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Historic Landscape Inventory for Marietta National Cemetery

Susan I. Enscore, Adam D. Smith, Ellen R. Hartman, and Megan W. Tooker

November 2017



Construction Engineering Research Laboratory

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Final report

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Abstract

This project was undertaken to provide the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs National Cemetery Administration with a cultural landscape survey of Marietta National Cemetery. The 23-acre cemetery is located within the city limits of Marietta, Georgia, and contains more than 17,300 burials. Marietta National Cemetery was placed on the National Register of Historic Places on 18 September 1998, as part of a multiple-property nomination for Civil War Era National Cemeteries.

The National Cemetery Administration tasked the U.S. Army Engineer Research and Development Center-Construction Engineering Research Laboratory (ERDC-CERL) to inventory and assess the cultural landscape at Marietta National Cemetery through creation of a landscape development context, a description of current conditions, and an analysis of changes over time to the cultural landscape. All landscape features were included in the survey because according to federal policy on National Cemeteries, all national cemetery landscape features are considered to be contributing elements.

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Preface

This study was conducted for the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs National Cemetery Administration under Project Number 467132, "Cultural Landscape Survey for Marietta National Cemetery, Georgia." The technical monitor was Mr. W. Edward Hooker III (Historic Architect/Cultural Resources Manager, National Cemetery Administration).

The work was performed by the Land and Heritage Conservation Branch (CNC) of the Installations Division (CN), U.S. Army Engineer Research and Development Center – Construction Engineering Research Laboratory (ERDC-CERL). At the time of publication, Dr. Michael Hargrave was Chief, CEERD-CNC; and Mr. Donald K. Hicks was Acting Chief, CEERD-CN. The Interim Deputy Director of ERDC-CERL was Ms. Michelle J. Hanson, and the Interim Director was Dr. Kirankumar V. Topudurti.

Col. Bryan S. Green was the Commander of ERDC, and Dr. David W. Pittman was the Director.

Unit Conversion Factors

Multiply	By	To Obtain
acres	4,046.873	square meters
acre-feet	1,233.5	cubic meters
cubic feet	0.02831685	cubic meters
cubic inches	1.6387064 E-05	cubic meters
cubic yards	0.7645549	cubic meters
feet	0.3048	meters
inches	0.0254	meters
miles (U.S. statute)	1,609.347	meters
pounds (mass)	0.45359237	kilograms
square feet	0.09290304	square meters
square inches	6.4516 E-04	square meters
square yards	0.8361274	square meters
tons (2,000 pounds, mass)	907.1847	kilograms
yards	0.9144	meters

1 Methodology

1.1 Background

The U.S. Congress codified the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA), the nation's most effective cultural resources legislation to date, in order to provide guidelines and requirements for preserving tangible elements of our nation's past. This preservation was done primarily through creation of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Contained within this piece of legislation are requirements for federal agencies to address their cultural resources, defined as any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object (NHPA Sections 110 and 106). Section 110 requires federal agencies to inventory and evaluate their cultural resources. Section 106 requires the determination of the effects of federal undertakings on properties deemed eligible or potentially eligible for the NRHP.

The U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) National Cemetery Administration (NCA) administers 135 of the 149 National Cemeteries in the United States. The NCA was created in 1998 from the National Cemeteries System (NCS). The NCS had been created in 1973 when 83 National Cemeteries were transferred from the Department of the Army to the Department of Veterans Affairs and joined with the 21 cemeteries located at hospitals and nursing homes that were already being administered by the VA. Marietta National Cemetery was placed on the NRHP in 1998 under Criteria A and C.[1] While the nomination to the National Register includes some discussion of the important features, no landscape surveys have been completed to date. A landscape survey details the following: design and layout of the cemetery, any natural and cultural influences, circulation patterns, and vegetation. The nomination also did not include documentation of changes to the cemetery over time.

Marietta National Cemetery is located in the town of Marietta, Georgia, which is 20 miles northwest of Atlanta (Figure 1). The cemetery was established in 1866 on land donated by Henry Green Cole, a local businessman and Union loyalist. The 23.2 acre cemetery was designed in

[1] Therese T. Sammartino, "Marietta National Cemetery," National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form, (Washington, DC: National Park Service, 1998).

the picturesque style, with winding paths that enhance the natural rolling topography (Figure 2). The rectangular cemetery is bounded by four streets and enclosed by a stone wall dating to the 1870s.

Figure 1. Boundary outline and location of Marietta National Cemetery, Georgia, located northwest of Atlanta (www.google.com, accessed July 2017).

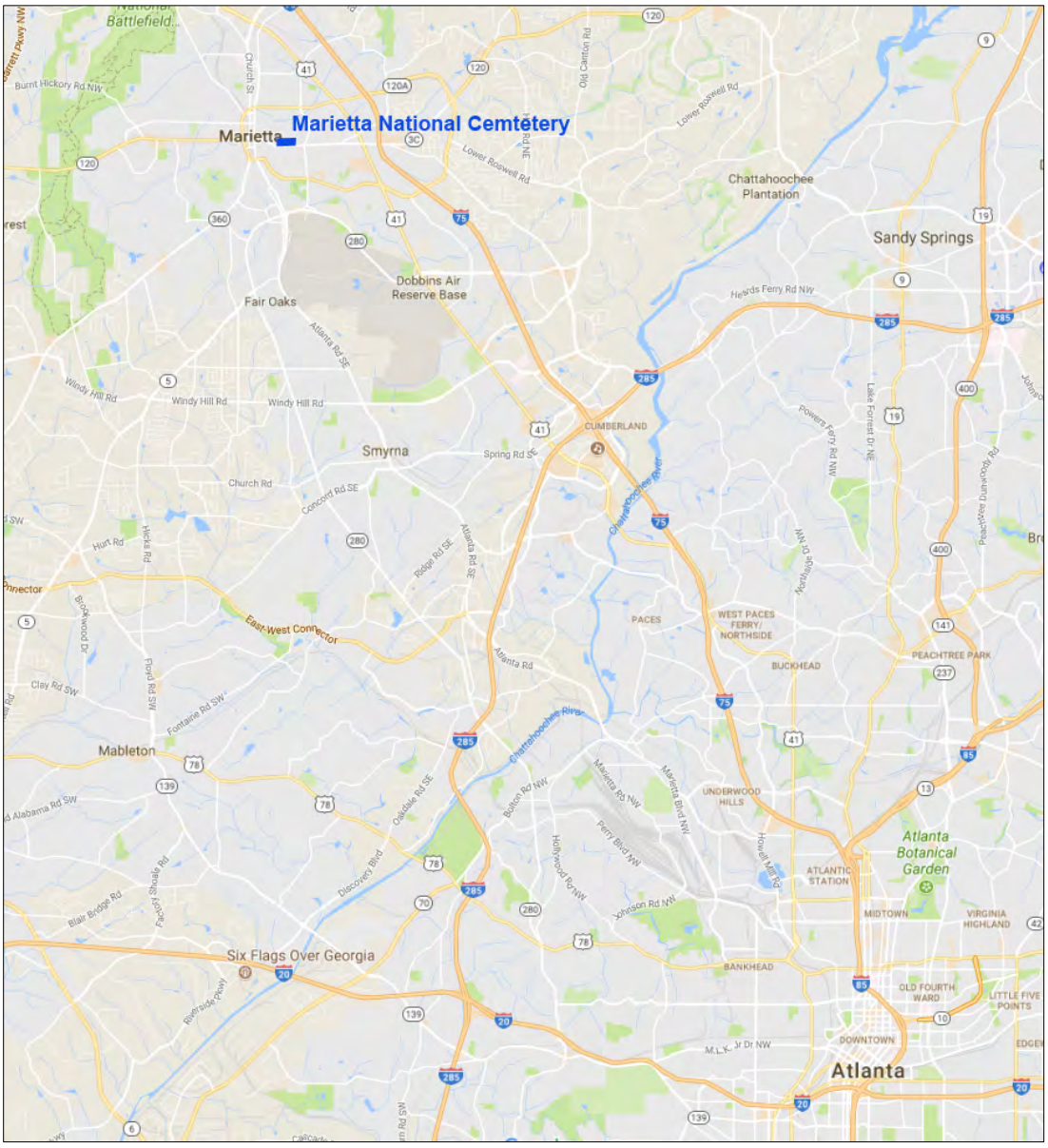


Figure 2. Overall layout of Marietta National Cemetery (ERDC-CERL).



1.2 Objective

The objective of this project was to develop a cultural landscape survey for Marietta National Cemetery, GA. The cultural landscape survey provides a historic landscape context, inventory, list of character-defining features, and condition assessment of all features of the cultural landscape to assist the NCA in management of this historic resource.

1.3 Researchers

This project was conducted by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Engineering Research Development Center, Construction and Engineering Research Laboratory (ERDC-CERL), based in Champaign, IL. The research team included Susan Enscore, Doctor of Geography, as project manager and historian with 25 years of experience; Adam D. Smith, Master of Architecture, as architectural historian with 18 years of experience; Megan Tooker, Master of Landscape Architecture, as lead landscape historian with 18 years of experience; and Ellen Hartman, landscape architect with 7 years of experience. All four researchers meet and exceed the Secretary of the Interior's Historic Preservation Professional Qualification Standards.

1.4 Site visits

1.4.1 Marietta National Cemetery

ERDC-CERL personnel made one trip to Marietta National Cemetery in July 2017 to inventory the landscape. During that week, members of the team inventoried and photographed the landscape features.

1.4.2 Archival repositories

ERDC-CERL researchers conducted a review of books, archival repositories, and online resources related to Marietta National Cemetery. The following places were contacted and/or searched:

- NRHP listings and nomination forms (online at https://www.nps.gov/Nr/publications/index.htm)
- Historic drawings, maps, photographs, and information were provided by the VA NCA office in Washington, DC
- National Archives and Records Administration (NARA), College Park, Maryland
- NARA, Washington, DC
- NARA, Atlanta, GA
- Marietta Museum of History, Marietta, GA

1.5 Analysis

After initial research was completed, the team analyzed the gathered information. Archival information and field information were integrated throughout the course of the project. The information available was contained in text documents, photographs, and historic maps. Using archival sources, the research team extracted relevant historical information. The material was then combined to tell the story in both text and images.

2 Landscape Development History

Marietta National Cemetery is still shaped by the original layout of the property. The cemetery is noted for the elaborate shapes of certain burial sections and the roads curving around the cemetery's varied topography. The bulk of improvements to the cemetery were completed by 1940. Landscape development since then has primarily been notable for the gradual loss of the original forested appearance of the cemetery.

2.1 Original configuration of the Civil War cemetery, 1866-1872

As one of the initial wave of National Cemeteries constructed from 1861 to 1869, Marietta National Cemetery was established to shelter the remains of Union soldiers killed in 1864 during Union Major General William T. Sherman's Atlanta Campaign.[2]

A search was underway for a suitable site in Marietta by 1866, with 7 potential sites in the area. One of those sites was 25 acres of land owned by Henry Green Cole, a Marietta businessman (Figure 3). Mr. Cole had remained a staunch Unionist during the war, and he desired to provide land for a military cemetery. Originally, he offered the land to the U.S. government as a site for a combined Union and Confederate soldier cemetery, as a gesture of reconciliation. In any event, feelings ran too high for this to be possible, and Mr. Cole then offered the land to General George H. Thomas as a cemetery for Union soldiers and sailors.[3] Brevet Major General J.S. Donaldson accepted the proposed gift of land on behalf of the United States in a letter to Mr. Cole dated 22 June 1866. The letter directed the immediate acquisition of title and the enclosure of the property with a fence constructed to the Quartermaster General's specifications.[4]

In the same letter, General Donaldson assigned Brevet Major W.A. Wainwright the task of moving the Union dead to the cemetery, and appointed Mr. Cole as Superintendent to assist in this effort. He assigned the task of interring the dead and laying out the cemetery to Army Chaplain Thomas

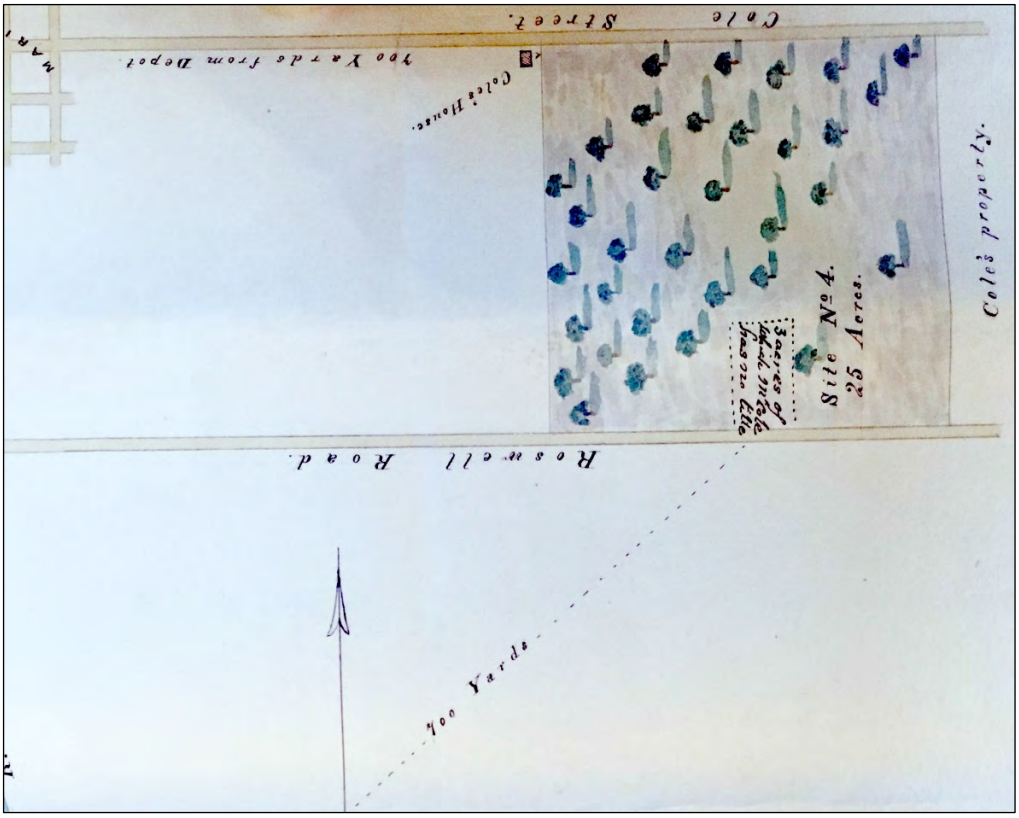
[2] For the complete historic context relative to Marietta National Cemetery, see Sammartino, "Marietta National Cemetery," 1998.

[3] Sammartino, "Marietta National Cemetery," 1998, 13¬14.

[4] J.S. Donaldson, Brevet Major General, Chief Quartermaster, Military Division of the Tennessee to Mr. H.G. Cole, Marietta, Georgia, letter, 22 June 1866, in Record Group 92, Entry 576, Box 43, NARA, Washington, DC.

B. Van Horne, who had recently performed the same task for the national cemetery at Chattanooga and was serving there as superintendent.[5]

Figure 3. Sketch of Cole property for cemetery site selection process, 1866 (NARA, Washington, DC).



The initial gift was a rectangular 20 acre tract across the street from Mr. Cole's house at 288 Washington Avenue (Figure 4).[6] The main entrance gate to the cemetery was located across from Mr. Cole's house. The land was formally conveyed from Mr. Cole by a deed dated 31 July 1866.[7]

[5] Donaldson to Cole, 22 June 1866.

[6] Mr. Cole also owned a home along Washington Avenue, about halfway along the northern boundary of the cemetery's initial acreage.

[7] "Marietta National Cemetery, Georgia," 5 July 1933, report, in Marietta Vertical File, National Cemetery Administration, U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, Washington, DC.

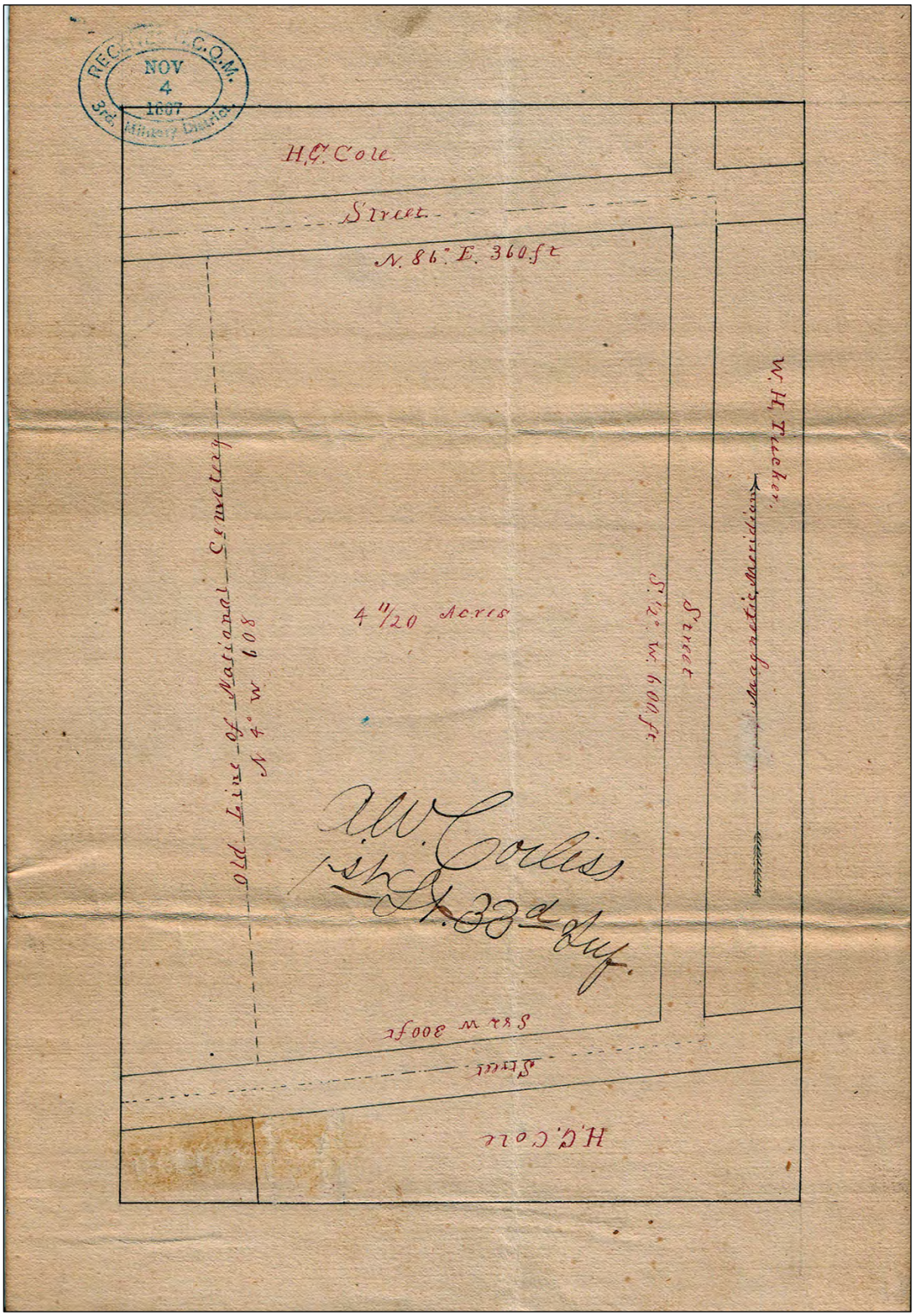
Figure 4. Map of initial tract of Marietta National Cemetery before being laid out and showing existing trees, 1866 (NARA Atlanta).



In 1867, Mr. Cole donated an additional 4.55 acres of land adjoining the cemetery to the east (Figure 5). An outstanding dower interest,[8] which belonged to Sarah M. Black as deeded by Mr. Cole, was added in 1870, thereby completing the 23.2 acres contained in the Marietta National Cemetery today.

[8] The dower interest seems to be the same 4.55 acres donated by Mr. Cole in 1867. According to the deeds, the entire plot totaled 24.56 acres, while the current cemetery acreage is 23.2 acres. The discrepancy seems to arise from the current acreage being measured with the exterior wall surface as the boundary, when the original tract contained some land outside the walls for the roadway. A 1948 letter from D.W. Cole includes the statement that "…this outside base of wall boundary by long usage has become the property line between cemetery and city streets." NOTE: quote taken from D.W. Cole to Superintendent R.V. Ridenhaur, Marietta National Cemetery, letter, 1 December 1948, in Marietta Vertical File, National Cemetery Administration, U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, Washington, DC.

Figure 5. East expansion to the National Cemetery from the Cole property, 1867 (NCA Archives).



The first detailed description of the site was provided in an inspection report by Brevet Colonel C.W. Folsom, Assistant Quartermaster, submitted

18 April 1867. Folsom noted the greater part of the cemetery employees were busy "dressing the sections and graves, macadamizing the paths, and in quarrying and breaking rock for this purpose."[9] He described the cemetery as:[10]

> Located on a hill, the highest point of which is near the centre of the Cemetery. The ground slopes off in all directions from this summit, and the natural slopes and terraces are laid off into section of various tasteful curved forms, on the outlines of which are arranged the graves...There is a small natural lake, fed by springs, and neatly embanked, at S.W. corner of the grounds. The whole effect of the landscape and gardening is very good, and reflects credit upon the taste of Chaplain Van Horne, who designed it.
>
> There is an abundance of fine large forest trees of natural growth, oaks, maples, elms, on the western portion of the cemetery. The eastern end is rather bare of trees, but some spruces, maples, gums and elms have been set out there. The soil is well grasses at the west end; but at the east end is rather bare and needs to be sown with grass-seed. There is a good well of water in the grounds, not far from the main entrance.
>
> Avenues 24 feet wide are carried around the whole cemetery and between the principal [sic] sections, extending 3,500 feet in all; there are also minor avenues 12 feet wide to an extent of 1,400 feet and several thousand fee of smaller paths from 4 to 6 feet wide.

A map included with the inspection report illustrates the major aspects of the cemetery layout mentioned therein (Figure 6). The highest point is visible and marked as "summit," the lake is located in the southwest corner of the cemetery, the areas to both sides of the main entrance are grass covered, and the natural topography is utilized to create distinctly shaped burial sections. In the shape of its burial sections, the cemetery layout departs from the prevailing style for military cemeteries, which were more formal and straight-lined. The curvilinear aspect of the Marietta cemetery layout, however, does reflect Chaplain Van Horne's previous design work for the Chattanooga National Cemetery (Figure 7). The 1867 Marietta cemetery

[9] Brevet Colonel C.W. Folsom, "Report of an Inspection Made of Cemeterial Operations at Marietta, Cobb County, Ga.," 1867, 2, in Record Group 92, Entry 576, Box 43, National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, DC.

[10] Folsom, "Report of an Inspection," 1867, 2–3.

map depicts the only structures on the site at the time, a small temporary office adjacent to the main entrance and the well in the northern grassy area. Included with the 1867 inspection report was a sketch of Section A, showing the triangular shape of the burial section, with double rows of graves, pathways, a center circle with a monument surrounded by trees; and smaller triangular-, oval-, and shield-shaped areas inside the burial area (Figure 8). No photo documentation was found of the section' appearing as in the sketch; however, the burial numbers on the sketch match the locations of extant burials.

Figure 6. Approximate sketch of the internal arrangement of Marietta National Cemetery, Marietta, Ga., April 13, 1867 (NARA Washington, DC).

