
National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory
2010



Andersonville Memorial Landscape
Andersonville National Historic Site

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Inventory Summary

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory Overview:

CLI General Information:

Purpose and Goals of the CLI

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI) is an evaluated inventory of all significant landscapes in units of the national park system in which the National Park Service has, or plans to acquire any enforceable legal interest. Landscapes documented through the CLI are those that individually meet criteria set forth in the National Register of Historic Places such as historic sites, historic designed landscapes, and historic vernacular landscapes or those that are contributing elements of properties that meet the criteria. In addition, landscapes that are managed as cultural resources because of law, policy, or decisions reached through the park planning process even though they do not meet the National Register criteria, are also included in the CLI.

The CLI serves three major purposes. First, it provides the means to describe cultural landscapes on an individual or collective basis at the park, regional, or service-wide level. Secondly, it provides a platform to share information about cultural landscapes across programmatic areas and concerns and to integrate related data about these resources into park management. Thirdly, it provides an analytical tool to judge accomplishment and accountability.

The legislative, regulatory, and policy direction for conducting the CLI include:

National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (16 USC 470h-2(a)(1)). Each Federal agency shall establish...a preservation program for the identification, evaluation, and nomination to the National Register of Historic Places...of historic properties...

Executive Order 13287: Preserve America, 2003. Sec. 3(a)...Each agency with real property management responsibilities shall prepare an assessment of the current status of its inventory of historic properties required by section 110(a)(2) of the NHPA...No later than September 30, 2004, each covered agency shall complete a report of the assessment and make it available to the Chairman of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the Secretary of the Interior... (c) Each agency with real property management responsibilities shall, by September 30, 2005, and every third year thereafter, prepare a report on its progress in identifying... historic properties in its ownership and make the report available to the Council and the Secretary...

The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Federal Agency Historic Preservation Programs Pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act, 1998. Standard 2: An agency provides for the timely identification and evaluation of historic properties under agency jurisdiction or control and/or subject to effect by agency actions (Sec. 110 (a)(2)(A))

Management Policies 2006. 5.1.3.1 Inventories: The Park Service will (1) maintain and expand the following inventories...about cultural resources in units of the national park system...Cultural Landscape Inventory of historic designed landscapes, historic vernacular landscapes,... and historic sites...
ural Resource Management Guideline, 1997, Release No. 5, page 22 issued pursuant to Director's Order #28. As cultural resources are identified and evaluated, they should also be listed in the appropriate Service-wide inventories of cultural resources.

Responding to the Call to Action:

The year 2016 marks the 100th anniversary of the National Park Service. A five-year action plan entitled, “*A Call to Action: Preparing for a Second Century of Stewardship and Engagement*” charts a path toward that second century vision by asking Service employees and partners to commit to concrete actions that advance the agency’s mission. The heart of the plan includes four broad themes supported by specific goals and measurable actions. These themes are: Connecting People to Parks, Advancing the NPS Education Mission, Preserving America’s Special Places, and Enhancing Professional and Organizational Excellence. The Cultural Landscape Inventory relates to three of these themes:

Connect People to Parks. Help communities protect what is special to them, highlight their history, and retain or rebuild their economic and environmental sustainability.

Advance the Education Mission. Strengthen the National Park Service’s role as an educational force based on core American values, historical and scientific scholarship, and unbiased translation of the complexities of the American experience.

Preserve America’s Special Places. Be a leader in extending the benefits of conservation across physical, social, political, and international boundaries in partnership with others.

The national CLI effort directly relates to #3, Preserve America’s Special Places, and specifically to Action #28, “Park Pulse.” Each CLI documents the existing condition of park resources and identifies impacts, threats, and measures to improve condition. This information can be used to improve park priority setting and communicate complex park condition information to the public.

Responding to the Cultural Resources Challenge:

The Cultural Resources Challenge (CRC) is a NPS strategic plan that identifies our most critical priorities. The primary objective is to “*Achieve a standard of excellence for the stewardship of the resources that form the historical and cultural foundations of the nation, commit at all levels to a common set of goals, and articulate a common vision for the next century.*” The CLI contributes to the fulfillment of all five goals of the CRC:

- 1) *Provide leadership support, and advocacy for the stewardship, protection, interpretation, and management of the nation’s heritage through scholarly research, science and effective management;*
- 2) *Recommit to the spirit and letter of the landmark legislation underpinning the NPS*

Andersonville Memorial Landscape
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- 3) *Connect all Americans to their heritage resources in a manner that resonates with their lives, legacies, and dreams, and tells the stories that make up America's diverse national identity;*
- 4) *Integrate the values of heritage stewardship into major initiatives and issues such as renewable energy, climate change, community assistance and revitalization, and sustainability, while cultivating excellence in science and technical preservation as a foundation for resource protection, management, and rehabilitation; and*
- 5) *Attract, support, and retain a highly skilled and diverse workforce, and support the development of leadership and expertise within the National Park Service.*

Scope of the CLI

CLI data is gathered from existing secondary sources found in park libraries, archives and at NPS regional offices and centers, as well as through on-site reconnaissance. The baseline information describes the historical development and significance of the landscape, placing it in the context of the landscape's overall significance. Documentation and analysis of the existing landscape identifies character-defining characteristics and features, and allows for an evaluation of the landscape's overall integrity and an assessment of the landscape's overall condition. The CLI also provides an illustrative site plan that indicates major features within the inventory unit and generates spatial data for Geographic Information Systems (GIS). The CLI also identifies stabilization needs to prevent further deterioration of the landscape and provides data for the Facility Management Software System

Inventory Unit Description:

The Andersonville Memorial Landscape is approximately 514.01 acres in size, including its component landscape, the Andersonville National Cemetery, at 27.15 acres. Most of the site is located in Macon County, Georgia, about one mile east of the town of Andersonville and about eleven miles north of Americus, Georgia. State Highway 49 runs through the western third of the site and its centerline serves as the border between Macon County and adjacent Sumter County. Several acres of the park are on the western edge, in Sumter County.

The site is located within an area of gently rolling terrain that comprises the upper reaches of the East Gulf Coastal Plain as it approaches the Georgia Piedmont region. The most dominant physical characteristic of this landscape is Stockade Branch stream valley. The Andersonville Prison was located strategically astride this waterway for purposes of health and hygiene, good intentions that later ran afoul in numerous ways. The Andersonville Memorial Landscape contains historic buildings, structures, and monuments; historic roads and road traces; pre-historic and historic archaeological sites; trees that can be dated to the commemorative historic period; and modern visitor amenities, including the National Prisoner of War Museum/visitor center with parking lot. Access to the museum/visitor center is from Georgia State Highway 49 by means of a winding asphalt road that was installed in 1997.

Site Plan

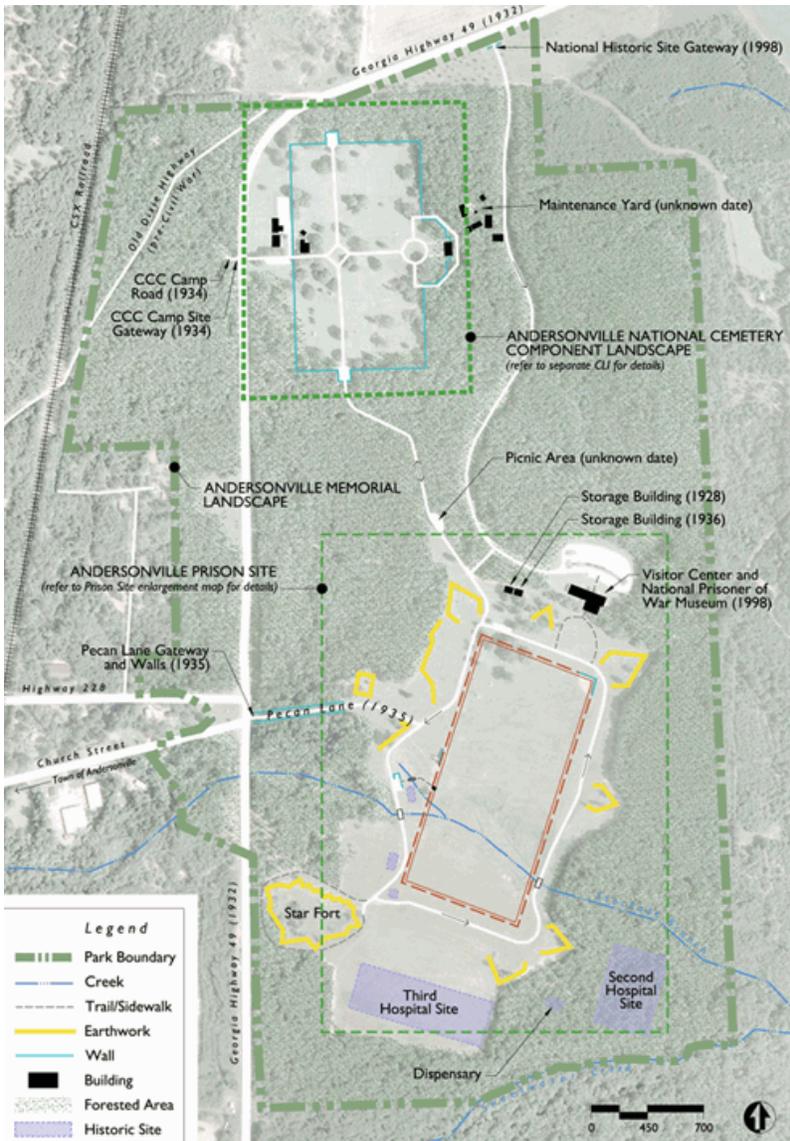


FIGURE 1. Overall site plan of the Andersonville National Historic Site. Source: JMA, 2009; adapted from GIS information and aerial photography received from NPS Southeast Region and historic maps from Andersonville National Historic Site archives.

Andersonville Memorial Landscape
Andersonville National Historic Site

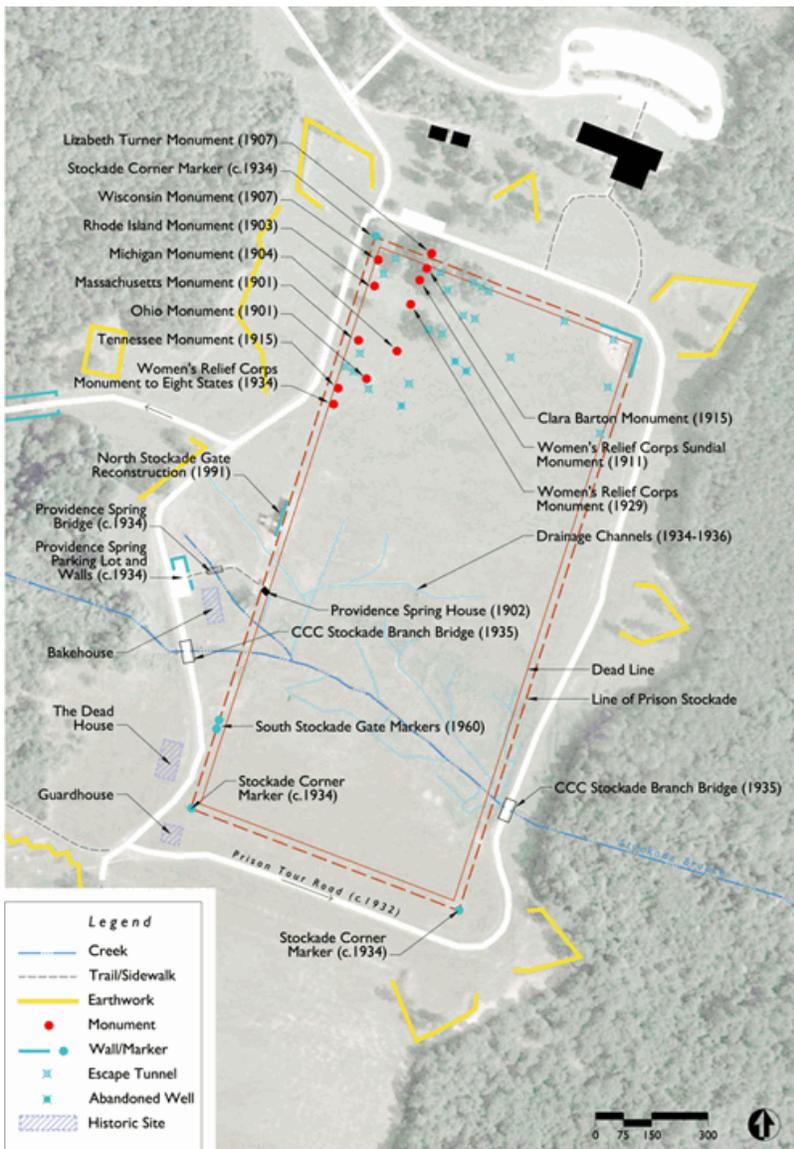


FIGURE 2. Prison site enlargement. Source: JMA, 2009; adapted from GIS information and aerial photography received from NPS Southeast Region and historic maps from Andersonville National Historic Site archives.

Property Level and CLI Numbers

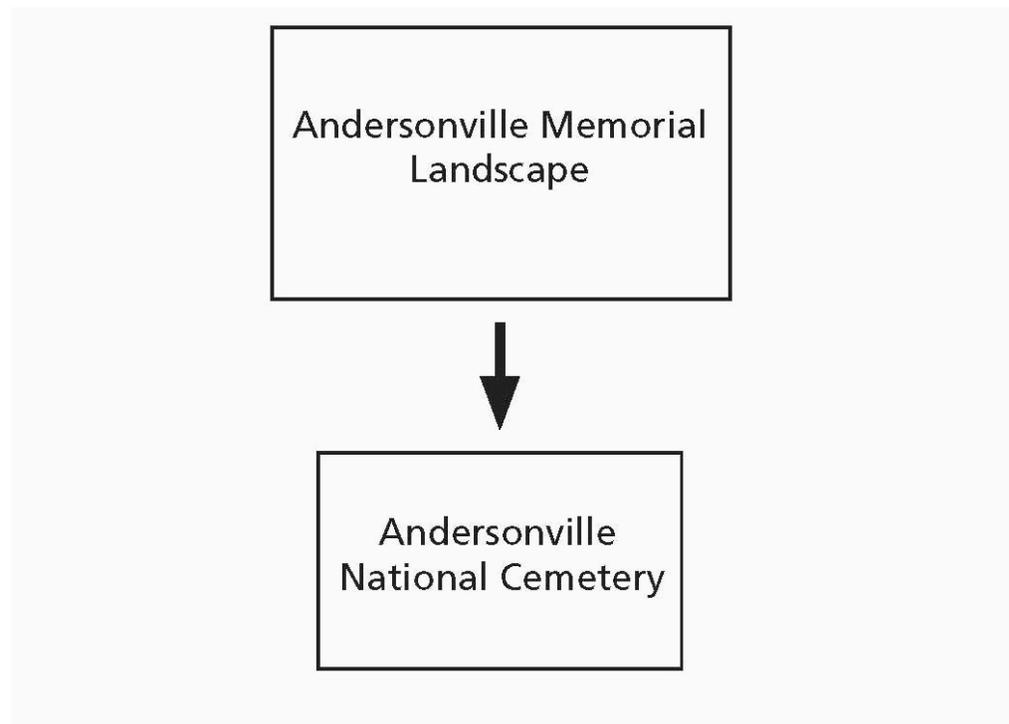
Inventory Unit Name:	Andersonville Memorial Landscape
Property Level:	Landscape
CLI Identification Number:	550146
Parent Landscape:	550146

Park Information

Park Name and Alpha Code:	Andersonville National Historic Site -ANDE
Park Organization Code:	5100
Park Administrative Unit:	Andersonville National Historic Site

CLI Hierarchy Description

The Andersonville Memorial Landscape is classified as a primary landscape in the CLI database. The boundaries of the landscape are concurrent with the boundaries of the Andersonville National Historic Site (ANDE). This landscape also contains a component landscape, the Andersonville National Cemetery, which is described in another CLI.



The Andersonville Memorial Landscape is classified as a primary landscape in the CLI database. This landscape also contains a component landscape, the Andersonville National Cemetery, which is described in another CLI.

Concurrence Status

Inventory Status: Incomplete

Completion Status Explanatory Narrative:

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

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

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

Concurrence Status:

Park Superintendent Concurrence:	Yes
Park Superintendent Date of Concurrence:	08/09/2010
National Register Concurrence:	Eligible -- SHPO Consensus Determination
Date of Concurrence Determination:	07/21/2010

National Register Concurrence Narrative:

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

Concurrence Graphic Information:



United States Department of the Interior



NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Southeast Regional Office
Atlanta Federal Center
1924 Building
100 Alabama St., SW.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

IN REPLY REFER TO:
H22 (SERO-CRD)

8 July 2010

Karen Anderson-Cordova
Historic Preservation Division
Department of Natural Resources
254 Washington Street, SW
Ground Level
Atlanta, GA 30334

Dear Ms. Anderson-Cordova:

Enclosed please find a copy of the Cultural Landscape Inventories (CLIs) for Andersonville National Historic Site, located in Andersonville, Georgia.

The CLI is an evaluated list of landscape properties in the National Park System considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places or that contribute to an existing historic property. In order for CLI data to become certified, National Park Service regulations require concurrence from the SHPO on the eligibility of these properties. We are requesting your review of the Andersonville Memorial Landscape and Andersonville National Cemetery CLIs and ask that you sign and return the enclosed concurrence form.

Andersonville National Historic Site was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1970. At the time the nomination was prepared, the site included 495 acres; 6.619 acres were added in the 1990s and 20 acres were added in 2002. The site is documented in the National Register nomination prepared by staff of Andersonville National Historic Site in February 1976. The nomination was accepted by the Keeper of the National Register on November 24, 1978, and certified by the National Park Service on November 27, 1978.

The National Register nomination does not specifically reference the National Register evaluation criteria in its statement of significance for the Andersonville National Historic Site. However, based on the narrative provided in the nomination, the criteria are applicable to Andersonville National Historic Site as follows: Criterion A for its association with the Civil War; Criterion B for its association with persons significant in our past, including Clara Barton among others; and Criterion C, for designed features relating to the commemoration of the battlefield.



Letter to the SHPO

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

Criterion Consideration D, a cemetery which derives its primary significance from graves of person of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events, and Criteria Consideration F, a property that is primarily commemorative in intent, are also relevant.

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

With concurrence from your office, the findings become certified in the CLI database. Your concurrence also gives us justification to submit proper additional documentation to you at a future date. If you have any questions about these documents, please contact David Hasty, CLI Coordinator, Southeast Region (SER), at (404) 507.5780 or by e-mail at david_hasty@nps.gov. The concurrence form can be returned by fax at (404) 562-3202, or mailed to the address above.

We greatly appreciate your office's assistance with the project.

