nomination for the Andersonville National Historic Site, prepared in 1978, describes the Cemetery Lodge as follows:

> 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 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.[49]

These assessments of the building's architectural character and integrity reflect National Register nominations of the period but are not consistent with current practice. More detail on the building's integrity can be found in 1.D Evaluation of Significance.

Two site photographs and one aerial, all from the early 1970s, depict the Cemetery Lodge's conditions during this period (**Figure A20**-**Figure A22**). The second story is painted a monochromatic white, with its half-timbering and stucco painted the same shade while the first floor is painted a darker shade. A farm fence with three split rails extends from the southeast corner of the

49. Staff of Andersonville National Historic Site, "National Register Nomination for Andersonville National Cemetery and Andersonville Prison Park" (National Register of Historic Places Inventory/Nomination Form, November 27, 1978).



Figure A20. The Cemetery Lodge's front (south) elevation ca. 1970. (Source: ANDE Archives).



Figure A21. The Cemetery Lodge's east elevation and farm fence ca. 1970. (Source: ANDE Archives).



Figure A22. 1970s aerial of the Cemetery Lodge and National Cemetery. Photographer is looking east toward the Rostrum. (Source: ANDE Archives).

Cemetery Lodge, wrapping around the northeast corner. An ornamental grass is planted within the fence in the southeastern-most corner. The gate, located against the east wall of the Cemetery Lodge and near the southern most corner, is vertical-board privacy fencing. It is approximately 4 feet in height. It is aligned with the concrete walkway that extends from the front entrance walk, passes the east elevation of the Cemetery Lodge, wraps around the north corner of the structure, and branches off to the northwest to an opening in the cemetery's boundary wall. Ornamental shrubs to the west of the front entrance path are each pruned into a wide bowl shape. The front porch is fitted with wire screens but has not yet been enclosed.

Once the NPS assumes management of the Cemetery Lodge, record keeping on regular maintenance and alterations to the Cemetery Lodge improves. Room 101, formerly the front porch, was enclosed in the mid-1980s, creating a new main entrance lobby and funeral waiting area (See Appendix B for all floor plans). A few years later, 1988, saw the addition of the access ramp and front patio. These additions covered the 1932 concrete steps, portions of which are still visible in the crawl space. Foundation plantings were also slightly altered during the addition of the ramp and patio. **Figure A23** shows the southeast corner of the Cemetery Lodge after the addition of the access ramp and patio and the enclosure of the front porch.

In 1988, the Cemetery Lodge housed offices for the park superintendent, administrative assistant, secretary and receptionist, maintenance chief, chief ranger, and interpretive personnel.[50] Additional space for work, filing, and storage was limited. The Cemetery Lodge also served as unofficial museum curation headquarters. Former ANDE Superintendent Fred Boyles recounted his

50. National Park Service, "Andersonville National Historic Site General Management Plan" (U.S. Department of the Interior, June 1988), 13.



Figure A23. The southeast corner of the Cemetery Lodge's exterior with the addition of the access ramp and patio, and the enclosed front porch. 1993. (Source: ANDE Archives).

memories of Fred Sanchez, Chief of Interpretation and Resource Management, using the building's basement to organize museum exhibits, screen printing, and as a photography dark room.[51] The basement also served as storage space for park brochures and miscellaneous items. The basement was the only available space within ANDE where staff could produce exhibits and store these materials; however, the basement was not sufficiently temperature and humidity-controlled, and staff struggled constantly against mold and mildew growth on materials that were kept in the basement. Moisture and periodic flooding during large rain events continue to present challenges to use of the basement.

The Cemetery Lodge's first and second floors were crowded, with multiple NPS personnel working in each room. Staff meetings had to be held in the office of the Superintendent, as there was no dedicated meeting area. The kitchen was even repurposed to include workspace for Jimmie Harris, Chief of Maintenance.

Space limitations within the Cemetery Lodge and Administration Building spurred park superintendent Fred Boyles to submit a formal request to the US Department of the Interior for funding for construction of a public visitor center and museum. Initial proposals for construction of a public visitor center were already in process and were included in the 1988 General Management Plan which was completed under the supervision of Superintendent Tucker. In funding requests, Superintendent Boyles argued that the park was unable to fulfill its mandate to interpret the experience of all US prisoners of war without a proper museum and with only one toilet room available for men and women visitors.

The US Department of the Interior agreed with Superintendent Boyles assertions. The project to construct a public visitor center and museum at ANDE was set in motion in 1990. Initial phases of the museum/visitor center project incorporated offices for park staff to replace those in the Cemetery Lodge. As planning for the building progressed, it was determined that museum and visitor center space would be included in the new

51. Fred Boyles, Fred Boyles Phone Interview Minutes, Phone, April 22, 2022.

building and that park offices would remain in existing buildings. Space was freed in the basement of the Cemetery Lodge when exhibits moved to the new museum, but the other floors remained in use as staff offices.

Records of NPS maintenance activities describe several small projects that took place on or around the Cemetery Lodge between the 1990s and the present. However, no major structural alterations have occurred since the enclosure of the front porch in the mid-1980s and the addition of the access ramp and front patio in 1988.

While the Cemetery Lodge has undergone no structural changes since the 1980s, the visual character of the Cemetery Lodge exterior changed dramatically in the early 2000s. The two-color paint scheme of the exterior's first and second story was altered in November of 2003. The exterior repainting coincided with a project to remove lead-based paint on the Cemetery Lodge exterior. Photographic documentation of the project shows that the lead removal predominantly targeted any area painted white, particularly exterior woodwork. From at least 1970 to 2003, the building was painted a homogeneous white across its second story, and a pinkish-red on the first story, except for white-painted window and door trim and window lintels and sills. The 2003 paint scheme consists of a monochromatic application of a dark red, commonly known as "barn red," over the brick, half-timbering, and stucco of the first and second floors. A bright white paint was applied to windows, sills, lintels, and portions of the half-timbering that form window frames. This new scheme continued the prior color scheme's effect of obscuring the building's architectural detail through the application of a single color over multiple elements that were historically differentiated through different paint colors (**Figure A24**-**Figure A26**).

Also during the lead removal process, the Cemetery Lodge's roofing material was changed from an imitation slate cement-asbestos shingle covering to Ecostar plastic.



Figure A24. The Cemetery Lodge exterior as it appeared in 2001, prior to lead-based paint removal and repainting. (Source: ANDE Archives).



Figure A25. The Cemetery Lodge exterior during the 2003 lead-based paint removal project. (Source: ANDE Archives).



Figure A26. The Cemetery Lodge exterior as it appeared in 2022, with a uniform dark red exterior with white painted window and door trim. (Source: WLA Studio, 2001).

Part 1.B Chronology of Development and Use

Introduction

The US Quartermaster Department built the Andersonville National Historic Site's Cemetery Lodge in 1872 to serve as the office and residence for the superintendent of the Andersonville National Cemetery. The Quartermaster Department oversaw a major remodeling of the building in the spring of 1932, when the original mansard roof was removed and was replaced by a full second floor clad in stucco and half-timbering, the interior staircase was relocated, and a rear kitchen wing was added. (**Figure B1**). Later exterior alterations included enclosing the front porch in the mid-1980s and adding an accessible ramp and front patio in 1988. The interior saw limited alterations after the 1932 remodeling. The Cemetery Lodge was used as the office and residence for the national cemetery superintendent through 1960, when it was briefly in use as the superintendent's residence exclusively. The NPS acquired the Cemetery Lodge as part of the Andersonville National Historic Site in 1970. In 1976, the NPS transitioned the building to an exclusive administrative use, which it continues to host to the present.

Timeline of the ANDE Cemetery Lodge

Dec. 1863	Confederate Captain W. Sidney Winder selects the site of Camp Sumter (later known as Andersonville) to house members of the United States military captured as prisoners-of-war.
Jan. 1864	Enslaved African Americans from nearby plantations clear land, dig ditches, and construct the earliest portion of the prison stockade.
Feb. 1864	The first five hundred prisoners arrive at Camp Sumter; first prisoner burial in what later becomes the Andersonville National Cemetery.
June 1864	Enslaved people expand original prison stockade to the north to include a total of 26.5 acres.



Figure B1. At left, the Lodge soon after construction (ca. 1907), and right, present day (2021). (Source: ANDE Archives, WLA Studio, 2020).

Aug. 1864	Population of United States personnel held as prisoners at Camp Sumter reaches 33,000.
Apr. 1865	The American Civil War ends.
May 1865	Union forces arrive at Andersonville; last Union prisoners released from Andersonville.
July 1865	United States General Montgomery C. Meigs signs General Order No. 70 and formally establishes Andersonville National Cemetery.
1867	Congress passes An Act to Establish and Protect National Cemeteries (National Cemetery Act of 1867) mandating that all National Cemeteries be enclosed with a masonry or iron fence, have grave markers provided for all burial sites, and have superintendents appointed and provided housing.
ca. 1868-1869	A temporary, one-story, wood-frame cemetery lodge is constructed outside the cemetery boundary.
1872	The US Quartermaster Department enlists a contractor to construct the existing brick masonry Cemetery Lodge and adjacent outbuildings.
1875	United States government purchases 120 acres of land at the cemetery site.
ca. 1875-1877	Robert Dinkins, cemetery staff, re-paints the Cemetery Lodge.
1877	Replacement of wooden grave markers with marble markers begins.
1877-1879	The cemetery's perimeter fence is replaced by a brick masonry wall.
Apr. 1884	A forest fire spreads to the western edge of the cemetery, nearly engulfing the stable adjacent to the Cemetery Lodge.
Mar. 1888	A heavy rain floods the basement of the Cemetery Lodge.
May 1889	Memorial Day commemorative events draw thousands of visitors to the national cemetery and former prison site.
ca. 1891	A new opening, approximately ten feet wide, is cut through the cemetery wall north of the Cemetery Lodge to allow livestock to easily enter and exit the stable.
Apr. 1924	Major J.L. Parkinson, I.G., Assistant Corps Area Inspector for the US Army, performs an inspection and notes the Cemetery Lodge needs wallpapering and plastering.
Feb. 1926	H.S. Wagner, Col. Inspector General, inspects the Cemetery Lodge and considers it in good condition. The report notes that recommendations resulting from an earlier inspection were corrected, except for a few minor repairs referencing "papering and plastering." The inspection report also details a dug-well in the area of the Cemetery Lodge. No further recommendations for the Cemetery Lodge result from the inspection.
1932	The Cemetery Lodge is remodeled and expanded. The original staircase is demolished and relocated, the second floor is demolished and rebuilt with four bedrooms and a bathroom, a new and larger front porch with concrete steps is built, and a kitchen addition and back porch are added to the rear of the building.

Aug. 1934	A Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) work project is approved for Andersonville.
1934-1935	CCC Company 1411 is stationed at Andersonville for fifteen months.
1936	Many sources state that the kitchen was added to the rear of the Cemetery Lodge in 1936, but a document in ANDE recording work completed in 1932 states that "new kitchen addition was added to the rear of the lodge."
1936-1937	A side camp of CCC Company 4455 continues work at Andersonville.
1941	The cemetery is expanded eastward with a new rostrum and curvilinear perimeter wall.
1951	The Cemetery Lodge's furnace is modified from coal to fuel oil.
1960	Administration Building (Chapel) is remodeled and new maintenance building is built; historic outbuildings behind Cemetery Lodge, including comfort station and stable, are demolished.
	The drive gate, previously located at the west entrance to the national cemetery, is moved to the wall opening north of the Cemetery Lodge originally created ca.1891 for livestock access and now used for service vehicle access. The opening is expanded from ten to twelve feet wide to accommodate the drive gate, removing historic brick fabric. New brick columns are added to support the weight of the drive-gate.
ca. 1960s	The national cemetery gate is reconstructed.
	Exterior brick and woodwork of the Cemetery Lodge is sprayed in a rubber-based coating.
	The US Army installs cabinets, a refrigerator, and stove in the Cemetery Lodge kitchen.
1961	A new parking area is established outside the western entrance to the national cemetery.
	The US Army renovates the landscape of the Cemetery Lodge and adjacent buildings with new turf and ornamental shrubs. A request is made for irrigation extending to the Cemetery Lodge landscape.
1963	A new well house is constructed north of the Cemetery Lodge in the same location as a previous well house.
1970	Andersonville National Cemetery is transferred from the United States Army to the NPS, Department of the Interior (NPS). The prison and cemetery site are united as the Andersonville National Historic Site.
1976	Residential use of the Cemetery Lodge ends.
1978	The National Register nomination for Andersonville National Historic Site recommends the Cemetery Lodge be preserved for park use.
c. 1980s	The NPS converts the Cemetery Lodge's kitchen to a kitchenette and storage area, with mini fridge and microwave.
1981	All telephone and electrical lines are placed underground around the Cemetery Lodge.

ca. 1985 Salter and Sons repaint the Cemetery Lodge.

The front porch of the Cemetery Lodge is enclosed to create an interior lobby.

1987 A request is made for irrigation to the Cemetery Lodge landscape.

June 1988 The completed Environment Assessment for the Andersonville National Historic Site General Management Plan/ Development Concept Plan states that the Cemetery Lodge's current function includes use as office space for cemetery superintendent, administrative assistant, secretary, receptionist, maintenance chief, chief ranger, and interpretive personnel. The report notes that work, file, and storage space is very limited.

Oct. 1988 A front patio and access ramp are added to the Cemetery Lodge, with landscaping altered in the process.

The service drive gate in the cemetery wall north of the Cemetery Lodge, created ca.1891 and expanded in 1960, is in poor condition. This gate is removed and the wall opening is infilled.

ca. 1980/1990 New sewer line is installed extending from south to west of the Cemetery Lodge until it reaches about a foot from the cemetery wall. This line turns to run parallel to the wall, along its interior, and ties into the existing sewer system at the park entrance to the northwest of the Cemetery Lodge.

Sep. 1993 An annual management inspection notes the brick drain in the southeast corner of the Cemetery Lodge's porch needs repairs and that window wells at the basement level need cleaning and repairs. The inspection also recommends installation of an awning and window shade on the front door, relocating administrative offices, adding lighting at the base of entry steps, consolidating storage materials from the basement and relocating them into the upstairs closet and bathroom, rewiring the building, sealing air leaks in the crawl space, installing new fluorescent light covers, cleaning closets, and installing St. Augustine sod around the building.

1997 The Cemetery Lodge is re-roofed with new underlayment, flashing, shingles, and other related items.

1998 Andersonville National Historic Site's Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) is prepared, stating that the Cemetery Lodge has undergone significant alterations since its original construction and while these alterations occurred during the period of significance the alterations are not in themselves deemed significant. The CLI further states that loss of integrity associated with changes to the Cemetery Lodge do not detract from the integrity of the site as a whole and that the building continues to support the historic context and integrity of the cemetery landscape.

An annual management inspection notes a broken gutter pouring water into the front door of the Cemetery Lodge that has resulted in rot at the door threshold, a broken window and rotten windowsill at the basement level, and mildew on white-painted areas of Cemetery Lodge exterior. The inspection also recommends pressure washing sidewalks, removal of building speakers,

painting the basement windows white, and relocating the copier to a new outlet.

2000 The Cemetery Lodge undergoes electrical upgrades and grounding in order to meet code requirements. Work is performed by Allen's Contracting Company of Montezuma, GA.

2001 The Cemetery Lodge's electrical upgrades pass inspection.

2003 Lead-based paint is removed from the Cemetery Lodge's exterior. The Cemetery Lodge is repainted a consistent shade of barn red on both the upper and lower floors.

Roofing material is changed from an imitation slate cement-asbestos shingle to Ecostar plastic.

The HVAC is replaced in the Cemetery Lodge.

2004 The Cemetery Lodge interior is repainted and new carpet is installed.

2007 Carpeting is added to the Cemetery Lodge's interior stairs that extend from the first to second story.

Carpeting in the Cemetery Lodge interior is replaced due to storm damage.

2009 The Cemetery Lodge basement floods.

The Cemetery Lodge carpeting is replaced with laminate flooring.

2010 Knockout roses are added to the Cemetery Lodge's foundation planting beds.

2011 The Cemetery Lodge exterior is repainted.

ca. 2014/2015 A large oak to the south of the Cemetery Lodge suffers from disease and rot and is removed.

2015 The Cemetery Lodge's HVAC system is replaced with two new ASHRAE 90.1-compliant, split-type heat pump units.

The entrance door and adjacent windows and flashing are replaced on the Cemetery Lodge. Termite damage is discovered and repaired in the process. These items were all part of the mid-1980s enclosure of the 1932 front porch.

The park requests a remodel of the kitchenette, with a medium refrigerator, sink, and stove added, and new plumbing and electrical as needed for completion. The renovation includes additional wiring for a stove and interior and exterior plumbing.

The building core locks within the Cemetery Lodge are replaced.

2016 Automation System Integrators Inc. installs a direct digital control (DDC) system for the Cemetery Lodge, allowing for precise control over lighting, temperature control, and monitoring systems.

New flashing for the Cemetery Lodge exterior is requested to replace flashing that was improperly installed in the1980s.

A new, above-counter microwave is installed in the Cemetery Lodge kitchen.

The radio base station is relocated from the Cemetery Lodge's kitchen to the administrative clerk's office.

Centra-con termite treatment is begun and continues to the present day.

	The previous hot water heater is removed after installation of a tankless water heater. Plumbing is changed from PVC to flex piping.
2017	Compliance for the installation of an intercom system in the Cemetery Lodge is initiated.
	The electric panel is upgraded and installed in the same location.
	The Cemetery Lodge lighting system is converted to LED and motion sensor lighting is installed.
2018	Cork boards and a television are installed in the Cemetery Lodge interior.
	A new electrical panel is mounted to the exterior of the Cemetery Lodge.
	A tree falls on the lamp post near the Cemetery Lodge's front entrance, damaging it. The lamp post is replaced.
	Storms during landfall of Hurricane Michael cause the removal of the Cemetery Lodge's central chimney cap.
	Previously installed knockout roses are removed after they suffer from pests and rodent damage. They are replaced with gardenias.
	A new grounding field is installed north east of the Cemetery Lodge.
	The radio base station is removed from the Cemetery Lodge.
2019	The Cemetery Lodge has a generator transfer panel installed on its north side.
2020	The central chimney cap on the Cemetery Lodge that was lost during Hurricane Michael is replaced.
	An underground, historic terra cotta drainpipe is damaged by a worker using an excavator during a project to add fiber optic cable in the vicinity of the Cemetery Lodge. The drainpipe originally functioned as a component of the Cemetery Lodge's gutter/drainage system, and while the pipe is found to be packed with leaves, water is still flowing through.
	A tree located northwest of the Cemetery Lodge is damaged by digging as part of a fiber optic installation project. A tree contractor removes the dying tree.
	NPS adds security cameras to all four corners of the Cemetery Lodge exterior.
Sep. 2020	The Cemetery Lodge basement is flooded with over six inches of standing water during landfall of Hurricane Sally. NPS staff use a sump pump to clear standing water when the floor drains are determined to be blocked.
	NPS initiates a project investigating the reason floor drains are unable to drain water that accumulates in the basement during heavy rains.
2021	A limited structural condition assessment of the Cemetery Lodge is performed by Sheats Structural Consulting.
	MultiVista performs a 3D scan of the Cemetery Lodge interior and exterior.
	The gutter on the south east corner of the Cemetery Lodge is repaired.
2022	The exterior of the Cemetery Lodge is again repainted a consistent shade of barn red across the upper and lower floors.

ANDE requests a review of appropriateness for additional cabinetry and workspace to be installed in the Cemetery Lodge. The additional weight of the cabinets and workspace, combined with the inconclusive assessment of allowable live load in the structure, leads to a recommendation on the part of WLA Studio that the park not proceed with the project.

Chronology of Ownership & Use

The US Quartermaster Department constructed the Andersonville National Cemetery Lodge in 1872 under a contract with S.G. Bridges for the price of $2,400.[52] The executed design followed the standard "Meigs plan" used for national cemetery lodges, which is described in more detail in section 1A, Historical Background and Context. The Cemetery Lodge remained under the authority of the US Quartermaster's Department and the US Army until 1970 when the NPS assumed management of the Andersonville National Cemetery and former prison site, which were combined to become Andersonville National Historic Site.

1872-1960 Superintendent's Residence and Office

The Cemetery Lodge served as housing and office space for the Andersonville National Cemetery superintendent from its initial construction in 1872 until 1960. Historical documentation lists thirteen superintendents as occupants of the Cemetery Lodge during the period of use that combined residential and administrative uses under one roof. **Figure B2** includes the name and years each superintendent served in the position.

SUPERINTENDENT	YEARS SERVED
Eugene Sullivan	1874-1879
James Dunbar	1879-1883
Jerus Bryant	1883-1894
Thomas Frame	1894-1900
C.F. Hopkins	1900
D.M. Bryan	1900-1902
S.S. Bryan	1902-1905
E.S. Past	1903-1905
J.W. Bryant	1905-1915
H.C. Lacey	1916-1921
W.M. Coats	1921-1955
W. Hanns	1955-1957
C.W. Shaller	1957-1968

Figure B2. A table of ANDE National Cemetery superintendents, and their years of employment, who both worked and lived in the Cemetery Lodge. (Source: WLA Studio, 2022).

1960-1976 Superintendent's Residence

After 1960, the Cemetery Lodge temporarily transitioned to residential use only. According to an interview with former ANDE Superintendent Fred Boyles, the transition to exclusive residential use was mostly a result of personal decisions made on the part of the ANDE superintendents and their families.[53] Living in the Cemetery Lodge established the superintendent as "on duty" twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week. The superintendent's office was immediately adjacent to living quarters, and the door was to remain unlocked for park visitors, the standard practice at national cemetery lodges. The demanding work schedule and the difficulty of separating work life and home life led many superintendents to remove their public office from their home residence. During this time, the superintendent's

52. National Park Service, "National Cemetery Administration, Superintendent's Lodges," Historic American Landscapes Survey (Washington, District of Colombia, n.d.), 56.

53. Fred Boyles, Fred Boyles Phone Interview Minutes, Phone, April 22, 2022.

office was relocated to the former chapel, which was remodeled in 1960 to serve as the cemetery's museum and offices.

In 1970 ownership of the National Cemetery and the prison park transitioned to the NPS, when the two entities were combined as Andersonville National Historic Site.

Three superintendents occupied the Cemetery Lodge when it was exclusively in use as a residence. According to documents found in ANDE park archives, overlapping dates suggest that two superintendents, C.W. Shaller and John Flister, experienced a change in their personal use of the Cemetery Lodge. The dates of C.W. Shaller's employment as superintendent suggest that he began his role as the US Army-appointed superintendent when the Cemetery Lodge was a combined office and residence. After he was employed approximately three years, his office was relocated to the former chapel, and the Cemetery Lodge served exclusively as residence for him and his family. In the case of the NPS-appointed superintendent John Flister, the dates of his tenure as superintendent suggest he spent the first five years of his tenure living in the Cemetery Lodge while his office was located in the former chapel. In the last three years of his tenure, he moved off ANDE property, and his office relocated into the Cemetery Lodge, along with several other park offices.

The three superintendents that occupied the Cemetery Lodge during this time period, along with the years of their employment, are included in the table below.

SUPERINTENDENT	YEARS SERVED
C.W. Shaller	1957-1968
Winston J. Stratton	1968-1971
John Flister	1971-1979

Figure B3. A table of ANDE National Cemetery superintendents, and their years of employment, who lived in the Cemetery Lodge and worked out of the former Chapel. (Source: WLA Studio, 2022).

1976-Present Superintendent's Office and Park Offices

In 1976, the Cemetery Lodge transitioned to administrative use only. Administrative use of the Cemetery Lodge continues to the present. The building currently functions as the park's headquarters with offices for seven staff members, a kitchenette, conference room, and a staff toilet room.

In 1988, the Cemetery Lodge housed offices for the park superintendent, administrative assistant, secretary and receptionist, maintenance chief, chief ranger, and interpretive personnel.[54] The Cemetery Lodge's basement was in use to organize museum exhibits, screen printing, and as a photography dark room.[55] The basement also served as storage space for of park brochures and miscellaneous items.

A series of photographs of the Cemetery Lodge interior, taken between 1980 and 1989 when John Tucker was superintendent, illustrates the interior use supported by the Cemetery Lodge during this period (**Figure B4**-**Figure B8**). See Appendix B for floor plans.

Throughout the 1990s, the enclosed front porch housed a multi-ton safe, which stored Government Transportation Requests, cash, and collectible coins that were minted to help fund construction of the museum. The enclosed front porch is the only area within the Cemetery Lodge constructed on a concrete foundation, the reason it was chosen as the location of the park's safe.[56]

Once the new museum and visitor center were built in 1998, use of the Cemetery Lodge basement no longer included a photography dark room and silk-screening. Staff also moved many of the materials stored in the basement to the museum and visitor center space, which was a humidity and temperature-controlled environment more appropriate for storing records and historic documents.

54. National Park Service, "Andersonville National Historic Site General Management Plan" (U.S. Department of the Interior, June 1988), 13.
55. Boyles, Fred Boyles Phone Interview Minutes.
56. Boyles.



Figure B4. A 1980s photograph of the "audio room," now room 201-A Southeast Office. (Source: ANDE Archives).

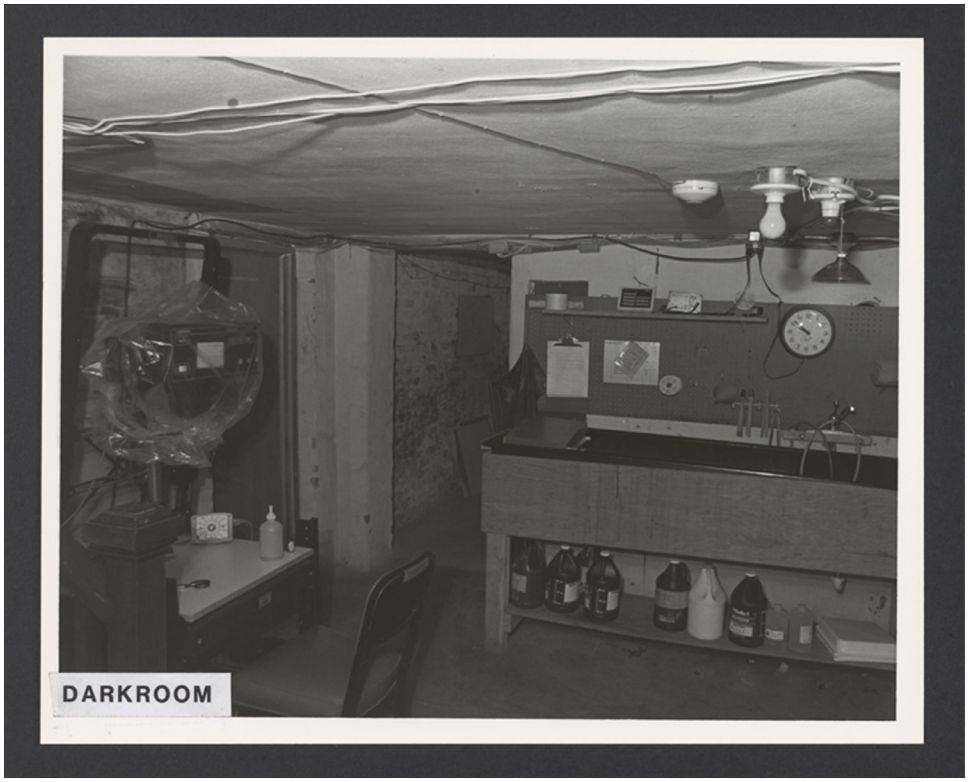


Figure B5. A 1980s photograph of the "darkroom," now room B02 Mechanical and Electrical. (Source: ANDE Archives).



Figure B6. A 1980s photograph of the "admin office," now room B105 Northeast Office. (Source: ANDE Archives).

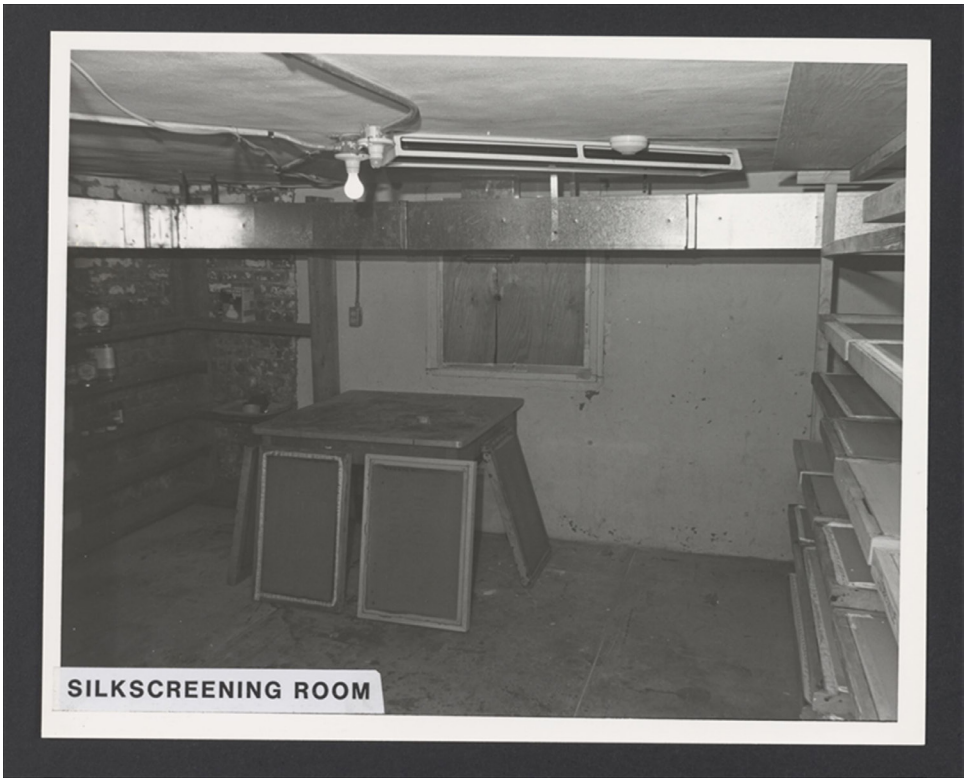


Figure B7. A 1980s photograph of the "silkscreening room," now room B03-A Storage. (Source: ANDE Archives).



Figure B8. A 1980s photograph of the "superintendent's office," which remains room 102 Superintendent's Office. (Source: ANDE Archives).

Cemetery Lodge Name

The 1871 definitive design for "Meigs plan" lodges refers to the buildings by the name "National Cemetery Superintendents' Lodge." Subsequent documentation refers to the Cemetery Lodge by several additional names, including Sexton's House, Sextant's [a malapropism] House, Park Headquarters, HQ, Administration, Caretaker's Lodge, Superintendent's Lodge, and Park Offices. CRIS records for the building were recently updated from "Sexton's House" to "Cemetery Lodge" at the request of ANDE park staff. This will ensure consistency in name usage across NPS entities going forward.

There does not appear to be a clear pattern of name usage during individual periods of Cemetery Lodge occupation or use. The Cemetery Lodge is sometimes referred to as multiple names within individual documents. Recently, "headquarters," or "HQ" is the name most often used by park staff when referring to the Cemetery Lodge (**Figure B9**).

Former ANDE Superintendent Fred Boyles, who served in the role from 1989-2009, has explained that the Cemetery Lodge was referred to as "Headquarters" during his tenure.[57]

57. Boyles.

*The temporary lodge was built in 1868 or 1869. In the case of the latter date of construction, Henry Clark would not have occupied the lodge.



Figure B9. The Cemetery Lodge entrance sign ca. the early 1990s. The sign refers to the Cemetery Lodge as "Park Headquarters." (Source: ANDE Archives).

Cemetery Lodge Superintendents

From 1872 to 1976, the Cemetery Lodge served as residence and office for the superintendent of the National Cemetery. A temporary wood-frame lodge, built in 1868 or 1869, served as office and residence until the permanent masonry Cemetery Lodge was built. The following table includes a compiled list of superintendents, the dates of their tenure as superintendent, and which cemetery lodge building they occupied.

SUPERINTENDENT	YEARS SERVED	LODGE OCCUPIED
*Henry Clark	1867-1868	Temporary
Henry Williams	1868-1869	Temporary
John Maloney	1869-1873	Temporary & Permanent
Eugene Sullivan	1874-1879	Permanent
James Dunbar	1879-1883	Permanent
Jerus Bryant	1883-1894	Permanent
Thomas Frame	1894-1900	Permanent
C.F. Hopkins	1900	Permanent
D.M. Bryan	1900-1902	Permanent
S.S. Bryan	1902-1905	Permanent
E.S. Past	1903-1905	Permanent
J.W. Bryant	1905-1915	Permanent
H.C. Lacey	1916-1921	Permanent
W.M. Coats	1921-1955	Permanent
W. Hanns	1955-1957	Permanent
C.W. Shaller	1957-1968	Permanent
Winston J. Stratton	1968-1971	Permanent
John Flister	1971-1979	Permanent

Figure B10. A table of ANDE National Cemetery superintendents, their years of employment, who both worked and lived in the Cemetery Lodge. (Source: WLA Studio, 2022).

Refer to the Historical Context section of this report for a brief discussion of the Cemetery Lodge's evolution through various superintendent administrations. Historical documentation is incomplete in regard to the administration of all of the above superintendents. Further, Acting Superintendents are not included in the above list as they are not believed to have lived and worked inside the Cemetery Lodge.

Figure B11 shows superintendent Fred Boyles in his office within the Cemetery Lodge sometime in the early 1990s. Supt. Boyles was the second ANDE Superintendent to work inside the Cemetery Lodge while living outside the national historic site.

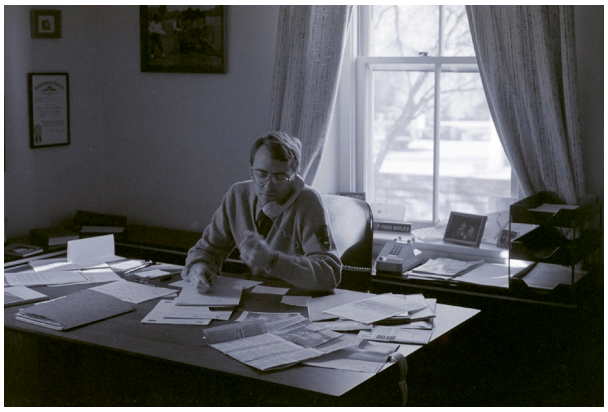


Figure B11. Superintendent Fred Boyles in his office (Room 102) in the Cemetery Lodge ca. 1990. (Source: ANDE Archives).

Chronology of Construction & Alterations

The Temporary Lodge

Congress mandated the construction of national cemetery lodges by law in 1867. In order to quickly bring nascent national cemeteries into compliance with the new law, most were equipped with temporary wood-frame lodges. These frame lodges were most often built according to a set of standardized designs developed under the supervision of the Office of the Quartermaster General.

The Office of the Quartermaster General built the temporary lodge at Andersonville in 1868 or 1869 outside the cemetery bounds. This lodge was a wood-frame one-story building, with either two or three rooms. Albert Webster's account of his visit to Andersonville National Cemetery that was published in September of 1873 in *Appleton's Journal* described the lodge as a small, white cottage with a veranda, surrounded by a flower garden and perimeter fencing, all built outside the cemetery boundary.[58] Refer to *Part 1.A Historical Background and Context* for a full discussion of the temporary lodge.

Construction of the Permanent Cemetery Lodge (1872)

While several successive versions of cemetery lodges were built across the country, the most historically significant are those built between 1870 and 1881, of which there were fifty-five. These lodges were built to a standardized design that came to be known as the "Meigs plan." "Meigs plan" lodges—L-shaped in plan, one-and-one-half stories in height and featuring brick or stone walls under a mansard roof clad in slate and tin—reflect the period when Quartermaster General Meigs was final arbiter of construction and management decisions for the national cemeteries.[59]

The US Quartermaster Department built the Andersonville National Cemetery Lodge in 1872 under a contract with contractor S. G. Bridges for the price of $2,400.[60] This lodge followed the standardized Meigs plan design for a brick masonry, L-shape plan, 1 ½ story building.

The Cemetery Lodge, as it was originally designed and built, reflected the Second Empire style through its mansard roof, the defining feature of the style. The first floor contained the superintendent's office and two other rooms-- a living room and dining room. These rooms were all laid out to be 14 feet by 16 feet. A one-story, covered porch occupied the inner corner of the L-shaped plan, with two separate exterior doors

58. Albert Webster, "A Jaunt in the South, Part III," *Appletons' Journal* 10, no. 234 (September 13, 1873): 323–25.

59. Michael R. Harrison, "National Cemeteries, Superintendent's Lodges," Historic American Landscapes Survey, 2, accessed September 13, 2021, https://www.cem.va.gov/pdf/history/lodge/NationalCemeteries_Lodges.pdf.

60. National Park Service, "National Cemetery Administration, Superintendent's Lodges," 56.

leading to the superintendent's office and the family's living room. The standardized design included a kitchen in the third first-floor room, opening onto both the living room and office. Detached summer kitchens were also provided at some sites. During the 1932 remodeling, the kitchen moved from the south basement room to a new rear kitchen addition. The sleeping quarters occupied three rooms in the upstairs, and each featured a small closet on an interior wall. The main staircase ascended to a landing on the upper floor, which provided access to each sleeping chamber via interior doorway. A staircase placed underneath the main interior staircase led down to the basement.

When constructed, the Cemetery Lodge was a visually prominent feature of the cemetery landscape, its vertical mass contrasted against the wide, level burial ground. Large shade trees were installed in the national cemetery around the time of the Cemetery Lodge's construction. Over time, these shade trees contributed to the landscape's changing visual character. The Cemetery Lodge's visual dominance became less pronounced as shade trees matured, balancing the vertical quality of the building with the horizontal landscape.

The exterior paint scheme of the Cemetery Lodge changed over the course of time. Historic photographs suggest that these schemes changed several times between the 1870s and the early-1930s. The first paint scheme appears to have consisted of light-colored cornice, roof trim, porch, and window frames, painted in a similar shade to the building's stone trim. This scheme also consisted of shutters painted in a darker shade. A photograph dating to 1885 appears to show a lighter color on the window sash and a darker color or colors on all other exterior woodwork and trim, reflecting a new paint scheme. This scheme probably reflects fashionable colors of the 1880s.

Later photographs taken between 1900 and the 1920s appear to show dark shutters with all other exterior woodwork and trim painted a light color. These are consistent with 1911 regulations for national cemetery lodges issued by the Department of War stating that exterior woodwork and downspouts were to be painted white; shutters, doors, and latticework under porches were to be painted bronze green; porch floors and treads of porch steps were to be painted dark gray; porch ceilings were to be painted light blue; and roof metalwork was to be painted red.

Around 1891, a new gate opening was cut through the brick cemetery wall to the rear (north) of the Cemetery Lodge in order to provide easy passage for livestock moving between the stable and a forage pasture located outside the cemetery wall. Evidence suggests that historically there were four outbuildings in the area immediately behind the Cemetery Lodge. These included a well house, a stable, which later became the maintenance building, a small shed, sometimes referred to as a "forage shed," and the comfort station. These buildings were added over several decades; however, the well house is believed to have been constructed simultaneously with the Cemetery Lodge in 1872. The stable and shed were in place by the 1880s. The shed, stable, and comfort station were removed shortly after the completion of new facilities west of the wall in 1960. In the early 1960s, the opening in the cemetery wall that was cut in rear of the Cemetery Lodge was bricked up.

In 1892, the US Quartermaster's Department issued a planting plan for Andersonville's National Cemetery (**Figure B12**). It illustrates the Cemetery Lodge with shrubbery lining the walkway that approaches the Cemetery Lodge's front entrance. It also shows several ornamental plantings and trees. The stable and the tool house and comfort station are shown in the rear (to the north) of the Cemetery Lodge, and the location of the livestock opening is highlighted in the cemetery's wall. A fence appears to connect the cemetery's boundary wall to the Cemetery Lodge's southwest corner.

A historic photograph, believed to have been taken at the Wisconsin Monument dedication event in 1907, shows a group of cemetery visitors gathered outside of the Cemetery Lodge. The photograph shows the original upper floor and mansard roof. It also shows the open porch and the original entry walk. The approach steps and walk are concrete with a brick border. The abutment walls of the approach steps are of brick. At some point, the front entry walk was re-graded to remove the two steps up from the cemetery's west entrance road and allow it to slope up to the Cemetery Lodge's porch steps. This change likely happened prior to 1960. Vegetation around the Cemetery Lodge include several large shade trees and ornamental shrubs. There is a large, light-colored, cylindrical

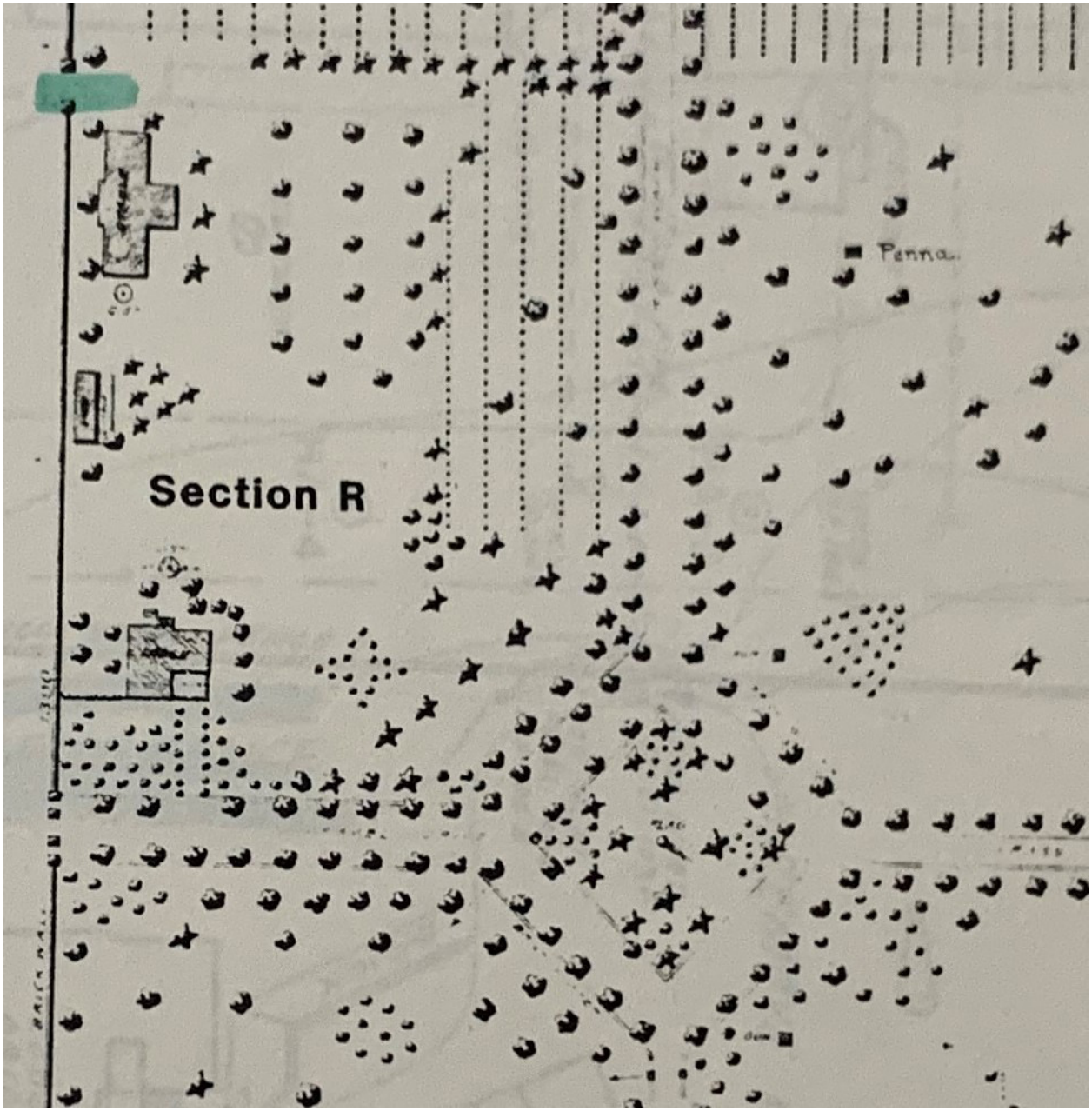


Figure B12. A detail of the 1892 National Cemetery planting plan, oriented north up, that shows the area of the Cemetery Lodge. (Source: ANDE Archives).

planter sitting near the Cemetery Lodge's southwest corner. The original paved walk around the east side of the Cemetery Lodge is also visible in the photograph, as it rounds the southeast corner of the building. The cemetery's west entrance road was unpaved at this time, although, there was a brick curb between the road and the lodge's front lawn.

Two other historic photographs appear to have been taken within the same decade as the photograph from the Wisconsin monument dedication event. The Cemetery Lodge's exterior and site conditions are relatively consistent in each image, although, one photograph shows alterations to the front porch. The porch steps appear as a light color. Also in the same photograph, a wood trellis was applied to the porch's east elevation. Another historic photograph, likely dating to the 1920s or early 1930s (prior to the 1932 remodeling), shows a vine covering almost the entire east wall of the Cemetery Lodge. The vine appears to have been trained to cover the brick masonry and was pruned away from the windows, porch, and roof. The trellis formerly in place on the porch had been removed by this time.

As noted above, photographs taken between about 1900 and the 1920s appear to show dark shutters with all other exterior woodwork and trim painted a light color. This is consistent with 1911 regulations for national cemetery lodges issued by the War Department. There are a few shade trees, and shrubbery is pruned into low, spherical mounds. A row of mounded shrubs lead up the length of the walkway connecting the national cemetery's west entrance road to the Cemetery Lodge's front porch.

In 1911, the US War Department issued regulations related to the use and maintenance of national cemetery superintendents' lodges.[61] While documentation of maintenance and repairs to the Cemetery Lodge at Andersonville are limited during this time period, it is likely that these regulations were followed. The regulations pertain to inspections of the building and property, the use of each room in the lodge, the hours the building was to remain open to the public, and the allowance of visitors. The document includes a separate section on painting, including the following:

> BRICK OR STONE LODGE.—*Outside work*: Brickwork or stonework will not be painted; if already painted, it will be repainted dark red, but not penciled. Exposed concrete or plaster will not be painted. Woodwork of roof, window frames, sash, door frames, wooden sills, porches, columns, risers and sides of porch steps, outside of hanging gutters, down spouts, and frame of area way, white. Doors, blinds, and latticework under porches, bronze green. Slate roofs will not be painted. Tin roofs and inside of gutters, red. Shingle roofs: New shingles will be stained moss green; old shingles will not be painted, but if already painted they will be repainted moss green. Ceilings of porches, light blue. Floors of porches and treads of steps, dark gray. Bronze or copper screens will not be painted; if already painted, they will be repainted bronze green. *Inside work*: Woodwork finished in natural wood will be oiled or varnished. All other woodwork, except floors, steps, and risers, will be painted white. New floors, steps, and risers will be finished in natural wood, filled and oiled or varnished. Old floors, steps, and risers, if already painted, will be repainted dark gray; if not painted, they will not be painted. Old floors, steps, or risers which have not been painted may be stained walnut or mahogany when it is desired to use the bare floor, or when rugs or carpets cover only a portion thereof. Walls of office and kitchen will be calcimined light green, and ceilings light cream; walls and ceilings of other rooms will be papered. Plumbing work in kitchen, including sink and range boiler, will be painted in aluminum, except when nickel plated or brass. Basement walls and ceilings will be whitewashed, and steps left in natural wood.

The 1911 regulations continue with regard to the temporary frame lodges, which were apparently still in use in some national cemeteries. There are also regulations pertaining to outbuildings.

An inspection performed on April 30, 1924 by Major J. L. Parkinson, I.G., Assistant Corps Area Inspector, noted that the Cemetery Lodge was in need of new wallpaper and plaster repairs. In February 1926, an inspection of the National Cemetery and Andersonville Prison Park was performed by H.S. Wagner, Col. Inspector General. His inspection report was sent to the Inspector General in Washington D.C. It stated that the cemetery had a "9 room brick lodge, 4 outhouses, 2 of brick and 2 of wood; all in good condition." It further detailed the area of the Cemetery Lodge by describing the "dug well" that supplied water for the cemetery. It used a gas powered engine to pump water into two cisterns. Drainage and sewage at the cemetery reportedly ran into a cesspool on government land outside the brick cemetery wall. The report noted that all irregularities and deficiencies listed in the last inspection had been corrected, except for a note stating that, "some minor repairs are still needed in the lodge with reference to papering and plastering." No new recommendations resulted from this inspection.

In March of 1931, the US War Department issued an updated set of national cemetery regulations. The full list is detailed and includes regulations for all issues pertaining to national cemeteries. Section Five pertains to the care of buildings and grounds and is included as Appendix C to this HSR.

Several sections in the 1931 regulations are identical to 1911 regulations. Subsection *h.* includes regulations regarding flowering vines. It states that, "Flowering vines, such as running

61. Harrison, 74.

rose, clematis, etc., may be grown on the porches of the lodges, on arbors, and on rostrums. Ivy or other nonflowering vines will not be grown on the lodges, outbuildings, or rostrums, except when authorized by the supervising office." Vines grew along the exterior of the Cemetery Lodge in the early 1900s. **Figure A9** shows a vine growing along a wooden trellis on the porch's east elevation. **Figure A10** shows a vine covering the exterior wall of the Lodge's east elevation. Photographs do not show enough detail to determine the variety of vines that historically grew on the Cemetery Lodge exterior.

The 1931 regulations also include directives regarding estimates for repairs explaining the method by which superintendents were to inspect the buildings, enclosures, graves, monuments, headstones, flagstaffs, drives, walks, drains, lawns, trees, shrubs, and vines, and submit requests for repairs to the Office of the Quartermaster General.

Major Remodeling (1932)

In 1932 the Cemetery Lodge underwent a major remodeling. Construction drawings for the Cemetery Lodge remodel were drafted by architects in the Headquarters of the 4th Corps Area of the Office of the Quartermaster in Fort McPherson, Atlanta, Georgia. In addition to documenting existing conditions and proposed alterations to the Cemetery Lodge, these drawings reveal past alterations to the building that are not recorded in other sources. Refer to *Part 1.A Historical Background and Context* for a full discussion of these alterations.

Sheet one of the construction drawings for the Cemetery Lodge remodel show the remodeled floor plans for each level and a remodeled east elevation. Sheet two of the construction drawings includes two elevations-- the front (south) and rear (north) elevations. Sheet two also includes several details for the walls, cornice, and window frames, in both plan and section, as well as details for the new interior staircase and both exterior concrete stairs, beams, and handrails.

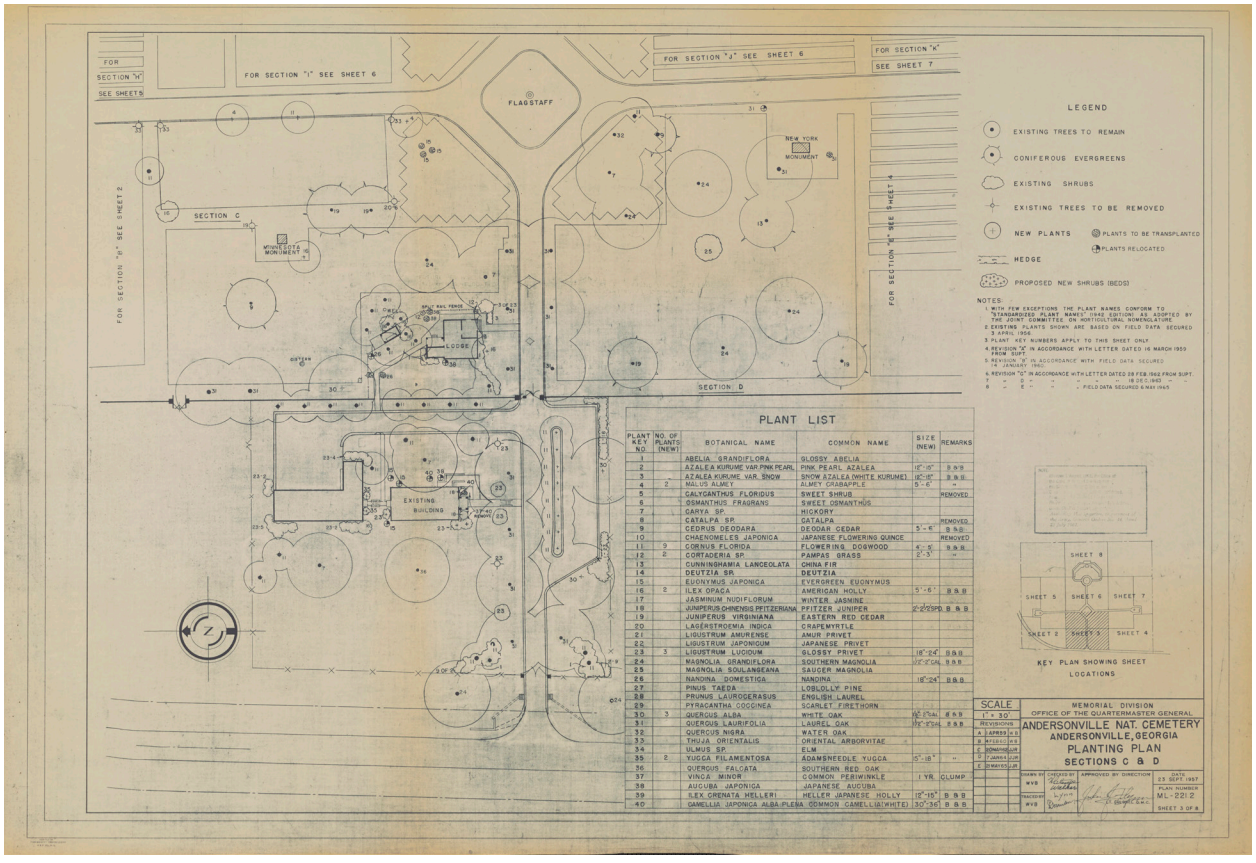


Figure B13. 1957 planting plan for Andersonville National Cemetery. (Source: ANDE Archives).

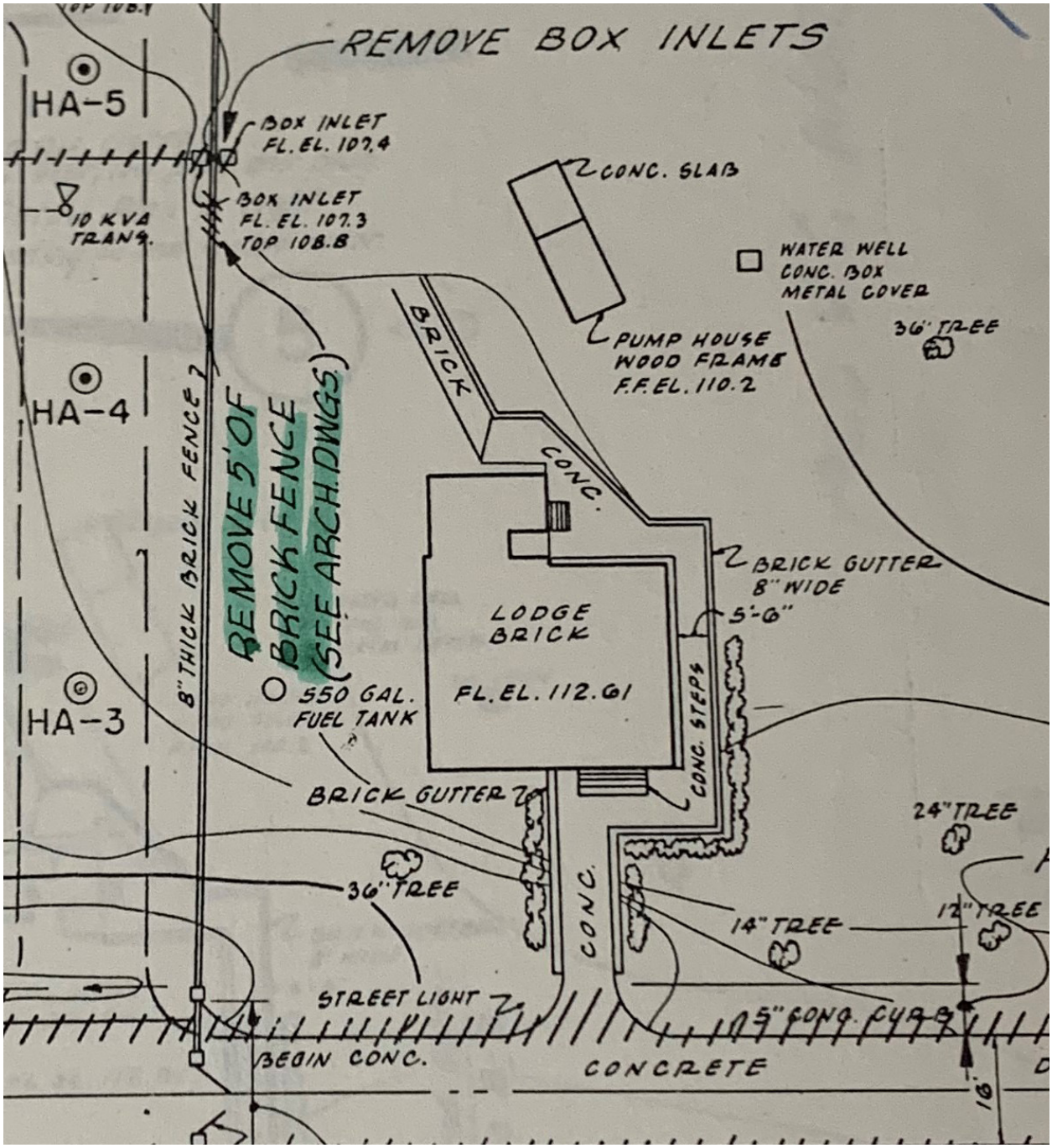


Figure B14. 1960 Site Plan detail showing vegetation and associated features in the area of the Cemetery Lodge. (Source: ANDE Archives).

Further details on the 1932 remodel are offered in a document surviving in ANDE archives. It includes typed and handwritten notes explaining alterations to the building's electrical system, plumbing, and interior wallpapering and painting. Refer to *Part 1.A Historical Background and Context* for a detailed discussion of the construction drawings for the Cemetery Lodge remodel of 1932.

Later Alterations

Later alterations to the Cemetery Lodge include construction of a masonry pumphouse in 1960 to replace the older frame pumphouse. More recent NPS sources state that the kitchen was built in 1936, but period evidence indicates that it was built as a part of the 1932 remodeling. The 1936 date may be confusing the construction of the kitchen with other work on site performed by CCC Company #4455, which was stationed at the national cemetery at the time.

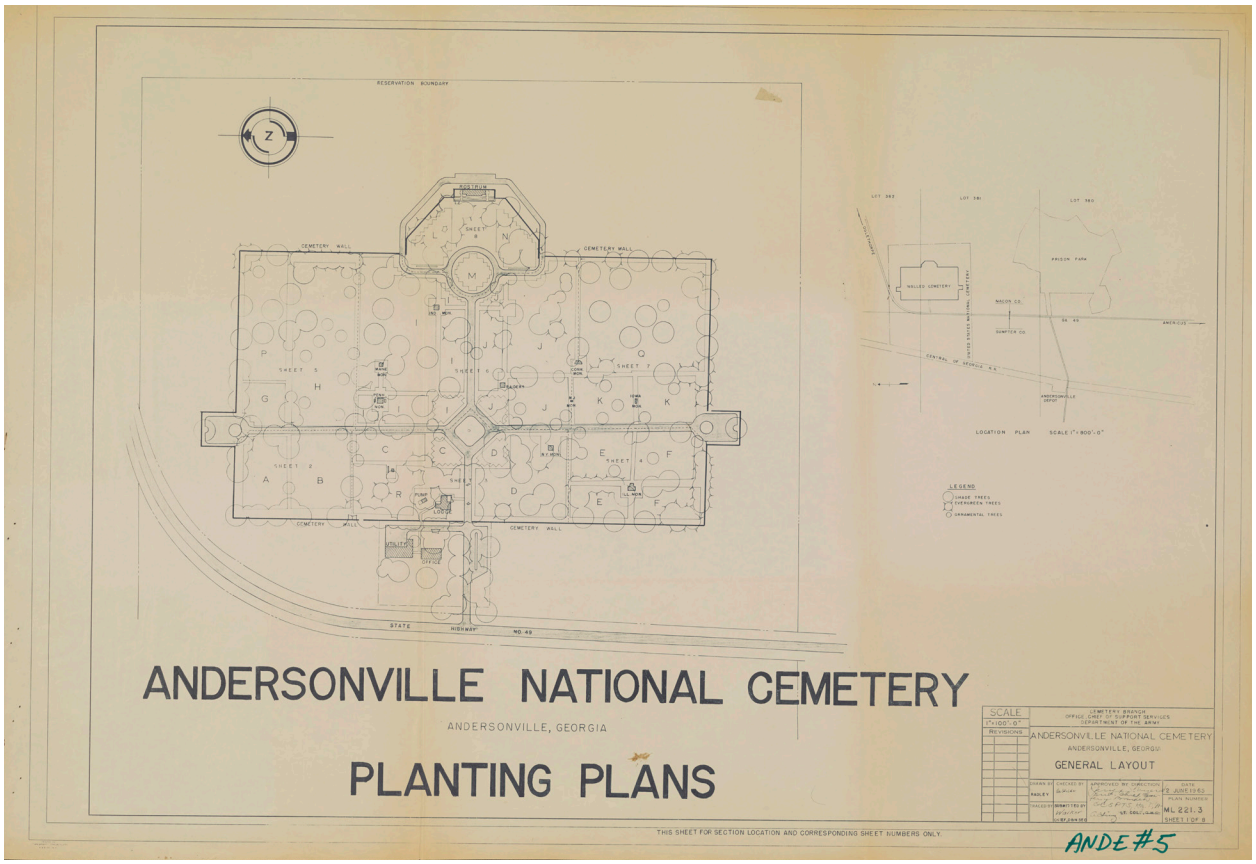


Figure B15. 1965 general layout planting plan for Andersonville National Cemetery. (Source: ANDE Archives).