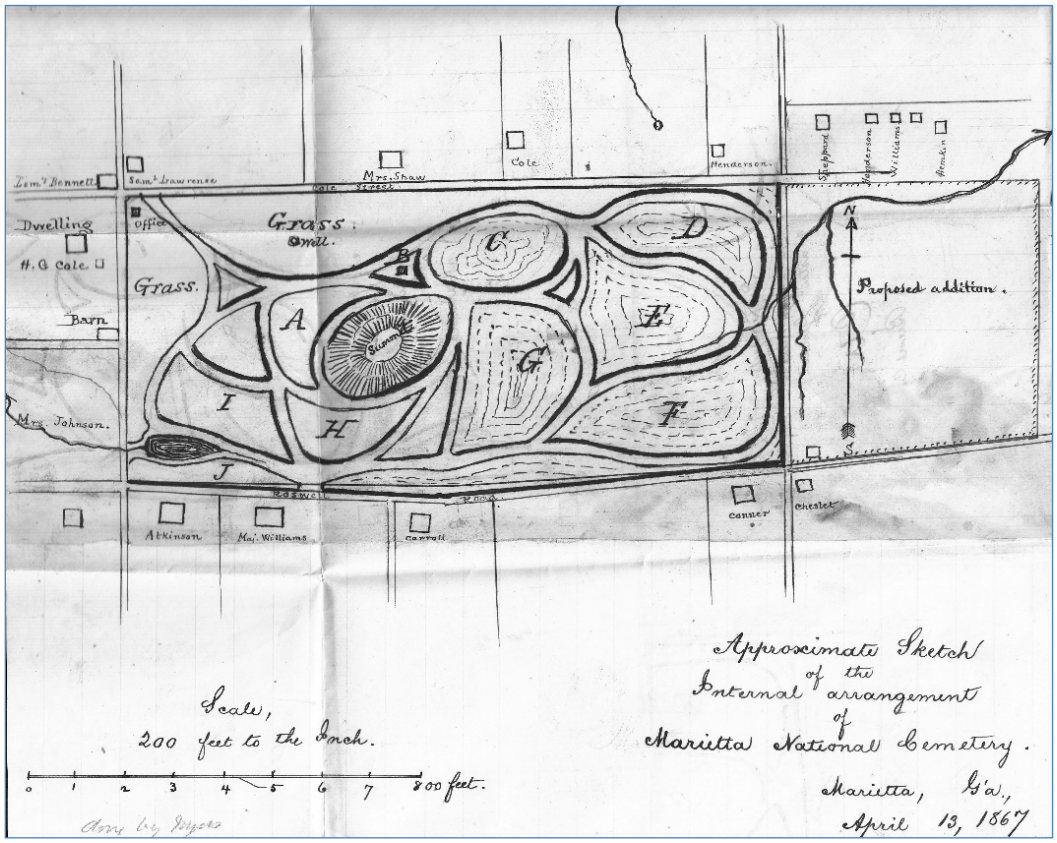


Figure 7. Geometric layout of sections at the
Chattanooga National Cemetery, 1893 (NCA Archives).

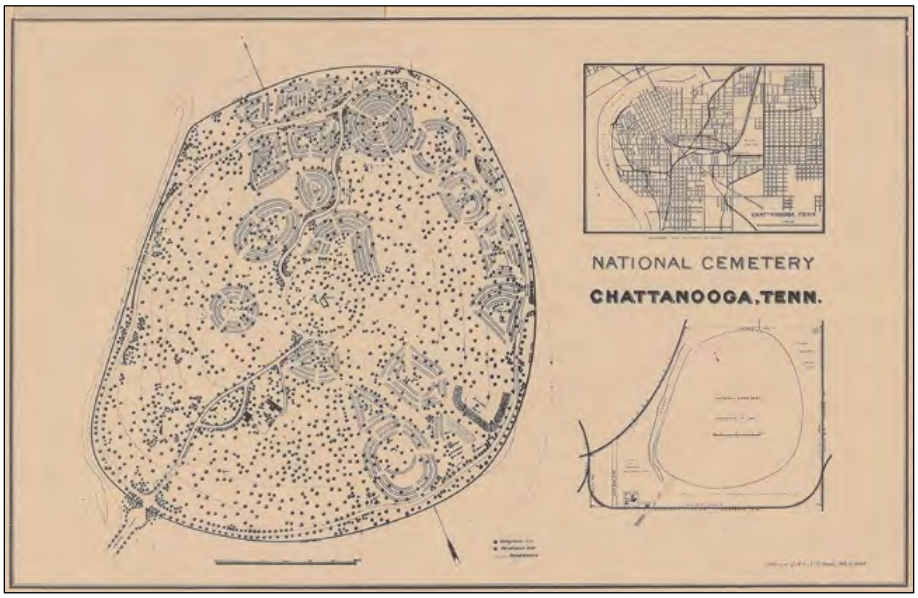
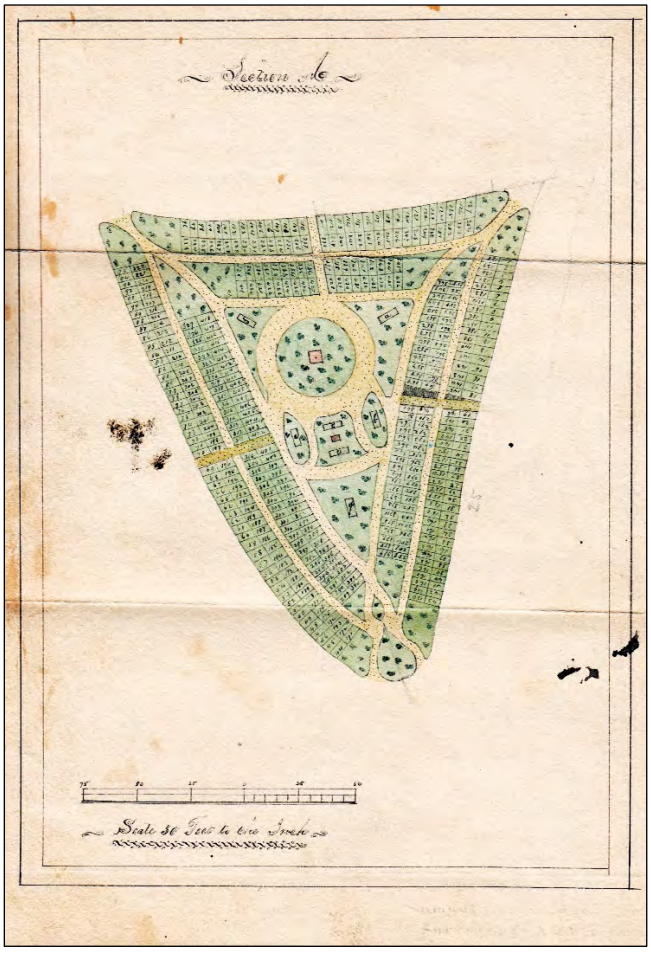


Figure 8. Sketch of Section A, Marietta National Cemetery,
circa 1867 (NARA Washington, DC).



Major Folsom noted the lack of gutters and drains and, as a result, erosion problems were evident. The presence of a fence was noted, described as "a good, new, and substantial, wooden picket fence of regulation pattern."[11] The fence was constructed with "oak posts, red cedar rails, heart pine pickets, all heavy dimensions."[12] Major Folsom noted two entrances to the cemetery, the main one at the northwest corner and a secondary one midway along the south side, with both having "good double gates with locks."[13] He also mentioned that a flagstaff of good height and painted white was to be erected at the highest point of ground. The resulting flagstaff can be seen (although exaggerated in scale) in a sketch of the cemetery completed by E.B. Whitman in 1869 (Figure 9). Also visible in the sketch are the curving avenues, burial sections, and walks as well as a forested appearance.[14]

Figure 9. Sketch of Marietta National Cemetery, 1869 (NARA Washington, DC, courtesy of NCA).



[11] Folsom, "Report of an Inspection" 1867, 4.

[12] Cole to Ridenhaur, letter, 1 December 1948.

[13] Folsom, "Report of an Inspection," 1867, 4.

[14] Lieutenant Colonel E.B. Whitman, Superintendent of National Cemeteries, to the Quartermaster General, letter, 1869 (Record Group 92, Entry 646, National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, DC.

Removal of bodies and subsequent reinternment at Marietta began soon after the cemetery was established, with 5,343 completed by April 1867, and 11,000 more expected.[15] The first remains interred at Marietta included some from a national cemetery at Montgomery, Alabama which had closed, and also Atlanta Campaign Union dead from Rome, Dalton, Atlanta, Kennesaw Mountain and other places in Georgia.[16] According to Major Folsom, the graves were "4 feet deep, 7 feet long and 4 feet apart from centre to centre. They are laid off in double tiers, with walks 4 feet wide between the double tiers."[17] The only headboards were the "original" ones, probably the ones that were placed at the graves on the battlefields and subsequently moved to the Marietta cemetery. Conversely, an inspection report 19 months later reported that only the burials from the Montgomery cemetery had headboards.[18] The 1867 inspection report also mentioned the 20th Army Corps Monument (Figure 10), and two other monuments in the cemetery at that time (Figure 11). According to Major Folsom, the 20th Army Corps Monument was originally erected in Atlanta over the battlefield graves of soldiers from this unit, and the monument was moved with those bodies to the cemetery at Marietta.[19]

[15] Folsom, "Report of an Inspection," 1867, 1.

[16] Robert A. Wilk, Area Director, Department of Veterans Affairs, National Cemetery Area Office, Atlanta, GA, to Bellamy's Funeral Home, Powder Springs, GA, letter, 3 June 1996, 1, in Marietta Vertical File, National Cemetery Administration, U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, Washington, DC.

[17] Folsom, "Report of an Inspection," 1867, 3.

[18] "Marietta Cemetery.—Inspected November 16, 1868" in "Letter of The Secretary of War, Executive Document no. 62," Index to the Senate Executive Documents for the Second Session of the Forty-First Congress of the United States of America, 1869-70, vol. 2, 43 (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1870) found in Marietta Vertical File, National Cemetery Administration, U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, Washington DC.

[19] Folsom, "Report of an Inspection," 1867, 4.

Figure 10. Looking east at the 20th Army Corps Monument (marked by red box) in Marietta National Cemetery, Section B, 1938 (NARA College Park).

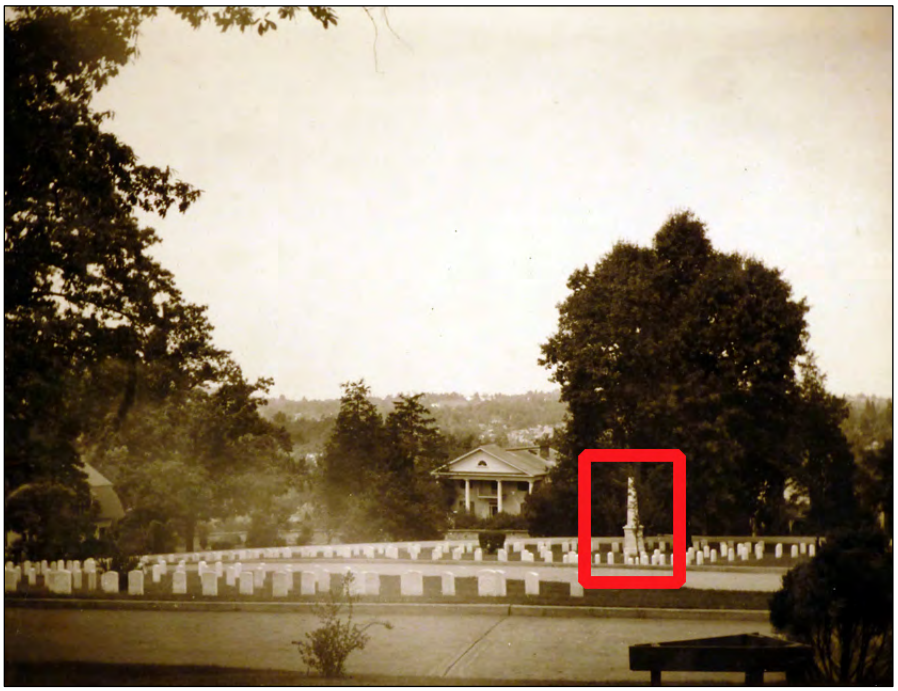
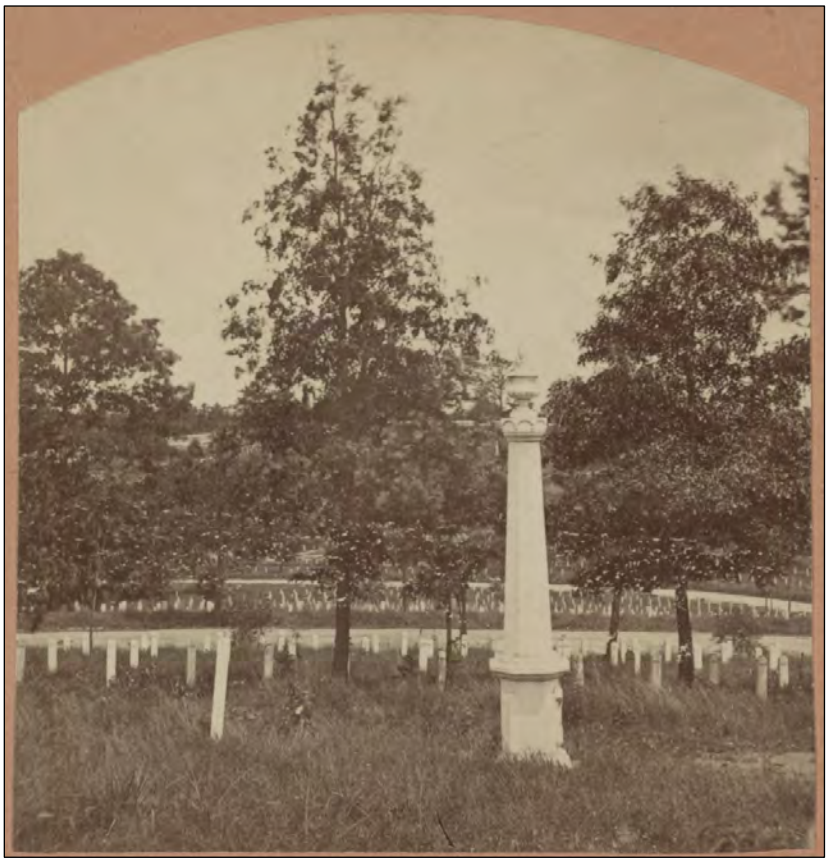


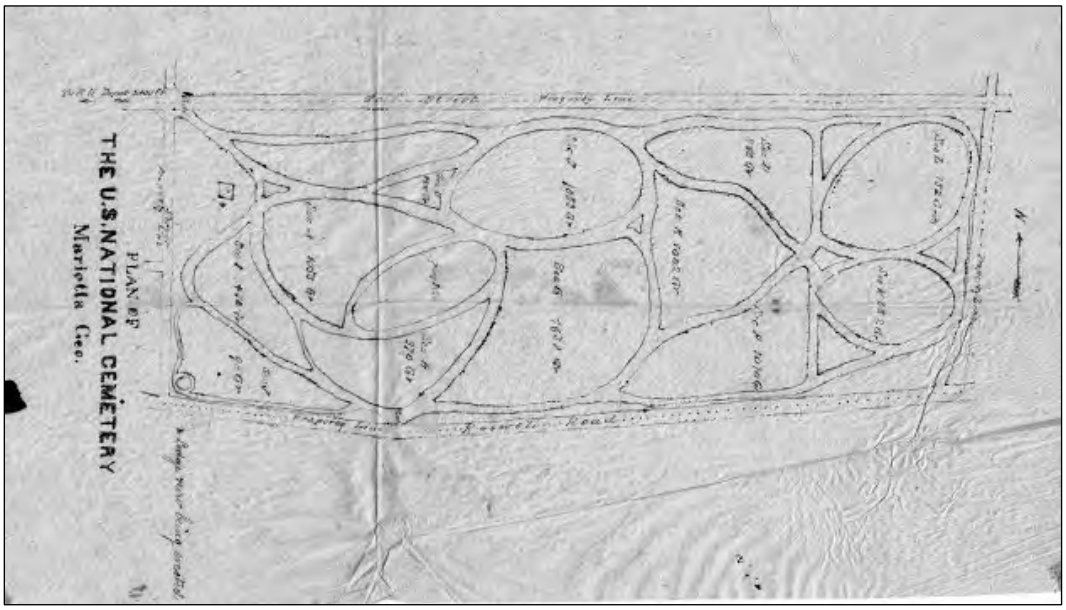
Figure 11. Looking east at a monument located in Marietta National Cemetery, Section G, circa 1870 (Library of Congress).



A request for bids for supplying the cemetery with 10,000 stakes was released by the Chief Quartermaster's Office of the Third Military District in Atlanta on 21 April 1868. The request specified the stakes to be "of good seasoned heart pine, free from sap, four (4) feet long, two (2) inches thick, and five (5) inches wide planed on each side, pointed at one end, and to have two coats white paint. They will also have to be lettered and numbered in black, in accordance with lists which will be furnished by the officer in charge of the cemetery."[20]

A site plan from 1867 shows a more detailed depiction of the burial sections and roads (Figure 12). The sections were clearly designed to form shapes such as ovals, shields, triangles, and crescents. The property lines are shown running down the center of the surrounding roads.

Figure 12. Site plan for the cemetery, 1867 (NARA Washington DC).



The cemetery was visited by a national cemetery inspector for the War Department on 16 November 1868. The cemetery was described as "beautifully situated in a grove of oak trees, on high rolling ground, and near the center is an oval mound on which is erected a flag-staff. Advantage has been taken of the peculiar feature of the ground to make serpentine avenues and walks, which gives a number of irregular sections for burial purposes."[21] The layout of graves was described as being in double rows, with

[20] Headquarters Third Military District, "Proposals," 1868, in Record Group 92, Entry 576, Box 43, National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, DC.

[21] "Marietta Cemetery—Inspected November 16, 1868,"42.

walks of 4 feet between them connecting to main walks 6 feet in width. Most were covered with broken stone and gravel. Work was still underway on the eastern sections' roads, with the western sections' completed ones macadamized with the same material as the walks. Both the completed walks and roads had been provided with stone gutters for water runoff. Bricks had also been ordered for gutters. The unfinished eastern sections were subject to erosion, and instructions had been given by the Quartermaster General to sow grass seed over the walks and roads in this part of the cemetery to stabilize the ground. The rectangular plot was surrounded with a whitewashed wooden fence. The intent to construct a lodge "in the open space near the main gate" was mentioned in the report and given an estimated cost of $1,850.[22] Also mentioned was the presence of two wells with good water and the use of Bermuda grass. H.G. Cole had contributed stone and gravel, as well as trees and shrubbery to the site. There were 9,973 interments, and total costs for development of the cemetery and reburials was $179,403. It was expected the cemetery could be completed in 4 months.[23]

The work of moving remains of Union soldiers into Marietta Cemetery was completed by June 1869. The cemetery was dedicated on 21 June 1869, with a small ceremony and a flag-raising at the summit of the cemetery grounds. The cemetery's designer, Army Chaplain Thomas Van Horne addressed the attendees, which included two other early superintendents, Augustus Coriliss and James Hughes. A "small group of grounds crew" made up the audience.[24]

In January 1868, Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton ordered permanent lodges to be constructed for cemetery Superintendents, and the initial contracts were let that fall. The design has been attributed to Edward Clark, Quartermaster's Department, and consisted of a linear single-story structure with three rooms, attic, and gable roof. Constructed of red brick on a stone foundation, the building's footprint measured 45' long by 18' wide, with deep overhanging eaves providing shade to 6' wide porches at the

[22] "Marietta Cemetery.—Inspected November 16, 1868," 42.

[23] "Marietta Cemetery.—Inspected November 16, 1868," 43.

[24] Brad Quinlin, "Rest Brave Comrades, Your Work is Done," n.p. (Marietta, GA: Brad Quinlin, 2011) found in Marietta Vertical File, National Cemetery Administration, U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, Washington DC.

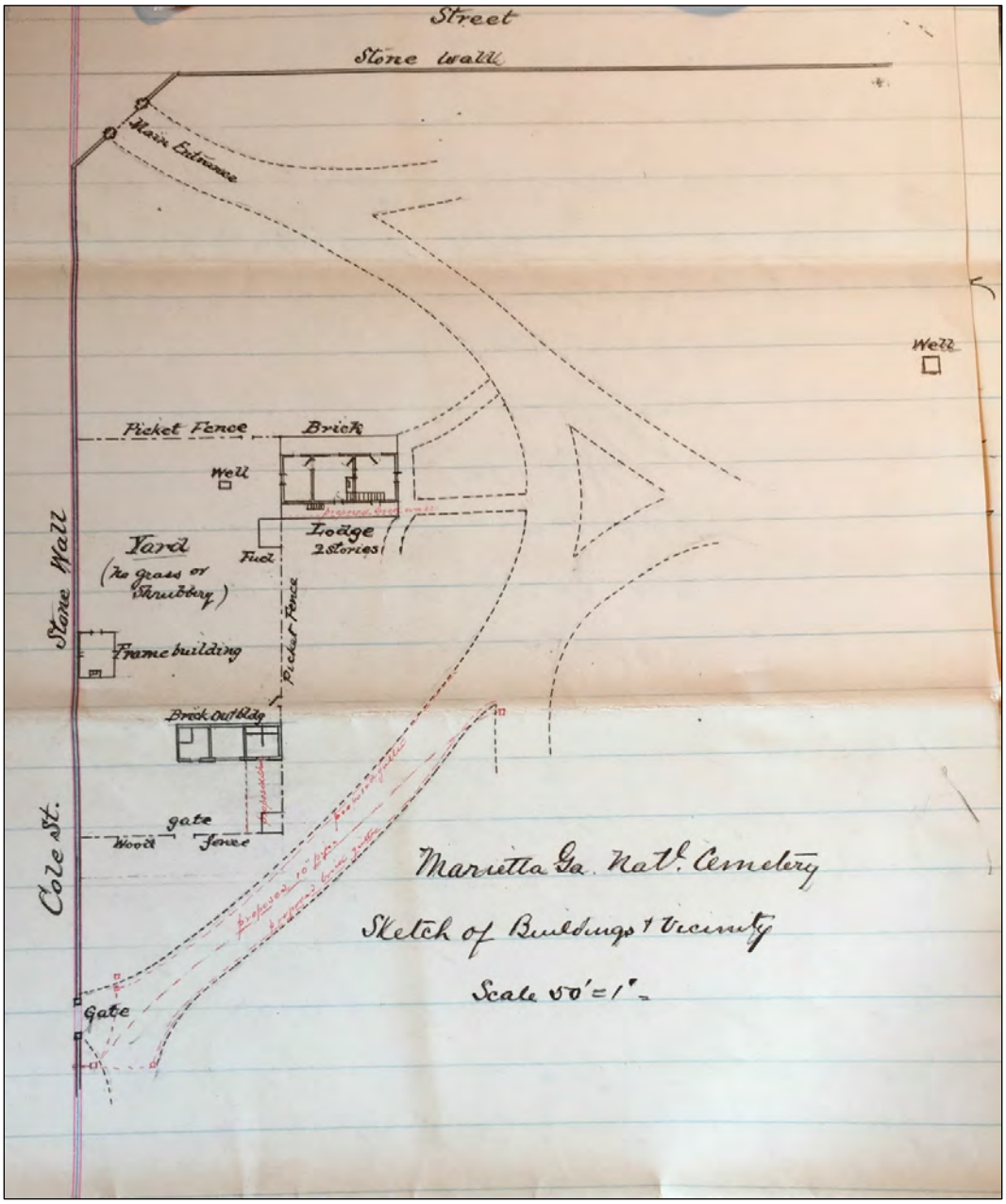
front and rear of the lodge. Thirteen lodges were constructed with this design between 1868 and 1871.[25]

Although there had been some discussion about taking over Mr. Cole's house for the Superintendent's use, the first lodge at Marietta National Cemetery was constructed from Clark's plan (with a cellar) and completed by 1870 at a cost of $1,820 (Figure 13). Construction was contracted to Mr. Bird Wallace of Marietta, who fired the brick in his own brickyard near the cemetery. A second floor was added in 1883, and a kitchen and dining room addition was completed at an unknown date.[26] A plan of the lodge can be seen in an 1886 sketch map (Figure 13).

[25] Michael R. Harrison, "National Cemeteries, Superintendent's Lodges," HALS No. DC-46 (Washington, DC: Library of Congress, 2013), 21–24.

[26] Harrison, "National Cemeteries, Superintendent's Lodges," 56.

Figure 13. Sketch map showing original lodge and other buildings at the cemetery, 1886 (NARA Washington, DC).



Major and Brevet Colonel Oscar A. Mack inspected Marietta National Cemetery on 26 May 1870. He mentioned the completion of the lodge, describing it as "built of brick, is long and narrow, containing three rooms, with projecting roof and piazza all around," with a basement kitchen, and located near the cemetery entrance in a grove of Spanish Oaks.[27] Since the previous inspection, four large guns had been placed on the summit,

[27] "Marietta Cemetery – Inspected November 16, 1868,".48.

standing vertically around the flagstaff as monuments. The graves were laid out in concentric circles around the summit hill, "with paths radiating through the circles. In the other sections they are arranged in parallel rows, either right lines, or curving to conform to the surrounding drives."[28] The graves were turfed with Bermuda grass, and numbered stakes were installed. Colonel Mack also noted the large number of trees in the cemetery, and remarked that "when finished it will be one of the most picturesque of the National Cemeteries."[29]

There was a concerted effort at this time to plant vegetation in the National Cemeteries. According to an 1871 inspection,[30] $20,000 had been expended during the previous year to plant 28,200 evergreen and deciduous trees and shrubs. These funds had been appropriated for the Army in 1870. Thousands more plantings were intended in the following months.[31] In a similar manner, Osage orange hedges were planted on the inside of perimeter walls at the National Cemeteries.