Sincerely,

For 
Dan Scheidt
Chief, Cultural Resource Division
Southeast Region

Enclosures

2nd page of letter to the SHPO

We have reviewed the submitted documentation that identifies cultural landscape features at Andersonville National Historic Site in Andersonville, Georgia. We concur with the findings of the Cultural Landscape Inventory, and understand that these features have the potential to contribute to the existing National Register of Historic Places nomination for Andersonville National Historic Site.



Georgia State Historic Preservation Officer

July 21, 2010
Date

SHPO Concurrence Signature



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Southeast Regional Office
Atlanta Federal Center
1924 Building
100 Alabama St., S.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30303



H22(SERO-CRD)

8 July 2010

Memorandum

To: Superintendent, Andersonville National Historic Site

From: ^{FOR} Chief, Cultural Resources Division, Southeast Region *Frank D. Wade*

Subject: Cultural Landscape Inventory

We are pleased to transmit to you the Andersonville Memorial Landscape and Andersonville National Cemetery Cultural Landscape Inventories (CLI). The CLI is an evaluated list of landscape properties in the National Park System eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places (NR) or that contribute to an existing historic property. These CLIs were produced through a SERO contract with Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, Inc. and John Milner Associates, Inc. All the data in this inventory has already been reviewed by park and regional office staff.

In order for the CLIs to be certified and counted in PMDS under ANDE's goal Ia7 and the systemwide goal Ib2B, the Georgia State Historic Preservation Office needs to concur on the eligibility of the identified contributing cultural landscape features to the existing nomination. ANDE was listed in the National Register in 1970 and additional documentation was accepted in 1978. Based on the findings of these CLIs, several items could be updated in the National Register nomination. They are addressed more fully in the CLIs, particularly in the National Register Explanatory Narrative. David Hasty, CLI Coordinator for the Southeast Region, will send a request to the Georgia Historic Preservation Division for concurrence on the CLI findings.

Approval by the park superintendent is also needed for certification. If the findings of the CLIs are agreed upon – especially regarding condition assessment and management category – please sign the attached approval form and return it to our office to the attention of David Hasty.

Enclosures



Letter to the Superintendent

**CULTURAL LANDSCAPE INVENTORY
CONDITION ASSESSMENT CONCURRENCE SHEET – 8 July 2010**

Park Information

Park: Andersonville National Historic Site
State: Georgia
Counties: Macon, Sumter

Cultural Landscape Condition

Inventory Name	CLI ID #	Condition
Andersonville Memorial Landscape	550146	Good
Andersonville National Cemetery	550147	Good

Cultural Landscape Management Category

Must Be Preserved and Maintained 8 July 2010

Park Superintendent Concurrence

Concur Do Not Concur



Superintendent 8/4/10 Date

Superintendent Signature of Concurrence

Geographic Information & Location Map

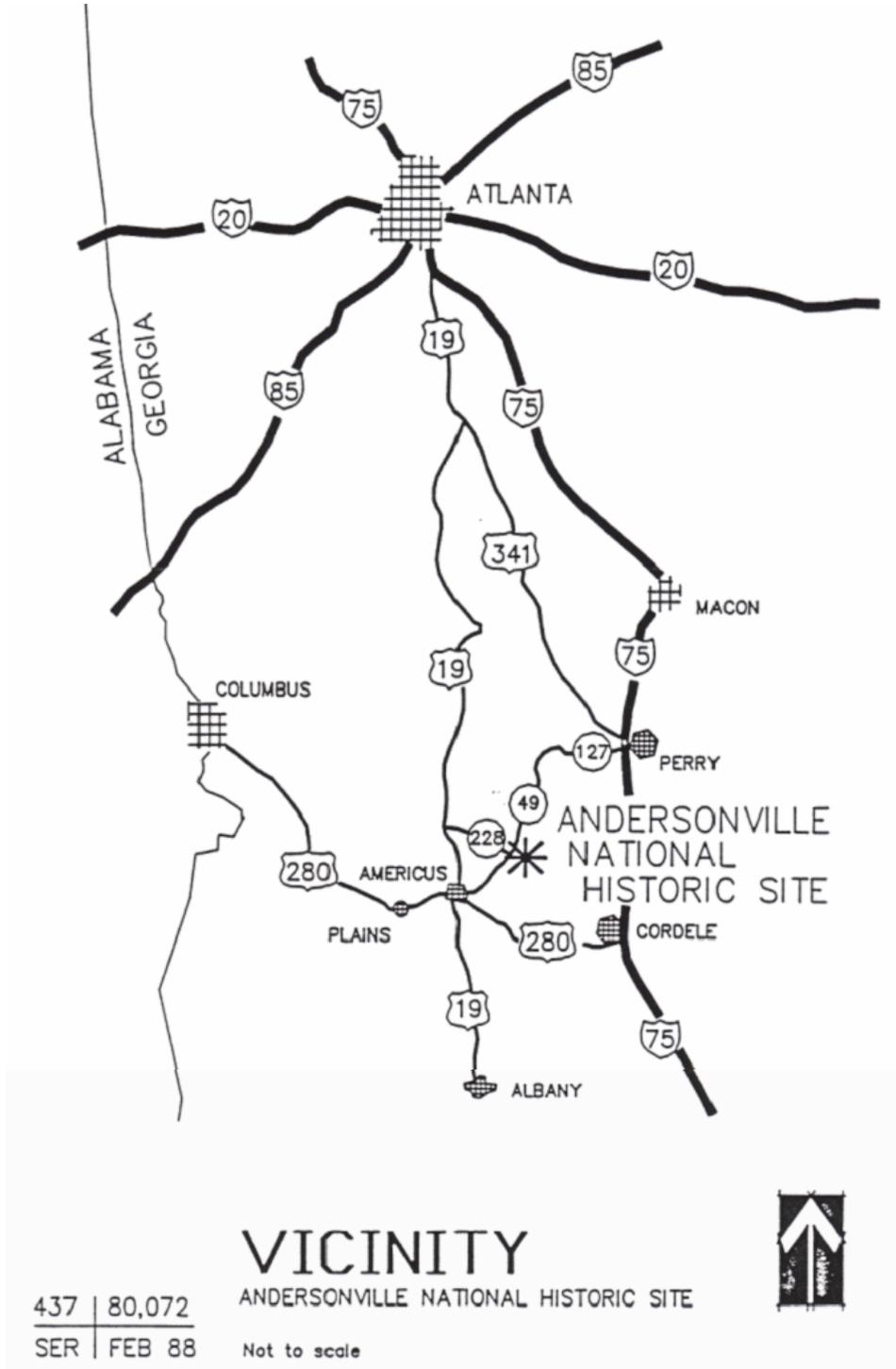
Inventory Unit Boundary Description:

The boundaries of this landscape have expanded since the historic site was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1978. The original site boundaries were established in 1970 and incorporated two areas previously administered by the U.S. Army: Andersonville Prison Park and Andersonville National Cemetery. The NPS also acquired a number of acres surrounding and joining the two separate sites. As originally established in 1970 (as shown on the tract map, NPS drawing 437/30003, original 1973 version), the total area within the park boundary included 466.22 acres and encompassed a historic landscape significant for its use during and after the Civil War. In the 1990s, 26.62 acres were acquired by NPS at the north end of the site in order to accommodate a new entrance drive. An additional 0.84 acres were included in the expanded park boundary by 2002 but have not been acquired by NPS. Also, the park boundaries have been adjusted westward to include the entire original national cemetery parcel up to the railroad right-of-way (tract 01-142, 20.33 acres), bringing the total acreage within the authorized boundary to 514.01 acres. Today, most of the park is encompassed by the right-of-way of Georgia State Highway 49 on the north and west sides and by Sweetwater Creek on the south end. The western half of the original cemetery tract (tracts 01-141 and 01-142) and a few other small tracts belonging to the NPS line Georgia State Highway 49 on its west side.

State and County:

Size (Acres): 514.01

Location Map:



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

Regional Context:

Type of Context: Cultural

Description:

The Andersonville Memorial Landscape is located within a rural area on the southern edge of Macon County, Georgia, with some acreage of the site within Sumter County, adjacent to the west. Macon County was created in 1837 and has an estimated present-day total population of 13,147 people, located within around 406 square miles. The area including the prison site was in Sumter County until 1870, when the state changed the county line at the request of citizens in the area (refer to Ovid Futch, *History of Andersonville Prison* (Gainesville: University Press of Florida, 1968), 1). The historic site is located 11 miles from Americus, Georgia, established as the seat of Sumter County in 1832. Because of the railroad built in the 1850s, Americus flourished as a cotton distribution center well into the twentieth century. One mile west of the historic site is the village of Andersonville, which, although it existed prior to development of the prison because of its location on the railroad, continued to grow after 1864 as a depot for prisoners, supply center for the prison, and Confederate base. In 2000, reported population for the village was 331. The village now contains a small cluster of residences, as well as a post office, restaurant, museum, and other small retail and service operations related to visitation at the historic site. Otherwise, the historic site is surrounded primarily by farmland on the north and west sides and by kaolin mines and processing plants on the east and south sides.

Type of Context: Physiographic

Description:

The Andersonville Memorial Landscape lies within the East Gulf Coastal Plain physiographic province of Georgia, an area of rolling hills that comprises the upper reaches of the province, along the edge of the Georgia piedmont. The most dominant physical characteristic of this landscape is the valley of the stream now known as Stockade Branch. The National Prisoner of War Museum, national cemetery, and the road that connects the two are located atop the ridge that forms the northern edge of the stream valley. The highest point of the site, at around 435 feet above sea level, is located at the far north end of the cemetery, the museum is located at around 410 feet, and the base of the stream valley within the site is at around 330 feet above sea level. The most dramatic change in topography is between around 390 and 330, where the site drops 60 vertical feet within less than 1/8 mile. Although it was not locally mined until over 100 years after the Civil War, the historic site is located within the Georgia kaolin belt, which supplies a larger percentage of the world's kaolin supply. Kaolin is most commonly used in the paper-coating industry, as filler for plastics, pigment in paints, for ceramic manufacturing, and in pharmaceuticals. The kaolin belt in Georgia is an area of sedimentary rock derived from sediments from weathered rocks of the Georgia Piedmont. The band of deposits parallels the fall line, reaching from Augusta in a southwest arch leading through the Andersonville area to Columbus on the west Georgia border. Today, the Andersonville National Historic Site is surrounded on its south and east sides by plants that mine and process the ore. However, despite the success of this industry, the area's economy is still based largely on agriculture.

Type of Context: Political

Description:

In 1970, federal legislation established the Andersonville National Historic Site under the authority of the Secretary of the Interior. It is owned by the federal government and administered by the National Park Service. The site is located at the southwest corner of Macon County, Georgia, with some acreage located within Sumter County, to the south and west. It is about one mile east of Andersonville and eleven miles north of Americus, Georgia, both contained within the Second Congressional District of Georgia. Of the total 514.01 acres comprising the authorized boundary of the park, 7.79 acres are controlled by the State of Georgia as road rights-of-way.

Management Unit: ANDE

Tract Numbers: 01-101 through 01-136, inclusive; 01-138 through 01-147, inclusive.

GIS File Description:

Management Information

General Management Information

Management Category: Must be Preserved and Maintained

Management Category Explanatory Narrative:

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

In 1970, federal legislation established the Andersonville National Historic Site under the authority of the Secretary of the Interior. The stated purpose for this legislation was “to provide an understanding of the overall prisoner-of-war story of the Civil War, to interpret the role of prisoner-of-war camps in history, to commemorate the sacrifice of Americans who lost their lives in such camps, and to preserve the monuments located therein. . . .” (84 Stat. 989). The unit is compatible with the park’s legislated significance. The enabling legislation also authorized the Secretary of the Interior to designate “not more than five hundred acres in Macon and Sumter Counties, Georgia, for the establishment as the Andersonville National Historic Site” and to acquire this acreage “by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, transfer from an Federal agency, or exchange lands and interests therein for the purposes of this Act.” The continuing purpose of the unit, to communicate this understanding of the prisoner-of-war story, is appropriate to its traditional use or function as a prison site, national cemetery, and later as a commemorative site.

The 1988 General Management Plan/Development Concept Plan/Environmental Assessment presented a proposal for changes at the site, but with an emphasis on “preservation, protection, and interpretation of cultural resources and their settings.” These changes included improved facilities for vehicular access and circulation within the site, a new visitor center and administrative building, and preservation and adaptive reuse of existing buildings; recognized the commemorative as well as the historic qualities of the landscape; and recommended continuation of appropriate land use within the park boundaries.

There are three tracts of land within the authorized boundary of the Andersonville National Historic Site that constitute privately owned lands: tracts 01-114, 01-131, and 01-133. Also, tracts 01-143 and 01-144 comprising the southern portion of the right-of-way of Georgia State Highway 49 through the park are controlled by the State of Georgia, as are tract 01-146, the Ellaville Street right-of-way, and tract 01-145, the Church Street right-of-way.

Adjacent Lands Information

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute? Yes

Adjacent Lands Description:

The rural character of land located outside the Andersonville National Historic Site (NHS) boundary contributes to the significance and integrity of the Andersonville Memorial Landscape, as it has always been located in a rural setting. Although kaolin is mined adjacent to the site on its east and south sides, this land use is not currently a serious threat to the significance of the site. The 1988 General Management Plan states that air quality is no longer adversely affected by the proximity of these mines due to the installation of air pollution control devices; however, the basis for this statement is not clear and no specific data are cited. Owners of the mines have voluntarily maintained a heavy vegetation screen along the shared boundaries. In spite of these plantings, the taller structures at the mine sites are visible rising above the tree line from within the park. Three private tracts exist within this landscape, but they are not considered a threat to the significance and integrity of the historic site. In particular, tract 1-114, which contains the remnants of a kaolin pit, has been recently reclaimed and re-vegetated by the owner. Significance and integrity of the Andersonville Memorial Landscape could be negatively affected if mining operations spread along its boundaries and appropriate cooperative agreements are not negotiated between the NPS and private landholders and operators.

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

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

National Register Information

Existing National Register Status

National Register Landscape Documentation:

Entered Documented

National Register Explanatory Narrative:

The Andersonville Memorial Landscape unit incorporates the Andersonville National Historic Site, including Andersonville National Cemetery and Andersonville Prison Park, as listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). (At the time the nomination was prepared, the authorized boundary of the site included 466.22 acres, although the nomination incorrectly states the area as 495 acres; later additions to the authorized boundary have increased the acreage of the park to 514.01 acres.) The National Historic Site was officially listed in the National Register upon its establishment in 1970, and was later documented in the National Register nomination prepared by staff of Andersonville National Historic Site in February 1976. The nomination was accepted by the Keeper of the National Register on November 24, 1978, and certified by the National Park Service on November 27, 1978.

The National Register nomination does not specifically reference the National Register evaluation criteria in its statement of significance for the Andersonville National Historic Site. However, based on the narrative provided in the nomination, the criteria are applicable to Andersonville National Historic Site as follows: Criterion A for its association with the Civil War; Criterion B for its association with persons significant in our past, including Clara Barton among others; and Criterion C, for designed features relating to the commemoration of the battlefield.

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

Criterion Consideration D, a cemetery which derives its primary significance from graves of person of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events, and Criteria Consideration F, a property that is primarily commemorative in intent, are also relevant.

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

Existing NRIS Information:

Name in National Register: Andersonville National Historic Site

NRIS Number: 70000070

National Register Eligibility

National Register Concurrence:	Eligible -- SHPO Consensus Determination
Contributing/Individual:	Individual
National Register Classification:	District
Significance Level:	National
Significance Criteria:	A - Associated with events significant to broad patterns of our history
Significance Criteria:	B - Associated with lives of persons significant in our past
Significance Criteria:	C - Embodies distinctive construction, work of master, or high artistic values
Significance Criteria:	D - Has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important to prehistory or history
Criteria Considerations:	D -- A cemetery F -- A commemorative property

Period of Significance:

Time Period:	CE 1863 - 1941
Historic Context Theme:	Shaping the Political Landscape
Subtheme:	The Civil War
Facet:	Battles In The North And South
Time Period:	CE 1863 - 1941
Historic Context Theme:	Transforming the Environment
Subtheme:	Historic Preservation
Facet:	The Federal Government Enters The Movement
Other Facet:	1884-1949: Battlefield Preservation; Archeological Preservation; The National Park Service and the New Deal; The National Trust; Growth in Professionalism and Technology
Time Period:	CE 1863 - 1941
Historic Context Theme:	Transforming the Environment
Subtheme:	Conservation of Natural Resources
Facet:	The Great Depression And Conservation
Time Period:	CE 1863 - 1941
Historic Context Theme:	Expressing Cultural Values
Subtheme:	Landscape Architecture
Facet:	Rural Cemeteries

Area of Significance:

Area of Significance Category: Military

Area of Significance Category: Social History

Statement of Significance:

Andersonville National Historic Site is significant as the site of Camp Sumter (Andersonville Prison), where 45,000 Union soldiers were imprisoned and nearly 13,000 died of disease and starvation between February 1864 and May 1865. The prison site represents events of this period of the war and the lives of those who lived and died there, as illustrated by the remains of earthworks constructed to guard and defend the prison and sites of prisoner-excavated wells and escape tunnels within the prison boundaries. The site is also significant as it represents the commemoration of the suffering and deaths of the Union prisoners held at

Andersonville Memorial Landscape

Andersonville National Historic Site

Andersonville, beginning with Clara Barton's efforts in 1865 to mark all the graves in the cemetery, followed by the establishment and development of Andersonville National Cemetery, as well as the erection of monuments and memorials. Today, the historic site commemorates the lives of Americans who have suffered in prisoner of war camps throughout the world.

As stated in the National Register Nomination:

. . . Andersonville National Historic Site was created to provide an understanding of the overall Prisoner of War story in the Civil War, to interpret the role of Prisoner of War camps in history and commemorate the sacrifice of Americans who lost their lives in such camps. Andersonville is the only prisoner of war camp from the Civil War period that has been preserved as an historic area.

The horrors endured by the prisoners at Andersonville were not the result of malice but a combination of human blundering in the face of bewildering problems, and hasty action in the selection of the site and construction of the camp, as well as blinding passion engendered by the course of the war 1864–1865. However, when the conditions at the prison reached the press and Northern politicians, a great deal of bitterness and resentment was felt by all Northerners. Next to the assassination of President Lincoln, Andersonville Prison was used again to justify a harsh reconstruction of the Confederate states. Some of the public's anger was directed on the commander of the prison, Capt. Henry Wirz. After being described as a "beast and monster," he was tried for the murder of thousands and was hung on November 10, 1865.

The National Cemetery, located 300 yards north of the prison site established in 1865, is an integral part of the significance of Andersonville Prison Site. Most of the [12,920] men who died at the prison camp are buried in the cemetery. The first burial took place on [February 27, 1864] when Pvt. Adam Swarner was interred. Graves for both the Union prisoners and the Confederate guards were in trenches 3 feet wide and [between 100 and 200 feet long]. The remains of the Confederate guards from Andersonville were moved to [Oak Grove Cemetery in Americus, Georgia, in 1880]. In July, 1865, Clara Barton and a party from Washington arrived to identify and mark the graves of Union soldiers by using the Confederate death rolls. A monument was erected to Clara Barton because of her work in identifying those who were listed as missing in action, but who were instead buried at Andersonville. . . . [As of 2009, it is one of two active national cemeteries and one state veterans' cemetery in Georgia.]