It was around this time that the US Army developed planting plans for the national cemetery and main entrance area, including the Cemetery Lodge site. Drawings date from 1957 to 1965. It is unknown how much if any of these plans were implemented, although in 1961 park staff submitted a request to the US Army for irrigation around the Cemetery Lodge to support new landscaping of grass and ornamental shrubs. The national cemetery's 1957 planting plan illustrates the area around the Cemetery Lodge (**Figure B13**). *Refer to Appendix A for high resolution versions of plans*. Plants include masses of glossy abelia (*Abelia grandiflora*), large shade trees like American holly (*Ilex opaca*) and laurel oak (*Quercus laurifolia*), flowering dogwood (*Cornus florida*), pampas grass (*Cortaderia spp.*), Japanese acuba (*Acuba japonica*), nandina (*Nandina domestica*), glossy privet (*Ligustrum lucidum*), and snow azalea (*Azalea kurume* var. Snow). The drawings also show a split rail fence, which is believed to have been installed in the early 1960s. The drawings show the frame well house to the rear (north) of the Cemetery Lodge. A site plan from 1960 illustrates various changes to the landscape (**Figure B14**). The split rail fence is not shown, as it was likely not yet constructed. The walkway leading to the north from the Cemetery Lodge appears as a combination of brick and concrete. Brick areas of this pathway were replaced with concrete in the early 1990s, although the historic brick gutters remain and line the perimeter of the entire concrete pathway. Shrub masses line the pathway perimeter along its east and west sides, both along the approach to the Cemetery Lodge's front entrance and as it turns to wrap around the building's east elevation. Overall, there appears to be far fewer trees in the vicinity of the Cemetery Lodge, with two shade trees shown in the front and no trees appearing to the Cemetery Lodge's rear (north). A planting plan from 1965 again shows the Cemetery Lodge landscape (**Figure B15**). It provides less detail, however it does show trees around the Cemetery Lodge and provides the footprint of the Cemetery Lodge and well house. These footprints are identical between the two planting plans from 1960 and 1965—even though the well house was replaced with a masonry well house in 1960. Construction drawings for the masonry pump house were designed by the Memorial Division of the Office of the

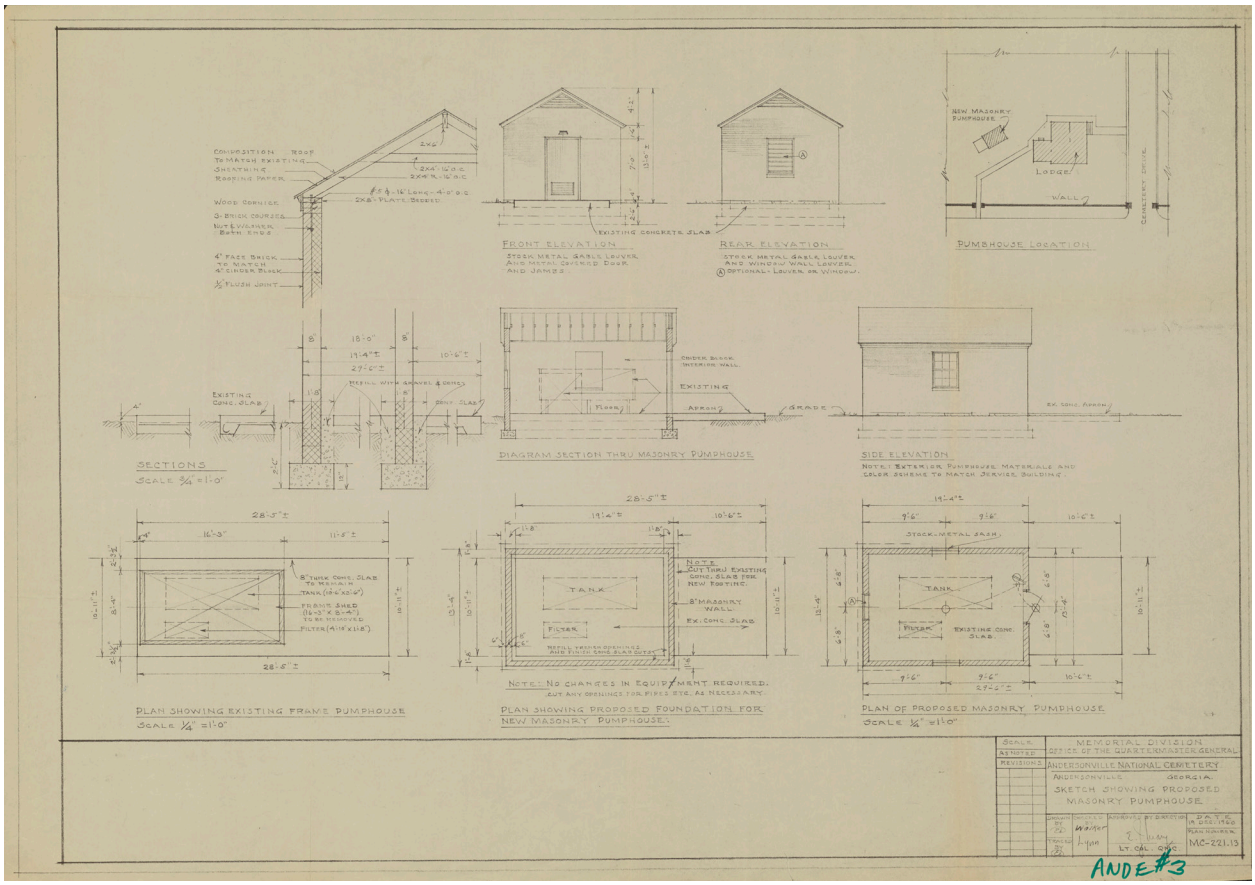


Figure B16. 1960 plans for the Cemetery Lodge's masonry pump house. (Source: ANDE Archives).

Quartermaster General and can be seen in **Figure B16**.

The year 1960 also saw the relocation of service traffic from the west entrance gates to the ca.1891 livestock gate north of the Cemetery Lodge. The existing gate from the main entrance was relocated to this opening, which was widened to match its 12 foot width. A memorandum written in 1988 suggests that this work, performed by the US Army, used inappropriate materials and practices during the project. As a result, the columns supporting the drive gate failed, and the gates were again relocated to their original location at the west cemetery entrance in 1988. The service drive gate opening was infilled at this time.[62]

NPS made changes to the Cemetery Lodge in the 1970s in order to improve accommodations for park administration.[63] Plans from 1977, 1982, 1986, and 1988 document electrical and other utility improvements for the Cemetery Lodge and nearby buildings (**Figure B17**-**Figure B20**).

Park records reveal several changes took place throughout the 1980s and 1990s. The NPS replaced asbestos shingles on several of the national historic site's buildings beginning in the 1980s and continuing through 1997.[64] Historical records are incomplete as to if or when the Cemetery Lodge underwent asbestos shingle replacement, although former superintendent Fred Boyles believes the shingles were replaced on the Cemetery Lodge sometime early in the 1990s.[65] Telephone and electrical lines were place underground around the Cemetery Lodge in 1981, and the Cemetery Lodge was repainted in 1985 by Salter and Sons Painting. Irrigation plans were developed by the NPS, and irrigation lines were installed around the Cemetery Lodge in 1987.[66]

62. John Tucker, "Memorandum: Cemetery Wall," October 20, 1988, ANDE.
63. National Park Service, "Andersonville National Historic Site Cultural Landscape Report" (National Park Service, Cultural Resources Division, Southeast Regional Office, 2015), 173.
64. National Park Service, 27.
65. Boyles, Fred Boyles Phone Interview Minutes.
66. National Park Service, "Andersonville National Historic Site Cultural Landscape Report," 27.

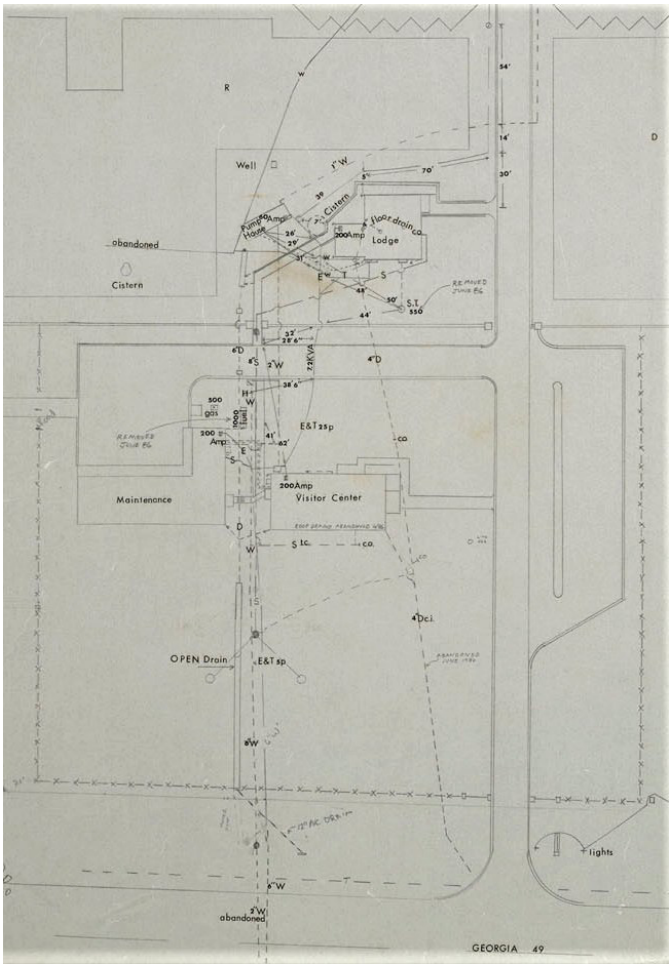


Figure B17. 1977 utilities plan for the area of ANDE's west entrance. (Source: ANDE Archives).

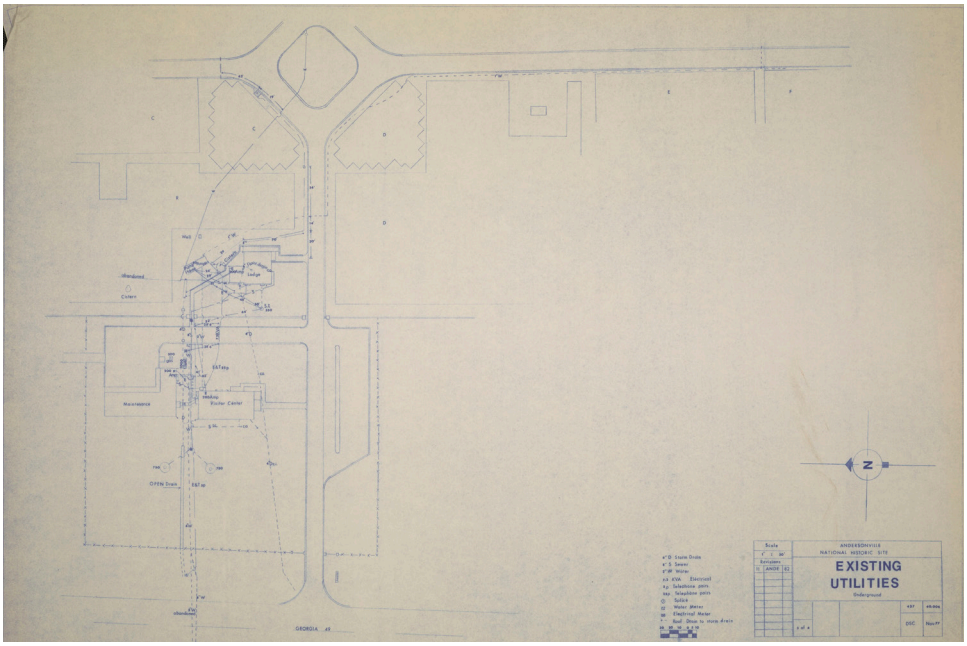


Figure B18. 1982 utilities plan for Andersonville National Cemetery. (Source: ANDE Archives).

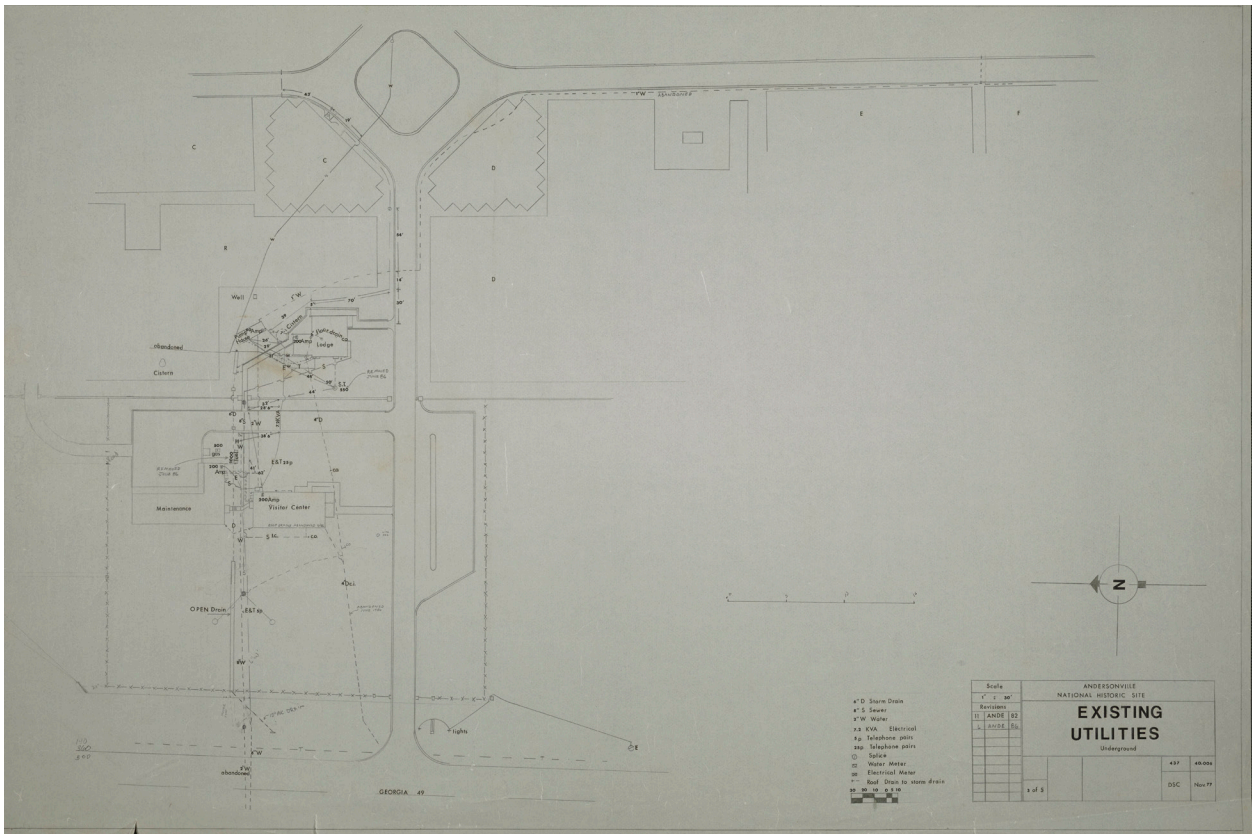


Figure B19. 1986 existing utilities site plan for Andersonville National Cemetery. (Source: ANDE Archives).

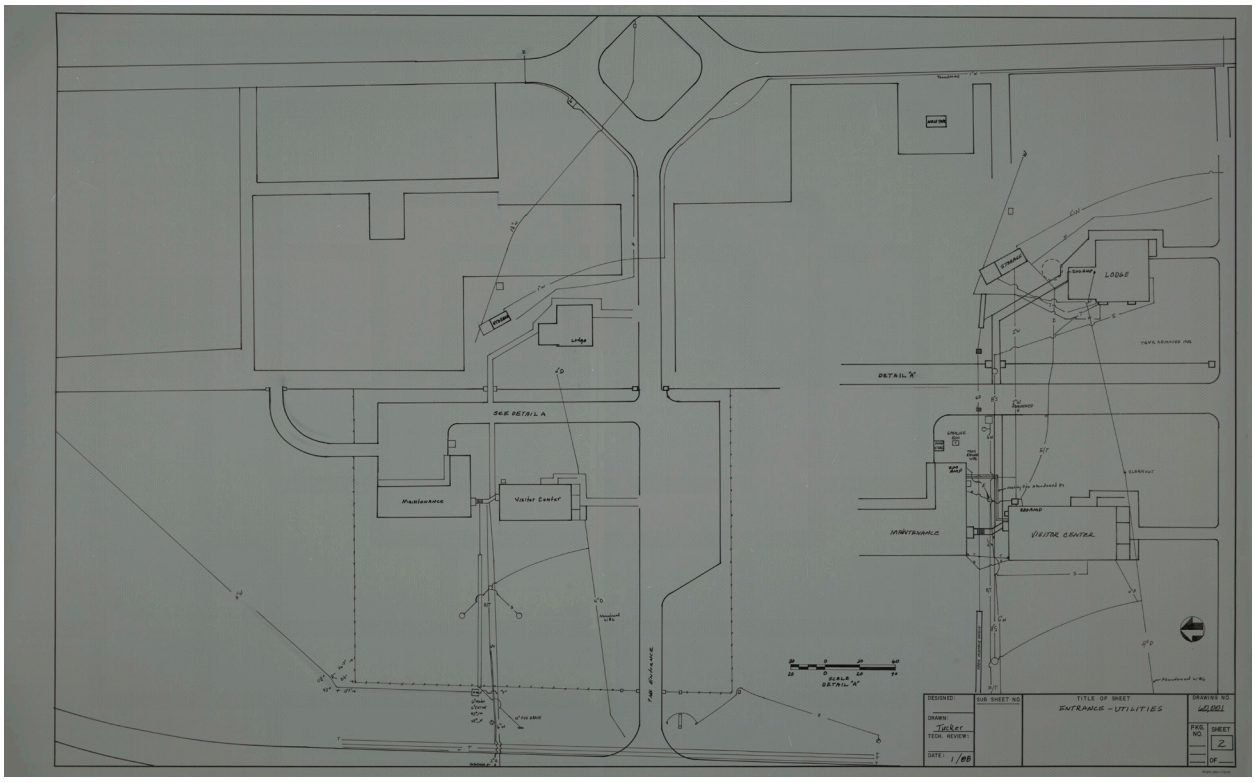


Figure B20. 1988 utilities plan for Andersonville National Cemetery. (Source: ANDE Archives).

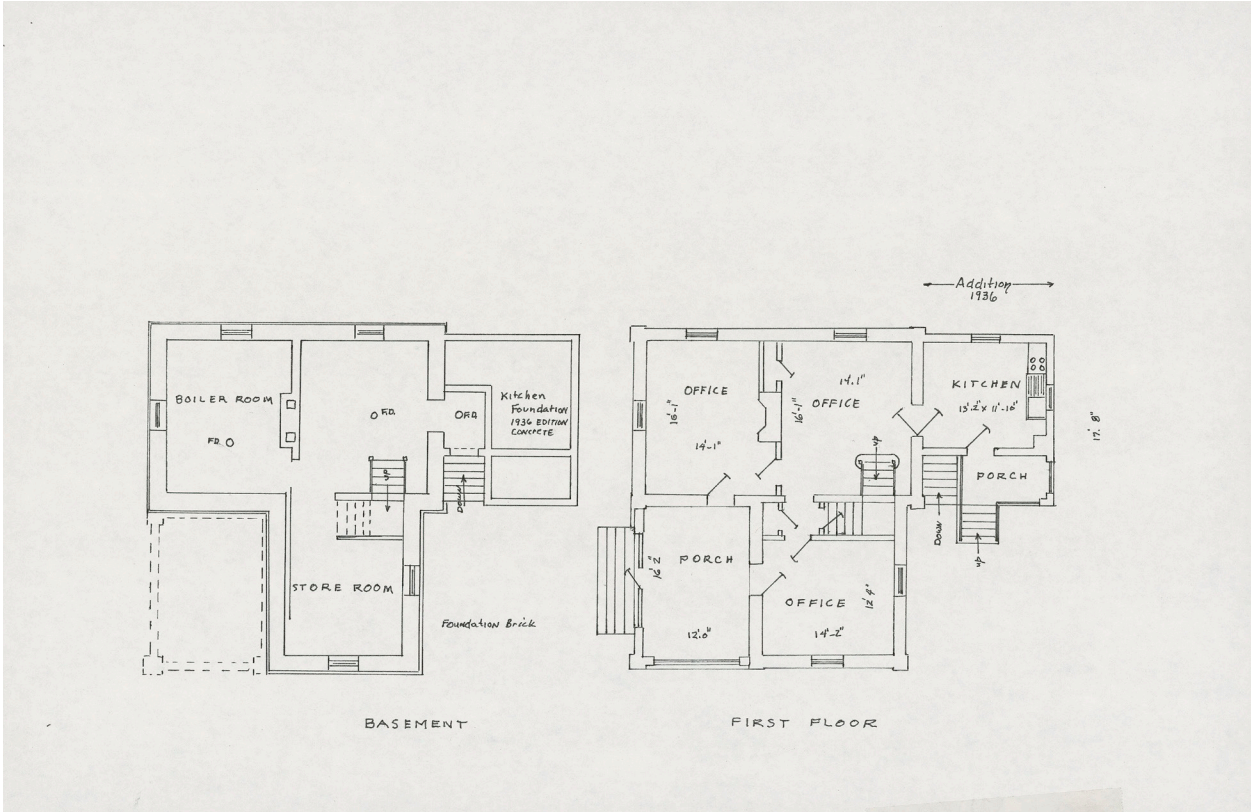


Figure B21. Plan drawing of the Cemetery Lodge ca. 1984 showing front steps and layout of the porch before enclosure. (Source: ANDE Archives).

In 1985, the NPS upgraded the Cemetery Lodge's heating system. The previous system was a hot water heating system installed in 1932, which was replaced by an efficient air source heat pump system providing both heating and air conditioning. (A previous modification to the heating system took place in 1951 when the US Army converted the heating system from coal to fuel oil.)

During the 1985 HVAC project, the Cemetery Lodge's telephone lines were relocated to share the same conduit route as the new HVAC system. Previously, they were attached to the Cemetery Lodge's exterior. Electrical upgrades were made to accommodate new system requirements, and window air conditioning units were removed. This project also included the enclosure of the screened front porch (formerly the open front porch) into Room 101, a lobby and funeral waiting area (**Figure B21**-**Figure B23**).

Soon after, in 1988, the NPS added the front patio and access ramp to the Cemetery Lodge. Details of their construction are included in Appendix A. Superintendent John Tucker drafted front patio and access ramp drawings. Concrete steps that were added to the front of the Cemetery Lodge in 1932 were covered over by the new ramp and patio and foundation plantings were altered. At this time, the Cemetery Lodge supported office workspace for the cemetery superintendent, administrative assistant, secretary and receptionist, maintenance chief, chief ranger, and interpretive personnel.[67]

Annual inspection reports of the Cemetery Lodge dating to the 1990s reveal a detailed portrait of the issues facing the Cemetery Lodge at this time. The inspection report from September of 1993 recommends repairs to the brick drain at the southeast corner of the porch, considering installation of an awning for the front door, moving the administrative officer's office to another building, and cleaning up and repairing window wells at the basement level. Additional recommendations include new lighting at the base of exterior steps, consolidation of storage materials into the upstairs closet and bathroom storage area in order to free up space in the basement for books, rewiring the entire structure, sealing crawl space air leaks, adding fluorescent light covers, adding a shade for the window of the front door into

67. National Park Service, "Andersonville National Historic Site General Management Plan."

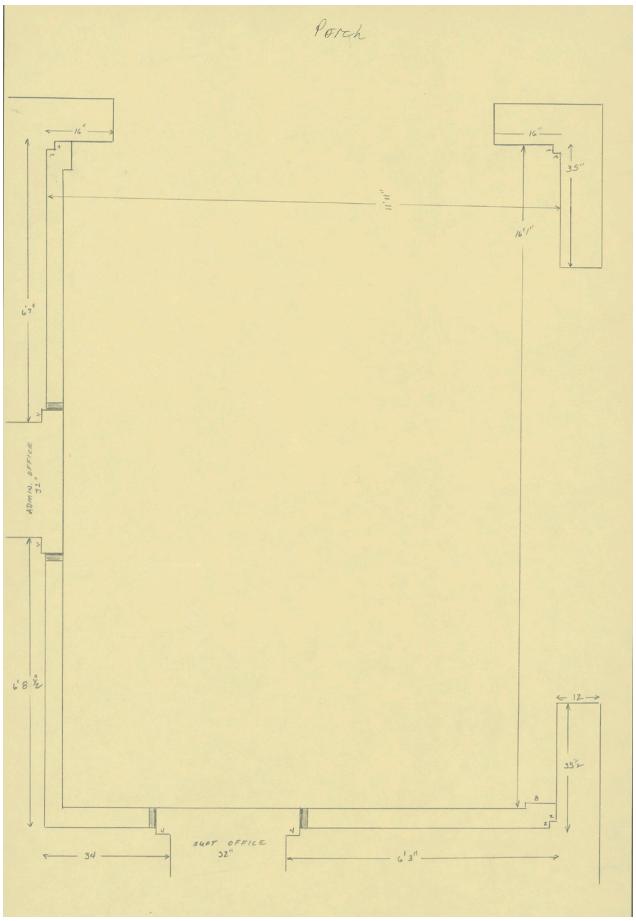


Figure B22. Plan drawing detailing interior and exterior dimensions of walls and openings of the Cemetery Lodge's front porch prior to enclosure. Ca. 1985. (Source: ANDE Archives).

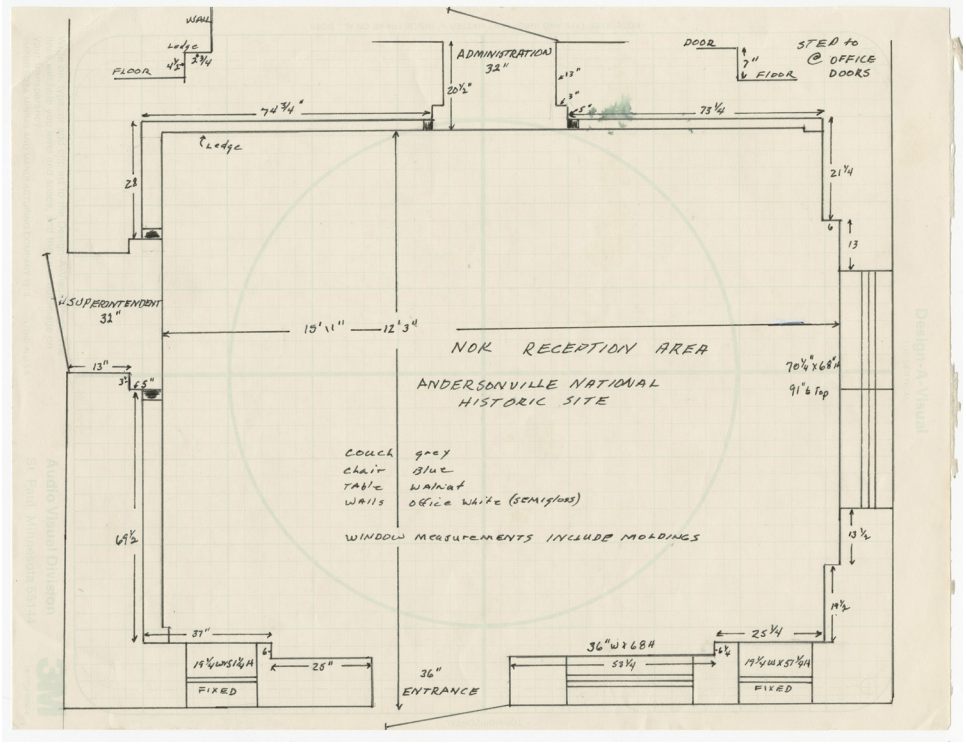


Figure B23. Plan drawing showing dimensions of the Cemetery Lodge's enclosed front porch's walls, windows, and doors, as well as details of the room furnishings. Ca. 1985. (Source: ANDE Archives).



Figure B24. Photograph of the underground brick structure when it was discovered by park staff in the early 1990s, behind the Cemetery Lodge (to the north). (Source: ANDE Archives).



Figure B25. Photograph of the underground brick structure after park staff filled it with dirt, behind the Cemetery Lodge (image scale is similar to Figure B24). (Source: ANDE Archives).

room 101, cleaning up closets, and installing St. Augustine sod around the Cemetery Lodge.[68]

In the early 1990s, a bell-shaped brick structure was discovered underground in the turf area between the Cemetery Lodge kitchen and pump house, east of the walkway extending north and below the location of a planting area with two gardenias (**Figure B24**-**Figure B25**). See Appendix B's Site Plan for details on the structure's location. The discovery was made by park staff early in the tenure of Superintendent Boyles, when the cemetery began a project to expand burials in section R. Superintendent Boyles believes the structure dated from the construction of the Cemetery Lodge in 1872 and served as a cesspool for the building. Park staff filled the structure with dirt and left it buried in place.[69]

An annual inspection report from September of 1998 recommends pressure washing the Cemetery Lodge's sidewalks, cleaning mildew from all white-painted areas of the building's exterior, removing building speakers, repairing a rotten threshold at the front door into room 101, repairing the gutter that pours water into the front door, painting wood surrounding the basement windows white, repairing a broken basement window, repairing a rotten windowsill, and moving the copier to a new outlet.[70]

68. Fred Boyles, "Annual Inspection Report" (Andersonville, GA: Andersonville National Historic Site, September 3, 1993).
69. Boyles, Fred Boyles Phone Interview Minutes.
70. Fred Boyles, "Annual Inspection Report" (Andersonville, GA: Andersonville National Historic Site, n.d.).

NPS replaced the Cemetery Lodge roof with new underlayment, flashing, shingles, and other related items in 1997. Work consisted of general demolition and disposal of a slate shingle roof (slate shingles, roofing felt, metal drip edge, flashing and two wind turbine vents) on approximately 1861 square feet (SF) of roof. The existing roof was replaced with recycled simulated slate shingles (shingles, roofing underlayment, metal drip edge, ridge vent, ice and water shield, roof penetration flashing). Fascia boards were also painted. Further work entailed scraping loose paint from interior windows, frames, and walls. Patching of interior walls was limited to nail holes. Surfaces were repainted with primer, where necessary, and one coat of high-quality interior latex paint.

In 1998, a Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) was prepared for Andersonville National Historic Site. It determined that the Cemetery Lodge was significantly altered since its original construction, and while these alterations took place during the park's period of significance, the alterations are not in themselves significant. These changes do not detract from the significance of the site, and the CLI explains that, "The overall form and massing of the building are essentially unchanged and thus the buildings continue to support the historic context and the integrity of the cemetery landscape."[71] This determination will be further assessed in *Part 1.D Evaluation of Significance*.

In September of 2000, NPS initiated electrical upgrades and grounding to meet code

71. National Park Service, *Andersonville National Cemetery Cultural Landscapes Inventory*, 1998, 37.

requirements at the Cemetery Lodge. Work was performed by Allen's Contracting Co, Montezuma, GA. The original contract is dated September 29, 1999. An inspection on all electrical upgrades was successfully completed in 2001.

In November of 2003 NPS initiated a project targeting lead-based paint removal on the Cemetery Lodge. The project focused on any area painted white, particularly exterior woodwork. Following completion of lead paint removal, the NPS painted the Cemetery Lodge a cohesive dark red (barn red) color.

The NPS replaced the Cemetery Lodge flooring in 2009. The project included the replacement of 2880 SF of carpet with Formica brand laminate hardwood over top of earlier flooring. They also installed new main water lines to the Cemetery Lodge and surrounding buildings at this time. A new HVAC system was again installed, but this system was ultimately replaced in 2015 with a new ASHRAE 90.1-compliant split-type heat pump. 2015 upgrades to the Cemetery Lodge's former front porch included replacement windows and a new front door and flashing after this area suffered water and termite damage. The windows and door replaced had been installed in the 1980s when the porch was walled in.

NPS initiated an investigation in 2020 to determine the reasons that floor drains in the basement were unable to drain water that accumulated during heavy rain events. During the course of investigations park staff discovered the approximate route of the floor drain drainage pipes, located a clean-out, and discovered that part of the pipes had been rerouted to discharge into the septic system at an unknown date. Pipes were previously believed to discharge into the ditch along Highway 49. As a result of investigations, the park was also able to determine that many of the floor drains and the terra cotta pipes associated with them were broken and filled with soil. The park attempted to clear the pipes and subsequently performed an inspection on a portion of the pipe system using a snaking camera system; however, the project to unblock floor drains was ultimately deemed unsuccessful. The extent of blockages in the underground drainage system remain unknown.

In 2022, the Cemetery Lodge was again repainted. The exterior of the Cemetery Lodge has remained a consisted shade of dark red (barn red) since 2003. However, door and window trim, lintels, and sills are all painted white across basement, first, and second stories.

Part 1.C Physical Description

Site Description

Location and Boundary

Andersonville National Historic Site (ANDE) is located 138 miles south of Atlanta, Georgia, in the extreme southwestern portion of Macon County. A small portion of the park is within Sumter County (**Figure M1** in the Management Summary of this HSR). The park encompasses 515.61 acres and is bounded by Georgia State Route 49 on the north and west, by Sweetwater Creek on the south, and by historic property boundaries on the east.

ANDE is set within a sparsely populated, rural area of Georgia, just east of the town of Andersonville, which had a population of about 255 residents as of the 2010 census. The park is predominantly surrounded by farmlands on the north and west sides, and kaolin and bauxite mines and processing plants on the east and south. Georgia State Route 49 is the major vehicular route through the area and connects the park to Andersonville as well as the larger towns of Oglethorpe and Americus to the southwest and northeast, respectively.

Physiography

ANDE is located in the upper reaches of the East Gulf Coastal Plain physiographic region of Georgia, near the southern boundary of the Piedmont region. The park landscape is characterized by gently rolling topography and soils that originate from the Tallahatta formation, which include a mixture of fine to medium-fine sands and loams that are highly erodible when stripped of vegetation. South and east of the boundaries of ANDE, there are known sedimentary rock formations containing kaolin and bauxite, many of which are being actively mined and processed.

Climate and Resilience to Natural Hazards

The climate at ANDE is classified as humid subtropical. Average temperatures range from the mid-40s in winter, to the low 90s in summer, but the region has experienced heat waves with temperatures of over 100 degrees. Rainfall is high, typically around 50 inches annually (the United States rainfall average is 37 inches annually). Snowfall is rare in the region.

Average temperatures have increased in the Southeastern United States since the 1970s, and temperatures are projected to continue to increase worldwide. Increasingly, severe storms and droughts accompany the trend in rising temperatures. Flooding, heat waves, and drought are three natural hazards increasing as a result of climate change.[72]

Andersonville Cemetery Lodge is vulnerable to increasingly extreme climactic events associated with climate change, particularly changes in precipitation patterns and increasing temperatures. Maintenance strategies must remain vigilant to protect the exterior features of the building—including paint and features of the water conduction systems (roof, gutters, downspouts, and site drains)—against threats resulting from natural hazards.

Specific threats associated with extreme climatic events include wind damage and weathering; damage from wildlife infestation; increased opportunities for moisture intrusion; efflorescence due to heightened rates of evaporation during heat waves, which can lead to structural cracking and deterioration; heat and drought stress on vegetation; and corrosion of concrete, mortars, and metal components. Algae, mosses, and fungal growth may also increase with higher rates of humidity.

Salt deposits from efflorescence on the exterior surfaces of masonry will re-absorb into the substrate during precipitation events, potentially causing spalling and fracturing. Therefore, more frequent cleaning of the façades may be necessary. Increasingly intense storms introduce heavier rain that may overrun the building's existing water conduction systems, which may result in moisture infiltrating the foundation and basement

72. "How Can Climate Change Affect Natural Disasters?" USGS, n.d., https://www.usgs.gov/faqs/how-can-climate-change-affect-natural-disasters.

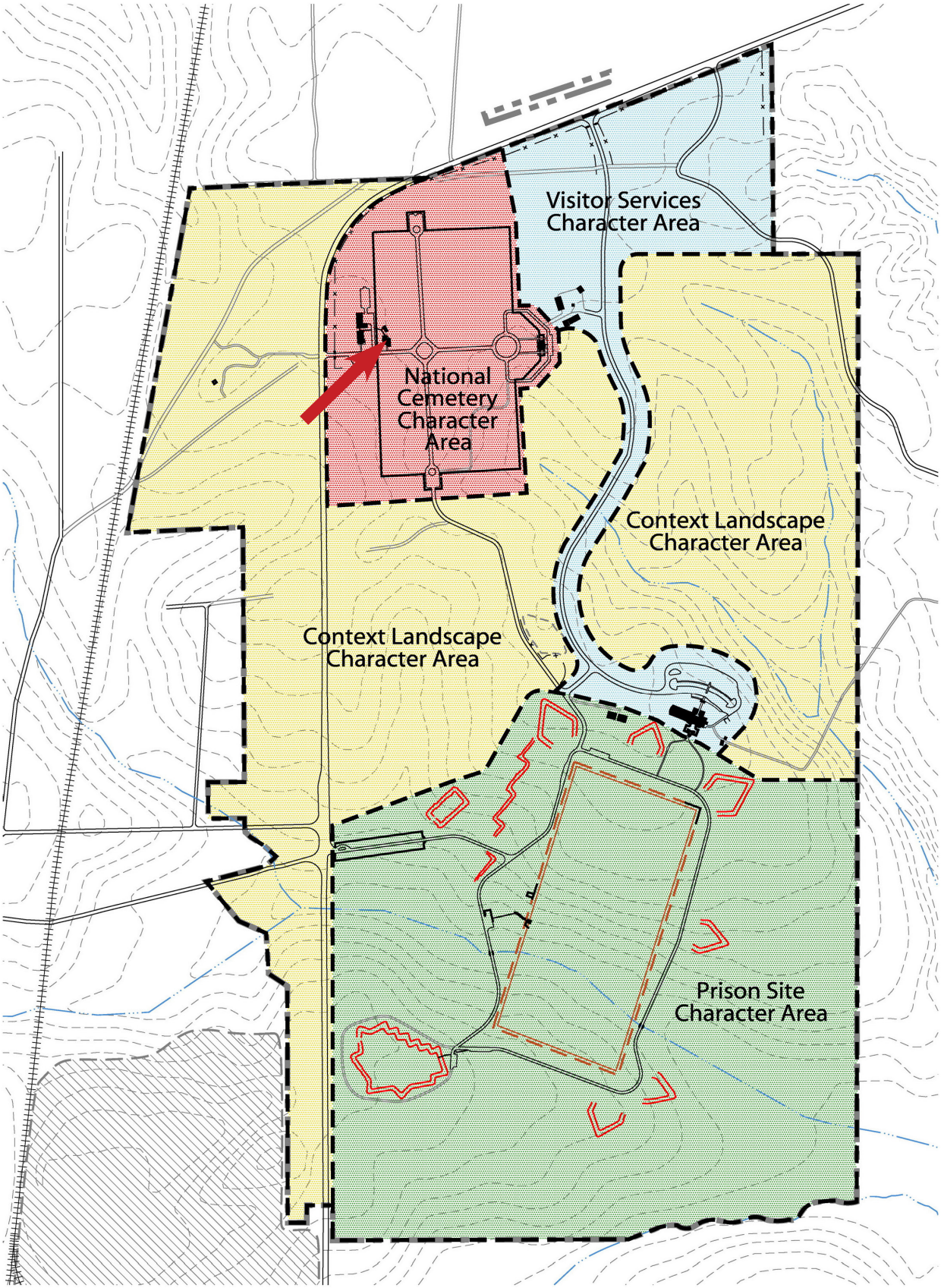


Figure C1. Character areas of Andersonville National Historic Site; location of Cemetery Lodge denoted with arrow. (Source: Andersonville National Historic Site Cultural Landscape Report, 2015).

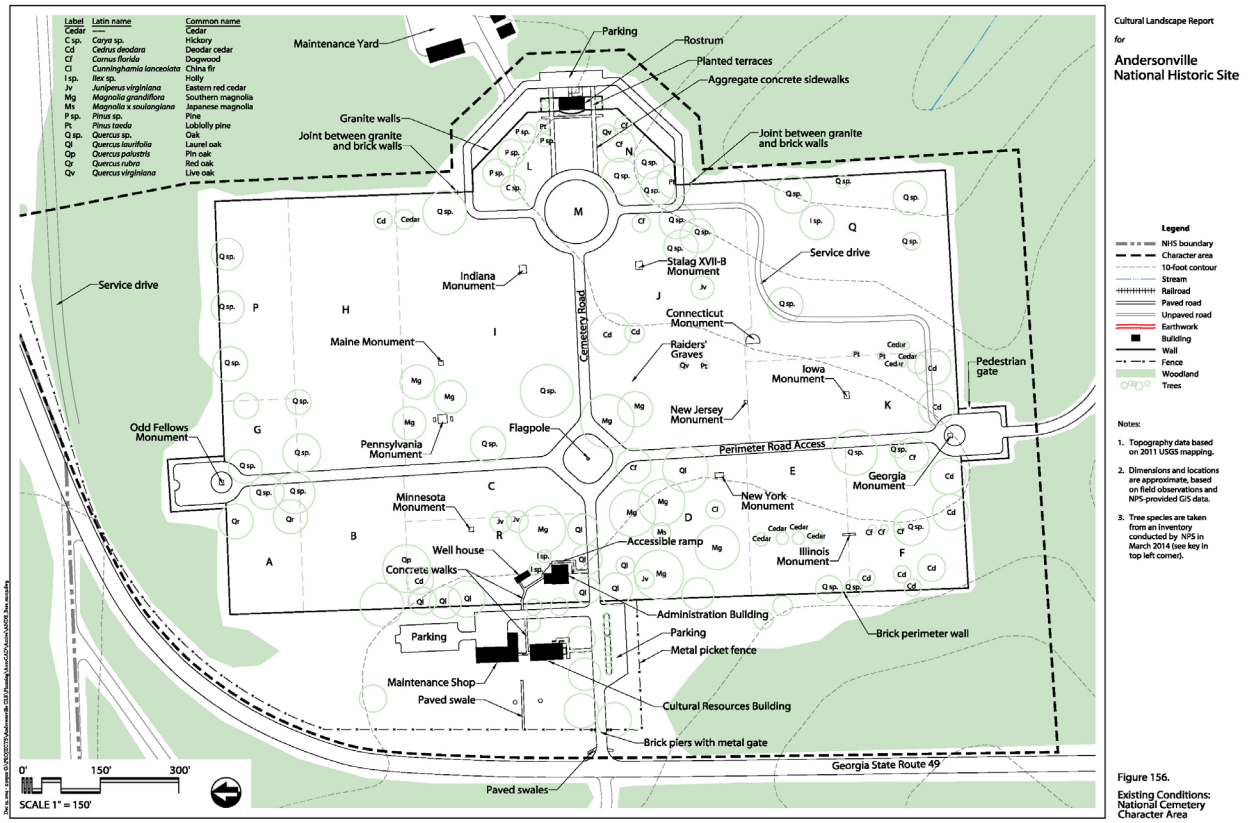


Figure C2. National Cemetery Character Area map. (Source: Andersonville National Historic Site Cultural Landscape Report, 2015).

areas more frequently. Likewise, rapid fluctuation from wet to dry cycles will increase the rate of masonry decay. Also, byproducts of fossil fuel-based power generation, automobile exhaust, and industrial pollution cause acid rain, which has been widely documented as a cause of deterioration of historic buildings and monuments, particularly those fabricated from stone, concrete, and metal materials.

National Cemetery

ANDE includes four distinct character areas, defined by natural and built features as well as functional/use categories. The 2015 Cultural Landscape Report for ANDE defines these areas as: (1) the Prison Site, (2) the National Cemetery, (3) the Visitor Services area, and (4) the Context Landscape (**Figure C1**).

The Cemetery Lodge is located in the central-west portion of the National Cemetery character area, just inside of the historic brick cemetery wall, northeast of the cemetery's west gateway (**Figure C2**). The 27-acre National Cemetery character area encompasses the 1864 burial site for those who perished at Camp Sumter and the entire U.S. National Cemetery site designated in 1865, which remains an active burial ground today.

The active burial grounds are bound by the historic brick wall. There are two paved parking areas, the park's Maintenance Shop, and the Cultural Resources Building, as well as various circulation and small-scale features outside of the brick wall to the west of the Cemetery Lodge. These features are within a fenced area accessible via a gate at Georgia State Route 49 west of the Cemetery Lodge.

The Cemetery Lodge is located just north of the paved Cemetery Road, which runs east-west through the center of the character area (**Figure C3**). An additional paved road runs north-south through the center of the cemetery creating a cross-axial road system within the area enclosed by the historic brick wall. The crossing of the two roads includes a roundabout with a vegetation island. A flagpole centered in the vegetation island emphasizes the cemetery's formal geometric layout (**Figure C4**).

Building Site

The Cemetery Lodge is a prominent built feature of the National Cemetery character area of ANDE. The building is located on the north side of Cemetery Road, east of the northwest entrance to ANDE, and just inside of the brick cemetery boundary wall. The building sits on a slight rise set back approximately 35' to the north of Cemetery Road (**Figure C5**). The building is surrounded by grassy lawn areas and vegetation beds with a mixture of low- and medium-height ornamental shrubs. Mature trees on the site include two water oaks (*Quercus nigra*), located at the southwest and northeast corners of the site respectively, and a crape myrtle (*Lagerstroemia indica*) east of the building (**Figure C6**, **Figure C7**, and **Figure C8**).

The front (south) façade faces the road, and a concrete walkway runs north-south between the road and the front entrance to the building (**Figure C5**). A series of concrete walkways and ramps on the south and east sides of the building provide access to a raised patio at the east end of the front façade, the location of the front entrance (**Figure C9**). A concrete walkway on the north end of the site provides pedestrian access to a covered porch and stair set on the north end of the building and to the north end of the east ramp series. From the north end of the Cemetery Lodge, the walkway continues northwest to a gap in the brick cemetery boundary wall into the maintenance and administrative areas to the west (**Figure C10**).



Figure C4. Vegetation island and flagpole at intersection of axial roadways in National Cemetery, Cemetery Lodge in background; photographer facing northwest. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).



Figure C5. View of south façade and site of the Cemetery Lodge from across Cemetery Road facing north. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).



Figure C3. View of Cemetery Road facing east from the west entrance at GA State Route 49; Cemetery Lodge on left (north) of roadway in background. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).



Figure C6. View of the lawn area west of the Cemetery Lodge facing south; east façade in view on left of photo and brick cemetery boundary wall on right. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).



Figure C7. View of northwest end of the Cemetery Lodge from concrete walkway facing southeast. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).



Figure C8. View of southeast end of the Cemetery Lodge from west end of adjacent burial grounds facing northwest. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).



Figure C9. East façade and series of concrete walkways, ramps, and patio; photographer facing west. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).



Figure C10. The concrete walkway at north end of site connects the building's north entrances and east ramp to the adjacent maintenance and administrative areas outside of the brick cemetery boundary wall (right side of photo in background). (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).

Exterior Character and Features

The Cemetery Lodge is a two-story building with basement. The current building reflects two major phases of construction, with later alterations. The original building was built in 1872 and followed the standard "Meigs plan" design for national cemetery lodges, with an L-shaped plan and brick masonry basement and first-floor walls topped by a slate-covered mansard roof and featuring an open entrance porch at the southeast corner. The building underwent a major remodeling in 1932, which included the demolition of the mansard roof, construction of a new second floor, and construction of a rear kitchen addition. The last major construction was the enclosure of the front porch and the addition of a ramp and patio, both completed in the 1980s.

The existing configuration includes the original masonry basement level and first-floor level with the 1932 frame second story, enclosed front porch, and one-story masonry kitchen addition on the rear, as well as the 1988 concrete and brick patio and ramp at the front of the building. The roof has a moderate pitch and is hipped with a short east-west ridgeline. There is a short hipped-roof projection at the west end of the rear (north) of the building. The one-story addition at the rear of the building has a rear-gabled roof. There are two entrances on the first-floor level: one at the front porch on the south façade and one on the east elevation of the rear kitchen addition. A third entrance is located at basement level on the north elevation, under the roofline of the rear addition.



Figure C11. Northeast corner of the lodge; photographer facing southwest. Note the basement-level walls below the water table, first-floor masonry walls, and second-floor frame walls. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).



Figure C12. Basement-level exterior and water table at northeast corner; photographer facing west. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).

There is an internal brick chimney centered on the west leg of the main block and an internal brick chimney on the north gable end of the one-story kitchen addition. The addition's chimney is situated just east of the ridgeline and just inside of the north exterior wall.

Original First-Floor Block (1872)

The load-bearing brick foundation walls of the original block of the building form the basement level (**Figure C11**). Above grade, the walls are constructed of brick laid in a common-bond pattern of five stretcher courses to one header course. The foundation walls are approximately 2'-0" thick at grade, and there is a stone water table set roughly 2'-0" to 2'-6" above grade. The top surface of the water table projects 2 ½" beyond the face of the brick walls below (**Figure C12**).

The load-bearing brick walls of the first floor are one wythe (or, unit) thinner than those of the basement and also laid in a common bond, but with four irregularly spaced header courses. The header courses alternate between stretchers and headers in a Flemish bond pattern and are located at the windowsill height, two within the window height, and one at the window lintel height. The exterior corners of the brick walls are defined by brick quoins, each of which is three-courses tall and separated by one course of brick. The top three courses of brick project slightly outward, aligning with the projection of the quoins and creating a simple brick cornice at the top of the first floor. The brick bond pattern of the exposed foundation and first-floor walls is obscured by several layers of elastomeric red paint.

Below the water table, there are arched window openings set partially below grade. Each window opening is set within a window well formed by 6"-thick concrete retaining walls (**Figure C13**). The window wells are approximately 2'-0" deep (**Figure C14**). The openings have wooden frames and aluminum single-hung windows. The arched stone lintels are set directly below the stone water table.



Figure C13. Basement window with window well at east end of north elevation; photographer facing south. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).



Figure C14. Window well at window at east end of north elevation. (Source WLA Studio, 2021).



Figure C15. First-floor window at east end of west elevation; note the aluminum-framed storm window. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).



Figure C16. First-floor window at south end of west elevation; note the metal-mesh screen. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).

The first floor has wood, double-hung windows with two-over-two-light sash. The lintels and windowsills are stone and are now painted white. The lintels are 8" tall and set flush with the masonry. The windowsills are the 5" tall and project approximately 2" beyond the face of the adjacent brick and 4½" beyond the outside plane of the window frames. All windows include either single-hung aluminum storm windows or full-height screens attached to the exterior face of the window frames (**Figure C15** and **Figure C16**).

The Cemetery Lodge's original front entrances are located within the enclosed front porch, now



Figure C17. Basement-level entrance at north elevation of the lodge's original block. A drain is set into the center of the concrete areaway. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).



Figure C18. Areaway and concrete stair set at original basement-level entrance. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).

on the interior of the building. The original rear entrance is now an interior door opening into the 1932 kitchen addition. The rear basement entrance, also an original entrance, is located below the rear addition on the main block's north elevation (**Figure C17**). The basement door is accessed via a set of six concrete steps and landing areaway (**Figure C18**). The grade adjacent to the areaway is supported on the west and north by board-formed concrete and brick retaining walls that double as part of the foundation for the 1932 kitchen addition.

Enclosed First-Floor Front Porch (1932/ ca.1985)

The first-floor front porch at the southeast corner of the building was built during the 1932 remodeling and took the place of a smaller wood porch. The corner is a load-bearing brick column following the design of the quoins at the corners of the original building. The south and east sides of the porch included wide openings, with narrow sections of brick wall at either side. These walls on the south façade include narrow vertical window openings with stone sills; these openings were historically open and were not fitted with sash or frames. The walls are topped by three course of brick that project to match the quoins, forming a simple column capital that recalls the masonry of the original building. In the mid-1980s, the openings on the south and east faces of the porch were infilled with new walls faced in brick veneer and windows were installed in the two narrow openings on the south façade. The exterior porch walls measure 8'-1 ½" in height from the top of the water table to a point 2'-0" below the top of the original block's cornice. The 1980s infill walls project approximately 2" forward of the narrow 1932 walls at either side. The brick infill sections are set flush with the column caps, creating a two-planed exterior face (**Figure C19** and **Figure C20**).

The narrow vertical window openings on the south façade are now fitted with single-light, fixed vinyl windows. The 1980s brick infill section on the south includes the front door and one window



Figure C19. South façade of infilled front porch and adjacent concrete patio. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).



Figure C20. South façade and east elevation of the infilled front porch and adjacent concrete patio which are a continuation of the ADA-accessible ramp addition. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).

opening with a concrete sill and a vinyl double-hung window with two-over-two-light sash.

The 1980s brick infill section on the east elevation includes a single window opening with concrete sill. The opening has two double-hung wood windows. Like the double-hung window on the south façade, the sash of both windows have insulated glass units with simulated two-over-two-light configuration.

An approximately 8" tall strip of metal flashing obscures the top two courses of the three projecting brick courses on the 1932 brick columns and walls (**Figure C21**). The brick and flashing are painted dark red matching the rest of the building. The windowsills and frames are painted white.



Figure C21. Metal flashing above masonry infill at east elevation of front porch. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).

Expanded Second Floor (1932)

The 1932 second-floor level is of frame construction supported by the 1872 brick walls of the first floor and the brick columns of the 1932 front porch. The second-floor exterior features half-timbering composed of boards 7 ½" wide with stucco panels between (**Figure C22**). The timbering and stucco are now coated with red elastomeric paint matching that of the first-floor exterior.

The second floor has wood, double-hung windows with six-over-one-light sash on all elevations as well as a single aluminum, jalousie bathroom window on the south facade. The bathroom window originally matched the height and design of the other six-over-one second-floor windows; the sill was raised and the jalousie window installed sometime between 1960 and 1970, probably at the same time that the existing bathroom tile was installed. An area of uneven stucco marks the portion of the window opening that was infilled at that time. The window openings include 2" wood windowsills, and they are framed on all four sides by half-timbering. The top of the upper window trim meets the bottom of an 8" horizontal frieze board and soffit molding. All of the double-hung window openings include single-hung aluminum storm windows attached directly to the exterior window trim. All window trim and sills are painted white.

The main block of the lodge has 1'-2"-wide soffits with 10" of metal-esh screen material. The 8" facia boards hold 6" copper gutters (**Figure C23**) with a "K-style" or ogee profile.



Figure C22. South façade, second-floor exterior half-timbering. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).



Figure C23. Southwest corner of lodge; typical soffit and gutter configuration for the building's main block. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).



Figure C24. North and west elevations of rear addition. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).



Figure C25. North elevation of rear addition. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).



Figure C26. East elevation of rear addition; view of covered porch. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).

Rear Kitchen Addition (1932)

The rear (north) kitchen addition is 17'-9" wide and projects 14'-1" north from the rear of the original building (**Figure C24** and **Figure C25**). The rear-gabled roof covers a single room (a kitchen) on the west side and an incised concrete-slab porch on the east (**Figure C26**). The foundation is load-bearing brick in common bond along the east, north, and west sides and a mixture of board-formed-concrete and brick at the areaway at the basement level on the south end (**Figure C27** and **Figure C28**). The addition's concrete water table roughly aligns with that of the original building. Above the water table, the walls are of common-bond brick. All exposed brick and the water table are painted red, matching the rest of the building.



Figure C27. Brick foundation wall at covered porch, east elevation. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).



Figure C28. Mixture of board-formed concrete and brick foundation walls of addition at east area well. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).



Figure C29. Double-hung window with metal-mesh screen at west elevation of rear addition. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).



Figure C30. Double-hung window and louvered attic vent at north elevation of rear addition. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).



Figure C31. Boxed header beam, beadboard ceiling, and boxed soffit at covered porch of rear addition. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).



Figure C32. Incised porch at east end of rear addition. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).



Figure C33. Entrance door at east elevation of rear addition. Door opens into the kitchen, room 106. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).



Figure C34. Concrete stair set and metal railing at covered porch of rear addition. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).



Figure C35. Enclosed soffit and copper gutter at west elevation of rear addition. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).

The addition has two wood double-hung windows with two-over-two-light sash, one each on the west and north elevations (**Figure C29** and **Figure C30**). The lintels and windowsills are concrete, and all but the north window's lintel are painted white. The lintels are 8" tall and set flush with the masonry. The windowsills are 5" tall and project approximately 2" beyond the face of the adjacent brick and 4½" beyond the outside plane of the window frames. The west window opening has a full-height screen, and the north window has a single-hung aluminum storm window. There is a rectangular attic vent with wood louvers in the north gable (**Figure C30**). The vent opening includes a concrete sill matching those of the window openings.

The east side of the roof, above the incised porch, is supported by a single wood beam that spans more than 12' from the north wall of the lodge's main block to a single brick post on the north end of the addition (**Figure C31**). The porch is open on both the north and east sides and is accessible via a set of three concrete steps at the southeast corner(**Figure C32**). The door lintel is concrete and painted red to match the rest of the façade (**Figure C33**). There is a 3'-6" tall steel railing (along the south, north, and east sides of the porch and on the south and north sides of the stair set) (**Figure C34**). The south end of the porch area includes a set of six concrete steps that lead to the basement-level areaway at the main block's north entrance.

The open porch has a beadboard ceiling, painted white, and simple ½" crown molding (**Figure C31**). The addition's soffits are enclosed with beadboard and include 3" soffit molding. Both the west and east soffits have two 1'-6" long soffit vents fixed with metal-esh screens (**Figure C35**). The 6" facia hold 6" copper gutters matching those of the main block.

Front Patio, Stair Set, and Ramp (1988)

The open concrete patio at the south end of the Cemetery Lodge measures 21'-6" east-west and 9'-4" north-south (**Figure C36**). It consists of a 6"-thick monolithic concrete slab supported by a continuous concrete-block foundation on poured concrete footings. The exposed sides of the foundation, the west, east, and south sides, have running-bond brick veneer (**Figure C37**). The patio is raised approximately 2'-10" above grade on the east and 3'-10" on the west end. The patio is accessible from a set of five concrete steps on the west end of the south face (**Figure C38**) and via a ramp. The stair set is 6'-7 ½" wide and connects directly to the walkway leading north-south between the lodge and Cemetery Road.

The patio is also accessible via a series of concrete ramps attached to the northeast end (**Figure C39**). Like the patio, the ramp consists of a 6"-thick monolithic concrete slab supported by a concrete-block foundation, with brick-veneered exterior faces. The ramp feature includes a 22'-long ramp section leading north and down from the patio, a 4'-0" x 9'-0" intermediate landing at the north end, and a 17'-9"-long ramp leading south. The ramp surfaces are 4'-3" wide. There is a set of two concrete steps at the west end of the intermediate landing.

There are steel railings along all outside edges of the patio, ramps, landing, and stair sets. The



Figure C36. Concrete ramps and patio adjacent to the lodge's south façade and east elevation; photographer facing west at building's east façade. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).



Figure C37. Typical brick veneer at foundation of concrete patio; photographer facing west at east foundation of patio. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).



Figure C38. Concrete stair set at west end of concrete patio. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).



Figure C39. Concrete stairs, ramps, and intermediate landing east of the lodge. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).

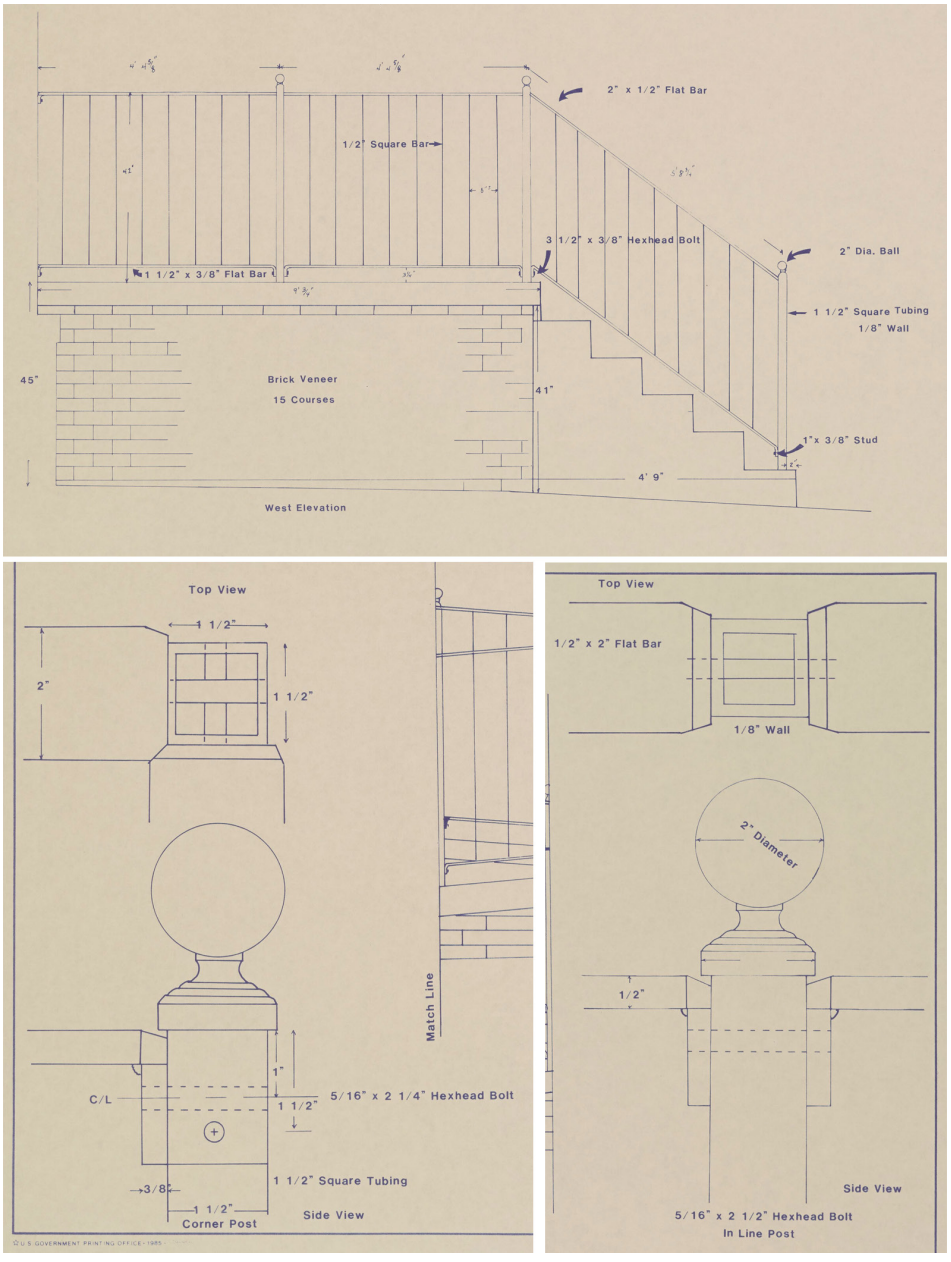


Figure C40. Excerpts of 1988 architectural details for metal railings; drawings not to scale; typical for concrete patio, stairs set, ramps, and landing, as well as for the rear addition's covered porch and stair set. (Source: ANDE Archives Flat Files, HQ Ramp Sheets 2 and 3).

railings are 3'-6" tall and include1 ½" square-tube posts, 2" x ½" flat-bar rails, and ½" square-bar pickets set at 5 ½" spacing. The posts have 2" decorative ball finials (**Figure C40**).

South Façade

The south (front) façade, the building's primary elevation facing Cemetery Road, is divided into two bays (**Figure C41**). The west bay of the first floor retains the original exterior configuration with exposed load-bearing brick walls, brick quoins at the corners, a centered double-hung window, and a narrow basement-level window centered below the water table. The east bay of the first floor includes the 1932 front porch with ca.1985 alterations, including the building's front entrance door and an adjacent double-hung window, and two fixed, single-lite windows within historic openings in the 1932 porch walls. A concrete patio with brick-veneered foundation and attached concrete stair projects south from the east bay of the south façade.