Photographs from this era show the rows of white headboards curving across and over the landscape, inset into lush grass (Figure 14, Figure 15, and Figure 16). Gravel roads set off the burial sections, and mid-growth deciduous trees provide visual interest and shade.

[28] "Marietta Cemetery – Inspected November 16, 1868,".49.

[29] "Marietta Cemetery – Inspected November 16, 1868,".49.

[30] J.S. Bingham, Quartermaster U.S. Army, to Quartermaster General's Office, Cemeterial Branch, Washington, DC, letter, September 1871, in Record Group 92, Entry 576, Box 44, p 6, 11, National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, DC.

[31] Bingham to Quartermaster General, letter, September 1871.

Figure 14. Looking east from Section E to center circle in Section M, circa 1870 (NARA College Park).



Figure 15. Looking west from Section U across Section A and Section I toward the ruins of Marietta, Georgia, circa 1870 (NARA College Park).



Figure 16. Looking west from Section M toward Section E, circa 1870 (NARA College Park).



An 1871 inspection report called for all National Cemeteries to be enclosed by a wall made of permanent materials, and to have a coping on the top.[32] A contract to construct the stone wall was awarded on 14 June 1871 to Mr. Wallace and Mr. Winters of Marietta.[33]According to D.W. Cole in 1948, the exterior cemetery wall was: [34]

> Built of field stones, for which Wallace with his mule teams scoured the County, sand from road gutters in the same territory, lime mortar for setting and grouting throughout. Stones not laid on their 'best beds' but rather set on edge, 'shiner' fashion, interior filled with random rubble or cobbles and grouted with same lime mortar; top plastered with some mortar. After a [brief] time, under separate contract, the wall was coped with Bedford limestone [measuring 4"x22"], with the effect of a bonding

[32] Bingham to Quartermaster General, letter, September 1871, 11.

[33] Major A.R. Eddy, Chief Quartermaster, to Quartermaster General Meigs, letter, 17 June 1871, in Record Group 92, Entry 576, Box 44, National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, DC. (Note: Inspection reports from the period were often in the form of a letter.)

[34] Cole to Ridenhaur, letter, 1 December 1948.

> agent which was pretty much absent in the method of construction.[35] Some ten years later, after the granite gateway was built, the masons employed thereon were detailed to point the main wall throughout with good natural cement…mortar. The coping and pointing held the wall together until recent years when it was again pointed in Portland cement, incidental to raising the height and resetting of the coping.

The secondary gate along the southern boundary lasted for a few more years, and both entrances had iron gates. In approximately 1878, the southern entrance was eliminated and for several years, there was only one point of access to the cemetery. Decades later, the walls were raised (in two stages), by an additional two to six feet to match changes to the grade of the surrounding streets and to provide more security.[36] A circa 1872 photo of Marietta National Cemetery shows a section of both the wooden fence and the stone wall, along with the original secondary entrance at the cemetery's southern side (Figure 17).

Figure 17. Photo looking west toward Cole Street showing the original wood fence and the new stone wall, circa 1872 (NARA College Park).



[35] The stone wall was quickly built, as the stone coping was completed by the end of July 1872, under separate contract by Mr. Swan and Mr. Brown of Nashville, Tennessee; James A. Ekin, Deputy Quartermaster General, to Mr. Swan and Mr. Brown, Nashville, TN, letter, 31 July 1872 in Record Group 92, Entry 576, Box 44, National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, DC.

[36] Sammartino, "Marietta National Cemetery," 2.

2.2 Establishing permanence, 1873–1883

By 1873, the deteriorating wooden headboards at many National Cemeteries focused attention on the question of permanent headstones. On 3 March 1873, Congress appropriated $1,000,000 for erecting permanent headstones at all National Cemeteries.[37] The government-issued headstones were of two kinds. For known soldiers, the white marble slab was 4 inches thick, 10 inches wide and 3 feet long, with 12 inches to be above the ground when set. The polished stone was slightly curved on top and was inscribed with the number of the grave, rank and name of the soldier, and his home state. There was a sunken shield on the headstone where the inscription appeared in bas relief. This headstone type was known as the "Civil War" type, and it was used for Union Army dead.[38] Unknown soldiers received a marble block 6 inches square and 30 inches long, with only the flat top and upper 4 inches finished. The number of the grave was cut into the flat top.[39] Marietta National Cemetery first received permanent headstones in 1876 and 1877.[40] At this point, there were no section posts in place.[41]

An inspection conducted on 26 June 1874 describes the Osage orange hedge along the inside of the perimeter wall as growing well. Lieutenant Colonel Mack mentioned a large number of deciduous trees, some of which were mature and had existed before the cemetery was established. The majority, however, had been transplanted into the site and "quite well arranged generally to add to the natural beauties of the grounds."[42] There were many ornamental shrubs and flowering plants, including a large

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[37] U.S. Secretary of War, "Annual Report of the Secretary of War," 43rd Congress, 1st Session, Ex. Doc. No. 1, Part 6, (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1873); National Cemetery Association, "History of Government Furnished Headstones and Markers," Washington, DC: Department of Veterans Affairs National Cemetery Administration, last updated 2015). https://www.cem.va.gov/history/hmhist.asp.

[38] National Cemetery Association, "History of Government Furnished Headstones and Markers," 2015.

[39] U.S. Secretary of War, "Annual Report of the Secretary of War," 1873, 200; National Cemetery Association, "History of Government Furnished Headstones and Markers," 2015.

[40] Captain A.F. Rockwell, Assistant Quartermaster, to Captain S.M. Robbins, Quartermaster Department, letter, 24 June 1878, in Record Group 92, Entry 576, Box 43, National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, DC.

[41] James Hughes, Superintendent, to Major James Belger, Quartermaster U.S.A., Atlanta, Ga., letter, 1 June 1878, in Record Group 92, Entry 576, Box 43, National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, DC.

[42] "Marietta National Cemetery" in "Letter From The Secretary of War, Executive Document no. 28," Index to the Senate Executive Documents for the Second Session of the Forty-Third Congress of the United States of America 1974, 63 (Washington, DC: Government Printing Office, 1875), in Marietta Vertical File, National Cemetery Administration, U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, Washington, DC.

number of rose bushes. The drive to the summit was "kept clean; the others are overgrown with grass."[43] The small wooden building near the entrance was still in place and used as a visitor reception building.

The ongoing problems with drainage and erosion on the site were dealt with in 1877. A large-scale project called for reducing the sharper edges of ridges and filling in gullies and holes, as well as refilling sunken graves. As part of this effort, the stone curbing and gravel used in the many small walks among the burial sections were removed and used as fill material in the deeper depressions. The grounds were then dressed with topsoil, smoothed, replanted with Bermuda grass where necessary, and rolled. The banks and edges of the drives were flattened to give the sod a better chance on the slopes. According to a 12 July 1877 report on the work, "the general design has been to smooth the surface, make soft lines of slope, do away with the numerous gravel walks and curbing, and the raised geometrical figures when undesirable, and thus obtain a grassed lawn surface that will permit the easy use of the lawn mower on sections and open plats."[44]

There were additional problems with settling and out-of-alignment headstones, requiring the raising and resetting of 2,300 headstones in the month of November 1877, for example. At the same general time, trees growing in the center of graves were removed and transplanted to be in alignment between the headstones.[45]

By May 1878, the well near the lodge had been dug and covered with a well house. The hedges had been trimmed, and hedges had also been extended around the lodge lot. There were 60 evergreen trees recently planted. The lack of a stable was noted, and a remedy was soon underway.[46]

An outbuilding behind the lodge was constructed in late 1878 or 1879. The facility was designed by Quartermaster General Montgomery C. Meigs in 1878 as a linear row of three rooms (Figure 18). The building functioned as

[43] "Marietta National Cemetery" in "Letter From The Secretary of War," 1875, 63.

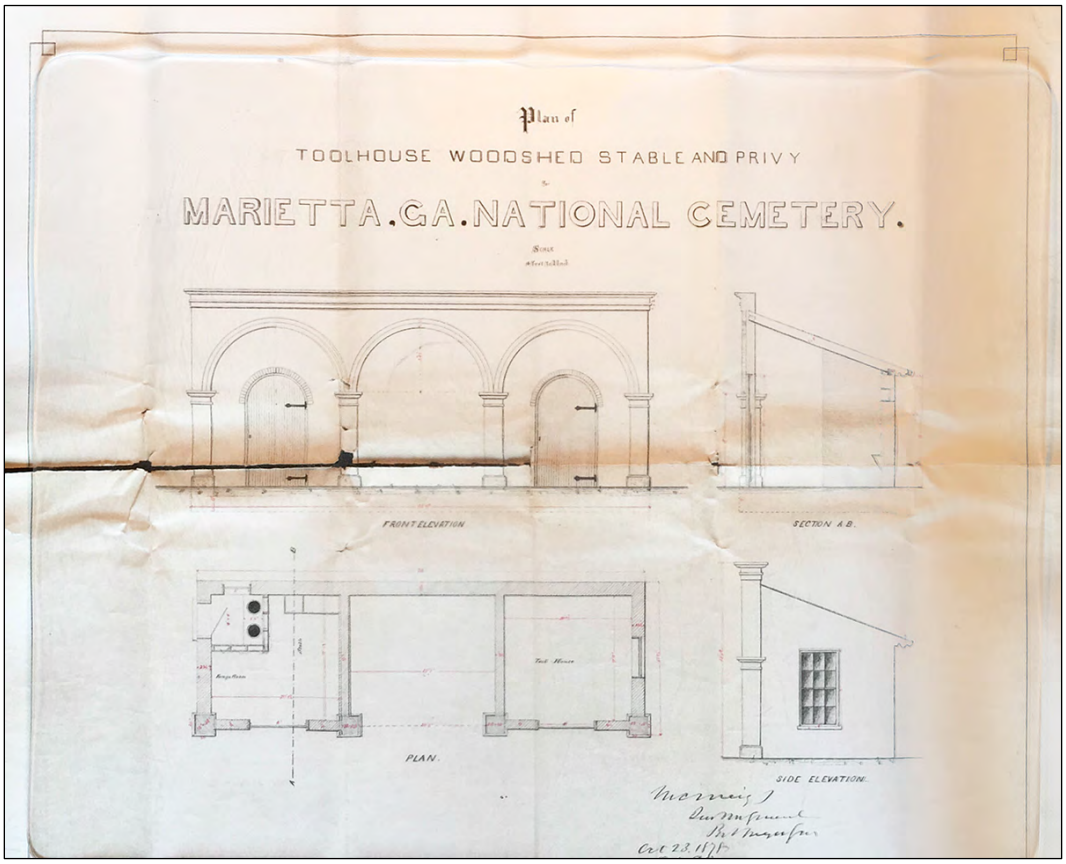
[44] Captain C M. Clarke, Quartermaster Department, to Captain A.F. Rockwell, Assistant Quartermaster, letter, 12 July 1877, in Record Group 92, Entry 576, Box 43, 1–2, National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, DC.

[45] James Hughes, Superintendent, to Major James Belger, Quartermaster U.S.A., Atlanta, Ga., letter, 1 June 1878, in Record Group 92, Entry 576, Box 43, National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, DC.

[46] Major James Belger, Quartermaster U.S.A., Atlanta, Ga., to Quartermaster General, U.S. Army, letter, 7 May 1878, 3–4, in Record Group 92, Entry 576, Box 44, National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, DC.

a tool house, woodshed, stable, and privy. According to the building plan, it was a 36' long, one-story, brick building with a shed roof. The front elevation had three arched bays, resting on four pilasters. The tool house had an exterior window, and it was enclosed by a rounded-arch wooded door. The central room was a woodshed, and it was not enclosed. The third room served as stable and forage room. A corner of this room was blocked off, with only exterior access, and a small exterior window. This space was a 2-seat privy. The outbuilding was constructed south-southwest of the lodge, in the same far western edge of the cemetery that became the utility area.

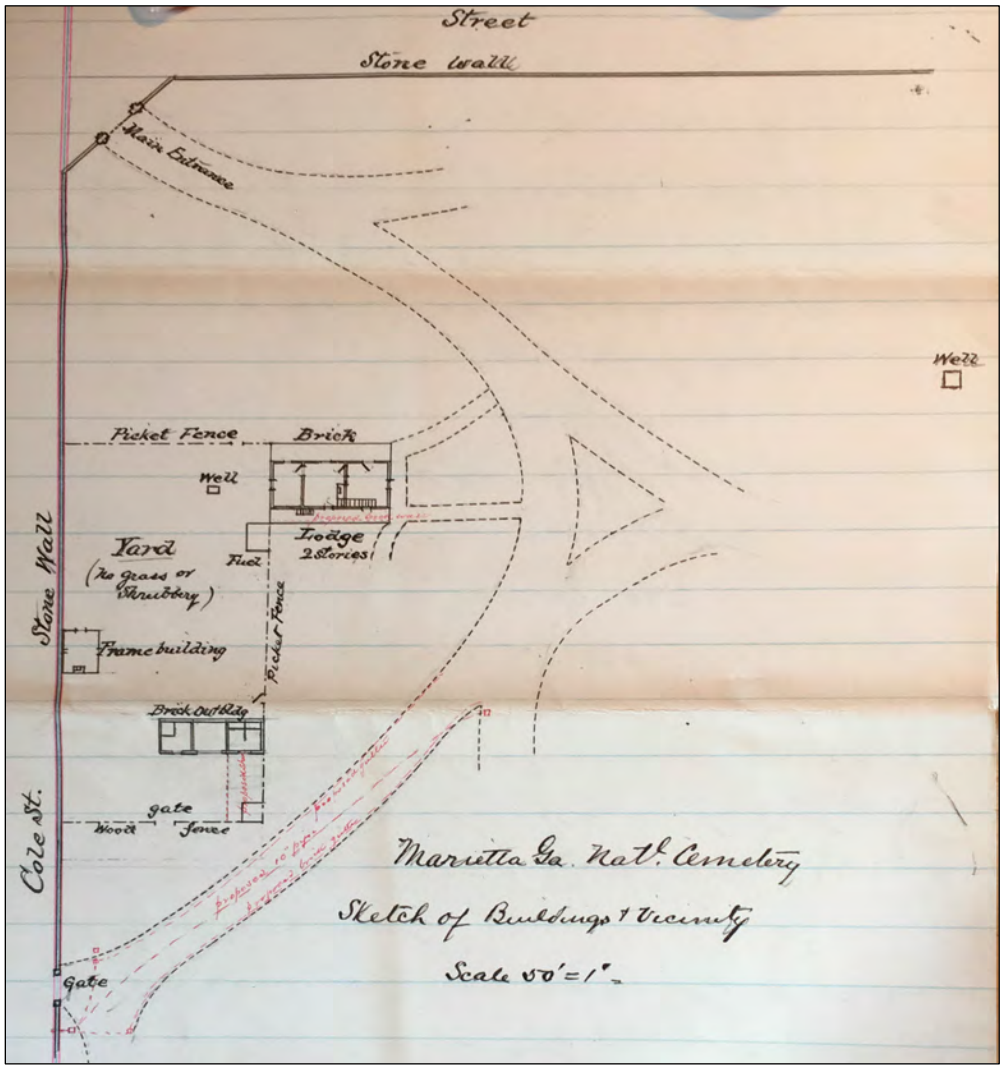
Figure 18. Plans for tool house, woodshed, stable, and privy building, 1878 (NARA Washington, DC).



An 1886 sketch map of the lodge and yard area shows the lodge (which now was two-stories), a small fuel house directly behind the lodge, a frame building located along the western perimeter wall, and a small frame building south of the brick outbuilding (Figure 19). By this point, there was a secondary gate along the western wall with gateposts and an iron gate to be accessed by Cole Street. A rectangular yard was formed by a wood fence on three sides, with the perimeter wall as the fourth side. The area was

sloped downward to the south, and was not planted with grass or shrubbery. There was an access gate to the yard in the south fence. It is possible this fenced yard was begun as early as 1876, because an inspection report suggests the fencing of an area to the west of and behind the lodge in order to give the Superintendent's family some privacy from cemetery visitors.[47]

Figure 19. Sketch map showing buildings at the cemetery, 1886 (NARA Washington, DC).

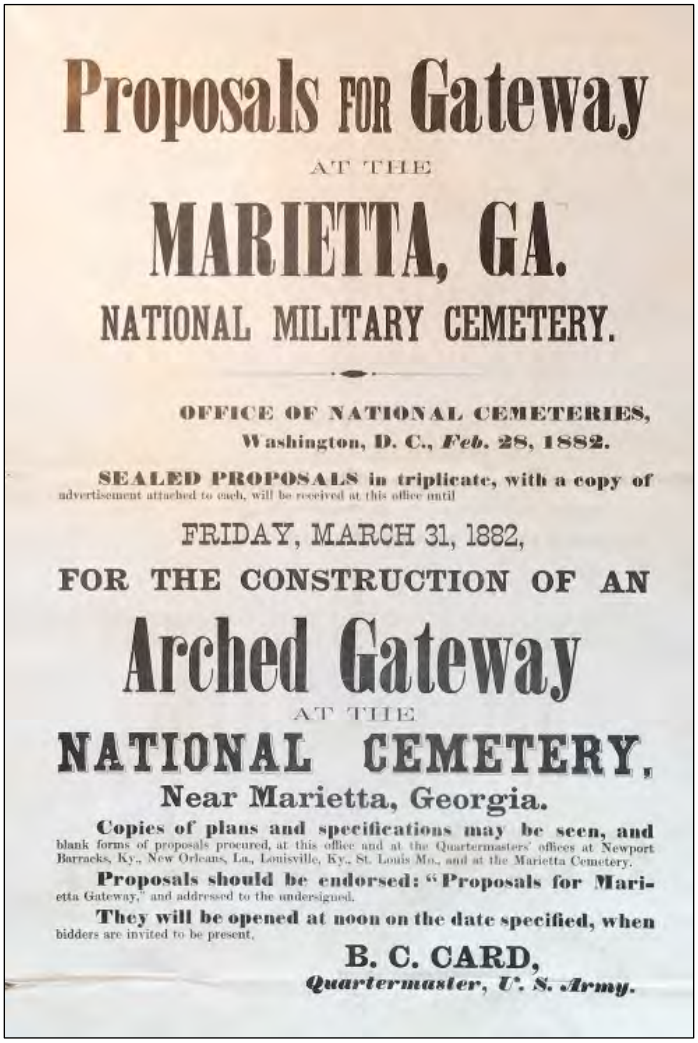


On 28 February 1882, the Quartermaster General of the U.S. Army released a request for proposals to construct an "arched gateway" at the Marietta National Cemetery (Figure 20). The monumental gateway into

[47] Lieutenant Colonel Oscar A. Mack, to Honorable Alphonso Taft, Secretary of War, letter, 25 April 1876, 4, Record Group 92, Entry 576, Box 44, National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, DC.

the cemetery was one of only five in the national cemetery system, with the others located at the Arlington, Chattanooga, Nashville, and Vicksburg cemeteries. It was placed at the northwest corner of the cemetery, at the intersection of Washington Avenue Northwest and Cole Street, with Henry Greene Cole's house on the opposite corner. Builders were required to construct the gateway to the Standard plan specifications created by the Quartermaster General, Montgomery C. Meigs (Figure 21 and Figure 22). Specifications for the structure included the use of good-quality stone, with ground dimensions of 25'11" x 5'3" and a top height above the foundations of 30'5 ½" and monolithic shafts for the columns were preferred. Double iron gates were required.

Figure 20. Notice for gateway construction bids, 1882 (NARA Washington, DC).



Proposals FOR Gateway

AT THE

MARIETTA, GA.

NATIONAL MILITARY CEMETERY.

OFFICE OF NATIONAL CEMETERIES,
Washington, D. C., *Feb.* 28, 1882.

SEALED PROPOSALS in triplicate, with a copy of advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until

FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1882,

FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF AN

Arched Gateway

AT THE

NATIONAL CEMETERY,

Near Marietta, Georgia.

Copies of plans and specifications may be seen, and blank forms of proposals procured, at this office and at the Quartermasters' offices at Newport Barracks, Ky., New Orleans, La., Louisville, Ky., St. Louis Mo., and at the Marietta Cemetery.

Proposals should be endorsed: "Proposals for Marietta Gateway," and addressed to the undersigned.

They will be opened at noon on the date specified, when bidders are invited to be present.

B. C. CARD,
Quartermaster, U. S. Army.

Figure 21. Standardized design for the main entrance archway, 1882 (NARA Washington, DC).

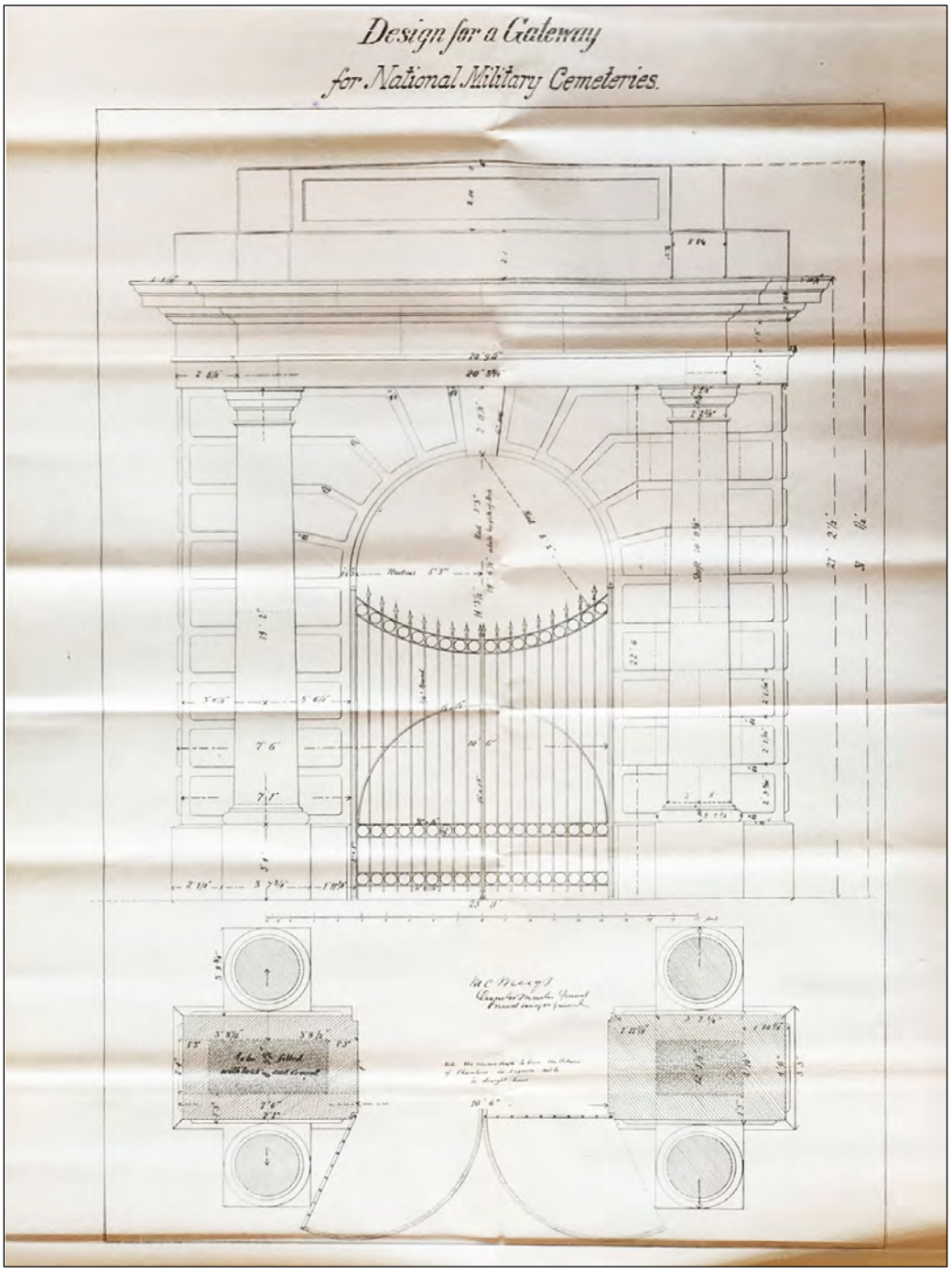
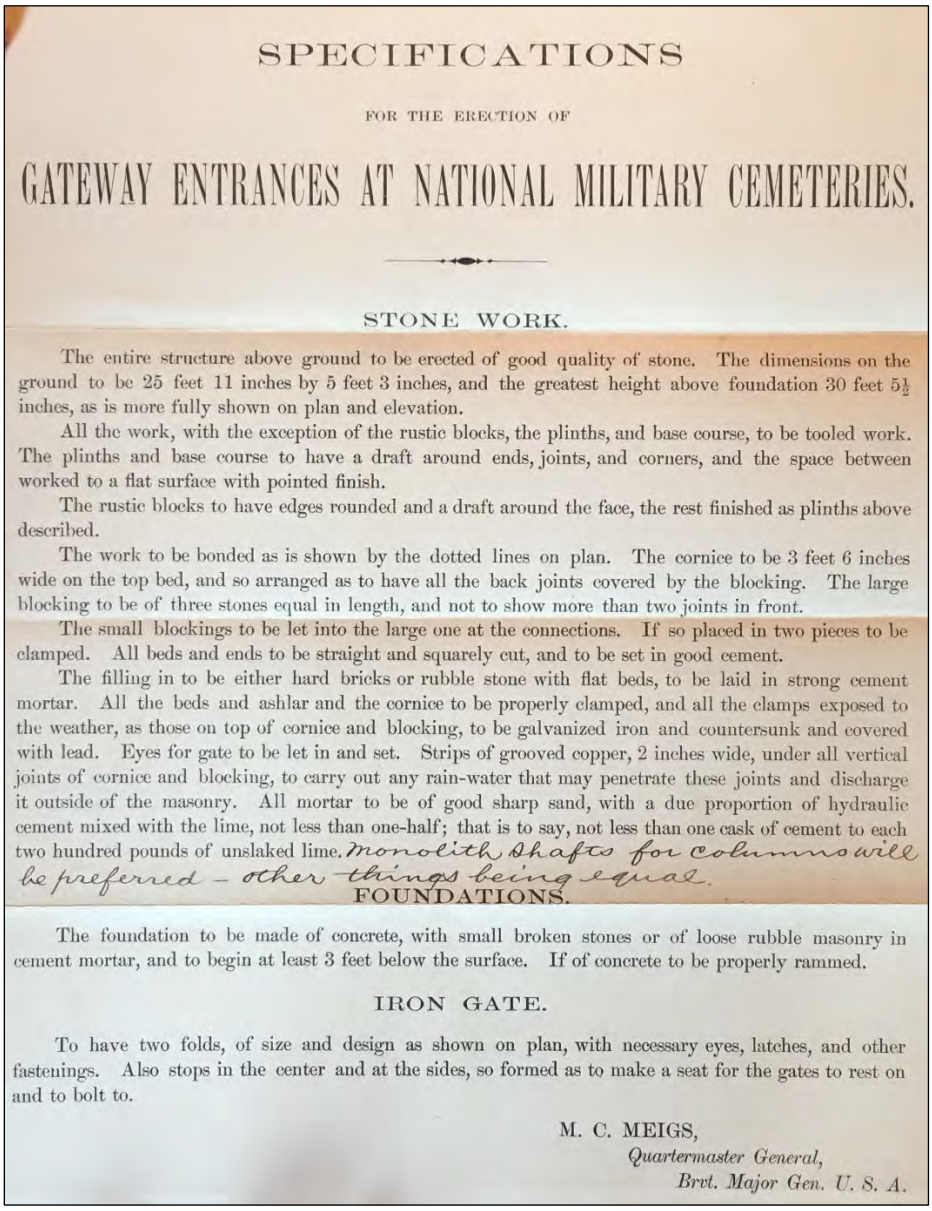


Figure 22 Specifications for the erection of gateway entrances at National Military Cemeteries (NARA Washington, DC).