Andersonville Prison Site and Cemetery constitutes a valuable historical resource of the Civil War period. It represents a grim but significant aspect of the war. To the National Park System and to the country it has become a place to memorialize all prisoners of war throughout our country's history.

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

In addition, although also not addressed in the National Register nomination, the site significance should also be reviewed in terms of Criterion Consideration D, a cemetery which derives its primary significance from graves of person of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events, and Criteria Consideration F, a property that is primarily commemorative in intent.

Chronology & Physical History

Cultural Landscape Type and Use

Cultural Landscape Type: Historic Site

Chronology:

Year	Event	Annotation
CE 1860 - 1899	Cultivated	The prison site is intermittently planted in corn, cotton, and other crops and used as pasture
CE 1863	Planned	December: Confederate Captain Richard B. Winder selects Andersonville as site for prison
CE 1864	Built	January: Slaves from local farms impressed to fell trees and dig ditches for construction of prison stockade
	Military Operation	February: First prisoners brought to Andersonville; first burials in cemetery
	Built	June: Prison stockade expanded to the north to total 26-1/2 acres.
CE 1865	Military Operation	April: Civil War ends
	Military Operation	May: Union forces arrive at Andersonville
	Memorialized	July: Atwater and Barton team travels to Andersonville, mark graves with wooden tablets, and enclosed cemetery site

Andersonville Memorial Landscape
 Andersonville National Historic Site

	Established	November: Andersonville established as a national cemetery effective July 26, 1865
CE 1868	Developed	Interments from other battlefields raise total buried to 13,669
CE 1875	Purchased/Sold	Cemetery site (approximately 115 acres) purchased by U.S. government
CE 1877	Developed	Developed Wooden markers in cemetery replaced with marble markers
CE 1878 - 1879	Built	Wooden enclosure fence replaced with brick perimeter wall (Refer to contract dated June 3, 1878, between U.S. Army and William B. Marsh for construction of a brick wall, to be completed no later than December 31, 1878. Copy in Andersonville National Historic Site archives. However, Marsh was not able to fulfill the terms of the contract and construction continued into 1879. See National Archives, R.G. 92, Box 3, entry 576.)
CE 1880	Moved	Bodies of Confederate prison guards disinterred from Andersonville National Cemetery by United Daughters of Confederacy and reburied in Oak Grove Cemetery in Americus, Georgia (per Oak Grove Cemetery records cited by Alan Anderson, archivist, Sumter Historic Trust, Inc.)
CE 1891	Purchased/Sold	Grand Army of the Republic of Georgia purchases 73-1/2 acres at prison site
CE 1897	Land Transfer	National Woman's Relief Corps (NWRC) takes ownership of prison site
	Expanded	NWRC purchases additional 14-1/2 acres
CE 1898	Built	Planted; Memorialized Prison site enclosed with wire fence and gate, caretaker's residence and stable built north of stockade area, stockade enclosure planted in Bermuda grass, flagpole and memorial arch constructed, pecan trees planted
	Established	NWRC opens site as "Andersonville Prison Park"

Andersonville Memorial Landscape
Andersonville National Historic Site

CE 1899	Built	Memorialized New Jersey monument built in cemetery
CE 1901	Built	Memorialized New Jersey monument built in cemetery
	Built	Memorialized Granite pavilion built over Providence Spring
CE 1902	Built	Memorialized Pennsylvania monument built in cemetery; Rhode Island monument built in prison park
CE 1904	Built	Memorialized Maine monument built in cemetery, Michigan monument built in prison park
CE 1905	Built	Memorialized Iowa monument built in cemetery
CE 1907	Built	Memorialized Connecticut monument built in cemetery; Wisconsin monument built in prison park
CE 1908	Built	Memorialized Indiana monument built in cemetery
	Built	Chapel built west of cemetery entrance
CE 1910	Land Transfer	NWRC donates prison park to federal government
	Preserved	War Department begins administration of prison park
CE 1911	Built	Memorialized New York and Illinois monuments built in cemetery
CE 1915	Built	Memorialized Tennessee and Clara Barton monuments built in prison park
CE 1916	Built	Memorialized Minnesota monument built in cemetery

Andersonville Memorial Landscape
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CE 1931	Reconstructed	Entrance gate of cemetery reconstructed
CE 1932	Altered	Georgia Highway 49 re-routed to present-day alignment, crossing through western part of cemetery parcel
	Altered	Cemetery caretaker's lodge remodeled and expanded
CE 1934 - 1936	Built	CCC builds stone gateway to prison park, stone markers at corners of stockade location, culverts and bridges, footbridge leading to Providence Spring, and tour road around prison park
	Restored	CCC clears undergrowth and drains and fills swamp areas in stream valley at prison park
CE 1936	Altered	Chapel west of cemetery entrance remodeled
CE 1941	Built	Rostrum constructed at east side of cemetery, cemetery enclosure wall extended
CE 1960	Built	Stone markers built at north and south gate locations in prison park
	Built	Pump house constructed north of cemetery lodge; maintenance building constructed north of former chapel
	Reconstructed	Entrance gate of cemetery reconstructed
	Demolished	Older maintenance buildings north of cemetery lodge demolished
CE 1970	Established	Land Transfer Andersonville National Historic Site established
CE 1976	Built	Memorialized Georgia monument built in cemetery
	Paved	Connecting road built between cemetery and prison park parcels

Andersonville Memorial Landscape
Andersonville National Historic Site

CE 1983	Restored	Wooded growth cleared from stream valley and earthworks at prison site
CE 1987	Built	Stockade reconstruction built for interpretive purposes at northeast corner of stockade site
CE 1989	Built	Memorialized Stalag XVII-B monument built
CE 1991	Built	North gate reconstruction built for interpretive purposes
CE 1994	Reconstructed	Interpretive stockade reconstruction dating to 1987 rebuilt
CE 1997	Paved	New entrance road for park built
CE 1998	Built	National Prisoner of War Museum dedicated

Physical History:

The Andersonville Region before the Civil War

The earliest inhabitants of southwestern Georgia were prehistoric peoples, followed by the Muskogee, who became part of the Creek Nation, and the Uchee tribes. The first non-native settlers were European traders such as Timothy Barnard, who established a trading post on the Flint River in present-day Macon County in the late eighteenth century. The southwestern area of the state was incorporated into Georgia only after the First Seminole War in 1818. The area of present-day Sumter County was opened for settlement with the 1825 Treaty of Indian Springs. Many of the initial settlers in Sumter County acquired their land through an 1827 lottery. Sumter County was established in 1831. Following the Second Seminole War and the Creek Uprising of 1836, the last native inhabitants of Georgia were expelled and farm settlement in the area increased, encouraged by the rich black soil that gave the region its name as the “Black Belt.” Macon County was created in 1837, and the area rapidly developed with cotton farms and plantations. Slavery was an integral part of the farm economy in the 1840s and 1850s, and by 1860, the enslaved population totaled more than 4,800 of the total 9,428 residents of Sumter County.

Establishment and Construction of Andersonville Prison Camp

The establishment of Civil War prisons such as the prison camp at Andersonville was largely the result of the breakdown of the prisoner exchange program. At the beginning of the war, prisoners were exchanged on the battlefield for others of the same rank, but in 1862 this system broke down, resulting in the creation of large prisons to hold soldiers waiting to be exchanged. On July 8, 1862, Major General John A. Dix of the Union Army met with Confederate representative Major General Daniel H. Hill, to draft provisions for the parole and exchange of prisoners. The Dix-Hill Cartel was ratified four days later but failed by mid-year, partly because the Confederate government refused to exchange or parole black prisoners and also because of concerns that prisoners were returning too soon to the battlefield. Discussions on prisoner exchanges lasted until October 23, 1862, when Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton directed that all commanders of places of confinement be notified that there would be no more exchanges. Northern and southern prison camps created to hold prisoners awaiting exchange became permanent prisoner-of-war camps. These included the northern prisons of Camp Douglas in Chicago and Johnson’s Island and Camp Chase in Ohio, and the southern prisons of Libby Prison and Belle Isle in Richmond and Camp Florence in South Carolina. Through the latter part of 1863, the two prisons in Richmond became overcrowded and severe food shortages occurred. Confederate officials began to look for another prison location, farther south. Captain W. Sidney Winder was selected to find a suitable location in southwest Georgia. Through Uriah Harrold, a purchasing agent for the Commissary Department in Americus, he learned of a possible site at Andersonville near the Southern Railroad and with access to a water supply. In late December 1863, Winder selected a site in Sumter County (now part of Macon County), five miles west of the Flint River and 1,600 feet east of the Andersonville Depot. The small population of Andersonville (less than twenty persons) also meant that there was little local resistance to development of the prison. The site was selected and named Camp Sumter, but the prison became known as Andersonville Responsibility for construction was assigned to Richard B. Winder of the

Quartermaster Department, a cousin of Captain W. Sidney Winder and nephew of Brigadier General John H. Winder. Brigadier General Winder, who resigned his federal commission in April 1861 and was given a commission in the Confederate Army in June, was eventually made Commissary General responsible for oversight of all prison camps in the Confederacy east of the Mississippi River.

Construction of a prison camp at Andersonville began in January 1864, with slaves from local farms digging ditches and felling trees. The prison, initially designed to hold 10,000 prisoners, consisted of a rectangular stockade approximately 1,010 feet long and 780 feet wide, surrounding 16-1/2 acres. The walls of the enclosure were constructed of pine trees cut to approximately twenty-two feet in length, hewn to a thickness of eight to twelve inches, and set in a five foot deep trench. The poles were cut flat on the sides so that prisoners could not see out between the posts. Two gates were located along the west side of the stockade, each consisting of a timber pen approximately 30 feet square, with an opening to the exterior and a second opening into the prison. Completed in the third week of March 1864, the stockade had eighty-seven guard boxes at forty-yard intervals. A wooden fence or "deadline" was constructed nineteen feet inside the stockade wall, with guards ordered to shoot prisoners who crossed this line. A small, slow-moving stream running through the middle of the stockade enclosure supplied water to most of the prison. Eight small earthen forts located around the exterior of the prison were equipped with artillery to put down disturbances and to defend against Union cavalry attacks.

Occupancy and Management of the Prison

Although soldiers from the 55th Georgia and the 26th Alabama were initially detailed as guards, the newly authorized Reserve Corps of Georgia soon took over this responsibility. This force consisted mainly of elderly men, young boys, and a few wounded veterans. The first 500 prisoners arrived on February 24, 1864, and were housed in the unfinished stockade with limited food and equipment. An influx of up to 400 prisoners per day followed, and daily rations of meal, peas, and beef decreased as the number of prisoners in the stockade rose. By late March, only cornmeal and salt were available to feed the prisoners. As their numbers increased the prisoners were divided into detachments of 270 men; each detachment was subdivided into three companies, each with a sergeant in charge.

On March 27, 1864, Captain Heinrich Hartmann (Henry) Wirz was ordered to Andersonville to command the prison. Born November 25, 1823, in Zurich, Switzerland, Wirz emigrated to the United States in 1849 and joined Company A, 4th Battalion, Louisiana Volunteers. He was wounded early in the war at the battle of Seven Pines and was given a battlefield commission. Wirz was then assigned to work for General Winder, first at Libby Prison in Richmond and in July 1862 as commander of the Confederate Prison at Tuscaloosa, Alabama. Because of his background, Wirz was also sent as an emissary to Europe by President Jefferson Davis. Following his return in January 1864, he was assigned to Andersonville Prison, where he arrived on April 12. By that date, the stockade held more than 7,000 prisoners, watched over by nearly 1,200 guards.

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

Some prisoners took up occupations such as baking, bucket and kettle making, and laundering, to fill the time and make money. They were able to receive boxes of food from friends and relatives outside the prison, and to send and receive mail. Approximately 300 prisoners worked outside of the stockade, obtaining vegetables, chopping logs, and working in the bakery and as carpenters, teamsters, litter-bearers, and grave diggers. In an attempt to improve living conditions, Captain Wirz tried to implement a plan to drain the swamp area and create areas of clean drinking and bathing water but this plan failed due to lack of lumber and other supplies.

The prison hospital was divided into two divisions, each separated into wards, with surgeons in charge. Many prisoners and guards fell ill with dysentery, diarrhea, and the effects of exposure. On May 20, the prison hospital moved from within the stockade to a wooded area on two acres of land southeast of the main enclosure. It was supplied with water from a creek that was not affected by waste from the camp or prison.

By May 27, the prison housed 17,000 persons with 500 more being added every day. Some arrived with money, as the Union armies were re-clothed and paid off in the spring of 1864 for the spring campaigns, and were able to gamble, trade with guards, and obtain supplies. However, food and living conditions for prisoners remained poor. Available shelter was limited to shelters built by some of the prisoners of scrap wood or tent fragments, or holes or caves dug in the ground, while many prisoners had no shelter of any kind. No clothing was provided, and the daily ration for prisoners and guards consisted of 1-1/4 pound of corn meal and either one pound of beef or 1/3 pound of bacon, occasionally supplemented with beans, peas, rice, or molasses. In correspondence, prison authorities commented on the overcrowding, limited amount and poor quality of provisions, and lack of medical supplies, construction materials, and shelter. Prisoners tried to escape by digging tunnels under the stockade; only a few succeeded.

Prisoners who were weak or ill were preyed upon by a gang known as the Raiders, who robbed and sometimes murdered other prisoners. In June, with assistance from Captain Wirz, the Raiders were identified and removed from the prison camp for trial. Six of their leaders were hanged for crimes against their fellow prisoners on July 11, 1864. In response to the threat posed by the Raiders, a police force known as the Regulators was established within the prison.

On June 17, General John H. Winder arrived at Andersonville to command the post. With the continuing influx of new prisoners, by June the population had reached more than 20,000 and it was decided that the prison should be enlarged. The prison's walls were extended 610 feet to the north, encompassing an area of roughly 10 acres, bringing the total prison area to 26-1/2 acres. Construction was completed in approximately fourteen days by a crew of Union prisoners. On July 1, the northern extension was opened to the prisoners who subsequently tore down the original north stockade wall and used the timber for fuel and building materials. By August, over 33,000 Union prisoners were held in the expanded prison. In the new portion of the prison, the clay in the ground could be mixed with water to form brick or adobe, allowing the prisoners to build shelters.

In response to concerns about Union raids as General Sherman's troops advanced on Atlanta, General Winder ordered defensive earthworks and a middle and outer stockade to be constructed around the prison, beginning on July 20. These earthworks consisted of Star Fort located southwest of the prison, a redoubt located northwest of the north gate, and six redans. The middle and outer stockades were constructed of unhewn pine logs set vertically in wall trenches that were about four feet deep. The middle stockade posts projected roughly 12 feet above the ground surface and encircled the inner prison stockade as well as the corner redans. The outer stockade, which was never completed, was meant to encompass the entire complex of earthworks and stockades. The posts of the outer stockade extended about five feet above the ground surface.

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

In August 1864, more than 32,000 prisoners were held in the stockade, with less than approximately 36 square feet of space per person. In that month alone, 2,993 prisoners died, with more than 2,200 sick in hospital and 5,100 ill in the stockade. Wirz and his chief surgeon continued to write to Richmond, seeking help and funding, but help was not forthcoming.

During the summer lack of water caused further hardship. However, on August 9 a heavy rain caused the stream running through the stockade to flood, cleaning out the stream and swamp, and damaging the stockade where the stream ran into and out of the prison. The creation of "Providence Spring" inside the deadline just below the north gate was heralded by prisoners and guards alike. Prison authorities eventually issued the "Rules of Andersonville Prison," which mandated two daily roll calls and established a chief of police and support force to prevent stealing. A framework of four barracks, each housing 270 prisoners, was completed in September, and two additional barracks were later constructed. Between the end of February and late September a total of 9,479 prisoners died, 23.3 percent of those confined in the prison. In September alone 2,677 prisoners died.

Evacuation and Closing of the Prison

In September, partly in response to movements of the Union Army near Atlanta and also to alleviate overcrowding, some of the healthier prisoners were moved in detachments to Camp Lawton and Millen, Georgia, and to Florence, South Carolina. By September 8, approximately 5,000 prisoners had left. The sick and dying prisoners remained, some of whom were moved into the barracks. By the end of September, the stockade was nearly empty.

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

By mid-November, only 1,500 prisoners remained at Andersonville with a few guards. In early December, 2,000 prisoners arrived from Salisbury, North Carolina, ahead of Union troop movements. This arrival and other transfers to the prison in late December increased the numbers of prisoners once again, to approximately 5,000 persons. The number of prisoners remained at this level until the war ended in April of 1865. In May, about three weeks after the war ended, Union forces arrived at Andersonville. During the fourteen months during which

Andersonville Prison was operated, 12,914 prisoners died of malnutrition, exposure, and disease. In early May, Union Captain Henry E. Noyes arrived at Andersonville with orders to arrest Captain Wirz. In Washington, a military commission tried, convicted and sentenced Wirz to hanging for conspiring to “Impair and injure the health and to destroy the lives . . . of large numbers of federal prisoners . . . at Andersonville” and “murder, in violation of the laws and customs of war” (Quoted by Bearss in HRS). Wirz was executed on November 10, 1865.

Establishment and Development of the National Cemetery

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

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

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

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

Among the national cemeteries established immediately after the Civil War, Andersonville National Cemetery was established on November 25, 1865. Interments of those who died in the nearby prisoner of war camp had already begun in February 1864. When a prisoner died his body was moved to the “dead house” outside the stockade, transferred by wagon to the nearby graveyard, and placed in shallow burial trenches dug by paroled prisoners. 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.

As the Reburial Program proceeded in 1866 and difficulties in identifying remains became clear, a Joint Resolution of Congress required the Secretary of War “to take immediate measures to preserve from desecration the graves of soldiers of the United States who fell in battle or died of disease in hospitals; to secure suitable burial places in which they may be properly interred; and to have the graves enclosed so that the resting places of the honored dead may be kept sacred forever.” This resolution was followed by the first National Cemetery Act of February 22, 1867. This substantive legislation provided funds and specific guidance for the creation of national cemeteries, including construction of features such as superintendent lodges, perimeter walls, and headstones. It also funded purchases of land to serve as national cemeteries and provided for salaried cemetery superintendents. The Reburial Program ended in 1870, after the re-interment of 299,696 Union soldiers in seventy-three national cemeteries. Only about 58 percent of the remains could be identified.

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

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

During the Spanish-American War in 1898 and the Philippine Insurrection of 1900–1901, the bodies of military personnel who were killed abroad were generally shipped home to the United States for burial. National cemeteries were also established overseas near battlefields of the First and Second World Wars, for those who died in services during those conflicts.