At the second floor, a single window opening is centered in the west bay and a pair of windows is centered in the east bay. A smaller bathroom window opening is set in the east edge of the west bay. The half-timbering is composed of 12"-tall horizontal boards, twelve 7 ½"-wide vertical timbers (including those at the corners), three 7 ½"-wide diagonal braces (one at each corner and one between the two west windows). The half-timbering presents an asymmetrical composition, with an X-shaped brace pattern on the panel between the west and bathroom windows and diagonal braces sloping downward and inward from the outer corners to the vertical boards that mark the outer edges of the west and east windows. Infill between the half-work timbers is stucco. The asymmetrical composition is heightened by the extension of the second-floor wall finishes approximately 2'-0" lower at the east bay.

West Elevation

The west elevation of the Cemetery Lodge's main block includes two symmetrical bays differentiated by window openings centered at the north and south halves (**Figure C42**). Window openings include two on the basement level below the water table (each with sub-grade window wells), two with double-hung windows on the first floor, and two with double-hung windows on the second floor.



Figure C41. South (front) façade. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).



Figure C42. West elevation; perspective corrected photograph. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).

The load-bearing brick walls of the basement- and first-floor levels are exposed. The 1932 second floor is differentiated by the exposed half-timbering with stucco infill. The half-timbering includes a 12"-tall horizontal board across the base and eleven 7 ½"-wide vertical boards (including those at the corners).

The one-story rear kitchen addition projects north from the north end of the main block. The west elevation of the addition includes a single double-hung window at the center and a crawlspace access door below the water table.

North (Rear) Elevation

The north elevation of the Cemetery Lodge's main block includes two bays on the first floor and two on the second (**Figure C43**). The west bays on the first and second floors project approximately 2'-0" north from the north plane of the west bays. There is one basement-level window opening centered on the east bay below the water table and



Figure C43. North elevation of main block. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).



Figure C44. East elevation of main block. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).

partially within a sub-grade window well. Above the basement window, there are two double-hung wood windows, one each at the first and second floors. A fourth window is located on the second floor near the west end of the façade. These windows are of the typical size and configuration for their respective floor levels elsewhere on the building. The load-bearing brick walls of the basement and first-floor levels are exposed, and the second floor is differentiated by the exposed half-timbering with stucco infill. The half-timbering on the north elevation is of the same configuration as that of the west elevation, with no diagonal bracing.

The north elevation of the kitchen addition includes exposed painted brick for all wall sections, including the rear-facing gable (**Figure C25**). The east part of this wall includes a rectangular opening at the incised porch, which is framed by the addition's northeast brick corner post. There is one wood double-hung window centered in the first-floor wall, and a louvered attic vent centered near the top of the gable. The boxed eves, soffits, rake molding, and window frames are wood, and the windowsill and attic vent sill are concrete.

East Elevation

The east elevation of the Cemetery Lodge's main block includes two bays on the first floor and two on the second (**Figure C44**). These bays are similar in overall character to the two bays of the south façade. The south bay on the first floor includes the 1932 brick columns and ca.1985 infill of the 1932 front porch. The north bay of the first floor and basement walls are of painted exposed brick. The 1932 second-floor walls are of half-timbering with stucco infill like those of the other elevations. There is a pair of vinyl windows centered in the ca.1985 infill of south first-floor bay and a single wood, double-hung window in the south second-floor bay. The north bays include wood double-hung windows located at the center of the bays. The concrete ramps, landing, and patio with metal railings extend across the entire east elevation.

The east elevation of the rear kitchen addition includes the covered porch consisting of a raised concrete slab accessible from a set of concrete steps leading up from the east (**Figure C26** and **Figure C32**). The kitchen entrance door is located in the center of the incised porch. A single brick column frames the porch opening on the north end. To the south of the raised slab porch floor, there is a set of concrete steps that lead down to the west into the basement level area well.

Interior Character and Features

The Cemetery Lodge has approximately 1,825 SF of conditioned space, with 930 on the first floor and 895 on the second floor (**Figure C45**, **Figure C46** and **Figure C47**). The basement includes an additional 640 SF. There are crawlspaces under the 1932 front porch and the rear kitchen addition. On the basement- and first-floor levels, the location of the original load-bearing masonry walls define the building's core, which forms an L-shaped floor plan of three rooms. The southeast quadrant of the first floor (room 101) is formed by the enclosing masonry walls of the 1932 front porch. The rear kitchen addition is accessible from the central room (room 103) of the original L-shaped plan. Frame partitions define the second-floor rooms.

Basement

Exterior access to the basement level is through a doorway at the north end of building's original block. The doorway is reached from the area well and concrete stair set below the northeast corner of the rear kitchen addition. Interior access to the basement is from a wood staircase (1932) at the north end of the plan (**Figure C45**).

There are three rooms on the basement level as well as a crawlspace below the enclosed front porch. The two west rooms (rooms B01 and B02) house mechanical and electrical equipment and storage shelves. The east room (room B03-A) houses storage shelves. The walls of these rooms include areas of painted flat plaster and areas of unfinished load-bearing brick. The space under the L-shaped staircase (room B03-B) has plaster walls and is used for storage. The floors are unfinished concrete, and the ceilings are plaster on wire mesh attached to the underside of the floor structure above. The basement-level ceiling height is approximately 6'-2".

First Floor

There are five rooms on the first floor (**Figure C46**). Three of the rooms (rooms 102, 103-A, and 105) are the three first-floor rooms of the original L-shaped building built in 1872. A staircase, hall (104-A), and closet (104-B) were carved out of room 105 during the 1932 remodeling, replacing an earlier stair on the other side of the wall in room 103-A. The 1932 front porch was enclosed ca.1985 to form room 101. The single-room kitchen (room 106) addition (1932) is accessible via a cased opening (now without a door) at the north end of room 103-A. The building's existing front door is located at the south end of the enclosed porch (room 101). The back door is located at the east end of the kitchen addition, accessible from the adjacent covered porch.

As noted above, the building's staircases (1932) are located in the west end of room 105. The stair leading down to the basement level is accessible from Hall 104-A. The stair leading up to the second floor is accessible from the northeast corner of room 103-A. This staircase includes a lower flight that projects west into room 103-A. The only interior fireplace is located on the north

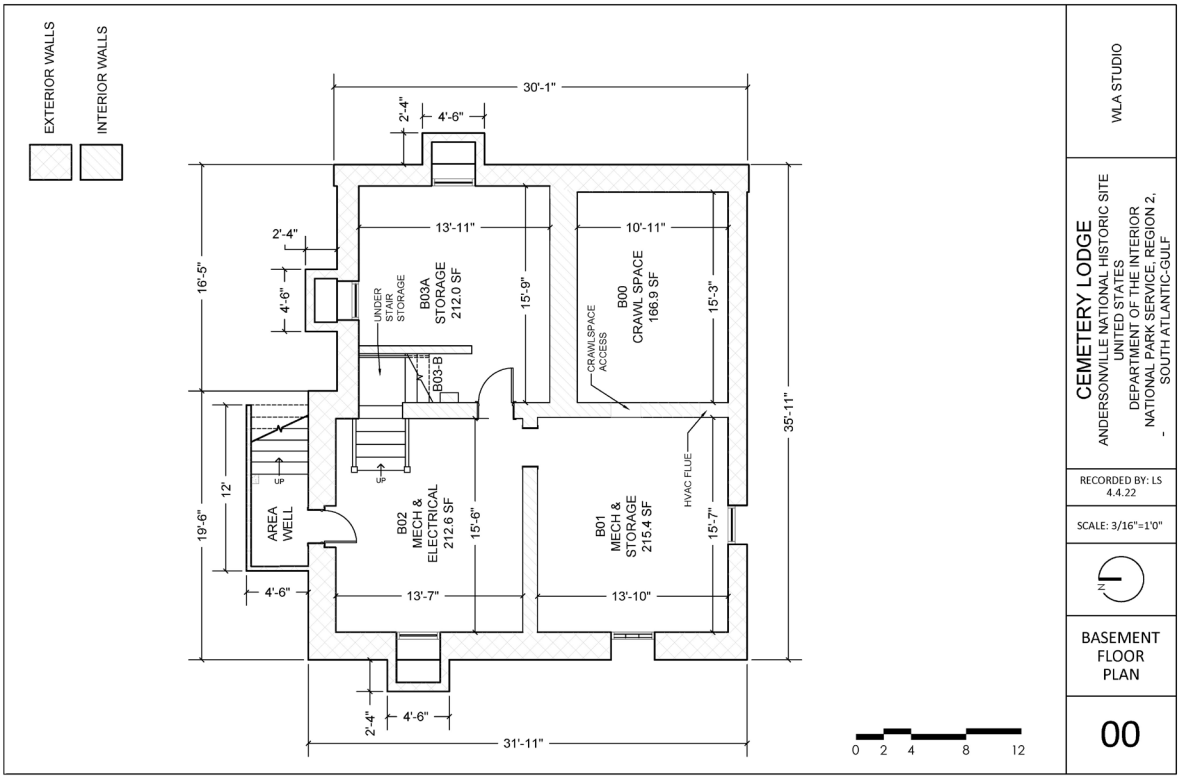


Figure C45. Basement-level plan; full scale version of plan can be found in Appendix B of this report. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).

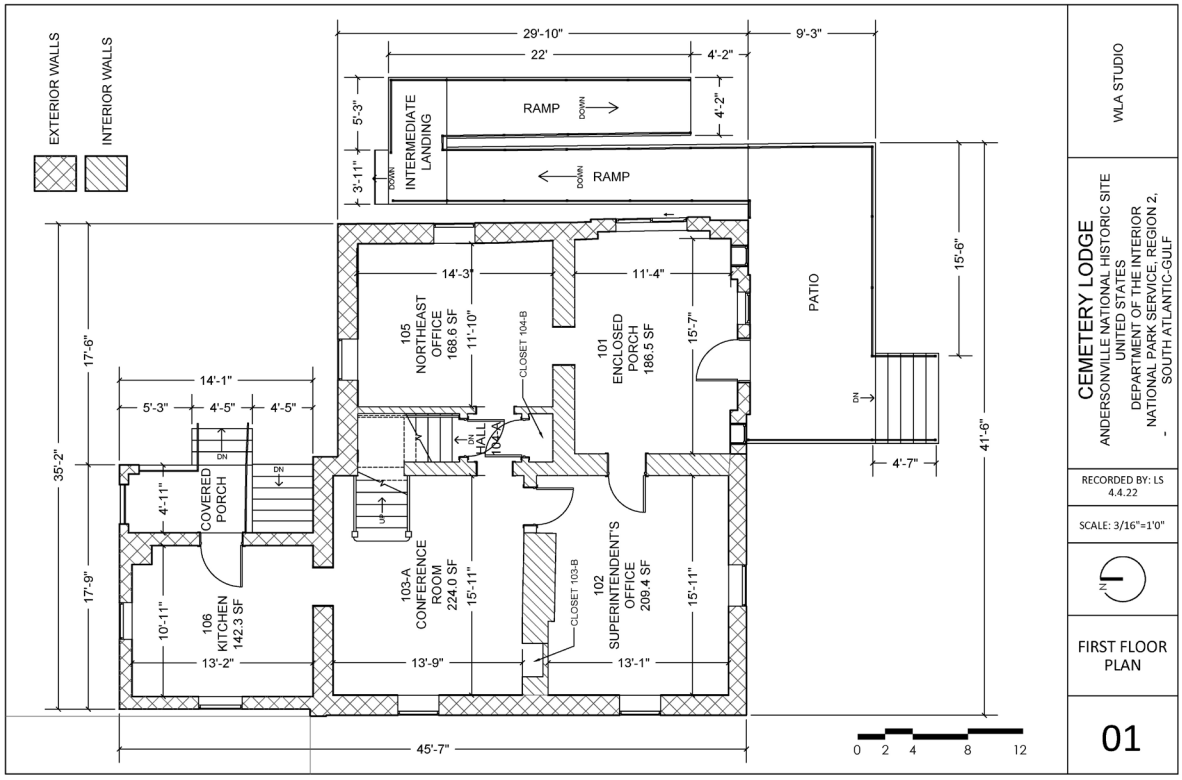


Figure C46. First-floor plan; full scale version of plan can be found in Appendix B of this report. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).

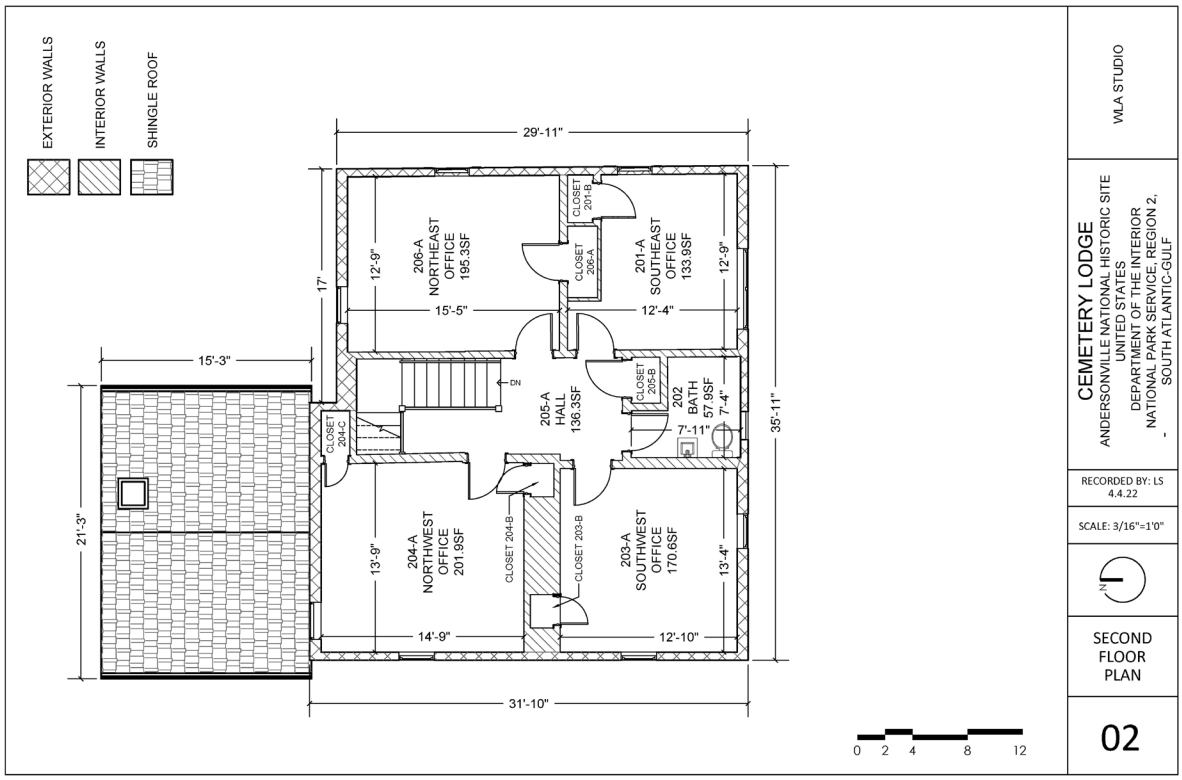


Figure C47. Second-floor plan; full scale version of plan can be found in Appendix B of this report. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).

wall of room 102, designed as the living room for the superintendent's family. There is a closet at the south end of Hall 104-A and a closet at the southwest corner of room 103-A.

The ceiling heights are approximately 9'-9" in the rooms of the main block and 9'-4" in the kitchen addition.

Second Floor

The second-floor rooms are defined by frame partitions that form a central hall (Hall 205-A), a bathroom centered in the south half of the plan (room 202), and two rooms flanking both the east and west sides of the central hall (rooms 201-A and 206-A on the east and 203-A and 204-A on the west). The overall plan of the second floor appears to be unchanged since its construction during the 1932 remodeling. The second floor is accessed via a staircase rising from room 103-A into the central hall (room 205-A). The far south end of the central hall is open to the first floor above the staircase. Rooms 201-A, 203-A, and 206-A each have one closet; room 204-A has two closets; and there is a linen closet at the southeast end of Hall 205-A. Ceiling heights on the second floor measure approximately 8'-4".

Attic

The attic is accessible via a wood, pull-down ladder in the ceiling of the second-floor hall. The attic is unfinished and houses mechanical and electrical equipment including the interior air handler, duct work, and wiring. A small area of the attic floor—including the area surrounding the attic ladder and air handler—has plywood decking. The interior brick chimney of the building's main block passes through the central-west portion of the attic space and roof structure.

Construction Characteristics

Structural Systems

Exterior Walls

On the basement- and first-floor levels, exterior walls are load-bearing masonry, with thicknesses measuring approximately 2'-0" at grade, 1'-5 ½" at the first floor of the main block, and 11" at the kitchen addition. The 1932 front porch's exterior walls include three 1'-2"-thick brick posts (at the northeast, southeast, and southwest corners) and approximately 11"-thick brick infill dating from ca.1985.

The 1932 second-floor exterior walls are of frame construction and measure 7" to 9 ½" thick. The exterior of the second story is clad in stucco and wood half-timbering. Surviving construction documents from the 1932 remodeling indicate that the walls were to be provided with 1"-thick sheathing covered by building paper; the half-timbering and nailing strips bearing metal lath for the stucco were to be attached over the building paper.

All exterior walls, both masonry and half-timbered stucco walls, are currently painted with a continuous coating of elastomeric red paint. As noted elsewhere, this monochromatic scheme was first introduced in 2003 and obscures much of the building's architectural detail.

Interior Walls

Interior bearing walls of the basement and first floor are of brick masonry with a smooth plaster finish. The interior masonry walls of these floors measure from 8" to 19" thick. Interior walls of the second floor are of frame construction with 2x4 studs and a smooth plaster finish. The east and west interior walls that define the central hall and bathroom area (including hall 205-A, closet 205-B, and room 202) are offset approximately 4'-0" in either direction from the central load-bearing masonry wall of the first floor and basement below. The interior plaster walls are now painted in all rooms except the second-floor linen closet (room 205-B), which retains wallpaper that appears to date from sometime between 1932 and about 1960. Documentation indicates that other rooms were wallpapered during earlier periods in the building's history.

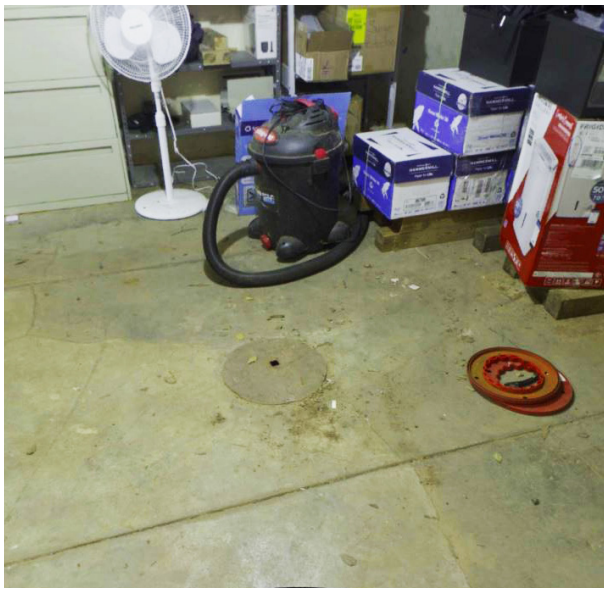


Figure C48. Basement-level concrete slab floor in Room B02; note floor drain at center of room under circular steel cover plate. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).

Flooring Systems

Basement

The basement floors are unfinished concrete slab-on-grade. There are floor drains at the center of rooms B01 and B02 (**Figure C48**).

Original Lodge First Floor (1872)

Original specifications for structural floor framing of the main block as built in 1872 include: "Joists for first floor to be three (3) by ten (10) inches; for second floor to be three (3) by nine (9) inches; all to be placed sixteen (16) inches between centers and all to be trussed with one course of cross bridging in the center. Ceiling joists [attic floor frame] to be three (3) by five (5) inches, placed at sixteen (16) inches between centers." Additionally, "all floors to be deafened by at least four (4) inches of mortar."[73](Specifications can be found in **Appendix C**).

Because the scope of investigation for this study was non-destructive, the finished basement ceiling prevented direct observation of the first-floor framing. However, in a few locations, such as at holes where conduit passes through the basement ceiling, limited measurements were possible. The measurements suggest that the original floor structure with intermediate deck and mortar bed, as well as 10"-tall joists remain intact for the building's original first-floor rooms (rooms 102, 103-A, 104-B, 104-B, and 105). The HSR team could not verify the width and spacing of the joists or the configuration of the subfloor. The finished floor in this portion of the building is Formica brand engineered hardwood flooring with simulated 4"-wide planks, installed in 2009.



Figure C49. Undated image of floor system in unidentified location – likely at a case for an HVAC return duct viewed from the basement level. This view reveals multiple layers of building fabric. Wood boards supported by strips nailed to the joists are visible at center; these boards supported the bed of mortar intended to provide sound-deadening. These boards and the portions of the joists below them were clearly exposed for some period of time as the basement ceiling and were painted white. They were subsequently covered by a tongue-and-groove wood ceiling nailed to the bottom sides of the joists (visible with yellow and green painted finishes). This ceiling was later covered by plaster on expanded metal mesh, the layer seen closest to the camera. (Source: ANDE Archives).



Figure C50. Undated image of floor system in unidentified location – likely at a case for an HVAC return duct viewed from the basement level. (Source: ANDE Archives).

73. "Specifications for Superintendents' Brick Lodges for National Cemeteries," n.d., National Archives and Records Administration.

Enclosed Porch (1932)

The floor of the enclosed porch (room 101) is a monolithic concrete slab with steel reinforcing bars. The slab is supported by sections of brick and concrete foundation walls. Remnants of the board formwork for the construction of the slab remain in the crawlspace below. The finished floor is Formica brand engineered hardwood flooring with simulated 4"-wide planks, installed in 2009.

Rear Addition (1932)

The kitchen floor joists are 2x10 pine boards set at 16" o.c. spanning east-west across the kitchen (room 106). The joists are set in pockets at the masonry foundation walls. There is a diagonal-board subfloor topped with Formica brand engineered hardwood with simulated 4"-wide planks, installed in 2009.

Second Floor (1932)

The floor joists and subfloor of the second floor are concealed by existing finishes and destructive investigation was not part of the scope for this assessment. The original finished floor, which is ¾"-thick by 2 ½"-wide tongue-and-groove pine, remains uncovered in the second-floor closets. Finished flooring in all other areas is Formica brand engineered hardwood flooring installed in 2009, except in the bathroom (room 202), which has tile that appears to have been installed during a bathroom remodeling sometime between 1960 and 1970. The 1932 architectural details for the Cemetery Lodge remodeling project call for 2x10 floor joists set at 16" o.c. with a wood subfloor of undetermined configuration (**Figure C51**). See Appendix C: 1932 Remodel Architectural Drawings Sheet 1&2.

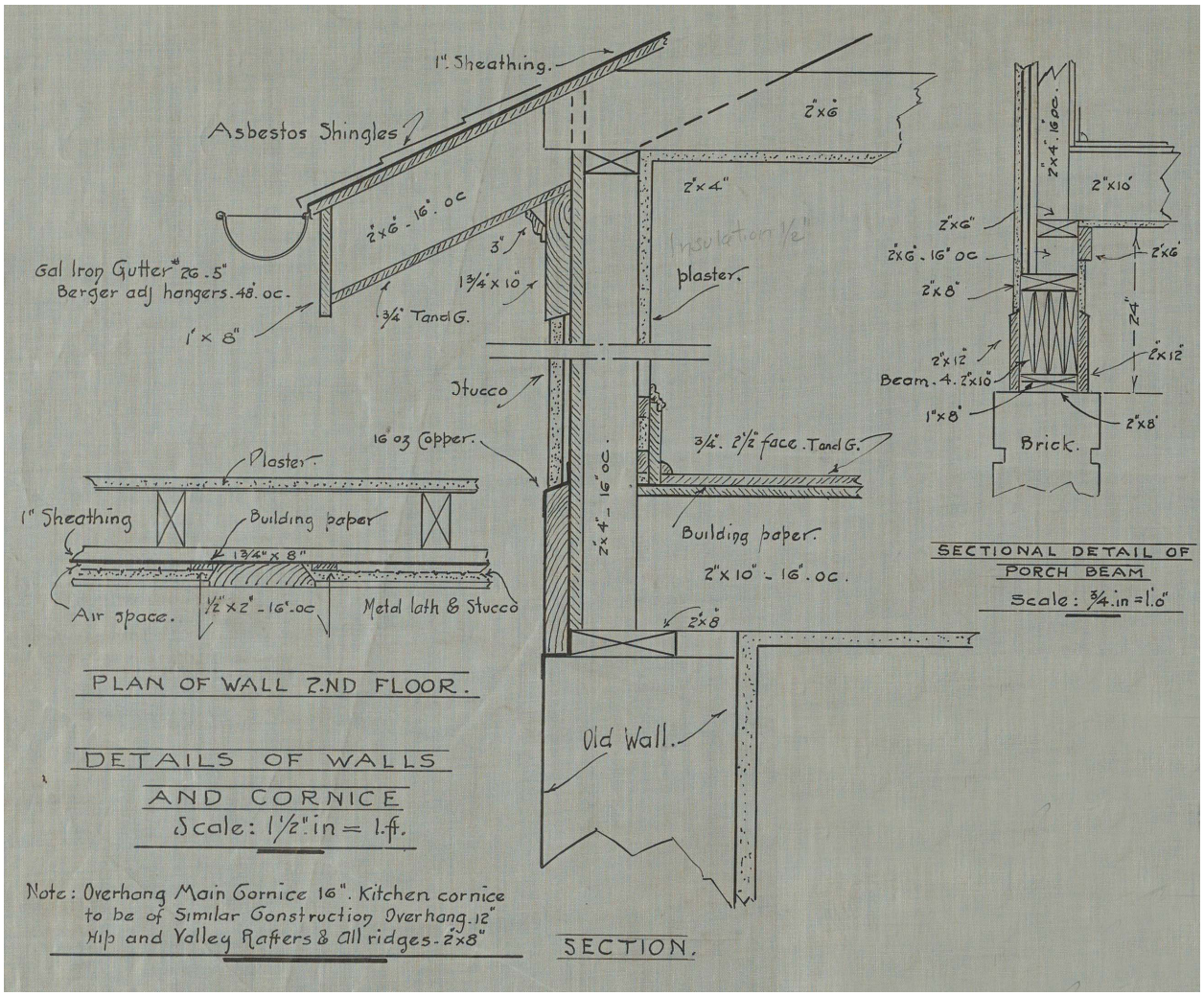


Figure C51. Excerpt of 1932 architectural details for the second-story expansion of the Cemetery Lodge. (Source: ANDE Archives).

Rear Covered Porch (1932)

The floor system for the rear incised porch, adjacent to the kitchen, is an exposed monolithic concrete slab with steel reinforcing bars.

Front Patio, Stair Set, and Ramp (1988)

The floor structure of the front patio and attached ramps/stairs consist of exposed monolithic concrete slabs supported on continuous concrete-block foundation walls. The space between the foundation walls is infilled with compacted soil.

Ceiling Framing Systems

First Floor, Main Block

The first-floor ceilings appear to be attached to the underside of the second-floor joists. See narrative in Flooring Systems, Second Floor, above.

Kitchen Addition

Ceiling joists are inaccessible and destructive investigation was not within the scope of this assessment. The 1932 architectural details for the Cemetery Lodge remodeling project call for 2x6 ceiling joists set at 16" o.c. for the kitchen addition (**Figure C51**). See Appendix C: 1932 Remodel Architectural Drawings Sheet 1&2.

Second Floor

Ceiling joists are 2x6 at 16" o.c. overlapping 2x4 studs. The ceiling joists form the support for small sections of plywood flooring that have been added within the attic.

Roof Framing

Main Block

Roof rafters are 2x6 at 16" o.c. with 2x8 ridge boards (**Figure C52**). The majority of rafters and ridge boards, but not all, are braced to the attic joists within the center third of the joist's span—not aligning with load-bearing walls below the second-floor ceiling. The roof decking is of 1"-thick tongue-and-groove pine.

Kitchen Addition

The kitchen addition's roof framing is inaccessible and destructive investigation was not within the scope of this assessment. The 1932 construction documents do not provide a separate detail for the kitchen addition's roof, suggesting that it was intended to be framed similarly to that of the new roof of the main block.

Building Systems

Plumbing

The building is served by the municipal water supply of Andersonville, Georgia. Supply piping is a mixture of copper, PVC, and PEX. Wastewater piping is PVC and cast iron.

Mechanical Systems

At the time of its completion in 1872, the Cemetery Lodge was heated by stoves and by the fireplace in the superintendent's family's living room. A second fireplace may or may not have been provided in the bedroom above the living room. A stove chimney was provided in the superintendent's office and a second flue in the chimney of the living room fireplace accommodated the kitchen's cooking stove. Wood or coal was the likely fuel source for the fireplace and stoves. During the 1932 remodeling, the building was provided with a central heating system with a coal-fired boiler in the basement and radiators in each room. The boiler was modified to burn fuel oil in 1951. This system was later replaced by a forced-air heating system. Operable windows for ventilation were the original means for cooling during warm seasons. All windows on the basement level are boarded up and no longer serve this function. Windows on the



Figure C52. Roof framing of main block; photographer facing north from center-west side of attic space. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).

first and second floors remain operable but are not typically used for ventilation due to the addition of central air conditioning.

The present heating and cooling system consists of two heat pump systems—one that conditions the first floor and the other the second floor. Both systems include residential-grade, air-cooled condensing units (ACCUs) located on the west side of the lodge, within a lattice screening fence (**Figure C53**). There are electrical disconnects for each condensing unit mounted to the Cemetery Lodge's exterior wall below the water table, adjacent to the units. The electrical service and the refrigerant lines for the units pass directly through holes bored into the basement wall approximately 6" above grade (**Figure C54**). The outside unit for the first-floor service is a Rheem model RP1530BJ1NA, manufactured in April of 2016. The outside unit for the second floor is a Rheem model RP1542AJ1NA, manufactured in March of 2016.



Figure C53. Air-cooled condensing units within lattice screening adjacent to west façade. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).

The interior air handler for the first floor is located in room B01. The second-floor air handler is located in the lodge's attic and is a Rheem model RH1T3617STANJA, manufactured in March of 2016.

There are two rectangular air-handling unit control panels mounted to the east wall of room B02. The thermostat for the first-floor system is located on the south wall of room 103-A. The thermostat for the second-floor unit is located on the west wall of the second-floor hall (room 205-A).

Electrical Systems

Electrical service for the lodge feeds underground from the maintenance area northwest of the building to an exterior-mounted meter and series of breaker boxes mounted to the north façade of the lodge's kitchen addition (**Figure C55**). Service enters the building through the masonry wall into the crawlspace below the kitchen and into a surface-mounted wall panel on the north wall of room B02.

Communications and Data Systems

Data lines for telephone and broadband service feed underground from the maintenance area northwest of the lodge to an exterior-mounted switch panel on the north end of the building's west façade. Functional data service lines are within the conduit attached to the surface-



Figure C54. Electrical service and refrigerant lines at basement-level west façade. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).



Figure C55. Meter and breaker boxes for lodge electrical supply fixed to exterior north façade of kitchen addition. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).



Figure C56. Data lines and switch panel at north end of west façade of the lodge's main block. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).

mounted switch panel, and a number of nonfunctioning data lines also run through the window (**Figure C56**). From the switch panel, the lines enter the building through a basement-level window in room B02 and into a series of wall-mounted switches and junction boxes located on the north and west walls of room B02 and the north wall of room B01.

Data lines run within the lodge's walls and within various types of surface-mounted conduit to ports in each of the lodge offices. The west portions of two closets (rooms 103-B and 200-B) are currently used as a vertical chase for data cables running from the basement to the second floor. There is also a mobile server case located in the second-floor hall (hall 205-A) (**Figure C57**). Staff report that this server case—with an open back—and its location in an open hallway do not provide the required level of security for the server. Three bundles of server cables lead from the server case into the lodge's attic and through the interior of walls to offices on the first and second floors, as well as to a server hub located on the basement level in room B01 (**Figure C58**).



Figure C57. Mobile server case. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).

Exterior Features

Walls

Original Block (1872)

The load-bearing brick foundation walls of the original block of the building are approximately 2'-0" thick at grade and constructed in a common-bond pattern of five stretcher courses to one header course. The concrete water table sits atop the foundation walls, set roughly 2'-0" to 2'-6" above grade. The water table projects 2 ½" beyond the face of the brick walls of the first floor above (**Figure C12**).

The load-bearing brick walls of the first floor are approximately 1'-5 ½" thick, constructed in a common-bond pattern, and rise 10'-1 ¾" from the water table to the frame walls of the second floor above. The brick of the original lodge is handmade and measures 2¼" x 4" x 8". The mortar joints vary in thickness from 3⁄16" to ⅜". The entire exposed surface of the masonry walls is covered with a non-historic, elastomeric red paint.

Second Floor (1932)

The walls of the second floor are of 2x4 frame construction and rise 8'-6" from the top of the masonry first-floor walls to the building's eve. The exterior surface includes faux half-timbering with stucco between the 7 ½" wide timbers (**Figure C22**).

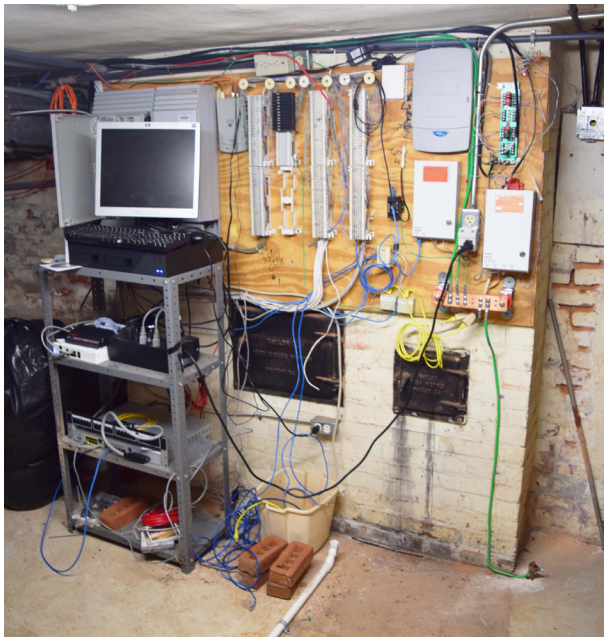


Figure C58. Server hub and associated telephone/data equipment. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).

Front Porch (1932, infilled ca.1985)

The exterior walls of the enclosed porch consist of load-bearing brick columns at the southwest, southeast, and northeast corners with newer brick infill between. The brick columns include brick caps that project 2" out from the plane of the shafts. The columns support wood beams that consist of four vertical 2x10s and 2x8 bottom and top plates. The beams support the frame walls of the second floor above.

The exterior porch walls measure 8'-1 ½" in height from the top of the water table to the bottom of the porch beams. The infill sections (ca.1985) between the columns are wood-frame walls with a veneer of face brick set flush with the 1932 column caps, creating a two-planed exterior face (**Figure C19** and **Figure C20**). The masonry walls are covered with a non-historic, elastomeric red paint.

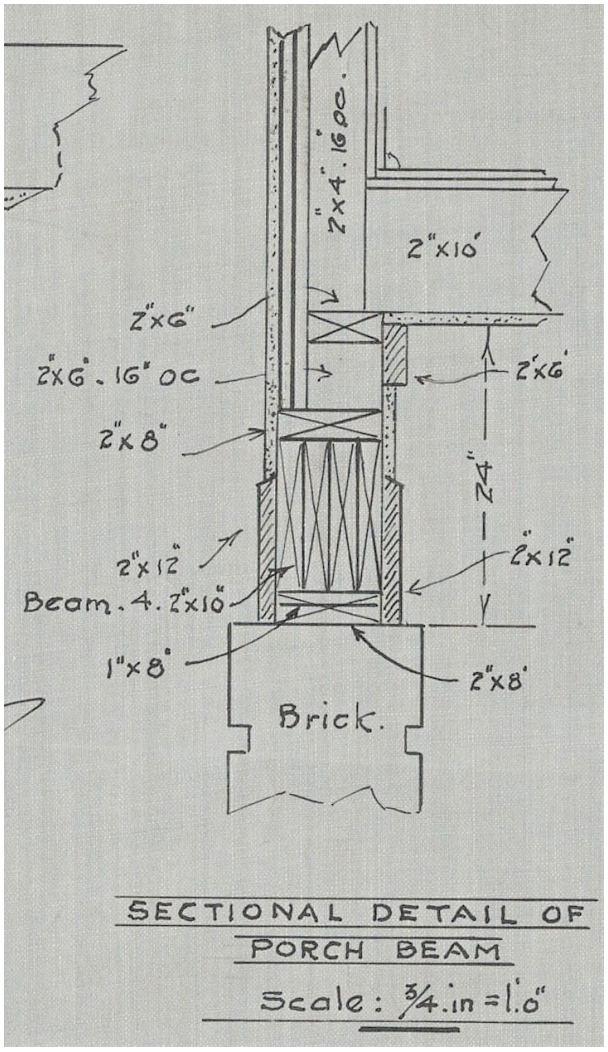


Figure C59. Excerpt of 1932 architectural details for the porch header beams and second-floor walls (Source: ANDE Archives).

One-Story Rear Addition (1932)

The foundation of the rear addition consists of load-bearing brick in common bond along the east, north, and west sides and a mixture of board-formed-concrete and brick at the areaway at the basement level on the south end (**Figure C27** and **Figure C28**). The addition's concrete water table roughly aligns with that of the building's main block. Above the water table, the kitchen addition's walls are of load-bearing brick in common bond and measure 11" thick. The entire exposed surface of the masonry walls is covered with a non-historic, elastomeric red paint.

Roofs

Main Block, Compound Hipped Roof

When built in 1872, the lodge featured a second story enclosed by a mansard roof topped with a low-sloped, hipped upper roof. The entire second floor was removed during the 1932 remodeling, when the US Army added the existing second floor topped by a medium-sloped, hipped roof.

The existing roof over the building's main block consists of two engaged hips. The lower hipped roof projects north over the northwest section of the main block. Both sections of roof are decked with horizontal pine boards topped with underlayment paper, ice and water shield, and simulated slate shingles (**Figure C60**).

Attic ventilation includes two turbine attic vents located at roof penetrations just north of each of the two ridges. There is aluminum flashing at the chimney penetration as well as the two turbine vents. A cast-iron plumbing vent pipe passes through the roof within a rubber boot near the center of the south end of the building (**Figure C61**). All drip lines include aluminum drip edge.

Rear Addition, Gabled Roof

The gabled roof over the rear addition is topped with simulated slate shingles matching those of the lodge's main block (**Figure C62**-**Figure C63**). Ventilation includes a turbine attic vent centered just below the ridge line on the east side of the roof. There is lead flashing, likely original to the kitchen addition's construction, at the chimney.



Figure C60. South face of roof of main block. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).



Figure C61. North face of roof over main block. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).



Figure C62. West face of roof over rear addition. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).



Figure C63. East roof face of over rear addition; photographer facing northwest from Room 206-A. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).

The chimney flashing is painted red to match the painted surfaces of the chimney. There is no visible flashing at the addition's connection to the lodge's main block. The drip lines include aluminum drip edge.

Eaves

Main Block

The main block has a very simple cornice below the roof overhang, consisting of a 10"-tall horizontal frieze board and a 3" crown molding. The frieze board is currently painted red and the molding is painted white.

The unboxed eaves extend out approximately 1'-2" and include a continuous metal-mesh screen attached to the underside of the rafters. The screen material is held in place by 2"-wide wood strips. The vertical facia boards are 1x8 pine.

Rear Addition

The only decorative element of the rear addition's cornice is a 3" frieze molding, currently painted white (**Figure C65**). The same molding runs along the rake of the rear-facing gable. The soffits are enclosed with beadboard, and there are two metal-mesh soffit vents on both the east and west sides of the addition (**Figure C31** and **Figure C35**). The vertical facia boards are 1x8 pine.

Rainwater Collection/Dispersal

At the time of the building's original construction in 1872 it was a common practice to collect rainwater runoff from roofs in a cistern or tank for household use. Rainwater might be used for washing and cleaning while well water would be



Figure C64. Frieze, eave, and gutter of main block. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).



Figure C65. Eave and cornice of rear addition; photographer facing east at northwest corner of rear addition. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).

used for drinking. If such rainwater collection systems were in use, they were presumably abandoned during or after the 1932 remodeling.

Main Block and Rear Addition

The main block and the rear addition have 6" K-style (ogee) copper gutters affixed to the 1x8 facia at all driplines (**Figure C64** and **Figure C65**). There are a total of six corrugated copper downspouts measuring 4" x 5"—one at each corner of the main block and one each at the northeast and northwest corners of the rear addition. Details for the 1932 remodeling indicate that the building was to be fitted with galvanized iron downspouts and half-round gutters; the existing copper gutters and downspouts were installed at an unknown date.

The downspouts of the main block are fixed to the building in at least two places each, at points approximately 3' below the roofline, 2' above the water table, and other points. The upper anchor points include non-historic aluminum or copper bands screwed to the façade. The lower points include historic cast-iron hook anchors set into the masonry, to which the downspouts are affixed with wire tethers (**Figure C66**). The downspouts of the rear addition are attached with historic hook anchors at only one location each, approximately 2' below the roofline.

The downspout at the southeast corner of the main block outlets into a PVC drainpipe that carries water east away from the building beneath the adjacent concrete ramp and into a brick-paved drainage feature (**Figure C67**). The southwest and northwest downspouts of the main block, as well as both downspouts of the rear addition, are attached to a subterranean cast-iron drainage system (**Figure C68**). The northeast downspout of the main block outlets directly onto the ground and an adjacent concrete walkway (**Figure C69**). Signs of water infiltration are visible in the basement near this downspout, suggesting that it is directing water into the building and contributing to deterioration of the building's fabric.



Figure C66. Bottom section of downspout at southeast corner of the lodge's main block; note the historic cast-iron hook anchor with wire tether and outlet into PVC drainpipe. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).



Figure C67. PVC drain outlet at east end side of ramps. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).



Figure C68. Typical configuration of downspout outlet into subterranean terracotta drainage system; photographer facing east at southwest corner of lodge. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).



Figure C69. Outlet configuration of downspout at northeast corner of lodge's main block. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).

Areaway

There is a single floor drain with a 7"-diameter perforated metal cover near the center of the floor of the north basement-level entrance's areaway (**Figure C70**). The drain is connected to the subterranean drainage system.

Site Runoff and Brick Gutters

The area between the north wall of the Cemetery Lodge's main block and the east wall of the rear kitchen addition is paved with concrete—forming a patio integrated into the concrete walkway that runs along the east and north sides of the lodge (**Figure C71**). When originally paved, the patio surface was sloped to allow rainwater to runoff to the northeast, away from the building; however, sections of the patio have settled, resulting in at least some runoff traveling toward the building. This may be contributing to ongoing water infiltration issues in this part of the basement.

A series of brick-paved, surface-level drainage gutters run along the outside edges of the site's concrete walkways and ramp/raised front patio (**Figures C72** and **Figure C73**). The brick gutters generally carry water from north to south. Mulch from adjacent planting beds was observed to have washed into several of these gutters, blocking the flow of water.



Figure C70. Floor drain at areaway. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).



Figure C71. Concrete patio area north of the lodge's main block. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).



Figure C72. Brick gutter at east side of Cemetery Lodge's front walkway. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).



Figure C73. Brick gutter east of lodge's main block. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).



Figure C74. Brick gutter northeast of lodge's main block showing mulch runoff from planting beds blocking gutters. (Source: RATIO Architects, 2022).



Figure C75. Main block chimney with aluminum cap. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).



Figure C76. Rear addition chimney. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).

Chimneys

The lodge has two brick chimneys, one centered on the east-west ridge of the main block, and the other located just east of the ridgeline on the north end of the rear addition. The top five courses of brick in both chimneys are corbeled in two steps. The main block's chimney has an aluminum cap that laps over the top three courses of brick (**Figure C75**). The rear addition's chimney flue is capped with what is possibly a lead plate (**Figure C76**). Both chimneys are painted with a continuous elastomeric coating in a "barn red" color matching the lodge's exterior walls.



Figure C77. Low, horizontal awning window below water table at south façade. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).

Windows

Original First-Floor Block (1872)

The basement level windows are located below the water table and include arched stone lintels. The windows for rooms B02 and B03 extend below grade within concrete window wells. The openings for room B01 do not extend below grade. All of the openings have wood frames and non-historic aluminum sash. The opening at the south façade has a single-light aluminum, in-swing awning casement (**Figure C77**); the opening at the south end of the west elevation has a louvered, aluminum ventilation grate; and all other openings contain two aluminum, in-swing awning casement sash(**Figure C78**). All but the opening with the



Figure C78. Basement window at north end of west façade, typical aluminum awning window with interior plywood panel. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).

ventilation grate are covered with plywood panels on the interior—rendering them inoperable.

The first-floor windows are double-hung, single-glazed, wood sash with two-over-two-light configuration and block and tackle balances for sash weights with cords (**Figure C79**). All windows include either single-hung aluminum storm windows or full-height screens attached to the exterior face of the window frames (**Figure C15** and **Figure C16**). These windows follow the design of the building's original windows. They have an ogee molding profile at the interior, similar to that of the 1932 second-floor windows, and may date from the 1932 remodeling.

Enclosed First-Floor Porch (ca.1985)

Windows were first installed here when the porch was enclosed in the 1980s. The existing windows are 2015 replacements. There are three window openings on the south façade of the enclosed porch, including two 1'-3"-wide by 4'-0"-tall openings on either side of the wall and a 2'-4"-wide by 5'-0"-tall opening just east of the front door. The two narrow, vertical openings have fixed, double-glazed, vinyl windows (**Figure C80**). The larger opening has a double-hung, double-glazed, wood window with an applied muntin grid in a two-over-two-light configuration.

The 5'-4"-wide by 5'-0"-tall opening on the east side of the enclosed porch has a pair of double-hung, double-glazed, wood windows separated by a 3" mullion (**Figure C81**). The sash of the two windows include an applied muntin grid in a two-over-two-light configuration.



Figure C79. Detail of two-over-two wood sash window showing sash cords, Room 103-A. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).

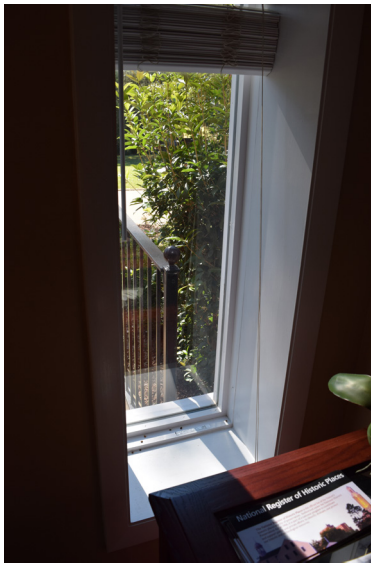


Figure C80. Fixed vinyl window on west side of enclosed porch. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).



Figure C81. Two double-hung, wood windows divided by a 3" mullion on east side of enclosed porch. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).



Figure C82. Wood, double-hung window with cord and weight balance system, typical of second floor. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).



Figure C83. Jalousie bathroom window, Room 202. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).

Second Floor (1932)

Standard second-floor windows are double-hung, single-glazed, wood sash with six-over-one-light configuration and chord and weight balances (**Figure C82**). The opening on the east bay of the south façade has two windows separated by a 7 ½" mullion. All of the openings with double-hung windows have single-hung aluminum storm windows with screen lower sections.

The second-floor window opening at the center bay of the south façade includes an operable, jalousie (louvered-glass) aluminum window (**Figure C83**). The bathroom window originally matched the height and design of the other six-over-one second-floor windows; the sill was raised and the jalousie window installed sometime between 1960 and 1970, probably at the same time that the existing bathroom tile was installed. An area of uneven stucco marks the portion of the window opening that was infilled at that time.

Rear Addition (1932)

The windows of the rear addition are double-hung, single-glazed, wood sash with two-over-two-light configuration, matching those of the first floor of the Cemetery Lodge's main block. The west elevation opening has a full-height, aluminum-framed screen. The opening on the north elevation has an aluminum storm window on the exterior, with an upper fixed light and a lower screen.

Doors

The Cemetery Lodge's historic front entrances were two doors opening from the front porch, one into the superintendent's office and the other into the superintendent's living room. These doors provided separate entrances for the public office and the private family spaces. Both openings retain their original frames with paneled jambs and head reflecting the design of the original six-panel doors. The panel configuration and moldings likely match those of the lost original doors. The existing wood doors in these openings are six-panel doors with raised panels and probably date from ca.1930-



Figure C84. Six-panel exterior door in ANDE storage. (Source: Bridget Beers, 2022).



Figure C85. Original door hardware and lock set. (Source: Bridget Beers, 2022).

1970, possibly from the 1932 remodeling. These doors match the details of stock Colonial Revival doors of the mid-twentieth century and do not align with the style or configuration of the original paneled jambs. These doors retain exterior entry hardware and locks. When the porch was enclosed ca.1985, these doors became interior doors. They have since been undercut to provide ventilation between rooms.

Two doors believed to have been previously installed in the Cemetery Lodge are currently held in ANDE storage. These doors probably date to ca. 1930-1970. One is a six-panel door with raised panels that retains exterior entry hardware and locks (**Figure C84** and **Figure C85**). The second is a four-panel swing door with raised panels that retains the original double-swing pivot hinge (**Figure C86** and **Figure C87**). This door was likely installed between the kitchen and dining room when in use. This door is undercut across about two-thirds of its width, probably allowing the door to clear an area rug installed in the dining room.

The Cemetery Lodge's front entrance is now within the non-historic ca.1985 infill blocking the front of the 1932 porch. This non-historic entrance includes a 2'-10"-wide by 6'-8"-tall, hollow-core, metal-clad, half-light door (**Figure C88**). The existing door was installed in 2015. The lighted section of the door is double-glazed with an applied 9-light mullion grid. The frame and trim are wood, and the threshold is aluminum. The basement-level entrance to the Cemetery Lodge's main block includes a 2'-6"-wide by 6'-0"-tall, non-historic, solid-core wood replacement door within an older wood frame. The frame and trim are likely replacements of original material. There is added weatherstripping screwed to the interior edges of the door and the frame bears evidence of a now-missing out-swing door, possibly a screen or storm door.

The entrance at the rear addition has a 2'-10"-wide by 6'-8"-tall, half-light wood door likely original to the addition's construction in 1932. The door has three narrow horizontal panels below the glazed section. The lighted section is single-glazed with



Figure C86. Four-panel swing door in ANDE storage. (Source: Bridget Beers, 2022).

four lights, the center vertical muntin being wider than the two horizontal muntins (**Figure C89**). The frame and trim are wood, and there is an added aluminum threshold with weatherstripping. The door includes a keypad for coded entry access.

Exterior Spaces and Porches

Concrete Circulation Features

A description of the concrete ramps, landings, and stair sets at the south and east sides of the lodge is included in Exterior Character and Features (Front Patio, Stair Set, and Ramp) section of this HSR.

Circulation features located at grade include the front walkway, side walkway, rear patio, and north walkway. The front walkway includes brick gutters on both the east and west edges. The side walkway runs north-south from the north end of the ramp to the south end of the rear patio. The side walkway includes a brick gutter on the east edge. The rear patio is triangular shaped with a brick gutter along the northeast edge. The north walkway extends from the north end of the rear patio to



Figure C87. Swing door spring hinge. (Source: Bridget Beers, 2022).

the administrative/maintenance area northwest of the site. The concrete of these features, as well as of the raised front patio, rear covered patio, and associated stair sets are float-and-trowel finished and unpainted. Control joints are located at approximately 4'-0" intervals along the walkways and rear patio.

Raised Front Patio

The raised front patio at the front (south end) of the Cemetery Lodge is uncovered and includes a steel railing described in Exterior Character and Features (Front Patio, Stair Set, and Ramp) section of this HSR.

Front Porch (1932)

The 1932 front porch served as the entrance to both the superintendent's office and the superintendent's family living quarters. This porch was enclosed ca.1985 and now forms an interior room (room 101).

Rear Porch (1932)

Features of the rear porch, at the east end of the Cemetery Lodge's rear addition, include the raised concrete floor with steel railing, sunken basement-level area well, concrete stair sets, and two exterior light fixtures affixed to the building. There is a non-historic 8"-security light mounted on an aluminum arm attached to the east side of the porch's northeast brick column (**Figure C90**). A single historic sconce with geometric opalescent glass globe is located on the wall north of the porch entrance (**Figure C91**). This fixture probably dates from the 1932 remodeling.



Figure C88. Exterior view of non-historic (2015) front door in non-historic (ca.1985) opening at infilled front porch. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).



Figure C89. Exterior view of rear addition door. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).



Figure C90. Security light at northeast corner of rear addition. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).



Figure C91. Historic sconce at rear porch. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).



Figure C92. Wood crawlspace access door at west elevation of rear addition. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).



Figure C94. Attic vent and electrical service anchors on north gable of rear addition. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).



Figure C93. Cast-iron crawlspace vent cover at north elevation of rear addition. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).



Figure C95. Exhaust vent cover for defunct stove hood. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).

Other Features, Rear Addition

Crawlspace Access and Ventilation

The addition's crawlspace is accessible via an opening with wood frame and plywood panel door on the west elevation (**Figure C92**).

There is a single crawlspace vent located below the water table on the north elevation of the rear addition. The opening in the masonry is covered with a cast-iron grate featuring a pattern of interlocking hexagons and fitted with internal wire-mesh screen (**Figure C93**). Like the wall surface, the vent cover is now coated with "barn red" elastomeric paint.

Gable Vent

There is an attic vent centered in the masonry of the rear-facing gable. The opening includes a wood frame with a louvered aluminum grate and internal wire-mesh screen (**Figure C94**). This appears to be a modern replacement for the louvered attic vent installed when the addition was built in 1932.

Electrical Service Line Anchor

A steel plate affixed to the north gable of the rear addition holds three porcelain anchors formerly associated with the building's electrical service (**Figure C94**). The anchors and plate are now coated in "barn red" elastomeric paint matching that of the wall.

Exhaust Vent Cover

There is a metal exhaust vent cover with interior baffle located approximately 16" west of the north window opening (**Figure C95**). The vent cover is associated with a kitchen stove hood that is no longer in place on the interior. The vent cover is now coated in "barn red" elastomeric paint matching that of the wall.

Common Interior Features

Flooring

Basement

The basement floors are unfinished concrete slabs.

First Floor (1872)

Finished flooring of the first-floor level is Formica brand engineered hardwood with a light brown stained finish. This flooring was installed in 2007 and covers earlier wood floors.

Second Floor (1932)

Finished flooring in the central hall and offices on the second floor is Formica brand engineered hardwood matching that of the first floor and also installed in 2007. The original (1932) pine, ¾"-thick by 2 ½"-wide, tongue-and-groove finished floor remains uncovered in the second-floor closets (**Figure C96**-**Figure C97**). The bathroom (room 202) has black and white geometric tile flooring with gray grout, apparently installed sometime between 1960 and 1970.



Figure C96. View of 201-B Closet interior with historic pine flooring. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).



Figure C97. Close up view of historic pine flooring in interior of 204-C Closet. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).

Baseboards

Baseboards are present in all first- and second-floor rooms except the enclosed front porch (room 101, enclosed ca.1985) and the second-floor bathroom (room 202). The baseboards in rooms 102, 105, and 103-A may date from the building's construction in 1872 or from the 1932 remodeling and feature a tall 1x fascia topped by a molded cap (**Figure C98**). The baseboards in room 106 (added 1932) appear to have been replaced during a recent remodeling of the kitchen. Electrical wires for outlets and data are located within 4" x 1 ½" aluminum raceways mounted to the face of the baseboards at floor level along most walls. Installation of the present finished flooring in 2007 included the addition of ½" quarter-round molding at most baseboards; in rooms 101 and 103-A, the quarter-round molding is mounted against the raceways (**Figure C99** and **Figure C100**). The baseboards and raceways are painted white and the quarter-round molding matches the finished flooring. The second-floor baseboards appear to date from the construction of this floor during the 1932 remodeling. They match the molding profiles of the first floor but feature a lower fascia, proportional to the lower ceiling height of the second floor. As with the first floor,



Figure C98. Typical baseboard with non-historic quarter-round molding. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).

the addition of the present finish flooring in 2007 was accompanied by the addition of quarter-round along most baseboards.

Baseboards within the two L-shaped staircases (1932) leading to the basement level and connecting the first and second floors match those of the rest of the building, but without the non-historic quarter-round molding that was added to other rooms in 2007.



Figure C99. Electrical trunking along historic baseboard with quarter-round molding. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).



Figure C100. Baseboard and trunking in southeast corner of Room 106; note typical configuration of finished flooring running below trunking. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).



Figure C101. Undated image of cross-section of floor system above basement showing three ceiling configurations; photo taken at unknown location within the basement. (Source: ANDE Archives).

The front porch as enclosed ca.1985 (room 101) does not have baseboards but includes metal raceways along most walls and ½" non-historic quarter-round at all floor-to-wall transitions.

The second-floor bathroom (room 202) has a band of black tile with a ¼" molded lower edge along the transition between the tile wainscot and the tile floor. This tile appears to have been installed sometime between 1960 and 1970.

Walls

Basement

The interior faces of the basement walls were originally finished with a two-coat plaster surface applied directly to the load-bearing brick. What appears to be the original plaster remains intact in room B02 and portions of rooms B03-A and B03-B, as well as within the basement staircase. No plaster remains in room B01.

First Floor

The first-floor walls in all rooms except the enclosed front porch (room 101) are painted flat plaster applied directly to the load-bearing brick walls. The walls of room 101 are gypsum wallboard on wood studs; these non-historic wall finishes date from the ca.1985 enclosure of the 1932 front porch to form room 101.

Second Floor

The second-floor walls are painted flat plaster on lath. Remnants of wallpaper remain intact on the walls of the hall closet (room 205-B). This paper appears to date from sometime between 1932 and about 1960. Documentation indicates that other rooms were wallpapered during earlier periods in the building's history.

Ceilings

Basement

The basement ceilings are painted plaster on expanded-metal-mesh lath. The floor system above the plaster ceilings is not accessible; however, images from the park's 1980s renovation projects document two earlier finished ceiling configurations (**Figure C101**). These images show a wood ceiling consisting of ½" x 2 ¾" tongue-and-groove pine, upon which the existing finished plaster ceiling is attached. The original finished ceiling configuration is also visible in the images—consisting of partially exposed joists and decking for a mortar bed beneath the subfloor of the first floor above. The bottom surface of all elements of the original ceiling are painted white.

First Floor

All first-floor ceilings except in the enclosed front porch (room 101) are painted 9" x 9" acoustic ceiling tiles, presumably attached over the lath-and-plaster ceilings. These acoustical ceiling tiles likely date from the period between about 1945 and 1970 and could contain asbestos. A cove crown molding is now in place and may date from the installation of the acoustical ceiling tiles. The ceiling in room 101 is gypsum wallboard with a textured finish.

Second Floor

The second-floor ceilings are textured plaster.

Doors

First Floor

Interior doors of the first floor are solid wood with six-panel, four-panel, or three-panel configuration. The doors between room 101 and rooms 102 and 105 were the building's historic exterior entrances from the front porch. These doors became interior doors when the porch was enclosed in the 1980s; see exterior doors section for further information. Each door has six raised panels with molded surrounds; the stiles, top, upper intermediate rail, and bottom are 4"; and the lower intermediate rail is 7" (**Figure C102**). The door between rooms 102 and 103-A, as well as at the door to the basement staircase, has four raised panels with 1 ½" molded surrounds; the stiles and tops are 5"; the bottoms are 6"; and the intermediate rails are 9" (**Figure C103**). The closet doors, located in rooms 103-B and 104-B, are identical to the four panel doors but have been altered, with the lower two panels and lower section of the center stile removed to accommodate a non-historic metal louver (**Figure C104**).

Second Floor

The second-floor doors appear to date from 1932 and are solid wood with five horizontal raised panels; the panels are recessed with a 1 ½" molded surround; the stiles, tops, and intermediate rails are 4"; and the bottoms are 7" (**Figure C105**).



Figure C102. Six-panel interior door between Rooms 101 and 102. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).

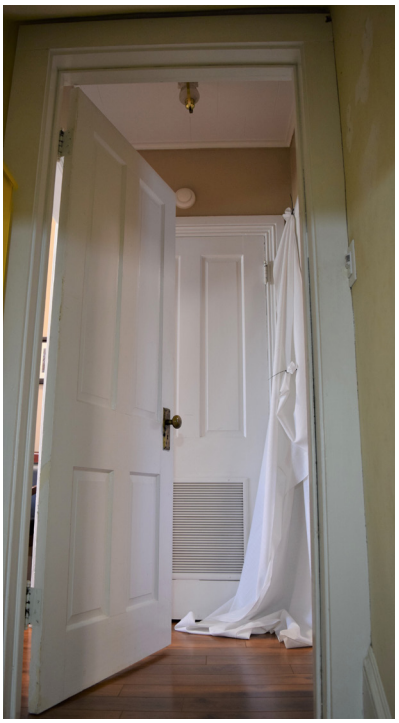


Figure C103. Four-panel interior door at top of basement staircase. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).



Figure C104. Three-panel closet door with louvered vent grate at Room 104-B. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).



Figure C105. Typical five-panel door of the second floor. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).

Windows

See descriptions and figures in Exterior Features, Windows above.

Door and Window Casings

Original First-Floor Block (1872)

The typical door and window casings in the original first-floor block are identical. The moldings are a total of 4" wide, with a 2 ¼" wide molded profile framed by a 1 ¾" flat outside band. The windows have projecting interior sills with 4" molded stools (**Figure C106**).



Figure C106. Typical door and window casing for first-floor windows and doors; typical windowsill and stool. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).

Enclosed First-Floor Front Porch (ca.1985)

The doorways from rooms 102 and 105 into room 101 led to a covered front porch until this porch was enclosed in the 1980s. The door casings at these locations retain the original door jambs and heads with recessed flat panels surrounded by inset moldings. The casings include door stops at both sides of the opening—indicating that there were once exterior storm- or screen-doors at each opening (**Figure C107**).

The front door and all window openings in room 101 are cased with 2 ¼"-wide non-historic streamline wood molding. The two vertical window openings on either side of the south wall are cased at top, sides, and bottom, and do not include interior windowsills or stools. The two window openings with double-hung windows have projecting interior sills with molded stools below (**Figure C108**).

Second Floor (1932)

The second-floor door and window casings are identical and appear to date from the construction of the second floor in 1932. The casings are composed of unmolded 1" x 4 ½" boards. The windows have projecting interior sills with 4 ½" square-profile stools (**Figure C109**).



Figure C107. Cased opening with recessed panels in west wall of Room 101; former exterior entrance to lodge; note presence of interior and exterior stops. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).



Figure C108. Typical interior window casing and sill with stool, east window in Room 101. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).