SPECIFICATIONS

FOR THE ERECTION OF

GATEWAY ENTRANCES AT NATIONAL MILITARY CEMETERIES.

STONE WORK.

The entire structure above ground to be erected of good quality of stone. The dimensions on the ground to be 25 feet 11 inches by 5 feet 3 inches, and the greatest height above foundation 30 feet 5½ inches, as is more fully shown on plan and elevation.

All the work, with the exception of the rustic blocks, the plinths, and base course, to be tooled work. The plinths and base course to have a draft around ends, joints, and corners, and the space between worked to a flat surface with pointed finish.

The rustic blocks to have edges rounded and a draft around the face, the rest finished as plinths above described.

The work to be bonded as is shown by the dotted lines on plan. The cornice to be 3 feet 6 inches wide on the top bed, and so arranged as to have all the back joints covered by the blocking. The large blocking to be of three stones equal in length, and not to show more than two joints in front.

The small blockings to be let into the large one at the connections. If so placed in two pieces to be clamped. All beds and ends to be straight and squarely cut, and to be set in good cement.

The filling in to be either hard bricks or rubble stone with flat beds, to be laid in strong cement mortar. All the beds and ashlar and the cornice to be properly clamped, and all the clamps exposed to the weather, as those on top of cornice and blocking, to be galvanized iron and countersunk and covered with lead. Eyes for gate to be let in and set. Strips of grooved copper, 2 inches wide, under all vertical joints of cornice and blocking, to carry out any rain-water that may penetrate these joints and discharge it outside of the masonry. All mortar to be of good sharp sand, with a due proportion of hydraulic cement mixed with the lime, not less than one-half; that is to say, not less than one cask of cement to each two hundred pounds of unslaked lime. Monolith shafts for columns will be preferred – other things being equal.

FOUNDATIONS.

The foundation to be made of concrete, with small broken stones or of loose rubble masonry in cement mortar, and to begin at least 3 feet below the surface. If of concrete to be properly rammed.

IRON GATE.

To have two folds, of size and design as shown on plan, with necessary eyes, latches, and other fastenings. Also stops in the center and at the sides, so formed as to make a seat for the gates to rest on and to bolt to.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster General,
Brvt. Major Gen. U. S. A.

The contract for construction of the gateway was awarded 15 May 1882 to the Stone Mountain Granite and Railway Company of Atlanta, Georgia.[48] The contract was revised on 3 July 1882 to add monolithic columns and to omit the gates, as it was felt that more attractive gates than called for in

[48] Major G. Grant, Quartermaster, to N.R. Berry, President, Stone Mountain Granite and Railway Company, letter, 15 May 1882, in Record Group 92, Entry 576, Box 44, National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, DC.

the plan should be utilized.[49] Work was begun a few days later, with selection of rock from the quarry and foundation work. The base mat under the footings was constructed with concrete containing "hand broken rock, branch sand, and rosendale cement."[50] In August, the Deputy Quartermaster contacted Composite Iron Works of New York City to request a design and estimate for "more elaborate gates" than on the standard plan.[51] A pedestrian gate inset into one of the leaves was requested to allow the gates to be kept closed, whenever necessary to keep cattle out of the cemetery. Several other companies were contracted for estimates, but the contract went to Composite Iron Works, at a cost of $600.00.[52] The contract for the gateway was completed 13 April 1883, at a cost of $9,500.[53]

The finished Gateway stood 31'8" high and 26' wide, with double gates measuring 5'3" each. The entrance measured 10'6" wide and 19'6" high.[54] The entablature of the arch contains the following inscription on the exterior side, "Marietta National Cemetery, Established A.D. 1866." The interior side bears the words "Here rest the remains of 10,312 Officers and Soldiers who died in defense of the Union 1861-1865."[55] The inscriptions were cut and gilded by Walsh & Patterson Brothers at a cost of $100.[56]

The construction of the new entrance to the cemetery necessitated the truncation of a corner of the property, removal of the existing gate, a slight reduction of the Cole property across the street to enhance the approach, and new flanking walls on each side of the gateway.[57] The flanking walls were constructed of Chickamauga limestone, held in reserve by H.G. Cole.

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[49] Quartermaster General's Office, to Stone Mountain Granite and Railway Company, letter, 3 July 1882, in Record Group 92, Entry 576, Box 44, National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, DC.

[50] Cole to Ridenhaur, letter, 1 December 1948.

[51] Lieutenant Colonel R.N. Batchelder, Deputy Quartermaster, to Composite Iron Works, New York City, letter, 28 August 1882, in Record Group 92, Entry 576, Box 44, National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, DC.

[52] Lieutenant Colonel R.N. Batchelder, Deputy Quartermaster, to Composite Iron Works, New York City, letter, 23 October 1882, in Record Group 92, Entry 576, Box 44, National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, DC.

[53] "Contract between Major Benjamin C Card, Quartermaster, and Stone Mountain Granite and Railway Company for Construction of an Arched Gateway, Marietta National Cemetery," revised 13 April 1883, in Record Group 92, Entry 576, Box 44, National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, DC.

[54] "Entrance Gates, U.S. National Cemetery, Marietta, Georgia," Real Property forms in Marietta Vertical File, National Cemetery Administration, U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs.

[55] Sammartino, "Marietta National Cemetery," 1.

[56] Acting Quartermaster General to Lieutenant Colonel R. N. Batchelder, Deputy Quartermaster, letter, 10 May 1883, in Record Group 92, Entry 576, Box 44, National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, DC.

[57] Cole to Ridenhaur, letter, 1 December 1948.

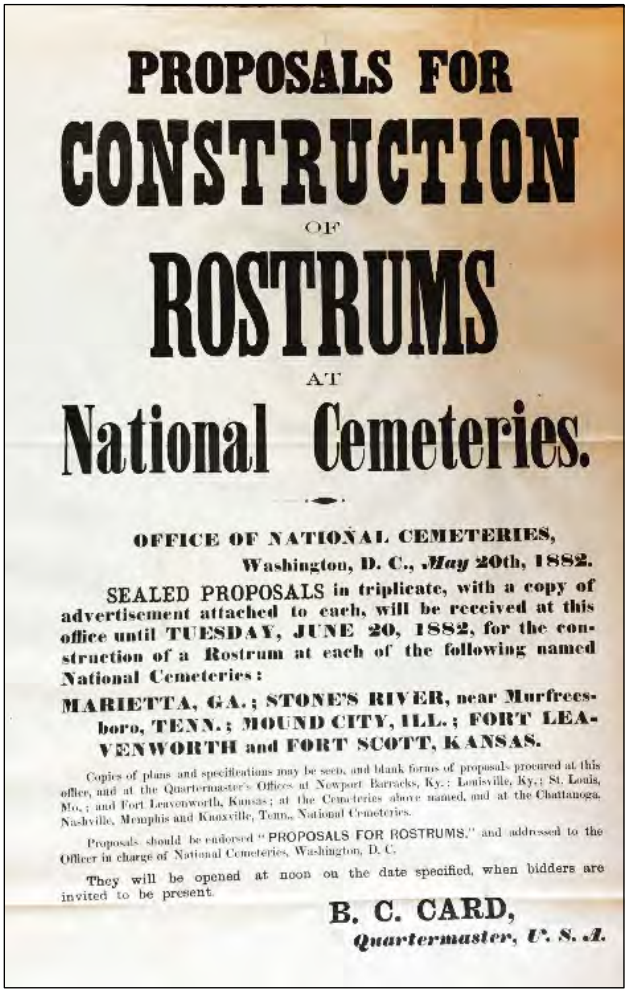
The stone was excess from a bridge construction project for the Western and Atlantic Railroad at Allatoona Creek. The stones were hauled to the gateway construction site by D.W. Cole, who also provided sand for the mortar.[58]

As National Cemeteries took on a more public memorial and ceremonial role in the decades after the Civil War, facilities were created to support those roles. With the growth of the tradition of Decorating Day (what later became Memorial Day), a space was needed to focus the ceremonial activities. The Quartermaster General began a program in 1873 of constructing rostrums, or stands for speakers. A construction program that began in 1878 resulted in 13 rostrums built by the end of 1882. For the last five of these rostrums, the Quartermaster's Department revised the existing standard rostrum design. Cemeteries selected to receive these redesigned rostrums were Fort Scott; Fort Leavenworth; Marietta, Georgia; Stones River, Tennessee; and Mound City, Illinois. Bids were solicited in May 1882, and the rostrums were completed by April 1883 (Figure 23).[59] The rostrum at Marietta National Cemetery was completed in November 1882 to the revised standardized plan (Figure 24). It was located on the summit of the cemetery, northeast of the flag pole.

[58] Sammartino, "Marietta National Cemetery," 2–3.

[59] Michael R. Harrison (historian), "National Cemeteries, Rostrums," Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) No. DC-47, (Washington, DC National Park Service, 2013), 28.

Figure 23. Notice for rostrum construction bids, 1882 (NARA Washington, DC).



PROPOSALS FOR

CONSTRUCTION

OF

ROSTRUMS

AT

National Cemeteries.

OFFICE OF NATIONAL CEMETERIES,

Washington, D. C., *May* 20th, 1882.

SEALED PROPOSALS in triplicate, with a copy of advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until TUESDAY, JUNE 20, 1882, for the construction of a Rostrum at each of the following named National Cemeteries:

MARIETTA, GA.; STONE'S RIVER, near Murfreesboro, TENN.; MOUND CITY, ILL.; FORT LEAVENWORTH and FORT SCOTT, KANSAS.

Copies of plans and specifications may be seen, and blank forms of proposals procured at this office, and at the Quartermaster's Offices at Newport Barracks, Ky.; Louisville, Ky.; St. Louis, Mo.; and Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; at the Cemeteries above named, and at the Chattanooga, Nashville, Memphis and Knoxville, Tenn., National Cemeteries.

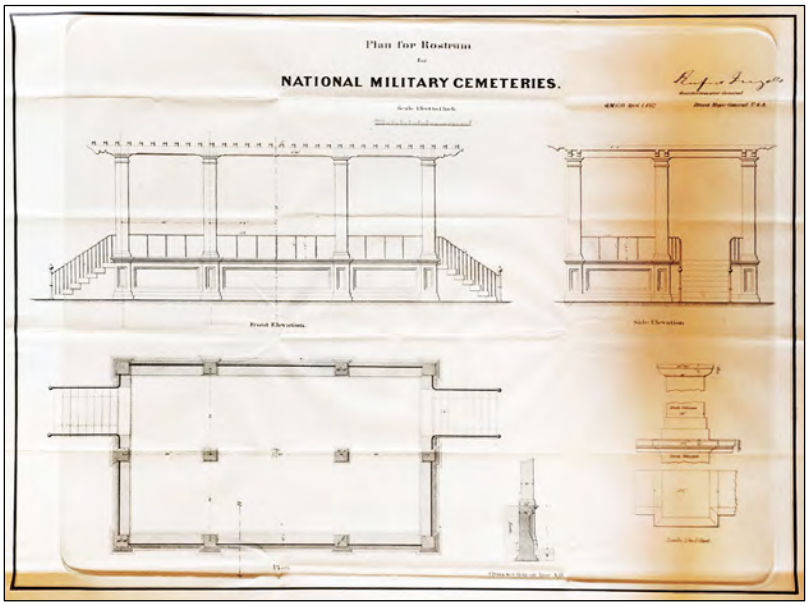
Proposals should be endorsed "PROPOSALS FOR ROSTRUMS," and addressed to the Officer in charge of National Cemeteries, Washington, D. C.

They will be opened at noon on the date specified, when bidders are invited to be present.

B. C. CARD,

Quartermaster, U. S. A.

Figure 24. Standardized design for rostrums, 1882 (NARA Washington, DC).



The 1882 standard plan specifications called for the rectangular rostrums to be built of brick laid in lime, cement, and sand mortar. Dressed lumber was used for the trellis roof and "cut-stone coping five and a half inches thick, twenty-two inches wide, with projections and moldings, and cut-stone caps for columns."[60] The interior of the rostrum was to be filled with earth, and then sodded. There were 10 exterior columns and 2 interior ones. A staircase was located at both of the short ends of the structure. These specifications were followed at Marietta National Cemetery, with the contract awarded to the Stone Mountain Granite and Railway Company at a cost of $1,500.[61] When constructed, the rostrum measured 37' x 22', with brick columns resting on a brick foundation.[62] Considerable grading on the summit hill was necessary for construction. The rostrum was essentially a pergola with wood joists and wood cross members. The trellis was used to support flowering vines at all the rostrums, with honeysuckle, Virginia creeper, and wisteria planted at Marietta (Figure 25 and Figure 26). By 1888, the vines had grown to the point they were shading the grass on the podium floor, assisted by two nearby oak trees, and the vines had to be trimmed.[63]

Figure 25. A view of the original rostrum and site features, including the flagstaff, upright guns, and cannonballs on a brick platform, circa 1910 (NARA College Park).



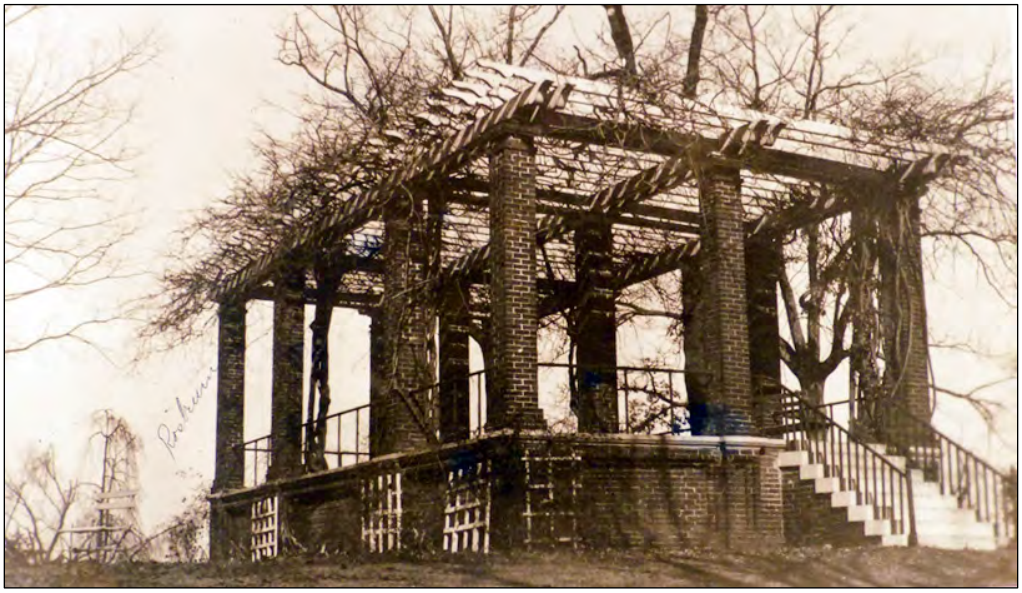
[60] Harrison, "National Cemeteries, Rostrums," 2013, 63.

[61] Harrison, "National Cemeteries, Rostrums," 2013, 52.

[62] "Rostrum, Marietta National Cemetery," n.d., Real Property forms in Marietta Vertical File, National Cemetery Administration, U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, Washington, DC.

[63] Harrison, "National Cemeteries, Rostrums," 2013, 29.

Figure 26. Original rostrum, circa 1920s (NARA College Park).



There was a War Department program in the early 1880s to provide National Cemeteries with iron tablets inscribed with lines from the Theodore O'Hara poem "Bivouac of the Dead." Several of these tablets would be placed around the cemetery and when viewed in sequence, they would relate the entire poem. At Marietta, there were apparently 13 plaques, each providing a stanza of the poem (all but one stanza was repeated on two plaques, for a total of 7 different plaques). These plaques were placed at various drive intersections. The plaques were still present in 1959, but were likely removed shortly after that time.[64]

An inspection report from December 1883 reported that except for filling and re-setting headstones, the grounds were basically completed, with "the trees and shrubs, native and others, are growing very satisfactorily and are each year further improving the appearance of this place."[65] A method of beautifying dead trees was also included in the narrative, "when large native trees have died, they have been cut back to within 12 feet to 15 feet off the ground, ivy planted about the bases of the trunks and allowed to climb up and cover them, and thus a number of beautiful evergreen columns are

[64] National Cemetery Association, "Bivouac of the Dead," (Washington, DC: National Cemetery Administration, last updated 2015), https://www.cem.va.gov/history/bivouac.asp; "Questionnaire for Superintendents, Marietta National Cemetery," 5 August 1959, in Marietta Vertical File, National Cemetery Administration, U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, Washington, DC.

[65] James Gall Jr., Quartermaster Department, to Colonel R.N. Batchelder, Deputy Quartermaster General, letter, 8 January 1884, in Record Group 92, Entry 576, Box 44, National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, DC.

formed which add to the picturesque setting of the grounds."[66] A small appropriation of $25 was recommended to provide heavy double doors to enclose the then-open middle room of the brick outbuilding. The pond in the southwest corner was described as "in a natural depression of the grounds…fed by springs and surface drainage, and which, when fully supplied with water was a pretty feature of the place."[67] A suggestion was made to plant shrubbery around the pond's borders and introduce some types of water plants for ornament and to help keep the water clean. Along with the construction of the gateway, the interior area adjacent to the arch was planted on each side with "double lines of thick evergreens which give a beautiful framing to the gateway."[68] The main avenue was also spruced up for about 200 feet from the entrance, having been regraded and macadamized, with brick gutters placed on both sides, and the borders sodded and planted with evergreens and shrubs. Brick gutters for other avenues were not in place until sometime between 1886 and 1892. The ornamental shrubs and evergreens planted around the lodge were maturing, providing shade and privacy (Figure 27). Mature deciduous trees and ornamental shrubs also enhanced the burial sections.

Figure 27. Undated postcard showing original Superintendents Lodge in background, with 1883 second story addition (NCA Archives).



[66] Gall to Batchelder, letter, 8 January 1884.

[67] Gall to Batchelder, letter, 8 January 1884.

[68] Gall to Batchelder, letter, 8 January 1884.

2.3 Maturation of cemetery grounds, 1884–1920

H.G. Cole died in 1875 and per his stated wish, he was buried near the base of the flag pole on the summit of Marietta National Cemetery. Upon the 1884 death of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Dix Fletcher, burial space that had been set aside as a family plot in 1875 "on the slope of the hill below the flagstaff" was first utilized. Mrs. Fletcher was buried in the newly established Cole Family Plot and shortly after, the remains of H.G. Cole were transferred to this area on 6 February 1884 by his eldest son, D.W. Cole.[69]

In 1913, Mrs. H.G. Cole had a monument (Figure 28) created to honor her son, Major Henry Greene Cole, who had died the previous year. Created by the McNeal Marble Company of Marietta, Georgia, it was placed in the Cole Family Plot near Major Cole's grave in November 1913.[70]

Figure 28. Undated photograph of the Cole Family Plat at Marietta National Cemetery (NCA Archives).

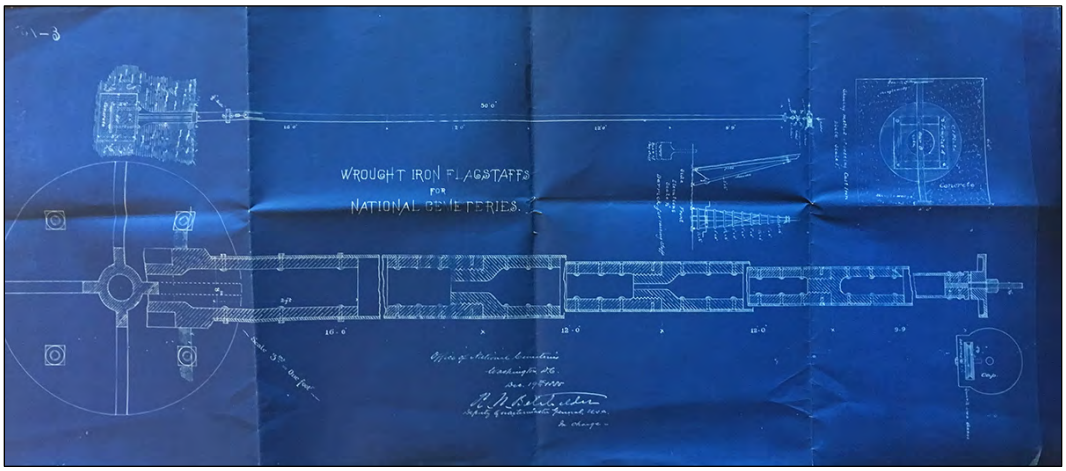


[69] Colonel C.C. Reynolds, Quartermaster Corps, to Lieutenant George S. Hoyt, Acting Assistant Quartermaster, letter, 30 April 1875, in Marietta vertical file (National Cemetery Administration, U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, Washington, DC); D.W. Cole, Marietta, Georgia, to Quartermaster General, U.S. Army War Department, Office of National Military Cemeteries, Washington, DC, letter, 28 September 1942, in Marietta Vertical File, National Cemetery Administration, U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, Washington, DC.

[70] Chief, Quartermaster Corps, to Mrs. H.C. Cole, letter, 25 April 1913, in Cole vertical file (Marietta Museum of History, Marietta, GA). Mrs. H.G. Cole to J.A. Commerford, Superintendent, Marietta National Cemetery, letter, 10 November 1913, in Cole vertical file, Marietta Museum of History, Marietta, GA.