Andersonville Memorial Landscape

Andersonville National Historic Site

As part of the transfer of many War Department battlefield sites to the National Park Service in the 1930s, NPS acquired a number of national cemetery sites. The NPS acquired four additional national cemeteries in later years, including Andersonville National Cemetery, and continues to maintain fourteen national cemeteries. In 1973, most of the cemeteries still managed by the Army were transferred to the jurisdiction of the Veterans Administration (now the Department of Veterans Affairs). The 128 existing national cemeteries contain over 16,000 acres of land. Since 1862, more than three million burials have taken place in national cemeteries.

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

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

Following the First Battle of Bull Run, Barton advertised for donations and established an independent organization to distribute goods and medical supplies. The relief operation was successful, and in the following year U.S. Surgeon General William A. Hammond granted Barton a general pass to travel with army ambulances to distribute aid and provide nursing to the sick and wounded. Barton became known as the “Angel of the Battlefield,” as her work attracted national attention, and served as superintendent of Union nurses in 1864. She also organized a program for locating men listed as missing in action. Through interviews with Union soldiers returning from Southern prisons, she was often able to determine the status of some of the missing and notify families. After the war, President Lincoln granted her the ability to begin a letter writing campaign to search for missing soldiers through the Office of Correspondence.

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

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

Atwater brought his rolls to Clara Barton, who was convinced that by comparing the numbered stakes in the burial trenches to Atwater's register, she would be able to identify the soldiers buried at Andersonville. Secretary of War Edwin Stanton and Quartermaster Gen. Montgomery C. Meigs allowed Barton and Atwater to accompany Capt. James M. Moore of the U.S. Army and a crew of thirty-four men including two clerks, one foreman, twelve carpenters, twelve letterers, and seven laborers to Andersonville. Captain Moore was ordered by General Meigs "to identify, as far as possible, the graves of Union soldiers buried there, placing over them suitable memorials, and also establishing a cemetery with suitable protection to guard the graves from desecration." Arriving at Andersonville on July 25, they found the prison sites and buildings essentially undisturbed and looked after by W.A. Griffin of Fort Valley, Georgia, who had enlisted the help of twenty blacks to recover bodies that had been rooted up and exposed. Griffin was named temporary superintendent of the cemetery on June 1, 1865, by General Wilson and given limited resources to enclose a fifty-acre square plot using salvaged lumber. By the time Barton arrived, Griffin had erected one-third of the fence and constructed a brick kiln to manufacture bricks for a drainage system to conduct water away from the graves.

Barton, Atwater, Griffin, and Moore with his work crew compared the numbers on wooden stakes marking graves with the names on the register. The graves were confirmed to be successive trenches containing 100 to 150 bodies with grave markers of little posts and boards denoting each interment. Moore's crew then lettered, painted, and positioned a wood tablet with name, company, regiment, and date of death, as well as the original number. Through this process, 12,920 graves were marked using Atwater's records and record books seized by General Wilson at Andersonville. Of these interments, 460 unidentified graves remained, marked as "unknown Union soldier." In August 1865, Clara Barton raised the first U.S. flag to fly over the cemetery. Within a month, the team had enclosed the grounds, identified and marked the graves, and erected signage at the gates and along the pathways.

Under the direction of superintendent Griffin and Captain Moore, most of the structures built by the Confederates were preserved. Clara Barton argued that site should be designated a national cemetery and become United States property, including a square mile area to encompass the cemetery grounds and embrace "all points of general and historic interest." ("Clara Barton to the People of the United States," New York Tribune, February 14, 1866, cited in HRS, 150).

On November 25, 1865, by General Order Number 70, General Meigs established Andersonville as a national cemetery. General Order 70 was to be effective as of July 26, 1865, which was the first day work began at Andersonville to cause the cemetery to be securely enclosed. By 1868, additional interments from nearby battlefields increased the total buried to 13,669.

The land occupied by the prison site and cemetery was owned by Ben Dykes, from whom the government eventually purchased 120 acres of land for \$3,300 in 1875. Superintendent Griffin seized all property and structures associated with the Confederate quartermaster and commissary departments, which included two houses, a mill, stable, school, storehouse, grocery store, and blacksmith shop. The caretaker's lodge and adjacent outbuildings were built in 1872 using a standard design developed under the supervision of General Meigs for national cemetery lodges. Also as part of the development of the national cemetery system in the 1870s, temporary wooden markers were replaced with permanent marble markers of a standard design. The markers at Andersonville National Cemetery were replaced circa 1877. Lastly, the government also built masonry enclosing walls at national cemeteries; the brick wall at Andersonville was constructed in 1878–1879 under specifications developed by the Army.

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

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

The Cemetery and Prison Sites after the Civil War

Records left by visitors to the cemetery and the prison site after the end of the war document the appearance of the area in the latter decades of the nineteenth century. In May 1867, Mary A. Shearman visited Andersonville and the Freedman's School, which had been established in two wooden buildings, one of which had formerly served as the hospital. Andersonville Freedman's School opened in 1866 under auspices of Congregational Society of Barrington, Rhode Island; by March 1867, two teachers taught ninety-one students there. (Mary Shearman, "A Visit to Andersonville," *Hours at Home: A Popular Monthly, Devoted to Religious and Useful Literature* 5, 410-411, New York, 1867, cited in HRS, 163) Miss Shearman visited the stockade and sentry boxes, the sheds and remains of the dead, as well as shelters built by prisoners, and a black family occupying one of the log guardhouses. She also visited the cemetery, noting the headboards erected by Clara Barton and her party.

On March 24, 1868, a correspondent for the Boston Spectator & Weekly Advertiser visited Andersonville and the cemetery. The cemetery at that time was described as a 40 foot wide avenue extending northward from the termination of the road leading to the depot, with signs at the entrance denoting Andersonville National Cemetery and a stanza from "The Bivouac of the Dead." Ten rows of graves to the right and left of the entrance avenue were marked with headboards. North of these sections was cross avenue extending east and west, in the northeast quadrant were more soldiers who had died at Andersonville, while in the northwest quadrant were those who had died elsewhere and been reinterred. At the intersection of the entrance and the cross avenues were four more boards on which were painted stanzas from the same poem. The correspondent also visited the prison, and noted that it was unguarded and that timber was being removed by local residents for fuel. Further, erosion was taking its toll and underbrush was growing up along the creek. He also noted that plans were being made to mark the corners of the main stockade with granite posts.

In 1873 Albert Wheeler and his wife visited Andersonville. They visited the site with Superintendent Sullivan, who lived in a cottage nearby, and described the carriage gateway with wickets at either side, and a substantial white fence behind which were the grave markers and graves. They described the broad entrance avenue, cross avenue, and diamond-shaped lot where the roads crossed, on which

stood a flagpole. To the left at the entrance was a grove of oak shading the graves of 117 Confederate dead. The headboards of the Union graves were described as 2-1/2 feet tall painted white with black lettering. Since Miss Shearman's visit in 1867, the cemetery had been planted in Bermuda grass. The avenues were lined with double rows of live oak, with copses of other trees at various locations. The Wheelers also visited the stockade and described its wooden walls, the remaining redan, and the deteriorated gun platforms and a second earthwork. They noted that the principal stockade was still standing although poles were rotted and blown down at many locations. The interior was covered in underbrush with several trees. Occupants of the site had established barriers to protect cattle from falling into the wells on the site. They also noted that Providence Spring had been cared for, with a wooden basin created to protect the spring. The Stockade Branch bottom had grown up in trees, some of which were 30 feet tall, and the remains of a bridge could still be seen. (Albert Webster, "A Jaunt in the South," *Appleton's Journal* 10, September 13, 1873, 323, cited in HRS, 169.)

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

In 1881, J.S. Ball, a visitor from Iowa, observed that the portion of the stockade north of the stream was covered with trees and underbrush. The owner reported that he was farming the south slope, with corn in 1879 and cotton in 1880, and that the cemetery superintendent had asked him to allow the ground to lie fallow but that he could not do this as he had to pay taxes. Most of the stockade logs had rotted and fallen down by this date. (West Branch Local Record, March 10, 1881, cited in HRS, 170.) In 1883, Jerus Bryant arrived at Andersonville to take charge as cemetery superintendent. At that time, George W. Kennedy, a black farmer, was renting the prison tract for 50 cents per acre. A few stockade poles were still standing but were being felled for use as fence rails or carvings; Kennedy had found that carving relics such as canes as a very profitable business.

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

In 1889, S. Creelman, who had been a prisoner, returned to Andersonville and prison site. The village consisted of eight or ten dwellings and a hotel. Two blacks owned the prison site, which was cultivated in cotton, and all surface remains of the prison had disappeared except for a small shed covering Providence Spring. Stumps of logs indicated the outline of the inner stockade, and wells still remained, but nothing remained of the bake house, cook house, dead house, and Captain Wirz's headquarters. The earthworks that had supported Confederate artillery overlooking the stockade remained. The Stockade Branch bottom was covered with underbrush. (S. Creelman, *Collections of a Coffee Cooler*, Wilkinsburg, 1889, 37-38, cited in HRS, 171.)

Establishment and Development of Andersonville Prison Park

On January 28, 1891, George W. Kennedy sold a 73-1/2 acre site with a 100 foot right-of-way leading toward the railroad to the Grand Army of the Republic (GAR) of Georgia for \$1,500. (Macon County Deed Book. Kennedy had purchased the property on October 30, 1885, cited in HRS, 172.) The site contained the stockade site except for the northwest corner and some earthworks. In its first year of ownership, the Georgia Division made improvements including clearing undergrowth, leaving large trees standing, planting a hedge (that failed) around the property, planting hedges around the remaining eighteen wells, grading a belt roadway around the outer limit of the property, and building two bridges, flushing the creek and making improvements to control washing, and grading a central avenue and a roadway leading from it to Providence Spring (James P. Averill, Andersonville Prison Park, Atlanta, 1898, 9-10, cited in HRS, 172.)

By 1896, the GAR realized that it needed more funding to develop the prison park, and the officers offered the site to the National Woman's Relief Corps as an unencumbered gift. At the fourteenth Annual Convention of the Corps, a resolution was passed accepting the property. The Corps arranged to purchase the remaining 14-1/2 acres of the original site from the owners in 1897. During the year following acquisition of the property, the Corps had the property enclosed with a wire fence and gate, erected a caretaker's residence and stable, and planted the stockade enclosure area with Bermuda grass. In 1898, a 115-foot-tall flagpole was erected and a memorial arch erected on the west boundary of the park inscribed "Andersonville Prison Park/In Memory of the unknown Dead at Andersonville." (Averill, cited in HRS, 173.) A veteran and his wife were employed as caretakers. In 1880, 115 members of the prison guard detail who died at Andersonville were disinterred by the United Daughters of the Confederacy and buried in Oak Grove Cemetery in Americus, Georgia. In 1901, the Woman's Relief Corps arranged to have a granite pavilion erected over Providence Spring, while survivors of the prison donated a fountain. The Corps voted to deed to any state free of cost except for legal fees the land on which to place memorials to its soldiers who had died at Andersonville.

In 1918, Confederate veteran John Gratz visited Andersonville. He visited the national cemetery and observed that the earthworks of the prison were visible though wooded, that the stockade palisades had been replaced by a row of pecan trees, and that the wells remained, surrounded by wire fencing and vegetation. He visited Providence Spring and its stone pavilion, and noted the collapsed bridge at Stockade Branch. The Star Fort area of the prison park had not been maintained, with no signage and with overgrown trails and hillsides. Markers had disappeared, and painted signs on posts indicated the locations of the various prison sites and Confederate gun positions.

After the national cemetery was established and the graves marked, as veterans gathered they wanted to mark the sites of the battles and other events associated with the war with monuments and markers. Ten states erected monuments in the national cemetery, while others established monuments in the area of the stockade. Monuments were erected by the states of New Jersey (1899), Massachusetts (1901), Ohio (1901), Pennsylvania (1902), Rhode Island (1902), Maine (1904), Michigan (1904), Iowa (1905), Connecticut (1907), Wisconsin (1907), Indiana (1908), New York (1911), Illinois (1911), Tennessee (1915), and Minnesota (1916).

Decades later, a monument was erected by the state of Georgia (1976), designed by sculptor William J. Thompson.

Andersonville Memorial Landscape

Andersonville National Historic Site

The Woman's Relief Corps erected five monuments on the prison site, one of which honored Clara Barton (1915). In 1989 a monument was erected in the cemetery to honor the World War II prisoners of war by German forces in Stalag XVII-B.

The prison site was donated by the Woman's Relief Corps to the United States in 1910, to be administered by the War Department, later the Department of the Army. During the 1930s, the Civilian Conservation Corps constructed a stone gateway at the original entrance to the park, stone and concrete features marking the prison stockade location, a series of stone and concrete culverts, and the tour road around the prison site.

Andersonville National Historic Site

Andersonville National Historic Site was established under the authority of the Secretary of the Interior by federal legislation in October, 1970, and incorporates two areas previously administered by the United States Army: Andersonville Prison Park and Andersonville National Cemetery. The site is owned by the federal government and administered by the National Park Service. The stated purpose of the enabling legislation was "to provide an understanding of the overall prisoner-of-war story of the Civil War, to interpret the role of prisoner-of-war camps in history, to commemorate the sacrifice of Americans who lost their lives in such camps, and to preserve the monuments located therein..." The enabling legislation also authorized the Secretary of the Interior to designate "not more than five hundred acres in Macon and Sumter Counties, Georgia, for the establishment as the Andersonville National Historic Site" and to acquire this acreage "by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, transfer from a Federal agency, or exchange lands and interests therein for the purposes of this Act."

As part of its role in interpreting prison of war camps in history and commemorating the sacrifice of Americans who lost their lives in such camps, the park initially maintained a small historic building as a Prisoner of War Museum, with exhibits developed by park staff. In the mid-1980s the park began to work with American Ex-Prisoners of War (AXPOW) a national organization of former POWs and their families, to establish a National Prisoner of War Museum as part of the national park. In the 1990s Congress appropriated funding for planning and development of the Museum, and the NPS and AXPOW collaborated on fundraising and design of the building and interpretive exhibits, to provide an understanding of the story of all prisoners of war. The Friends of Andersonville, a group of local and national supporters of the park, participated in the fundraising process and in soliciting assistance with construction of a new entrance road for the park leading directly to the site of the new museum. The Andersonville Trust was established in 1996 to support the continuing interpretation of the American prisoner of war story and the important role of this historic site in the telling of this story. Construction of the 10,000 square foot building began in the summer of 1996, and on April 9, 1998, the fifty-sixth anniversary of the fall of the Island of Bataan during World War II, thousands of former prisoners of war and their families along with national and local supporters of the park gathered to dedicate the National Prisoner of War Museum.

Today the cemetery contains more than 20,000 interments. Administered by the National Park Service, Andersonville National Cemetery uses the same eligibility criteria as cemeteries administered by the National Cemetery Administration of the Department of Veterans Affairs.

Committal services are held in the Rostrum, located on the east side of the cemetery. Park personnel provide opening and closing of graves, assist funeral directors and family members with arrangements for interment, and maintain the cemetery grounds. Perpetual care of the gravesites is provided, and cemetery regulations address burial procedures, use of the site, and grave decoration policy.

Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Landscape Characteristic:

Circulation

Access to the Andersonville Memorial Landscape is available at two locations from Georgia State Highway 49. Primary access to the Andersonville National Historic Site is from Georgia State Highway 49 at the north end of the site via an entrance constructed in 1997 (Fig. 29). From this entrance, the visitor approaches the building that houses the National Prisoner of War Museum/visitor center via a winding road through a forested area of the site (Fig. 30). A large parking lot in front of the building provides parking for passenger cars and larger vehicles.

Secondary access into the site is through the entrance gate to the Andersonville National Cemetery (Fig. 31). Because this entrance is provided primarily for cemetery visitors, general access through this entrance is occasionally restricted; however, the public can access the cemetery via the two way connecting road between the prison site and the south gate of the cemetery (Fig. 32). Circulation within the cemetery is discussed in more detail in the Andersonville National Cemetery component landscape CLI.

Historically, the prison site was accessed from Georgia State Highway 49 at a point across from the road that leads to the village of Andersonville. Pecan Lane was constructed for this purpose by the CCC through a narrow lot that led from the prison site to the highway (refer to Fig. 27). The adjacent lots were eventually purchased by the NPS. Although this was the primary access point for the prison site for a number of years, it was finally closed after a number of vehicular accidents were attributed to its location and the difficult sightlines at the turn to and from Georgia State Highway 49. For some time after that, the primary access to the site was through the national cemetery, but it was found that the amount of traffic was disruptive to the commemorative nature of the site and the new entrance gate and drive were finally constructed and visitor traffic re-routed to that entrance.

The prison site is edged by the perimeter tour road that was constructed, possibly by the GAR as early as the 1890s, and then improved by the CCC in the 1930s (Fig. 33). Portions of the tour road appear to follow a portion of the Civil War-era loop road that led around the west spring from the north to the south gate (Fig. 34).

Some road traces from nineteenth and twentieth centuries may still remain on the site. An aerial photograph taken in 1937 shows a road that once extended from the east end of Pecan Lane and through the prison site (Fig. 35). The same photograph also shows a number of light road traces that were likely farm roads and an extension of what is now the connecting road between the Caretaker's Lodge and the national cemetery as it went north and around the cemetery's wall to connect with the cemetery entrance on Georgia State Highway 49.

The same 1937 aerial also shows the trace of what was once called the “Old Dixie Highway,” the connecting road that preceded Georgia State Highway 49. In 1937, this trace paralleled the north cemetery property line and then swung southwest towards Andersonville. In 1914, that road had replaced an even older road, one went farther west and crossed the railroad near Andersonville village (Fig. 36). This Civil War-era road appears in an 1868 sketch that may be a design concept for the reconfiguration of the national cemetery into what would have likely seemed to be a more modern, curvilinear, and park-like design (Fig. 37). The baseline map that underlies the proposed roadway and planting design suggests the complexity of the landscape at that time.

The driveway that served the CCC camp is also visible in the upper left corner of the 1937 aerial. This driveway is still perceptible on the ground at the site.

Other circulation features within this landscape include concrete walkways associated with high use areas such as the museum, Providence Spring, and the star fort. The walkway leading from the museum provides sure footing out to the perimeter road via a straight path that splits to the east and west, creating a semicircle (Fig. 38). The purpose of this is not known, but it may have been designed to accommodate future plans. The walkway to Providence Spring was originally developed by the CCC and is currently maintained in concrete as it passes from the parking lot, over the bridge built by the CCC, and up to the spring house (Fig. 39). Another bridge provides access to the top of the star fort from the small parking lot located adjacent (Fig. 40).

In addition to these features, there are a number of parking lots within the site. The largest is at the National Prisoner of War Museum/visitor center, providing a large number of spaces for both small vehicles and RVs or buses. Another is located at the north end of the prison site and provides easy access to the monuments there. A third provides access to Providence Spring and a fourth to the star fort. Visitors are also allowed to park along the perimeter tour road.