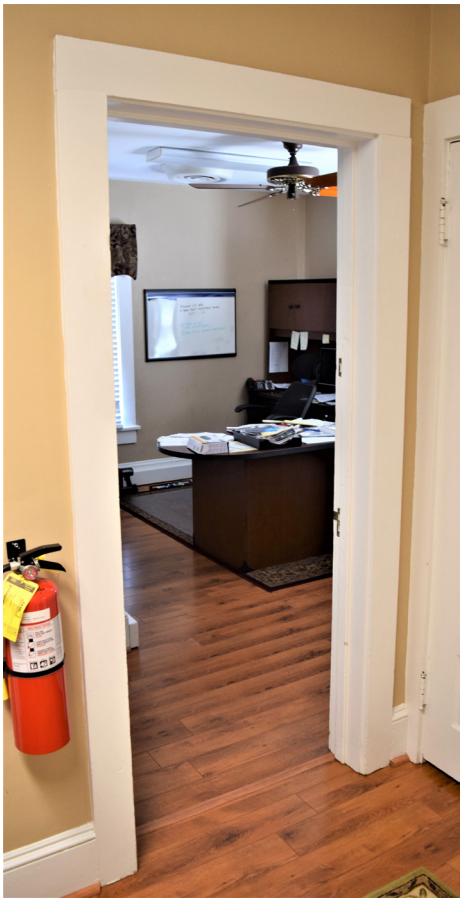


Figure C109. Typical 4 ½" square door and window casing for second floor. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).

Rear Addition (1932)

The door and window casings in the rear addition (room 106) are identical to those of the second floor. The west window has a projecting interior sill with 4 ½" square-profile stool. The north window has a projecting sill and no stool; this stool may have been removed in a past remodeling or this space may once have been covered by a backsplash or cabinet.

Crown Moldings

The original first-floor block and the rear addition have 1 ½" cove-molded crown that was likely installed at the time the 9" x 9" acoustic-tile ceilings were added (**Figure C110**). The first-floor enclosed porch (room 101) has ¾" x 3" square crown molding dating from its enclosure in the 1980s. The second floor does not have crown molding.

Chimneys and Mantels

Mantel, Room 102

The only intact historic fireplace within the lodge is located on the north wall of room 102. The original 1'-8"-wide firebox remains accessible. The mantle is slate and includes a 4'-4"-wide surround with a simple square lintel supported by pilasters with



Figure C110. Typical cove-molded crown in the original main block. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).



Figure C111. Fireplace and mantel in Room 102. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).

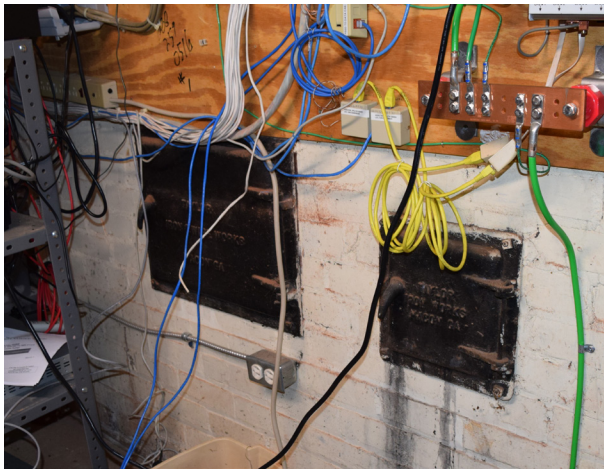


Figure C112. Chimney clean-out access doors, north wall of Room B01. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).

simple bases and caps. The mantel shelf is a single 1"-thick slab of slate measuring 5'-2" wide by 0'-10" deep. The mantel retains its historic faux-marble painted finish in shades of red with gray veining. A non-historic brass fireplace screen with 4" decorative panel across and a wire-mesh curtain is now standing in front of the firebox opening along with a pair of Colonial Revival brass andirons (**Figure C111**). The brick firebox shows signs of past use, with soot staining on all three sides. The firebox also shows signs of debris falling from the flue. Staff report that the chimney cap has blown off in the past and birds have entered the building via this fireplace.

Flue Pipe and Clean-outs, Basement

Basement-level features associated with the historic chimney and fireplaces include an open and inoperable flue pipe and two chimney clean-outs. The features are located within the masonry chimney structure directly below the lodge's fireplace (in rooms B01 and B02) The clean-outs have cast-iron access doors manufactured by Taylor Iron Work of Macon, Georgia (**Figure C112**). This company was established in 1898 and the clean-out doors likely date from the 1932 remodeling.

Rear Addition

The chimney in the northeast corner of the 1932 rear addition would have vented the kitchen stove. The interior masonry chimney was likely plastered to match the walls and is covered by painted gypsum board (**Figure C113**).

Staircases (1932)

The building's existing staircases date from the 1932 remodeling. The original 1872 staircases were located on the west side of the wall between rooms 103-A and 105. During the 1932 remodeling, the original staircases were demolished and new ones were built on the east side of the wall, taking space from the superintendent's office (room 105) while expanding room 103-A to serve as a dining room for the superintendent's family. The new staircases' projecting lower flights also allowed a more gradual rise and eliminated the need for winder steps.

Basement Staircase

The basement staircase is L-shaped in plan and runs from a doorway at the first-floor central hall (room 104-A) to northwest corner of room B02. The stair treads, floor of the intermediate landing, risers, and tread stool moldings are pine and retain a historic faux-grained finish in shades of yellow and amber over a yellow ground. This graining has worn through in the center of most treads, exposing the bare pine below. There is a 2 ½" round wood handrail on brass hardware along the east side of the upper flight, and balustrades on either side of the lower section. The balustrades feature a dark golden brown stained finish and include 2" x 4" beveled top rails, 2" square balusters, and 4" x 4" square newel posts with 6" molded caps (**Figure C114** and **Figure C115**).



Figure C113. The chimney within the rear addition is covered with gypsum wallboard. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).



Figure C114. Lower portion of the basement staircase. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).



Figure C115. Upper portion of the basement staircase. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).

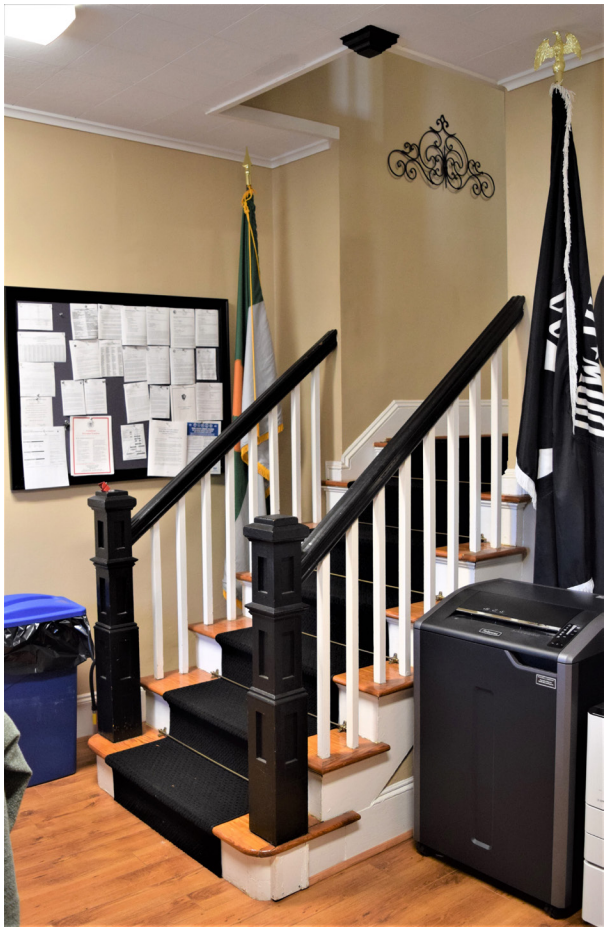


Figure C116. Lower section of staircase at Room 103-A. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).

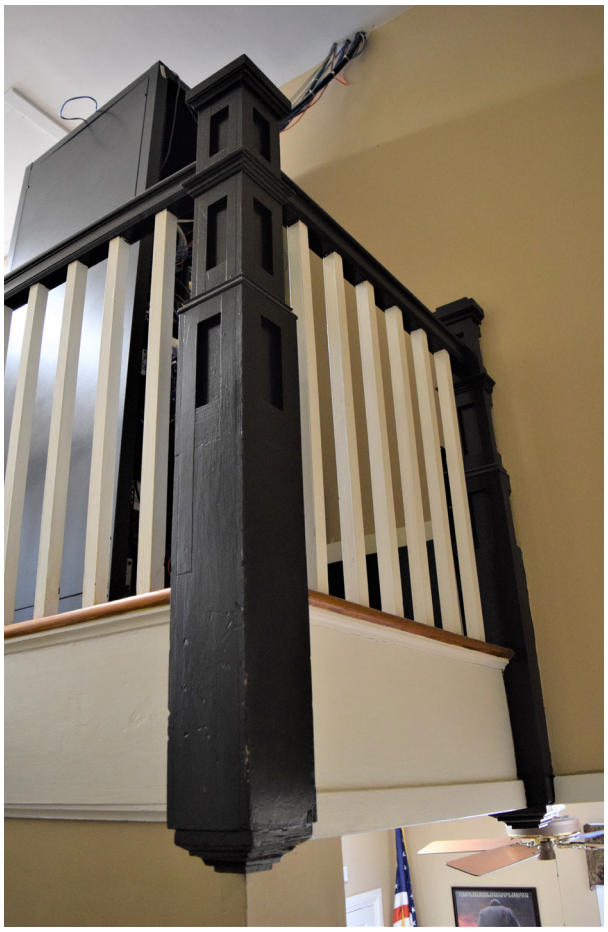


Figure C117. Balustrade over staircase. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).

First-Floor Staircase

The staircase between the first and second floors is L-shaped in plan and runs from the northeast corner of room 103-A to the central hall of the second floor (room 205-A). The staircase measures 4'-10" wide at the first floor and 3'-4" wide at the second floor. The stair treads and the floor of the intermediate landing are stained and varnished pine. The risers are painted white with ¾" molded stools at the treads. A 2'-6"-wide carpet stair runner is fixed to the treads with brass stair rods (**Figure C116**).



Figure C118. Handrail along upper portion of staircase. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).

There are balustrades on either side of the lower flight at the first floor and along the north end of the second-floor hall above the staircase. The balustrades include 3" molded top rails, tripartite square newel posts, and square balusters. The top rails and newel posts are now painted black, and the balusters are now painted white. The newel posts have three graduated sections, each with recessed panels and intermediate ovolo moldings, as well as molded caps (**Figure C117**). The stair and balustrade match details on the construction documents for the 1932 remodeling. There is a 2 ½" round wood handrail on brass hardware and a 1x4 ledger plate along the east wall of the upper flight (**Figure C118**).

Room-by-Room Description

B00, Crawlspace

The unoccupied crawlspace beneath the enclosed front porch is rectangular in plan and measures 10'-11" x 15'-3".

Flooring

The floor of the crawlspace is dirt.

Walls

The unfished board-form concrete foundation walls for the 1932 front porch form the east and south walls of the crawlspace, while the brick walls of the original 1872 lodge form the north and west walls of the crawlspace.

Ceiling

The ceiling of the crawlspace is the unfinished board-form concrete floor structure of the enclosed front porch above.

Doorways

The crawlspace is accessible from room B01 via a 2'-2"-wide x 1'-3"-tall opening framed with steel.

Mechanical Systems

Two metal ducts for the building's HVAC system run through the crawlspace's west wall to supply and return vents at the floor of room 101 above.

Miscellaneous

There are remnants of the original front porch foundation walls located in the crawlspace.

B01, Mechanical and Storage

Room B01, located in the southwest quadrant, has overall dimensions of 13'-10" x 15'-7" and a floor-to-ceiling height of 6'-4". The room houses mechanical, electrical, and computer equipment, as well as open storage shelves for office supplies and park records. This room was used as a kitchen prior to the 1932 remodeling.

Flooring

The flooring is poured-in-place concrete with control joints every 4'. Sections of the floor appear to have been cut out and repoured, likely as part of the installation of floor drains and/or maintenance thereof.

Walls

The original load-bearing masonry walls are unfinished in room B01. Large sections of the south and west walls have been repointed with what appears to be a Portland-rich mortar. The bricks and mortar of the central portion of the north wall, which holds the building's chimney, are painted. Mortar loss and deterioration of the brick, associated with both rising damp and the use of incompatible Portland-cement mortar, is evident at portions of the room's walls.



Figure C119. View of crawl space access (left) and HVAC flue (right). Photo taken from room B01, photographer facing east. (Source: ANDE Archives, n.d.).



Figure C120. Interior of the crawl space with remnants of the remaining original front porch's foundation walls. (Source: ANDE Archives, n.d.).

Ceiling

The ceiling is painted flat plaster on expanded-metal-mesh lath. The finished ceiling is attached to furring strips on a painted tongue-and-groove ceiling attached to the bottom of the joists.

Entrances

The opening between room B01 and B02 is uncased and has a painted flat plaster finish. The opening measures 2'-8" wide x 6'-2" tall x 1'-0" thick.

Windows

There are two low-horizontal window openings, one each on the south and west walls. Both openings have wood frames. The south opening has a single-light aluminum awning window covered on the interior by a piece of plywood. The west opening has a louvered, aluminum ventilation grate.

Mechanical Systems

The interior air handler for the first-floor HVAC system is located in the central-west portion of room B01. Line-voltage wiring for the air handler is in ceiling-mounted plastic conduit running through the north wall of the room. Associated ducts are suspended from the ceiling and run along the west and south perimeter of the room (**Figure C121**). A PVC condensate drain runs from the air handler to the central floor drain.

Electrical Systems

Line-voltage wiring is in surface-mounted electrical metallic tubing (EMT). Lighting includes a 4'-0"-long, two-lamp fluorescent fixture mounted to the ceiling at the center of the room and a ceiling-mounted porcelain lamp holder near the southwest corner of the room. The lights are operated by a switch with motion sensor on the west side of the doorway between room B01 and B02.

A total of four duplex receptacles are mounted on the north, east, and south walls.

There is a server hub mounted to a plywood board attached to the central portion of the north wall.

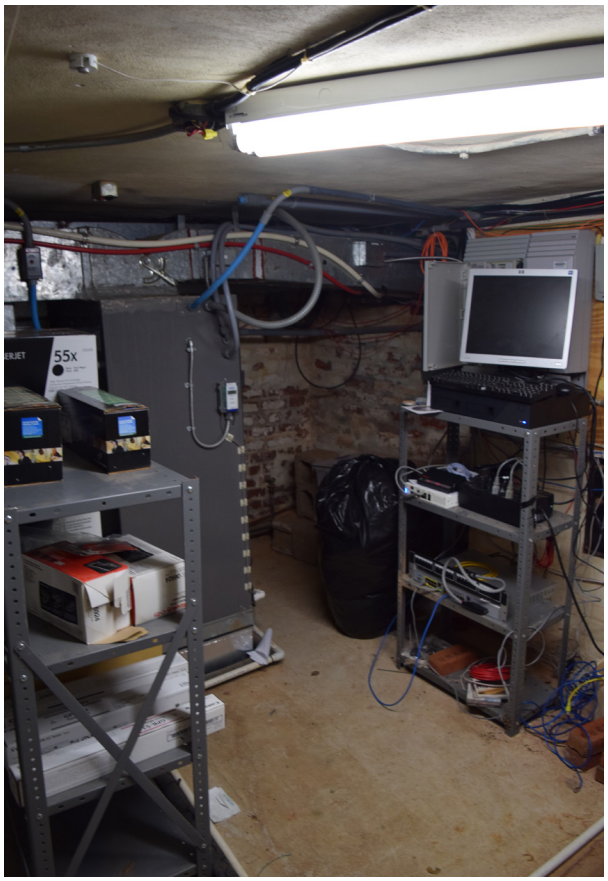


Figure C121. View of interior of room B01. Photographer looking northwest. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).

Data and telephone wires run to and from the service hub through the west side of the north wall.

Plumbing Systems

Two copper water lines run floor-to-ceiling at a point approximately 3'-0" west of the southeast corner of the room. A 5"-diameter cast-iron sanitary waste line with clean-out is located within the south wall adjacent to the copper pipes (**Figure C122**). These appear to serve the second-floor bathroom, which is located directly above.

An 8"-diameter floor drain is located at the center of the room. The PVC condensate drain for the first-floor HVAC system's air handler drains into the floor drain. An additional PVC pipe with insulation runs east-west from the west side of the room to the floor drain. A third PVC pipe runs to the floor drain from a capped head near the center-north portion of the room.

Miscellaneous

Two chimney clean-outs with cast-iron access doors manufactured by Taylor Iron Works, of Macon, Georgia, are located on the north wall (**Figure C123** and **Figure C124**). These are described in more detail in the Chimneys and Mantels section.

There is a 4x4 post jack on a metal plate near the west wall behind the air handler.



Figure C122. Copper and galvanized water pipes and cast-iron sanitary drain with clean-out at east end of south wall in room B01. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).

B02, Mechanical and Storage

Room B02, located in the northwest quadrant, has overall dimensions of 13'-7" x 15'-6" and a floor-to-ceiling height of 6'-4". The room houses electrical and data/telephone equipment, as well as open storage shelves and a filing cabinet for office supplies and park records.

Flooring

The flooring is poured-in-place concrete. Sections of the floor appear to have been cut out and repoured, likely as part of the installation of floor drains and/or maintenance thereof.

Walls

The walls are painted flat plaster on masonry. Plaster damage from water infiltration is evident at the northeast corner of the room.

Ceiling

The ceiling is painted flat plaster on expanded-metal-mesh lath. The finished ceiling is attached to furring strips on a painted tongue-and-groove ceiling attached to the bottom of the joists.

Doorways and Entrances

There are a total of four entrance features in room B02—including an exterior door in the north wall, the staircase to the first floor at the northeast corner, a door to room B03-A to the east, and an uncased opening to room B01 to the south.

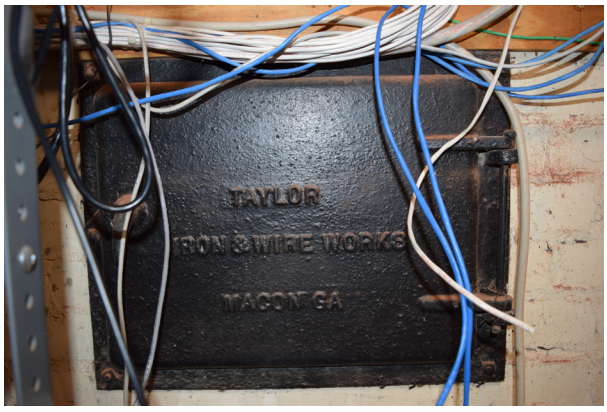


Figure C123. Cast-iron chimney clean-out door at west flue. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).



Figure C124. Cast-iron chimney clean-out door at east flue. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).

The exterior doorway holds a non-historic solid-core wood door that measures 2'-6" x 6'-0" x 1 ¼" (**Figure C125**). The door is mounted on a pair of five-knuckle butt hinges and has a commercial door closer with metallic finish at the top. Weatherstripping is screwed to the interior edges of the door. The opening has simple painted wood casing, and there is an aluminum frame for a former exterior screen or storm door attached to the outside of the jamb.

The basement staircase extends 3'-4" into room B02 from the east wall. The doorway between room B02 and B03-A holds a non-historic hollow-core flush door measuring 2'-4" x 6'-0" x 1 ¼" (**Figure C126**). The door frame and jambs are unpainted pine.

The opening to room B01 in the southeast corner of room B02 is uncased and has a painted flat plaster finish. The opening measures 2'-8" wide x 6'-2" tall x 1'-0" thick.

Windows

The window opening at the west wall holds a painted wood outer frame with an aluminum awning window. The window is boarded up with plywood and sealed at the perimeter with silicone.

Mechanical Systems

Ducts for the first-floor HVAC system are suspended from the ceiling running along the west side of the room. The controllers for both of the building's HVAC systems are mounted to the east wall.

Electrical Systems

The building's electrical panel is mounted to the north wall adjacent to the north exterior entrance. Line-voltage wiring is in surface-mounted plastic conduit and EMT.

Lighting includes a 4'-0"-long, two-lamp fluorescent fixture mounted to the ceiling at the center of the room and four ceiling-mounted porcelain lamp holders—two near the center of the room and two near the central-south portion of the room. Two of the single-bulb lamp holders have semi-translucent glass-jars with galvanized bulb screens. The other two single-bulb fixtures do not have bulbs installed. The lights are operated by a motion sensor on the east side of the north exterior doorway.

There are a total of three duplex receptacles in the room—one mounted on the north wall below the electrical panel, one mounted on the west wall approximately 1'-0" north of the window, and one mounted at the center of the south wall approximately 1'-0" below the ceiling.

The building's data and telephone service wires enter the building from the west window in room B02. There is a server hub mounted to two plywood boards attached to the north end of the west wall. Additional data and telephone equipment is mounted to plywood panels and directly to the walls on either side of the north exterior doorway.

Line-voltage wiring is in surface-mounted electrical metallic tubing (EMT).



Figure C125. View toward room B02 from interior access stair well. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).



Figure C126. View from interior of room B02. Photographer is facing southeast. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).

Plumbing Systems

An 8"-diameter floor drain is located at the center of the room. Water supply enters the room near the northwest corner of the room. Water supply is through a combination of copper, PVC, and PEX tubing. There are two abandoned water lines with valves in northwest corner. These abandoned water lines were associated with laundry sinks at that location before and after the 1932 remodeling.



Figure C127. Interior of room B02. Photographer is facing southwest. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).

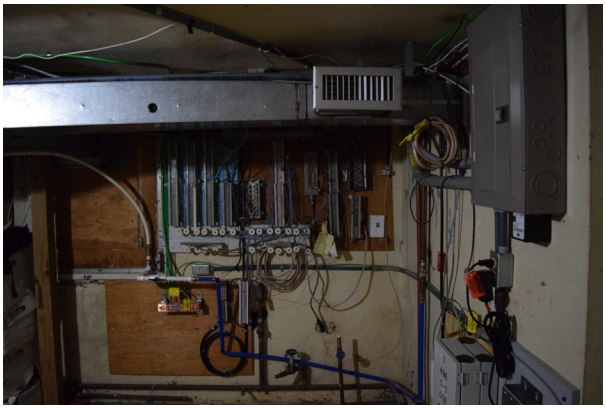


Figure C128. Interior of room B02. Photographer is facing northwest. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).



Figure C129. View of the interior access stairwell that leads into room B02. Photographer is facing east. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).



Figure C130. Interior view of exterior entrance and door in north wall of room B02. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).



Figure C131. Door and frame at opening between rooms B02 and B03-A. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).

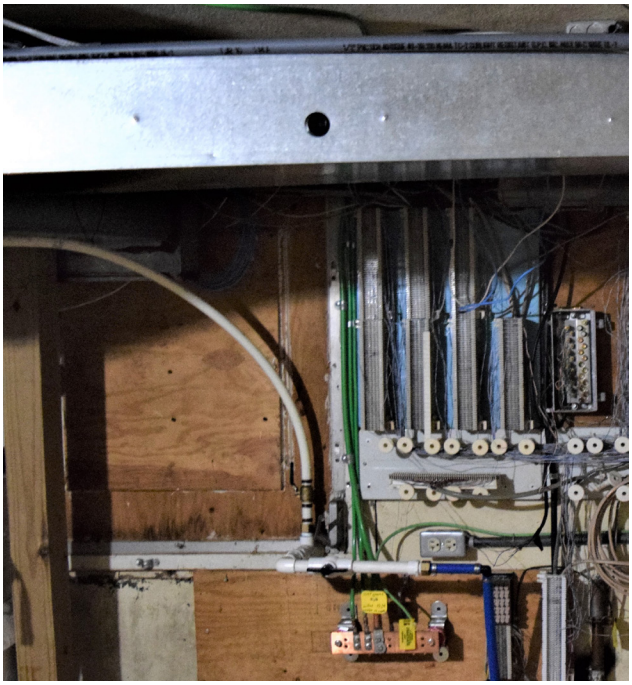


Figure C132. West wall in room B02; note the boarded-up window with wood frame and aluminum awning window (dashed red box). The awning window's crank remains intact (red arrow). (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).

B03-A, Storage
Room B03-A, located in the northeast quadrant, has overall dimensions of 13'-11" x 15'-9" and a floor-to-ceiling height of 6'-4". The room houses open storage shelves for park supplies.

Flooring

The flooring is poured-in-place concrete.

Walls

The walls are painted flat plaster on masonry. Extensive plaster and mortar loss are evident at the northeast corner. This appears to be related poor exterior drainage of both the downspout and walkways at grade along this corner. The use of incompatible Portland-cement mortar or plaster may also have contributed to deterioration of the brick at this location.

Ceiling

The ceiling is painted flat plaster on expanded-metal-mesh lath. The finished ceiling is attached to furring strips on a painted tongue-and-groove ceiling attached to the bottom of the joists.

Doorways and Entrances

There is one doorway with a hollow-core wood door between this room and B02.

Windows

There are two window openings, on the north and east walls. Each window has simple, straight wooden casing surrounds. Each window is boarded up with plywood and sealed at the perimeter with silicone. A fresh air pick-up for the HVAC extends through the plywood.

Mechanical Systems

HVAC duct work enters the room from its south wall from room B00.

Electrical Systems

Lighting includes a 4'-0"-long, two-lamp fluorescent fixture mounted to the ceiling at the center of the room and two ceiling-mounted porcelain lamp holders without bulbs or glass-jars. The lights are operated by a switch next to the door on the west wall.

There are a total of five duplex receptacles in the room—two on east wall, two on west wall, and one near the doorway.

B03-B, Under Stair Storage
Room B03-B is a small storage space located under the basement-first-floor staircase. The overall dimensions of the room are 3'-6" x 6'-0" and the floor-to-ceiling height ranges from 6'-4" to 3'-0".

Miscellaneous

There is a projecting chimney with a former stove flue opening on the west wall. This is the base of the original chimney serving the superintendent's office (room 105) and the original east bedroom above it. This chimney was demolished down to basement level during the 1932 remodeling to allow construction of the new staircase on this side of the wall.

101, Enclosed Front Porch
This porch was built during the 1932 remodeling. It was slightly larger than the original wood porch built in 1872. The 1932 porch was enclosed ca.1985 to create room 101. The room's only visible historic features are the paneled wood frames of the original exterior entry doors to rooms 102 and 105. All other features are concealed by non-historic finishes installed in the 1980s or later.

Flooring

Finished flooring of the first-floor level is Formica brand engineered hardwood with simulated 4"-wide planks with natural wood stain finish. This flooring was installed in 2007.

Walls

The non-historic walls of room 101 are gypsum wallboard on wood studs. The south and east walls feature recessed panels that correspond with the former locations of screen panels prior to the room being enclosed.

Ceiling

The non-historic ceiling is gypsum wallboard with a textured finish.



Figure C133. View looking north in room B03-A. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).



Figure C134. View from room B03-A's interior looking west toward entrance from room B02. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).



Figure C135. View of east wall of room B03-A. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).

Doorways

The Cemetery Lodge's existing, non-historic front entrance includes a 2'-10"-wide by 6'-8"-tall, hollow-core, metal-clad, half-light door. The lighted section of the door is double-glazed with an applied 9-light mullion grid. The frame and trim are wood, and the threshold is aluminum. It has a single door magnetic security lock. The existing door was installed in 2015 within the ca.1985 door opening.



Figure C136. View of room B03-B, with photographer facing north, taken from room B03-A. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).

The doorways from rooms 102 and 105 into room 101 historically led to a covered front porch and were the historic main entrance doors to the superintendent's living quarters and office, respectively. The door casings at these locations retain the historic paneled door jambs and heads with recessed flat panels surrounded by inset moldings. The casings include door stops at both sides of the opening—indicating that there was likely an exterior storm- or screen-door at each opening. As noted in the exterior and interior door sections, these openings are now fitted with six-panel Colonial Revival doors.

Windows

There are three window openings on the south façade of the enclosed porch, including two 1'-3"-wide by 4'-0"-tall openings on either side of the wall and a 2'-4"-wide by 5'-0"-tall opening just east of the front door. The two narrow, vertical openings have fixed, double-glazed, vinyl windows. The larger opening has a double-hung, double-glazed, wood window with an applied muntin grid in a two-over-two-light configuration.

The 5'-4"-wide by 5'-0"-tall opening on the east façade of the enclosed porch has a pair of double-hung, double-glazed, wood windows separated by a 3" mullion. The sash of the two windows include an applied muntin grid in a two-over-two-light configuration. Each window is decorated with a fabric, scalloped valance.

Mechanical Systems

HVAC supply is through floor mounted, rectangular aluminum registers.

Electrical Systems

Lighting includes a 4'-0"-long, two-lamp fluorescent fixture mounted to the ceiling at the center of the room. The lights are operated by a switch next to the door on the west wall.

Electrical outlets are mounted on a boxed conduit mounted onto the face of the wood baseboards. There is an electronic button to activate the maglock system next to the door on the south wall.

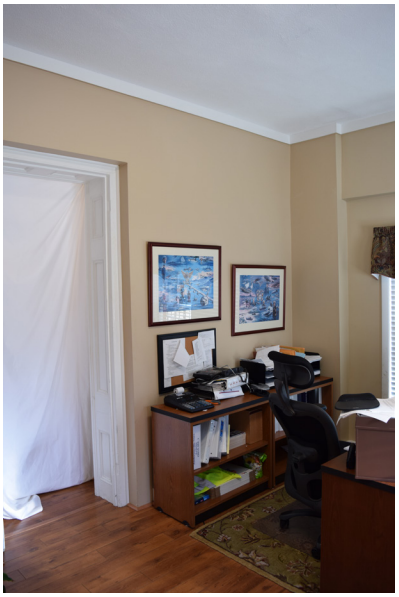


Figure C137. View toward northeast corner of room 101. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).

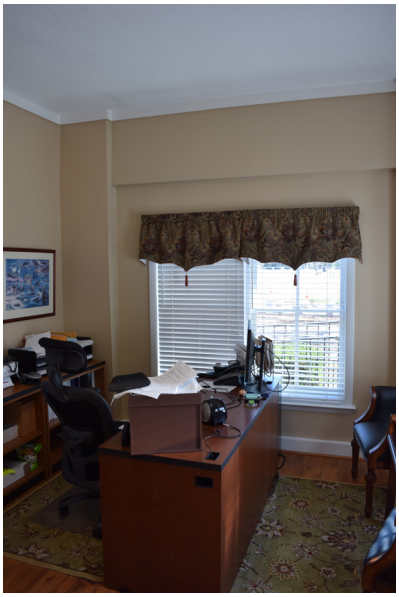


Figure C138. View toward east wall of room 101. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).

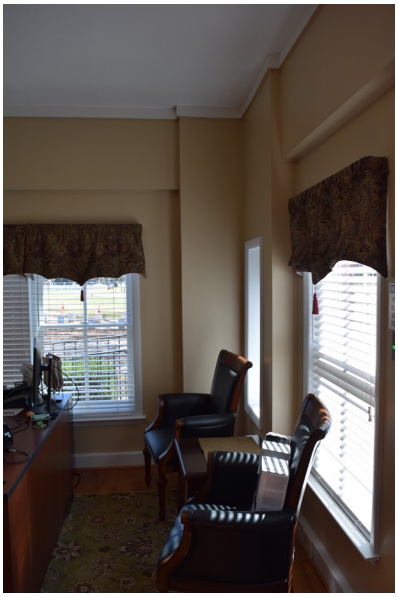


Figure C139. View toward southeast corner of room 101. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).

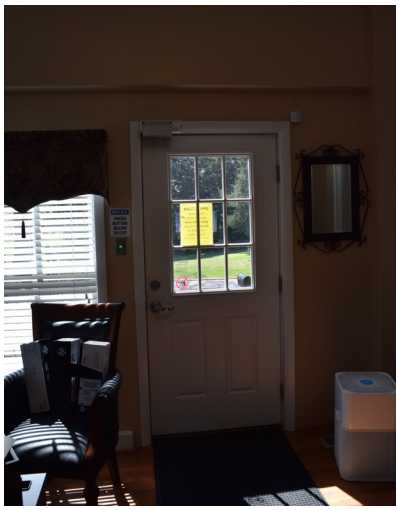


Figure C140. View of exterior entrance door on room 101's south wall. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).

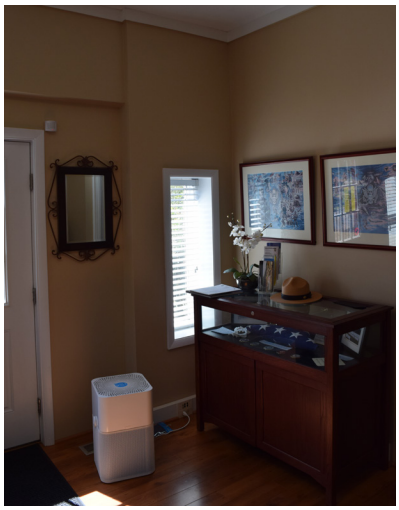


Figure C141. View toward southwest corner of room 101. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).

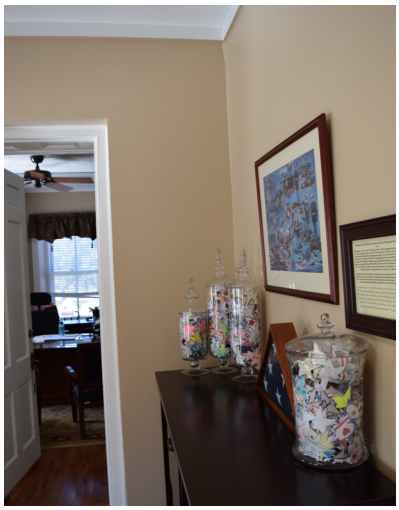


Figure C142. View toward northwest corner of room 101. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).

102, Superintendent's Office

This room originally served as the living room of the superintendent's family living quarters. It is now the superintendent's office.

Flooring

Finished flooring of the first-floor level is Formica brand engineered hardwood with simulated 4"-wide planks. The floors have a natural wood stain finish. This flooring was installed in 2007.

Walls

Walls are painted flat plaster applied directly to the load-bearing brick walls.

Ceiling

The ceiling is painted 9" x 9" acoustic panels on the original lath-and-plaster.

Doorways

The door between rooms 101 and 102 has six recessed panels with molded surrounds; the stiles, top, upper intermediate rail, and bottom are 4"; and the lower intermediate rail is 7".

The door between rooms 102 and 103-A has four recessed panels with 1 ½" molded surrounds; the stiles and tops are 5"; the bottoms are 6"; and the intermediate rails are 9".

The doorways from rooms 102 and 105 into room 101 historically led to a covered front porch and were the historic main entrance doors to the superintendent's living quarters and office, respectively. The door casings at these locations retain the historic door jambs and heads with recessed flat panels surrounded by inset moldings. The casings include door stops at both sides of the opening—indicating that there was likely an exterior storm- or screen-door at each opening.

Windows

Windows are double-hung, single-glazed, wood sash with two-over-two-light configuration and block and tackle balances. Single-hung aluminum storm window on south window; full-height screen attached to the exterior face of the west window frame.

Mechanical Systems

HVAC supply is through floor-mounted, rectangular aluminum registers.

Electrical Systems

Lighting includes two 4'-0"-long, two-lamp fluorescent fixture mounted to the ceiling at the center of the room. The lights are operated by a switch next to the door on the north wall; electrical wire to the lights and a fan are enclosed in conduit.

Electrical outlets are mounted on a boxed conduit mounted onto the face of the wood baseboards.

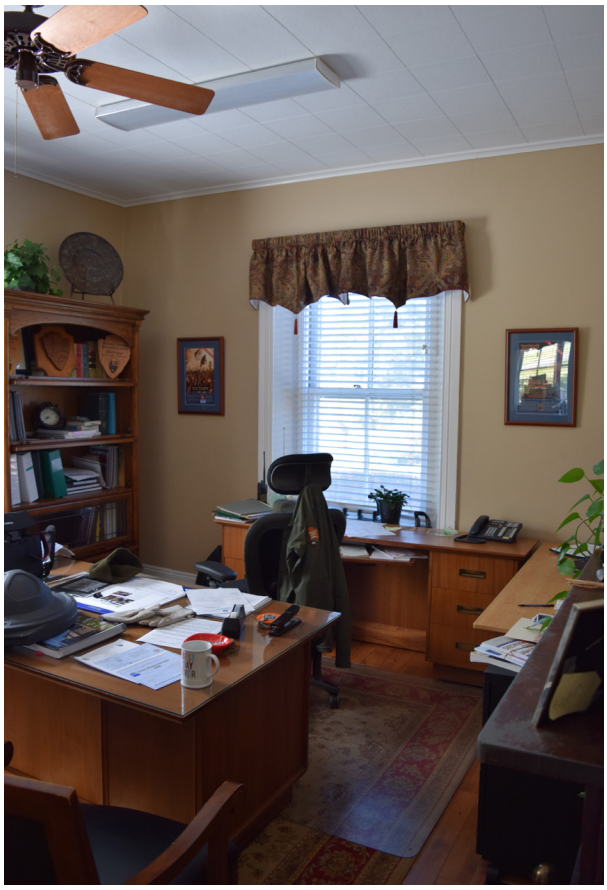


Figure C143. View toward southwest corner of room 102. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).



Figure C144. View of south wall of room 102's interior. Image taken with photographer standing in doorway that originally served as the exterior entrance door into the private living quarters for the family of the superintendent. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).



Figure C145. View of north wall of room 102. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).



Figure C146. View looking into room 103-A from room 102. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).

103-A, Conference Room

This room originally served as the kitchen of the superintendent's family living quarters. It was later used as a living room before being remodeled as a dining room during the 1932 remodeling. It is now used as a conference room and circulation space.

Flooring

Finished flooring of the first-floor level is Formica brand engineered hardwood with simulated 4"-wide planks. This flooring was installed in 2007.

Walls

Walls are painted flat plaster applied directly to the load-bearing brick walls.

Ceiling

The ceiling is painted 9" x 9" acoustic panels on the original lath-and-plaster.

Doorways

The door between rooms 102 and 103-A has six recessed panels; two other doorways, into rooms 104-A and 106, do not have mounted doors. The casing of the doorway into 106 has door stops at both sides of the opening—indicating that it was originally an exterior door with an exterior storm- or screen-door.

Windows

The single window, on the west wall, is double-hung, single-glazed, wood sash with two-over-two-light configuration and block and tackle balances. A full-height screen is attached to the exterior face of the window.

Mechanical Systems

HVAC supply is through floor mounted, rectangular aluminum registers. Air return is through louvered grilles cut through the lower two panels of the door to closet 103-B.

Electrical Systems

Lighting includes two 4'-0"-long, two-lamp fluorescent fixtures mounted to the ceiling at the center of the room. The lights are operated by a sensor switch next to the doors on the north and south walls. A HVAC thermostat is mounted on the south wall. An intercom speaker and motion detector for the security system are mounted above the closet door into 103-B.

Electrical outlets are mounted on a boxed conduit mounted onto the face of the wood baseboards.

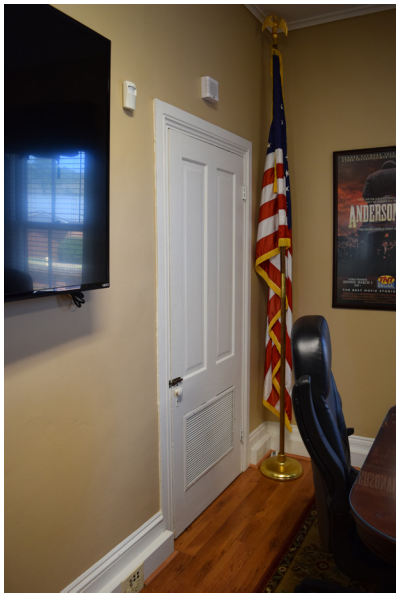


Figure C147. View toward southwest corner of room 103-A. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).

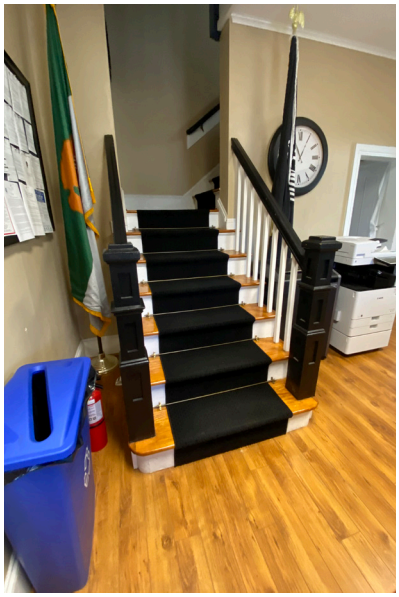


Figure C148. View toward east, and up the second story access stairs, from room 103-A. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).

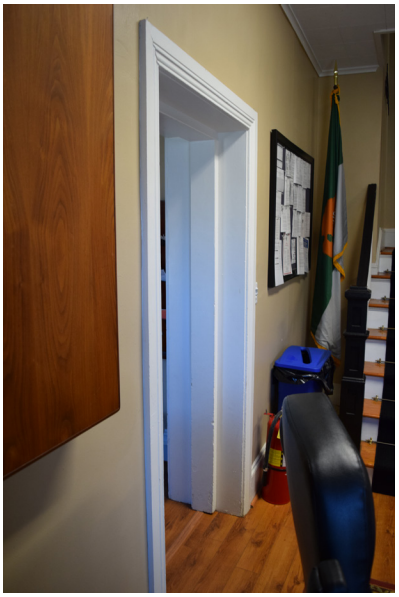


Figure C149. View toward kitchen doorway and northeast corner of room 103-A. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).



Figure C150. View of room 103-A, photographer looking west, from second story access stairs. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).

103-B, Closet

Flooring

Finished flooring of the first-floor level is Formica brand engineered hardwood with simulated 4"-wide planks. This flooring was installed in 2007.

Walls

Walls are painted flat plaster applied directly to the load-bearing brick walls.

Doorways

The door is identical to the four panel doors, but with the lower two panels and lower section of the center stile removed to accommodate a modern metal louvered vent.

104-A, Hall

This space was created during the 1932 remodeling and served as a vestibule between the superintendent's office (room 105), the superintendent's dining room (room 103-A), and the basement stair. It is located below the upper flight of the main staircase.

Flooring

Finished flooring of the first-floor level is Formica brand engineered hardwood with simulated 4"-wide planks. This flooring was installed in 2007.

Walls

Walls are painted flat plaster applied directly to the load-bearing brick walls.



Figure C151. View of lower interior of room 103-B. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).



Figure C152. View up upper interior of room 103-B. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).



Figure C153. View looking east into room 104-A with door into stairwell open into the hallway. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).



Figure C154. View looking down the basement access stairwell from the north doorway in room 104-A. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).



Figure C155. View looking south (into room 104-A) from the basement access stairwell. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).

Ceiling

The ceiling is painted 9" x 9" acoustic panels on the original lath-and-plaster. A simple crown molding frames the perimeter of the ceiling.

Doorways

There are doors into a closet, room 104-B, and into the stairway to the basement. Both doors are four paneled, but the lower panels of the closet door have been cut out to accommodate a modern metal louvered vent. Doorways into rooms 105 and 103-A are not currently fitted with doors though evidence of missing hardware is visible on the jams. Each doorway features molded casing.

Mechanical Systems

None visible.

Electrical Systems

There is a single, flush mounted ceiling fixture with glass shade. There is a smoke detector mounted over closet door.

104-B, Closet

Flooring

Finished flooring of the first-floor level is Formica brand engineered hardwood with simulated 4"-wide planks. This flooring was installed in 2007.

Walls

Walls are painted flat plaster applied directly to the load-bearing brick walls.

Doorways

The door is identical to the four panel doors, but with the lower two panels and lower section of the center stile removed to form a single lower panel. The lower panels of the closet doors have been cut out to accommodate a modern metal louvered vent.

Mechanical Systems

There is an aluminum, square air return vent mounted in the center of the closet floor.



Figure C156. View of room 104-B closet upper interior. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).



Figure C157. View of room 104-B closet lower interior. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).

105, Northeast Office

Flooring

Finished flooring of the first-floor level is Formica brand engineered hardwood with simulated 4"-wide planks. This flooring was installed in 2007.

Walls

Walls are painted flat plaster applied directly to the load-bearing brick walls.

Ceiling

The ceiling is painted 9" x 9" acoustic panels on the original lath-and-plaster.

Doorways

The doorways from rooms 102 and 105 into room 101 historically led to a covered front porch and were the historic main entrance doors to the superintendent's living quarters and office, respectively. The door casings at these locations retain the historic door jambs and heads with recessed flat panels surrounded by inset moldings. The casings include door stops at both sides of the opening—indicating that there was likely an exterior storm- or screen-door at each opening. The jam into room 101 features evidence of missing door hardware.

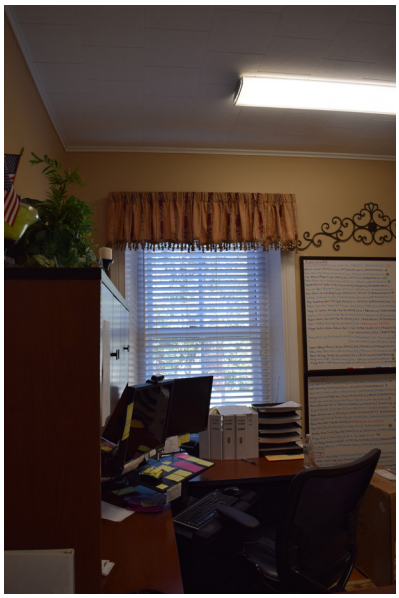


Figure C158. View of northwest corner of room 105. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).



Figure C159. View looking east in room 105. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).



Figure C160. View looking south in room 105, toward the enclosed front porch, room 101. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).

Windows

Windows are double-hung, single-glazed, wood sash with two-over-two-light configuration and block and tackle balances. The windows have a splayed jamb. The window casing and apron simple, straight molding with and attached ogee. Single-hung aluminum storm windows are attached to the exterior face of the window frames on the north and east elevations.

Mechanical Systems

HVAC supply is through floor mounted, rectangular aluminum registers.

Electrical Systems

Lighting includes two 4'-0"-long, two-lamp fluorescent fixture mounted to the ceiling at the center of the room. The lights are operated by a sensor switch next to the doors on the south wall. There is also a fan switch in this location.

106, Kitchen

This room was added in 1932 and was originally a kitchen for the superintendent's family living quarters.

Flooring

Finished flooring of the first-floor level is Formica brand engineered hardwood with simulated 4"-wide planks. This flooring was installed in 2007.

Walls

Walls are painted flat plaster applied directly to the load-bearing brick walls.

Ceiling

The ceiling is painted 9" x 9" acoustic panels on the original lath-and-plaster.

Doorways

The entrance at the rear addition has a 2'-10"-wide by 6'-8"-tall, half-light wood door likely original



Figure C161. View toward the northeast corner of room 106. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).

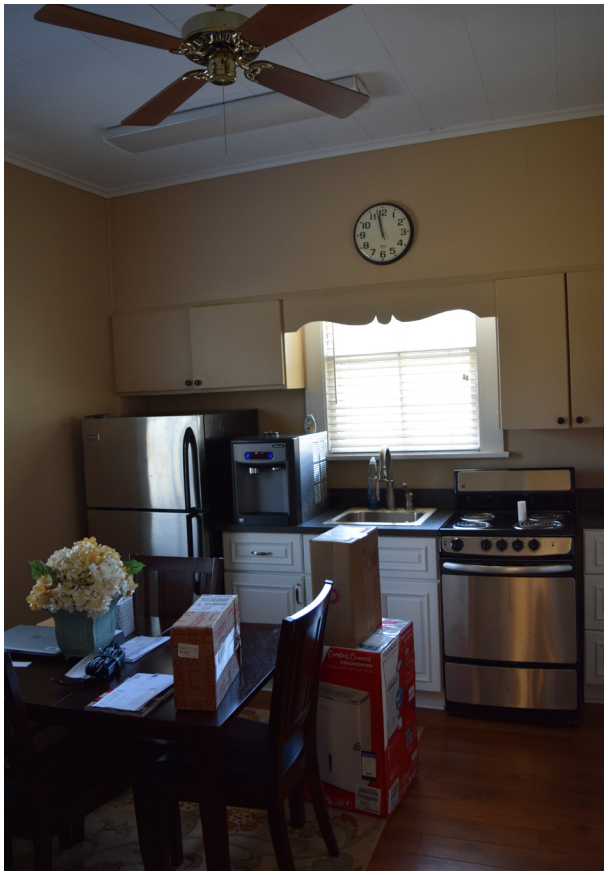


Figure C162. View toward the northwest corner of room 106. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).

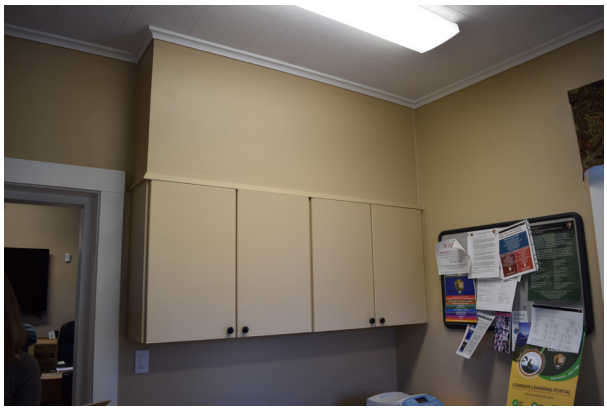


Figure C163. View of upper cabinetry along south wall of room 106. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).

to the addition's construction. The door has three narrow horizontal panels below the glazed section. The lighted section is single-glazed with four, true-divided lights. The frame and trim are wood, and there is an added aluminum threshold with weatherstripping. The door includes a keypad for coded entry access. The doorway into room 103-A is missing its door.

Windows

Windows are double-hung, single-glazed, wood sash with two-over-two-light configuration, matching those of the first floor of the Cemetery Lodge's main block. The west façade opening has a full-height, aluminum-framed screen. The opening on the north façade has an aluminum storm window on the exterior, with an upper fixed light and a lower screen.

Mechanical Systems

HVAC supply is through floor mounted, rectangular aluminum registers.

Electrical Systems

Lighting includes two 4'-0"-long, two-lamp fluorescent fixture mounted to the ceiling at the center of the room. The lights are operated by a sensor switch next to the door on the south wall. A security system control panel is mounted next to the door on the east wall.

Electrical outlets are mounted on a boxed conduit mounted onto the face of the wood baseboards. There are additional duplex outlets mounted on the west wall.

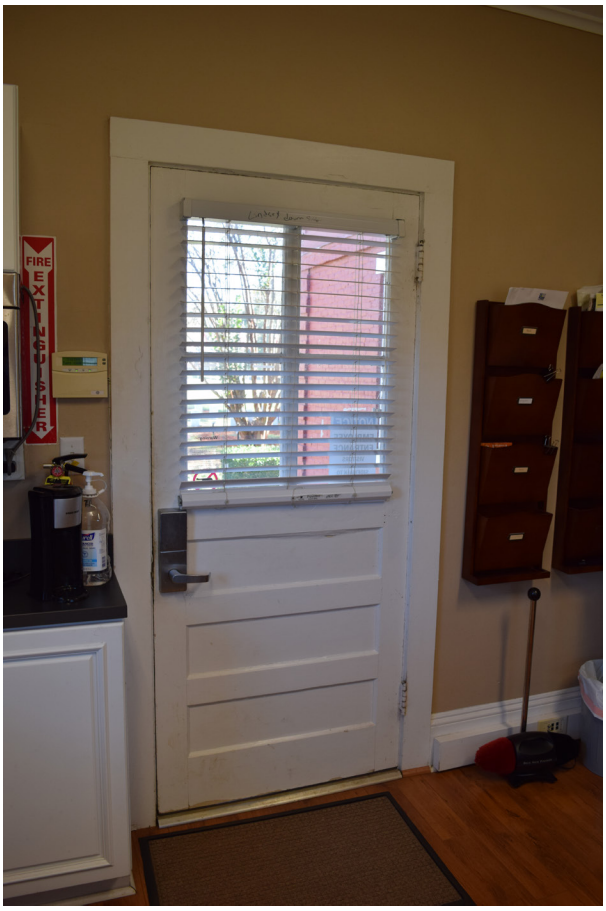


Figure C164. View of historic exterior door (ca. 1932) in room 106. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).

201-A, Southeast Office

This room was part of the new second floor built during the 1932 remodeling and originally served as a bedroom.

Flooring

Finished flooring of the second-floor level is Formica brand engineered hardwood with simulated 4"-wide planks. This flooring was installed in 2007.

Walls

Walls are painted flat plaster on gypsum wallboard lath. Baseboards have simple straight molding with ogee.

Ceiling

The ceiling is textured plaster.

Doorways

The door is solid wood with five-panel configuration; the panels are recessed with a 1 ½" molded surround; the stiles, tops, and intermediate rails are 4"; and the bottoms are 7". Door casing has simple, sanitary surrounds.

Windows

Windows are double-hung, single-glazed, wood sash with six-over-one-light configuration and chord and weight balances. The opening on the south façade has two windows separated by a 7 ½" mullion. All windows have single-hung aluminum storm windows with lighted top sections and screen lower sections. Window casing feature simple, sanitary surrounds.

Mechanical Systems

HVAC supply is through ceiling mounted mushroom vents.

Electrical Systems

Lighting includes two 4'-0"-long, two-lamp fluorescent fixture mounted to the ceiling at the center of the room. The lights are operated by a sensor switch next to the door on the west wall. Electrical outlets are mounted on a boxed conduit mounted onto the face of the wood baseboards.

201-B, Closet

Flooring

The original pine, ¾"-thick by 2 ½"-wide, tongue-and-groove finished floor remains uncovered.

Walls

Walls are painted flat plaster on gypsum wallboard lath. Baseboards have simple straight molding with ogee.

Doorways

The door is solid wood with five-panel configuration.



Figure C165. View looking east from doorway into room 201-A. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).



Figure C166. View looking south from doorway into room 201-A. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).



Figure C167. View looking north into room 201-B interior. Historic pine floors and a previous shade of blue wall paint is visible. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).



Figure C168. View of 201-B interior. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).

202, Bathroom

This room was part of the new second floor built during the 1932 remodeling and originally served as the bathroom of the superintendent's family living quarters.

Flooring

The bathroom has black and white geometric tile flooring laid in an abstract pattern with gray grout. This tile appears to date from a remodeling of the bathroom between 1960 and 1970 and is integral with the room's tile wainscot.

Walls

The lower half of the walls are covered in a tile wainscot; the upper half of the walls are painted flat plaster on gypsum wallboard lath. The tile wainscot appears to date from a remodeling of the bathroom between 1960 and 1970 that altered the window opening and included installation of the existing jalousie window. The tile wainscot forms a casing around this window. The wainscot is of white square tile with black tile accents including a base, a narrow stripe, and a bullnose tile cap.

There is a small rectangular storage cabinet with door inset into the east wall immediately behind the entry door.

A medicine cabinet with a pair of sliding mirror glass doors and a chrome frame is set into the west wall and appears to date from the room's 1960s remodeling. This cabinet retains a sticker at the interior noting that it is a "Duette 2016" model of Miami-Carey bathroom cabinets produced by the Miami Cabinet Division of the Philip Carey Manufacturing Company of Middletown, Ohio. This model was produced for many years. The interior of the cabinet retains its original Miami-Carey "crystal snow" white enamel finish and an adjustable glass shelf and toothbrush bracket. The back side of the cabinet also includes slots for dumping dull safety razor blades into the wall cavity, a common feature of medicine cabinets prior to the 1970s.

Ceiling

The ceiling is textured plaster. It exhibits cracks and evidence of past water damage.

Doorways

The door is solid wood with five-panel configuration; the panels are recessed with a 1 ½" molded surround; the stiles, tops, and intermediate rails are 4"; and the bottoms are 7".

Windows

Window is an operable, louvered-glass, aluminum window.

Mechanical Systems

HVAC is supplied through a ceiling-mounted mushroom vent. A Modine-brand wall heater is set into the south wall, adjacent to the toilet; this fixture appears to be contemporary with the tile wainscot.

The bathtub may date from the room's last major remodeling in the 1960s. The sink and toilet appear to be replacements installed sometime in the past



Figure C169. View looking south into room 202 from the hallway, room 205-A. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).



Figure C170. View looking north from room 202 interior. A small cubby is inset into the wall behind the door into room 205-A. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).



Figure C171. View of storage space along the east wall in room 202, formerly the shower/bath. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).



Figure C172. Bathroom window, ca. 1960s or 1970s. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).

twenty years. The tub is now covered with plywood shelves and the space is used for storage.

Electrical Systems

The room is fitted with two non-historic light fixtures; a flush mounted light fixture on the ceiling and a five-bulb vanity light mounted above the 1960s medicine cabinet. A GFCI duplex outlet is mounted on the west wall. A sensor switch is located by the entrance door.

203-A, Southwest Office

This room was part of the new second floor built during the 1932 remodeling and originally served as a bedroom.

Flooring

Finished flooring of the second-floor level is Formica brand engineered hardwood with simulated 4"-wide planks. This flooring was installed in 2007.

Walls

The walls are painted flat plaster on gypsum wallboard lath.



Figure C173. View looking west from entrance into room 203-A. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).

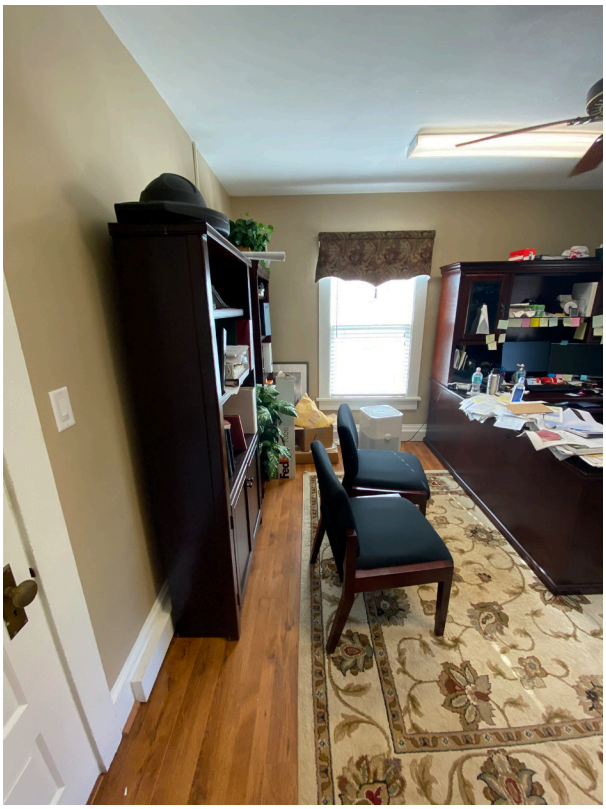


Figure C174. View looking south into room 203-A. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).

Ceiling

The ceiling is textured plaster.

Doorways

The door is solid wood with five-panel configuration; the panels are recessed with a 1 ½" molded surround; the stiles, tops, and intermediate rails are 4"; and the bottoms are 7".

Windows

Windows are double-hung, single-glazed, wood sash with six-over-one-light configuration and chord and weight balances. All windows have single-hung aluminum storm windows with lighted top sections and screen lower sections.

Mechanical Systems

HVAC is supplied through a ceiling-mounted mushroom vent.

Electrical Systems

Lighting includes two 4'-0"-long, two-lamp fluorescent fixture mounted to the ceiling at the center of the room. The lights are operated by a sensor switch next to the door on the east wall. Electrical outlets are mounted on a boxed conduit mounted onto the face of the wood baseboards.

203-B, Closet

Flooring

The original pine, ¾"-thick by 2 ½"-wide, tongue-and-groove finished floor remains uncovered.

Walls

Walls are painted flat plaster on gypsum wallboard lath. Baseboards have simple straight molding with ogee.

Doorways

The door is solid wood with five-panel configuration.

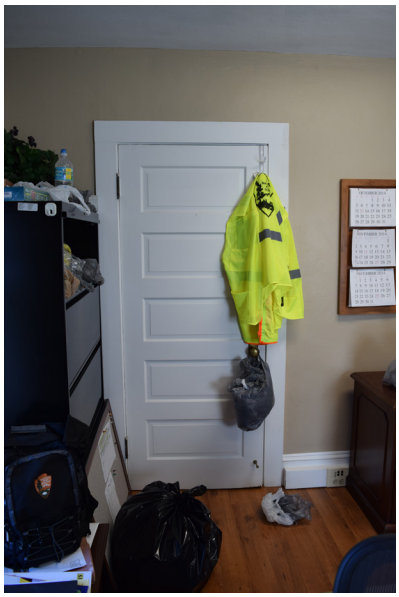


Figure C175. Closet door exterior. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).

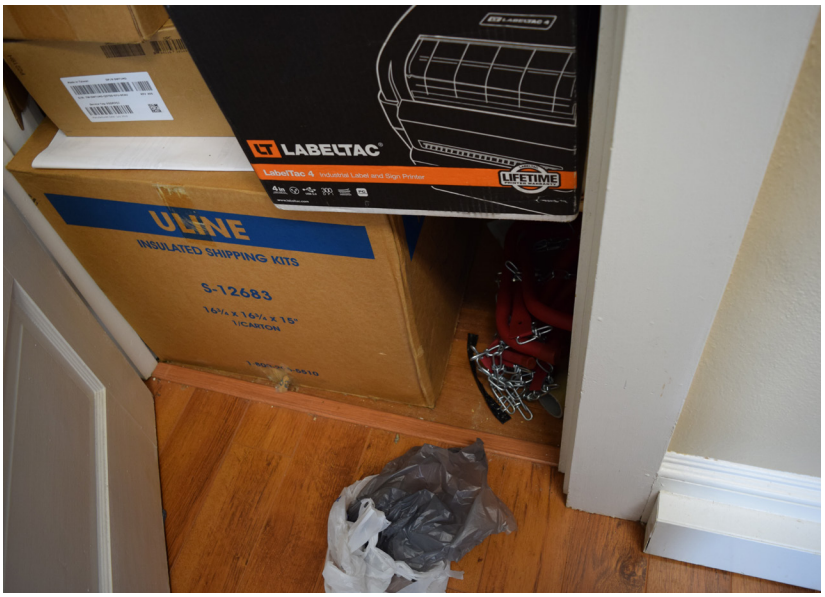


Figure C176. Interior of room 203-B. Historic pine floors remain in closet interior. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).

204-A, Northwest Office

This room was part of the new second floor built during the 1932 remodeling and originally served as a bedroom.

Flooring

Finished flooring of the second-floor level is Formica brand engineered hardwood with simulated 4"-wide planks. This flooring was installed in 2007.

Walls

The walls are painted flat plaster on gypsum wallboard lath.

Ceiling

The ceiling is textured plaster.

Doorways

The door is a flat-panel configuration, which likely replaced an older, five-panel door configuration.

Windows

Windows are double-hung, single-glazed, wood sash with six-over-one-light configuration and chord and weight balances. All windows have single-hung aluminum storm windows with lighted top sections and screen lower sections.

Mechanical Systems

HVAC is supplied through a ceiling-mounted mushroom vent.

Electrical Systems

Lighting includes two 4'-0"-long, two-lamp fluorescent fixture mounted to the ceiling at the center of the room. The lights are operated by a sensor switch next to the door on the east wall. Electrical outlets are mounted on a boxed conduit mounted onto the face of the wood baseboards.