The flagstaff fell down on 22 September 1885 due to decay of its pine mast. Proposals for a new mast of pine or cedar that would meet the standardized design were authorized within a week, and a new 46' high flagstaff was installed on 31 January 1886 (Figure 29).[71]

Figure 29. Standardized design for flagstaffs, 1885 (NARA Washington, DC).



D.W. Cole, who was a civil engineer, created a survey and plat for the entire cemetery, dated 1 March 1892, at the request of Superintendent Andrew B. Drum (Figure 30, Figure 31, and Figure 32).[72] Cole located and drew on the map each headstone, special headstones, monuments, the gun monuments by the flagstaff (it was not Section U then), catch basins and drains for drainage, brick gutters, surface drainage movement, deciduous trees, evergreens, shrubs, Euonymus hedges, fences, and gates. He also remarked that "the general arrangement of headstones is parallel to the avenues, in rows alternately 8' and 12' apart with stones set 4' apart in rows (center of grave to center of adjacent grave) – detached stones and stones arranged in circular form, mark graves of officers."[73]

Generally the roads in the western portion of the cemetery were gravel with brick gutters, while the roads in the eastern portion of the cemetery were grass. The northwestern portion of the cemetery did not have graves

[71] S.B. Holabird, Quartermaster General, to Major E. P. Kirk, Quartermaster, letter, 30 September 1885, in Record Group 92, Entry 576, Box 44, National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, DC; W.H. Owen, Quartermaster Corps, to Lieutenant Colonel R.N. Batchelder, Deputy Quartermaster General, letter, 6 May 1886, in Record Group 92, Entry 576, Box 44, National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, DC.

[72] Cole to Ridenhaur, letter, 1 December 1948.

[73] D.W. Cole, "National Cemetery Marietta GA," 1892, in collection of Marietta History Museum, Marietta, GA.

and was heavily treed with many shrubs. Inside the main entrance to the south was the Superintendent's Lodge and the outbuilding to service the cemetery. Walkways were generally gravel, although the walk toward the front door of the lodge was brick. The service entrance on Cole Street was in place, and it had granite posts and wrought-iron gates. South of the service entrance was a lake. From Cole's diagram of the of the storm drains, all rainwater from the western part of the cemetery eventually emptied into this lake.

The main entrance was at 1,141.85 feet above sea level, and the main avenue rose up to the rostrum and flagstaff at 1,210 feet above sea level. This entrance area was flat until the westernmost gun mount, where the elevation quickly dropped down to 1,188 feet above sea level.

The eastern part of the cemetery was divided into six sections (L which is now K; N which is now L; K which is now M; O; and M which is now N). Each of these sections were divided from each other by grass roads, and a large treed island separated this part of the cemetery from the western part of the cemetery.

Figure 30. Western portion of the Marietta National Cemetery, showing location of original lodge, restroom, stables, and "lake," 1892 (Marietta Museum of History).

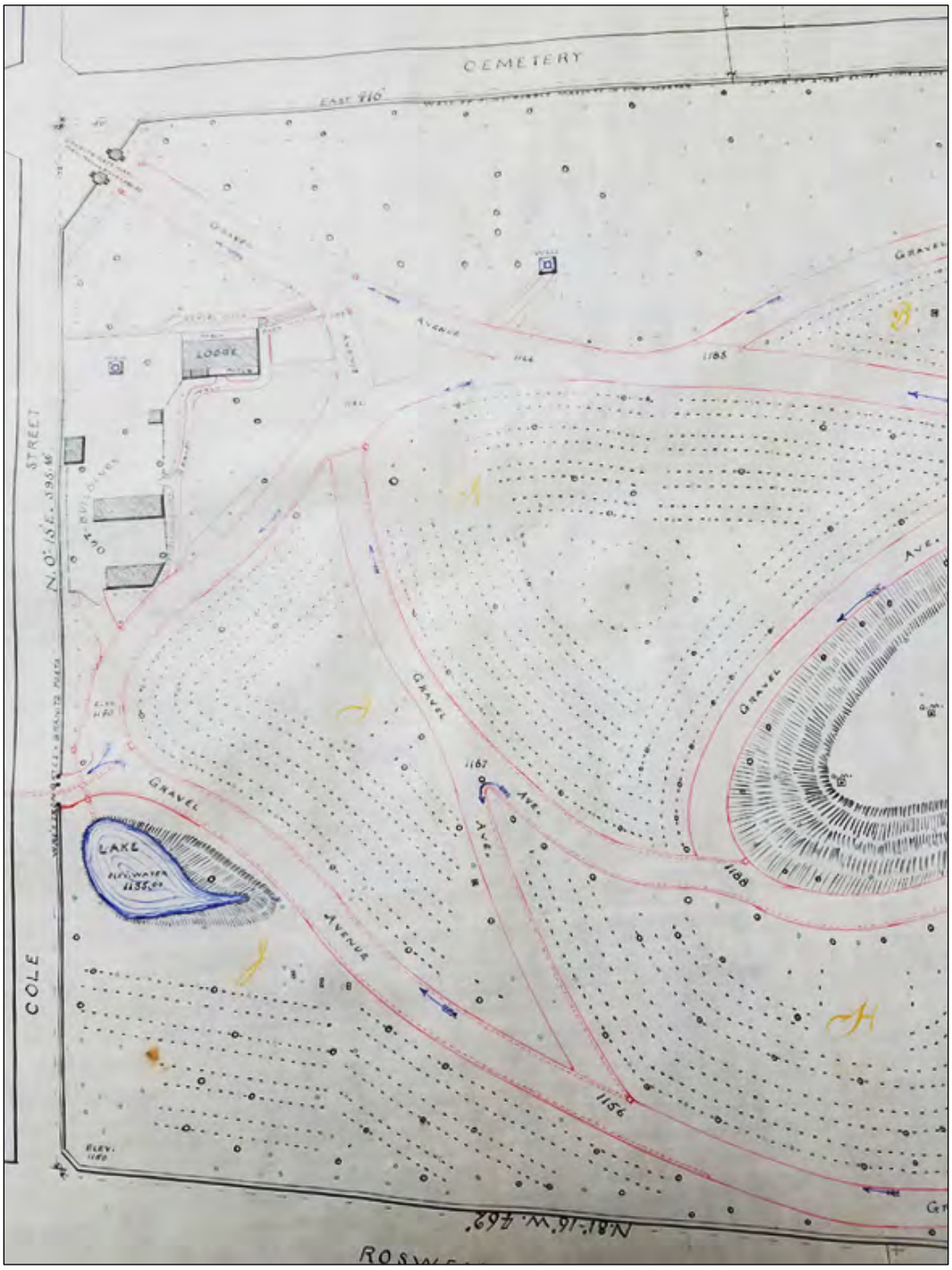
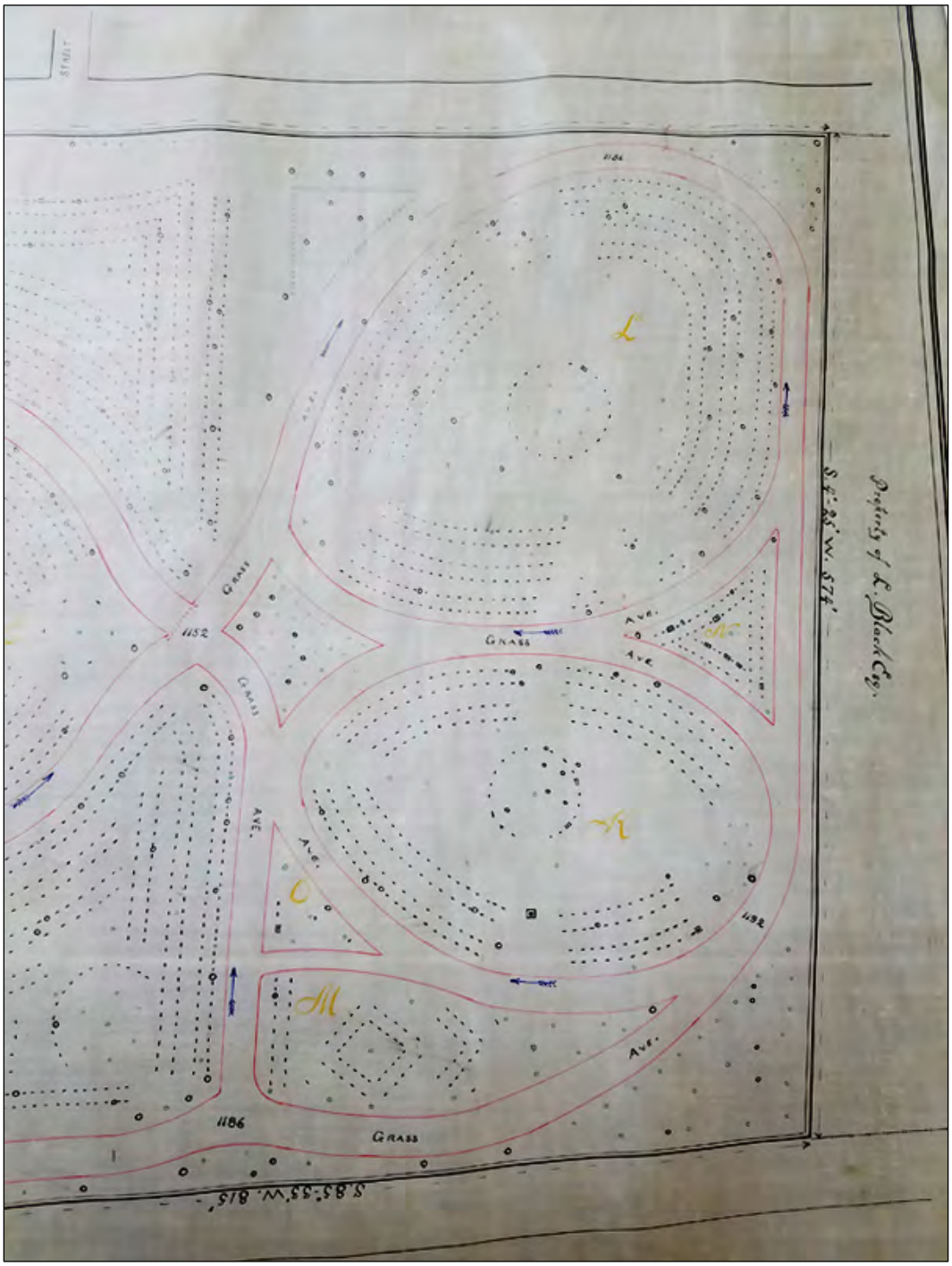


Figure 31. Central portion of the Marietta National Cemetery, showing location of original rostrum and flagstaff, 1892 (Marietta Museum of History).



Figure 32. Eastern portion of the National Cemetery, 1892 (Marietta Museum of History).



Cole's 1892 map formed the basis for the Quartermaster Corps' 1893 map and for many subsequent official cemetery maps (Figure 33). Unfortunately the 1893 map did not transfer the location of shrubs, only the evergreen and deciduous trees. Details from the 1893 map are provided below,

showing (a) the legend for types of trees (delineated in Figure 34) to be more readable), (b) the summit hill with rostrum, flagstaff, and gun monuments (Figure 35), and (c) circular plantings in Sections E and K indicating the graves of officers (Figure 36 and Figure 37). This map was updated in 1933 (Figure 38).

Figure 33. Map of Marietta National Cemetery, 1893 (NARA College Park).



Figure 34. Legend showing differences in evergreen and deciduous trees, 1893 (NARA College Park).

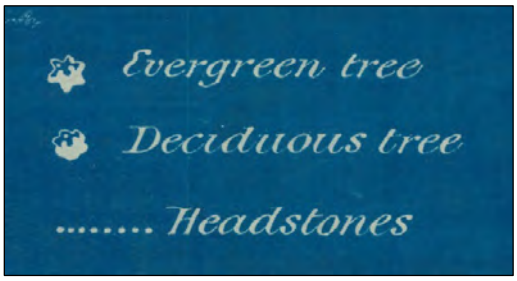


Figure 35. Detail of Section U (rostrum area), showing rostrum, flagstaff, and gun memorials, 1893 (NARA College Park).

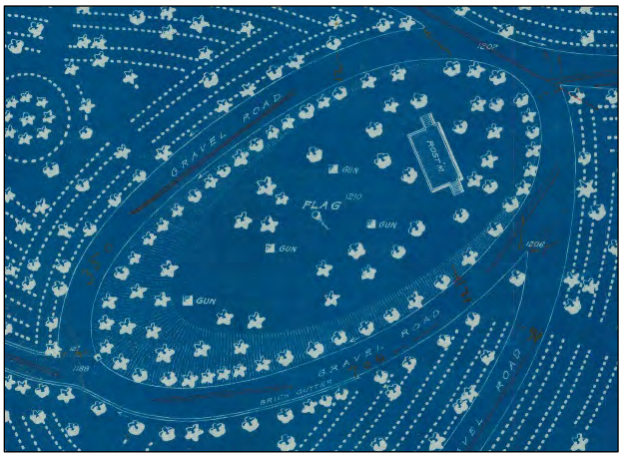


Figure 36. Detail of Section E, showing shield-shape and circle of officers' graves, 1893 (NARA College Park).

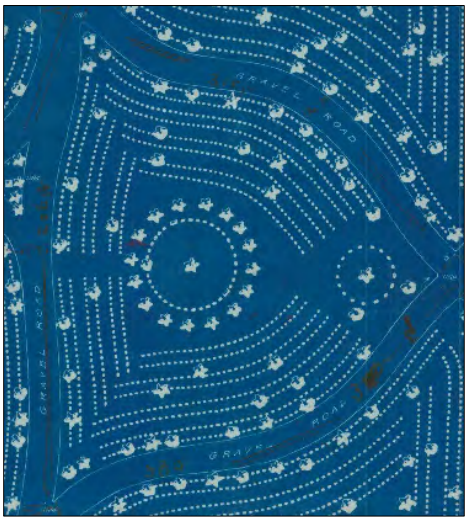


Figure 37. Detail of center circle of headstones and trees, Section K, 1893 (NARA College Park).



Figure 38. Map of Marietta National Cemetery, 1933 (NARA Atlanta).



An 1893 inspection report provided a good description of the property:[74]

> The main entrance to the Cemetery, which is long, narrow, and of an irregular shape, is at the northwest corner, while a smaller entrance is at about the center of the west side. Iron gates protect both entrances and graveled drives and grassed walks lead from them to all parts of the grounds. The burial sections are of all shapes; ovals, shields, crescents, circles...and the graves of the soldiers, all marked with marble headstones, are placed in rows corresponding to the shape of the section. The many walks, beautiful trees and shrubs, numerous monuments, and a small natural lake in the southwest corner, make this a very beautiful Cemetery.

Three outbuildings behind the lodge were enumerated as follows: (1) the brick stable/feed room/tool room, (2) one frame building used as a cart shed that was constructed circa 1888, and (3) a small frame coal house located near the lodge.[75] Not included on this list were the privy, and the frame building near the west perimeter wall. The frame building had served for years as a small office just inside the main cemetery entrance, but it was removed during the gateway construction in 1883. When moved to the lodge's yard, it became a chicken house.

A photo from the main entrance circa 1900 shows how heavily the area to either side of the gate was forested, to the point that the lodge to the west of the main avenue was obstructed from view (Figure 39). This forestation is a combination of deciduous trees and the evergreens planted inside the entrance when constructed. The pedestrian gate inset into the western gate leaf also is visible in Figure 39. The iron "railing" was not yet placed above the stone coping on the wall to either side of the main entrance, and the wall along Washington Avenue had not yet been increased in height.

[74] "Marietta, Georgia, National Cemetery," 1893, 1–2, in Record Group 92, Entry 225, Box 289, National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, DC.

[75] W.H. Owen, letter to Quartermaster General, 16 May 1888, in Record Group 92, Entry 225, Box 289, National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, DC.

Figure 39. View into the cemetery with original Superintendent's Lodge somewhat visible on the right side of the image, ca.1900 (NARA College Park).



In 1903, the standard size of headstones was modified from that established in 1873. The width of the stone was increased to 12", and the above-ground height was changed to 24" from a total 39". The modified stones had a thickness of 4". Additionally, a sunken shield was added to the design. Unknown dead who had previously received six-inch-square blocks received the standard headstone, inscribed with the word "Unknown."[76]

A 1904 inspection report described the buildings on site as a two-story brick lodge in good condition, with six rooms; a one-story brick building with a tool room, feed room, stable, and closet [privy]; and one small frame house for coal and a frame shed for carts. There was also one flagstaff and four gun monuments. The main entrance was protected by a double iron gate, with a secondary entrance on the west side of the cemetery. Numerous trees and shrubs beautified the grounds. Total reported interments were 10,339.77

The flagstaff installed in 1885 was replaced in 1908 with one made of iron pipe and set into a concrete foundation. It rose 75' high, and remained in

[76] National Cemetery Association, "History of Government Furnished Headstones and Markers," 2015.

[77] "Marietta, GA.," in *Military Posts and Reservations*, (p. 601-602), n.d., located in Marietta vertical file, National Cemetery Administration, U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs.

place until 1940.[78] The cemetery was connected to the city water supply in 1906 with two hydrants on the property, but the cemetery was not yet on the city sewer lines.[79] In the northeast corner was the Post Section, used for burials of personnel and family from Fort McPherson, Georgia. The first recorded burial in this section was in 1908.[80]

A 1909 inspection report mentions two tablets in the cemetery—one providing Regulations for National Cemeteries, and the other featuring an "oration of Abraham Lincoln – Dedication of Gettysburg Natl Cemetery."[81] Lincoln's Gettysburg Address was chosen because the text had previously been featured as a permanent element in national cemetery landscapes as early as 1895, when legislation authorized a monument to the speech at the Soldiers National Cemetery. The original Gettysburg Address cast-iron tablet (actually a plaque) was produced in 1909 by the U.S. Army Rock Island Arsenal in Illinois and placed in all national cemeteries.[82] It is not known where the Gettysburg Address tablet was originally placed at Marietta National Cemetery.

In 1909, Congress authorized the creation of a bronze tablet to honor the memory of Henry G. Cole for his donation of the cemetery land, and this tablet cost $200. The shield-shaped tablet was placed on a column of the gateway at the main entrance of the cemetery (Figure 40).[83] The inscription reads "IN MEMORY OF HENRY GREENE COLE OF MARIETTA, GEORGIA WHO GAVE THESE GROUNDS TO HIS COUNTRY THIS TABLET IS ERECTED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES."

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[78] "Flagstaff, Marietta National Cemetery," n.d., Real Property forms in Marietta Vertical File, National Cemetery Administration, U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs.

[79] J. A. Commerford, Superintendent, to War Department, Washington, DC, letter, 24 March 1909, in Record Group 92, Entry 576, Box 44, National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, DC.

[80] Commerford to War Department, letter, 24 March 1909.

[81] Commerford to War Department, letter, 24 March 1909.

[82] VA National Cemetery Division, "*150th Anniversary National Cemeteries of the Civil War* 2012 planner," (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, National Cemetery Division, 2011); VA National Cemetery Division, "New Gettysburg Address Tablets for National Cemeteries To Honor Abraham Lincoln Bicentennial," (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, National Cemetery Division, last updated 2015), https://www.cem.va.gov/history/LincBic.asp.

[83] "Tablets," typed page, n.d., in Marietta Vertical File, National Cemetery Administration, U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, Washington, DC; U.S. Government, *The Abridgment: Containing Messages of the President of the United States to the Two Houses of Congress with Reports of Departments and Selections from Accompanying Papers*, Volume 1, (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1909), 434.

Figure 40. Bronze plaque in honor of Henry G. Cole, installed in 1909 on a gateway column at main entrance, undated (NCA Archives)



Headstones were redesigned after World War I, and they were used for all graves except Civil War and Spanish-American War veterans. Referred to as the "General" type headstone, the white marble stone was 42" long, 13" wide, and 4" thick, with a slightly rounded top. The inscription contained a soldier's name, rank, regiment, division, date of death, and home state. For the first time, there was a choice of two religious emblems—a Latin Cross for the Christian faith or the Star of David for the Jewish faith.[84]

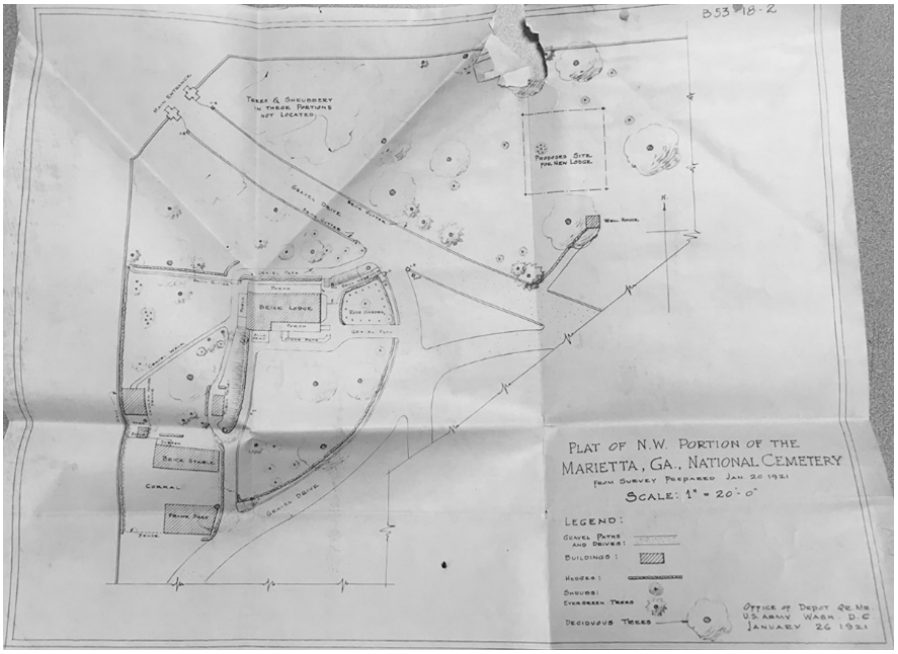
2.4 Modernization period, 1921–1948

A 1921 sketch map shows conditions around the Superintendent's Lodge (Figure 41). A porch had been added on to the west end of the lodge. There was a stone path at the south side, a gravel path on the north side with a row of hedges lining it on the south side, and a brick walk to the northeast

[84] National Cemetery Association, "History of Government Furnished Headstones and Markers," 2015.

of the lodge that formed the northern boundary of a rose garden. The garden, enclosed with hedges on three sides, had a gravel path along the south border.[85] The road was still gravel, and the gutters were still brick.

Figure 41. Map of northwest part of the cemetery, showing location of original lodge and proposed location of the new lodge plus landscaping, 1921 (NARA Atlanta).



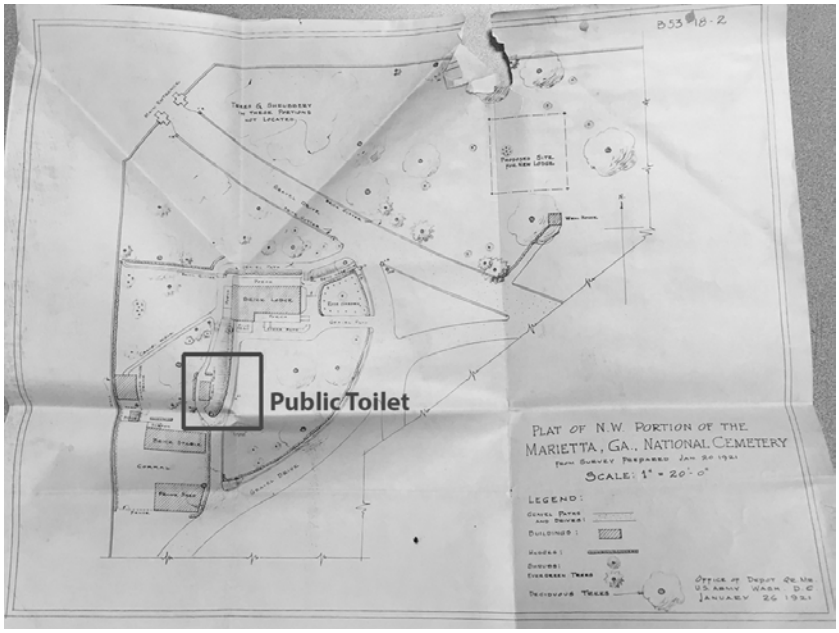
The utility area to the southwest of the lodge retained the frame building along the west wall for use as a chicken house. There was a very small structure in the southeast corner of the chicken yard, but its use is unknown. A gravel walk connected the chicken house with the western end of the lodge. South was the 1878 brick stable/tool room/forage room. A circa 1886 frame shed was located south of the stable for storage of the carts. The area containing the stable and shed was fenced on all sides, with the open area inside this enclosure used as a corral. The grounds north of the stable yard reached to the main cemetery entrance and south of the lodge, and these grounds were dotted with trees and shrubs. A line of hedges ran along the inside of the perimeter wall, east of the corral area, and along the gravel drive curving around toward the utility area from the main entrance avenue.[86]

[85] "Plat of NW Portion of the Marietta, GA., National Cemetery," (Washington, DC: Office of the Depot Quartermaster, 1921), in Record Group 92, Entry 576, Box 44, National Archives at Atlanta, Morrow, GA.