Character-defining Features:

- Feature: Georgia State Highway 49
Feature Identification Number: 142971
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
- Feature: Perimeter Prison Tour Road
Feature Identification Number: 142973
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
- Feature: Pecan Lane
Feature Identification Number: 142975
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Andersonville Memorial Landscape
Andersonville National Historic Site

Prison to Cemetery Road

Feature Identification Number: 142979

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Old Dixie Highway

Feature Identification Number: 142977

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: CCC Camp Road

Feature Identification Number: 142981

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: National Prisoner of War Museum Road and

Feature Identification Number: 142983

Type of Feature Contribution: Non contributing – compatible

Feature: Concrete Walk from Museum

Feature Identification Number: 142985

Type of Feature Contribution: Non contributing – compatible

Feature: Concrete Walk to Providence Spring

Feature Identification Number: 142987

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Concrete Walk & Bridge to the Star Fort

Feature Identification Number: 142991

Type of Feature Contribution: Non contributing – compatible

Feature: Asphalt Parking Lots

Feature Identification Number: 142993

Type of Feature Contribution: Non contributing – compatible

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



FIGURE 29. New entrance to the Andersonville National Historic Site. Source: John Milner Associates, 2008.



FIGURE 32. Connecting road between the national cemetery and the prison site. Source: John Milner Associates, 2008.



FIGURE 30. New entrance drive into the Andersonville National Historic Site. Source: John Milner Associates, 2008.



FIGURE 31. National cemetery entrance. Source: John Milner Associates, 2008.



FIGURE 33. Perimeter tour road at the prison site. Source: John Milner Associates, 2008.

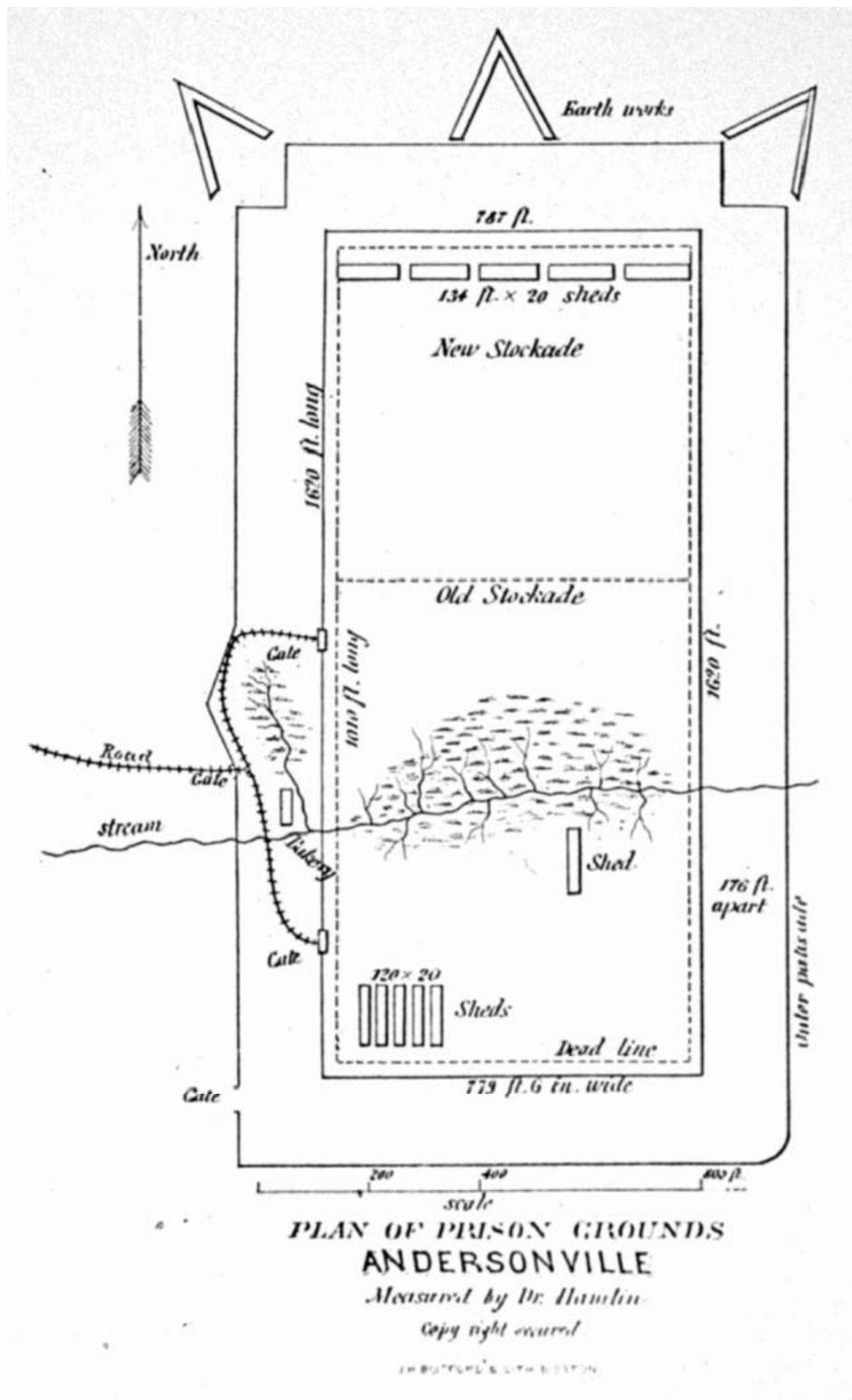


FIGURE 34. Plan of the prison site, drawn by Dr. Hamlin in 1865. Note the loop road connecting the north and south gates on the west side of the prison; a portion of the present-day tour road apparently follows this road. Source: Plate VIII in Bearss, His



FIGURE 35. Aerial view of the historic site in 1937. Source: Andersonville National Historic Site Archives.

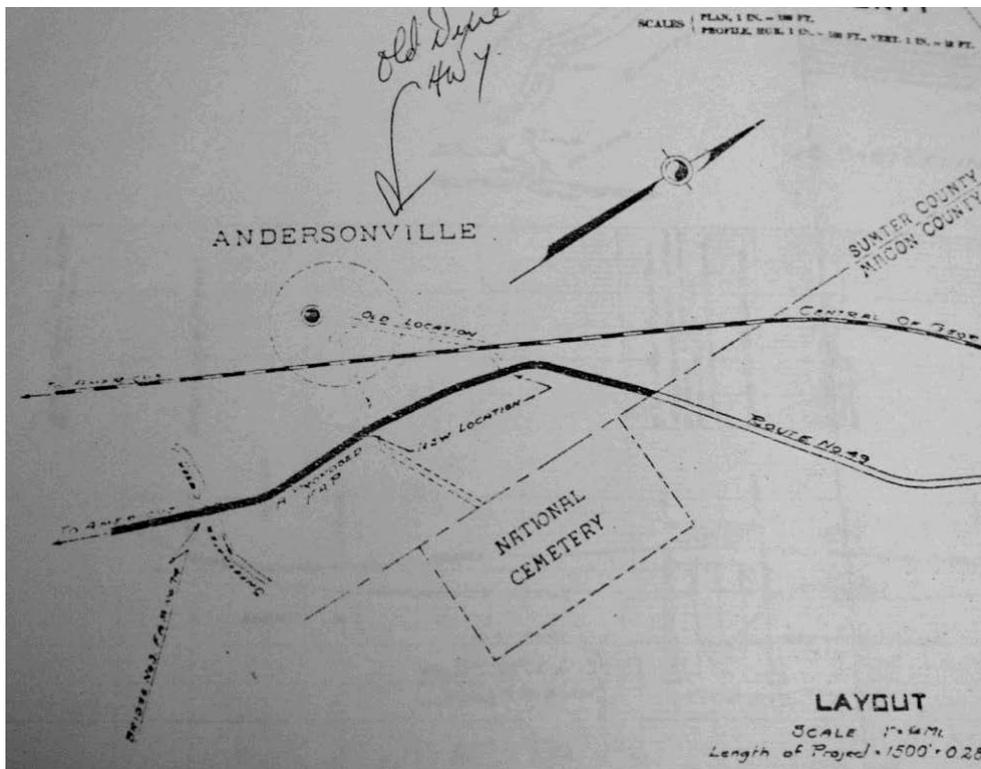


FIGURE 36. Excerpt from circa 1914 drawing showing the route of Old Dixie Highway in the vicinity of the cemetery. Source: Andersonville National Historic Site Archives.

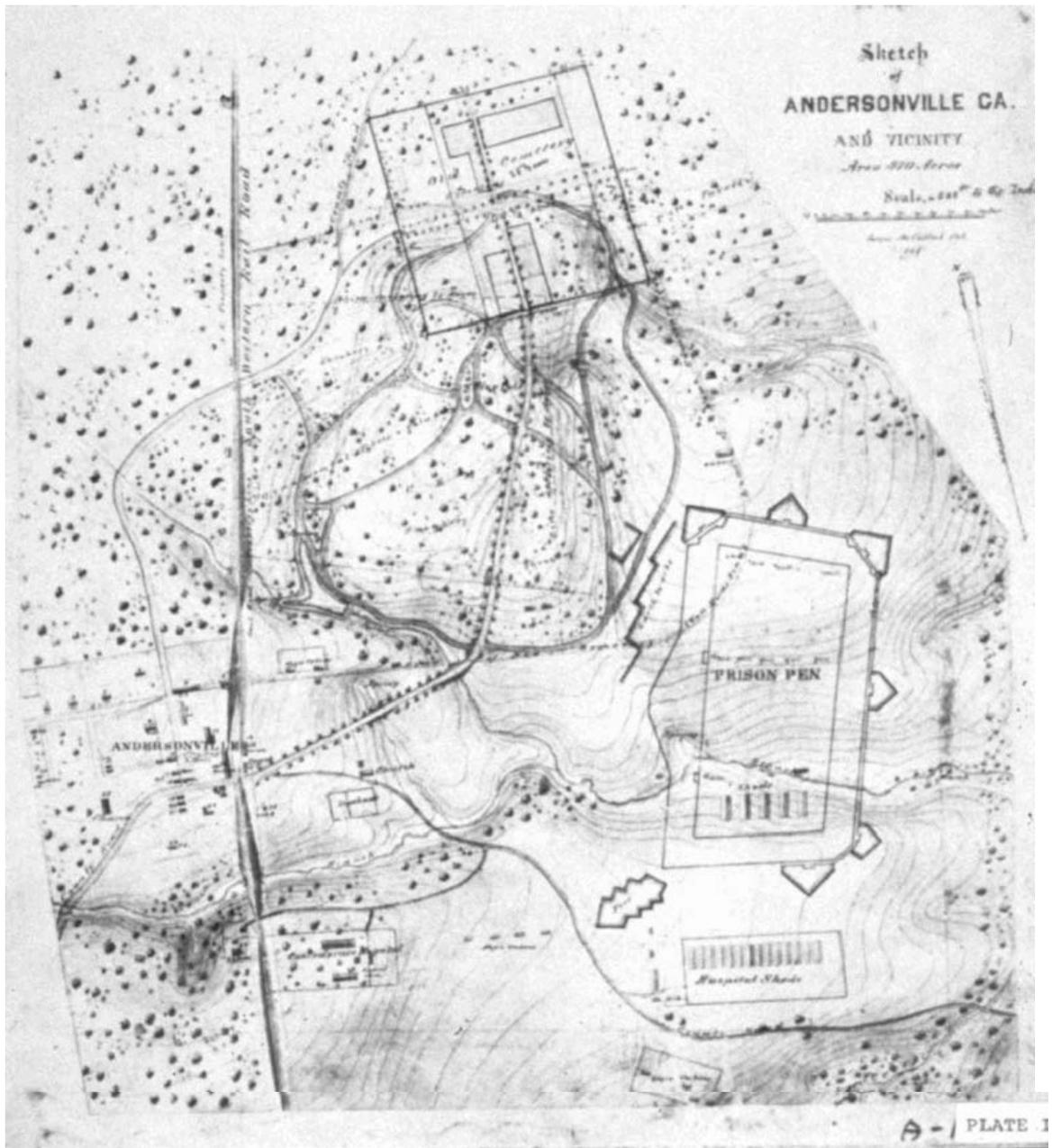


FIGURE 37. Sketch of the prison site and cemetery by James McCullough, 1868. The historic road that preceded the “Old Dixie Highway” is shown running from the west cemetery entrance toward Andersonville village, crossing the railroad.



FIGURE 38. View of the path from the museum to the prison site perimeter road. Source: John Milner Associates, 2008.



FIGURE 39. View of the walkway leading to Providence Spring. Source: John Milner Associates, 2008.



FIGURE 40. View of the bridge providing access to the top of the star fort. Source: John Milner Associates, 2008.

Buildings and Structures

The Andersonville Memorial Landscape contains a number of buildings and structures, most of which are historically significant. Andersonville National Cemetery contains a number of buildings and structures, which are discussed in detail in a separate CLI. Buildings within the Andersonville Memorial Landscape include two brick buildings located at the north end of the prison site, the Providence Spring house, and the National Prisoner of War Museum, which also serves as the park visitor center and administrative offices. Structures include a number of commemorative monuments, the two bridges that span Stockade Branch, the entrance gateway and wall structure at Pecan Lane, the entrance gateway at the CCC camp site, and the recently-constructed entrance gateway for Andersonville National Historic Site.

The first to be built of the two brick buildings on the north end of the prison site was a one-story red brick structure, approximately 20 feet by 37 feet, constructed in 1928 as a storage building for the prison site. The second, at approximately 21 feet by 42 feet, was built in 1936 as a combination storage building and restroom building (Fig. 41). The National Register nomination written for the site in 1978 considered both of these as non-contributing, but they are now both over fifty years old and should be considered for inclusion as contributing structures.

The granite spring house was built over Providence Spring in 1901 by the National Woman's Relief Corps (WRC). The spring house is a small square structure built of rock faced granite with a gabled shingled roof (Fig. 42). The west elevation contains an arched center opening flanked by square openings, all leading to an open entry porch. At the back wall of the entry porch is the well, with an ornamental stone fountain flanked by commemorative stone plaques. Since its construction, the spring outlet has continued to move and no longer emerges naturally from the basin within the building. Historic drawings in the park archives show that it was re-plumbed as early as 1914, then again in 1941. Today the water from the spring cascades from the basin inside the spring house, to another basin below it, then is channeled through a series of brick-lined rills and small round pools to a reflecting pool below (refer to Fig. 5 and Figs. 43 and 44). From there the water flows into Stockade Branch. When the CCC was in residence at Andersonville in 1934–1935, the workers installed a new tile floor and roof on the spring house and built a new parking area with a walk and pedestrian bridge. The CCC also constructed a new parking lot for Providence Spring, including a retaining wall around its edge and a low entrance portal, all constructed of local rubble (Fig. 45). Leading from the parking lot, the CCC also constructed a walking path and a bridge to support it across a tributary to Stockade Branch (refer to Fig. 39).

In 1998, the new National Prisoner of War Museum opened to the public. The facility serves as a visitor center and contains park administrative offices (Fig. 46). This joint venture by the National Park Service and American Ex-Prisoners of War was developed as a “tribute to all former prisoners of war from all services in all wars.” The building was designed with details that reference POW camp architecture, with its four, single-story, windowless brick buildings connected by three-clerestory towers. The entrance sequence from the parking lot, down a narrow walkway, through a gate, and into the building is meant to give the visitor the confined sensation of entering a prison. After passing through the building, the visitor exits the door opposite the entrance and into an outdoor memorial sculpture plaza. The space is bounded by low brick walls on either side and the high, brick and terra-cotta relief sculpture, “The Price of Freedom Fully Paid.” (Refer to Fig. 15.) The sculpture is described in more detail in “Small-scale Features,” below.

In addition to the buildings discussed above, there are eleven commemorative monuments within or adjacent to the prison site. The earliest monuments to be constructed were the Massachusetts Monument, in 1901, with a three-step granite base that supports the body of the monument (Fig. 47). The top is round and supports a large granite orb; inside the front and back are inscription plates. In the same year, the Ohio Monument was also constructed as an obelisk mounted on a tiple-stepped base (Fig. 48).

Two years later, in 1903, the Rhode Island Monument was constructed of granite on a double-stepped base with the main body supporting the Rhode Island State seal in bronze on the upper front (Fig. 49). The following year the Michigan Monument was constructed as a rectangular smooth faced block with a female figure in carved relief, representing the state of Michigan (Fig. 50).

In 1907, the Wisconsin Monument was constructed of granite blocks forming a 25 foot by 25 foot square structure supporting a large bronze eagle (Fig. 51). The structure rests on a slab base and has stairs leading to the front where a stone bench provides seating. In the same year, the Lizabeth Turner Monument was constructed of granite and mounted on a single block base (Fig. 52). It is ornamented with a United States flag draped over the top with the Woman’s Relief Corps emblem beneath. Several years later, in 1911, the Woman’s Relief Corps Sundial Monument was installed, comprising a one-step granite base with a six-sided granite pedestal (Fig. 53). It features a bronze American flag used as a hand on the sundial. Four years later, the Clara Barton Monument was built of a single stone slab of pink granite with a polished front and rusticated back, top, and sides (Fig. 54). It features a darker red granite cross embedded in the front. That same year, the Tennessee Monument was constructed of a one-piece granite base with the front and sides rough-hewn and a small granite orb on top (Fig. 55).

It was not until fourteen years later that the next campaign of memorialization at the prison site occurred. The Woman’s Relief Corp Monument was built in 1929 of a granite slab with a polished front and two bronze plaques attached; the left plaque bears Lincoln’s Gettysburg Address and the right displays the Memorial Day Order by John Logan (Fig. 56). Five years later, the last monument, called the Woman’s Relief Corps Monument to Eight States, was constructed of a rough granite slab with a rough-hewn finish (Fig. 57).

In that same year, 1934, a CCC camp was established at Andersonville National Cemetery for the winter quarter of 1934-1935. The workers were hired to attend to flood control and soil erosion issues within the site and construct trails and storage buildings. However, once on the site, the workers were also called upon to build two new bridges to span Stockade Branch. These bridges, now painted white, were constructed on the site from reinforced and poured concrete. Each bridge also supports a bronze plaque that reads: "Erected by Co. 1411 CCC, Georgia Army No. 5, Robert Fechner, Dir., 1935" (Figs. 58 and 59).

In addition to the bridges, the CCC also constructed a combination retaining wall and drainage ditch structure at the south end of the site (Fig. 60). As with many other structures on the site, it was also built with a gold-colored rubble, presumably locally-obtained.