204-B, Closet

Flooring

The original pine, ¾"-thick by 2 ½"-wide, tongue-and-groove finished floor remains uncovered.

Walls

Walls are painted flat plaster on gypsum wallboard lath. Baseboards have simple straight molding with ogee.

Doorways

The door is solid wood with five-panel configuration.



Figure C177. View looking west from entrance to room 204-A. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).



Figure C178. View looking north from entrance into room 204-A. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).

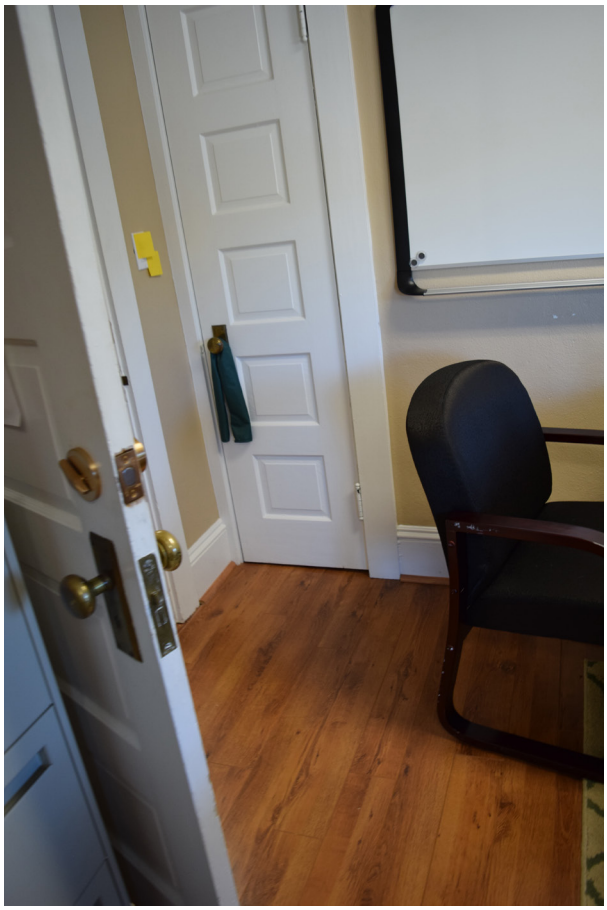


Figure C179. Closet door exterior. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).

204-C, Closet

This room was part of the new second floor built during the 1932 remodeling and originally served as a bedroom.

Flooring

The original pine, ¾"-thick by 2 ½"-wide, tongue-and-groove finished floor remains uncovered.

Walls

Walls are painted flat plaster on gypsum wallboard lath. Baseboards have simple straight molding with ogee.

Doorways

The door is solid wood with five-panel configuration.

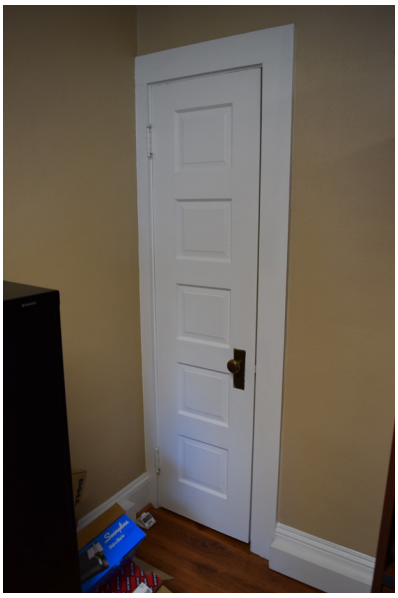


Figure C180. Closet door exterior. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).



Figure C181. Historic pine floors in the interior of room 204-C. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).



Figure C182. Shelving system along the north wall of room 204-C. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).

205-A, Hall

This room was part of the new second floor built during the 1932 remodeling and is the core circulation space of the second floor.

Flooring

Finished flooring of the second-floor level is Formica brand engineered hardwood with simulated 4"-wide planks. This flooring was installed in 2007.

Walls

The walls are painted flat plaster on gypsum wallboard lath.

Ceiling

The ceiling is textured plaster. An attic access door is set into the ceiling above the doorway into room 204-A.

Doorways

Doors are solid wood with panel-panel configuration; the panels are recessed with a 1 ½" molded surround; the stiles, tops, and intermediate rails are 4"; and the bottoms are 7".

Mechanical Systems

A rectangular metal, white-painted return vent for the HVAC system is located on the west wall.

Electrical Systems

Lighting includes a 4'-0"-long, two-lamp fluorescent fixture mounted to the ceiling at the center of the room. A smoke detector is mounted to the center of the ceiling. A thermostat is mounted to the west wall, and an intercom speaker is adjacent to the thermostat.



Figure C183. View approaching room 205-A from the stairwell that begins in the conference room, 103-A. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).



Figure C184. View looking north down approach stairs, with the door to room 204-A on the left. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).

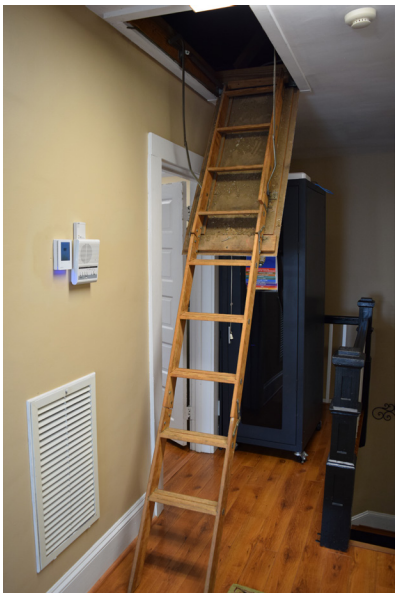


Figure C185. View looking northwest in 205-A with attic stairs extending from ceiling. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).



Figure C186. View toward southwest corner of room 205-A. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).



Figure C187. View toward southeast corner of room 205-A. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).



Figure C188. View toward east wall of room 205-A. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).

205-B, Closet

Flooring

The original pine, ¾"-thick by 2 ½"-wide, tongue-and-groove finished floor remains uncovered.

Walls

The walls are painted flat plaster on gypsum wallboard lath. Remnants of wallpaper remain intact.

Doorways

The door is solid wood with five-panel configuration.



Figure C189. The ceiling in room 205-B. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).



Figure C190. Close up of the extant historic wallpaper on the south, east, and west walls of room 205-B. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).



Figure C191. A cut out in the south wall of room 205-B that allows access to water pipes serving room 202. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).



Figure C192. Close up of the historic pine flooring in room 205-B. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).

206-A, Northeast Office

This room was part of the new second floor built during the 1932 remodeling and originally served as a bedroom.

Flooring

Finished flooring of the second-floor level is Formica brand engineered hardwood with simulated 4"-wide planks. This flooring was installed in 2007.

Walls

The second-floor walls are painted flat plaster on gypsum wallboard lath.

Ceiling

The ceiling is textured plaster.

Doorways

The door is solid wood with five-panel configuration; the panels are recessed with a 1 ½" molded surround; the stiles, tops, and intermediate rails are 4"; and the bottoms are 7".

Windows

Windows are double-hung, single-glazed, wood sash with six-over-one-light configuration and chord and weight balances. All windows have single-hung aluminum storm windows with lighted top sections and screen lower sections.

Mechanical Systems

HVAC is supplied through a ceiling-mounted mushroom vent.

Electrical Systems

Lighting includes two 4'-0"-long, two-lamp fluorescent fixture mounted to the ceiling at the center of the room. The lights are operated by a sensor switch next to the door on the west wall. Electrical outlets are mounted on a boxed conduit mounted onto the face of the wood baseboards.

206-B Closet

Flooring

The original pine, ¾"-thick by 2 ½"-wide, tongue-and-groove finished floor remains uncovered.

Walls

The walls are painted flat plaster on gypsum wallboard lath.

Doorways

The door is solid wood with an inset louvered vent in the lower half.



Figure C193. View toward southeast corner of room 206-A. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).

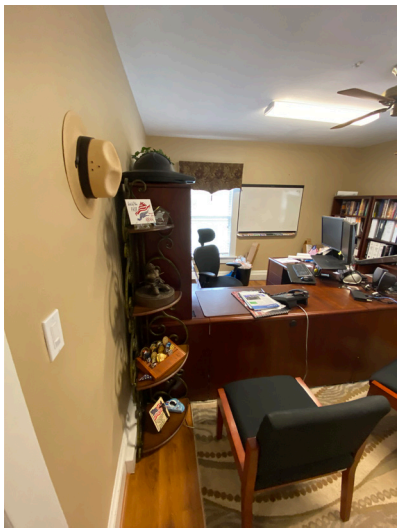


Figure C194. View toward northwest corner of room 206-A. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).



Figure C195. Ceiling of room 206-A with typical light fixtures, fan, and HVAC vent. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).

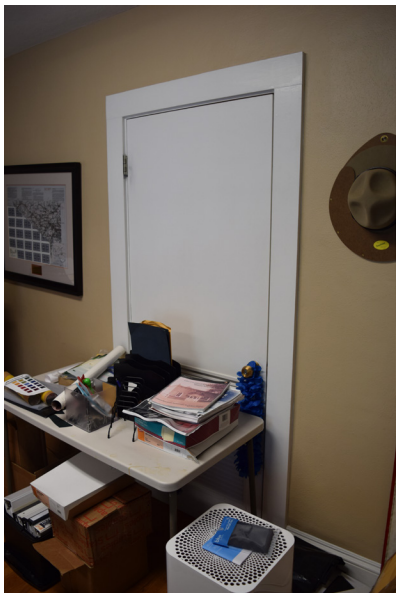


Figure C196. Closet door exterior. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).



Figure C197. View of interior of room 206-B with historic pine floors. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).



Figure C198. View toward southeast corner of room 206-B. (Source: WLA Studio, 2021).

Plumbing Systems

The building's water supply line, a 1 ½" copper pipe, enters room B02 from a point near the center of the west wall. The supply splits at a tee near the floor level and runs along the west and north walls. There are several couplers with short, capped sections of copper pipes along the run of the supply line. Near the northwest corner of the room, the line turns vertically and passes into the first-floor structure above.

An additional copper supply pipe, presumably connected to the main copper supply line at an inaccessible point, enters the room at the ceiling height. This 1 ½" copper pipe runs vertically along the north wall and converts to 1" PEX piping. The section of PEX runs down, then west, then south to a PVC section with a ball valve near the center of the west wall. From the PVC section, a 1" PEX pipe continues to the south along the west wall and passes through the masonry to room B01. The various section of PEX, PVC, and copper supply pipes are inadequately fastened to the walls and ceiling of the room.

Miscellaneous

A fire extinguisher is set on a bracket fixed to the north wall that sits atop the counter east of the north exterior doorway.

A second-floor fire extinguisher is accessible from a wall-mounted station on 205-A's east wall.

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Part 1.D Evaluation of Significance

Introduction

The Andersonville Cemetery Lodge is historically significant because of its association with the development of the Andersonville National Cemetery and the Andersonville Prison Park, now known as Andersonville National Historic Site (ANDE). The US Quartermaster Department constructed the Cemetery Lodge in 1872 using a standardized plan commonly called the "Meigs plan." "Meigs plan" lodges are considered the most historically significant lodge versions that were constructed by the Quartermaster Department. In total, the Quartermaster Department constructed fifty-five "Meigs plan" lodges between the years of 1870 and 1881. Many of these lodges underwent major renovations or were demolished in the subsequent decades as people grew more accustomed to levels of domestic sanitation and comfort lacking in the original lodges. In the first few decades of the 1900s, the Quartermaster Department endorsed a succession of lodge construction and remodeling plans that paralleled changes in form, style, building materials, and construction practices seen in the residential housing market across the United States. In 1932, the Quartermaster Department prepared plans and oversaw a major remodeling of the Andersonville Cemetery Lodge that changed its size, architectural styling, and floorplan.

By the mid-1880s, the Second Empire architectural style of "Meigs plan" lodges had fallen out of fashion, and the Quartermaster Department initiated projects to improve the comfort and convenience of cemetery lodges across the National Cemetery System. According to a National Register nomination for Civil War Era National Cemeteries, "The process of improving older lodges began piecemeal in the 1880s and continued into the 1940s."[74] Typical changes that were made to lodges over time were:

- Installation of indoor plumbing and bathrooms
- Construction of kitchen ells so that original kitchen spaces could be converted to dining rooms
- Construction of additional cupboards and closets in kitchens and bedrooms
- Installation of central heating
- Electrification
- Closing of flues and removal of chimneys
- Excavation of or refinishing of basements
- Adding or removing window shutters
- Replacing windows
- Rebuilding or enclosing porches

When the Quartermaster Department renovated the Andersonville Cemetery Lodge, they made many of these changes, including the addition of a kitchen, refinishing of the basement, installation of closets, and installation of central heating. The Quartermaster Department also made a wholesale change to the building's architecture style in 1932 by removing the building's distinctive mansard roof and adding half-timbering over stucco panels across the new full-height second story. Later, the NPS enclosed the front porch of the building in 1985.

74. Therese T. Sammartino, "National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form: Civil War Era National Cemeteries," August 31, 1994.

Statement of Significance

Andersonville National Cemetery and Andersonville Prison Park, as it was then known, was listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) on October 16, 1970. On November 27, 1978, the Keeper of the National Register accepted documentation for Andersonville National Cemetery and Andersonville Prison Park, which provided additional information for the resources within the park's boundaries, including the Cemetery Lodge and associated features discussed in this HSR. The Period of Significance for the NRHP listing is "1800-1899" and "1900—"; the nomination does not provide specific dates; in particular, the nomination does not assign an end date to the Period of Significance. The Areas of Significance for the NRHP listing are military and social/humanitarian. The Statement of Significance says that the site is historically significant for its association with the Civil War and its use as a prison camp; its association with the national cemetery; and its association with Clara Barton, who spearheaded the marking of the graves of US soldiers. The nomination states that the site was a "valuable historical resource of the Civil War period" and that "it has become a place to memorialize all prisoners of war throughout our country's history."[75] While not specifically mentioned in the Statement of Significance, the nomination form includes a list of features that includes twenty monuments, suggesting that the commemoration of historical events through the erection of monuments is another historically significant aspect of the site. As will be discussed below, the nomination also lists the national cemetery's Rostrum, constructed in 1941.

Additionally, the 1978 National Register nomination form lists the Cemetery Lodge as structure #100 and includes the following description:

> 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 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 buildings historical integrity*. From 1960 to 1976 the building has been used exclusively as a residence. Presently is houses park offices. Significance: Third Order; Recommended treatment: Preserve for park use [emphasis added].[76]

In 1994, the NRHP accepted a multiple property listing for Civil War Era National Cemeteries. The multiple property listing only includes the national cemeteries administered by the Department of Veteran Affairs, therefore omitting Andersonville National Cemetery. This nomination, however, provides a more useful statement of significance for national cemeteries and national cemetery lodges with which to evaluate the Andersonville Cemetery Lodge. The nomination's Statement of Significance states:

> The Civil War era national cemeteries are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria A and C. Their primary significance is from their strong association with the Civil War, 1861-1865. Additionally, many contain the fine architectural examples of prototype design of lodges that were executed in various building materials from the same floor plan. Lastly, the prototype lodges were designed by a significant person associated with facilities during and after the war, Brigadier General Montgomery C. Meigs, Quartermaster General of the Army from 1861-1882.[77]

The 1994 nomination also states that the national cemeteries were significant under Criterion A "both for their symbolic and physical representations of [the Civil War], and for representing the origins of the National Cemetery System." These cemeteries were also significant under Criterion C "for embodying an important

75. Staff of Andersonville National Historic Site, "National Register Nomination for Andersonville National Cemetery and Andersonville Prison Park" (National Register of Historic Places Inventory/Nomination Form, November 27, 1978).

76. Staff of Andersonville National Historic Site, 3.

77. Sammartino, "National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form: Civil War Era National Cemeteries," 1.

and commonly recognized landscape design and for establishing certain landscape features that have been retained for over 100 years."[78]

The 1994 nomination says that cemetery lodges contribute to the historic significance of the national cemeteries because they represent the architectural style and construction methods of the period they were constructed and because they reflect the design of Quartermaster General Montgomery C. Meigs, "who was quite significant during that period in the Government and had great influence over other military architecture…. There is little or no distinction in the components of the lodges, but the overall design is significant by its architect, its time, its use, and its flexibility in adapting to numerous variations in local building materials."[79]

This HSR maintains that the evaluation of the Andersonville Cemetery Lodge should be in the context of its contribution to the historic significance of the Andersonville National Cemetery. The Cemetery Lodge was and remains an essential component of the national cemetery's overall design, setting, and operation/ administration. It not only reflects the historic significance of the national cemetery's design, but it also reflects the ongoing management of national cemeteries by the federal government and the changes made to national cemeteries during the first several decades of their existence.

Evaluation of Significance

The US Army-led extensive remodel of 1932 negatively impacted one of the most distinctive and architecturally defining characteristic of "Meigs plan" lodges-- the Second Empire style mansard roof. During the remodel, the army removed the one-and-one-half story mansard roof and replaced it with a full-height second story that incorporated architectural elements from the Tudor Revival style. While the building retained portions of its original form/design and materials from that earlier period, the changes to the building in 1932 drastically altered the overall exterior appearance of the building.

78. Sammartino, 3.
79. Sammartino, 3.

Potential Significance for Changes Initiated in the 1932 Remodel

The US Army's changes to the building in 1932 can be evaluated on their own and may meet National Register of Historic Places eligibility requirements; however, a historic context would need to be developed to justify its historic significance. Justification for the significance of US Army changes to the Cemetery Lodge should emphasize how the 1932 remodel functions as a continuation of the national trend of standardization within the national cemetery system, which was initiated and managed by the US Quartermaster Department. The US Quartermaster Department's management strategy first emerged in the 1860s with standardized national cemetery planting plans and standardized temporary lodge designs, and continued in the 1870s with standardized permanent lodge designs, and culminated with a pattern of lodge improvements visible across dozens of national cemetery lodges into the 1940s.

The ANDE Cemetery Lodge's construction and remodel fit neatly within the wider context of standardized management of Civil War era national cemetery lodges on the part of the US Quartermaster Department. When considered as a group, these lodges "reveal a continual rethinking of what residential architecture in a memorial landscape should be in light of shifting ideas of comfort and attractiveness and fiscal realities."[80]

Existing Significance as Established in the National Register and the NPS

As mentioned previously, it is unclear if the existing NRHP listing considers the building to be contributing, but it is the general consensus of several recent NPS reports that it is because it is a significant part of the historic design of the national cemetery.

A Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI), prepared in 1998, briefly discusses the impact that the US Army's remodeling of the Cemetery Lodge had on its historic significance and integrity. While it considered the Cemetery Lodge to still be a contributing feature to the national cemetery, it questioned its historic integrity. It states:

80. Sammartino, 45.

> The buildings that remain from the period of significance, including the former cemetery lodge (now the park offices) and the former chapel (now Cultural Resources Building including curator's office, cemetery administrator's office and museum collections storage area) have been significantly altered since original construction. Although these modifications occurred within the period of significance, the alterations are not in themselves considered to be significant. Loss of integrity associated with alterations to the individual buildings does not detract from the integrity of the site as a whole. The overall form and massing of the building are essentially unchanged and thus the buildings continue to support the historic context and the integrity of the cemetery landscape.[81]

The park's 2010 CLI reaches a similar conclusion.[82] A 2015 Cultural Landscape Report (CLR) again states that the Cemetery Lodge contributed to the overall significance of the park because it was constructed during the period of significance, while adding that the structure has been substantially altered.[83] According to the CLR, while these alterations took place during the period of significance, the alterations were not in themselves significant.[84]

Referring to the Cemetery Lodge as the "Administration Building," the 2015 CLR states:

> The Administration Building (also known as Park Headquarters) was originally constructed in 1872 as the residence and office for the cemetery superintendent. As originally constructed, the L-shaped residence had a second floor under a slate-covered mansard roof, brick masonry first floor walls, and wood two-over-two double-hung windows. Both the interior and exterior were extensively altered in 1932. The entire second story was removed and rebuilt, an additional room was constructed, and the bathroom was relocated. During the 1970s, the exterior brick and woodwork was sprayed with a rubber-based coating, which further reduced the building's historical integrity. From 1960 to 1976, the building was used exclusively as a residence. Since the late 1970s, it has been used for park offices. Similar to the chapel, the major alteration of the lodge in the 1930s occurred during the period of significance. Therefore, although its integrity to the period of construction is diminished, the building is considered to have integrity to the period of significance and is assessed as a contributing resource.[85]

The 2015 CLR furthermore explains that the continuity of the use of the building for administrative purposes also results in the building being a contributing feature of the landscape. The CLR states,

> Administrative uses on the property were first associated with a small wood caretaker's lodge that had been constructed ca. 1865 [1868-1869] for this purpose. A larger cemetery lodge was constructed in 1872 to provide improved accommodations. This building, renovated in 1932 and again in the 1960s, continues to house administrative offices, now for the National Park Service. The administrative use survives from the period of significance and contributes to the significance of the historic landscape.[86]

Significance Within the Context of All National Cemetery Superintendent's Lodges

The most historically significant of the Meig's plan cemetery lodges were the fifty-five built between 1870 and 1881, which include the Andersonville Cemetery Lodge. The "Meigs plan" was based on a design originally drafted by architect Edward Clark; it was later refined into a definitive form by civil engineer Thomas P. Chiffelle. "Meigs plan" lodges were L-shaped in plan, one- and one-half stories in height, featured brick or stone exterior walls, and had a distinctive slate and tin Mansard roof. As the above quotations from previous NPS reports recount, the US Army made significant changes to the building in 1932. These changes, while dramatic, align with a pattern of improvements to national cemetery lodges across the country and are arguably significant

81. National Park Service, *Andersonville National Cemetery Cultural Landscapes Inventory*, 1998, 37.
82. National Park Service, *Andersonville Memorial Landscape Cultural Landscape Inventory*, 2010, 50.
83. National Park Service, "Andersonville National Historic Site Cultural Landscape Report" (National Park Service, Cultural Resources Division, Southeast Regional Office, 2015), 203.
84. National Park Service, 221.
85. National Park Service, 205.
86. National Park Service, 187.

within the larger context of the US Quartermaster Department's management of national cemeteries. Later, the NPS enclosed the front porch around 1985 to create an interior lobby, further altering the original floorplan of the building.

The 1994 NRHP nomination form for Civil War National Cemeteries defines what changes would negatively impact a Cemetery Lodge's integrity. The form states, "A Meigs lodge could be considered to have lost its integrity and significance if the original major building materials (brick or stone) have been destroyed or covered, or if roof configuration has been drastically changed. However, lodges with added wings will not have necessarily lost integrity, if the additions were built during the historic period [1861-1881], or if the additions do not obscure or overwhelm the original plan."[87] This logic, if applied the Andersonville Cemetery Lodge, would conclude that the building has lost its historic integrity.

The Andersonville Cemetery Lodge retains many of the original building materials, although the exterior brickwork was sprayed with a rubber-based coating in the 1960s. While the building may lack integrity of design from its original construction, according to the stipulations laid out in the National Cemetery NRN, it is worth considering whether the building may be historically significant under Criterion A because it reflects a significant historic trend in United States history—the evolution of buildings within the National Cemetery System under the management of the US Army. A close inspection of national cemetery lodges constructed in the 1800s and early 1900s reveals that the US Army and Quartermaster Department actually built a variety of building types reflecting different architectural styles. Furthermore, there were also adaptations and alterations made to the "Meigs plan" buildings to accommodate site specific conditions like climate and to accommodate changing operational needs of the individual national cemetery and its staff. The Historic American Landscapes Survey of Superintendents' Lodges makes this point:

> National cemeteries were created to protect and honor Union war dead and to make a statement about sacrifice and federal authority across the country. The superintendents' lodges—permanent, solidly built, and contributing to an overall atmosphere of solemn and ordered dignity—formed an integral part of the cemeteries' message. The initial adoption of a single lodge design for use in any cemetery promoted uniformity and, ostensibly, efficient oversight of construction, use, and maintenance. Over time, the standard lodges of the nineteenth century became stylistically and technologically outdated. Fulfilling Meig's predication that one plan might not be appropriate to "all places, climates, seasons, and appropriations," *they were modified, added to, and, in many cases, replaced. Their successors, tellingly, did not spring from a single design source, but were fashioned to fit specific historical and regional contexts or calibrated to the constraints and opportunities of particular budgets. Considered as a group, the twentieth-century lodges reveal a continual rethinking of what residential architecture in memorial landscape should be in light of shifting ideas of comfort and attractiveness and changing fiscal realities* [emphasis added]. [88]

Analysis of Existing Significance

Based on the current NRHP listing of Andersonville National Cemetery and Andersonville Prison Park and the NPS historic resources planning documents quoted above, it would appear that current opinion is that the Andersonville Cemetery Lodge does not retain historic integrity as an example of the type of cemetery lodge generally considered historically significant.

As mentioned previously, for the building to be considered historically significant and potentially eligible for listing in the National Register, a new statement of significance with a new historic context would have to be prepared for the site and/or building. A revised statement of significance for the Andersonville National Cemetery and the current Andersonville National Historic Site could consider how the Andersonville Cemetery Lodge contributes to our understanding of the original development and evolution of the site over time. The Cemetery Lodge is potentially

87. Sammartino, "National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form: Civil War Era National Cemeteries," sec. G.

88. Michael R. Harrison, "National Cemeteries, Superintendent's Lodges," *Historic American Landscapes Survey*, 47, accessed September 13, 2021, https://www.cem.va.gov/pdf/history/lodge/NationalCemeteries_Lodges.pdf.



Figure D1. A HALS-documented photograph of the Winchester, VA cemetery lodge taken in 2000. The stucco panels, half timbering, and hipped roof of the second story addition are similar to those added during the 1932 remodel of the Andersonville Cemetery Lodge and offers one example of the continuation of the Quartermaster Department's standardized management strategy for national cemetery lodges that extended into the 1940s. (Source: Historic American Landscapes Survey, Winchester National Cemetery, 401 National Avenue, Winchester, Winchester, VA).

historically significant under Criterion A for its association with the Andersonville National Cemetery and because it reflects the creation of and the ongoing development of the National Cemetery System. Also under Criterion A, the building reflects how the US Army and the US Quartermaster Department, who managed the site from 1865 to 1970, adapted buildings to suit changing operational realities related to managing the National Cemetery System. Under Criterion B, the building is significant because it represents an early, though subsequently altered, example of the standardized building plan developed by Quartermaster General Montgomery C. Meigs. Under Criterion C, the building is significant not only because it was originally based on the Meigs plan, but also because it reflects how the US Army and Quartermaster Department adapted buildings to accommodate changing needs and how these modifications reflect changes in popularity of architectural styles.

A similar trajectory of lodge construction and improvements is observable at other national cemeteries, including Chattanooga National Cemetery, where the Quartermaster Department first built a temporary wood-frame lodge in 1867 or 1868, followed by a Second Empire "Meigs plan" lodge in 1875, which was ultimately replaced by a Colonial Revival style lodge in 1931. City Point National Cemetery in Hopewell, VA offers yet another example. In particular, the cemetery lodge in Winchester, VA underwent changes similar to those of the ANDE Cemetery Lodge's 1932 remodel. It was originally constructed to an earlier version of the Quartermaster Department's L-plan design but underwent an extensive remodel in 1914 that included the addition of a full-height second story with stucco paneling and half-timbering similar to the second story addition on the ANDE Cemetery Lodge. The Winchester Cemetery Lodge was listed on the National Register as a contributing resource within the Winchester National Cemetery on February 26, 1996.

Period of Significance

As noted above, the National Register nomination broadly defines the Period of Significance for ANDE as "1800-1899" and "1900—," per the nomination form in use in 1978. The nomination does not provide specific dates, nor does the Statement of Significance provide an end date to the Period of Significance. One possible end date would be 1928, fifty years prior to the nomination, which was a common NRHP practice at that time.

Alternatively, the Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) prepared for Andersonville National Cemetery in 2010 proposed a period of significance for the site covering the years 1863-1941.[89] The CLI explains that,

> Historic resources within the cemetery component landscape represent two periods of significance covering the years 1863–1941. The period of use as a Confederate-run prison housing Union soldiers began with selection of the site for the prison in late 1863, followed by construction and occupancy, and concluded in May 1865 with the end of the Civil War. This period relates to the cemetery in that burials occurred at the cemetery beginning in 1864 and continued for the duration of the war. In addition, the cemetery was established in response to the need created by the prison located nearby. The second period of significance, 1865–1941, is related to the cemetery in that it represents the burial and commemoration of Union prisoners held at Andersonville Prison and subsequently of other veterans. This period began with Clara Barton's efforts in 1865 to mark all the graves in the cemetery and to establish it as a national cemetery, and continued with visitations and commemoration. It is represented by the eleven monuments erected at the site since 1899 to commemorate the prisoners, as well as the national cemetery. A closing date of 1941, which corresponds to the end of CCC-era work at the site and the extension of the cemetery eastward, is recommended.

This HSR concurs with this period of significance—1863—1941. In addition to the end date corresponding with the end of CCC-era work, 1941 also appears in the existing NR nomination—it is the construction date of the Rostrum. By 1941, most of the existing form of the national cemetery was in place and no major development occurred subsequently that impacted the overall layout of the national cemetery.

This HSR, therefore suggests a Period of Significance of 1872 – 1932 for the Andersonville Cemetery Lodge. This fits within the CLI's recommended period of significance for the National Cemetery-- 1863-1941. The current condition of the Cemetery Lodge reflects this narrower period and the majority of historic fabric existing in the building today was in place by 1932. This includes much of the building's foundation, structure, room arrangement, and finishings. The US Army managed the building during this entire period, while making alterations to the building to meet the needs of the national cemetery staff.

Summary of Character Defining Features by Era

Character-Defining Features (1872):

The features that define the Cemetery Lodge and building site as it was originally constructed in 1872 using the US Quartermaster Department's definitive Meigs plan:

Distinctive Characteristics of the Building Exterior:

- The L-shaped floor plan of the first floor (contained within the existing footprint that includes the enclosed front porch, formerly open, and the kitchen addition onto rear of the building).
- Exterior brick walls with brick quoins and stone trim including the water table and window lintels and sills.
- The common-bond pattern of exterior walls with five stretcher courses to one header course.
- Wood double hung, two-over-two first-floor windows with light sash and concrete lintels and sills.

89. National Park Service, *Andersonville Memorial Landscape Cultural Landscape Inventory*, 18.

- Segmented arched headers over window openings of the basement level set partially below grade within concrete wells.

- Rear basement level stair well and landing.

Distinctive Characteristics of the Interior:

- The three-room configuration of the basement and first-floor levels (now contained within the existing footprint that includes the enclosed front porch and kitchen addition).

- The plaster walls and ceiling of the basement and plaster walls of the first floor.

- The fireplace and mantel with faux marbling in Room 102, fireplace in the basement level.

- The original wood baseboards and molded window casings of the first floor.

- The early six-panel interior doors (originally exterior entrances from the front porch, now enclosed), with distinctive molded casings.

Distinctive Characteristics of the Site:

- Set back from road with front, rear, and side yards.

- Physical adjacency to features associated with the national cemetery, including burial sections and brick walls.

- Concrete walkway on axis with front door (Historically, the walkway accessed a broad set of steps up to a narrow landing at entrance door into front porch. Today the walkway is not the same length as the historic condition because of a large ramp/ landing added to the south elevation in the 1980s.).

- Long vistas across national cemetery to the north, east, and south.

- Foundation plantings and large specimen trees in front yard.

- Brick gutters along the walkway.

- Cluster arrangement of Cemetery Lodge and well house (existing well house built in 1960 on the foundation of previous well house).

Character-Defining Features (1932):

The features that define the Cemetery Lodge and building site after the extensive remodel of 1932.

Distinctive Characteristics of the Building Exterior:

- Tudor Revival style second floor characterized by simulated half-timbering and stucco panels.

- Historic Tudor Revival style color scheme of the second floor, featuring cream-colored stucco paneling with brown painted half-timbering.

- Low-sloped hipped roof with overhanging eaves with soffit vents and exposed rafter tails visible through vents.

- Rear kitchen addition with concrete patio and steps.

- Gutter and downspouts.

- Chimney above the kitchen addition.

- Addition of brick quoin at porch corner and partial encloser of front porch.

- Shift of main entrance to east to make room for closet and stairwell.

Distinctive Characteristics of the Interior:

- Four-room configuration of second floor with bathroom off central hall.

- Plaster walls of second floor.

- Interior woodwork including baseboards and molded window and door casings.

- Paneled wood interior doors.

- Reconfiguration of interior stairwell with tripartite paneled newel posts and wooden banister.

- Addition of stairwell from first-floor to basement level.

- Closet (Room104-B) added to first-floor level.

- The storage area (Room B03) added to Room B02 in the basement level.
- 1872 mantel with surviving faux-marble finish in room 102.

Distinctive Characteristics of the Site:

- Concrete steps leading to front entrance of partially enclosed front porch (now beneath the front patio addition that was added in 1988).

Condition Assessment

Exterior Summary Table and Condition

The exterior of the Cemetery Lodge remains in good condition overall. The building is subject to the hot, humid climate of Georgia, which contributes to deterioration of exposed exterior materials. Exterior walls, including the brick walls with stone trim and the half-timbered walls with stucco panels, appear to be in good condition overall. The exterior masonry may have been damaged by sandblasting; the park reports that the masonry was covered with a rubberized coating, probably installed in an attempt to stabilize the irreversible damage caused by sandblasting. The masonry appears to be in stable condition overall and the existing paint finishes appear to be in fair to good condition, with evident fading. All exterior walls, both masonry and half-timbered stucco walls, are currently painted with a continuous coating of elastomeric "barn red" paint. As noted elsewhere, this unsympathetic monochromatic scheme was first introduced in 2003 and conceals much of the building's architectural detail and obscures its historic character as a major built feature within the cemetery landscape. Historic wood windows and one surviving historic wood exterior door remain in good condition overall. Non-historic copper gutters and synthetic slate roofing remain in fair to good condition and remain functional.

Feature	Contribution Status	Condition	Notes
Brick Foundation	Contributing	Good	Biological growth and limited paint failure
Brick Walls	Contributing	Good	
Stone Trim	Contributing	Good	Unsympathetic color scheme conceals the water table and some lintels by painting them to match the barn red walls.
Half-timbering and stucco panels	Contributing	Good	Alteration to bathroom window between 1960-1970 altered the fenestration and includes a crude patch in the stucco panel. Unsympathetic color scheme conceals the half-timbering and panels by painting them to match the barn red walls.
Basement, First, and Second Floor Windows	Contributing	Good	Some failure of glazing putty and paint
Front Porch Windows	Non-Contributing	Good	Non-historic openings created when front porch was enclosed ca.1985.
Front Door	Non-Contributing	Good	Non-historic opening created when front porch was enclosed ca.1985.
Kitchen Door	Contributing	Good	
Basement Door	Non-Contributing	Fair	Non-historic door
Roof	Contributing	Good	Non-historic roofing materials
Gutters & Downspouts	Contributing	Fair/Poor	Non-historic copper gutters and downspouts replaced the 1932 galvanized iron gutters and downspouts at an unknown date. Staff report that these gutters do not drain well and are susceptible to clogs from leaves and other plant material. Downspouts connect to a subsurface drainage system that appears to be failing, causing water infiltration into the basement.
Chimneys	Contributing	Good	
Front Porch	Contributing	Good	Historic porch infilled ca.1985 to create room 101. Historic exterior walls within the porch are concealed by non-historic finishes.
Back Porch	Contributing	Good	Historic sconce
Entrance Ramp	Non-Contributing	Fair/Good	Added in the 1980s; this opening is no longer the primary entrance. The ramp's foundation walls show signs of cracking

Feature	Contribution Status	Condition	Notes
Exterior Paint Finishes	Non-Contributing	Fair/Good	Unsympathetic barn red and white color scheme conceals the building's architectural details and obscures its historic character.
HVAC & Electrical Equipment & Screening	Non-Contributing	Fair/Good	Non-historic

Interior Summary Table and Condition

The interior of the Cemetery Lodge remains in good condition overall. The building has seen varying uses over a long period of time and existing space utilization appears to be less than ideal. These conditions are mirrored in the adjacent Ladies of the GAR/Administration Building, which has also seen varying uses and appears to be less than ideal for its present functions. Some proposed staff office relocations appear to be incompatible with the Cemetery Lodge, particularly those requiring public access and heavy file cabinets and safes that may exceed the capacity of the existing floor structure. Park staff have done what they can with the existing facilities and resources, but it is clear that a bigger-picture consideration of building uses and occupancies will be needed for effective stewardship and operation of the park.

The interior retains its historic plaster walls, woodwork, and an original fireplace with a mantel retaining historic faux-marble finishes. These features are all in good condition. Non-historic flooring installed in 2007 is present in most rooms and remains in good condition. Non-historic acoustical ceiling tile in most first-floor rooms appears to be in good condition but may contain asbestos. Existing paint finishes, dating from 2007, remain in good condition overall. The most recent work in the building was a 2016 remodeling of the kitchen.

Moisture issues appear to be an ongoing problem in the basement. The walls show signs of rising damp and water infiltration that appears to be associated with inadequate rainwater runoff management at the exterior. Staff report that the basement has flooded approximately three times since 2007. The worst reported flooding had a depth of approximately five inches, overtopping the 4x4s that had been used to elevate items above the level of past flooding.

Interior mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems are non-historic and appear to be functional overall. The zoning for the second-floor HVAC system requires doors to be open to the hall for adequate air circulation. Because staff offices are often closed and locked, this causes wide disparities in temperature between rooms. Around 2013, existing light fixtures were re-lamped with LEDs and motion sensors were installed. Several rooms have ceiling-mounted light fixtures installed above fans; this can cause a flickering effect that may make some people nauseous. Abandoned communications systems and equipment appear to remain in place in many parts of the building, crowding parts of the basement and closets and creating unnecessary barriers to maintenance and systems upgrades. Staff report that lightning strikes near the building have caused long-term issues with communications systems but report that the installation of grounding in 2018 seems to have reduced the frequency of damage.

Pest control appears to be an issue. Staff report that mice often get into the building and have been found on all floors. Moles and voles have also been found in the basement. Wasps have been a problem in the basement and second floor. Large numbers of dead bees and ladybugs were observed around windows in second-floor offices. Termites have been a problem; in 2015, the ca.1985 wood infill walls built to enclose the 1932 porch were found to have extensive termite damage. A termite control system is now in place around the perimeter of the building.

Feature/Room	Contribution Status	Condition	Notes
Plaster Walls & Ceilings	Contributing	Good	First-floor ceilings concealed by acoustical ceiling tile. Acoustical ceiling tile may contain asbestos.
Flooring	Non-Contributing	Good	Historic flooring is only visible in second-floor closets, everything else is covered by flooring installed in 2007.
Interior Woodwork	Contributing	Good	Includes all baseboards, casings, doors, and staircase.
Fireplace & Mantel	Contributing	Good	Includes firebox, mantel with surviving historic faux-marble painted finish, and hearth
Light Fixtures	Non-Contributing	Good	Non-historic
B00	Non-Contributing	Fair	Crawlspace
B01	Non-Contributing	Fair	Rising damp, mortar and brick deterioration, apparent incompatible Portland-cement mortar patches likely to cause further damage to walls
B02	Non-Contributing	Fair	1932 staircase is only contributing feature
B03A	Non-Contributing	Fair	Plaster, mortar and brick deterioration, particularly at northeast corner, due in part to inadequate rainwater management at exterior
B03B	Non-Contributing	Fair	Alcove under stair; retains remnant of 1872 chimney that was mostly demolished in 1932
101	Non-Contributing	Good	1932 front porch enclosed ca.1985; the door frames of the two historic entry doors are the only historic features not concealed by non-historic finishes
102	Contributing	Good	
103A	Contributing	Good	
103B Closet	Non-Contributing	Fair/Good	
104A Hall	Contributing	Good	
105	Contributing	Good	
106	Contributing	Good	
201A	Contributing	Good	
201B Closet	Non-Contributing	Good	
202 Bath	Non-Contributing	Fair/Good	
203A	Contributing	Good	
203B Closet	Non-Contributing	Good	
204A	Contributing	Good	
204B Closet	Contributing	Good	
204C Closet	Contributing	Good	
205A Hall	Contributing	Good	

Feature/Room	Contribution Status	Condition	Notes
205B Closet	Contributing	Fair	Retains some potentially historic wallpaper. Plaster damage at ceiling.
206A	Contributing	Good	
206B Closet	Non-Contributing	Good	

Evaluation of Integrity

Evaluation of the structure's historic fabric dating from the period of significance—from its construction in 1872 through 1932—considers the seven aspects of integrity identified in the National Register Criteria for Evaluation: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The retention of essential physical features from the period of significance is necessary for the building to have sufficient integrity to convey its significance. According to NPS and NRHP documentation, the Cemetery Lodge does not retain sufficient integrity to the period of construction—1872. The changes that the US Army made to the building in 1932 that adversely impacted the building's integrity from this early period include the removal of the mansard roof, application of Tudor Revival stylistic elements to the second story façade, addition of the kitchen ell, and reorganization of interior rooms. The building does, however, retain integrity to its condition after the 1932 remodeling. Furthermore, US Quartermaster Department alterations to the Cemetery Lodge paralleled changes occurring in national cemeteries across the country.

Character defining features of the Cemetery Lodge during its period of significance, 1872-1932, include its shape and form, complex hipped roof, gabled roof projection off building's rear, load-bearing brick walls, poured concrete basement floors, original fenestration, interior room configuration, and interior features and finishes, including paneled doors, door and window casings, and plaster walls. Alterations after the period of significance have been relatively minor. These include the enclosure of the front porch, rubber-based exterior paint, replacement of flooring material, new ceiling material, and changes to the building's electrical, mechanical, and plumbing systems.

Location

The building retains integrity of location. The building remains in its original location and has never been moved.

Design

The building retains integrity of design. The building's massing, fenestration, configuration, architectural stylistic elements, and finish materials retain a high degree to its 1932 design.

Alterations after the period of significance have been minor and could be reversed. These include the painting on the exterior, enclosure of the front porch, addition of the front patio and accessible ramp, replacement of original kitchen cabinetry, and upgrades to the mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems.

Setting

The building retains integrity of setting. The immediate surroundings of the Cemetery Lodge are mowed lawn and foundation plantings with shade trees, concrete walkways, patios, and ramp. Conditions of the Cemetery Lodge's immediate surroundings remain similar to those that existed during the period of significance. The Cemetery Lodge and its immediate surroundings are set within the wider context of the national cemetery, which retains similar conditions to those of the national cemetery during the period of significance. The setting continues to convey the basic physical conditions under which the building was built and the functions it was designed to serve.

Materials

The building retains integrity of materials. Aside from minor alterations, including replaced flooring and ceiling materials, most of the existing materials date from the period of significance. Character defining materials include the brick walls, poured

concrete walls and basement flooring, plaster walls and ceilings, and wood finishings.

Workmanship

The building retains integrity of workmanship. The brick foundation, walls, and interior finishes (i.e., door and window surrounds) all reflect the workmanship of the construction industry of the late 1800s and early 1900s.

Feeling

The Cemetery Lodge retains a high degree of integrity of feeling. Its role in the development of the national cemetery is recognizable to a modern visitor because of the spatial relationship between that landscape and the building.

Association

The Cemetery Lodge retains a high degree of integrity of association. The building itself is a direct link to the administrative history of the Andersonville National Cemetery, and the history and development of the wider system of national cemeteries, and the history and use of standardized Superintendents' Lodges during the mid-nineteenth century.

Part 2. Treatment and Use

Introduction

The treatment recommendations for this Historic Structure Report (HSR) propose a treatment strategy for long-term management of the Cemetery Lodge based on research, inventory, and analysis. The appropriate treatment approach considers the evolution of the building alongside significance, existing conditions, and current use. The HSR combines the site history and analysis with input from the current site managers to formulate an appropriate treatment and management philosophy.

Recommendations follow NPS policy, including the Director's Orders No. 28: *Cultural Resource Management Guidelines* and *the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Treatment of Historic Properties*. These documents identify four types of treatment: preservation, rehabilitation, restoration, and reconstruction. Each treatment ranges by level of physical intervention and includes specific guidelines and standards.

> **Preservation** is the act or process of applying measures necessary to sustain the existing form, integrity, and materials of a historic property. Work, including preliminary measures to protect and stabilize the property, generally focuses upon the ongoing maintenance and repair of historic materials and features rather than extensive replacement and new construction. New exterior additions are not within the scope of this treatment; however, the limited and sensitive upgrading of mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems and other code-required work to make properties functional is appropriate within a preservation project.
>
> **Rehabilitation** is the act or process of making possible a compatible use of a property through repair, alterations, and additions while preserving those portions or features that convey its historical, cultural, or architectural values.
>
> **Restoration** is the act or process of accurately depicting the form, features, and character of a property as it appeared at a particular period of time by means of the removal of features from other historic periods in its history and reconstruction of missing features from the restoration period. The limited and sensitive upgrading of mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems and other code-required work to make the property functional is appropriate within a restoration project.
>
> **Reconstruction** is the act or process of depicting, by means of new construction, the form, features, and details of a non-surviving site, landscape, building, or objects for the purpose of replicating its appearance at a specific period of time in its historic location.[90]

Laws, Regulations, and Functional Requirements

The treatment and use of the Cemetery Lodge must be considered within a framework of applicable laws, regulations, agreements, and policies. These mandates govern a wide range of management issues beyond the preservation, protection, and interpretation of the Cemetery Lodge and the surrounding landscape; they extend to issues of visitor and staff use, safety, universal accessibility, and resiliency to natural hazards, among others. Applicable laws, regulations, and requirements that apply to the treatment recommendations include the following:

90. Charles A. Birnbaum, ed. *The Secretary of Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*, (Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, 1996, 9, 18, 48, 90, 128.)

- 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.
- NPS Cultural Resources Management Guideline (Director's Order 28). This order requires planning for the protection of cultural resources on park property. The HSR is the first step in the preservation planning process for the Cemetery Lodge.
- Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties.
- Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), and Architectural Barriers Act Accessibility Standards (ABAAS).

Treatment Period

This HSR proposes a 1872-1932 period of significance, which complies with the NRN period of significance of "1800-1899" and "1900-." This date corresponds to the construction of the Cemetery Lodge up through and including the US Army's 1932 remodeling of the building. As such, this period of significance addresses the established areas of significance, while also conforming the date to the particularities of this site and its primary resource.

Recommended Treatment

Treatment Goals

The overall treatment goal is to improve the preservation, interpretation, and ongoing use of the Cemetery Lodge. This treatment involves preserving, rehabilitating, and/or restoring the character-defining features of the building, including both its exterior appearance and interior arrangement.

Primary Treatment

The preliminary GMP did not specify a specific primary treatment (preservation, rehabilitation, restoration, or reconstruction), however, this report recommends *rehabilitation* as the primary treatment. A *rehabilitation* treatment does not preclude *restoration* of the exterior appearance of the building to a particular period.

Rehabilitation as the primary treatment allows the park to preserve the integrity of the Cemetery Lodge by preserving all existing historic materials while still allowing for the flexibility to repair, alter, and make additions to accommodate continued use of the building.

Restoration of the exterior to its appearance at the completion of the 1932 remodeling would preserve the building's historic fabric (including the expanded second-floor, half-timbering, rear kitchen addition, front porch, and hipped roof; all of these features were added in 1932). This treatment is also consistent with the evolution of the historic landscape of the cemetery, with major built features completed in the early 1940s. Restoration to 1932 would, however, mean the removal of the front patio and ramp, reopening the enclosed front porch (enclosed in the 1980s), and reopening the downsized second-floor bathroom window.

- Pros
    - Maintains all historic fabric from the period of significance.
    - Maintains consistency with the cemetery's historic landscape--the building as remodeled in 1932 is a part of the development of the cemetery's historic landscape that was completed in the early 1940s.
    - Maintains more interior space (eight rooms on floors 1 and 2).
    - Maintains the original character and integrity of the original building.
- Cons
    - Reopening the 1932 front porch eliminates one room (leaving eight rooms on floors 1 and 2 rather than nine).

Treatment Recommendations

The following treatment recommendations are meant to supply ANDE staff with preliminary suggestions for managing the site.

1. Remove 1980s additions to reopen the front porch to restore the 1932 condition following 1932 construction documents. Reinstall front door now stored elsewhere on site.

2. Repair damaged copper gutters and downspouts. Although these are not historic components and do not match the material of the historic components, they may be retained for their full service life with selective replacements of damaged components. If gutters and downspouts eventually require full replacement, consider replacement with painted sheet metal (not copper) to match the 1932 appearance.

3. Ensure subsurface drainage system conveys water away from foundation with a repair and replacement project. Document the historic terra cotta drain tiles during repair and replacement. The best segments of terra cotta drain tile should be salvaged and turned over to the park. The park should preserve a portion of the building's terra cotta drain along with illustrations of the tile connections in the park museum archive for interpretation of the material and of the drainage technique of the period in which the building was constructed. Because these materials are underground and are not visible, there is no need to replicate them. Install new drain lines with features and materials consistent with current best practices. Provide new drains at basement window wells and basement areaway; connect them to this system. If water remains a problem at the window wells, consider removable domed plastic covers as a last resort.

4. Improve drainage around building by providing positive drainage away from foundation and potentially installing French drains around the building.

5. Coordinate waterproofing of foundation with any site drainage improvements.

6. Although typical problems associated with impermeable masonry coatings (spalling, bubbling, cracking) were not observed on the brick and stone reportedly covered with a rubber-based coating, this coating should be tested by a materials specialist to better understand its breathability. If the coating is found to trap moisture in the masonry, evaluate the ability to remove this coating without damaging the historic masonry. If the coating cannot be removed without damage to the historic masonry, evaluate other potential mitigation strategies prioritizing long-term preservation of the historic masonry. Do not add additional coating to the existing masonry wall coating.

7. Repaint building with the contrasting color scheme visible in historic photographs. Complete historic finish analysis to determine historic finish scheme chronology and to provide a match for the exterior's 1932 appearance. While much of the exterior woodwork was stripped down to bare wood in 2003, historic paint finishes may be intact within the (now enclosed) front porch and on building components now in storage. Coordinate painting strategy with findings of analysis of rubber-based coating now covering historic masonry.

8. Plan for restoration of surviving historic wood windows. Plan for eventual replacement of modern replacement windows; new replacements should match the appearance of the lost historic windows while meeting current performance requirements.

9. Remove existing intrusive storm windows and screens and replace them with less visually intrusive storm windows. New storm windows should be designed to minimize their visibility and should include a clear low-e coating and a UV film on the appropriate glass surface. [Figure 2.1]

10. Consider reopening basement windows and vents to restore the historic appearance of the building and provide additional ventilation.

11. Anticipate restoration of surviving historic wood exterior doors. Park staff note that the last time the rear wing door lockset was replaced, they observed that very little wood remained on either side of the mortise. Consider the impact of hardware on doors and woodwork. If a door is thin, consider interior surface-mounted locks (rim locks) rather than mortise locks. If a door component has been compromised by past alterations, evaluate the potential for consolidation or patching with like materials. Badly deteriorated or damaged components may be replaced in kind where consolidation and patching are not feasible or will not provide a durable repair.

12. When the existing synthetic slate roofing requires replacement, the NPS should replace it with new roofing following the appearance of the 1932 roofing. The 1932 construction drawings indicate that the roofs were covered with asbestos shingles. The NPS should select asphalt shingles of similar appearance. If the NPS cannot determine the color of the 1932 shingles, they should select a color similar to that documented in period shingle catalogs. Where possible, select "cool roof" shingles that have a high solar reflectance index (SRI). This selection would help to reduce both the overall energy consumption of the building and the effects of extreme heat on the building's historic fabric.

13. Install a lightning protection system for the building. Anticipate replacement of lightning protection system approximately every twenty-five years and inspection every five years. The NPS can obtain a UL Master Label Certificate for compliant systems, which requires inspection and re-certification every five years.[91]

14. Remove existing, non-compliant ramp to the enclosed front porch and replace it with a new ramp to the primary building entrance at the rear porch. The new ramp should comply with ABAAS and ADA as well as with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards. If the historic concrete steps at the front porch remain intact within the front ramp, they should be maintained and fitted with a new handrail. If the NPS discovers that the steps have previously been removed, the NPS should install code-compliant steps similar in character and materials to the 1932 concrete.

15. Any interior work should prioritize preservation and maintenance of the building's historic fabric and character-defining features.

16. Address the lack of an accessible toilet room in the building by adding a publicly-accessible restroom to the wellhouse.

17. If a change is made to the interior flooring, the NPS should remove the modern laminate flooring and evaluate the condition of the underlying floor. If the NPS finds a historically finished wood floor, it should be exposed and cleaned or refinished where possible. If the floor is damaged, the NPS should patch it in kind or install new flooring of similar appearance on top.

18. Repair plaster damage on ceiling of upstairs office.

19. Avoid the introduction of heavy furniture or dense storage within the Cemetery Lodge.

20. Relocate cemetery office and records storage into a suitable building, not the Cemetery Lodge. The cemetery office needs to be accessible to the public and to include an accessible toilet. It has distinct security needs that require it to be separate from the national historic site's offices. The file cabinets and safes needed for this office will not fit in the Cemetery Lodge and appear to exceed the structural capacity of the building's floor structure.

91. https://code-authorities.ul.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/04/LightningProtectionAG.pdf.

Future rehabilitation of the wellhouse or maintenance building could create an appropriate cemetery office that meets these needs.

Alternative Treatments Considered

Restoration

The project team considered an alternative treatment for *restoration* of the building to its appearance as originally built in 1872. This treatment would include removal of all character-defining features associated with the 1932 remodeling (the expanded second-floor, half-timbering, rear kitchen addition, front porch, and hipped roof, as well as the interior staircase). Although this treatment would restore the building to its original appearance, it would destroy historic fabric associated with the historic 1932 remodeling. The evolution of the historic landscape of the cemetery included construction of major built features through 1940. In light of this period of development, restoration of the Cemetery Lodge to its 1872 appearance would be incompatible with the surrounding historic landscape and built features that evolved through the early-1940s. The project team also regarded reduction in size and height of the second floor and reconfiguration of the interior, both necessary under a restoration to 1872, as infeasible based on the building's proposed continued use as park headquarters. Restoring the Cemetery Lodge to 1872 would not be compatible with the setting, would destroy historic fabric and character-defining features, would be expensive, and significantly diminish limited storage and office space. For these reasons, the project team considered but does not recommend restoration to 1872.

- Pros
    - Restores first period Meigs plan design.
- Cons
    - Destroys historic fabric from the period of significance.
    - Disregards that the building as remodeled in 1932 is a part of the development of the cemetery's historic landscape that was completed in the early-1940s.
    - Reduces interior space (six rooms on floors 1 and 2).

Preservation

The project team considered an alternative treatment for *preservation* of the building in its current configuration and appearance. This treatment would retain incompatible features including the non-compliant and visually intrusive front ramp, the unsympathetic 1980s enclosure of the front porch, and the downsized second-floor bathroom window. Preserving the Cemetery Lodge in its existing condition would not be compatible with the setting and would leave historic fabric and character-defining features hidden behind incompatible later alterations. For these reasons, the project team considered but does not recommend preservation in its existing condition as the ultimate treatment. A preservation treatment could, however, be an interim step leading to a rehabilitation or restoration treatment.

- Pros
    - Maintains the building in its current configuration and appearance.
    - Maximizes interior space by leaving 1980s enclosure of front porch in place.
- Cons
    - Retains incompatible features that obscure the building's historic character.
    - Leaves 1980s enclosure of front porch in place.

Recommended Use

The preferred ultimate use of the Cemetery Lodge is park administrative offices. The Cemetery Lodge has continuously supported administrative use since it was built in 1872, and the recommended use continues this tradition. Further, the Cemetery Lodge is not appropriate for regular public access as there are no ADA-accessible restroom facilities.

Resilience to Natural Hazards and Climate Change

The Cemetery Lodge is susceptible to threats associated with climate variability and environmental pollution. The building's location is vulnerable to rising temperatures, changes in precipitation patterns, acid rain, and increased frequency of severe weather. Specific threats include wind damage and weathering, damage from potential future wildfires, lightning strikes, and added stress from sudden thermal change.[92]

Cultural resources including historic buildings "are fixed in place or derive much of their significance from the place within which they were created. Many are non-living, and all are unique. As a result, the capacity of cultural resources to adapt to changing environments is limited."[93]

As stated in the *Director's Policy Memorandum 14-02*, "NPS cultural resource management must keep in mind that (1) cultural resources are primary sources of data regarding human interactions with climate change; and (2) changing climates affect the preservation and maintenance of cultural resources."

According to NPS documents, impacts to buildings and structures related to temperature and drought extremes include: deterioration, conflagration, and desiccation. A loss of resource integrity may occur over time from conditions related to climate variability and its impacts. Typically, documentation is one of the first mitigation techniques undertaken in response to deterioration. This document, which includes narrative, photographs, measured drawings, and recommendations, fulfills this first step in the mitigation process.

This resource exhibits signs of previous deterioration and recommendations for repair are included in this document. The treatment recommendations also address many of the threats inherent from climate variability.

Based on these findings, the following recommendations are made for addressing climate change impacts to the Cemetery Lodge:

- Include the Cemetery Lodge in all maintenance plans and disaster preparation plans that address impacts from climate change.
- Perform regular maintenance of site features, including monitoring the condition of the masonry, foundation, roof structure, and roofing materials to reduce the effects of higher temperatures, longer dry periods, heavy rainfall events, and other increased risks from climate change.
- Monitor site drainage to ensure that water moves away from the Cemetery Lodge foundation, especially during heavy rainfall.
- Reduce emissions throughout the national historic site with the use of more efficient and well-maintained maintenance vehicles and HVAC systems.

92. Marcy Rockman et al., "Cultural Resources Climate Change Strategy" (Washington, DC: Cultural Resources, Partnerships, and Science and Climate Change Response Program, National Park Service., 2016).
93. Rockman et al.

Precedent Photographs



Figure 2.1. Examples of unobtrusive aluminum storm windows installed within the exterior frame of a historic wood sash window. Note how the storm window is nearly invisible, how the frame is no thicker than the sash, and how the storm window frame is painted to match the color of the sash and frame. The glazing is provided with a clear low-e coating and a UV film.

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Appendix A: Project Correspondence, Memorandum, and Previous Drawings

A-1 1871 Definitive Meigs Plan Lodge Design

A-2 1932 Remodel Architectural Drawings Sheet 1

A-3 1932 Remodel Architectural Drawings Sheet 2

A-4 1957 Planting Plan for Andersonville National Cemetery

A-5 1965 General Layout Planting Plan for Andersonville National Cemetery

A-6 1960 Cemetery Lodge's Masonry Pump House Plans

A-7 1977 Utility Plan for Andersonville National Historic Park West Entrance

A-8 1982 Utility Plan for Andersonville National Cemetery

A-9 1986 Existing Utility Site Plan for Andersonville National Cemetery

A-10 1988 Utility Plan for Andersonville National Cemetery

A-11 1988 Ramp Construction Drawings Sheet 2

A-12 1988 Ramp Construction Drawings Sheet 3

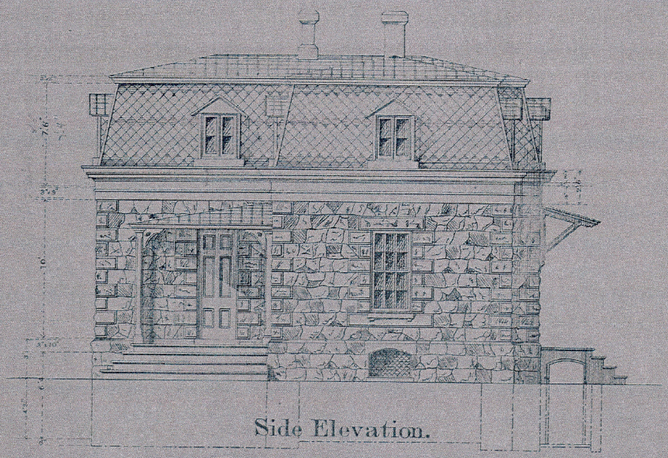
A-13 1988 Ramp Construction Drawings Sheet 4

A-14 2022 April-Fred Boyles Phone Interview Minutes

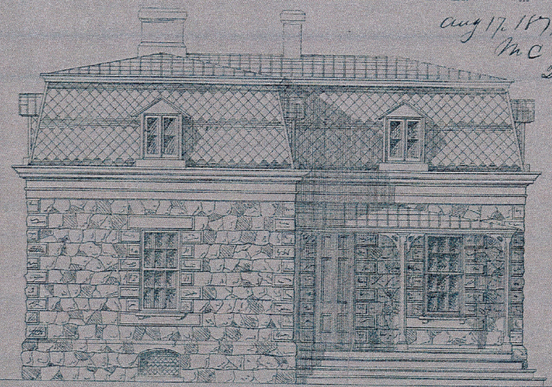
A-15 Compiled List ANDE Superintendents

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DESIGN FOR SUPERINTENDENT'S LODGE.
NATIONAL CEMETERIES.



Side Elevation.

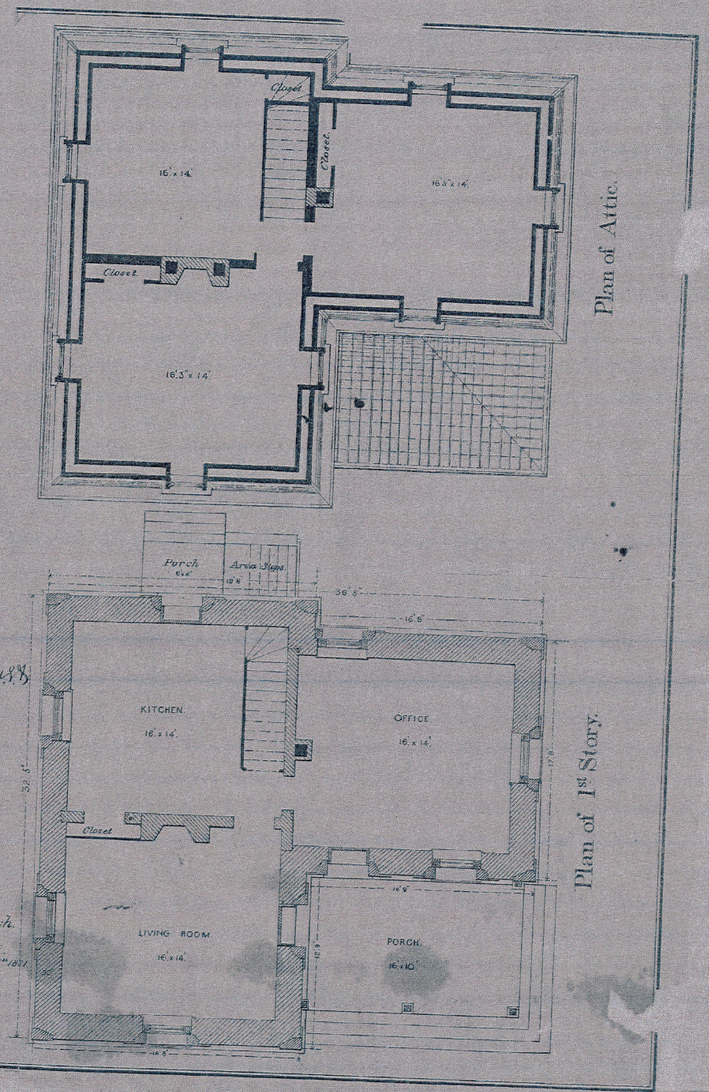


Front Elevation.