[86] "Plat of NW Portion," 1921.

The privy to the south of the lodge became a public toilet at some point between 1909 and 1921 (Figure 42). It was located north of the old stable on a gravel path and was separated from most other features by hedges.

Figure 42. Map of northwest portion of Marietta National Cemetery, showing the location of a public toilet, 1921 (NARA Atlanta).



Also visible on the 1921 map is the proposed location for a new Superintendent's Lodge. The Quartermaster's Department created a new standard plan for a Dutch Colonial Revival building, with 1 ½ stories, and a large gambrel roof. In total, 14 of these lodges were constructed. Beginning in 1921, four of the first variation were constructed, with stuccoed hollow-core tile, shingle roofs, and two-window wide dormers on the front and rear.[87] The lodge at Marietta had six rooms and 1,455 square feet of usable living space.[88] The lodge was constructed at a cost of $12,000, and was completed on 12 October 1921. The 34' 10" x 32' 10" structure had a brick foundation that supported walls of hollow tile and stucco, with a roof covered in asbestos shingles.[89] The lodge had a new asbestos shingle roof put on in 1931, and the front porch was screened in 1936.[90] A 1921 photo

[87] Michael R. Harrison (historian), "National Cemeteries, Superintendent's Lodges," Historic American Buildings Survey No. DC-46, (Washington, DC: National Park Service, 2013), 43.

[88] "Historical Data: Marietta National Cemetery," circa 1987, 2, in Marietta Vertical File, National Cemetery Administration, U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, Washington, DC.

[89] "Lodge, U.S. National Cemetery, Marietta, Georgia," n.d., Real Property Form, in Marietta Vertical File, National Cemetery Administration, U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, Washington, DC.

[90] "Lodge, U.S. National Cemetery, Marietta, Georgia," n.d.

(Figure 43) of the new lodge shows it placed in the existing landscape on the north side of the main avenue, near the entrance, with a new walk from the road. It was located close to the existing well house. A 1958 inspection report lists the Gettysburg Address plaque as being "attached to the wall of the lodge next to the office door."[91]

Figure 43. New lodge, looking toward the northeast, 1921 (NARA College Park).



By the mid-1920s, the grounds to the west of the new Superintendent's Lodge were planted with new trees, and the foundation beds were filled with shrubs and perennials (Figure 44). The areas to either side of the concrete walk were not yet planted.

[91] Wilfred G. Bean, Cemetery Operations Officer, inspection report, 25 September 1958, in Record Group 15, Box 26, National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, DC.

Figure 44. Looking toward the northeast at the new Superintendent's Cottage, ca. 1920s (NARA College Park).



Congress appropriated $4,000 in 1926 for construction of a new stable.[92] According to a real property acquisition report from 1933, material used for construction of the stable was salvaged from the old lodge.[93] The new stable was constructed in 1926 in the corral area on the 1921 map between the brick stable on the north and the shed on the south. It opened out to the south with windows on the north side (Figure 45). The brick building had stucco, a stone and concrete foundation, and measurements of 21' x 41'. It was constructed at a cost of $4,577.[94] That same year, a new public comfort station was constructed directly to the north of the new stable, with its entrance to the east (Figure 46). The brick building had stucco-covered walls, a floor area of 50 square feet, and a cost of $310 (Figure 46).[95] The old stable, chicken house, cart shed, and privy were all demolished in preparation for the new buildings.

[92] "Marietta National Cemetery," report, 5 July 1933, in letter from James Price, Real Estate Division, U.S. Army Engineer District, Savannah, to Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, 23 February 1961, 5, in Marietta Vertical File, National Cemetery Administration, U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, Washington, DC.

[93] "Marietta National Cemetery," report, 5 July 1933.

[94] "Barn and Stable," U.S. National Cemetery, Marietta, Georgia, n.d., Real Property form, in Marietta Vertical File, National Cemetery Administration, U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, Washington, DC.

[95] "Public Comfort Station," U.S. National Cemetery, Marietta, Georgia, n.d., Real Property form, in Marietta Vertical File, National Cemetery Administration, U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, Washington, DC.

Figure 45. Looking toward the northwest at the stable, ca. 1920s (NARA College Park).



Figure 46. Looking toward the northeast at the rear of the 1926 restrooms, ca. 920s (NARA College Park).



The Wisconsin Monument was placed in remembrance of the 405 Civil War casualties from Wisconsin interred at the cemetery.[96] The Wisconsin legislature passed an appropriation of $5,000 for the monument in early

[96] "Historical Data: Marietta National Cemetery," circa 1987, 1–2.

1925.[97] The contract for its creation went to the Stotzer Monument Company of Milwaukee, who finished the monument in May 1925. It was dedicated later that month on Memorial Day. Charles B. Perry of Wisconsin gave the primary address, saying "it was a fitting thing that his native state should erect a monument to its heroes in the southland, where they had been placed for endless sleep."[98] The 12 foot high Wisconsin Monument was composed of Wisconsin granite, with text on the face of the main shaft and a sculpture of a badger (signifying heroic tendency) placed on top (Figure 47). The location of the monument was selected by the Adjutant General of Wisconsin, and he chose a central point near the assembly stand that was at the highest point of the cemetery.[99] The Wisconsin Monument was placed near the rostrum and the flagstaff, and adjacent to one of the upright guns. In its early configuration, there was a brick platform supporting a cannonball pile next to the monument, and there were benches on at least two sides of the monument (Figure 48 and Figure 49).

In the 1934 photo of the Wisconsin Monument and the flagstaff (Figure 48), a cannonball pyramid on a brick base west of the monument is visible, as are benches surrounding the monument. An upright gun monument can be seen between the monument and the flagstaff, topped with a round shot painted white. Also visible are a number of shrubs planted around the gun monuments and the Wisconsin Monument.

[97] "Report of Committee on Marietta Monument, Georgia," 1926, 1, in Marietta Vertical File, National Cemetery Administration, U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, Washington, DC.

[98] "Report of Committee on Marietta Monument, Georgia," 1926, 2.

[99] "Report of Committee on Marietta Monument, Georgia," 1926, 23.

Figure 47. Sketch of Wisconsin Monument, 1940 (NARA Washington, DC).

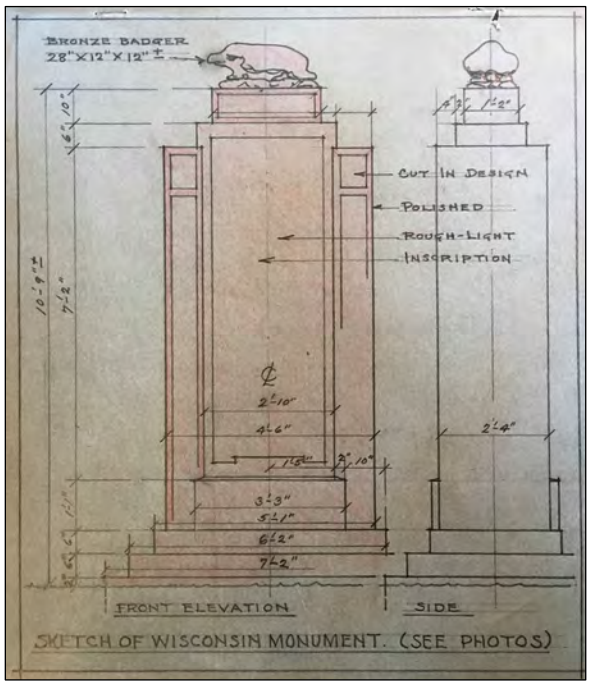


Figure 48. View toward the Wisconsin Monument, with benches and a cannonball pile surrounding it, 1934 (NARA College Park).



Figure 49. View toward the Wisconsin Monument (center background), with an upright cannon and base of flagstaff visible, 1934 (NARA College Park).



The rostrum had continued to support the growth of flowering vines on its trellis and around its columns (Figure 50). The facility remained partially shaded by mature deciduous trees and had shrubs along part of its foundation, as well as near the base of the flagstaff.

Figure 50. View toward the old rostrum with flagstaff behind it, 1934 (NARA College Park).



In 1931, the well near the lodge was filled in, the pump removed, and the floor paved over with concrete. The associated well house remained, however, until the mid-1950s. The partially open, 10'16" x 10'16" structure had brick pillars, wood lattice walls, and a roof with wood shingles (Figure 51).[100]

Figure 51. Looking north at well house, 1940 (NARA Washington, DC).



The first effort to pave the roads in the cemetery with concrete occurred between November 1931 and February 1932, with additional work done during 1933–1934. The work was focused on the main drives on the western half of the cemetery, and the 1933–1934 paving was done by the Civil Works Administration (CWA).[101] According to available maps, the pond in the southwest corner was filled in sometime between 1893 and 1933. The 1933 map shows it as open land, but by 1948 the area had been filled in with graves.

In 1934, the existing comfort station was demolished and rebuilt by Works Progress Administration (WPA) labor. The new facility had brick walls,

[100] "Well House," U.S. National Cemetery, Marietta, Georgia, n.d., Real Property form, in Marietta Vertical File, National Cemetery Administration, U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, Washington, DC.

[101] This reference to paving work is assumed to mean the avenues in the cemetery; "Marietta National Cemetery," 5 July 1933., 5; "Drives," U.S. National Cemetery, Marietta, Georgia, n.d., Real Property form, in Record Group 15, Box 26, National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, DC.

concrete foundation, concrete floors, and a shingle roof. It measured 12' x 18' and had a men's room and a women's room, each 4'10" x 5' (Figure 52).[102] New concrete paths led to the facility from the drive (Figure 53). There were shrubs and deciduous trees growing along the path and adjacent to the building. Small signs on posts indicated men's or women's rooms. There was a lattice screen between the southwest corner of the facility and the northwest corner of the stable.

Figure 52. Sketch of restroom, 1940 (NARA Washington, DC).

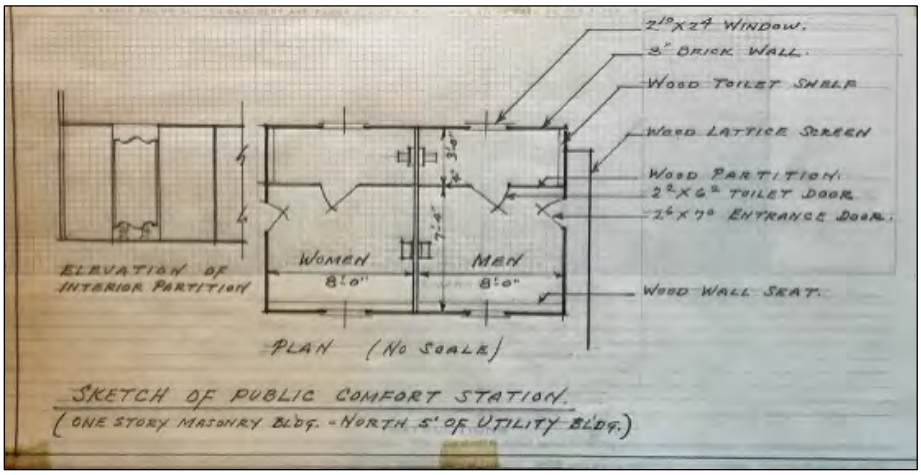


Figure 53. Looking west at restroom, showing concrete paths and landscaping, 1940 (NARA Washington, DC).



The foundation plantings of shrubs and climbing plants at the Superintendent's Lodge became more extensive in the 1920s and 1930s. In 1938,

[102] "Public Comfort Station," n.d.

there were shrubs of different heights flanking the front stairs, evergreens at the corner of the screened porch, and deciduous trees along the southeast façade (Figure 54).

Figure 54. Looking toward the northeast at foundation plantings for the Superintendent's Cottage, 1938 (NARA College Park).



Shrubs were planted along a strip of ground outside the main entrance. A metal fence above the coping was in place by 1938, with the work done by the WPA (Figure 55). The 1872 perimeter wall had been raised to a uniform height in 1938, also by the WPA, at a cost of $9,743.[103] This increase in height was required due to street grade changes over time, and the need to provide better security.

[103] "Enclosing Walls and Fences," U.S. National Cemetery, Marietta, Georgia, n.d., Real Property form, in Marietta Vertical File, National Cemetery Administration, U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, Washington, DC.

Figure 55. Looking toward the north along the perimeter wall at the south side of the Main Gate, 1938 (NARA College Park).



The interior area of the main entrance had shrubs on either side of the drive immediately adjacent to the gateway (Figure 56). The drive had been paved with concrete, including concrete curbs and gutters, with drains at the bottom of the gutters. Also visible in the photograph is the pedestrian gate set within the larger vehicle gate, and the 1909 plaque in honor of H.G. Cole.

Figure 56. Looking toward the northwest at the inside of the main gate, 1938 (NARA College Park).



In the other direction, the entrance avenue was extensively landscaped, especially on the south side, with evergreen and ornamental shrubs and a flower bed (perennials or annuals). Farther in the distance, mature evergreens and deciduous trees provided shade and defined vertical volumes of space. The avenues had been covered with concrete, and concrete curbs had been provided (Figure 57).

Figure 57. Looking toward the southeast at the landscaping inside the main gate, 1938 (NARA College Park).



While the concrete paving did extend farther than the main entrance road, it was only later that the concrete curbing and guttering was finished Figure 58 shows road-widening efforts at the intersection of Sections I (middle), Section J (left), and a small portion of Section H (right). A section of concrete gutter is visible in Section I.

Figure 58. Widening curve in the drive, 1938 (NARA College Park).



In the 1938 photograph below (Figure 59), a winter view looking east across Section G toward Section F shows the large number of trees, both evergreen and deciduous, that graced the cemetery landscape. The planting of trees along the rows of headstones created an integrated landscape, still indicative of the Picturesque style (Figure 60).

Figure 59. Deciduous trees and evergreens in Sections G and F, 1938 (NARA College Park).



Figure 60. Interior view of National Cemetery, Marietta, GA, circa 1930s (NCA Archives).

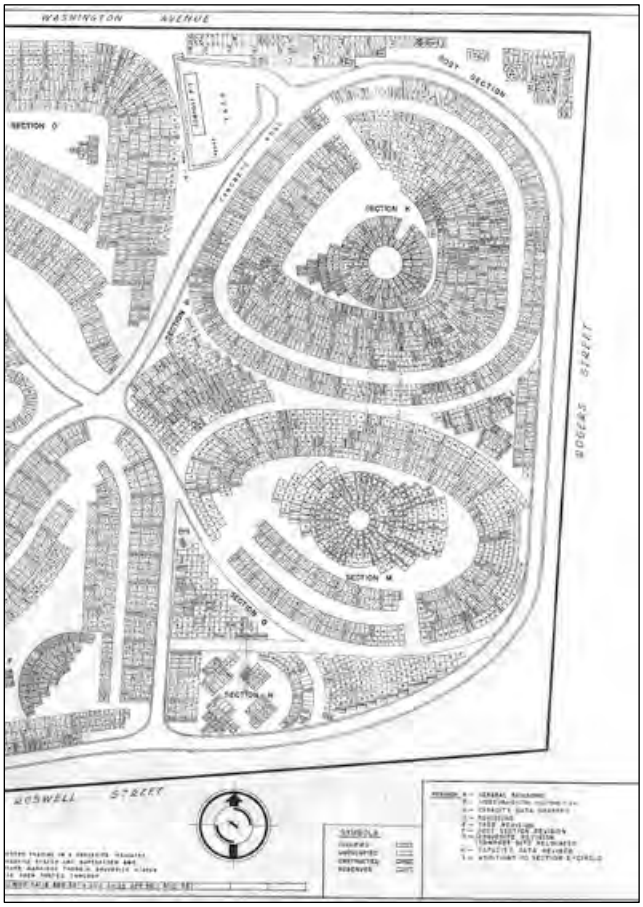


By the 1940s, the cemetery had undergone most of the major transformations in its layout and organization, but smaller changes continued to have profound effects on its landscape. The most significant changes to the cemetery landscape included finding space for more burials, which involved converting portions of the grassed road network to gravesites and the redevelopment of the hill. The hill was reorganized when the original brick rostrum was demolished, and a new rostrum was constructed of marble, along with relocating and replacing the flagstaff and adding a walkway between the road and the new rostrum. Smaller-scale changes included a slight reorganization of the maintenance area and modifications to the Superintendent's Lodge. Additionally, the compost yard in the eastern portion of the site was eventually eliminated to accommodate more burials. Throughout the entire cemetery, the vegetation patterns changed from extensive plantings in the early 1940s through elimination when trees, shrubs, hedges, and ornamentals died and were never replaced. Not replanting trees was justified to avoid underground disturbances in the burial sections and to allow for a few new gravesites.

By the late 1940s, burial space was already at a premium, and the landscape organization was being modified to accommodate more gravesites. These modifications would continue to change the landscape through the next several decades. The first effort, though, was finalized by 1948 and

documented on a site plan from that year. The eastern section of the cemetery was modified by expanding gravesites into what were once the grassed roads. An exterior concrete circumscribed the area, but the interior shapes created by concentric gravesites were expanded, and Sections L, P, and O were created (Figure 61).

Figure 61. 1948 site plan of the eastern portion of the cemetery showing the changes to the road network and expanded burial sections (NCA Archives).



By the early 1940s, the cemetery featured mature vegetation that included deciduous and evergreen shade trees, ornamental trees, shrubs, and hedges. The mature vegetation included the redeveloped summit hill, which featured a wide variety of woody plant material and the rostrum. Between its inception and the 1940s, the cemetery had always featured numerous plantings. The shade trees were arrayed across the entire site and included trees that had been planted in the 1860s when the cemetery was established. Most of the roadways were informally lined with shade trees. In keeping with the original picturesque-style of design characteristics for rural cemeteries, the other plantings on the site emphasized woody plant

material in the form of small ornamental trees, shrubs, and hedges, forgoing almost entirely ornamental flower beds (Figure 62). The ornamental trees, shrubs, and hedges were primarily placed around the cemetery's buildings, used both for beautification and to blend those buildings into the overall cemetery landscape (Figure 63 and Figure 64).

Figure 62. Example of landscaping, 1940 (NARA Washington, DC).

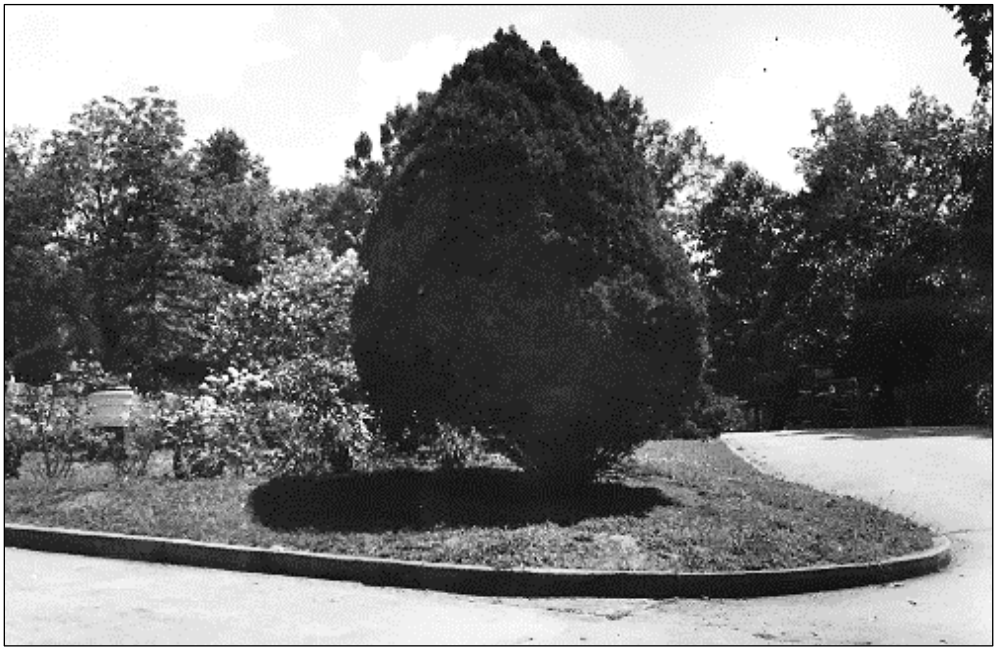


Figure 63. Overall planting plan for the cemetery, 1948 (revised 1954) (NCA Archives).

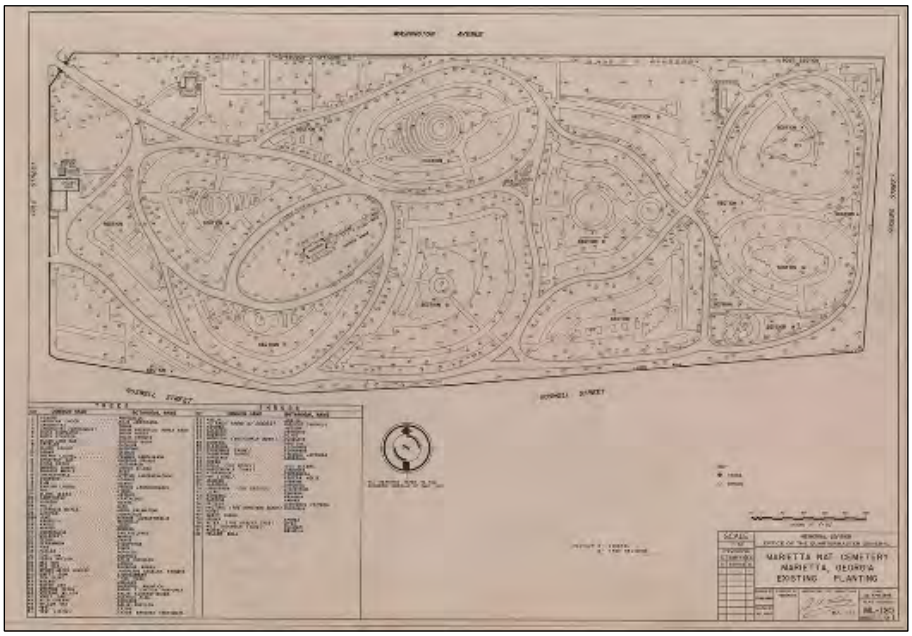
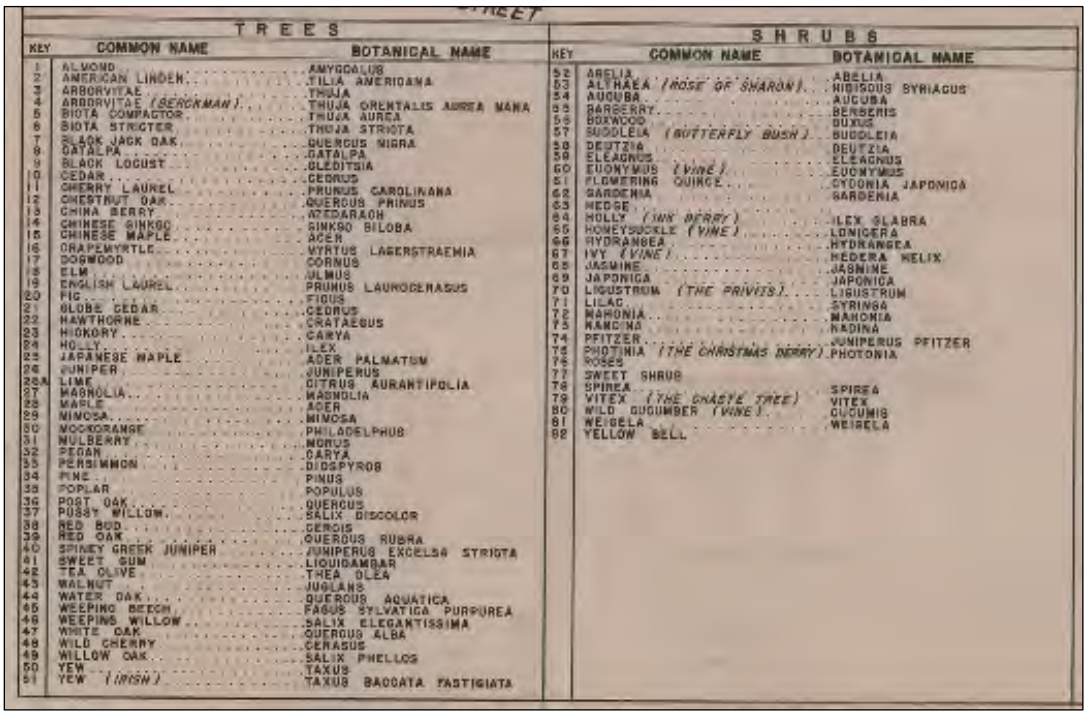


Figure 64. Overall planting list for the cemetery, 1948 (NCA Archives).