CCC workers also constructed a new entrance road to the historic site from Georgia State Highway 49. It had two gateways, one at either end. The gateway at the highway end was built of golden-hued rubble that may have been locally-obtained, as was the policy and practice of the CCC at the time. That gateway comprises two broad monuments with pyramidal tops, flanking the entry (Fig. 61). Each supported a carved and inset marble plaque, the left reading "Andersonville," and the right reading "Prison Park." A free-standing rock wall, made of the same material, extends from the monuments on both sides parallel to the highway, then turning a right angle with a wall pier, to head east. These walls terminate at the second gateway, which was constructed of formed concrete and supported a wrought iron security gate and bronze plaques reading "Andersonville Prison Park." Another rubble gateway and freestanding wall composition was constructed to mark the entrance to the CCC camp on the west side of Georgia State Highway 49 from the entrance to the national cemetery (Fig. 62). The trace of the circular drive that served the camp is still perceptible on the ground. It currently leads to an active Boy Scout primitive camping area at the rear of the tract.

The last structure to be constructed within the historic site was the new entrance gateway that was built in 1998 on the north end of the site (refer to Fig. 29). The gateway is made of brick and either cut stone or concrete. The inside piers support wrought iron gates.

Within the site are partial reconstructions of the prison stockade and guard towers (Fig. 63). It is not known when they were built, but they serve the purpose of interpretation of the scale of the stockade wall.

Character-defining Features:

- Feature: Storage Building (1928)
Feature Identification Number: 142995
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

- Feature: Storage Building (1936)
Feature Identification Number: 142997
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Andersonville Memorial Landscape
Andersonville National Historic Site

Feature: Providence Spring House (1901)

Feature Identification Number: 142999

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Providence Spring Parking Lot & Bridge

Feature Identification Number: 143003

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: National Prisoner of War Museum/VC 1998

Feature Identification Number: 143005

Type of Feature Contribution: Non contributing – compatible

Feature: Wisconsin Monument (1907)

Feature Identification Number: 143009

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Rhode Island Monument (1903)

Feature Identification Number: 143011

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Massachusetts Monument (1901)

Feature Identification Number: 143013

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Tennessee Monument (1915)

Feature Identification Number: 143015

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Woman's Relief Corps Monument (1934)

Feature Identification Number: 143019

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Andersonville Memorial Landscape
Andersonville National Historic Site

Feature: Ohio Monument (1901)
Feature Identification Number: 143021
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Michigan Monument (1904)
Feature Identification Number: 143029
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Woman's Relief Corps Monument (1929)
Feature Identification Number: 143023
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Woman's Relief Corps Sundial Monument
Feature Identification Number: 143031
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Clara Barton Monument (1915)
Feature Identification Number: 143033
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Lizabeth Turner (1907)
Feature Identification Number: 143037
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Stockade Branch Bridges (1934–1935)
Feature Identification Number: 143039
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Pecan Lane Gateway and Walls (1935)
Feature Identification Number: 143041
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: CCC Camp Site Gateway (1934)
Feature Identification Number: 143043
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: National Historic Site Gateway (1997)
Feature Identification Number: 143045
Type of Feature Contribution: Non contributing – compatible

Feature: National Historic Site Gateway (1998)
Feature Identification Number: 143049
Type of Feature Contribution: Non contributing – compatible

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



FIGURE 41. View of the two brick service buildings at the north end of the prison site. Source: John Milner Associates, 2008.



FIGURE 42. View of the granite spring house built in 1901 over Providence Spring. Source: Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, 2008.



FIGURE 43. Water from the spring house is channeled through a series of small round pools. Source: John Milner Associates, 2008.



FIGURE 44. Water from the spring house collects in a larger rectangular reflecting pool. Source: John Milner Associates, 2008.



FIGURE 45. A fieldstone retaining wall edges the parking area at Providence Spring. Source: John Milner Associates, 2008.



FIGURE 46. The National Prisoner of War Museum, completed in 1998. Source: Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, 2008.



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

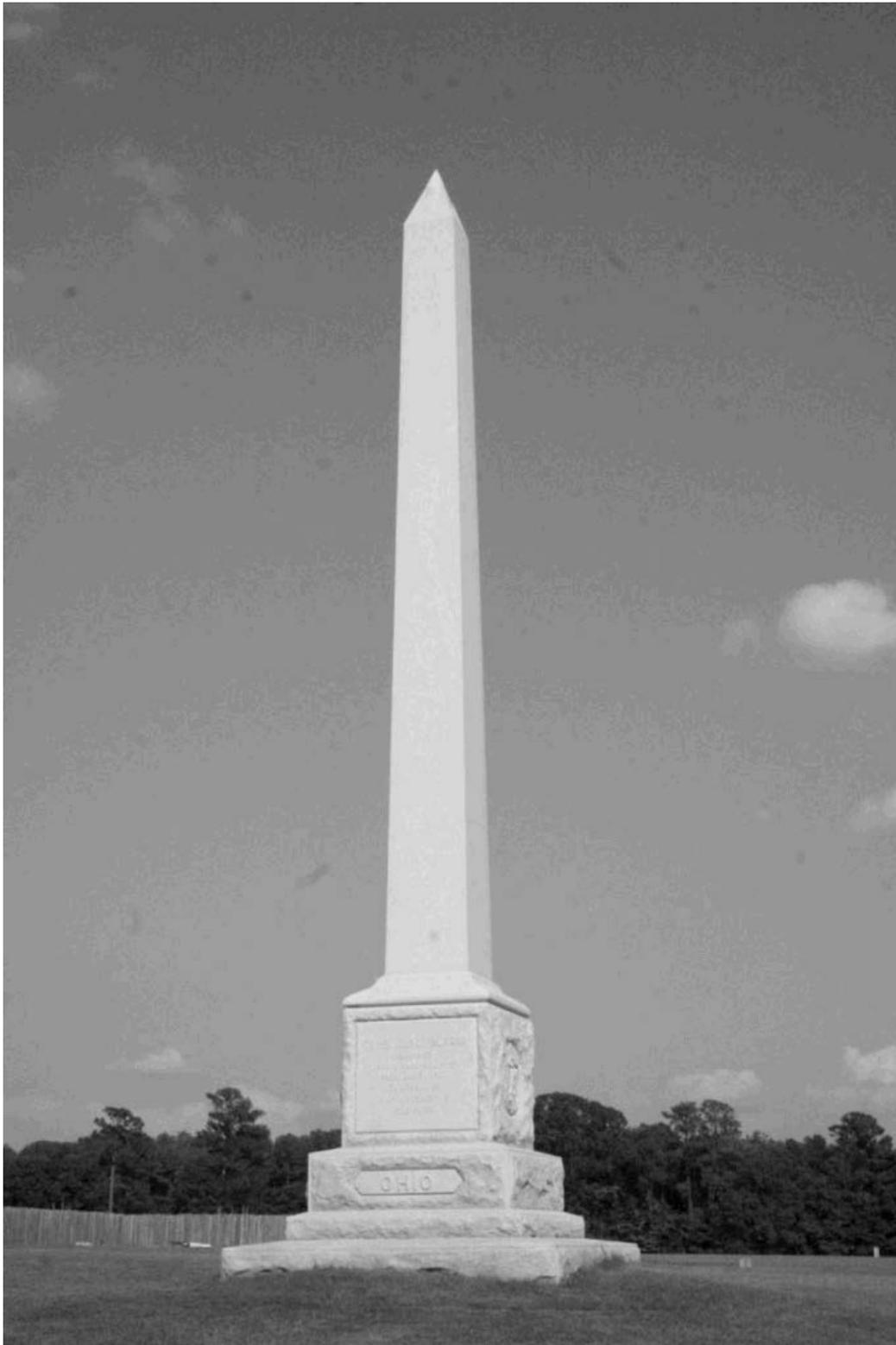


FIGURE 48. Right: Ohio monument. Source: Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, 2008.



FIGURE 49. Left: Rhode Island monument. Source: Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, 2008.



FIGURE 50. Right: Michigan monument. Source: Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, 2008.



FIGURE 51. Wisconsin monument. Source: Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, 2008.

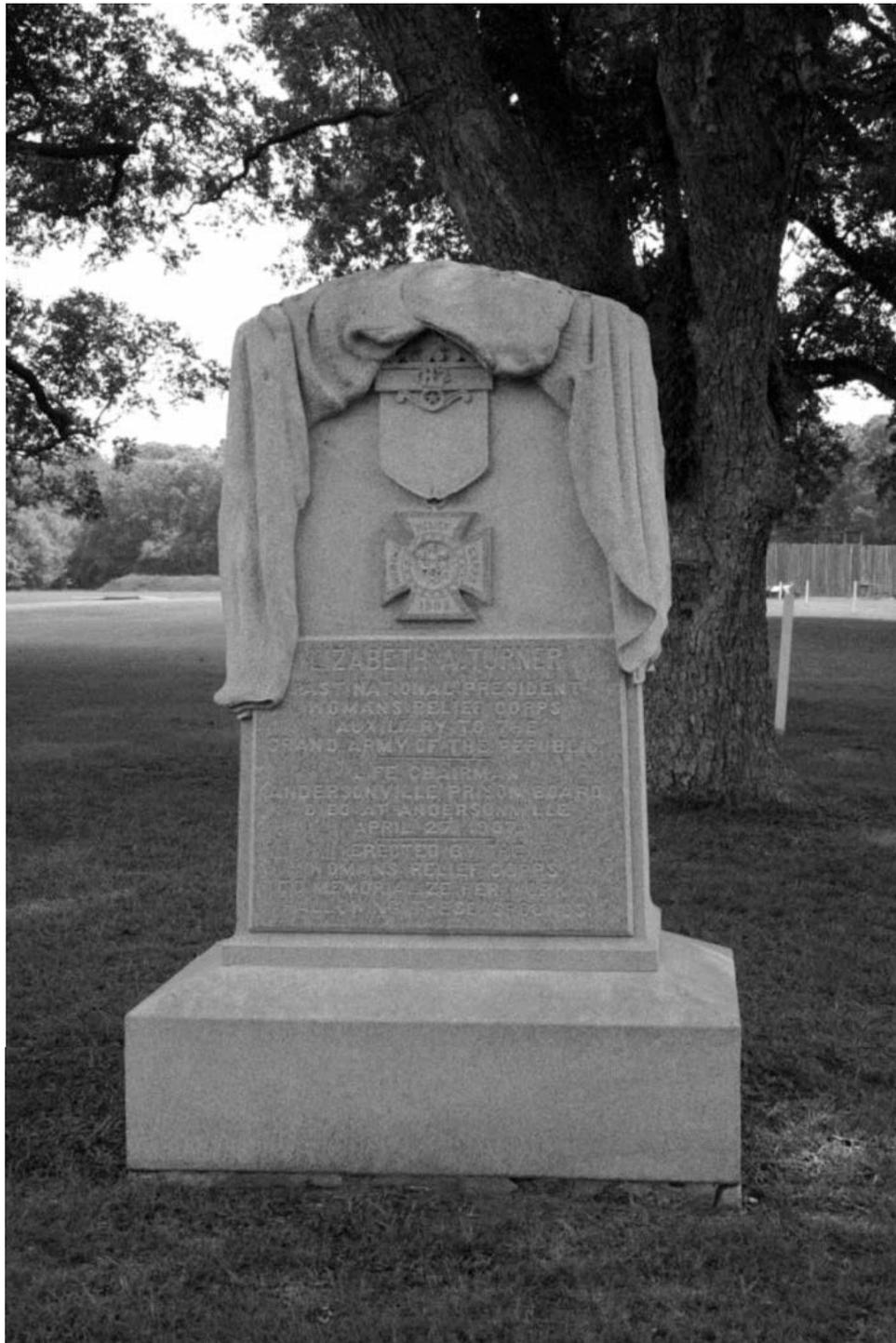


FIGURE 52. Elizabeth Turner Monument. Source: Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, 2008.



FIGURE 53. Woman's Relief Corps Sundial Monument. Source: Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, 2008.



FIGURE 54. Left: Clara Barton Monument. Source: Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, 2008



FIGURE 55. Right: Tennessee monument. Source: Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, 2008.



FIGURE 56. *The Woman's Relief Corps Monument of 1929.* Source: *Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, 2008.*



FIGURE 57. *The Woman's Relief Corps Monument to Eight States, erected in 1934.* Source: *Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, 2008.*



FIGURE 58. One of the two CCC-built bridges over Stockade Branch on the tour road. Source: Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, 2008.



FIGURE 59. Detail of the bronze plaque on the bridge. Source: Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, 2008.



FIGURE 60. Retaining wall and drainage channel at the south end of the site. Source: John Milner Associates, 2008.



FIGURE 61. Gateway to the prison site at Georgia State Highway 49. Source: Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, 2008.



FIGURE 62. Gateway to the CCC camp site on the west side of Georgia State Highway 49. Source: John Milner Associates, 2008.



FIGURE 63. Partial reconstruction of the stockade wall and guard towers. Source: John Milner Associates, 2008.

Views and Vistas

Now that trees have been removed along Stockade Branch, there are many locations from which to see and comprehend the scale of the prison landscape. Sweeping views can be had from the higher points in the landscape and in particular from the earthworks that surround the site (Fig. 64; refer also to Fig. 7). However, these views are oriented towards the interior of the prison site; secondary growth woodlands now screen views into and out of the site to and from Georgia Highway 49 and the village of Andersonville, beyond. Some historic views, particularly those to the railroad depot to the west and into the agricultural countryside to the north, are no longer available because of vegetative growth (Fig. 65). In addition, vistas into and out of the prison from the guard towers are also no longer available, except perhaps from the one that has been reconstructed. While Pecan Lane is no longer used for entrance into the site, it is still an exit drive and provides a vista into the countryside beyond Georgia Highway 49 that is framed by the branches of the pecans (refer to Fig. 27).

Non-contributing views include the glimpses of the kaolin processing plants surrounding the site on its south end (Fig. 66).

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Views into Prison Site

Feature Identification Number: 143209

Type of Feature Contribution: Non contributing – compatible

Feature: View down Pecan Lane

Feature Identification Number: 143217

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Views to Kaolin Plants

Feature Identification Number: 143215

Type of Feature Contribution: Non contributing – compatible

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



FIGURE 64. View into north commemorative area with the prison site beyond. Kaolin plants can be seen in the distance. Source: John Milner Associates, 2008.

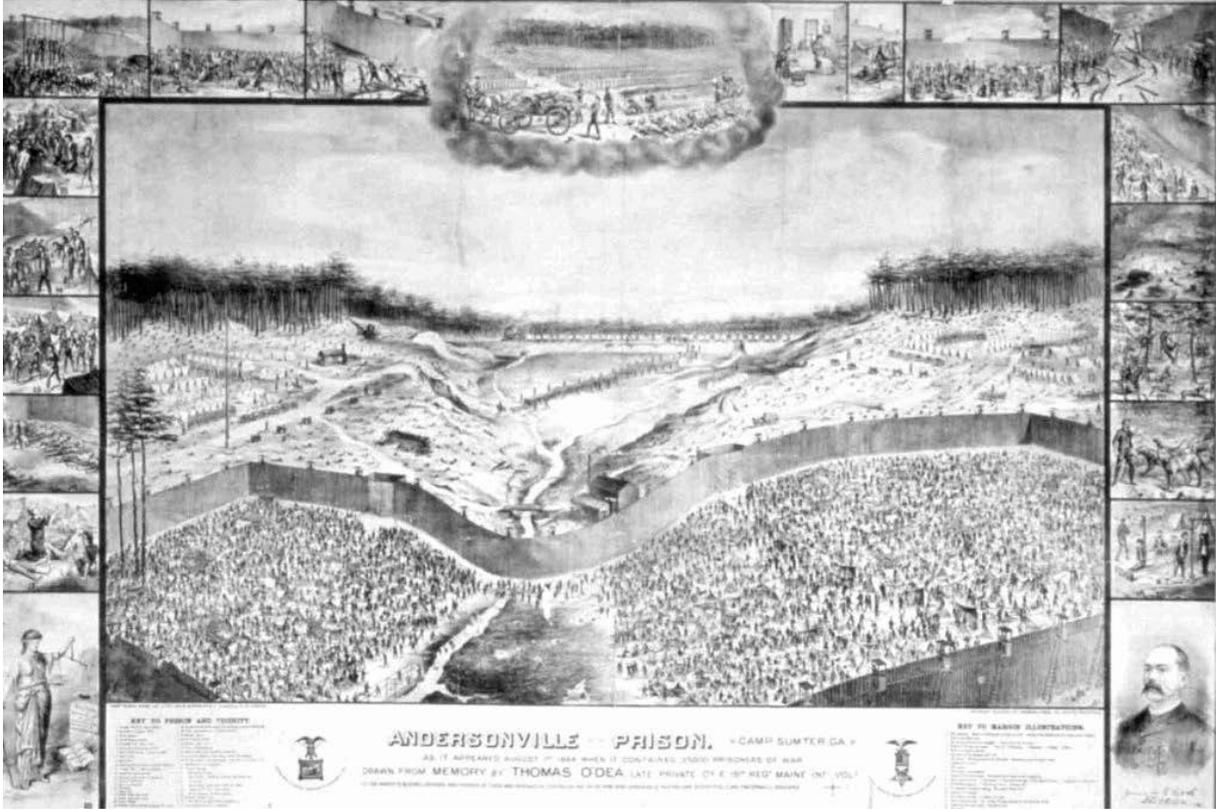


FIGURE 65. The Thomas O'Dea view of the prison site, showing views to the railroad beyond.



FIGURE 66. Kaolin processing plants can be seen from the prison site. Source: John Milner Associates, 2008.

Natural Systems and Features

The Andersonville Memorial Landscape is located in the rolling hills of the upper reaches of the East Gulf Coastal Plain as it approaches the Georgia Piedmont. Soils on the site originate from the Tallahatta formation of fine to medium-fine sands and loams that are highly erodible when stripped of vegetation. To the south of the site are formations containing kaolin and bauxite, which are locally mined and processed. The soils within this historic landscape may also contain these minerals. In addition to these minerals, the north section of the prison site, opened up by expansion in July of 1864, was discovered to contain a layer of clay that was used by prisoners to make brick or adobe blocks with which they built rough huts (William G. Burnett, *The Prison Camp at Andersonville (Fort Washington, Pennsylvania: Eastern National, 1995)*, 21). Quoting from the transcript of the Wirz trial in 1864, Edwin Bearss in the Andersonville National Historic Site Historic Resource Study (1970) emphasized the importance of the composition of this soil when he said that “the red clay was of sufficient tenacity to provide a considerable degree of consistency to the soil. The alternate ‘beds of clay and sand, as well as the oxide of iron, which forms in its various combinations a cement to the sand,’ favored tunneling. Many prisoners erected dirt hovels with ‘balls of clay and sand’ excavated from their wells, while others used these wells as a point of origin from which to drift tunnels toward freedom” (HRS, 18). Today, these soils appear to have the same qualities as they did in 1864. Another important natural feature of this landscape is Stockade Branch, which cuts a deep valley through the site as it heads east to join Sweetwater Creek just past the southeast corner of the property (Fig. 4). The prison was constructed astride the branch, which, it was hoped, would provide fresh water and meet needs for sanitation. However, although to the west of the prison site, Stockade Branch flows in a well-defined channel, within the prison site, its distinct banks begin to flatten, creating a broad and swampy area. The 100-year floodplain of Stockade Branch extends into the park and the branch has been known to inundate its lower reaches. It was because of these natural characteristics of the stream that the prison experienced so many problems with water quality. Today, however, water quality in Stockade Branch is in conformance with environmental standards and is classified for fishing and propagation of game and fish, shellfish, and other aquatic life. Stockade Branch remains in the same location in which it ran during the prison occupation.