Aug 17, 1871
M C Meigs
Quartermaster Gen'l U.S.A.

Scale 3 feet to 1 inch.
Thos. P. Chif
Asst. Engr.
Aug 17th 1871

G 7

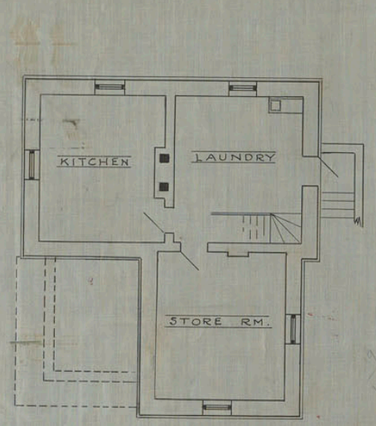


Plan of Attic.

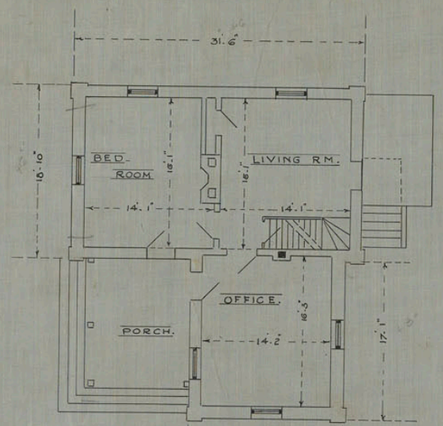
Plan of 1st Story.

789-100

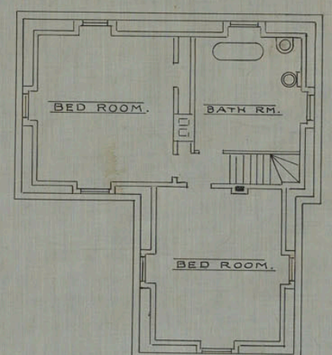
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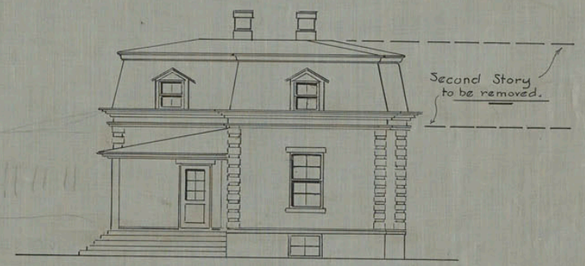
BASEMENT. A.



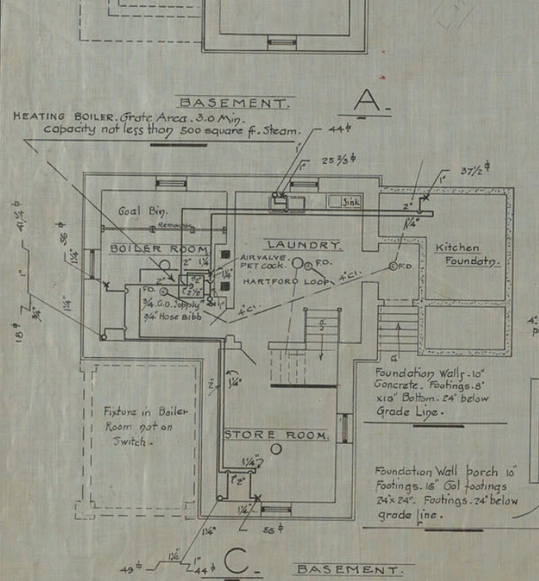
A. FIRST FLOOR.



A. SECOND FLOOR.

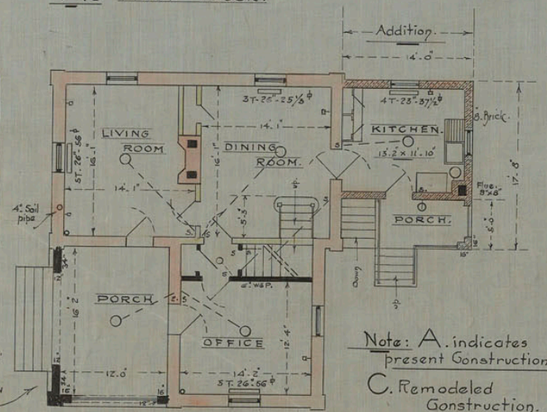


A. SIDE ELEVATION.



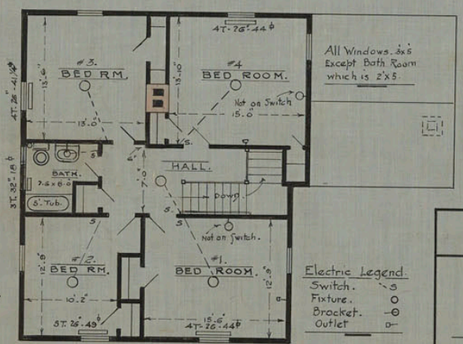
C. BASEMENT.

Total Radiation = 371 5/12 Sq. ft. 20° Zone.



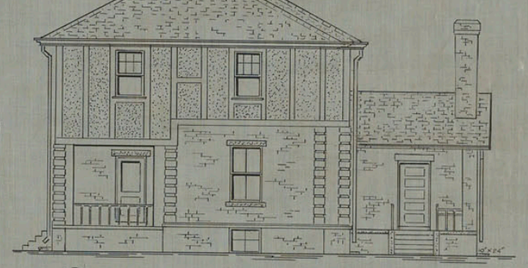
C. FIRST FLOOR.

Note: A. indicates present Construction.
C. Remodeled Gonstruction.



C. SECOND FLOOR.

Note: Switches Dining Room to Hall 2nd Floor and Hall 1st Floor to Basement. 2 Way.



C. SIDE ELEVATION.

Headquarters 4th Corps Area. Office of Quartermaster. Fort McPherson. Atlanta. Georgia.

Remodeling Lodge.
U.S. National Cemeterg.
Andersonville. Ga.

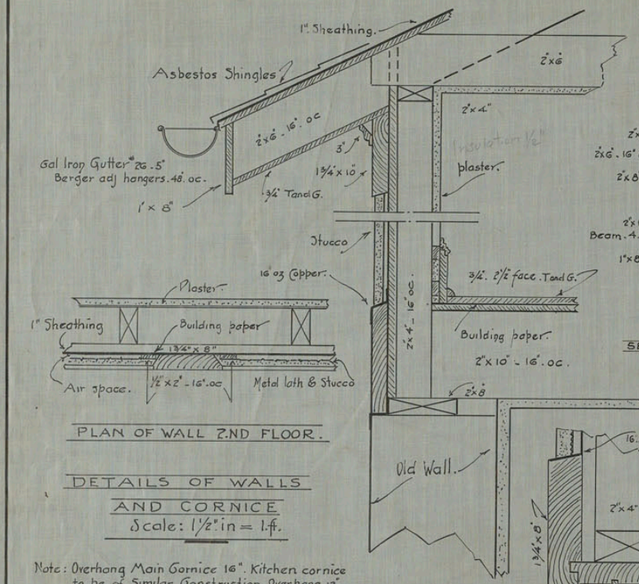
Scale: 1/8" = 1 ft.

PLAN. C-28.
SHEET. No. 1.

May, 1932

W. F. NOOT. C.E.

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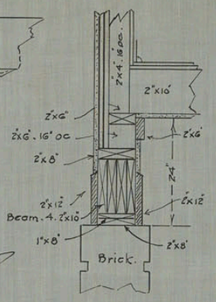


PLAN OF WALL 2.ND FLOOR.

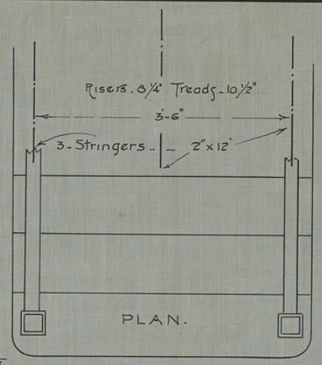
DETAILS OF WALLS AND CORNICE
Scale: 1½" in = 1.ft.

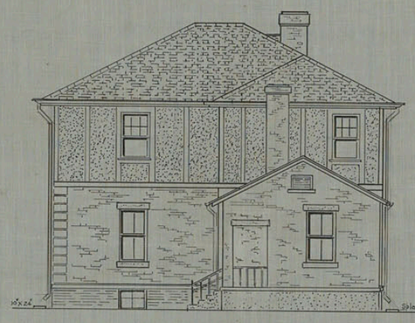
Note: Overhang Main Cornice 16". Kitchen cornice to be of Similar Construction Overhang 12" Hip and Valley Rafters & All ridges 2x8"

SECTION.



SECTIONAL DETAIL OF PORCH BEAM
Scale: ¾" in = 1'.0"

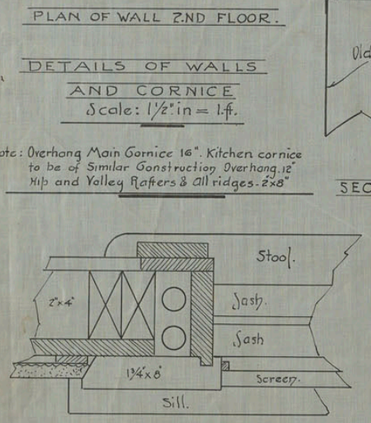




REAR ELEVATION.

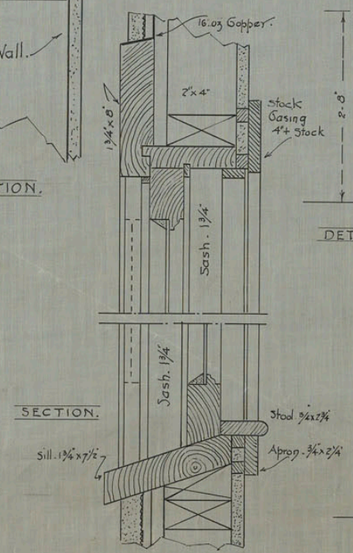
Scale: ⅛" = 8 f.

FRONT ELEVATION.

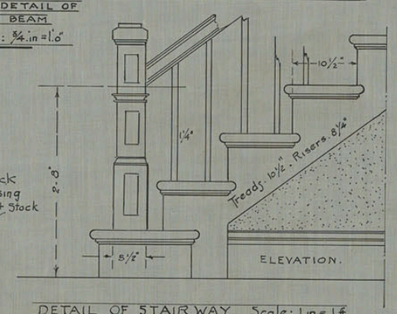


PLAN.

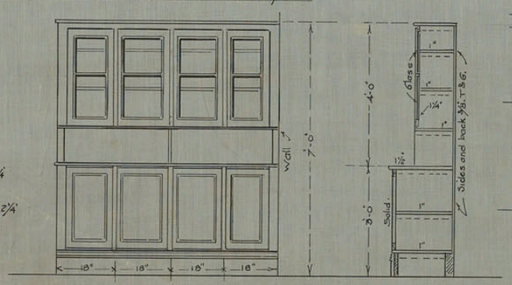
DETAIL OF WINDOW FRAMES.
Scale: 3. in = 1. ft.



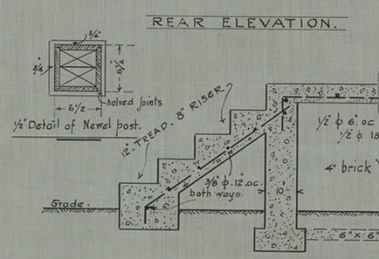
SECTION.



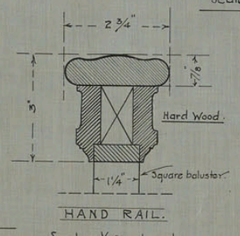
DETAIL OF STAIRWAY. Scale: 1. in = 1 ft.



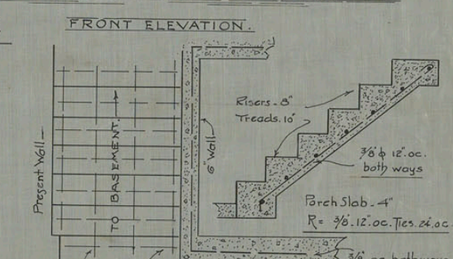
KITCHEN CABINET. Scale: ½. in = 1. ft.



DETAIL. FRONT PORCH STEPS.
Scale: ½" = 1. ft



HAND RAIL.
Scale: ½" = 1. inch.



DETAIL. REAR STEPS. Scale: ½" = 1. ft.

Head quarters. 4th. Corps Area. Office of Quartermaster. Fort Mc Pherson. Atlanta. Georgia.

Remodeling Lodge.
U.S. National Cemetery.
Andersonville. Ga.

Scales noted.

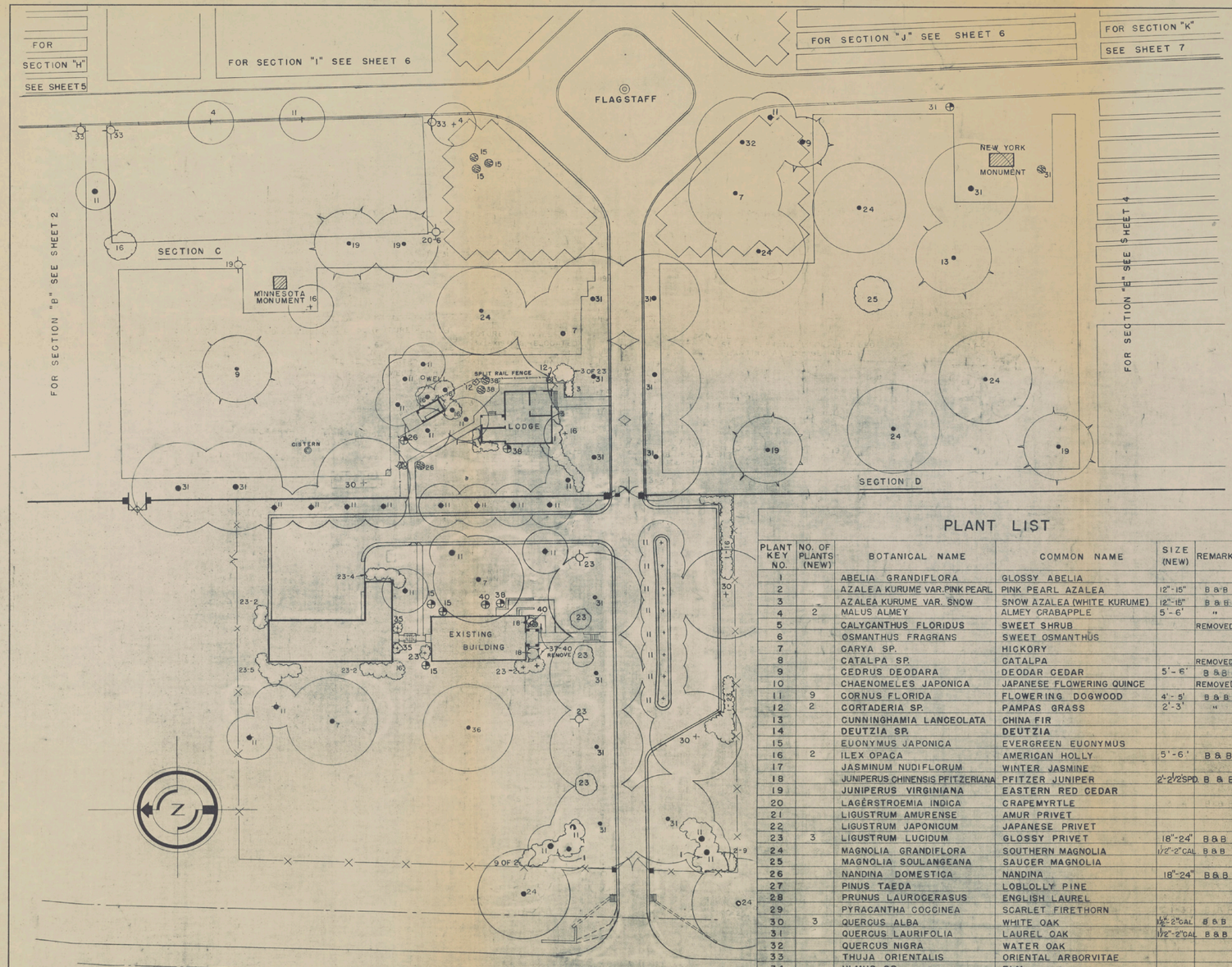
PLAN. C-28
SHEET. NO. 2.

May. 1932

W.F. NOOT. CE.

24 - AND - 1

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LEGEND

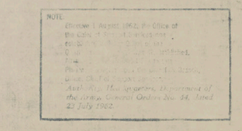
- EXISTING TREES TO REMAIN
- CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS
- EXISTING SHRUBS
- EXISTING TREES TO BE REMOVED
- NEW PLANTS — PLANTS TO BE TRANSPLANTED; PLANTS RELOCATED
- HEDGE
- PROPOSED NEW SHRUBS (BEDS)

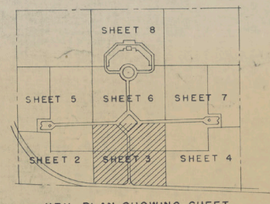
NOTES:

1. WITH FEW EXCEPTIONS THE PLANT NAMES CONFORM TO "STANDARDIZED PLANT NAMES" (1942 EDITION) AS ADOPTED BY THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON HORTICULTURAL NOMENCLATURE.
2. EXISTING PLANTS SHOWN ARE BASED ON FIELD DATA SECURED 3 APRIL 1956.
3. PLANT KEY NUMBERS APPLY TO THIS SHEET ONLY.
4. REVISION "A" IN ACCORDANCE WITH LETTER DATED 16 MARCH 1959 FROM SUPT.
5. REVISION "B" IN ACCORDANCE WITH FIELD DATA SECURED 14 JANUARY 1960.
6. REVISION "C" IN ACCORDANCE WITH LETTER DATED 28 FEB. 1962 FROM SUPT.
7. " D " " " " " " 18 DEC. 1963 " "
8. " E " " " " FIELD DATA SECURED 6 MAY 1965

PLANT LIST

PLANT KEY NO.	NO. OF PLANTS (NEW)	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	SIZE (NEW)	REMARKS
1		ABELIA GRANDIFLORA	GLOSSY ABELIA		
2		AZALEA KURUME VAR. PINK PEARL	PINK PEARL AZALEA	12"-15"	B & B
3		AZALEA KURUME VAR. SNOW	SNOW AZALEA (WHITE KURUME)	12"-15"	B & B
4	2	MALUS ALMEY	ALMEY CRABAPPLE	5'-6'	"
5		CALYCANTHUS FLORIDUS	SWEET SHRUB		REMOVED
6		OSMANTHUS FRAGRANS	SWEET OSMANTHUS		
7		CARYA SP.	HICKORY		
8		CATALPA SP.	CATALPA		REMOVED
9		CEDRUS DEODARA	DEODAR CEDAR	5'-6'	B & B
10		CHAENOMELES JAPONICA	JAPANESE FLOWERING QUINCE		REMOVED
11	9	CORNUS FLORIDA	FLOWERING DOGWOOD	4'-5'	B & B
12	2	CORTADERIA SP.	PAMPAS GRASS	2'-3'	"
13		CUNNINGHAMIA LANCEOLATA	CHINA FIR		
14		DEUTZIA SP.	DEUTZIA		
15		EUONYMUS JAPONICA	EVERGREEN EUONYMUS		
16	2	ILEX OPACA	AMERICAN HOLLY	5'-6'	B & B
17		JASMINUM NUDIFLORUM	WINTER JASMINE		
18		JUNIPERUS CHINENSIS PFITZERIANA	PFITZER JUNIPER	2'-2½'SPD	B & B
19		JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA	EASTERN RED CEDAR		
20		LAGERSTROEMIA INDICA	CRAPEMYRTLE		
21		LIGUSTRUM AMURENSE	AMUR PRIVET		
22		LIGUSTRUM JAPONICUM	JAPANESE PRIVET		
23	3	LIGUSTRUM LUCIDUM	GLOSSY PRIVET	18"-24"	B & B
24		MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA	SOUTHERN MAGNOLIA	1½"-2" CAL	B & B
25		MAGNOLIA SOULANGEANA	SAUCER MAGNOLIA		
26		NANDINA DOMESTICA	NANDINA	18"-24"	B & B
27		PINUS TAEDA	LOBLOLLY PINE		
28		PRUNUS LAUROCERASUS	ENGLISH LAUREL		
29		PYRACANTHA COCCINEA	SCARLET FIRETHORN		
30	3	QUERCUS ALBA	WHITE OAK	1½"-2" CAL	B & B
31		QUERCUS LAURIFOLIA	LAUREL OAK	1½"-2" CAL	B & B
32		QUERCUS NIGRA	WATER OAK		
33		THUJA ORIENTALIS	ORIENTAL ARBORVITAE		
34		ULMUS SP.	ELM		
35	2	YUCCA FILAMENTOSA	ADAMSNEEDLE YUCCA	15"-18"	"
36		QUERCUS FALCATA	SOUTHERN RED OAK		
37		VINCA MINOR	COMMON PERIWINKLE	1 YR.	CLUMP
38		AUCUBA JAPONICA	JAPANESE AUCUBA		
39		ILEX CRENATA HELLERI	HELLER JAPANESE HOLLY	12"-15"	B & B
40		CAMELLIA JAPONICA ALBA PLENA	COMMON CAMELLIA (WHITE)	30"-36"	B & B





KEY PLAN SHOWING SHEET LOCATIONS

SCALE 1" = 30'

REVISIONS			
A	1 APR 59	WB	
B	4 FEB 60	WS	
C	20 MAR 62	JJR	
D	7 JAN 64	JJR	
E	21 MAY 65	JJR	

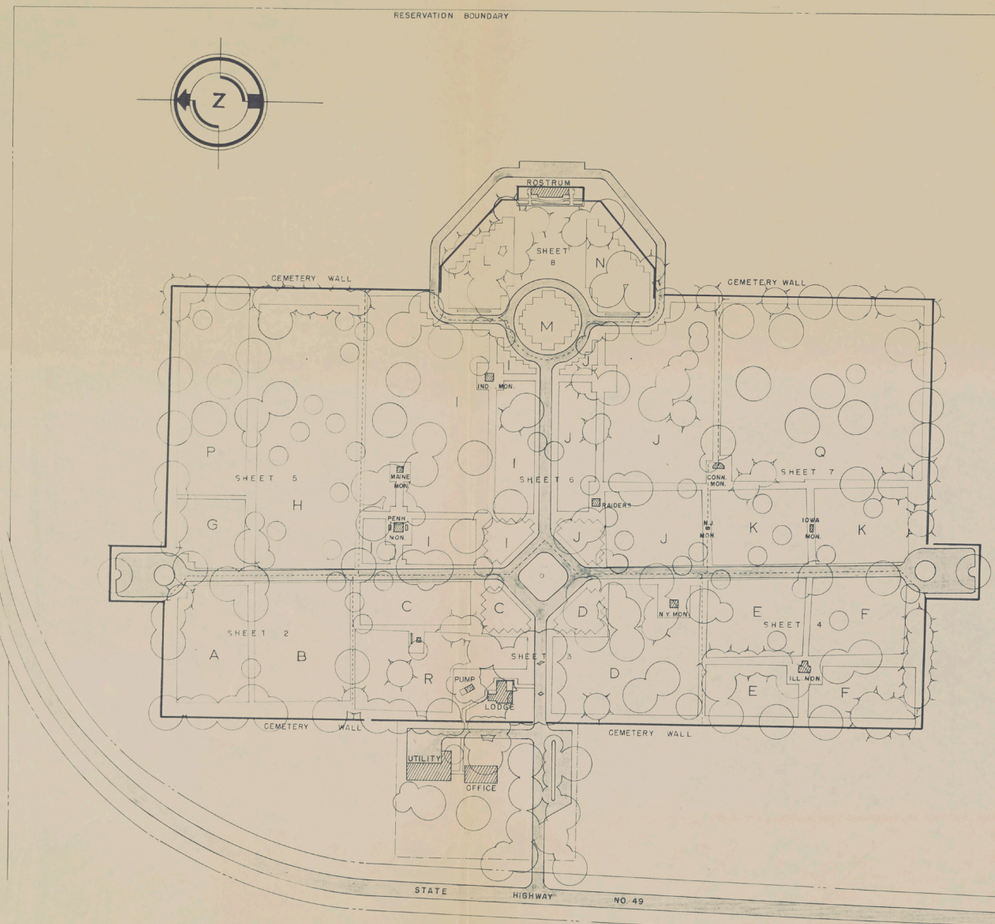
MEMORIAL DIVISION
OFFICE OF THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL

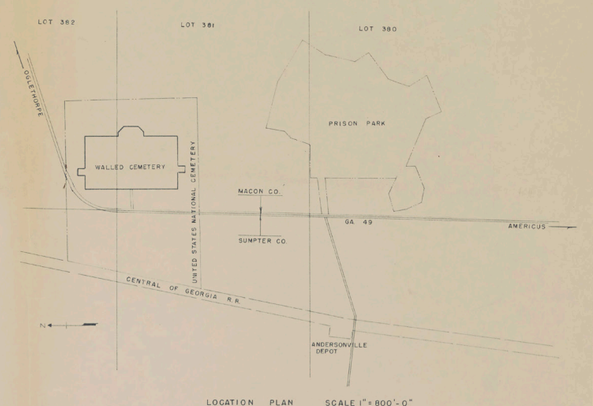
ANDERSONVILLE NAT. CEMETERY
ANDERSONVILLE, GEORGIA
PLANTING PLAN
SECTIONS C & D

DRAWN BY	CHECKED BY	APPROVED BY DIRECTION	DATE
WVB			23 SEPT. 1957
TRACED BY WVB		LT. COLONEL, G.M.C.	PLAN NUMBER ML-2212

SHEET 3 OF 8

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LOCATION PLAN SCALE 1"=800'-0"

LEGEND
- SHADE TREES
- EVERGREEN TREES
- ORNAMENTAL TREES

ANDERSONVILLE NATIONAL CEMETERY

ANDERSONVILLE, GEORGIA

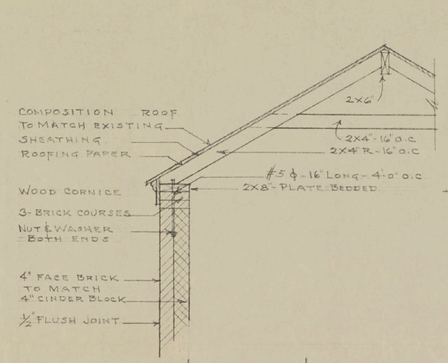
PLANTING PLANS

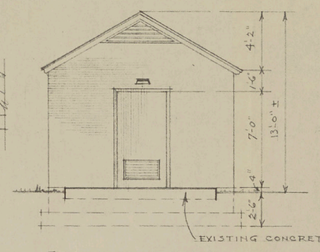
SCALE 1"=100'-0"	CEMETERY BRANCH, OFFICE, CHIEF OF SUPPORT SERVICES, DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
REVISIONS	ANDERSONVILLE NATIONAL CEMETERY, ANDERSONVILLE, GEORGIA
	GENERAL LAYOUT
DRAWN BY: RADLEY	CHECKED BY: [illegible]
TRACED BY:	SUBMITTED BY: [illegible] CHIEF, CBM SEC
APPROVED BY DIRECTION: [illegible] LT. COL., C.E.	DATE: 2 JUNE 1965
	PLAN NUMBER: ML 221.3
	SHEET 1 OF 8

THIS SHEET FOR SECTION LOCATION AND CORRESPONDING SHEET NUMBERS ONLY.

ANDE #5

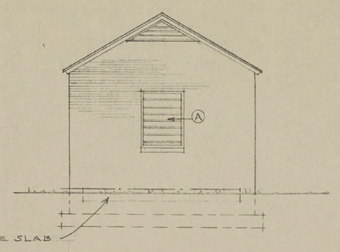
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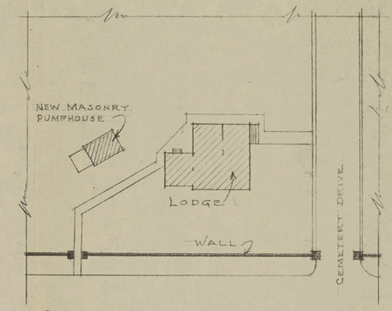
FRONT ELEVATION

STOCK METAL GABLE LOUVER AND METAL COVERED DOOR AND JAMBS.

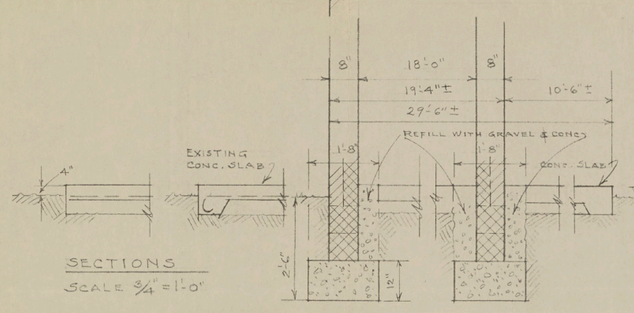


REAR ELEVATION

STOCK METAL GABLE LOUVER AND WINDOW WALL LOUVER.
(A) OPTIONAL - LOUVER OR WINDOW.



PUMPHOUSE LOCATION



SECTIONS

SCALE ¾" = 1'-0"

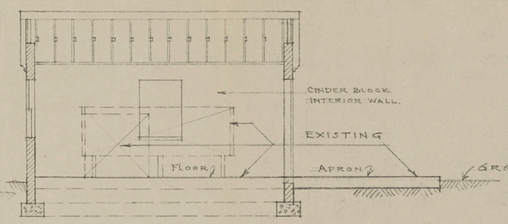
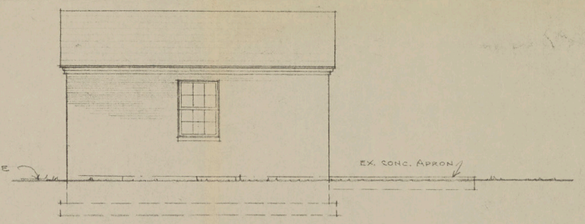
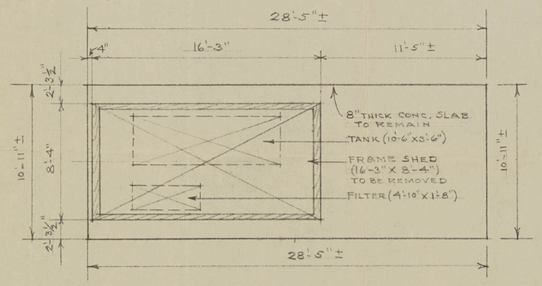


DIAGRAM SECTION THRU MASONRY PUMPHOUSE



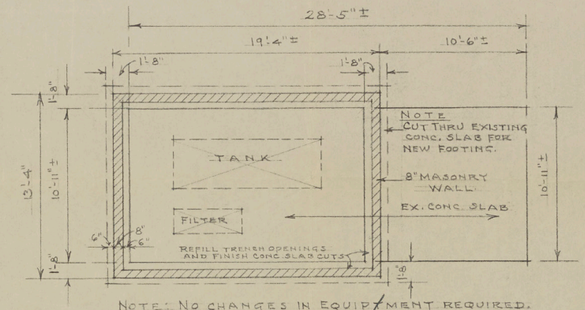
SIDE ELEVATION

NOTE: EXTERIOR PUMPHOUSE MATERIALS AND COLOR SCHEME TO MATCH SERVICE BUILDING.



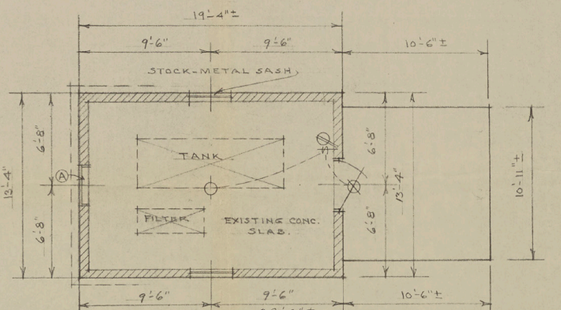
PLAN SHOWING EXISTING FRAME PUMPHOUSE

SCALE ¼" = 1'-0"



NOTE: NO CHANGES IN EQUIPMENT REQUIRED. CUT ANY OPENINGS FOR PIPES ETC. AS NECESSARY.

PLAN SHOWING PROPOSED FOUNDATION FOR NEW MASONRY PUMPHOUSE.



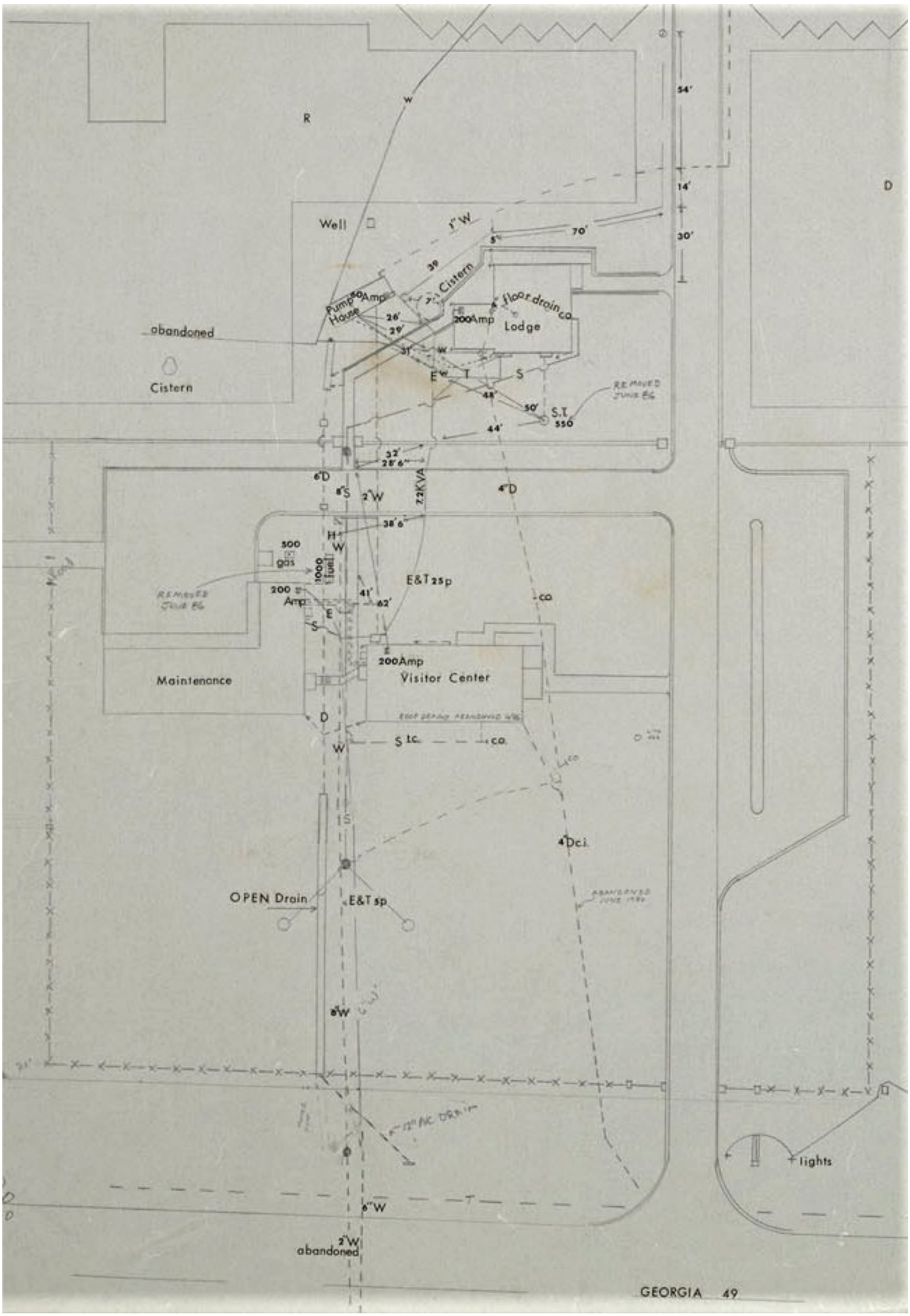
PLAN OF PROPOSED MASONRY PUMPHOUSE

SCALE ¼" = 1'-0"

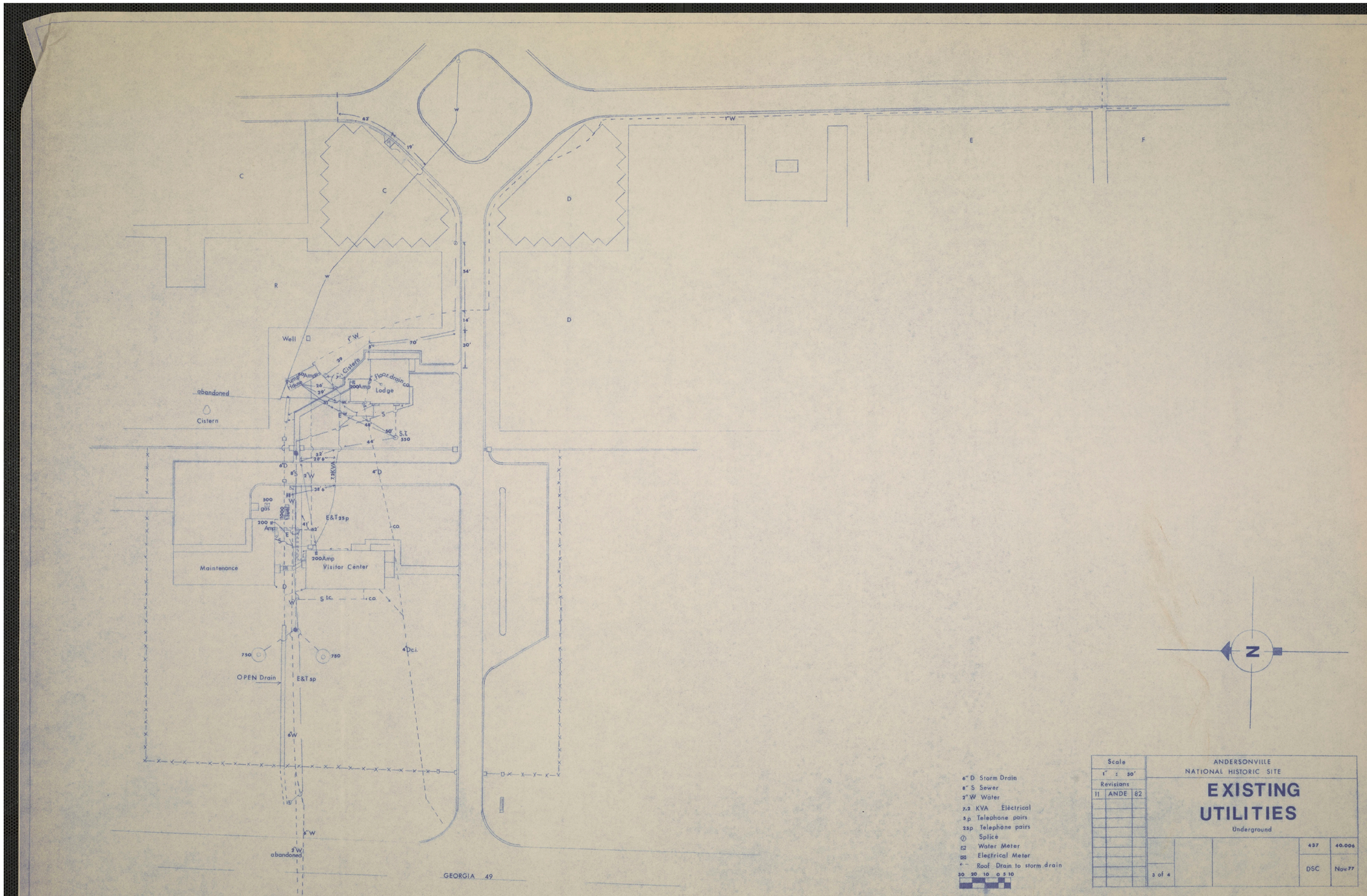
SCALE	MEMORIAL DIVISION
AS NOTED	OFFICE OF THE QUARTERMASTER GENERAL
REVISIONS	ANDERSONVILLE NATIONAL CEMETERY
	ANDERSONVILLE GEORGIA.
	SKETCH SHOWING PROPOSED MASONRY PUMPHOUSE
DRAWN BY: EJ	CHECKED BY: Walker, Lynn
TRACED BY: EJ	APPROVED BY DIRECTION: E. Viney, LT. COL. QMC
	DATE: 19 DEC. 1960
	PLAN NUMBER: MC-221.13

ANDE #3

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R
D
Well
1" W
70'
54'
14'
30'
39
Cistern
Pump House
60 Amp
26'
29'
31'
abandoned
Cistern
200 Amp
Lodge
4" floor drain co
E W T S
48'
50'
S.T
550
REMOVED JUNE 86
44'
32'
28'6"
6"D
8"S
2"W
72 KVA
4"D
38'6"
H W
500 gas
1000 fuel
200 Amp
41'
62'
E&T 25p
co
REMOVED JUNE 86
Maintenance
200Amp
Visitor Center
ROOF DRAIN REMOVED 4/86
D
W
S tc
co
4Dci
OPEN Drain
E&T 5p
ABANDONED JUNE 1986
8"W
6"W
2"W
abandoned
lights
GEORGIA 49

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6" D Storm Drain
8" S Sewer
2" W Water
7.2 KVA Electrical
3 p Telephone pairs
25p Telephone pairs
Splice
Water Meter
Electrical Meter
Roof Drain to storm drain

30 20 10 0 5 10

Scale		
1" = 30'		
Revisions		
11	ANDE	82

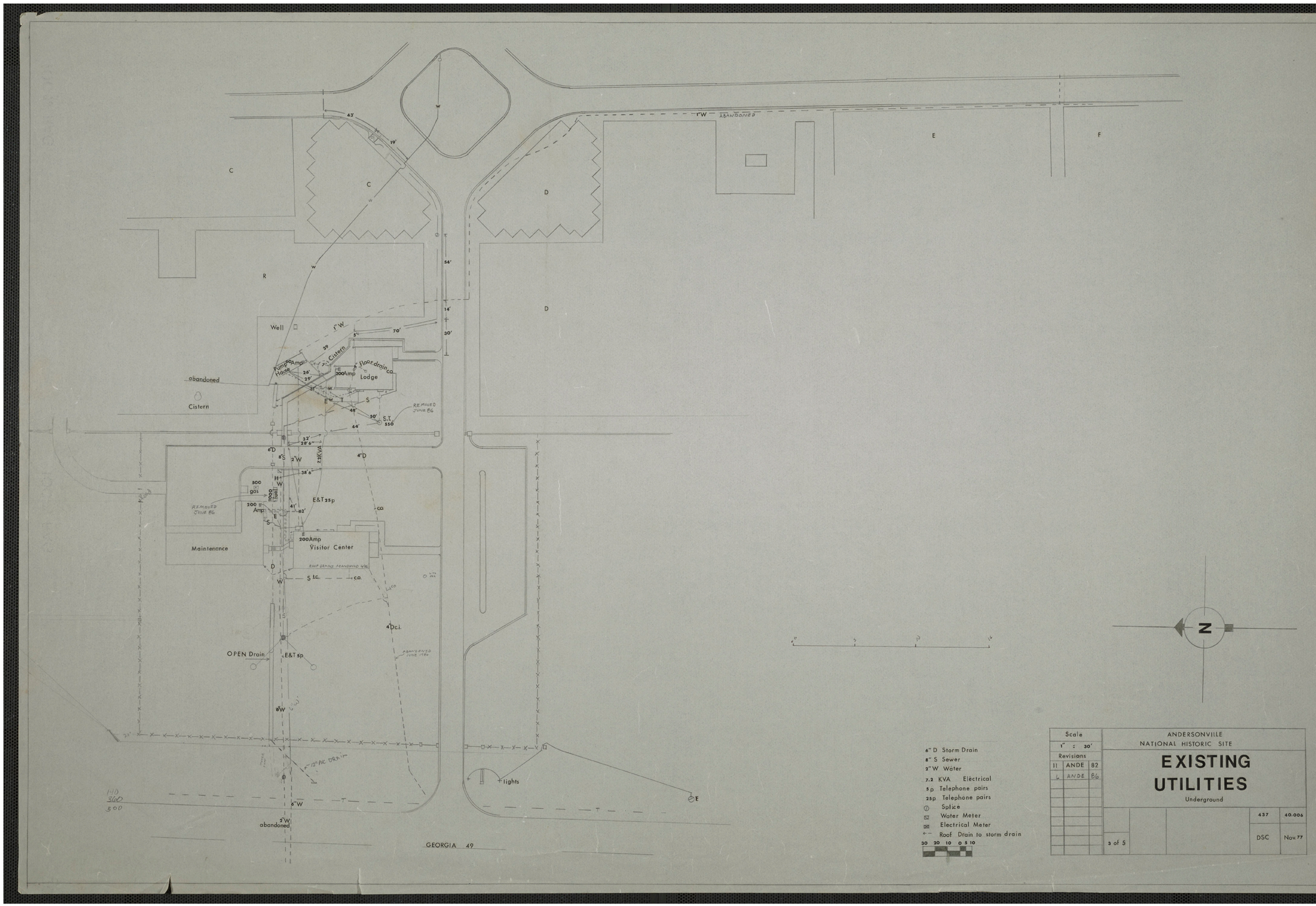
ANDERSONVILLE
NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

EXISTING UTILITIES

Underground

3 of 4		437	40.006
		DSC	Nov 77

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C
C
D
D
D
E
F
R
W
ABANDONED
43'
19'
54'
14'
30'
70'
39'
Well
1"W
5"
7" Cistern
4" floor drain co.
Pump 50Amp House
26'
29'
200Amp Lodge
abandoned
Cistern
31'
E W
S
48'
50'
S.T
550
REMOVED JUNE 86
44'
32'
28' 6"
6"D
8"S
2"W
7.2KVA
4"D
38' 6"
H W
500 gas
1000 fuel
200 Amp
41'
62'
E&T 25p
co
E
S
Maintenance
200Amp Visitor Center
ROOF DRAINS ABANDONED 4/86
D
W
S t.c.
c.o.
4"Dci.
OPEN Drain
E&T 5p
ABANDONED JUNE 1986
8"W
2"W
abandoned
8"W
lights
E
140
360
500
GEORGIA 49
6" D Storm Drain
8" S Sewer
2" W Water
7.2 KVA Electrical
5p Telephone pairs
25p Telephone pairs
Splice
Water Meter
Electrical Meter
Roof Drain to storm drain
30 20 10 0 5 10
Scale
1" : 30'
Revisions
11 ANDE 82
6 ANDE 86
ANDERSONVILLE
NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
EXISTING
UTILITIES
Underground
3 of 5
437
40.006
DSC
Nov. 77

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NEW YARD

STORAGE

LODGE

TANK REMOVED 1986

DETAIL "A"

SEE DETAIL A

Maintenance

Visitor Center

PARK ENTRANCE

GASOLINE 1000

PUMP STAND

TANK REMOVED 1986

220 AMP

sanitary pipe abandoned 84

CLEANOUT

MAINTENANCE

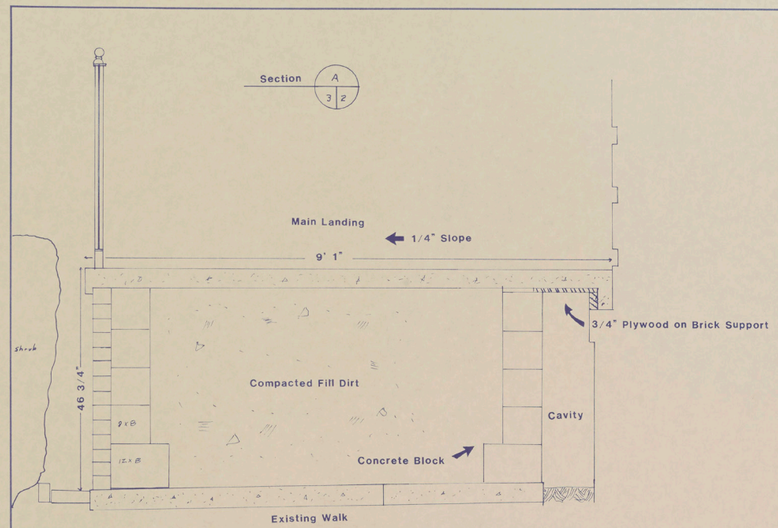
VISITOR CENTER

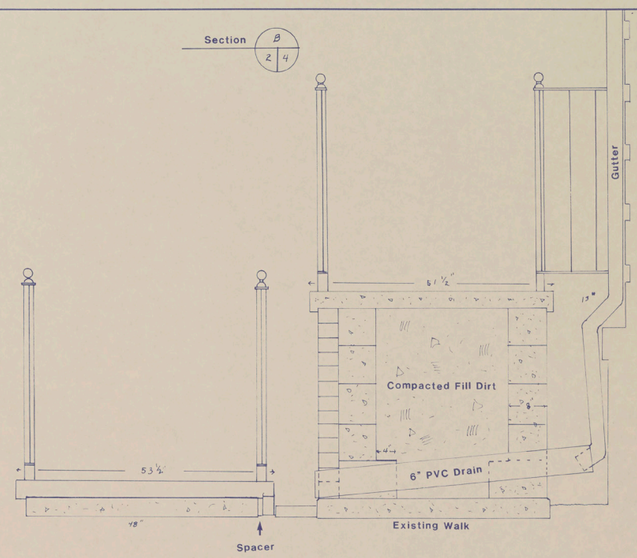
Abandoned 1986

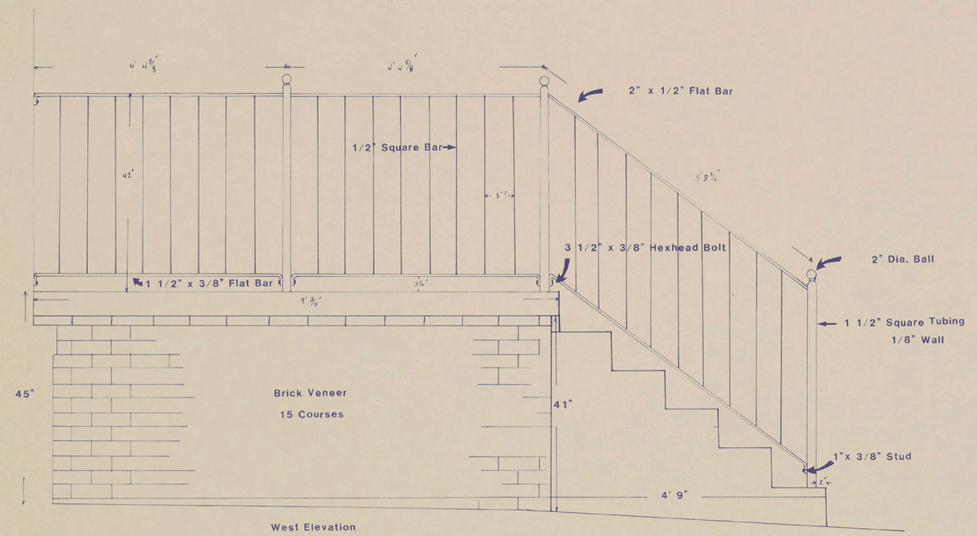
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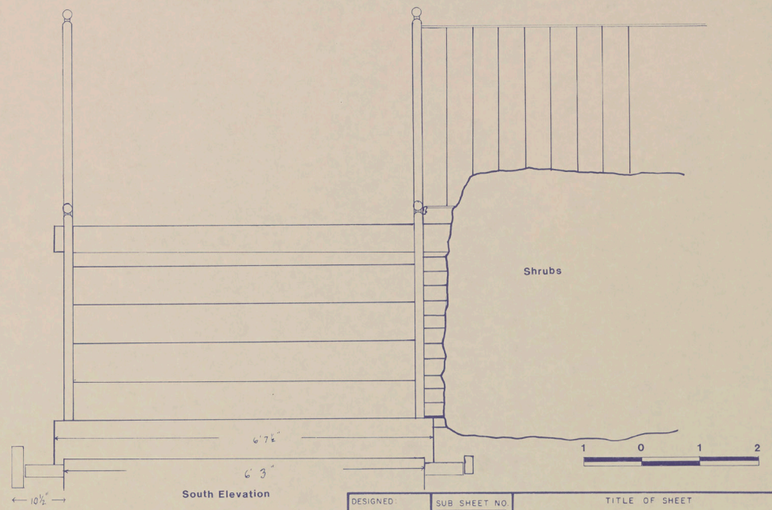
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DRAWN: Tucker			PKG. NO.
TECH. REVIEW:			SHEET 2 OF
DATE: 1/88			

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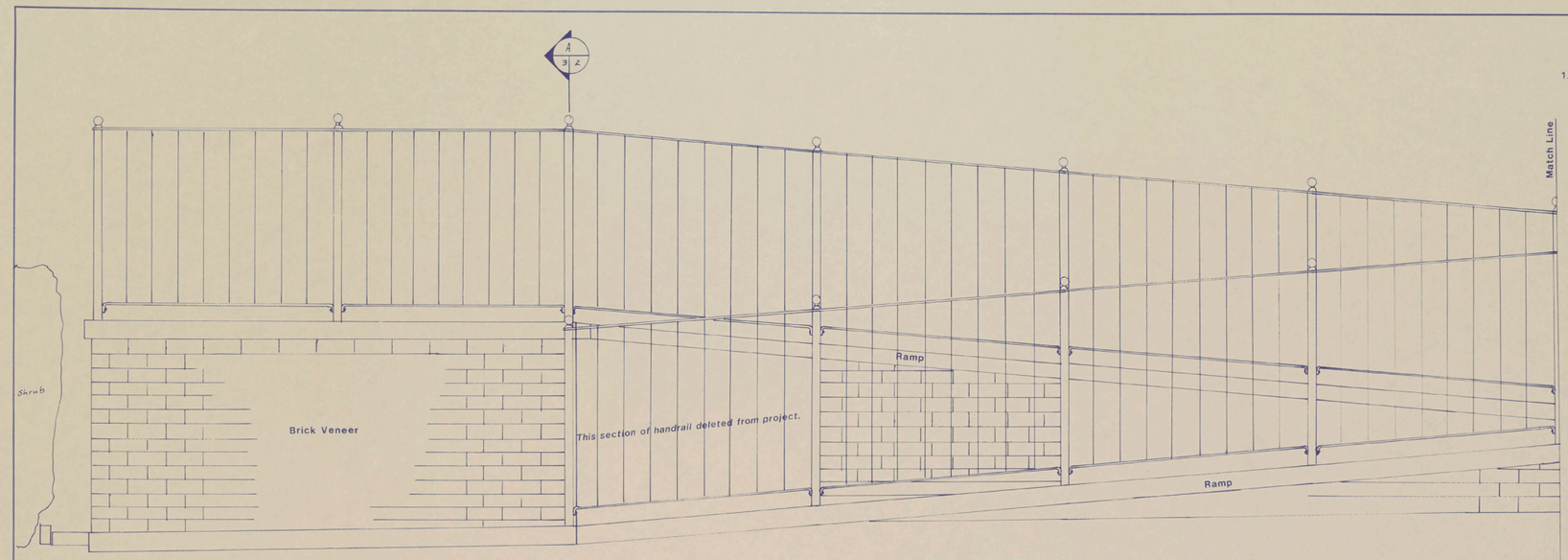


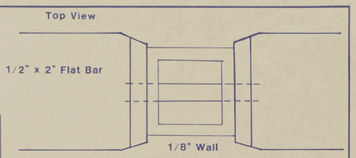


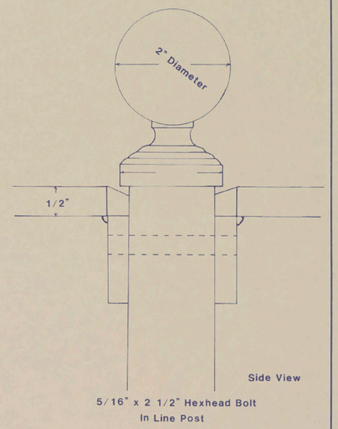
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DRAWN: Tucker			PKG. NO. — — — SHEET 2
TECH. REVIEW:			OF 4
DATE: 10/88			

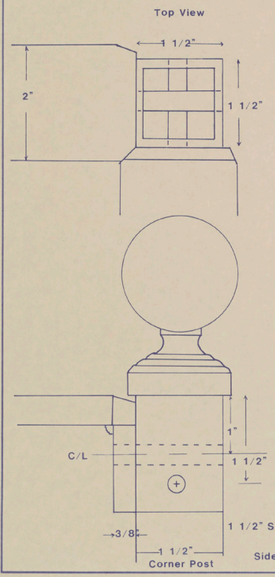
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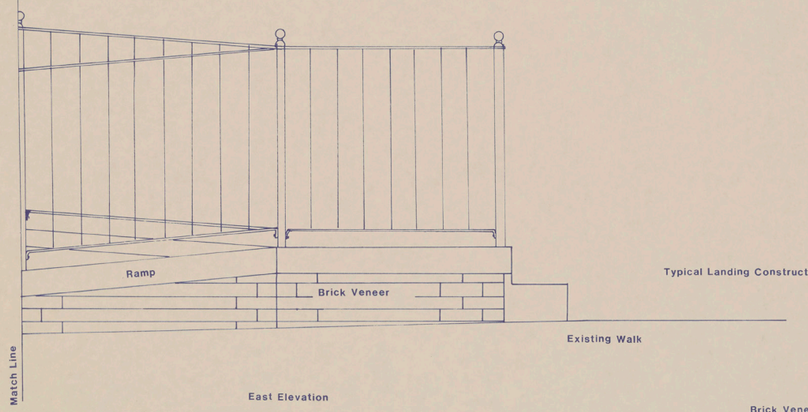
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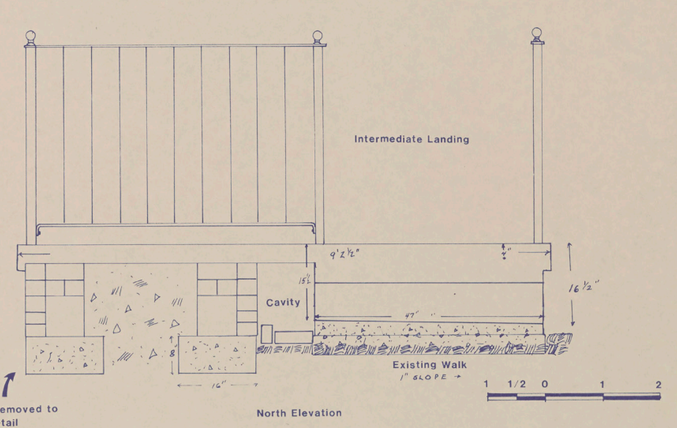








Typical Landing Construction

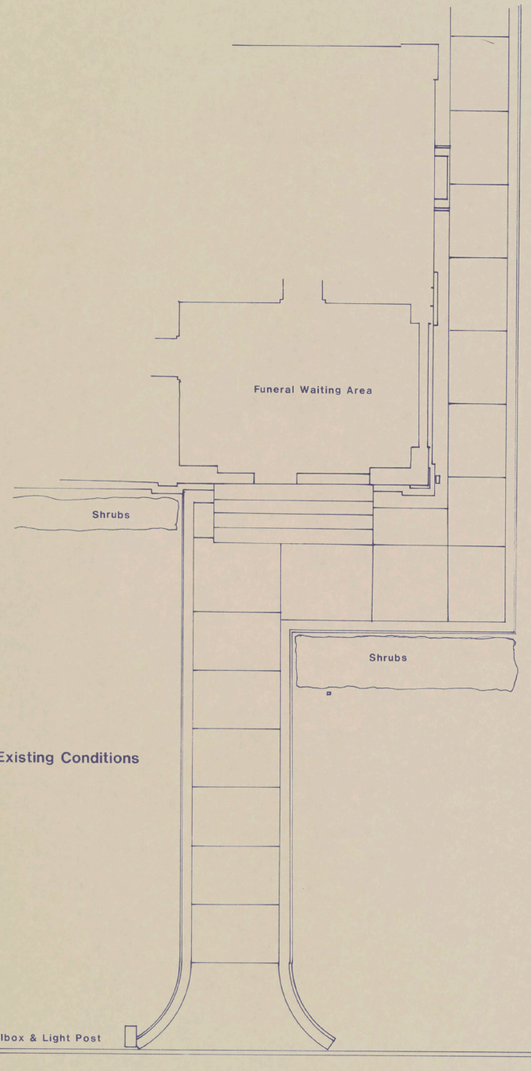


Brick Veneer Removed to Show Detail

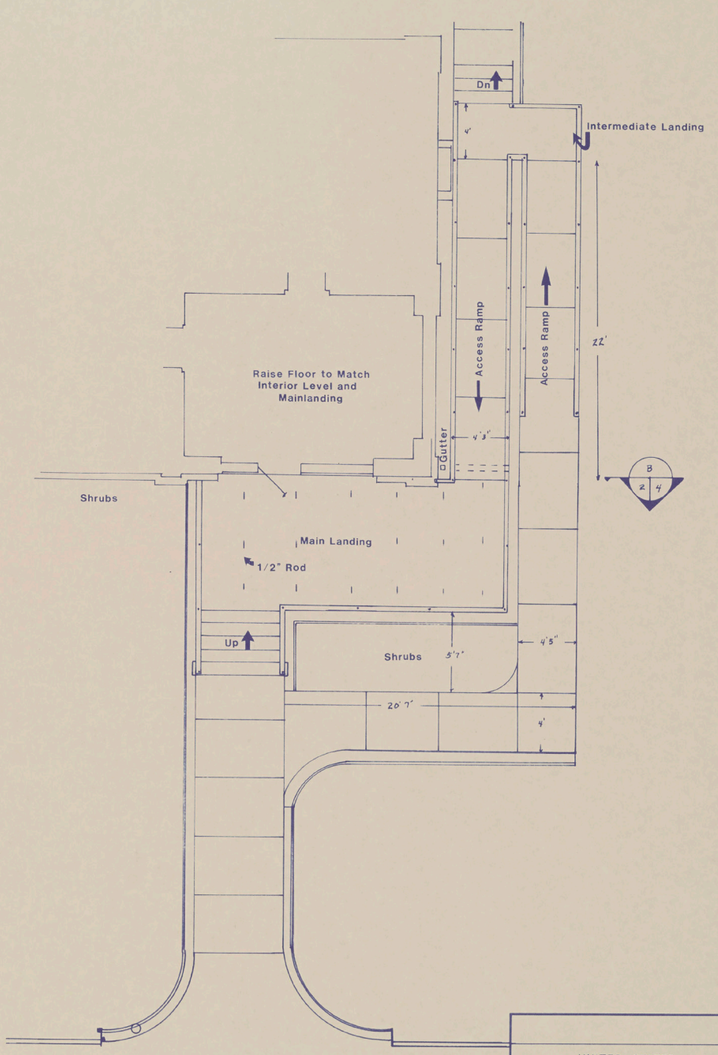
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TECH. REVIEW:			PKG. NO.	SHEET 3 OF 4
DATE: 10 / 88				

☆ U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1985

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Existing Conditions



2 0 2 6 10

BASIC DATA

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE DENVER SERVICE CENTER	PREPARED DESIGNED Tucker DRAWN CHECKED 10/88 DATE	TITLE OF DRAWING **Acess Ramp** LOCATION WITHIN PARK **Headquarters** NAME OF PARK **Andersonville National Historic Site** SER REGION · Macon COUNTY · Georgia STATE	DRAWING NO. 60,006 PKG NO. SHEET 4 OF 4

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Minutes of an April 22, 2022 Phone Interview with Fred Boyles, Superintendent of Andersonville National Historic Site from November 1989 - May 2009

Interview was conducted by Kelsey Brooks of WLA Studio, Athens, Georgia.