TREES

KEY	COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME
1	ALMOND	AMYGDALUS
2	AMERICAN LINDEN	TILIA AMERICANA
3	ARBORVITAE	THUJA
4	ARBORVITAE (BERCKMAN)	THUJA ORENTALIS AUREA NANA
5	BIOTA COMPACTOR	THUJA AUREA
6	BIOTA STRICTER	THUJA STRICTA
7	BLACK JACK OAK	QUERCUS NIGRA
8	CATALPA	CATALPA
9	BLACK LOCUST	GLEDITSIA
10	CEDAR	CEDRUS
11	CHERRY LAUREL	PRUNUS CAROLINANA
12	CHESTNUT OAK	QUERCUS PRINUS
13	CHINA BERRY	AZEDARACH
14	CHINESE GINKGO	GINKGO BILOBA
15	CHINESE MAPLE	ACER
16	CRAPEMYRTLE	MYRTUS LAGERSTRAEMIA
17	DOGWOOD	CORNUS
18	ELM	ULMUS
19	ENGLISH LAUREL	PRUNUS LAUROCERASUS
20	FIG	FICUS
21	GLOBE CEDAR	CEDRUS
22	HAWTHORNE	CRATAEGUS
23	HICKORY	CARYA
24	HOLLY	ILEX
25	JAPANESE MAPLE	ACER PALMATUM
26	JUNIPER	JUNIPERUS
26A	LIME	CITRUS AURANTIFOLIA
27	MAGNOLIA	MAGNOLIA
28	MAPLE	ACER
29	MIMOSA	MIMOSA
30	MOCKORANGE	PHILADELPHUS
31	MULBERRY	MORUS
32	PECAN	CARYA
33	PERSIMMON	DIOSPYROS
34	PINE	PINUS
35	POPLAR	POPULUS
36	POST OAK	QUERCUS
37	PUSSY WILLOW	SALIX DISCOLOR
38	RED BUD	CERCIS
39	RED OAK	QUERCUS RUBRA
40	SPINEY GREEK JUNIPER	JUNIPERUS EXCELSA STRICTA
41	SWEET GUM	LIQUIDAMBAR
42	TEA OLIVE	THEA OLEA
43	WALNUT	JUGLANS
44	WATER OAK	QUERCUS AQUATICA
45	WEEPING BEECH	FAGUS SYLVATICA PURPUREA
46	WEEPING WILLOW	SALIX ELEGANTISSIMA
47	WHITE OAK	QUERCUS ALBA
48	WILD CHERRY	CERASUS
49	WILLOW OAK	SALIX PHELLOS
50	YEW	TAXUS
51	YEW (IRISH)	TAXUS BACCATA FASTIGIATA

SHRUBS

KEY	COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME
52	ABELIA	ABELIA
53	ALTHAEA (ROSE OF SHARON)	HIBISCUS SYRIACUS
54	AUCUBA	AUCUBA
55	BARBERRY	BERBERIS
56	BOXWOOD	BUXUS
57	BUDDLEIA (BUTTERFLY BUSH)	BUDDLEIA
58	DEUTZIA	DEUTZIA
59	ELEAGNUS	ELEAGNUS
60	EUONYMUS (VINE)	EUONYMUS
61	FLOWERING QUINCE	CYDONIA JAPONICA
62	GARDENIA	GARDENIA
63	HEDGE	
64	HOLLY (INK BERRY)	ILEX GLABRA
65	HONEYSUCKLE (VINE)	LONICERA
66	HYDRANGEA	HYDRANGEA
67	IVY (VINE)	HEDERA HELIX
68	JASMINE	JASMINE
69	JAPONICA	JAPONICA
70	LIGUSTRUM (THE PRIVETS)	LIGUSTRUM
71	LILAC	SYRINGA
72	MAHONIA	MAHONIA
73	NANDINA	NADINA
74	PFITZER	JUNIPERUS PFITZER
75	PHOTINIA (THE CHRISTMAS BERRY)	PHOTONIA
76	ROSES	
77	SWEET SHRUB	
78	SPIREA	SPIREA
79	VITEX (THE CHASTE TREE)	VITEX
80	WILD CUCUMBER (VINE)	CUCUMIS
81	WEIGELA	WEIGELA
82	YELLOW BELL	

Another significant change to the cemetery landscape was the redevelopment of the summit hill in 1939-1940. The reorganization included building a new marble rostrum and orienting it so that it became a prominent focal point in the view from the cemetery entrance. This necessitated the demolition of the 1882 brick rostrum that was located on the northeastern side of the hill and had been oriented lengthwise from the northwest to southeast. In 1933, the summit hill landscape was organized with the rostrum to the northeast, and other objects arrayed over the hill to the southwest. Those objects included four guns, mounted vertically around the crown of the hill, the flagstaff in the center of the hill, and the Wisconsin Monument southwest of the flagstaff. The hill also featured large deciduous and evergreen shade trees, and smaller trees were scattered across it. Although still prominently placed on the hill, the new rostrum differed significantly in its orientation on the site and in its construction materials. The new rostrum was located in the center of the hill, the cemetery's highest point. The rectangular building was oriented lengthwise from northeast to southwest, so its longest side was the focal point of the view from the main entrance gate. The Wisconsin Monument remained in its original location, but the flagstaff was removed, and a new one was installed at its current location. It was put in place by 27 April 1940, under contract to

American Mast & Spar Corporation at a cost of $1,160 for the 75' tall flagstaff.[104] Two of the gun monuments had been moved in 1939 and placed one on each side of the drive near the main entrance.[105] The remaining gun monuments were removed with the 1940 reorganization of the summit hill and were not replaced.

The new rostrum was designed in a neoclassical style to resemble a Greek temple and was 42' x 19'6" (Figure 65). The design of the new rostrum began in 1938 under the Construction Division of the Office of the Quartermaster General. The construction by Columbus Marble Works of Columbus, Mississippi, took two years to complete (1939–1940). The original design called for granite to be used on the rostrum but during construction, the plan was changed to marble. Construction was finished on 27 April 1940 for a total cost of $20,846.35.[106] Its walls and floors were Alabama marble, with a concrete foundation and metal roof. Unlike the old rostrum, the new one had electric lighting. At the end of June 1940, three marble benches were installed for a cost of $295.[107]

[104] "Flagstaff, Marietta National Cemetery," n.d., Real Property form, in Record Group 15, National Cemetery Historical File, Box 26, National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, DC.

[105] "Grounds," Real Property form, in Record Group 15, National Cemetery Historical File, National Archives and Records Administration, Box 26, Washington, DC.

[106] Michael R. Harrison (historian), *Historic American Landscape Survey, Marietta National Cemetery, Rostrum*, HALS No. GA-1-B (Washington, DC: National Park Service, 2012).

[107] "Rostrum" Real Property form, in Record Group 15, National Cemetery Historical File, National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, DC.

Figure 65. Completed new rostrum, showing surrounding vegetation, 1940s (NARA Washington, DC).



The benches were designed by the Office of the Quartermaster, 4th C.A. in Atlanta, with the specification that they match the marble used for the rostrum (Figure 66). The benches were placed along the rostrum's southern edge, interspersed with the columns (Figure 67).

Figure 66. Plan for new rostrum benches, 1940 (NCA Archives).

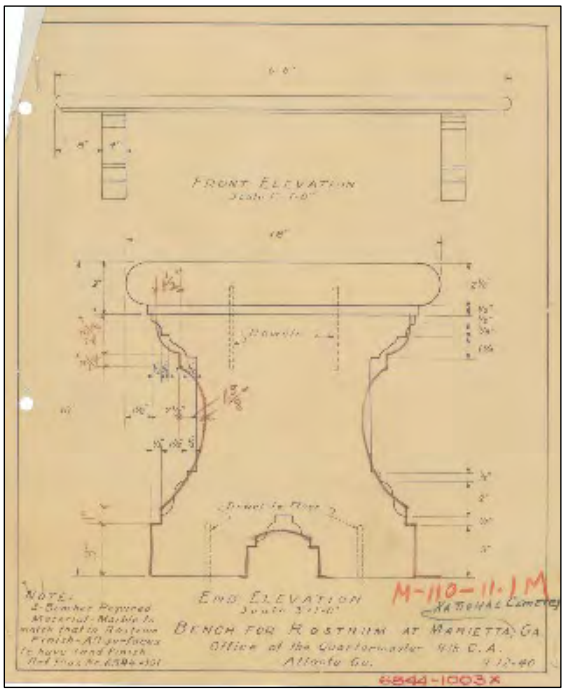


Figure 67. Closer view of rostrum benches, 1952 (NCA Archives).



Concurrent with the construction of the new rostrum, an arbor was built in approximately the location of the old rostrum. The arbor reflected the design of the original structure by featuring a 4 x 3 grid of brick columns, with some of the original rostrum's bricks reused in the arbor. Steel beams spanned the columns, and round metal poles created a lattice-work structure for vines to cover the roof. Wooden, slatted park benches were placed around the arbor (Figure 68). The demolition of the old rostrum and the construction of the arbor were funded by the WPA.[108]

[108] Michael R. Harrison. *HALS Marietta National Cemetery, Rostrum*, 2012.

Figure 68. The completed wisteria arbor in 1941 (NARA Washington, DC).

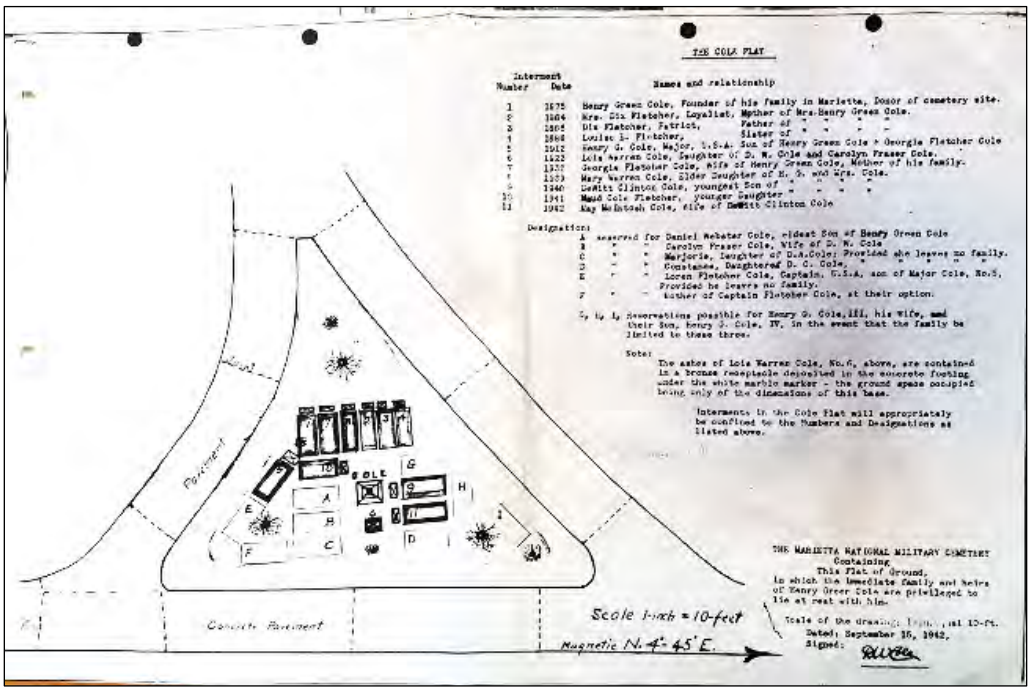


Other buildings and structures located in the cemetery (and their build date) in the early 1940s included the Superintendent's Lodge (1921), the brick restroom building (1934), the former stable converted to a utility building (1926), and the well house (construction date unknown). The major monuments in the cemetery included the 20th Army Corps Monument (1867) in Section B, the Wisconsin Monument (1925) in Section U, and the Cole Family burial plot (between Section C, Section E, and Section G).

By 1942, the Cole Family Plot contained 11 family members, with reserved spaces for future interments. In a 1942 letter, D.W. Cole provided a 1" to 10' scale plat of the area with this information shown, to provide guidance so that the cemetery superintendent and successors, could "identify and control all future interments in the Cole Plat" (Figure 69).[109]

[109] D.W. Cole, Marietta, Georgia, to Quartermaster General, U.S. Army War Department, Office of National Military Cemeteries, Washington, DC, letter, 28 September 1942, in Marietta Vertical File, National Cemetery Administration, U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, Washington, DC.

Figure 69. Plat of Cole Family Burial Plot, 1942 (NCA Archives).



In November 1944 the cemetery superintendent, Mr. Russell V. Ridenour, accompanied several Army personnel from the Quartermaster Corps on an inspection of the status of the cemetery's vegetation in regards to disease and storm damage. The inspection occurred between 27 November and 5 December 1944. The report of findings was published two years later in October 1946, and it urged proper maintenance and care based on the observed conditions.[110] While the general condition of the trees and shrubs was stated as overall satisfactory, more detailed conditions were outlined in ten points that were followed by ten recommendations for action. At the time of the inspection many of the large trees needed pruning or surgery, and several were so badly decayed that maintenance would do little in prolonging their lives. Volunteer privet plants had been cultivated and sheared into balls, but they were observed to be poorly located and serving no purpose. In open areas, trees had been planted between headstones, but the inspectors were concerned that as they grew they would grow over the stones. The report noted that flower beds had been cultivated in an intersection triangle near the lodge, and that proper maintenance of them was difficult, which led to unkept appearences during the winter months and unattractive views to cemetery visitors. Four large concrete urns were

[110] Lieutenant Colonel D.K. Donaldson, Major M.J. Gill, and Mt. Charles J. Dorman, "Report of Official Travel, Marietta National Cemetery, 10 October 1946," in Record Group 15, National Cemetery Historical File, Box 26, National Archives and Records Administration, Washington, DC.

pointed out as not in keeping with the architecture of the lodge or the "simplicity and informality of the existing landscape" and were recommended for removal.[111] In 1944, the rostrum had no foundation plantings except for four shrubs that were placed so as to prevent water dripping from the roof from splashing the rostrum's foundation. Most shrubs had been over sheared, destroying their characteristic shapes while others, like the firethorns near the entrance, had grown so large that they obscured the historical metal placques afixed to the gate. The final observation stated that except for a few deeply shaded areas, the sod over the site was in excellent condition. General conditions at the time can be seen in Figure 70.

Figure 70. Image showing the 1944 conditions of concrete roadway and culvert, headstones, and vegetation (NCA Archives).



The recommended actions written in the 1946 report suggested that the trees should be pruned and maintained by a tree surgeon. Marked trees were to be removed by cemetery laborers, and others were to be removed or transplanted to more appropriate locations. A recommendation stated that a program for the systematic removal of tress should be developed so

[111] Donaldson et al., "Report of Official Travel," 1946.

that trees would not reach a size where they would form a complete canopy and grow over the headstones. The areas that were planted with annuals and perennials were to be removed, leaving only larger flowering and evergreen shrubs. Existing shrubs were recommended to be pruned and maintained, and low-growing foundation plantings should be planted around the rostrum to "blend the structure with the surrounding landscape." The concluding message was that the vegetation at the cemetery was in good condition, but appropriate maintenance was needed throughout the site to ensure the longevity of the plant material. The report stated that a maintenance plan and map of the vegetation was being prepared by the Quartermaster Corps' office.

An image from 1944 of the service gate on Cole Street shows the height of the road bed much higher than the paving on the cemetery side. The gate was not in use at this time. The city of Marietta, however, lowered the grade to match the cemetery entrance by 1946.[112] There were concrete retaining walls along the edges of the entrance road inside the gates; the north one was topped with brick (Figure 71). Visible in a 1946 view of the service gate are the granite gateposts at the ends of the perimeter wall, the double iron entrance gate with a metal identification sign, and the north retaining wall (Figure 72). A portion of the stable is visible at the left side of the image, and the lodge is visible near the center. The concrete gutter along the drive is clearly visible. There is an informational metal sign along the drive across from the gate, and the curving line of headstones is clearly following the curve of the drive.

[112] Donaldson et al., "Report of Official Travel," 1946.

Figure 71. Service gate on Cole Street, showing higher grade of street, 1944 (NCA Archives).



Figure 72. Service gate on Cole Street, 1946 (NCA Archives).



In May 1947, a flagstone walk was constructed on a northeast to southwest axis, leading from the road to the rostrum. The walkway diverged around the flagstaff and also passed through the arbor. The flagstone walk to the rostrum was constructed for $1,050. Additionally in 1947, a new water sprinkling system was installed.[113]

By 1948, the rostrum hill was extensively planted with a mix of shade trees, ornamental trees, and hedges. In August 1948, D.W. Cole wrote a letter describing the changes to the cemetery over the last decade, noting the new rostrum and the vegetation as follows:[114]

> The most substantial improvement is the beautiful white marble rostrum topping the hill, a classic architectural design resembling a Greek temple of the Acropolis...From time to time the old forest trees have unhappily withered and died, but many of them are left, the new settings of water oaks in the 1860s have grown, become of age, and died, and many of Captain Hugh's [sic] junipers have had to be replaced by other exotic plants and trees. Recently, a superintendent did a noble job of setting out a large number of native oaks, elms, and hickories, most of which are thriving and promising to preserve the native aspect of the foliage.

On the 1948 general layout and burial plot maps (Figure 73 and Figure 74), Section U (rostrum area) is not divided into burial sections. Section A has the center filled with plots, but no one is buried there. The outline of the road dividing Sections B and C is still there, but it is cut off from the main road system by gutters. The center circle of Section C is already delineated with burial plots. The center of Section D is not filled in. The compost pit and yard separate Section D from the Post Section. The pathways and two circles still exist in Section E, but the middle circle plots have already been delineated. The geometric patterns and pathways of Section F are extant. The pathways of Section G are extant, but the center circle is being filled in with new plots. The geometric shape at the center of Section H is extant. The pathways in Section I are extant. In Section J, the former pond (lake) is now filled with burial plots (and they are occupied). The pathways in Section K are extant, but the center circle has new burial plots delineated. The road between Sections K, L, and P is gone. The paths in Section M are extant but the center circle has been filled with burial plots.

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[113] "Rostrum" Real Property form, n.d.

[114] D.W. Cole to unknown, letter, 23 August 1948, 3, in Marietta Vertical File, National Cemetery Administration, U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, Washington, DC.

The road between Section M and Sections N and O is delineated but has no connection to the road system. The diamond shape in Section N is still extant. Section Q has been laid out. The two areas on either side of the road from the entrance gate are still open.

Figure 73. General layout and burial plot map for the western portion of the cemetery, 1948 (revised 1954) (NCA Archives).



Figure 74. General layout and burial plot map for the eastern portion of the cemetery, 1948 (revised 1956) (NCA Archives).



Historic photographs show the cemetery buildings surrounded by shade trees, ornamental trees, shrubs, and vines (Figure 75–Figure 77). The area around the main entrance was park-like, with grassed expanses and many tall shade trees arrayed throughout the area to create visual and experiential interest through patterns of light and shade. The Superintendent's Lodge was placed within that composition to be a point of interest upon entering the cemetery. The house was modest in its design, but through its placement in the landscape, it assumed a cultural significance that was reinforced by the vegetation planted around it. The 1948 planting plan of that area shows over 40 plantings of at least 15 different species. Surrounding the foundation of the building were plantings of nandina and honeysuckle—smaller ornamental shrubs. Images from the 1940s show a mix of mature trees and fairly young shrubs. The images also show lattice structures on either side of the lodge's entrance for vining or trellising plants. Other shrubs included on the 1948 planting plan in that area were arborvitae, boxwoods, yellow bell, gardenias, and rose of Sharon. Farther afield were Russian olive, pecan, holly, pussy willow, yew, cedar, and maple trees.

Figure 75. Looking east at Superintendent's Lodge, situated in a park-like landscape with many trees and shrubs, ca. 1940s (NCA Archives).



South and west of the lodge and across the main entrance drive, another open, park-like area was planted with turfgrass and scattered trees. The 1948 planting plan showed at least 30 deciduous and evergreen trees in that area. Plantings of tall shade trees extended to the south around the restroom and utility buildings. In the plan, the only shrubs in that area were globe cedars located near the restroom, but images from 1946 show much more vegetation in the area around the restroom (Figure 77). In that image, unkempt vegetation appears to growing behind the restroom, and cultivated shrubs and vines are growing around one of the side entrances, to provide a screen for the door.

Figure 76. Looking north at the stable, 1946 (NCA Archives).



Figure 77. Looking southeast at restroom building, showing landscaping, 1946 (NCA Archives).



By the late 1940s, vegetation was established on the arbor. Although listed as a wisteria arbor, historic photographs seem to show climbing roses instead of wisteria. Within and around the arbor were wood-slatted and metal park benches (Figure 78). Historic photos show the newly constructed flagstone walkway extending from the road to the rostrum and running through the arbor (Figure 78).

Figure 78. Looking east toward the arbor covered in climbing roses, the flagstone walk, and the flagstaff in the background, 1947 (NCA Archives).



Section U surrounding the new rostrum was encircled by an abelia hedge, with trees planted over the hillside, and the new rostrum had privet hedges as foundation plantings (Figure 79). A 1948 (revised 1954) planting plan for Section U shows the finalized reorganization of the section, with the abelia hedge encircling the section's border (Figure 80). The abelia hedge would survive well into the 1970s.

Figure 79. Looking east at base of flagstaff and flagstone paving, showing young vegetation in the background, 1947 (NCA Archives).



Figure 80. Planting plan for Section U of the cemetery, 1948 (revised 1954) (NCA Archives).

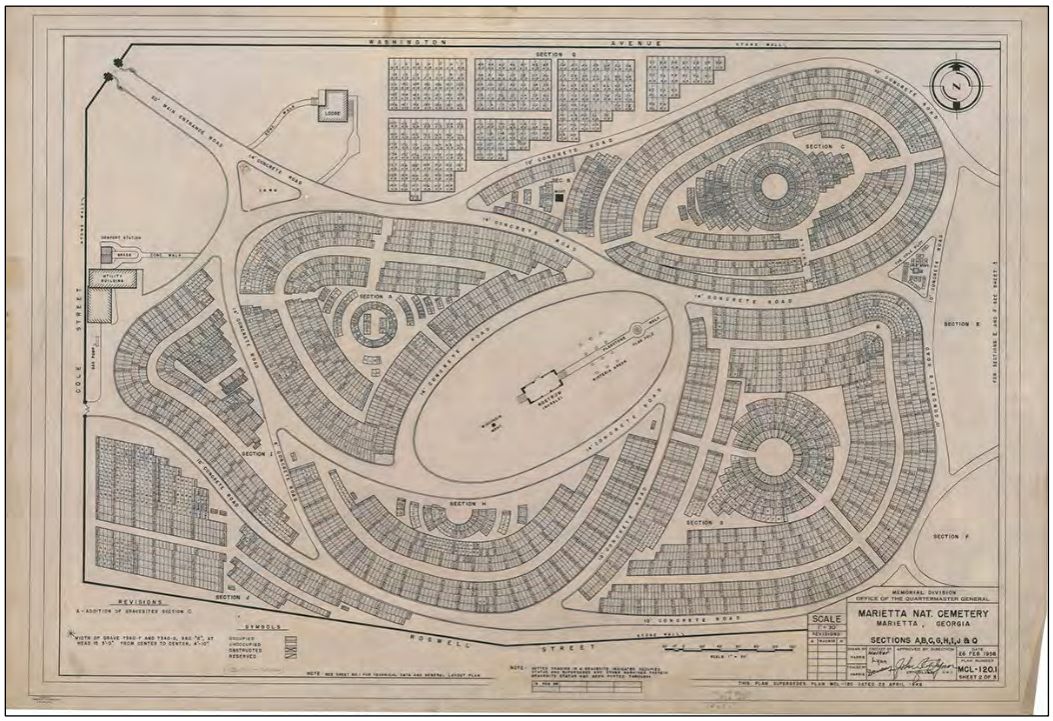


2.5 Finding space, 1950s–2017

Throughout the 1950s, the cemetery landscape was changed to meet the demands to accommodate more burials (Figure 81 and Figure 82). Spaces previously designed to be open and park-like were being designated as burial sections. Nevertheless and due in part to its attractive landscape, the cemetery continued to be a popular tourist destination throughout the decade. A 1959 annual report stated that visitors to the cemetery ranged from individuals to large groups such as Boy Scouts from the local district coming for "tours of trees and shrubs."[115]

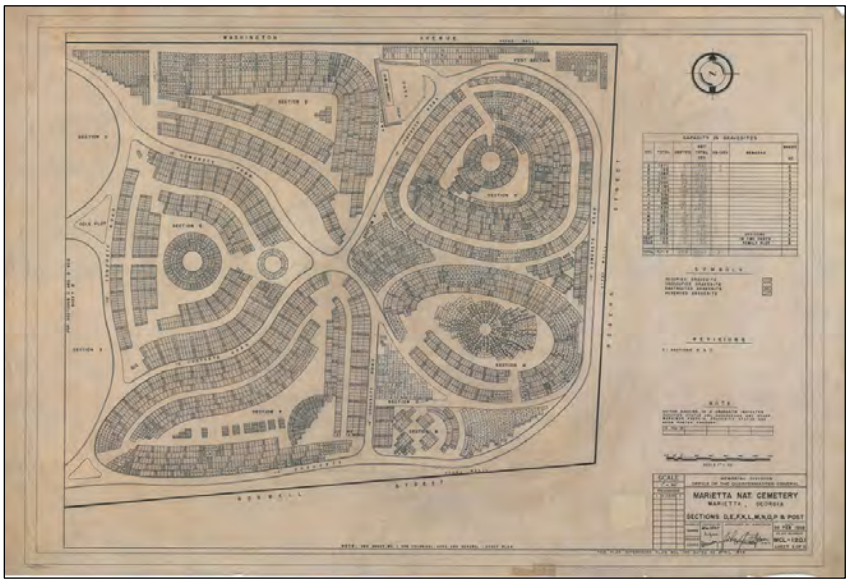
The 1958 burial plot maps (Figure 81 and Figure 82) show the increased number of gravesites in the cemetery at the end of the decade.