Prisoners obtained water from Stockade Branch, but much preferred the groundwater obtained from wells excavated at the north end of the prison site from springs on both sides of the creek. One of these, named Providence Spring due to the belief that it appeared upon divine intervention, emerged after the Stockade Branch flooded in 1864 (Fig. 5). It was immediately channelized into the prison interior and provided a much-needed source of fresh and clean water. After the prison was abandoned, local residents continued to use the spring, but it was not formally marked until 1901 when the Woman’s Relief Corps had the granite pavilion constructed over the spring and prison survivors contributed to creating the fountain within. The pavilion exists today and the spring is still active.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Local Soils
Feature Identification Number: 142901
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Stockade Branch
Feature Identification Number: 142905
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Providence Spring
Feature Identification Number: 142903
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



FIGURE 4. Stockade Branch as seen from the west CCC bridge. Source: John Milner Associates, 2008.



FIGURE 5. Providence Spring complex showing the structure and lower reflecting pool. Source: John Milner Associates, 2008.

Spatial Organization

The spatial organization of the Andersonville Memorial Landscape is characterized primarily by the hilly landscape of the site, with its high point at the northwest corner of the cemetery and its low point at the southeast corner of the historic site (Fig. 6). The Andersonville National Cemetery and the National Prisoner of War Museum/visitor center are located along a ridge at around 410 feet above sea level and the site drops to around 310 feet above sea level where Stockade Branch exits the site.

The historic features within this rolling landscape are framed by heavy pine woods that edge most of the site (Fig. 7). Note that while this may have been its condition prior to establishment of the prison, since the Civil War and up until the 1970s, the area west of the prison site was cleared for agriculture.

Within the open space created by the woodland edge, the landscape of the prison site is organized around the perimeter tour road that almost parallels the line of the prison stockade (refer to Fig. 1). This road is connected to both the recently-constructed historic site entrance road that leads from Georgia State Highway 49 to the National Prisoner of War Museum and to the interior drive that leads northwest from the tour road to the south entrance of the cemetery.

Georgia State Highway 49 passes through the Andersonville Memorial Landscape on its western edge, separating the prison site and cemetery from a number of smaller NHS tracts edging the highway. An archeological report written in 1984 identified historic resources on tract 01-142, including features related to the CCC camp, which was located there from 1934 to 1935 and traces of both the former cemetery entrance road and the Old Dixie Highway, which were used prior to the construction of Georgia State Highway 49. The speed and amount of traffic on the highway presents a barrier to visitation to this area from the larger part of the historic site.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Hilly Landscape
Feature Identification Number: 142911
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Woodland Enclosure
Feature Identification Number: 142909
Type of Feature Contribution: Non contributing – compatible

Feature: CCC Camp Site
Feature Identification Number: 142913
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Former Cemetery Entrance Road
Feature Identification Number: 142915
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Old Dixie Highway
Feature Identification Number: 142917
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:

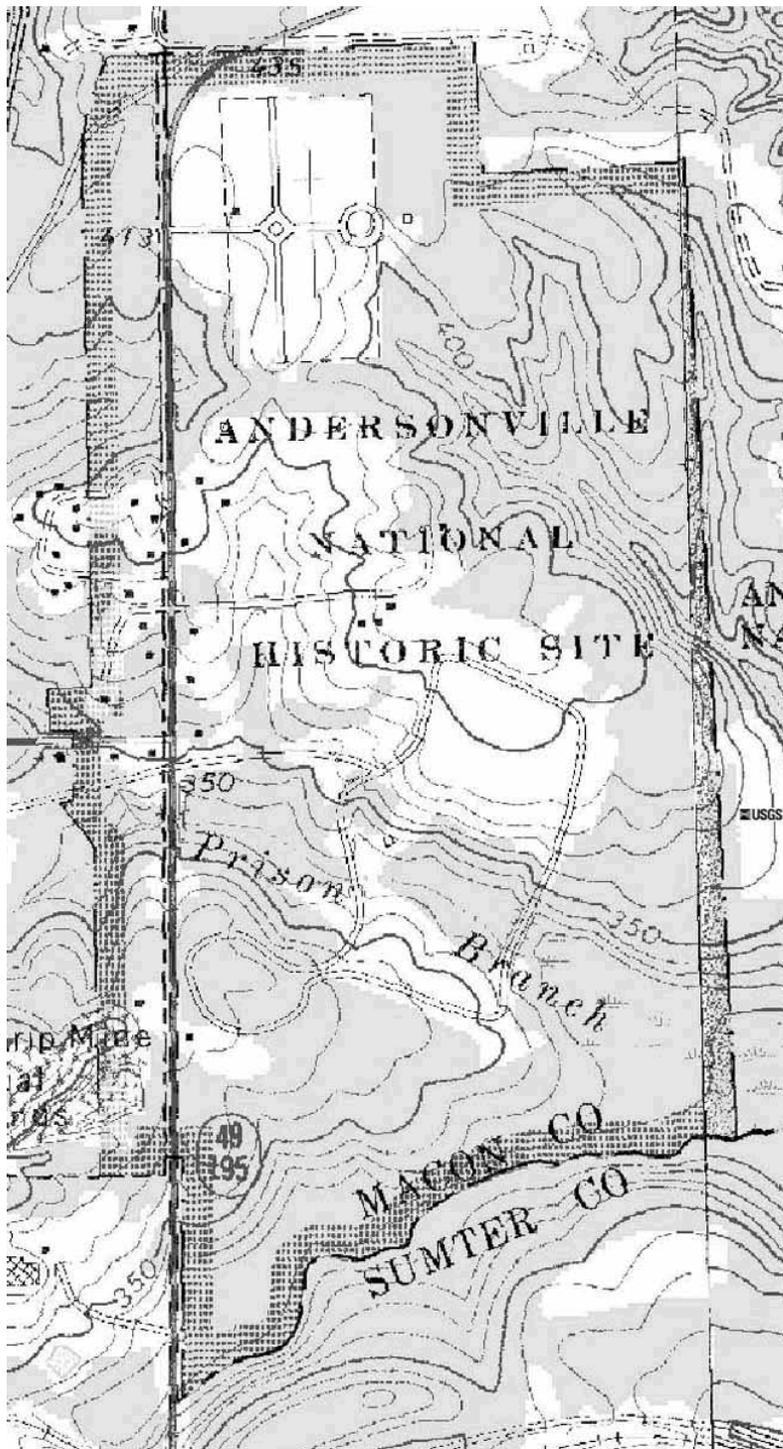


FIGURE 6. USGS map of the rolling topography of the Andersonville Memorial Landscape, dissected by Stockade Branch (shown as "Prison Branch") and Sweetwater Branch. Source: TerraServer-usa.com. Accessed October 31, 2008.



FIGURE 7. Photograph of the open space of the prison site, looking north. Source: John Milner Associates, 2008.

Land Use

Land use in the area of the Andersonville Memorial Landscape prior to construction of the prison is not known, but historic maps and descriptions of the site when it was purchased in 1863 suggest that the area was not farmed with row crops, but wooded in loblolly (*Pinus taeda*) and shortleaf (*Pinus echinata*) pine (refer to Geier and Potter, 167; Burnett, 3–4; Thomas O’Dea, Drawing of Andersonville Prison, Camp Sumter, Georgia). After the prison was abandoned in 1865, the prison site was intermittently planted with row crops such as corn and cotton and the stockade torn down and used as fuel and materials for split rail fences until 1891 when it was sold to the GAR (Prentice and Prentice, 176).

The GAR established the commemorative use of the site with their instigation of clearing, road grading around the site, and the planting of ornamental hedges. The WRC continued these improvements and added a perimeter fence, a caretaker’s residence and stable, and planted Bermuda grass. They also funded the construction of the spring house over Providence Spring in 1901. In 1910, the WRC sold the site to the U.S. Army, which continued to maintain it as a commemorative site until it was designated a national park in 1970.

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

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Commemoration
Feature Identification Number: 142919
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Topography

The Andersonville Memorial Landscape is characterized by the rolling topography of the upper reaches of the East Gulf Coastal Plain as it approaches the Georgia Piedmont region. Within this landscape, Stockade Branch has carved out a steep stream valley, about 100 feet deep, that crosses the lower third of the site (Fig. 8, Fig. 9, and Fig. 10). To the west of the prison site, Stockade Branch flows in a well-defined channel, but within the prison site, its distinct banks begin to flatten, creating a broad and swampy area.

In addition to the overall topography of the site, earthworks constructed by the Confederate Army still stand in their strategic locations around the prison site (Fig. 11). These consist of eight redoubts that surround the prison site on all four sides, a rifle pit along the west side, and a star fort on the southwest corner (Fig. 12). The star fort was preserved and possibly reconstructed by the CCC in the 1930s—it is not known if other reconstructive work has occurred on the other earthworks.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Rolling topography
Feature Identification Number: 142923
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Redoubts
Feature Identification Number: 142925
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Star Fort
Feature Identification Number: 142927
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Rifle pits
Feature Identification Number: 142929
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:

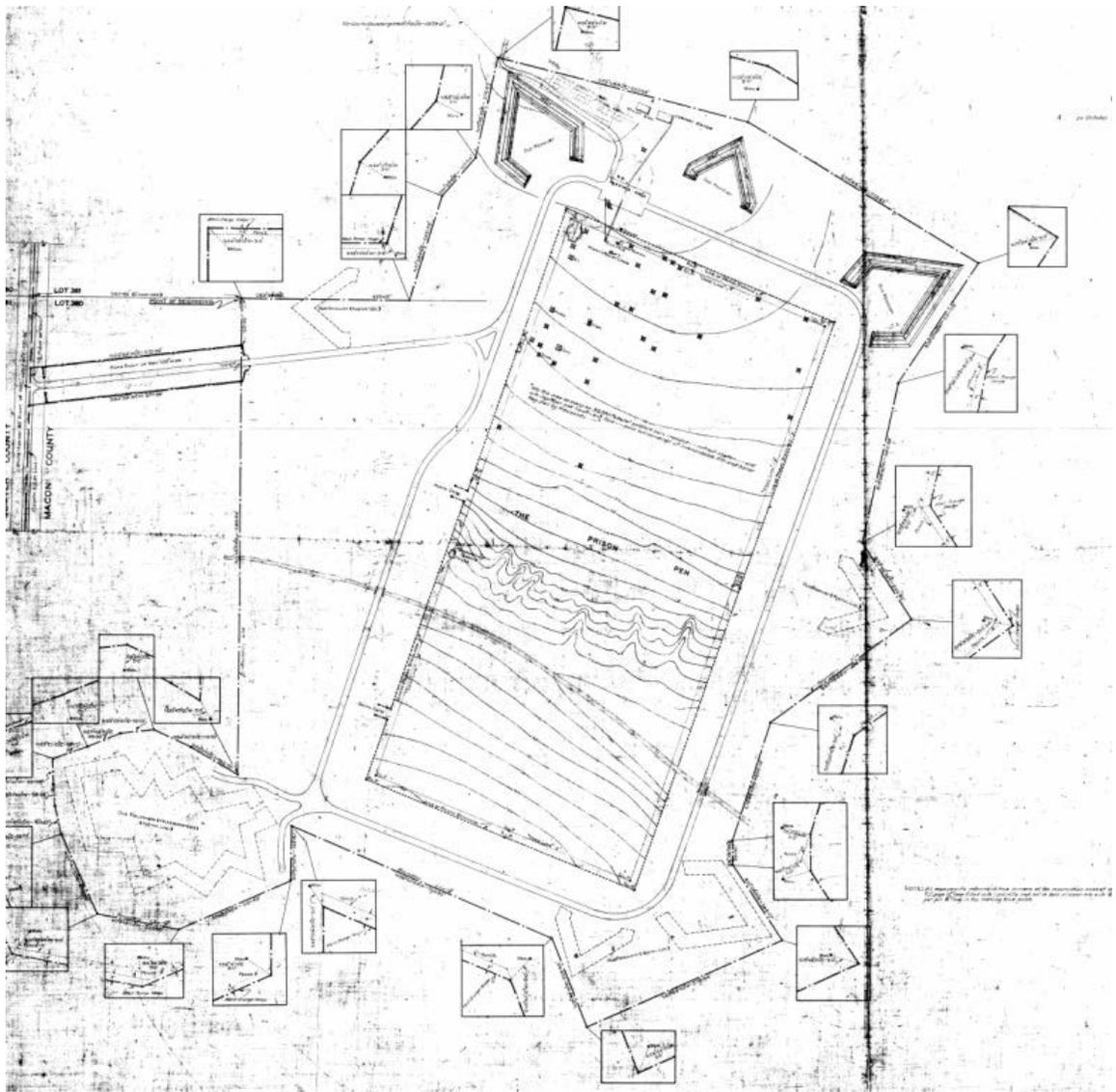


FIGURE 8. Topography map created by the War Department in 1936 and revised in 1958. Provides details of the topography of the earthworks surrounding the prison site. Source: Andersonville National Historic Site Archives.



FIGURE 9. Rolling topography of the prison site. Source: John Milner Associates, 2008



FIGURE 10. Typical redoubt at the prison site. Source: John Milner Associates, 2008.



FIGURE 11. One of the points of the star fort at the prison site. Source: John Milner Associates, 2008.

Constructed Water Features

The Andersonville Memorial Landscape contains a number of water features, some of historic value. The two most important of these are Stockade Branch and Providence Spring. Both are discussed in some detail in Natural Systems and Features, above, and the spring house is discussed in Buildings and Structures, below.

Removal of the natural tree cover on the site in 1864 likely caused a great deal of erosion within the prison site, given the erosive nature of the soils in the area. Historic documents suggest that this continued to be problematic during the commemorative period because the WRC is reported to have initiated seeding of Bermuda grass on the site at the turn of the twentieth century. More efforts to control erosion were initiated by the CCC in the winter of 1934–1935 in a number of soil erosion control projects, including the construction of concrete and stone-lined swales uphill from the waterway and placement of rip-rap along its banks (Fig. 12, Fig. 13, and Fig. 14). These erosion control measures have likely changed the character of this stream since the period of significance of 1864–1865.

“The Price of Freedom,” located on the south side of the Prisoner of War Museum, is a recently-installed water feature on the historic site. The work, created in 1998 by Donna L. Dobberfuhl of San Antonio, Texas, includes a sculptured brick wall displaying bas-relief images of prisoners of war, a freestanding bronze sculpture of a prisoner of war, and a curving rivulet of running water that leads through the south terrace of the museum to and along the front of the wall (Fig. 15).

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Stockade Branch
Feature Identification Number: 142931
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Providence Spring
Feature Identification Number: 142933
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: CCC-Built Drainage Channels
Feature Identification Number: 142935
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Price of Freedom
Feature Identification Number: 142937
Type of Feature Contribution: Non contributing – compatible

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



FIGURE 12. Stone-lined swale on the site. Source: John Milner Associates, 2008.



FIGURE 13. Concrete gutter on the site. Source: John Milner Associates, 2008.



FIGURE 14. Erosion control measures on the steep bank north of Stockade Branch. Source: John Milner Associates, 2008.



FIGURE 15. The sculpture The Price of Freedom at the south side of the museum. Source: John Milner Associates, 2008.

Vegetation

Edwin Bearss describes the vegetation of the prison site prior to development as dominated by pine with some oaks and a number of species of smaller trees and shrubs. Within and directly surrounding the prison, this vegetation was completely cleared and the larger trees used to build the stockade. Today, the central feature of the Andersonville Memorial Landscape is the open lawn, kept short by an intensive mowing regime that interprets the spatial quality of the prison site as it was from 1864–1865 (refer to Fig. 7 and Fig. 9). On the northern end of the prison site, however, a stand of large deciduous trees shades the area around most of the state memorials erected there (Fig. 16). The large pecans in this grove may be remnants of an orchard that existed as late as 1923 in association with the caretaker’s lodge that was constructed by the WRC in 1898 (Fig. 17). With the exception of the national cemetery, described separately in a component-level CLI, the rest of the site has been allowed to revegetate with stands of secondary-growth trees, including water oak, red oak, post oak, Eastern red cedar, dogwood, black cherry, sweet gum, river birch, sycamore, maple, shortleaf pine, and loblolly pine.

Since the end of the Civil War, the prison site has experienced campaigns of both clearing and revegetation, each related to a particular goal of site management. After the prison was abandoned in 1865, the prison site began to revegetate in fast-growing pines and other brush, but was also intermittently planted with row crops such as corn and cotton until 1891 when it was sold to the GAR (Fig. 18) (Prentice and Prentice, 176). The GAR established the commemorative use of the site with a campaign of tree and brush clearing, road grading, and the planting of ornamental hedges. The WRC continued improvements by adding a perimeter fence, a caretaker’s residence and stable, and planting Bermuda grass on the site. In 1910, the WRC sold the site to the U.S. Army, which continued to maintain it as a commemorative site until it was designated a national park in 1970. During the period of ownership by the U.S. Army and subsequently by the National Park Service, the prison site was kept mowed and clear of trees well past the extents of the earthworks, with the exception of the lower slopes leading to Stockade Branch on both sides. This area was allowed to revegetate with heavy tree cover and the larger shade trees were allowed to remain in the northern part of the site. Beyond the far edge of the earthworks, pines and other trees and undergrowth quickly reforested the former agricultural lands within the first two decades after the transfer of the site to the National Park Service (Figs. 19, 20, and 21). At this time, park staff undertook a campaign of tree removal within and immediately around the prison site, with the goal of restoring the site to as close to its open landscape appearance in 1864 as possible. Today, the prison site is almost entirely clear of trees with the exception of the grouping of shade trees at its northern end.

Other changes to vegetation on the site since the Civil War include the gardens and pecan orchards that were planted in relation to the caretaker’s house that the WRC constructed in the 1890s (refer to Fig. 17). Three pecan orchards are depicted in the 1914/1923 topography map of the site as surrounding the northern end of the prison site; a few of these pecan trees remain to shade the memorial area (refer to Fig. 16). The caretaker also maintained an ornamental garden in the front yard between the house and the prison site and a house garden in the back (Fig. 22). A grove of large, and apparently old, Eastern red cedars is located close to the former house site, but it is not known when they were installed or why (Fig. 23).

A map of the prison site from 1936 shows that a “mock orange hedge” marked some crucial corners of the prison park reservation at that time (Fig. 24). This shrub may have been *Philadelphus floridus*, which is the only mock orange hedge known to grow in Georgia. It is not known if these were planted by the GAR, which is credited with a campaign of shrub planting, or later by the CCC. A number of historic photographs also show ornamental shrubs that were likely planted by the CCC (Fig. 25).