The interview began with introductions. Mr. Boyles then recommended WLA Studio contact Fred Sanchez, Alan Marsh, John Tucker, and Karen Berry for further information.

Mr. Boyles explained that his predecessor, John Tucker, worked as superintendent of Andersonville for ten years. Mr. Boyles was at Andersonville for nineteen years. Tucker's predecessor was John Flister, the last superintendent to reside in the Cemetery Lodge (CL), who was also at Andersonville approximately ten years.

Mr. Boyles discussed his views on the reasons that the Cemetery Lodge's use transitioned from residential/office to residential (exclusively) to office space (exclusively). One of the main reasons the use of the Cemetery Lodge transitioned from residential to non-residential use is the relative isolation of the property. The CL is several miles from a grocery store or gas station, which makes living on the property difficult. Furthermore, John Tucker, the first superintendent to decide *not* to live in the CL, arrived at the position with young children. He wanted his children to be near to their school, and Mr. Tucker's wife, also wanted to live more centrally to modern conveniences. Mr. Boyles also arrived at Andersonville small children.

Practically speaking, living in the CL (or any government owned property, for that matter) presented difficulties with retirement for superintendents, who were not able to build up any equity during their career.

The Government Accounting Office (GAO) was another reason that residential use halted in the CL. The GAO works for the Congress. There was an audit in the early 2000s performed on the National Park Service housing that "tore them to pieces." The GAO determined that the NPS provided superfluous and wasteful housing, which led to drastic cutbacks in housing for superintendents/security/staff.

Mr. Boyles also explained that it didn't make sense to keep Superintendents (the park's highest paid staff) in on-site, government housing in what would essentially be a security position. While crime was very low during Mr. Boyles tenure, he did explain that bad things occasionally happened (citing a suicide, in particular); however, he doesn't believe having on-site security would have stopped occasional bad things from happening. The GAO-initiated cutbacks also led to the decision to get rid of law enforcement. The decision to not employ any rangers was first made by Mr. Boyles and Mr. Sanchez.

Once the CL use transitioned to park office use, he explained how cramped the CL became. There were multiple staff members occupying most of the rooms, including the kitchen. Three to four people had desks in the largest upstairs office at one time. There was no dedicated office space, so all meetings took place in Mr. Boyles office. The Chief of Maintenance, Jimmy, was so cramped inside that he moved his desk to the pumphouse.

Mr. Boyles detailed his memory of a multi-ton safe that was stored in the CL on the enclosed porch. This was the only room in the building with a concrete foundation. The safe held "GTRs," cash, and the coins that made construction of the museum possible.

Mr. Boyles explained that during his tenure, the CL underwent mostly "cosmetic" changes. He referenced removing the interior carpeting that was in place when he arrived, which they replaced with tongue-in-groove flooring from the Home Depot. He also remembered repainting the exterior "once or twice."

He recounted his memory of finding a vinyl shingle that looked extremely similar to slate. They were very excited to find this shingle, and he is sure it was used to re-shingle the pumphouse but cannot remember with certainty if it was used on the CL. He stated that they also expanded the pumphouse around this time.

Regarding the name that was used to refer to the CL, Mr. Boyles said he and park staff exclusively called the building "Headquarters."

He stated that the handicap ramp along the south elevation was added right before he began the position of superintendent, but that they did pour concrete (after removing the brick portion) of the sidewalk in rear of the CL early on in his tenure. This project was initiated when it was decided that they would "finish section R," meaning, they wanted to fill this space with burials all the way to edge of the brick wall. This was in 1991, the year that Mr. Boyles father was buried in Andersonville. During this process they discovered what they believed to be a septic system that was built at the same time as the CL. It was brick, bell-shaped, and went "straight down." It was in the location of the sidewalk in rear of the CL. By Mr. Boyles memory, they decided to "push it in" and filled it with dirt. Pictures were located on open parks that Mr. Boyles later confirmed as photographs of this septic system when it was discovered (Confirmed via email on 4/26/22). He believes there is a construction drawing of this septic system in the park archives, in the large map drawer files. Bridget was contacted via email on 4/26/22 to inquire about assistance in locating the drawing.

Mr. Boyles described what he referred to as the "cursed" basement of the CL. It was said to be cursed because it flooded every now and then during heavy rainfall, and there were always issues with mold as a result. This was a particular issue because the basement was used for storage of paper materials like brochures, which would be ruined. There was also no heat or a/c in the basement.

The basement was also used as a dark room and for silk screening. Fred Sanchez a was a very skilled, technical guy, according to Mr. Boyles, and he coordinated every exhibit himself. All his materials were stored in the basement even though Mr. Boyles said it was a terrible place to work.

Mr. Boyles, in describing his office in the CL, remembered how important the Thomas O'Day print of Andersonville Prison was to him in terms of interpretation for visitors. He kept the print hung above his fireplace in the office, and the original is in the museum. He explained how the print seemed to confirm the existence of three pines trees inside the prison pen which was used by the filmmaker on the movie Andersonville (Turner Pictures) in the set design.

Mr. Boyles described his push for the POW museum during his tenure, which was influenced by how cramped the CL had become. He stated that the park was not able to fulfill its mandate of interpretation of the experience of all POWs because there was no proper museum and only one bathroom available. He explained how his description of the lack of restrooms seemed to get the most attention in that it was a universally understandable problem.

Mr. Boyles mentioned that he has footage of an interview that took place in his office when he was superintendent and that he would share the footage via email at a later time, for research purposes. He also offered to share contact info for John Tucker, and shared some anecdotes from the time he switched from superintendent at Andersonville to Cumberland Island.

12/21/92

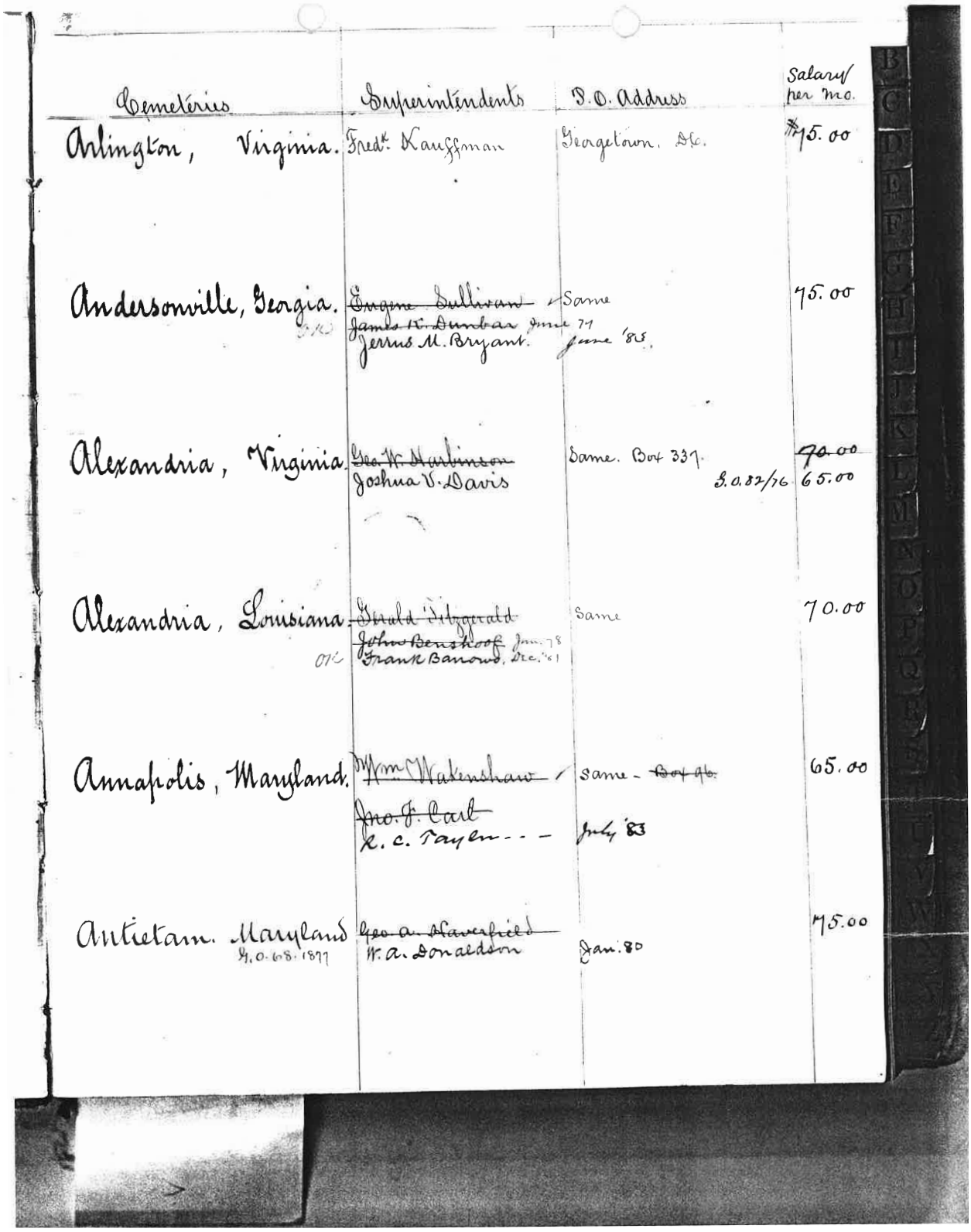
SUPERINTENDENTS	DATES	REFERENCE
W. A. Griffin	1865-1866	Official Letter
C. A. Van Deurson	1866-1867	
Henry Clark	1867-1868	
Henry Williams	1868-1869	
George Dick (Acting)	1869	
John Maloney	1869-1873	
Floyd Nelson (Acting)	1869	
Eugene Sullivan	1874-1879	Official Letter
James Dunbar	1879-1883	
James Bryant	1883-1894	Official Letter
Thomas Frame	1894-1900	WRC Journal
C. F. Hopkins	1900	WRC Journal
G. H. Kennedy (Acting)	1899-1900	
D. M. Bryan	1900-1902	
S. S. Bryan	1902-1905	
E. S. Past	1903-1905	WRC Journal
J. W. Bryant	1905-1915	WRC Journal
H. C. Lacey	1916-1921	
*W. M. Coats	1921-1955	WRC Journal
W. Hanns	1955-1957	WRC Journal
C. W. Shaller	1957-1968	
Winston J. Stratton	1968-1971	
John Flister	1971-1979	
John Tucker	1980-1989	
Fred Boyles	1990-Present	

U. S. Army Files. Item 1-19 except 3 & 10

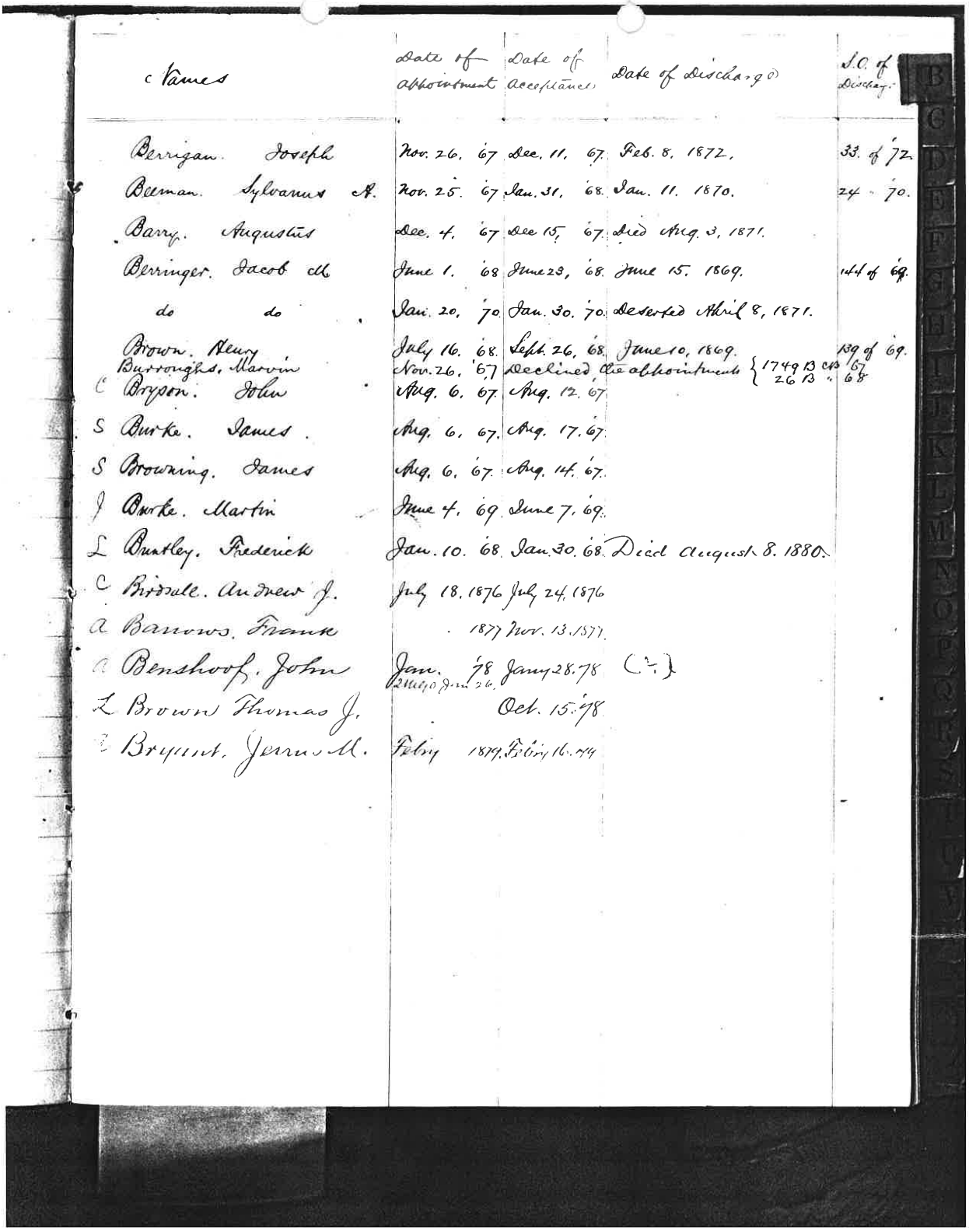
*Changed his name during WWII from Kohtz. Killed in car accident after heart attack. Died 8/30/55, 67 years old, buried in Oak Grove Cemetery, Americus, GA.

PRISON PARK SUPERINTENDENTS/CARETAKERS

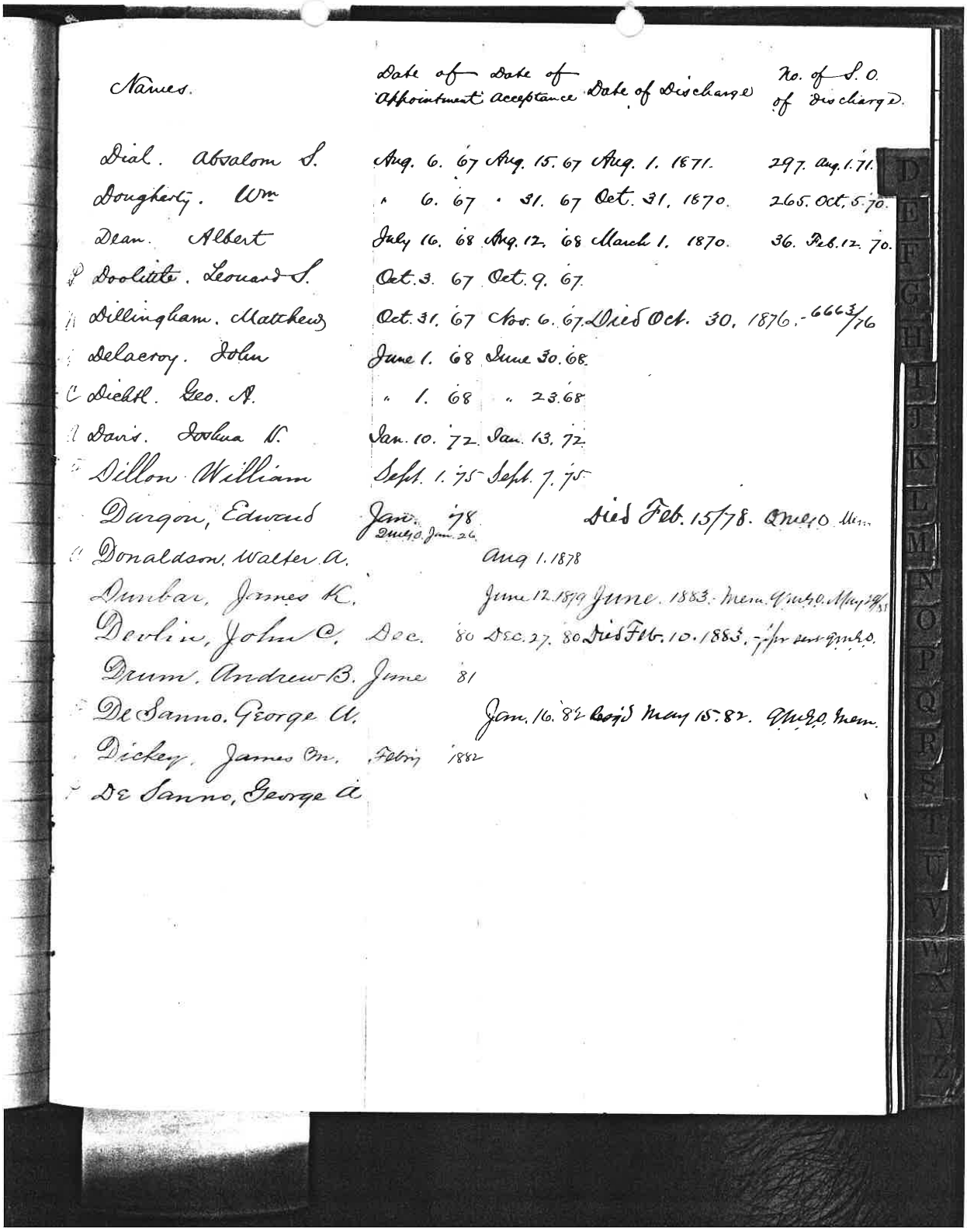
Capt. W. Wilson, (WRC Employee)	1901-1907	WRC Journal
Alonze Turner, (WRC Employee)	1907-1908	WRC Journal
W. J. McAfee (WRC Employee)	1909	WRC Journal
John T. Bickell (Government Employee	1910-1914	WRC Journal
Aycock (Government Employee)	1917±	WRC Journal



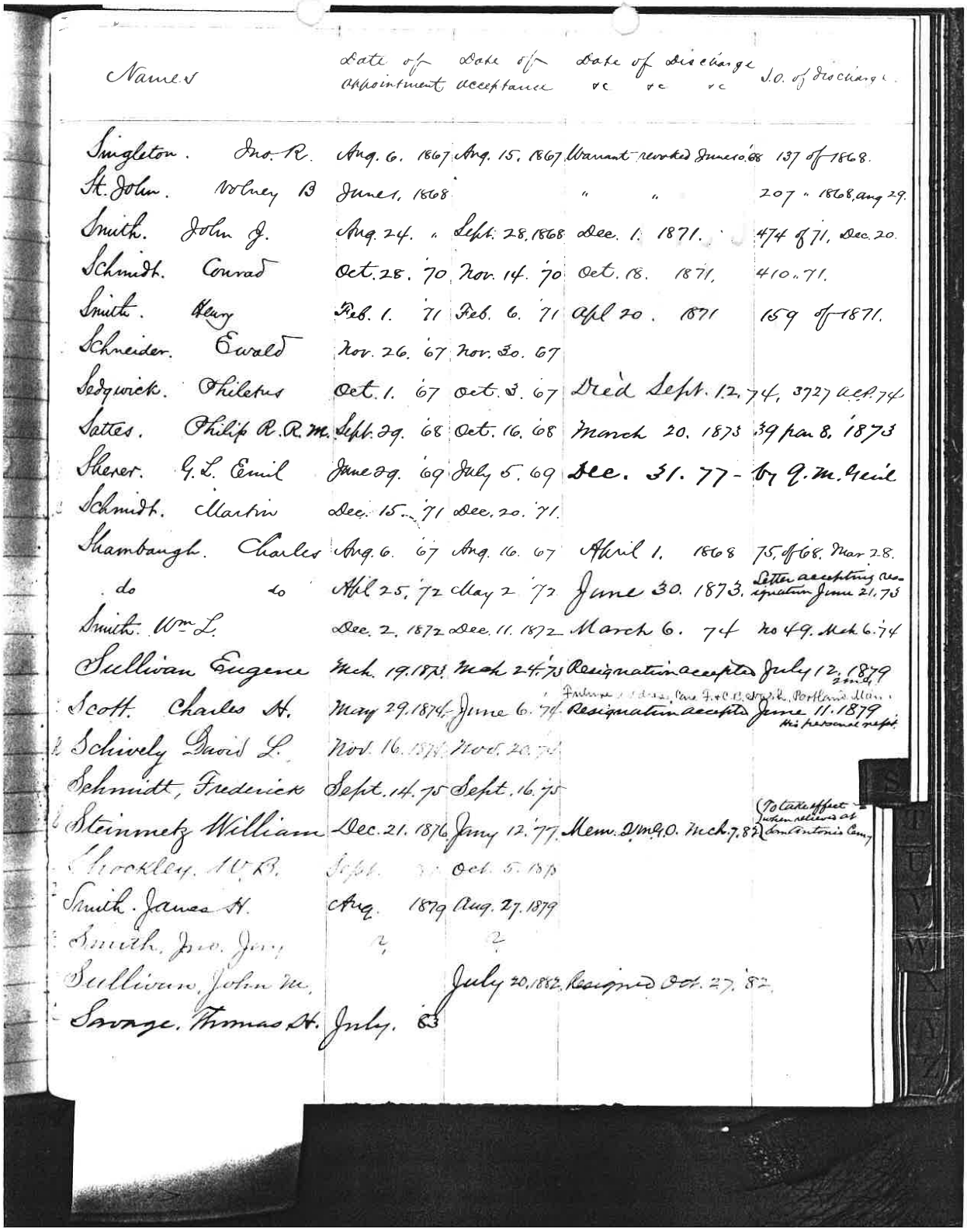
Cemeteries	Superintendents	P.O. Address	Salary per mo.
Arlington, Virginia.	Fredk. Kauffman	Georgetown, D.C.	$75.00
Andersonville, Georgia.	~~Eugene Sullivan~~	Same	75.00
	~~James K. Dunbar~~ June 77		
	Jerris M. Bryant.	June '85.	
Alexandria, Virginia.	~~Geo. W. Hutchinson~~	Same. Box 337.	~~70.00~~
	Joshua V. Davis	P.O. 337/76	65.00
Alexandria, Louisiana.	~~Gerald Fitzgerald~~	Same	70.00
	~~John Benshoof~~ Jan. 78		
	Frank Banard, Dec. '81		
Annapolis, Maryland.	~~Wm. M. Wakenshaw~~	Same - ~~Box 46.~~	65.00
	~~Jno. F. Carl~~		
	R. C. Taylor - - -	July '83	
Antietam. Maryland	~~Geo. A. Haverfield~~		75.00
H.O. 68. 1877	W. A. Donaldson	Jan. 80	



Names	Date of Appointment	Date of Acceptance	Date of Discharge	S.O. of Discharge
Berrigan. Joseph	Nov. 26. '67	Dec. 11. 67.	Feb. 8. 1872.	33. of '72.
Beeman. Sylvanus N.	Nov. 25. '67	Jan. 31. '68.	Jan. 11. 1870.	24 - 70.
Barry. Augustus	Dec. 4. '67	Dec 15. '67.	Died Aug. 3, 1871.	
Berringer. Jacob M	June 1. '68	June 23, '68.	June 15. 1869.	144 of 69.
do do	Jan. 20, '70	Jan. 30. '70.	Deserted April 8, 1871.	
Brown. Henry	July 16. '68.	Sept. 26, '68.	June 10, 1869.	139 of 69.
Burroughs. Marvin	Nov. 26, '67	Declined the appointment	1749 B C's 67 / 26 B " 68	
C Bryson. John	Aug. 6. 67.	Aug. 12. 67.		
S Burke. James.	Aug. 6, 67.	Aug. 17. 67.		
S Browning. James	Aug. 6. 67.	Aug. 14. 67.		
J Burke. Martin	June 4. 69.	June 7. 69.		
L Buntley. Frederick	Jan. 10. 68.	Jan. 30. 68.	Died August 8. 1880.	
C Brisdale. Andrew J.	July 18. 1876	July 24. 1876		
a Barrows. Frank	1877	Nov. 13. 1877.		
a Benshoof. John	Jan. 78 (Allegd Jan 26.)	Jany 28. 78	(?)	
L Brown Thomas J.		Oct. 15. 78		
Bryant. James M.	Feby 1879.	Feby 16. 79		



Names.	Date of Appointment	Date of acceptance	Date of Discharge	No. of S. O. of discharge.
Dial. Absalom S.	Aug. 6. 67	Aug. 15. 67	Aug. 1. 1871.	297. Aug. 1. 71.
Dougherty. Wm	" 6. 67	" 31. 67	Oct. 31, 1870.	265. Oct. 5. 70.
Dean. Albert	July 16. 68	Aug. 12. 68	March 1. 1870.	36. Feb. 12. 70.
Doolittle. Leonard S.	Oct. 3. 67	Oct. 9. 67.		
Dillingham. Matthews	Oct. 31. 67	Nov. 6. 67.	Dies Oct. 30, 1876.	6663/76
Delacroy. John	June 1. 68	June 30. 68.		
Dieldt. Geo. N.	" 1. 68	" 23. 68		
Davis. Joshua N.	Jan. 10. 72.	Jan. 13. 72.		
Dillon. William	Sept. 1. 75	Sept. 7. 75		
Dargon, Edward	Jan. 78		Dies Feb. 15/78.	Q.M.G.O. Mem.
	2nd Lt. 9 June 26.			
Donaldson, Walter A.		Aug 1. 1878		
Dunbar, James K.		June 12. 1879	June. 1883.	Mem. Q.M.G.O. May 29/83
Devlin, John C.	Dec. 80	Dec. 27. 80	Dies Feb. 10. 1883.	7-pr surg. G.O.
Drum. Andrew B.	June 81			
De Sanno. George A.		Jan. 16. 82	Resd May 15. 82.	Q.M.G.O. Mem.
Dickey. James M.	Febry 1882			
De Sanno, George A				



Names	Date of Appointment	Date of Acceptance	Date of discharge	S.O. of discharge
Singleton. Jno. R.	Aug. 6. 1867	Aug. 15. 1867	Warrant revoked June 10. 68	137 of 1868.
St. John. Wolney B	June 1, 1868		" "	207 " 1868, aug 29.
Smith. John J.	Aug. 24. "	Sept. 28, 1868	Dec. 1. 1871.	474 of 71, Dec. 20.
Schmidt. Conrad	Oct. 28. '70	Nov. 14. '70	Oct. 18. 1871,	410 " 71.
Smith. Henry	Feb. 1. '71	Feb. 6. '71	Apl 20. 1871	159 of 1871.
Schneider. Ewald	Nov. 26. '67	Nov. 30. 67		
Sedgwick. Philetus	Oct. 1. '67	Oct. 3. 67	Died Sept. 12. 74,	3727 A.G.O. 74
Sattes. Philip R.R.M.	Sept. 29. '68	Oct. 16. 68	March 20. 1873	39 par 8. 1873
Sherer. G.L. Emil	June 29. 69	July 5. 69	Dec. 31. 77 -	by Q.M. Genl
Schmidt. Martin	Dec. 15. '71	Dec. 20. 71.		
Shambaugh. Charles	Aug. 6. '67	Aug. 16. 67	April 1. 1868	75, of 68. Mar 28.
do do	Apl 25. 72	May 2 '72	June 30. 1873.	Letter accepting resignation June 21. 73
Smith. Wm L.	Dec. 2. 1872	Dec. 11. 1872	March 6. 74	no 49. Mch 6. 74
Sullivan Eugene	Mch. 19. 1875	Mch 24. 75	Resignation accepted	July 12, 1879 2nd Lt.
Scott. Charles H.	May 29. 1874	June 6. 74.	Resignation accepted	June 11. 1879 His personal rept.
Schively David L.	Nov. 16. 1878	Nov. 20. 78		
Schmidt, Frederick	Sept. 14. 75	Sept. 16. 75		
Steinmetz William	Dec. 21. 1876	Jany 12. '77.	Mem. 2 M.G.O. Mch 7, 82	(To take effect when relieved at San Antonio Texas
Shockley. W.B.	Sept.	Oct. 5. 18		
Smith. James H.	Aug. 1879	Aug. 27. 1879		
Smith. Jno. Jay	"	"		
Sullivan. John M.		July 20. 1882.	Resigned Oct. 27. 82.	
Savage. Thomas H.	July. 83			

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Appendix B: Documentation Drawings and Analysis

B-1 Existing Conditions Basement Floor Plan

B-2 Existing Conditions First Floor Plan

B-3 Existing Conditions Second Floor Plan

B-4 Existing Conditions East Elevation

B-5 Existing Conditions North Elevation

B-6 Existing Conditions South Elevation

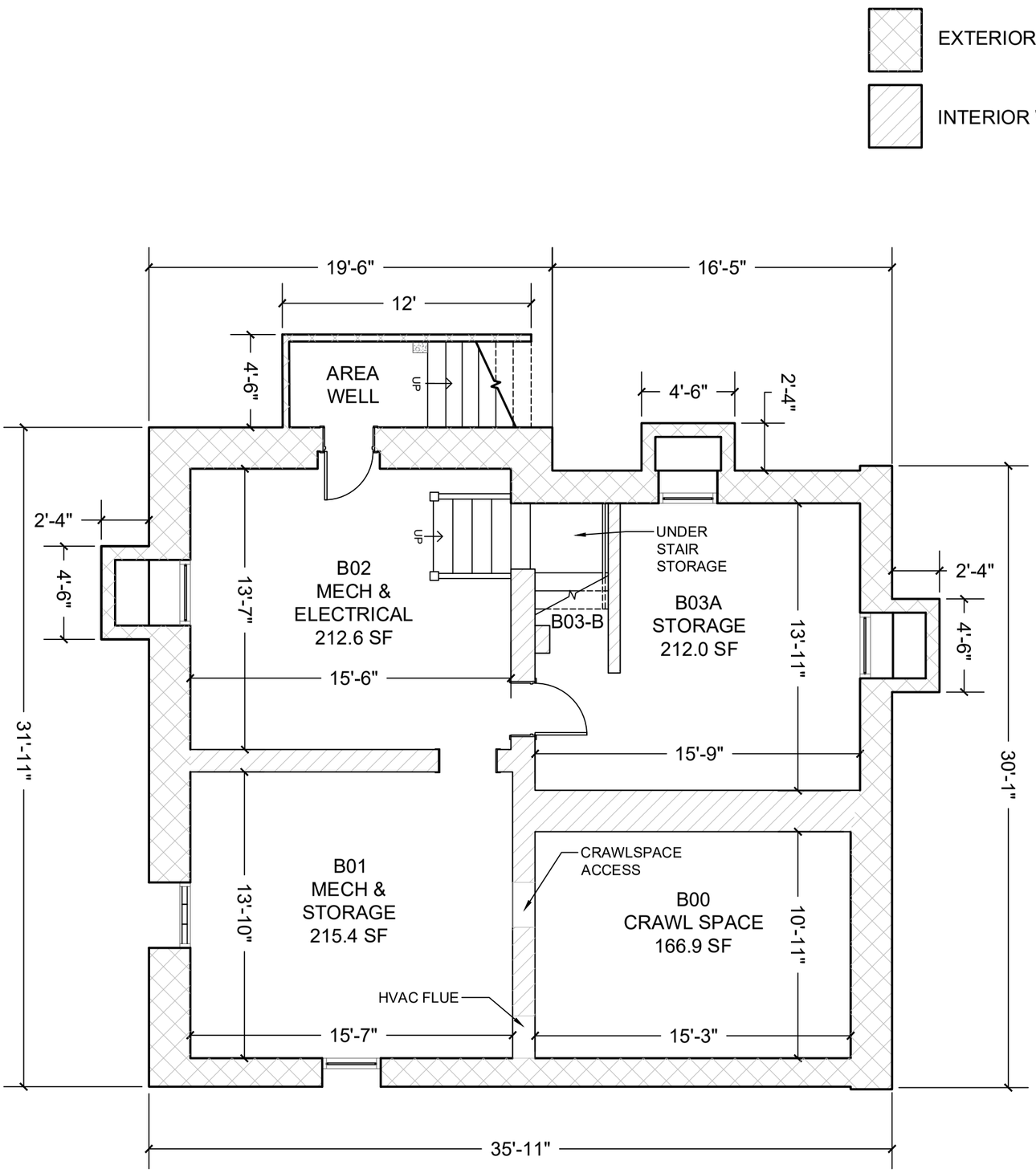
B-7 Existing Conditions West Elevation

B-8 Existing Conditions Site Plan

B-9 Structural Analysis

B-10 Photographic Documentation of Structural Analysis

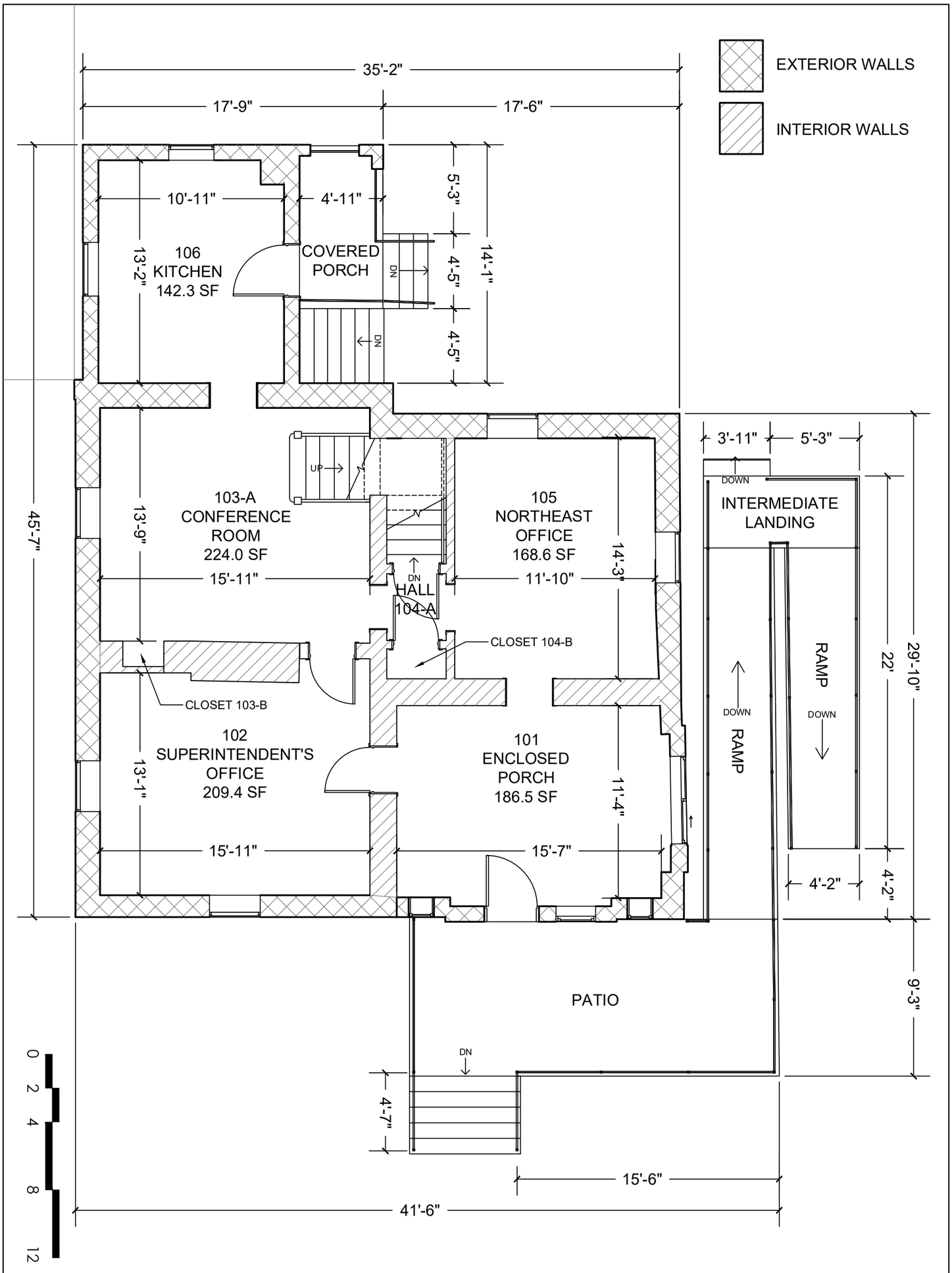
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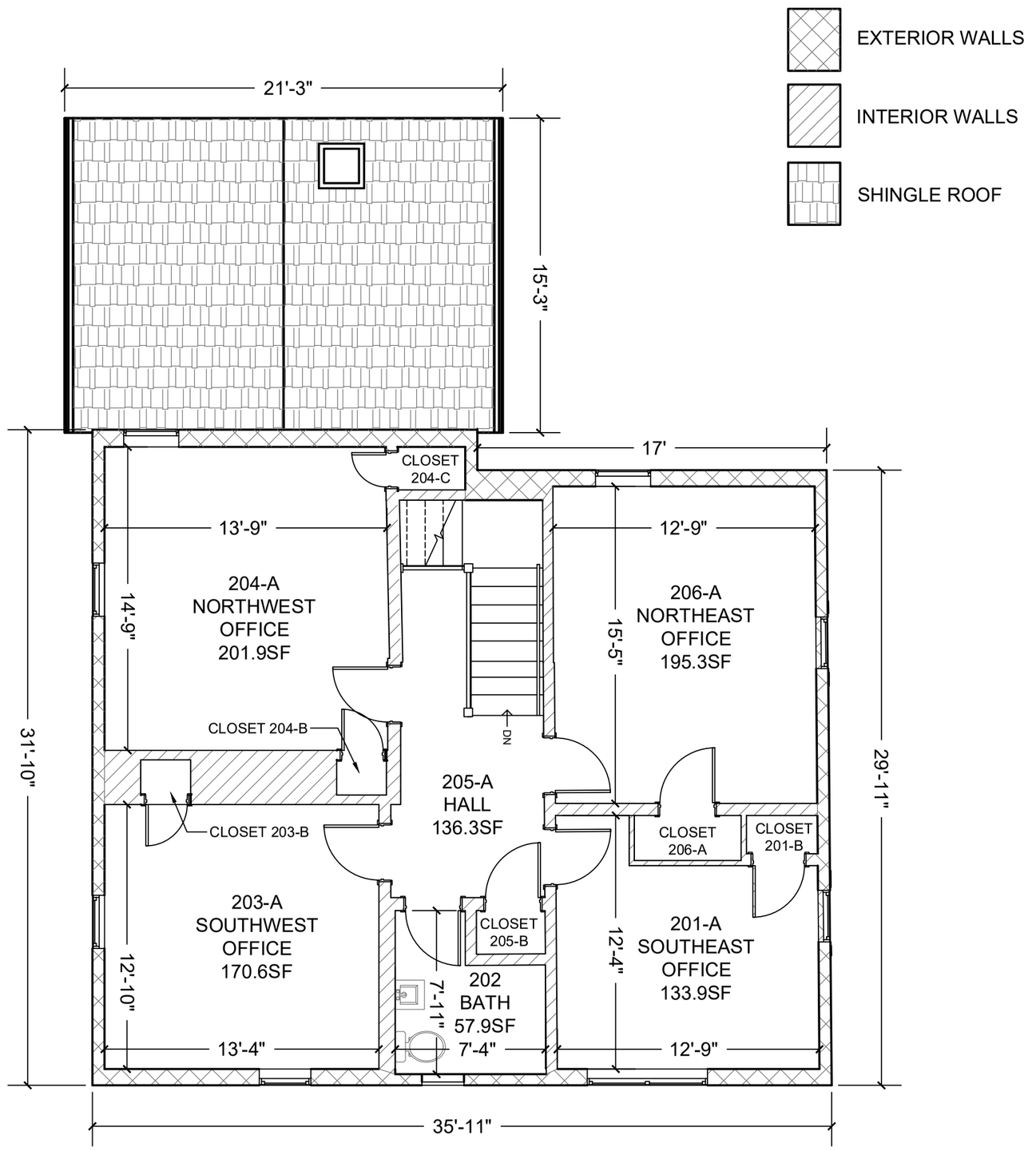
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01	FIRST FLOOR PLAN	N	SCALE: 3/16"=1'0"	RECORDED BY: LS 4.4.22	CEMETERY LODGE ANDERSONVILLE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, REGION 2, SOUTH ATLANTIC-GULF	WLA STUDIO

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0 2 4 8 12

02	SECOND FLOOR PLAN	N	SCALE: 3/16"=1'0"	RECORDED BY: LS 4.4.22	CEMETERY LODGE ANDERSONVILLE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, REGION 2, SOUTH ATLANTIC-GULF	WLA STUDIO

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WLA STUDIO

CEMETERY LODGE

ANDERSONVILLE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, REGION 2,
SOUTH ATLANTIC-GULF
-

RECORDED BY: LS
4.4.22

SCALE: 3/16"=1'0"

EAST
ELEVATION

03

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0 2 4 8 12

CEMETERY LODGE

ANDERSONVILLE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, REGION 2,
SOUTH ATLANTIC-GULF

WLA STUDIO

RECORDED BY: LS
4.4.22

SCALE: 3/16"=1'0"

NORTH
ELEVATION

04

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CEMETERY LODGE

ANDERSONVILLE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, REGION 2,
SOUTH ATLANTIC-GULF

WLA STUDIO

RECORDED BY: LS
4.4.22

SCALE: 3/16"=1'0"

SOUTH
ELEVATION

05

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CEMETERY LODGE

ANDERSONVILLE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, REGION 2,
SOUTH ATLANTIC-GULF

WLA STUDIO

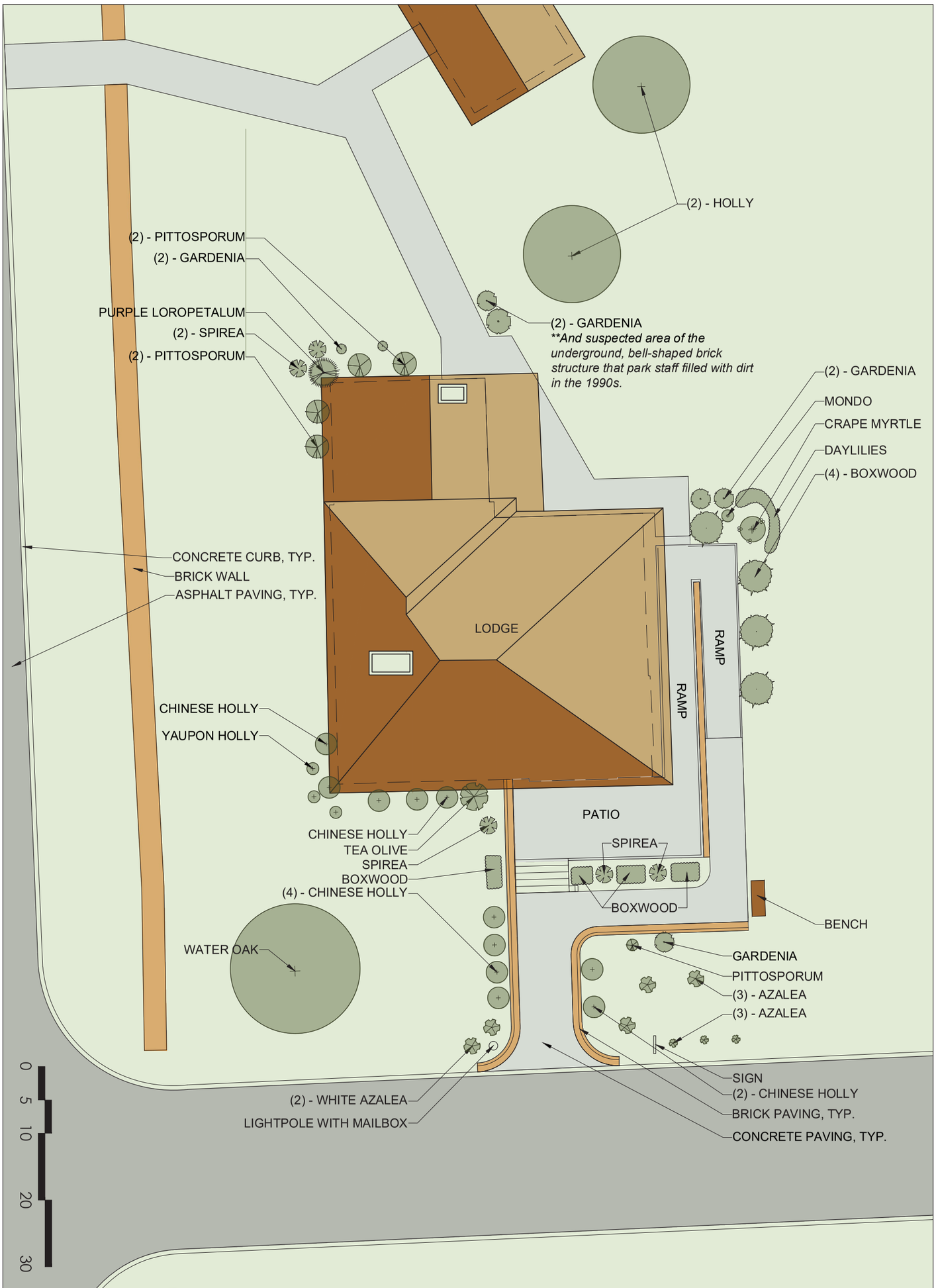
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WEST
ELEVATION

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07

SITE PLAN

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SCALE: 1" = 10'-0"

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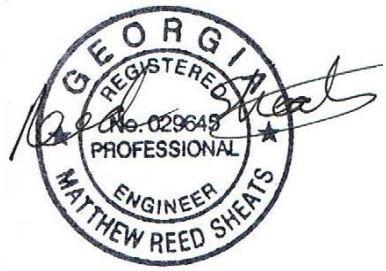
sheatsstructural
consulting

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LIMITED STRUCTURAL CONDITION ASSESSMENT:
Andersonville Cemetery Lodge
Andersonville, Georgia

CLIENT:
WLA Studio
Mr. Chris Jackson
675 Pulaski Street, Suite 1000
Athens, GA 30601

DATE:
August 27, 2021



Sheats Structural Consulting, Inc.
Ga COA Firm License #PEF04972
Expires: 06/30/2022

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At the request of the client (WLA Studio), Sheats Structural Consulting, Inc. (SSCI) has performed a limited structural condition assessment of the Andersonville Cemetery Lodge located in Andersonville, Georgia. The purpose of this assessment was to identify major areas of potential structural concern. All dimensions and directions as referenced herein are approximate, are relative to a person facing the building from the south, and assume that the ramp is located to the east of the building.

The building was observed to be a two-story structure with a basement below most of the structure with the exception of the southeast room and northwest kitchen which are above crawlspaces. An attic space was observed above the 2nd floor that is accessible from a folding ladder in the 2nd floor ceiling. The building generally appeared to be constructed with multi-wythe brick masonry basement and first floor walls, wood-framed 2nd floor stud walls, wood floor framing, and wood roof/ceiling framing. Limited areas with apparent concrete floor slabs, visible from the crawlspaces below, were observed at the southeast room and northern entry porch. An exterior entry porch was observed at the southeast corner of the building, and a ramp was observed to the east of the building. According to National Park Service's Cultural Landscape Inventory document, available online, the subject building was constructed circa 1872 and extensively renovated and expanded in 1932. According to the above-referenced document, the building originally served as the superintendent's residence and offices. The building now serves as the Administration Building for the site.

Scope of Services

As requested by the client, Sheats Structural Consulting, Inc. performed the following scope of services for the structural condition assessment of the subject building:

- An SSCI representative (Reed Sheats, P.E.) performed one site visit (on August 20, 2021) to visually observe the readily apparent condition of portions of the existing structure. These walk-through observations were made from readily and safely accessible areas inside the building and from the surrounding site – at ground level, from the existing floor levels, from limited areas of the crawlspaces and basement, and from limited areas of the attic. The purpose of the observations was to attempt to note readily-apparent, significant areas of structural concern (such as 'symptoms' of major structural damage or obvious excessive loading conditions) as well as to document typical/general structural conditions for the floor framing, roof framing, and walls. SSCI's observations consisted of limited "spot checks" of certain, accessible structural components and did not include full documentation of the entire building structure.

- SSCI has developed a summary report (this document) that describes the results of the SSCI site visit observations. This report includes descriptions of the readily-apparent, significant areas of structural concern that were identified. The report presents general, conceptual recommendations for addressing these significant areas of structural concern. The development of detailed structural retrofit or repair recommendations (or more detailed/exhaustive evaluations of the existing structure) was outside of SSCI's scope of services for this phase of the project but can be performed for future phases/projects if needed.

Structural Observations

Exterior

Around the perimeter of the building, exterior grade elevations appeared to be roughly three feet below finished floor elevation (FFE) of the first floor. The prevailing ground slope, although minor, appeared to be downward from east to west. An apparent rear addition was observed at the northwest corner of the building. This addition is one story instead of two stories with a gabled roof extending back to the 2nd floor wall of the primary building.

Exterior wall finishes generally appeared to be brick masonry for the first floor and basement and stucco with wood accents for the 2nd floor. All brick and wood surfaces appeared to be painted. Stone accents were observed at the bottom floor and basement walls. The edges of the building's roof generally appeared to have gutters/downspouts routed to underground pipes at most locations. The roofing appeared to consist of slate shingles (or similar material) although roof access was not provided/part of SSCI's scope of services for this project and this could not be confirmed. Chimneys were visible above roof level near the center of the western half of the building and near the northeast corner of the one story rear section. Window wells for the basement, comprised of apparent 8 inch thick concrete walls, were observed at all sides of the building.

Two sets of concrete steps with steel rails were observed – one to the front porch located at the south side of the building and one to the rear porch located at the north side of the building. Another set of exterior concrete steps was observed to provide access to the basement adjacent to the northern porch. A two run concrete ramp with an intermediate landing was observed to the east of the building to access the front porch and 1st floor. Some cracking of the concrete landings/porches at the embedded rail posts was noted, and some corrosion at the bases of these posts appeared to have occurred.

Cracks were observed in the brick wall at the outer edges of the front porch (at the south, east, and west walls). In general, these cracks appeared to be oriented primarily horizontally and typically located in the mortar joints roughly one foot below the porch floor elevation. Some vertical and diagonal intersecting cracks were also noted in these walls although these appeared less prominent than the horizontal cracks.

1st Floor

The first floor of the building generally appeared to include a stair to the 2nd floor adjacent to the north wall and a stair to the basement accessed from a small central hall. Four offices were observed in each of the four quadrants of the two story structure and another northern room (one story) appeared to be used as a kitchen. The ceiling height was measured to be approximately 9 feet – 4 inches in the kitchen and 9 feet – 9 inches in the two-story portion of the building. Ceiling finishes appeared to consist of square tiles in some rooms and plaster in others. Floor finishes generally appeared to consist of wood flooring. Wall finishes generally appeared to consist of plaster. The first floor of the building appeared to be finished throughout, precluding

direct observations of the second floor structure above, the interior and exterior wall framing, and the first floor structure below.

Most door and window openings in the interior and exterior walls appeared to be roughly 3 feet in width with the exception of the wider window in the southeast office. Interior wall thicknesses were measured to be 8 inches at one door and 19 inches at another door which may indicate that the walls beneath the plaster are multi-wythe brick masonry.

The first floor appeared unlevel to various extents in locations spaced throughout the floor area. Floor slopes from 1/8 inch vertical in four feet horizontal to 1/2 inch vertical in four feet horizontal appeared to be relatively common as measured with a four feet long level in random, easily accessible floor locations. In one location, adjacent to the east wall of the northeast office, a slope of roughly ¾ inch vertical in 4 feet horizontal was measured. At the kitchen, minor floor slopes downward towards the northwest corner were noted. Walls appeared to be relatively plumb in the locations where measurements with a 4 feet long level were made. Hairline cracks were observed in the plaster ceiling of the southeast room.

2nd Floor

The 2nd floor of the building generally appeared to consist of offices in each of the four corners, a bathroom located between the offices adjacent to the south wall, and a central hall/corridor/stair located in the remaining space. The ceiling height was measured to be approximately 8 feet – 4 inches. Ceiling finishes generally appeared to consist of plaster. Floor finishes generally appeared to consist of wood flooring except in the bathroom where tile was observed. Wall finishes generally appeared to consist of plaster. The second floor of the building appeared to be finished in almost all locations, precluding direct observations of the attic structure above, the interior and exterior wall framing, and the 2nd floor structure below.

Most door and window openings in the interior and exterior walls appeared to be roughly 3 feet in width with the exception of the wider window in the southeast office. Interior wall thicknesses were measured to be roughly 6 inches at limited door openings which may indicate that the wall structure beneath the plaster consists of wood studs.

The 2nd floor appeared unlevel to various extents in locations spaced throughout the floor area. Floor slopes from 1/8 inch vertical in four feet horizontal to 3/8 inch vertical in four feet horizontal appeared to be relatively common as measured with a four feet long level. Walls appeared to be relatively plumb in the locations where measurements with a 4 feet long level were made. Hairline cracks were observed in the plaster ceilings of the northeast, northwest, and southwest offices. Ceiling cracks were also observed in the bathroom, and apparent water damage at the ceiling was visible in a limited area at the northwest corner of the southeast office. Possible cracks in the plaster wall finish were noted above the corners of the doors from the central corridor/hall into the northeast, northwest, and southeast offices. These cracks appeared to have been patched/painted over with only the outline of the crack visible due to a slight raise in the surface of the wall finish.

Attic

The attic is accessed by the folding ladder from the 2nd floor corridor below. Within the attic space, a mechanical (HVAC) unit was observed in the central part of the attic. Limited areas of the attic floor had been decked to provide access to the unit. A brick masonry chimney was visible in the central part of the western half of the attic.

Insulation was present between/at the attic joists which hampered observations. However, based on observations in limited areas, attic joists typically appeared to consist of 2x6 wood members spaced at approximately 16 inches on center and spanning north-to-south - except possibly in a limited area above the north portion of the central corridor/stair. From the attic area, the roof framing was readily-apparent in most locations although close-up observations were precluded by the low clearances in the outer zones of the roof and the mechanical equipment/ducts in some areas. The roof framing generally appeared to consist of 2x6 wood rafters spaced at approximately 16 inches on center. These rafters appeared to typically bear on the perimeter walls below and to be connected to 2x8 hip and ridge boards. An offset in the northwest hip was observed – perhaps to facilitate roofing/flashing/waterproofing around the chimney.

Rafters appeared to be aligned with ceiling joists at the north and south walls. Diagonal rafter braces were observed near midspan of most rafters except for the shorter span rafters near the corners. However, these rafter braces typically appeared to be connected to the ceiling joists several feet from the ends of spans of the ceiling joists which may limit the effectiveness of the bracing. The roof deck appeared to consist of tongue and groove wood boards, roughly one inch thick. In limited/localized areas, the underside of the wood roof deck appeared to be fractured or discolored due to moisture.

Basement and Crawlspaces

The basement of the building was accessible via an interior stair to the 1st floor located adjacent to the north wall and by an exterior stair beyond the north wall of the basement. A total of three primary basement rooms were observed at the northeast, northwest, and southwest corners of the building. These rooms appeared to generally correspond to the first floor rooms above. The ceiling height was measured to be approximately 6 feet – 2 inches. Ceiling finishes appeared to consist of plaster. Floor finishes generally appeared to consist of an exposed concrete slab-on-grade. Some minor cracks were observed in the slab – particularly in the northeast room, but evidence of differential movement/settlement of the slab-on-grade was not noted. Drain inlets were observed in the floor slab in the northwest and southwest rooms.

Wall finishes in the basement generally appeared to consist of exposed brick masonry and plaster or paint (applied to the surface of brick masonry) with concrete also observed in the lower portions of some walls. The basement ceiling precluded direct observations of the first floor structure above. However, in one location at a conduit hole through the ceiling, limited measurements by SSCI indicated that first floor joists may consist of 2x10 members. The spacing of these possible 2x10 members could not be documented, and this observation could not be confirmed in other areas.

Most door and window openings in the interior and exterior walls of the basement appeared to be roughly 3 feet in width. Interior wall thicknesses were measured to be 13 inches at door openings. The exterior north wall was measured to be 22 inches wide at the rear (north) door to the exterior stair.

Because of the clearances and conditions within the crawlspaces, observations were very limited but did include a general sampling of existing conditions. The crawlspace below the southeast room was accessed through a small, covered hatch in the wall separating the crawlspace from the basement. Within this crawlspace, the underside of an apparent elevated concrete slab was visible, and a portion of the perimeter walls at this crawlspace appeared to be concrete with brick masonry in other areas. The crawlspace below the kitchen at the northwest corner of the building was accessed through the foundation wall opening located at the west, exterior wall of the kitchen. First floor framing below the kitchen generally appeared to consist of 2 inch by 10 inch wood joists spaced at approximately 16 inches on center and spanning east-to-west. These joists generally appeared to be supported at pockets in the east and west brick masonry walls. Significant and widespread damage/deterioration of these wood joists was not readily-apparent. The underside of the wood subfloor was apparent in the crawlspace and appeared to consist of diagonal wood decking.

Refer to the attached photographs #1 to #26 for illustrations of some of the observations described above and some of the areas of potential structural concern described below.

Areas of Potential Structural Concern

The following potential areas of structural concern were identified during the SSCI assessment and from limited/ballpark structural analysis calculations:

1. Brick Repairs/Maintenance; Concrete Sealing/Maintenance

Moderate erosion of the mortar joints was observed in the brick masonry walls visible from within the basement (throughout the basement area) and in limited exterior locations – particularly near the northwest corner of the two-story portion of the building. Eroded mortar joints need to be repointed by a mason with extensive experience in similar work on structures of similar age and in the same general area as the subject building. Repointing shall use Type O mortar (after proper joint preparation using a hammer and hand chisel to remove the old mortar to a depth of 2 to 2-1/2 times the width of the joint). Refer to The National Park Service's Preservation Brief #2: Repointing Mortar Joints in Historic Masonry Buildings - for detailed repointing recommendations that should be followed in the repair. The mason should attempt to match the existing physical properties, color, etc. of the original mortar. It is important that the masonry contractor has extensive experience in successfully performing such repairs for buildings similar in age, condition, locale, and construction to the subject building.

Staff indicated that the exterior of the existing building may be repainted in the near future. Inappropriate or inadequate coatings on brick masonry can cause deterioration to the brick surface and mortar joints due to repetitive moisture changes and/or freeze-thaw action of moisture/water trapped within the coating. SSCI recommends a suitable water-repellant paint be

used. This coating must permit the passage of water vapor. The paint will likely require recoating every 3 to 5 years. SSCI recommends that you contact a qualified coating consultant for more detailed painting recommendations as needed. It is important that the painting contractor has extensive experience in successfully coating/re-coating brick buildings similar in age, condition, locale and construction to the subject building.

On a similar note, the top surface of the porch floor to the north of the building appeared to consist of a structural (elevated) concrete slab. (It was not readily-apparent as to whether the ramp and south porch consist of a structural – elevated - concrete slab or a slab-on-grade placed on backfill below – adjacent to the ramp/porch walls.) It is especially important that structural (elevated) concrete slabs exposed to weather be regularly sealed with an appropriate coating to prevent water intrusion which can cause or exacerbate rebar corrosion and concrete spalling. SSCI recommends that you contact a qualified coating consultant/waterproofing contractor for more detailed sealant recommendations if needed. It would also be prudent to seal the ramp and south porch slabs simultaneously with the north porch to prevent water intrusion even if these slabs are above backfill. For slabs bearing on backfill, water intrusion can eventually compromise the soil under the slab - particularly if sufficient drainage means are not in place or are at the end of their useful service lives. Such water intrusion can cause slab cracks/settlement and also result in excessive lateral pressures on surrounding walls that retain the backfill.

Some concrete cracks were observed at the embedded guard rail posts at the south porch slab and north porch slab. These cracks were likely caused or exacerbated by corrosion of the rail post bases. To extend service life, these embedments should be caulked/sealed regularly to attempt to limit water intrusion. If cracks worsen (and/or as rail post service life is exhausted), the rail posts may need to be replaced, and concrete repairs (such as crack injection and/or patching spalls with an appropriate cementitious repair mortar after proper surface preparation and bonding agent application) may be needed.

As described above, cracks in the brick walls at the outer edges of the south porch were noted. SSCI recommends that these cracks be repointed in conjunction with the repointing of the eroded mortar joints described above. It is possible that these cracks are due to movement of the wall because of poorly consolidated or saturated backfill coupled with minimal or no reinforcing steel (rebar) in the brick masonry. If these cracks were caused or exacerbated by saturated backfill, the concrete sealing work described above may also help prevent these cracks from recurring after they are repointed. If the cracks do recur after they are repointed, additional investigations (and possibly more significant/extensive structural repairs) will be needed.

Localized damage to the brick masonry walls and concrete foundation walls within the interior of the basement was observed at the HVAC duct penetrations (pass-throughs) in these walls. Although not desirable, this damage appeared to be confined to relatively small areas and likely occurred when the ducts were initially installed. SSCI does not believe that this damage must be repaired at the present time given the apparent adequacy of the surrounding wall areas to sufficiently redistribute loads. However, if ductwork is replaced in the future, the opportunity should be used to improve the observed condition utilizing steel lintel/jamb/sill framing to support the brick masonry (and/or concrete) around the openings.