Other shrubs appearing in historic photographs line the path to Providence Spring, along the steps leading down from the spring house, and form a screen to the east of the building (Fig. 26). It is not known if these were from the GAR or the CCC campaign. None of these shrubs were noted on the site today.

The CCC was also credited with planting other vegetation on the site, described in documentation as re-seeding and forest improvement. The re-seeding was likely related to their erosion control work on the site, but it is not known what was accomplished during forest improvement. However, it is likely that the CCC workers planted the allée of pecan trees that lines Pecan Lane, the old entrance drive from Georgia Highway 49 into the prison park site (Fig. 27) because it appears in early photographs taken shortly after construction of the entrance.

Another notable vegetation feature existing today is a circle of post oaks just to the north of the star fort. It is not known if these were planted deliberately in this configuration or if they were just retained this way during forest clearing in that area (Fig. 28).

Due to the diligence of park staff, it appears that invasive vegetation species have been regularly monitored and removed from the site. While the GMP/DCP/EA refers to the presence of kudzu (*Pueraria lobata*) within about one acre of the park, this plant was not observed in 2008. However, some specimens of privet (*Ligustrum* sp.) and Japanese honeysuckle (*Lonicera japonica*), both exotic, invasive plants, were observed on the site along the edge of the woodlands. Planting around the museum is minimal and restricted to the area around the south terrace.

Character-defining Features:

- Feature: Open Lawn
- Feature Identification Number: 142941
- Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

- Feature: Historic Shade Trees
- Feature Identification Number: 142943
- Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

- Feature: Secondary-Growth Forest
- Feature Identification Number: 142945
- Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

- Feature: Pecan Lane Trees
- Feature Identification Number: 142955
- Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Eastern Red Cedar Grove

Feature Identification Number: 142951

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: National Prisoner of War Museum Ornament

Feature Identification Number: 142959

Type of Feature Contribution: Non contributing – compatible

Feature: Circle of Post Oaks

Feature Identification Number: 142957

Type of Feature Contribution: Undetermined

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



FIGURE 16. Shade trees at north end of prison site. Source: John Milner Associates, 2008.

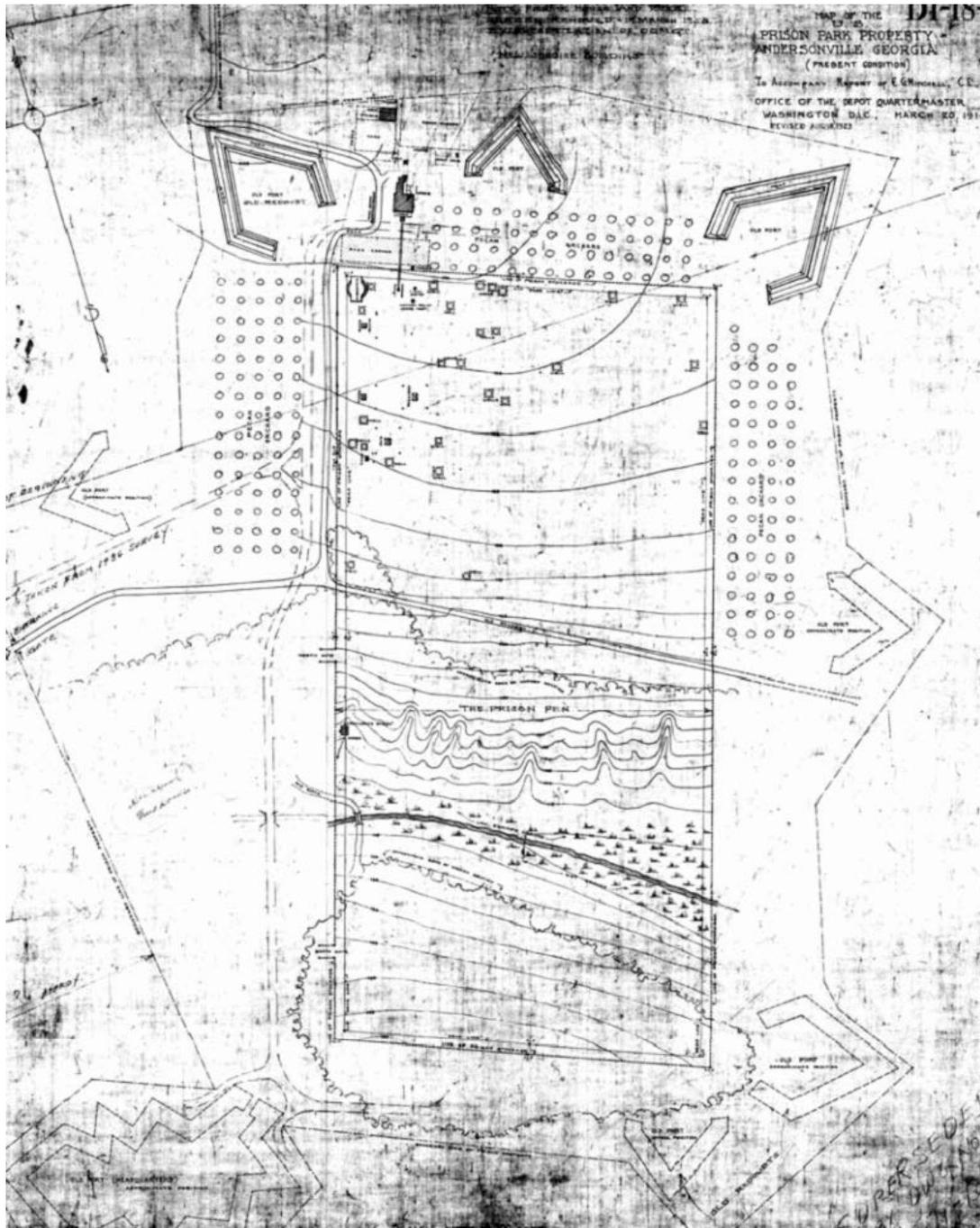


FIGURE 17. Topographic map of the prison site from 1923 showing the pecan groves that flank its northern end. Source: Andersonville National Historic Site Archives.



FIGURE 18. The prison site was intermittently planted with row crops such as corn and cotton in the decades immediately after the Civil War. Source: Andersonville National Historic Site Archives.



FIGURE 19. Aerial photograph of the site from 1968 showing the heavy tree growth within the Stockade Branch valley. Source: Andersonville National Historic Site Archives.



FIGURE 20. March 1982 aerial view showing Andersonville National Historic Site. Note the thinning of the wooded area within the Stockade Branch valley and the re-growth of woodland in the area between the prison site and the cemetery.



FIGURE 22. Photograph taken from the Caretaker's Lodge towards the prison site to the south showing ornamental garden. Source: Andersonville National Historic Site Archives.



FIGURE 21. January 1988 aerial view showing the effects of clearing of trees to expose the prison site and earthworks, and denser re-growth of woodland outside the earthworks.



FIGURE 23. Grove of Eastern red cedars adjacent to the site of the Caretaker's Lodge. Source: John Milner Associates, 2008.

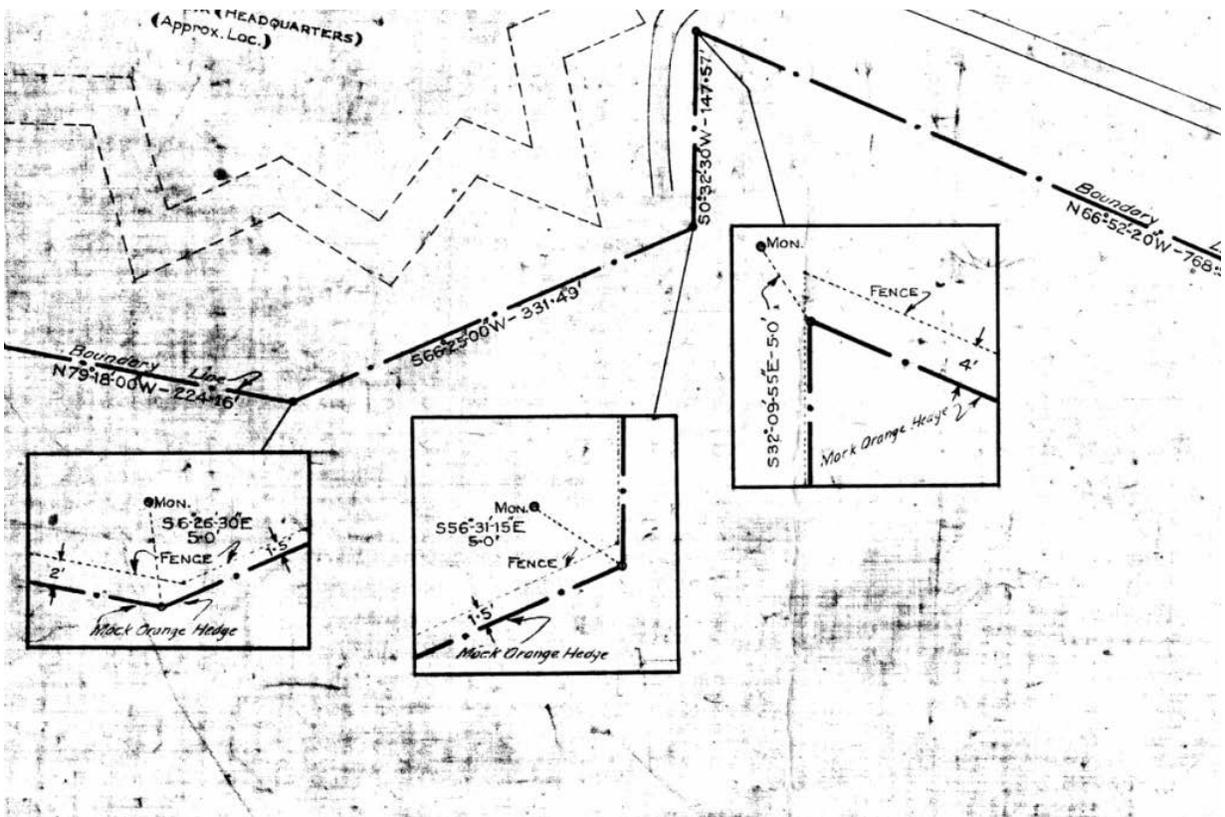


FIGURE 24. Detail of 1936 topographic map (Fig. 8) showing “mock orange hedge” at the corners of the prison park.



FIGURE 25. Photograph of the perimeter tour road and retaining wall topped with ornamental shrubs, circa late 1930s. Source: Andersonville National Historic Site Archives.



FIGURE 26. Photograph of Providence Spring with shrubbery—date unknown. Source: Andersonville National Historic Site Archives.



FIGURE 27. Allée of trees lining Pecan Lane. Source: John Milner Associates, 2008.



FIGURE 28. Circle of post oaks close to the star fort. Source: John Milner Associates, 2008.

Small Scale Features

A number of markers, fences, and site furnishings have been placed within the Andersonville Memorial Landscape, most to either commemorate the time of prison occupation or to interpret it by signage and other features. Small-scale features within the walls of the national cemetery are described in detail in the Andersonville National Cemetery CLI. Due to their age and good condition, features that were installed by the CCC have gained historic status since the preparation of the National Register nomination for the site in 1978, including the prison stockade corner markers and the concrete deadline markers. Other small-scale features within the park include several types of boundary or safety fencing, site furnishings, signage, and lighting. Many of these features are not historic but are important for visitor orientation, safety, and comfort.

In the 1930s, the CCC installed a number of markers to show the location of the prison stockade and the deadline. To mark each of the four corners of the stockade, the CCC constructed a tall stone monument of mortared gold-colored rubble stone and a pyramidal top (Fig. 67). A marble sign is inset into each side of the monument and reads "Stockade." The locations of both the line of the stockade walls and the deadline placed ten feet inside the walls are indicated by rows of white painted concrete bollards, some of which support a metal sign that identifies the location. It is understood that the CCC also constructed these bollards of formed and poured concrete. The large monuments marking the locations of the north and south gates of the prison were installed circa 1960 (Fig. 68). These markers are constructed much like the corner markers described above, except they are rectangular in footprint rather than square and were constructed in two pairs, indicating the two sides of an entrance. Like the corner monuments, as well, they are identified as the north or south gate with carved inset marble signs. Overall, these markers as a group are effective in their design in that they trace the lines of what was a very regular, geometric shape onto natural landscape of hills and stream valleys without taking away from the significance of each. This tracing has the effect of inspiring the imagination of the visitor.

Other interpretive features on the site include the cluster of short concrete monuments with metal survey markers that indicate locations of prisoner-dug wells and tunnel entrances at the northwest corner of the prison site (Fig. 69 and Fig. 70). The date of their installation is not known. Each of the tunnel locations is bounded by Victorian-era wrought iron fencing, most likely installed by either the GAR or the WRC, and usually also has a tree growing adjacent.

Signage within the historic site is diverse and includes recently installed historical markers, interpretive signs, identification signs, warning signs, and traffic signs, both directional and regulatory (Fig. 71). There are a large number of National Park Service interpretive signs, usually fiberglass boards supported by black-painted metal framing. Interpretation is also provided by smaller metal signs, usually painted brown with white lettering.

In addition to these signs, there are a number of site furnishings within the site that are non-contributing, including cannons placed on the earthworks, sets of benches, and trash receptacles at the parking lots (Figs. 72 and 73). Two types of fencing are also found within the site and include a split rail fence along the park connecting road and a metal chain link fence that borders the park on the western side. The split rail fence was erected in 1998 as part of the development of the National Prisoner of War Museum. The park intends to remove both the split rail fencing and the chain link fence in 2010.

Recently constructed interpretive features include the reconstructed stockade wall at the northeast corner of the prison site, the reconstructed guard tower on the west site, and the cluster of "shebangs" and other interpretive objects within the northeast corner stockade wall.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Reconstructed Features

Feature Identification Number: 144799

Type of Feature Contribution: Non contributing – compatible

Feature: Prison Stockade and Deadline Markers

Feature Identification Number: 143223

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: North and South Gate Markers

Feature Identification Number: 143227

Type of Feature Contribution: Non contributing – compatible

Feature: Well Markers

Feature Identification Number: 143229

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Victorian Fences

Feature Identification Number: 143231

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Interpretive Signage

Feature Identification Number: 143233

Type of Feature Contribution: Non contributing – compatible

Feature: Park Furnishings

Feature Identification Number: 143235

Type of Feature Contribution: Non contributing – compatible

Feature: Chain Link and Split-Rail Fencing

Feature Identification Number: 143239

Type of Feature Contribution: Non contributing – compatible

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



FIGURE 67. Stone marker at the corner of the prison site. Source: John Milner Associates, 2008.



FIGURE 68. Stone markers at the site of the south gate. Source: John Milner Associates, 2008.



FIGURE 69. Concrete and metal survey markers at the site of a prisoner-dug well. Source: John Milner Associates, 2008



FIGURE 70. Iron fencing around a prisoner-dug well site. Source: John Milner Associates, 2008.



FIGURE 71. Interpretive wayside along the tour road. Source: John Milner Associates, 2008.



FIGURE 72. Cannon placed on the site earthworks. Source: John Milner Associates, 2008.



FIGURE 73. Benches on the site. Source: Wiss, Janney, Elstner Associates, 2008.

Condition

Condition Assessment and Impacts

Condition Assessment: Good

Assessment Date: 08/09/2010

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

Condition assessment occurred during field work, December 3–4, 2007, remained stable, and was approved in 2010.

Impacts

Type of Impact: Adjacent Lands

External or Internal: External

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

Type of Impact: Erosion

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Description: Earthworks not protected by grasses or mulch layers under trees are vulnerable to erosion from foot traffic and aggravated by rainfall.

Type of Impact: Operations On Site

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Description: It appears that a frequent mowing regime may be leading to increased foot traffic on the earthworks and may be contributing to increased erosion.

Type of Impact: Structural Deterioration

External or Internal: Internal

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

Type of Impact:	Pruning Practices
External or Internal:	Internal
Impact Description:	The site is the subject of volunteer work by the Georgia Arborists' Association, which has performed a limited survey to guide tree trimming work on the site. There is also a PMIS for lightning protection of trees and a seed collection program for the site being managed by the Famous and Historic Trees group. Monitoring of weakened or dead limbs and threatened trees should continue in order to reduce windfall and other hazards.
Type of Impact:	Release To Succession
External or Internal:	Internal
Impact Description:	Most of the park's acreage is in second-growth forest. The loss of historic field patterns and viewsheds to forestation could increase the difficulty of eventual restoration.
Type of Impact:	Impending Development
External or Internal:	External
Impact Description:	Industrial development on the periphery of the historic site is ongoing and if not monitored, may negatively affect the historic character of the site. Continue screening of undesirable views from within the site.
Type of Impact:	Vegetation/Invasive Plants
External or Internal:	Internal
Impact Description:	Secondary tree growth threatens the stability of earthworks in danger of wind-throw. Continual monitoring of this vegetation is important.
Type of Impact:	Visitation
External or Internal:	Internal
Impact Description:	Heavy visitation in some areas of the park may threaten historic resources, primarily in the amount of erosion, particularly on or around the earthworks created by heavy foot and vehicular traffic.

Other Impact:	Visual Clutter
External or Internal:	Internal
Impact Description:	The accumulation of interpretive, informative, and regulatory signage, along with site furnishings such as benches, bollards, kiosks, and trash cans, contributes to visual clutter that detracts from the historic character of the area. Recommend consolidating some of these furnishings to clear views.

Treatment

Bibliography and Supplemental Information

Bibliography

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Year of Publication: 1970
Source Name: Other
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Year of Publication: 2002
Source Name: Other
Citation Location: Vol. 24, No. 4

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

Citation Author: Johnson, James E.
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Year of Publication: 1998
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Citation Location: Blacksburg, Virginia

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

Citation Author: Marsh, Michael Alan
Citation Title: Andersonville: The Story behind the Scenery
Year of Publication: 2000
Source Name: Other
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Citation Author: Marvel, William
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Year of Publication: 1994
Source Name: Other
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Year of Publication: 1992
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Year of Publication: 1984
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Citation Title: Andersonville National Cemetery and Andersonville Prison Park
National Register of Historic Places Registration Form
Year of Publication: 1978
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1934-1984: Andersonville CCC."
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Year of Publication: 1994
Source Name: Other
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Citation Author: O'Dea, Thomas
Citation Title: Drawing of Andersonville Prison, Camp Sumter, Georgia
Source Name: Library of Congress/Dewey Decimal
Citation Location: Washington, D.C.

Citation Author: Prentice, Guy, and Marie C. Prentice
Citation Title: "Far from the Battlefield: Archaeology at Andersonville Prison"
Year of Publication: 2000
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Source Name: Other
Citation Location: Fort Washington, Pennsylvania.

Citation Author: Pryor, Elizabeth Brown
Citation Title: Clara Barton: Professional Angel
Year of Publication: 1987
Source Name: Other
Citation Location: Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Supplemental Information

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