2. Attic and Roof Framing

As described above, attic joists and roof rafters generally appeared to consist of 2x6 wood members spaced at 16 inches on center. Rafter lengths vary because of the hip roof. Attic joists in most areas appeared to span north-to-south with spans of 13 feet to 15 feet. Longer span rafters were typically observed to be braced to the attic joists within the center third of the span of the attic joists. In other words, most of the rafter bracing did not appear to align with walls below. Additionally, the roofing appeared to consist of slate tiles (or similar material) that are relatively heavy compared to roofs with asphalt or architectural shingles. It is likely that the deflections of the attic joists have caused the ceiling cracks that were visible in the northeast, northwest, and southwest rooms of the 2nd floor. These cracks appeared to be perpendicular to the attic joists as would be expected for cracks that result from the deflections of these attic joists. Based on the observed conditions and initial/ballpark structural analysis calculations, for longer spans the attic joists and rafters appear of marginal structural adequacy with deflections that are greater than preferred.

SSCI did not note evidence that the rafters and attic joists are in imminent danger of failure, but rather that their deflection performance is inadequate for the given spans/loads. SSCI generally recommends adding rafter bracing (and distribution beams as needed) within the attic space to provide a more direct load path from the rafters to the load-bearing interior walls without loading the attic joists along their spans. Hip and ridge bracing can also be added for redundancy. All existing bracing should be left in place even when the proposed bracing is installed. It is also important that no additional/heavier HVAC loads, storage loads, or other new loads be applied in the attic. SSCI recommends posting a permanent placard in a prominent position at the top of the pull-down ladder to notify future occupants of the building of this restriction. If the existing ceiling cracks worsen (or other symptoms of ongoing deflections/movement appear), a more detailed evaluation and repair/retrofit designs for these members will be necessary and should be performed immediately upon such an occurrence. Otherwise, this issue did not appear to be in urgent need of repair, and the additional rafter bracing and other attic members can be designed/added at the next convenient opportunity (e.g., at the time of the next re-roofing project, the next project involving any attic work, and/or the next project on site involving carpenters/framing).

Localized damage to a few pieces of the roof decking was also visible from the attic. Any damaged roof decking pieces must be replaced as part of the next re-roofing project or on a localized basis when any roof repairs are required. On a related note, any roof leaks (or plumbing/piping leaks) must be immediately repaired to prevent structural damage.

3. Floor Slopes and Wall Finish Cracks

As described above, the first and second floors are unlevel to various extents in locations throughout the building. Floor slopes from 1/8 inch vertical in 4 feet horizontal to 1/2 inch vertical in four feet horizontal appeared to be relatively common. In one location, adjacent to the east wall at the first floor, a slope of roughly ¾ inch vertical in 4 feet horizontal was measured. While the measured floor slopes are greater than would be preferred in some areas, they are not especially unusual or alarming in the opinion of SSCI based on experiences with similarly

constructed buildings of this age. In most, although not all, locations, the floor slopes appeared to be oriented with slopes downward while moving away from the locations of the walls below. This may be indicative of floor joist/framing deflections possibly exacerbated by "creep" whereby wood framing deflections increase under long-term/sustained loads.

The 2nd floor interior walls (one wall to each side of the central corridor/stair/restroom) were also noted to be offset from the 1st floor (and basement) interior wall below (a single central wall located near mid-width of the building - except at the stair). These wall offsets may be responsible for some of the measured floor slopes at the 2nd floor.

At 2nd floor level, possible cracks were noted above the corner of the doors from the central corridor into the northeast, northwest, and southeast rooms. These cracks appeared to have been patched/painted over with only the outline of the cracks visible due to a slight raise in the surface of the wall finish. This indicates that these cracks have not significantly changed/worsened since the most recent painting was completed. The floor joist/framing deflections and wall offsets noted above may also be responsible for the above-described wall finish cracks at the 2nd floor interior doors as well as the cracks in the bathroom ceiling at the 2nd floor.

Based on the relatively limited severity of the above-referenced floor slopes and wall finish cracks, and experiences with similar structures, SSCI does not believe that exploratory demolition and/or testing is essential at the current time to attempt to better understand the causes of these symptoms of past movement. However, SSCI does recommend that the owner/occupants monitor the ongoing performance of the building. If new finish cracks appear, existing cracks worsen, notable floor slope increases occur, or other symptoms of ongoing structural movement are noted, the owner/occupants shall contact a structural engineer so that an additional investigation/evaluation can be performed and repairs can be implemented if needed.

If significant renovations are planned, this would also provide an opportune time to further investigate/evaluate the noted floor slopes and finish cracks described above as well as the support of the offset walls. This would allow potential structural improvements to be made in conjunction with the renovation and would also facilitate the cutting of exploratory observation windows in limited areas in existing finishes so that underlying structural conditions can be documented.

A crack of roughly 1/16 inch in width was observed in the plaster finish of the north wall at the stair to the basement. The cause of this crack was not readily-apparent. Given its localized nature and location, SSCI does not believe that it is essential to perform a more detailed investigation of this crack at the present time. This crack should be investigated as part of the next project involving plaster repairs by removing a small section of the plaster around to the crack to allow observations of the underlying conditions. If a corresponding crack in the underlying brick masonry wall (assumed) is present, it should be repointed and a structural engineer should be contacted to evaluate it if needed.

Likewise, at three locations in the basement, 4x4 wood posts appeared to have been added as an apparent repair/retrofit attempt at some past time. These posts appeared to bear on the basement slab-on-grade. The purpose of these posts should be investigated during the next renovation or

project involving plaster repairs by removing a section of the plaster ceiling from around the top of each post to attempt to determine its purpose and whether it is adequate. A more detailed evaluation and/or repairs can be performed at that time – if needed.

4. Exterior Grades and Drainage

At the northeast corner of the building, a gutter downspout was observed without an extension pipe. This downspout appeared to discharge directly adjacent to the corner of the basement foundation wall. The presence of the exterior sidewalk appeared to exacerbate this condition by confining the water to the narrow zone between the sidewalk and building. Cracks were observed in the surface of the sidewalk slab in this area which may indicate that the soils below have been softened by the water from the downspout and/or from surface runoff. SSCI believes that this downspout needs to be piped away from the structure, and the sidewalk and exterior grades in this area may need to be replaced/improved to assure that surface runoff drains away from the building.

A narrow space of approximately one foot width was observed between the ramp and the eastern wall of the building. Surface runoff in this area appeared to drain towards the southeast corner of the building where an apparent drain pipe inlet was observed. This inlet appeared prone to clogging and difficult to access for maintenance. It was also uncertain as to the inlet's effectiveness in diverting all of the runoff in this narrow space away from the building given the minimal slope of the space. Reworking/improving drainage in this area would likely require partial demolition and replacement of the ramp to provide sufficient access. This did not appear essential at the current time, but may be necessary in the future if the observed/questionable drainage condition begins to cause structural issues such as differential foundation settlement or accelerated mortar joint erosion (or non-structural issues such as water or excessive humidity in the basement).

Surface grades directly west of the south porch (to the south of the south wall of the building) appeared questionable with regards to providing drainage away from the foundation/basement wall. Some regrading in this area will be beneficial in diverting surface runoff away from the building. However, this did not appear to be an urgent requirement but rather a mid-term/long-term maintenance item.

A drain inlet was observed in the concrete slab at the bottom of the exterior stair to the basement located to the north of the building. Staff indicated that this drain may not be functioning properly. To avoid compromising foundation bearing conditions in this area, it is important that this drain be repaired if needed.

5. Pest Inspections; Crawlspace & Basement Moisture/Ventilation

Because of the age of the structure and the use of wood building components, SSCI recommends that regular and thorough pest inspections/treatment be performed by the appropriate consultants. As noted above, untreated wood framing is in direct contact with brick masonry foundation walls in some locations. In modern construction, non-pressure-treated wood is typically not used in direct contact with masonry because of moisture/pest concerns. Exterior wood trim damage that

may have been partially caused by wood-damaging pests (or water that can encourage wood-damaging pests) was observed in the basement window wells – particularly at the northern well of the east wall.

SSCI does not provide mechanical/ventilation assessment services, and it was not readily-apparent if the basement and crawlspaces are sufficiently conditioned and/or ventilated to control moisture/humidity. Two basement floor drains were observed. The drain in the northwest room did not appear to have been recently active. The drain in the southwest room did appear active based on the condensate drain lines placed in it. Although small in area, only one vent opening, with no apparent means for cross ventilation, was observed in the crawlspace below the kitchen at the northwest corner. While not necessarily critical, due to the concrete floor, no exterior vents were observed in the crawlspace below the southeast room (with elevated concrete floor). While it did not appear to be an urgent need, SSCI does recommend that a mechanical/ ventilation consultant be contacted to evaluate existing basement/crawlspace conditions and provide additional ventilation/ dehumidification/ conditioning recommendations as needed. If left unchecked, excessive humidity/moisture can cause or exacerbate wood framing deterioration and can eventually cause concrete deterioration by leading to rebar corrosion. Excessive humidity/moisture can also lead to air quality problems (e.g., mold).

6. Current Building Code Compliance

Certain components of the structure do not comply with the current building code (International Building Code – 2018 Edition with Georgia Amendments). At the time that the structure was constructed, building code provisions and design/construction techniques were significantly different than those currently in place. Renovations, alterations, additions, and changes of use, can trigger significant (code-required) structural upgrades to existing components depending on the scope of work, owner preferences, and the interpretation of permitting authorities.

Because of its age and type of construction, the building may also be more susceptible to sustaining damage, harm, or failure from wind, earthquakes, other loading events, deterioration, etc. than structures designed and built in accordance with current building codes. Unless extensive structural investigations (and corresponding upgrades) are performed, this risk must be understood and accepted by the owner as a condition of occupancy. A few examples of typical structural code-compliance issues are described below.

Wind and seismic load/resistance code provisions have changed significantly in the past decades. It should be noted that, given the age of the building, wind and earthquake loads of the magnitudes required by the current building code were almost certainly not considered in the design and construction of the lateral force resisting systems, uplift resistance, and associated components. For this reason, renovations should be designed to avoid reducing the capacity of the existing lateral force resisting systems and associated components (e.g., adding significant openings to exterior walls or floor/roof diaphragms). Additions to the existing building should generally be designed to be structurally independent.

It should be noted that the current building code requires that structural components be designed for a uniform floor live load of 50 lbs. per square foot (psf) for offices. For comparison, the

current building code requires a uniform floor live load of 40 psf for residential occupancy. Because the 1st and 2nd floor framing was generally hidden by the ceiling and floor finishes, SSCI could not estimate an approximate allowable live load for it in most areas. Given the apparent original use of the building as the superintendent's residence and offices, it is also not definitive as to whether any change of use has occurred that would have increased the theoretical, code-prescribed live load.

Numerous other conditions likely exist that do not meet IBC 2018 provisions. As examples, untreated wood framing is in direct contact with the brick foundation walls which can promote deterioration/decay, and rafters are braced to ceiling joists in the middle third of the attic joist spans.

Exclusions/Limitations

SSCI's services for this project were limited solely to the two items that are described above in the Scope of Services section. Destructive testing, non-destructive testing, exploratory demolition, and similar field investigation techniques (that would be required to document hidden or non-readily-apparent conditions) were outside of SSCI's scope of services for this project. SSCI's scope of services did not include exhaustive observations, structural analysis calculations, or detailed structural retrofit recommendations. SSCI's assessment in no way guarantees the future structural performance of the building.

SSCI's assessment was limited solely to the primary structural elements. The assessments of other systems and components (including, but not limited to, zoning, architectural components, mechanical systems, plumbing components, electrical components, civil/site components, waterproofing/moistureproofing, fire/ life safety systems and components, roofing systems and components, ADA compliance, stairs and railings, and any hazardous materials such as asbestos, lead paint, and mold) were not included in SSCI's scope of services for this project. Where such components are mentioned above, it should be understood that they were simply noted incidentally to the structural assessment.

Photographs from August 20th, 2021
Andersonville Cemetery Lodge
Andersonville, Georgia



Photo #1: View of the building from the south – facing north.



Photo #2: Eastern wall of the building, adjacent ramp, and northern porch.

Photographs from August 20th, 2021
Andersonville Cemetery Lodge
Andersonville, Georgia



Photo #3: View of the building from the north – facing south.



Photo #4: Western wall of the building and the attached one-story kitchen.

Photographs from August 20th, 2021
Andersonville Cemetery Lodge
Andersonville, Georgia



Photo #5: Cracks in the brick masonry wall at the eastern edge of the southern porch.



Photo #6: Cracks in the brick masonry wall at the southern edge of the southern porch.

Photographs from August 20th, 2021
Andersonville Cemetery Lodge
Andersonville, Georgia



Photo #7: Downspout discharging at the northeast building corner and adjacent, cracked sidewalk



Photo #8: Space with questionable drainage between the east wall and the ramp.

Photographs from August 20th, 2021
Andersonville Cemetery Lodge
Andersonville, Georgia



Photo #9: Interior conditions at the one story kitchen at the northwest corner of the building.

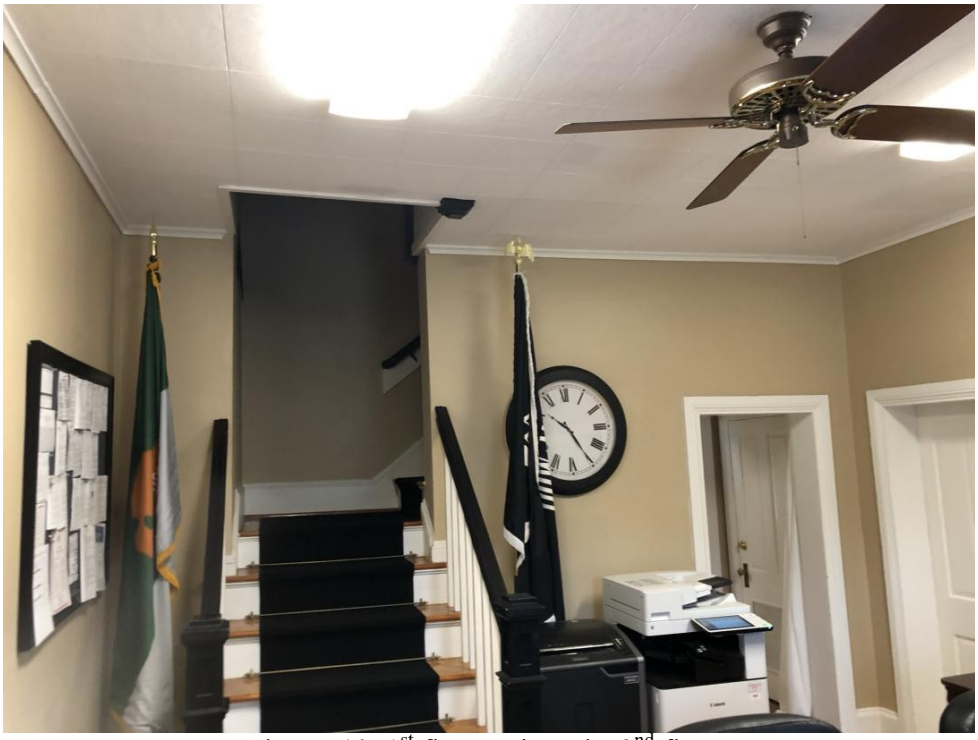


Photo #10: 1st floor stair to the 2nd floor.

Photographs from August 20th, 2021
Andersonville Cemetery Lodge
Andersonville, Georgia

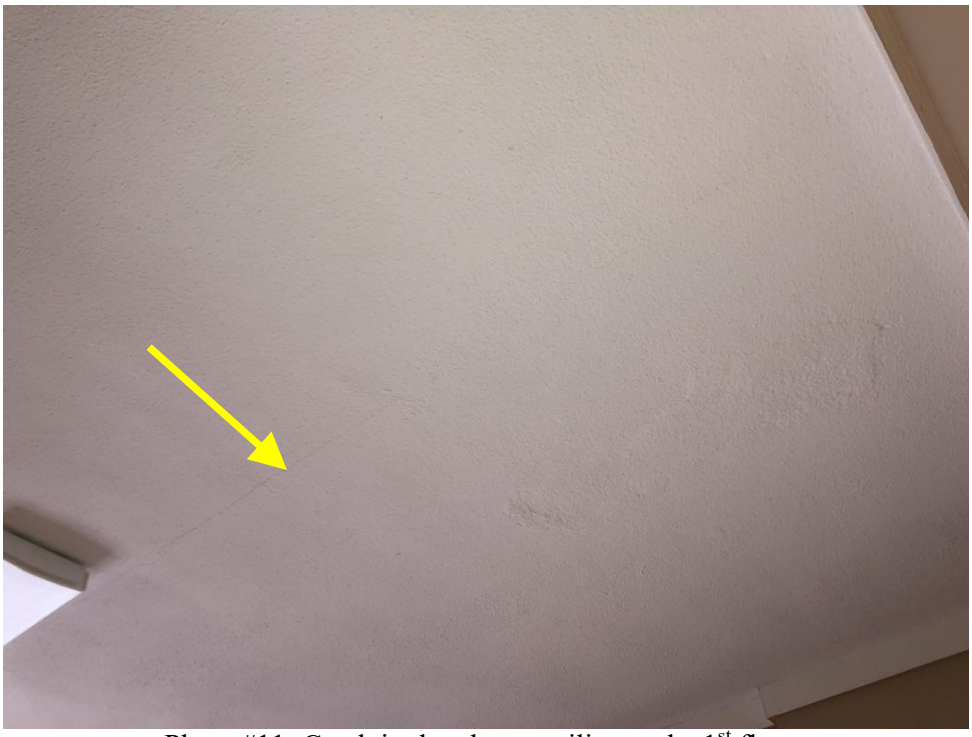


Photo #11: Crack in the plaster ceiling at the 1st floor.



Photo #12: Crack in the plaster ceiling at the 2nd floor.

Photographs from August 20th, 2021
Andersonville Cemetery Lodge
Andersonville, Georgia



Photo #13: Apparent crack above a 2nd floor door opening corner that has been repaired/painted over, typical.



Photo #14: Cracks in the plaster ceiling in the 2nd floor bathroom.

Photographs from August 20th, 2021
Andersonville Cemetery Lodge
Andersonville, Georgia



Photo #15: Water damage at the 2nd floor ceiling at the southeast office.

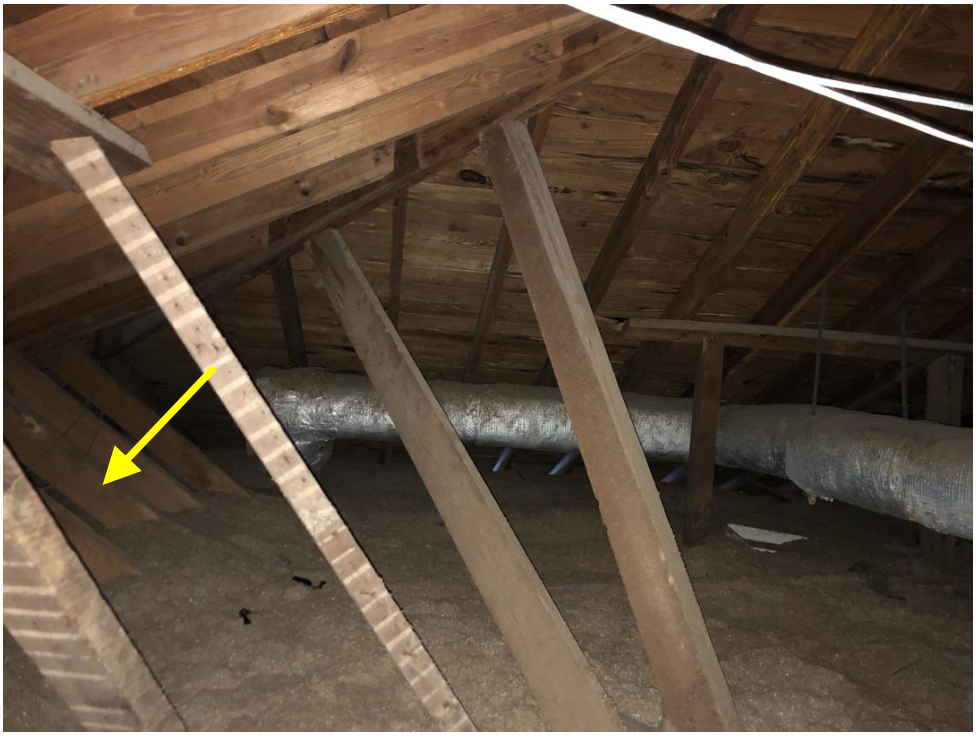


Photo #16: Attic conditions including rafter braces that are supported by attic joists several feet into their spans.

Photographs from August 20th, 2021
Andersonville Cemetery Lodge
Andersonville, Georgia

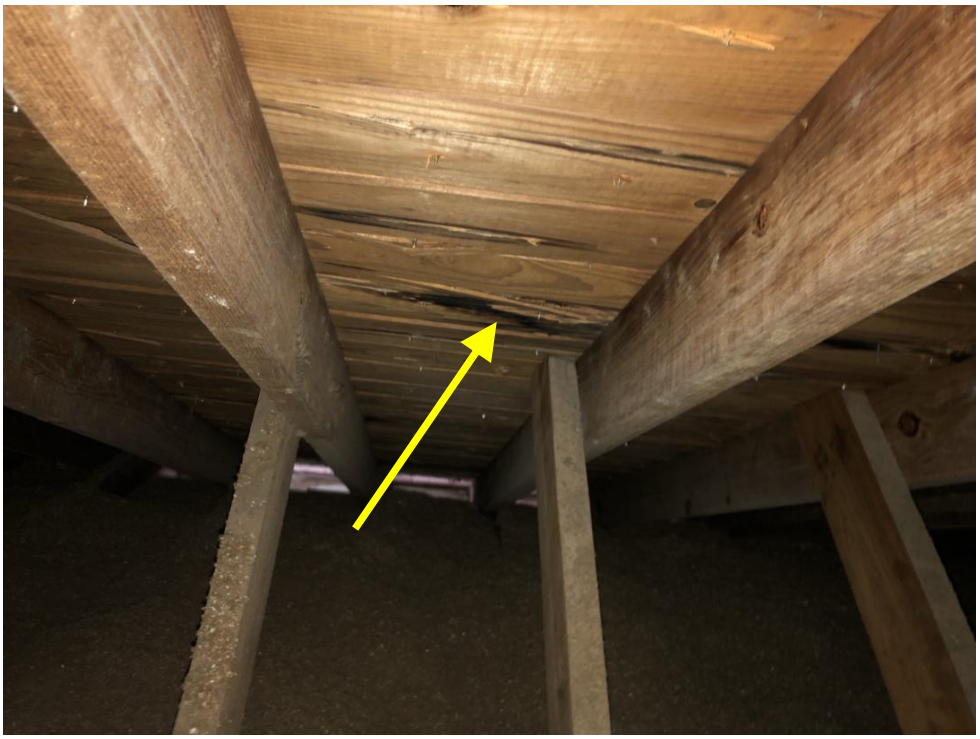


Photo #17: Rafters and damaged wood roof decking.



Photo #18: Relatively wide crack in the plaster at the interior stair to the basement.

Photographs from August 20th, 2021
Andersonville Cemetery Lodge
Andersonville, Georgia



Photo #19: 4x4 wood post added in the basement.

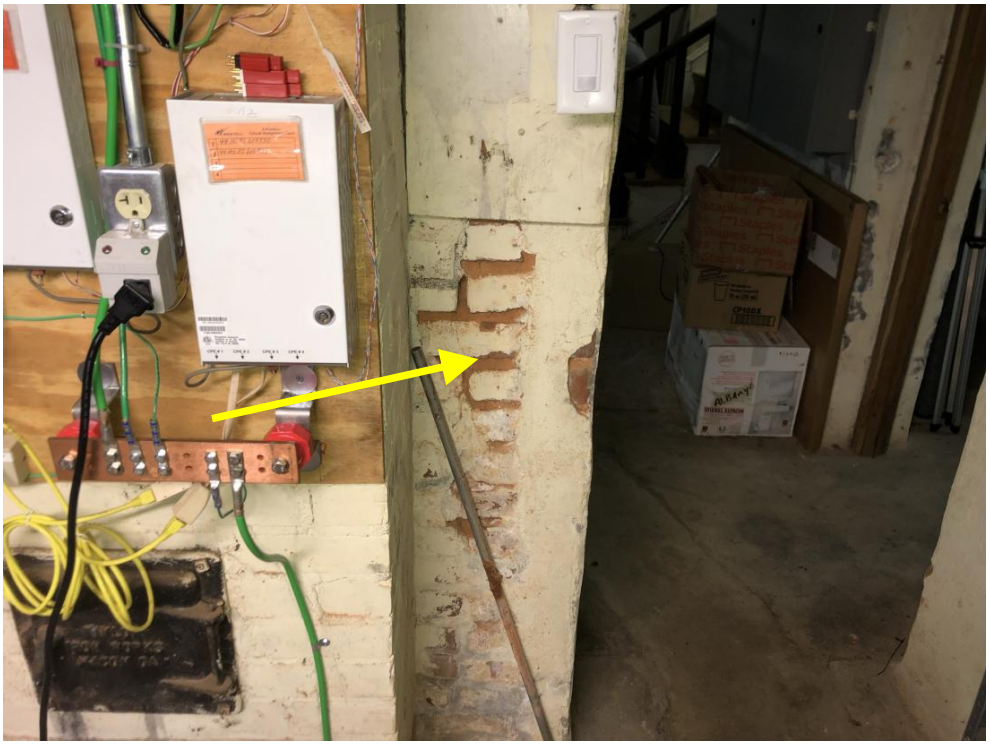


Photo #20: Exposed brick wall in the basement with eroded joints in need of repointing.

Photographs from August 20th, 2021
Andersonville Cemetery Lodge
Andersonville, Georgia



Photo #21: Exposed brick wall in the basement with eroded joints in need of repointing.



Photo #22: Conduit hole in the basement ceiling where the depth of the first floor joist was measured.

Photographs from August 20th, 2021
Andersonville Cemetery Lodge
Andersonville, Georgia



Photo #23: Typical basement conditions.



Photo #24: Crawlspace below the southeast office including the underside of the floor slab above and a duct penetration through the concrete wall.

Photographs from August 20th, 2021
Andersonville Cemetery Lodge
Andersonville, Georgia

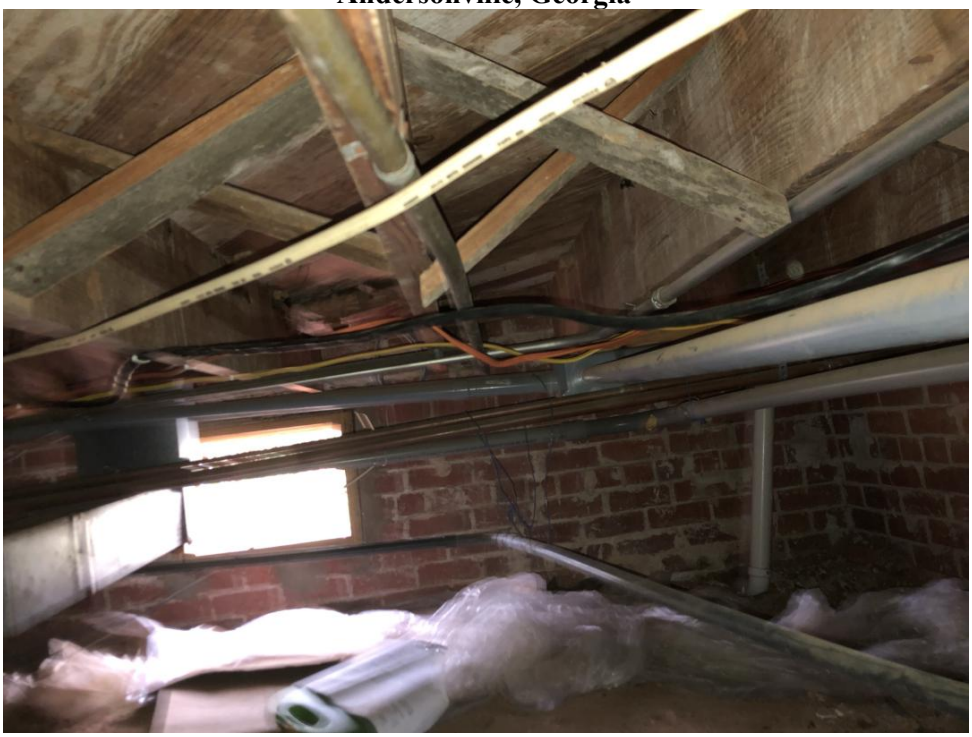


Photo #25: 2x10 floor joists at the crawlspace below the kitchen.



Photo #26: Underside of the north porch slab and inside faces of the brick foundation walls – taken through a hole in the brick crawlspace wall below the eastern kitchen wall.

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Appendix C: Historic Specifications and Regulations for National Cemetery Superintendent's Lodges

C-1 National Cemetery Superintendent's Lodge Regulations from the US Quartermaster Department

C-2 Specifications for Brick Masonry Superintendent's Lodges

SECTION V

CARE OF BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

	Paragraph
Buildings and inclosures	57
Painting	58
Drives, walks, and drains	59
Approach roads	60
Lawns	61
Gardens	62
Trees, shrubs, and vines	63
Care of tools and implements	64
Animals and fowl	65
Estimates for repairs	66

57. Buildings and inclosures.—*a.* No building, shed, or inclosure of any character will be constructed, remodeled, altered, extended, or torn down, nor will the character of any portion of any building or inclosure be changed without authority of the Quartermaster General.

b. The lodge, or any other building, will not be piped for gas or wired for telephone service or electric lights without authority of the supervising office. If the installation is authorized the superintendent will see that it is made without injury to the lodge, trees, or other Government property. Where gas or electricity is installed, the cost of illumination will be borne by the superintendent. Where telephones are installed and service paid for by the superintendent he will see that the service is discontinued and the telephone removed before his departure from the cemetery in case of his transfer or separation from the service.

c. Superintendents will make frequent examinations, especially during the fall and winter, of all valleys, gutters, and down spouts on the lodge and outbuildings, and keep them clear of leaves and rubbish of all kinds.

d. The lodge will be kept neat and in good order, and the office maintained in proper condition at all times to receive visitors. The office will be used as the depository for public records and for receiving visitors, and not as a living room. It will be kept entirely free of household furniture other than that authorized for the office. War relics, guns, bayonets, shot, old uniforms, plants, etc., will not be kept in the office, nor will unauthorized signs, posters, mottoes, etc., be displayed therein. The office door will be kept unlocked during the hours that the cemetery gates are kept open. Visitors will be invited to enter the office, where they will be courteously received and made to feel that they are entering a room set apart especially for their accommodation and are not intruding upon the domestic affairs of the superintendent.

e. The lodge is intended for occupancy by the superintendent and his immediate dependent family. If his immediate dependent family consists of persons other than his wife and unmarried children, the fact will be reported to the supervising office with the names, ages, and relationship of such persons

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and the reason why they are classed as part of his immediate dependent family. Superintendents will not take boarders. They will be permitted to entertain their relatives and friends at the lodge for a period of two weeks or less without reporting the fact. If their entertainment for a longer period than two weeks be desired, special request for such permission will be made to the supervising office with a statement as to the number of persons it is desired to entertain and for what period.

58. **Painting.**—All painting will be done in the spring, so far as practicable, and will conform to the following:

a. Brick or stone lodge.—

(1) Outside work—

Brickwork or stone work will not be painted; if already painted, it will be repainted dark red, but not penciled.

Slate roofs will not be painted.

Tin roofs and inside of gutters, red.

Shingle roofs: New shingles will be stained moss green; old shingles will not be painted, but if already painted they will be painted moss green.

Woodwork of roof, window frames, sash, door frames, wooden sills, porches, columns, risers and sides of porch steps, outside of hanging gutters, down spouts, and frame of area way, white.

Doors, blinds, and latticework under porches, bronze green.

Bronze or copper screens will not be painted; if already painted, they will be repainted bronze green.

Ceilings of porches, light blue.

Floors of porches and treads of steps, dark gray.

(2) Inside work—

Woodwork finished in natural wood will be oiled or varnished.

All other woodwork, except floors, steps, and risers, will be painted white.

New floors, steps, and risers will be finished in natural wood, filled and oiled or varnished.

Old floors, steps, or risers which have not been painted may be stained walnut or mahogany when it is desired to use the bare floor, or when rugs or carpets cover only a portion thereof.

Old floors, steps, and risers, if already painted, will be repainted dark gray.

Walls of office and kitchen will be calcimined light green, and ceilings light cream.

Walls and ceilings of other rooms will be papered.

Plumbing work in kitchen, including sink and range boiler, will be painted in aluminum, except when nickel plated or brass.

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Basement walls and ceilings will be whitewashed, and steps left in natural wood.

b. Frame lodge.—

(1) Outside work—

Sideboarding and lattice under porches, light gray. Cornices, corner boards, and water tables, white. Remainder as specified for brick or stone lodge.

(2) Inside work—

The same as specified for brick or stone lodge.

c. Outbuildings.—The same as specified for lodge of similar material. The above does not apply to lodges and outbuildings at the Arlington and Philadelphia National Cemeteries, where special instructions of the Quartermaster General will govern.

d. Iron rostrum.—Brick foundation will not be painted; if already painted, it will be repainted dark red, but not penciled. Railing, columns, and structural ironwork, except under roof, black. Top of roof, red. Underside of roof, light blue.

e. Brick rostrum.—Brick walls and columns will not be painted; if already painted, they will be repainted dark red, but not penciled. If roofed, the top will be painted red, and the underside, including the rafters, light blue. If not roofed, the rafters will be painted white.

f. Frame rostrum.—Brick foundation will not be painted: if already painted, it will be repainted dark red, but not penciled. All woodwork, except top and undersided of roof, white. Top of roof, red; underside, light blue. If not roofed, rafters will be painted white.

g. Flagstaff.—Flagstaff and guy wires, white. Anchor rods to guy wires, black. Where flagstaff has ornamental-iron base, the base will be painted black. Wooden steps on flagstaff mound, dark gray. If steps are of brick, stone, or concrete they will not be painted or whitewashed.

h. Arbors, well houses, and hydrants.—Arbors, white. Well houses as specified for frame lodge. Ironwork and woodwork of windmill, light gray. Outside hydrants, black.

i. Settees and vases. Settees, bronze green; vases, white.

j. Tablets, shot, etc.—Following is the standard formula for painting iron tablets, shot, cannon, and gun carriages: Add to lampblack sufficient turpentine to make a very thick paste, care being taken that no dry lampblack remains in the mixture: let stand overnight and thin with linseed oil to the required consistency. When ready for use add Japan varnish in the proportion of a half pint of varnish to a half gallon of the paint, and thoroughly stir the mixture before using.

The borders of tablets or the faces of letters (except on the Lincoln Memorial tablets) will not be painted with the above-described mixture, but will be painted with aluminum, care being taken to clearly outline the border and the faces of the letters. The border and the faces of the letters of the Lincoln Memorial tablets will be painted with copper-bronze paint.

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Tablets will be kept in the best possible condition at all times. When the paint thereon becomes gummy it will be scraped or burned off, care being taken not to damage the letters, and the tablets repainted.

k. Bronze shields.—The standard bronze shield showing the date of the establishment of the cemetery, etc., will not be painted; if already painted, it will be restored to its original condition.

l. Inclosures.—Iron fences, gates, and posts, black. Letters and shields outlined with gold leaf. Brick or stone piers will not be painted; if already painted, they will be repainted red. Wooden fences, light gray.

59. Drives, walks, and drains.—*a.* Drives, walks, or drains will not be established, extended, or abolished, or the character or material of their construction changed without authority of the Quartermaster General. Drives and walks which are not maintained as grass-covered drives and walks will be kept properly crowned, free from weeds or other growths, and properly defined by the alignment and trimming of the grass edges. Brick walks will be kept free from fungus or other growths.

b. Gutters, when paved, will be kept free from grass, weeds, leaves, or other obstructions. When not paved grass will be allowed to grow over them. Bermuda, or other strong-rooted creeping grasses, when kept closely cut, make excellent revetting for the gutters, and will be used whenever practicable. Outlets and culverts will be kept open, and catch basins, manholes, etc., frequently cleaned out.

c. Snow will be promptly removed from the walk between the main entrance and the lodge and from the walks in the immediate vicinity of the lodge.

60. Approach roads.—The superintendent will have charge of Government approach roadways. He will keep the approach roadway and the parking in good condition, the trees trimmed, and the gutters clear. He will promptly report to the office having supervision any slides that may occur or damage that may be done to culverts or drains or any other needed repairs, giving an estimate of the cost of making the required repairs.

When allotments are made for repairing an approach roadway, no portion of such funds will be expended on any part of the roadway which lies within the corporate limits of a city, town, or village unless so directed by the office having supervision.

When the corporate limits of a city, town, or village are extended so as to take in any part of a Government approach roadway, or when the corporate limits are receded from so as to exclude any part of a Government approach roadway, the fact will be promptly reported to the Quartermaster General.

Whenever authority is granted for the construction of a track along or across an approach roadway, the parties obtaining such privilege are required to maintain in proper repair the roadway

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between the tracks and for a certain distance on either side thereof. Likewise, whenever authority is granted for the construction of a crossing or an approach to a roadway from adjoining property, the parties obtaining such privilege are required to maintain in proper repair that portion of the roadway adjacent to such crossing or approach. If these requirements are not fully complied with, the superintendent will report the fact to the office having supervision.

61. Lawns.—*a.* The grass will be cut often during the growing season. During a drought the grass will be cut less frequently and not so short, as cutting too close during a dry period is injurious. During a continued dry, hot period, when there is practically no growth, it is advisable to cease cutting. The length of the cut may be regulated by raising or lowering the bed knives of the mowers. Coarse weeds will be kept down, and as far as practicable taken up by the roots. Ground moles will be exterminated by traps or other means.

b. Care will be taken to avoid injury to monuments or headstones when cutting the grass. Sickles or shears will be used in cutting the grass around the bases of monuments and headstones and along the edges of drives and walks which can not be reached with lawn mowers. Grass roots around the bases of monuments or headstones, or along the edges of drives, walks, or gutters will not be dug up or pulled up to avoid trimming by hand.

c. A judicious and an economical treatment with well rotted manure will be resorted to in order to maintain the lawns at a high standard. Where the soil is poor this work will be kept up by treating a portion of the cemetery every year. If the cemetery is adjacent to a military post arrangements should be made, if practicable, to utilize manure from the post stables.

d. A well-kept sward, graceful shade trees, pretty shrubs and evergreens are of greater importance and contribute more to the beauty of the cemetery than a promiscuous distribution of flower beds. A few flowers about the lodge and at one or more other prominent points are all that should be maintained, as the expense and attention required in the cultivation of a large number of flowers can be better utilized in the care of the lawns. Flower beds will not be mounded, nor will mounds be made around any monument, flagstaff, or other structure in the cemetery. Where mounds already exist, they will not be leveled without authority of the Quartermaster General.

62. Gardens.—Plots, however small, will not be set apart within the inclosure for raising vegetables. At certain cemeteries, in isolated locations, where a portion of the reservation is without the inclosure and where fresh vegetables can not readily be obtained, upon application to the supervising office permission may be granted to maintain a small vegetable garden outside the inclosure. When such permission is granted, vegetables will be cultivated only for the use of the superin-

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tendent's family. The cemetery laborers will not be used for, or the work of the cemetery neglected in, cultivating the plot.

When a superintendent is transferred, the permission referred to in the preceding paragraph will not extend to his new station or to his successor. If such privilege be desired at his new station, or by his successor, a separate application will be made.

63. Trees, shrubs, and vines.—*a.* Superintendents will acquaint themselves with the proper mode of cultivating trees and shrubs, especially the kinds that thrive best in the locality of the cemetery.

b. Trees, shrubs, bushes, or vines will not be planted or removed, nor will any flower beds be established, altered, or abolished without authority of the supervising office.

c. Transplanting should not be attempted in very hot or very dry weather. In the case of evergreens it should be done preferably during the spring in northern climates and during the fall in southern climates. A liberal amount of native soil should be removed with the plants and the roots disturbed as little as possible, special care being taken that they are not long exposed to the sun or wind and that the soil about them is well covered with leaves or mulch. The holes should be sufficiently large and deep to admit of a considerable quantity of rich subsoil being deposited therein before the plant is placed in position; but the plant should not be placed deeper in the earth than before its removal. The soil around them should be kept loosened and mulched (covered with straw or earth), as a protection from the sun, and the roots well watered in dry seasons. Frequent inspections will be made to prevent the accumulation of insects on the plants.

d. Any fruiting bushes or vines now on any grave sections, not planted wholly for ornamental purposes, will be immediately removed. Any large fruit trees now existing, or grape vines now being used as screens or for covering trellises, arbors, rostrums, etc., will be allowed to remain unless their removal is directed.

e. Trees and shrubs will be kept clear of dead, dying, or broken limbs and snags. When injured by storms the fact will be promptly reported to the office having supervision, the trees and shrubs so damaged immediately pruned, and all broken limbs removed. When a tree dies, the fact will be reported promptly to the office having supervision and authority for its removal requested.

As a rule, evergreen trees and shrubs need little or no pruning. The removing of the lower limbs, branches, or foliage from this class of trees is strictly prohibited. When, in the opinion of the superintendents, the lower branches of evergreens should be removed, a report should be made to the supervising office, stating what pruning is required and describing the location of the trees, and instructions awaited.

The trunks of deciduous trees will not be deprived of their lower limbs, unless directed by the supervising office.

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Mistletoe is injurious to trees and will not be permitted to grow thereon. Trees will also be kept clear of poison ivy.

Superintendents may remove such of the branches of bushes as may be necessary to give them the full benefit of light and air. This can be accomplished by pruning out some of the older branches or thinning out of some of the young shoots where they are too dense, cutting them close to the base of the plants.

f. When removing trees care will be taken to avoid injury to monuments, headstones, shrubs, or other trees. The stumps and large roots will be removed in each case and the ground leveled and properly seeded or sodded.

g. Ivy growing on the inside face of the inclosing wall will be kept trimmed on a line parallel with the lower edge of the coping. The ivy will not be allowed to bulge or form uneven or bulky masses on the face of the wall. Only one layer will be maintained, and all shoots or growths which project beyond such layer will be cut off twice a year, in the spring and in the latter part of the summer. Where ivy is grown, an open border, 12 to 16 inches wide, adjacent to and parallel with the inside face of the wall, will be maintained, the earth being frequently loosened and kept free from grass, weeds, dead leaves, etc.

h. Flowering vines, such as running roses, clematis, etc., may be grown on the porches of the lodges, on arbors, and on rostrums. Ivy or other nonflowering vines will not be grown on the lodges, outbuildings, or rostrums, except when authorized by the supervising office.

i. Flowers or other plants growing in boxes, tubs, pots, cans, or other receptacles will not be permitted without authority of the supervising office. This does not apply to the interior of the lodge, except the office.

j. Brushwood, leaves, débris, or rubbish of any kind will not be burned in the vicinity of trees, evergreens, vines, shrubs, or lawns.

k. Superintendents will maintain at all times a current file of Department of Agriculture booklets and bulletins on proper cultivation of trees, shrubs, lawns, etc., and will familiarize themselves therewith.

64. Care of tools and implements.—At the close of each day, superintendents will see that all lawn mowers, tools, and other implements are placed under shelter, where they will be protected from the weather. The bearings of lawn mowers, vehicles, and implements will be kept well oiled, and the machines will be frequently examined for broken or worn-out parts with a view to promptly replacing such parts when needed.

When lawn mowers are laid aside for the winter they will be closely inspected and requisition submitted for any parts that should be replaced. When they are laid aside, cosmoline, or a heavy oil, will be applied to the blades and the other uncoated metal work, and the bearings thoroughly oiled to prevent rusting during the winter.

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65. Animals and fowl.—Superintendents will give personal attention to keeping the public animals well shod, groomed, fed, and watered, and will see that they receive the proper allowance of hay and grain.

Public or private domestic animals will not be allowed to run loose or to be picketed within the inclosure. Corporations or individuals (other than the superintendent) will not be allowed to pasture or shelter any animals on the reservation.

Private horses, or other animals or fowl, will not be kept on the reservation without authority of the supervising office. Application for such privilege should set forth the reasons for making the request. When the keeping of domestic animals or fowl is authorized, the conditions under which such permission is granted will be strictly observed. In no case will authority be granted to keep more than one private draft animal (horse or mule) or more than one cow, and when such authority is granted the public animals will not be deprived of the stable accommodations provided for them, or otherwise neglected.

The permission referred to in the preceding paragraph will apply only to the cemetery at which the superintendent is stationed when the privilege is granted. Should the superintendent, in case of transfer, desire similar privilege at his new station, separate request for such authority will be made to the officer having administrative supervision of the cemetery. If similar privilege be desired by his successor, a separate application will be made.

66. Estimates for repairs.—Cemeteries will be kept in proper condition at all times. With this end in view, superintendents will make frequent and careful inspections of all buildings, inclosures, graves, monuments, headstones, flagstaffs, drives, walks, drains, lawns, trees, shrubs, and vines and will take the necessary action to correct any defects. On October 1 of each year, they will submit to the office having supervision a report, with estimates of the cost of all repairs needed during the ensuing year, giving a full explanation as to the nature of the repairs and the necessity therefor. A notation of needed repairs and improvements will also be made on the quarterly report.

SECTION VI

PROPERTY

	Paragraph
Allowances	67
Accountability	68
Requisitions	69
Purchase	70
Disposition of unserviceable property	71

67. Allowances.—*a. General.*—The supplies needed for the operation of a national cemetery vary according to its location, size, and activity, and should be limited to those necessary to meet its particular needs and to care for and preserve Govern-

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SPECIFICATIONS

FOR

SUPERINTENDENTS' BRICK LODGES

FOR

NATIONAL CEMETERIES.

MASONRY.

DIMENSIONS.

The main building to be thirty-one (31) feet one (1) inch by eighteen (18) feet four (4) inches. *Wing to be sixteen (16) feet nine* (9) inches by sixteen (16) feet four (4) inches, with Mansard roof. The first story to be ten (10) feet clear in height, the second, or attic story, to be seven (7) feet six (6) inches clear in height. *The floor of first story to be three* (3) *feet* from the surface of the ground.

EXCAVATIONS.

Excavate cellar under the entire building four (4) feet three (3) inches below surface of ground, also area under rear porch. Foundations for all walls and chimneys to be excavated six (6) inches below cellar floor; also excavate trenches for foundation piers under piazza. The ground around the entire building, after its completion, to be so graded that the water will flow from it in all directions.

FOUNDATIONS.

All foundation walls to commence six (6) inches below cellar floor, and to be eighteen (18) inches thick to the level of the first story joists; all to be built of good rubble masonry laid in lime and sand mortar. Cellar partition walls to have communicating doors; *also an outside door leading into area* under rear porch to be provided for.

CELLAR.

Cellar under the entire building to be seven (7) feet three (3) inches deep, and floored with bats, grouted and well plastered with cement.

CUT STONE.

All outside doors and window sills and lintels, together with area steps under rear porch, to be of cut stone, either granite or sand-stone. Foundation of exterior walls to be capped or weathered either with molded brick or cut stone, at the option of the contractor; the weathering to be five (5) inches wide and, if of stone, to have four (4) inches chamfer.

WALLS.

All exterior walls to start at first story floor, to be nine (9) inches thick to top of fascias, and faced with first quality red brick, all laid in white mortar, with close joints. Partition walls of first story to be of good red brick and to be nine (9) inches thick.

PIERS AND FASCIAS.

The corners of exterior walls to be laid in rustic quoins, alternately of three (3) courses projecting three (3) inches, and one course to project one and one-half (1½) inches from the line of the wall.

FACINGS.

The facing to project three (3) inches, and the window and door facings two (2) inches from the line of the wall; all of the above to be struck with flush joints.

CHIMNEYS.

The fire-places and chimneys, each with two flues, properly pargetted, scraped, and with thimbles with flanges and plates for stove-pipes, to be as shown on drawing; to commence six (6) inches below cellar floor, carried above the roof, and capped. The topping out to be of good red brick laid in white mortar.

FIRE-PLACES.

Fire-places to be cased, and hearths laid with good red brick.

BRICK WORK.

The brick work, not otherwise specified, will be of first quality hard-burned brick laid in first quality lime and sharp sand mortar.

PLASTERING.

The exterior walls to be furred with (4-4) strips two (2) inches wide and sixteen (16) inches between centers. All interior studded partitions and ceilings, as well as exterior walls, to be lathed, and plastered with two coats of best quality of lime, sharp sand, and hair mortar, with hard finish. The brick partition walls in first story to be plastered as above described, on the wall without furring.

CARPENTER'S WORK.

TIMBER.

Joists for first floor to be three (3) by ten (10) inches: for second floor, to be three (3) by nine (9) inches; all to be placed sixteen (16) inches between centers, and all to be trussed with one course of cross bridging in the center. Ceiling joists to be three (3) by five (5) inches, placed at sixteen (16) inches between centers.

RAFTERS.

The rafters for lower slope of roof to be three (3) by four (4) inches, placed at sixteen (16) inches between centers, framed on floor joists of second story, and spiked to top plate. Top plate three (3) by four (4) inches, framed on upright studding three (3) by four (4) inches, which is framed on floor joists of second story. Rafters for upper slope or flat roof to be three (3) by five (5) inches, placed at thirty-two (32) inches between centers, spiked to ceiling joists, and notched on top plate. Strips of six (6) by four (4) plank to be nailed on rafters for curve of roof and cornice.

PARTITIONS.

All partitions in second story will be set with three (3) by four (4) studding, placed sixteen (16) inches between centers. To be six (6) inches thick when finished, and to be filled solid with mortar of lime and sand. Door studs and trimmers to be double.

WINDOWS.

In lower story, six (6) square-headed windows with box frames, and double sash one and three-fourths (1¾) inches thick; lower sash with six (6) lights of ten (10) by sixteen (16) inch glass, with proper pulleys and weights: upper sash with six (6) lights of glass, as shown by drawing. In upper story, eight (8) square-headed windows with solid frames, sashes one and three-fourths (1¾) inches thick, hinged to each jamb, as shown on drawing, opening in the center, with proper fastenings. Cellar windows to be as shown on drawing, and fitted with proper iron gratings.

All windows in the first story to have outside venetian blinds of one and one-half (1½) inches hard pine, to open in the center, with proper fastenings.

ROOF AND CORNICES.

The roof will be planked with one (1) inch boards, with close joints: the lower slope of roof of the building to be well covered with first quality Buckingham or Susquehanna slate, trimmed to form diamond-shaped laps, eight (8) inches to the weather, and well nailed. Valleys to be of tin twelve (12) inches wide, the sheets well soldered to each other and to the slates. Cornices to be as shown on elevation; that of the lower slope of roof to be lined with tin sixteen (16) inches wide, well soldered to form gutters. Four tin pipes, each three (3) inches in diameter, to carry water from the roof to the drains. The upper slope of roof, tops of dormer windows, front and rear porch roofs to be of first quality one-cross tin, well soldered, and painted three (3) coats of mineral paint in oil.

CLOSETS.

Closets to be provided for, with proper shelving, fixtures, &c., wherever shown on drawing.

FLOORS.

All floors to be of best quality seasoned hard pine, tongued and grooved, one (1) inch thick, well nailed, and laid in courses; to be free from knots or defects, mill-worked, and smooth.

STAIRS.

As shown on plan. The steps one and one-fourth (1¼) inches, and risers one (1) inch thick, all of first quality seasoned hard pine, mill-worked, with eight (8) inches rise and nine (9) inches tread, properly braced and timbered. Fixed ladder from second story to scuttle in roof at head of stairs; step-ladder to cellar under stairs in Kitchen, and area steps under rear porch.

DOORS.

Two square-headed doors in front, to be doubled-faced in six (6) panels, made of best hard pine, two (2) inches thick, hung with five (5) inch butts, and fastened with eight (8) inch door locks, with night-latch and bolts, plated furniture, and white knobs. Four (4) doors in first story, (including stairway and rear doors,) to be double-faced, one and one-half (1½) inches thick, with six (6) panels, hung with butts, and fastened with six (6) inch rim-locks, with white mineral furniture; rear door to have bolts. Three (3) doors in second story, to be double-faced, one and one-half (1½) inches thick, with six (6) panels, hung with butts, and fastened with five (5) inch rim-locks, with mineral furniture. Closet and cellar doors to be single-faced, one and one-fourth (1¼) inches thick, hung with butts, and fastened with proper locks and knobs.

PIAZZAS.

To be as shown by drawing. Laid with tongued and grooved mill-worked narrow hard-pine plank one (1) inch thick, well nailed, laid in courses on proper joists and sills. Roof of front piazza to be supported by rafters two (2) inches by five (5) inches, thirty-two (32) inches from centers, with plate three (3) by six (6) inches, framed on four (4) pillars six (6) by six (6) inches, with bases, caps, and sawed brackets, as shown on drawing. Rafters, plates, and pillars to be dressed, with chamfered edges. The roofs to be sheathed with flooring boards, dressed, with close joints, and edges beaded. Steps in front of and around the piazza to the ground. Roof of rear porch to be supported by two (2) open brackets, made of four (4) by four (4) inch scantling, as shown on drawing.

PAINTING.

All interior wood-work to have three (3) coats of white lead in boiled oil. The exterior trimmings to be painted stone color, assimilating with the color of the material used, sanded, and to have three (3) coats in oil.

MATERIALS.

All materials used to be of the best quality. All lumber and timber to be well seasoned, and the work done in a neat, substantial, and workmanlike manner, and to conform in every respect, both in form and dimension, to the drawings herewith annexed. All labor and material that may be necessary for the proper completion of the building, which may not have been mentioned or described in the above specifications, shall be done, and the same furnished as though mentioned therein, so as to form a complete, well appointed, and thoroughly constructed building, ready for immediate occupation.

NOTE.—The drawing accompanying this specification was [illegible] for [illegible] lodges, with twenty-two (22) inch exterior walls. The exterior walls for the brick lodges being only nine (9) inches with an interior furring of four (4) inches, will account for the difference in the outside measurement as shown by plan and specifications. The interior measurements shown on the drawing are to be preserved.

Appendix D: Treatment Recommendations

D-1 Proposed Implementation Projects

D-2 Replacement Ramp Schematic

Proposed Implementation Projects

The recommendations included in Part 2. *Treatment and Use* have been categorized into a series of implementation projects below. These projects are presented in a format consistent with the Project Management Information System (PMIS) forms used by the NPS for the coordination of projects with annual funding requests. Each of the projects listed below includes a brief summary description of the project, justification for the work, specific implementation recommendations, and methods for evaluating the measurable results of recommended treatment interventions. Items that have been identified as regular maintenance or as-needed repairs are not included in the projects identified below.

Reopen enclosed front porch.

Description: Remove 1980s additions to reopen the front porch to restore the 1932 condition following 1932 construction documents.

Justification: As a component of the primary treatment of Restoration, the front porch should be reopened to its condition following the 1932 renovation. This project preserves the historic fabric of the building and restores a character-defining feature of the Cemetery Lodge.

Recommendations: Follow historic construction documents available in ANDE Archives.

Measurable Results: The appearance of the Cemetery Lodge will resemble the elevation drawings in the 1932 renovation construction documents.

Remove and replace access ramp.

Description: Remove existing, non-compliant ramp to the enclosed front porch and replace it with a new ramp to the primary building entrance at the rear porch.

Justification: The existing ramp is not ADA compliant and is visually obtrusive on the Cemetery Lodge exterior.

Recommendations: The new ramp should comply with ABAAS and ADA as well as with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards. If the historic concrete steps at the front porch remain intact within the front ramp, they should be maintained and fitted with a new handrail. If the NPS discovers that have previously been removed, the NPS should install code-compliant steps similar in character and materials to the 1932 concrete.

Measurable Results: The new ramp will function to allow ABBAS and ADA access to the Cemetery Lodge.

Analyze exterior brick coating.

Description: Enlist a materials specialist to perform an analysis on the exterior brick coating of the Cemetery Lodge to better understand its breathability.

Justification: Typical problems associated with impermeable masonry coatings (spalling, bubbling, cracking) are not currently visible on the Cemetery Lodge exterior; however, these problems may develop in the future as the existing brick coating is not well understood.

Recommendations: This coating should be tested by a materials specialist to better understand its breathability. If the coating is found to trap moisture in the masonry, evaluate the ability to remove this coating without damaging the historic masonry. If the coating cannot be removed without damage to the historic masonry, evaluate other potential mitigation strategies prioritizing long-term preservation of the historic masonry.

Measurable Results: A better understanding of the exterior brick coating will assist in shaping future maintenance objectives and, in turn, the longevity of the brick masonry as well as the structural integrity of the Cemetery Lodge.

Repaint Cemetery Lodge exterior.

Description: Repaint building with the contrasting color scheme visible in historic photographs.

Justification: Restoration to the 1932 condition includes removal of the consistent barn red color for a more appropriate contrasting color scheme. This color scheme better highlights the character-defining architectural features of the building exterior.

Recommendations: Complete historic finish analysis to determine historic finish scheme chronology and to provide a match for the exterior's 1932 appearance. While much of the exterior woodwork was stripped down to bare wood in 2003, historic paint finishes may be intact within the (now enclosed) front porch and on building components now in storage. Coordinate painting strategy with findings of analysis of rubber-based coating now covering historic masonry.

Measurable Results: The contrasting paint scheme will visually resemble historic photographs of the Cemetery Lodge.

Replace storm windows.

Description: Remove existing intrusive storm windows and screens and replace them with less visually intrusive storm windows.

Justification: Current storm windows are visually intrusive.

Recommendations: Remove existing intrusive storm windows and screens and replace them with less visually intrusive storm windows. New storm windows should be designed to minimize their visibility and should include a clear low-e coating and a UV film on the appropriate glass surface.

Measurable Results: New storm windows will be less visually obtrusive while still supplying insulative protection.

Improve site drainage.

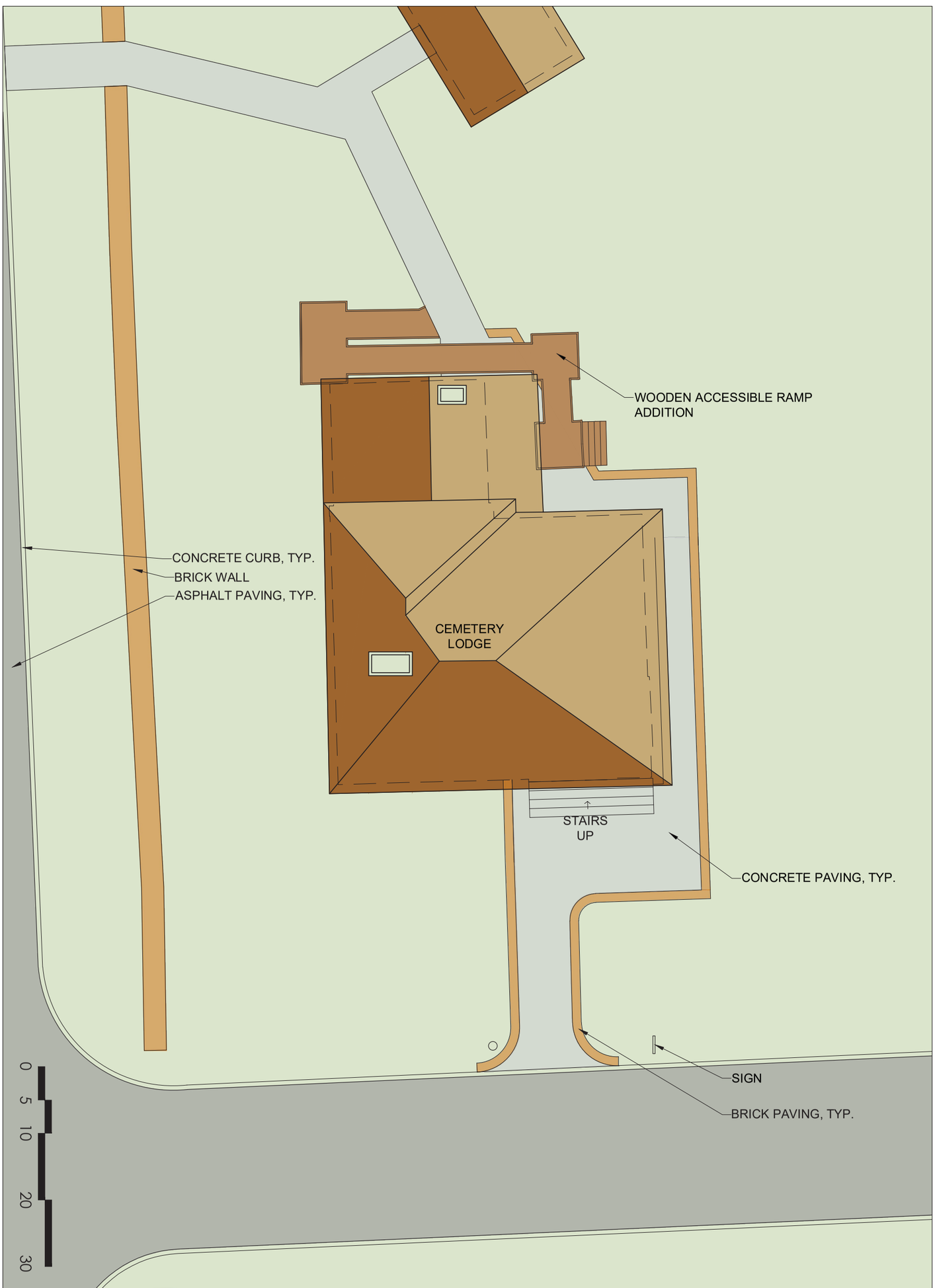
Description: Repair and replace subsurface drainage components.

Justification: Many subsurface drainage components have been found to be broken or non-functioning.

Recommendations: Document the historic terra cotta drain tiles during repair and replacement. The best segments of terra cotta drain tile should be salvaged and turned over to the park. Because these materials are underground and are not visible, there is no need to replicate them. Install new drain lines with features and materials consistent with current best practices. Provide new drains at basement window wells and basement areaway; connect them to this system. If water remains a problem at the window wells, consider removable domed plastic covers as a last resort.

Measurable Results: Subsurface drainage improvements will move water away from the Cemetery Lodge foundation.

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REPLACEMENT RAMP SCHEMATIC

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SCALE: 1" = 10'-0"

DRAWN BY: KB
11.10.22

CEMETERY LODGE

ANDERSONVILLE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, REGION 2,
SOUTH ATLANTIC-GULF

WLA STUDIO

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As the nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally owned public lands and natural resources. This includes fostering sound use of our land and water resources; protecting our fish, wildlife, and biological diversity; preserving the environmental and cultural values of our national parks and historical places; and providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation. The department assesses our energy and mineral resources and works to ensure that their development is in the best interests of all our people by encouraging stewardship and citizen participation in their care. The department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in island territories under U.S. administration.



TIC Number: 437/188086; PMIS: 312244B

Cemetery Lodge

Historic Structure Report

Andersonville National Historic Site

December 2023

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National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Andersonville National Cemetery
National Prisoner of War Museum
496 Cemetery Road
Andersonville , GA 31711
www.nps.gov/ande

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