Figure 81. General layout and burial plot map for the western portion of the cemetery, 1958 (NCA Archives).



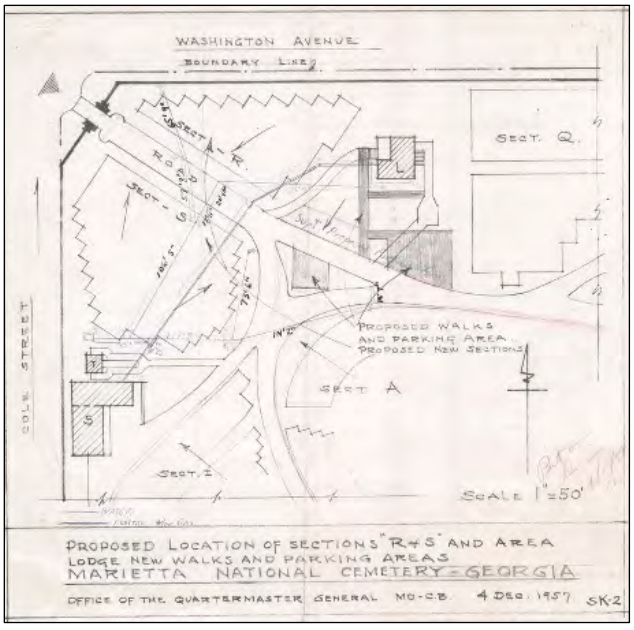
115 "Questionnaire for Superintendents: Marietta National Cemetery," 1959, in Marietta Vertical File, National Cemetery Administration, U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs.

Figure 82. General layout and burial plot map for the eastern portion of the cemetery, 1958 (NCA Archives).



Proposed changes near the main entrance for development of burial sections R and S can be seen in (Figure 83); note that eventually the southeastern corner of the cemetery became Section R, and the area in front of the lodge is not designated as a section. Although the 1957 proposal sketch shows the areas on both sides of the main road being converted to burial space, this conversion was only completed for Section S. The area to the west of the lodge remained an open grassy area.

Figure 83. Proposed location map for new Sections R and S near the main entrance, 1957 (NCA Archives).



By the late 1950s, the roads were all paved in concrete, but they remained narrow to de-emphasize the impact of automobile traffic (Figure 84). Along some roads were brick or concrete culverts to help channel storm-water and to minimize erosion problems (Figure 85).

Figure 84. The roadways in the cemetery were kept narrow, 1957 (NCA Archives).



Figure 85. Looking northeast toward Superintendent's Lodge, showing width of road and concrete culvert, 1957 (NCA Archives).



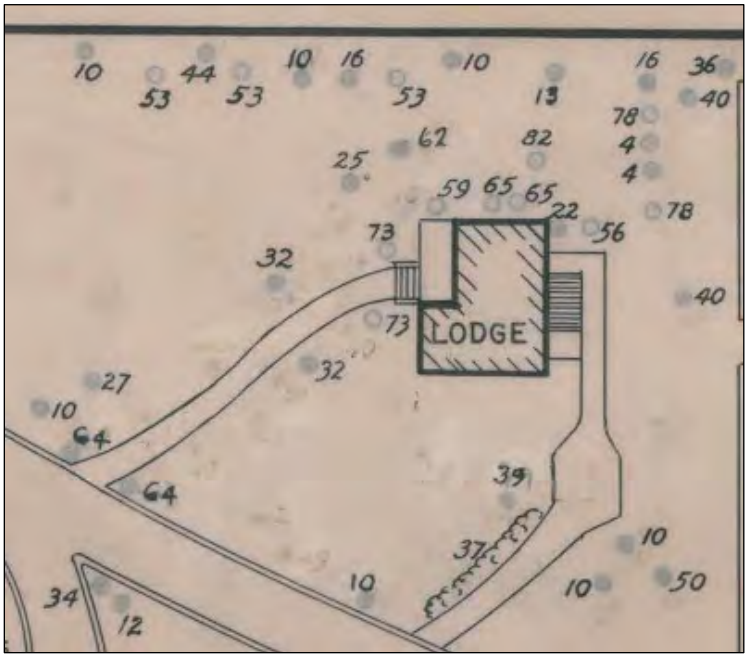
By the 1950s, the vegetation throughout the cemetery was in multiple states of growth—from mature, to established, and on to recently planted. The vegetation planted around the Superintendent's Lodge in the 1930s

and early 1940s was becoming more established. The larger trees were beginning to screen views to the lodge from the road, while the shrubs were growing and some were being cultivated into more formal shapes. Images from the early 1950s show the path from the road to the lodge lined with shrubs and irises and the variety of trees and shrubs planted in that area (Figure 86 and Figure 87).

Figure 86. Walkway leading to the Superintendent's Lodge, showing extensive landscaping, 1952 (NCA Archives).



Figure 87. Detail of planting plan for the area surrounding the Superintendent's Lodge, 1948 (revised 1954) (NCA Archives).



The reorganization of the summit hill in the 1940s included changes to the types and locations of plants in that section. The site had been surrounded with abelia hedges near the road, with a mix of shade trees and large shrubs planted inside the hedge. The grassed hillsides were mostly open, with more plantings surrounding the rostrum. Images from 1952 show young lilacs around the foundation and mature shade trees in the background (Figure 88).

Figure 88. Looking northwest at new rostrum showing foundation plantings, 1952 (NCA Archives).



During the 1950s, changes to the cemetery buildings also occurred. A 9'4" x 21' addition to the stable was completed in 1938 by the WPA. This addition extended the building to the west so it was adjacent to the perimeter wall. A garage wing was added in 1952, measuring 26' x 41'. The facility was relabeled as a utility building around the same time. As part of this work, alterations were made to the existing part of the building, and an area of resurfaced and new concrete paving totaled 28 square yards.[116]

2.5.1 1960s

As in the 1940s and 1950s, finding space for increasing burials was a high priority, and the landscape changed again to accommodate more gravesites. In the burial sections, more rows were added by squeezing into

[116] "Utility and Garage," U.S. National Cemetery, Marietta, Georgia, n.d., Real Property form, in Marietta Vertical File, National Cemetery Administration, U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs; "Abstract of BIOS – Construction," 1952, Real Property form, in Marietta Vertical File, National Cemetery Administration, U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, Washington, DC.

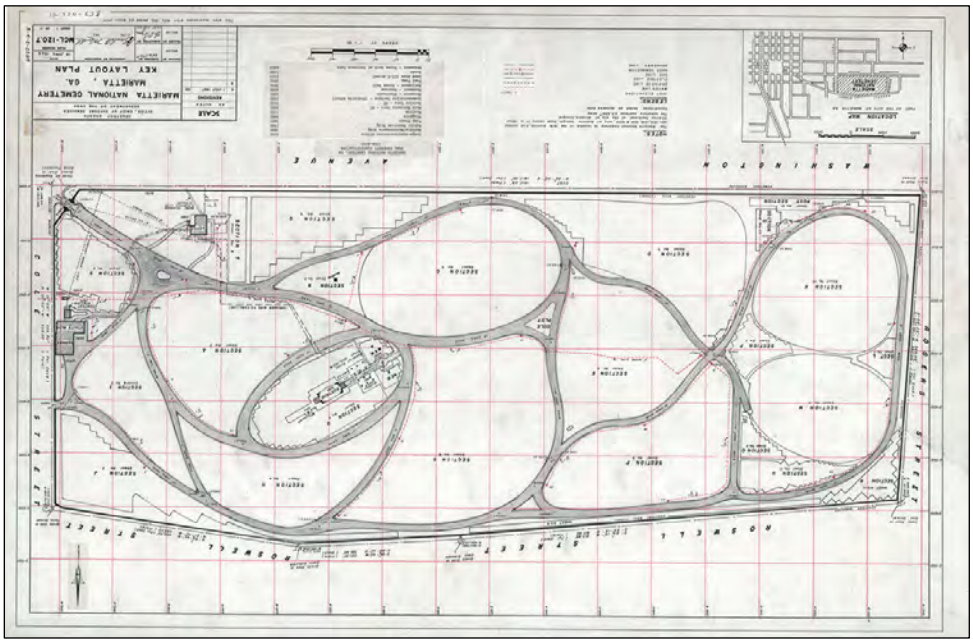
previously open spaces at the centers of the sections' geometries. Throughout the cemetery, mature deciduous and evergreen shade trees defined the park-like landscape (Figure 89).

Figure 89. Aerial looking east, showing tree cover, 1961 (NCA Archives).



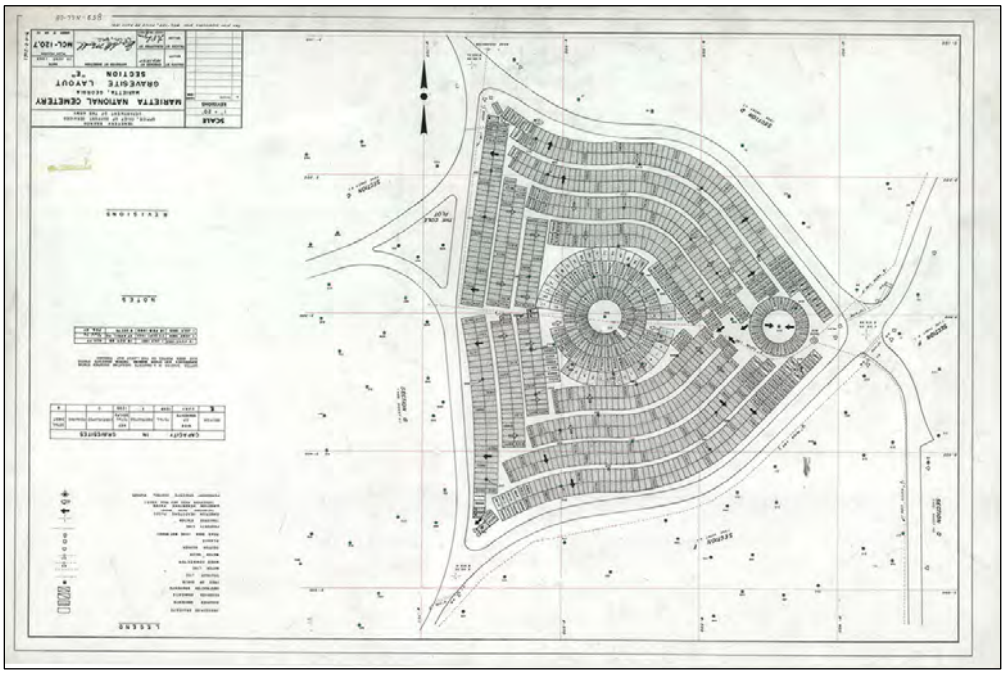
By the 1960s, the proposed changes to the cemetery were being added. The additional burial sections had been laid out in the formerly opens spaces on the hillsides surrounding the rostrum and in the open area south of the main entrance road—Sections U and S, respectively. Section T had been added directly to the east of the Superintendent's Lodge the wide, grassed paths in Section Q were filled with gravesites, and the southeast corner of the cemetery became Section R (Figure 90).

Figure 90. The overall view of the cemetery in 1963 (image flipped for orientation consistency with other maps and drawings in this report (NCA Archives).



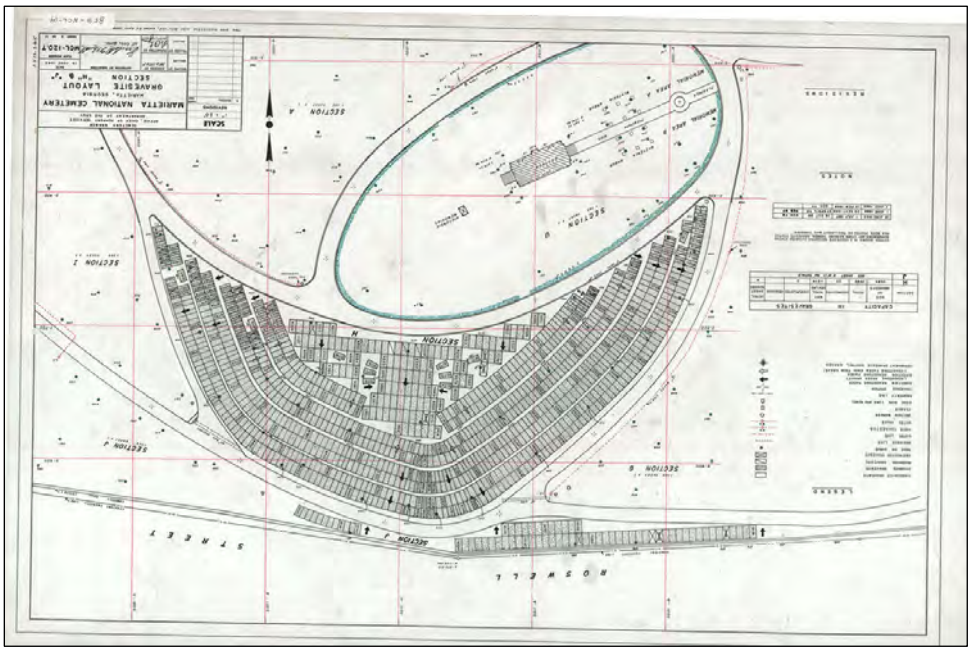
In burial sections that had originally been designed with gravesites, additional burial space was incorporated by filling in pathways and other smaller open spaces within those geometries. An example in Section E shows the pathways through the section have been removed, and the interior center circles have been encroached on (Figure 91).

Figure 91. Burial plot map for Section E, 1963 (NCA Archives).



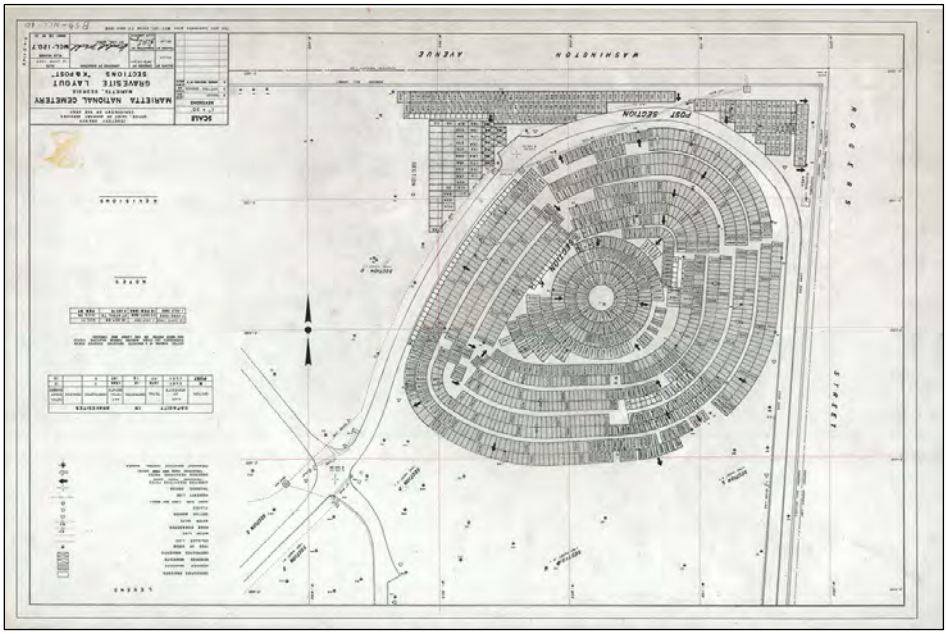
Similar changes to Section H and Section J included filling in the grass pathways and open space with additional burial plots, eliminating the center geometric pattern (Figure 92).

Figure 92. Burial plot map for Section H, 1963 (NCA Archives).



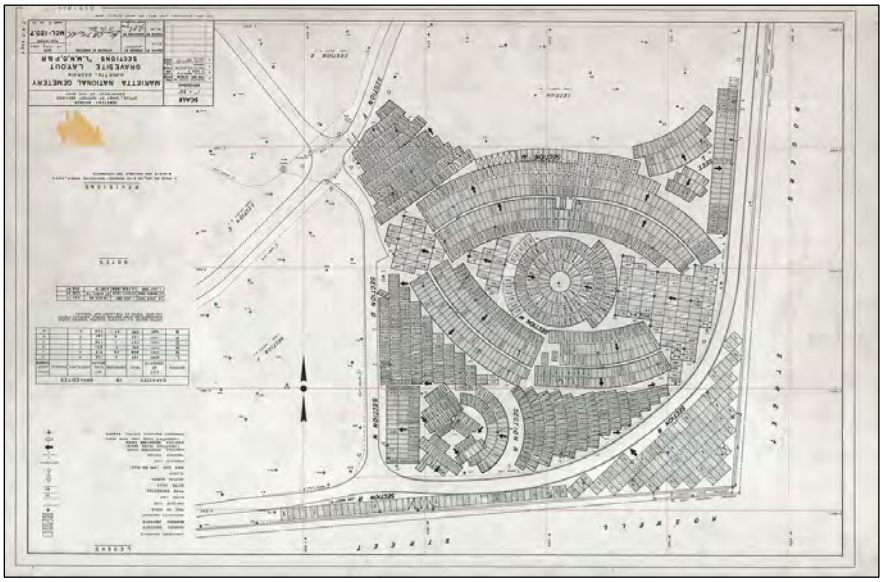
The pathways and open space have been filled in with burial plot map for Section K (Figure 93). There is a much smaller circle in the middle with an off-center, truetree box shrub.

Figure 93. Burial plot map for Section K, 1963 (NCA Archives).



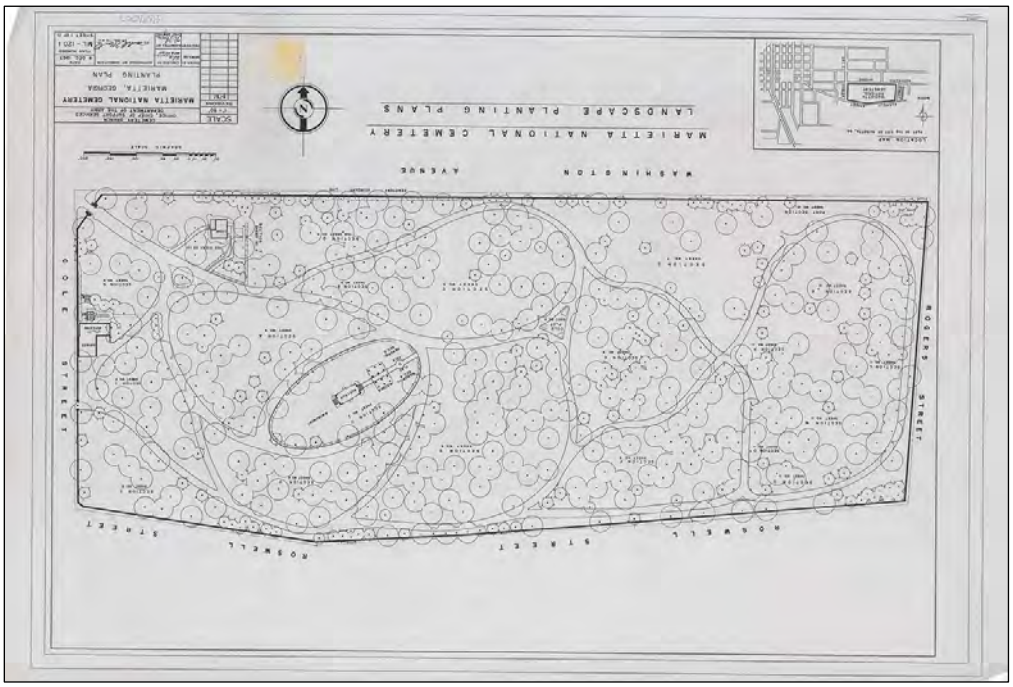
In Section M, the pathways and geometric open spaces were filled in with gravesites, resulting in a much smaller center circle planted with eastern arborvitae. Between Sections M, N, and O, the original grassed road and paths were filled with more burial plots. Additionally, the diamond-shaped open space at the center of Section N was filled in, and burial plots were added in the southeast corner and along the southern wall (Figure 94).

Figure 94. Burial plot map for Section L, M, N, O, and P, 1963 (NCA Archives).



A 1963 planting plan for the cemetery shows extensive tree cover across the site. Several trees and shrubs were marked for removal in the plan (Figure 95).

Figure 95. Overall planting plan for the cemetery, 1963 (NCA Archives).



A more detailed view of the 1963 planting plan shows the western portion of the cemetery as still planted with deciduous and evergreen shade trees (Figure 96 and Figure 97).

Figure 96. Planting plan for the western edge of the cemetery, 1963 (NCA Archives).

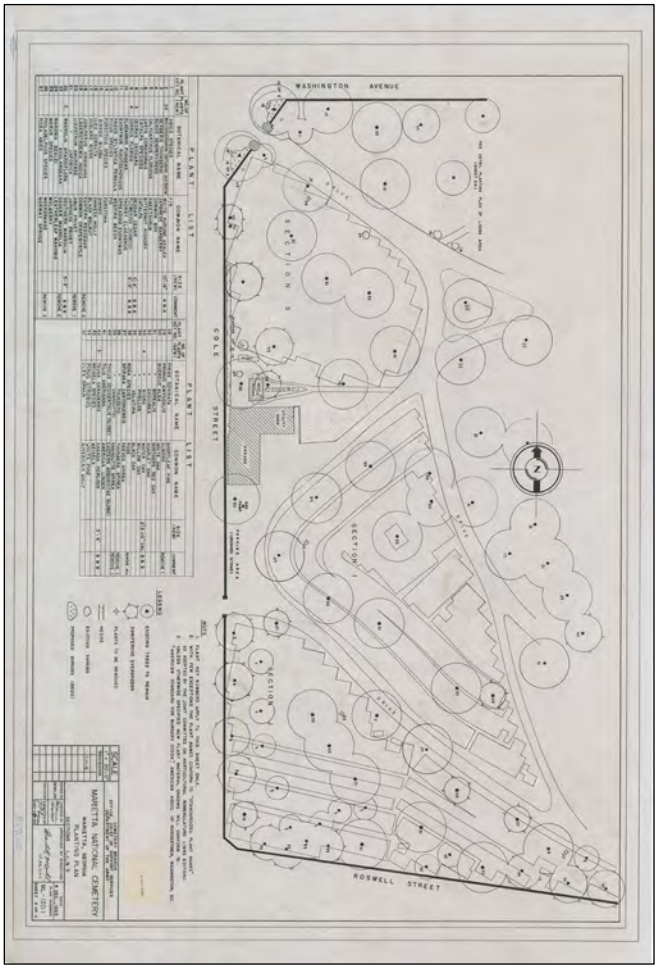


Figure 97. Planting list for the western edge of the cemetery, 1963 (NCA Archives).

PLANT LIST

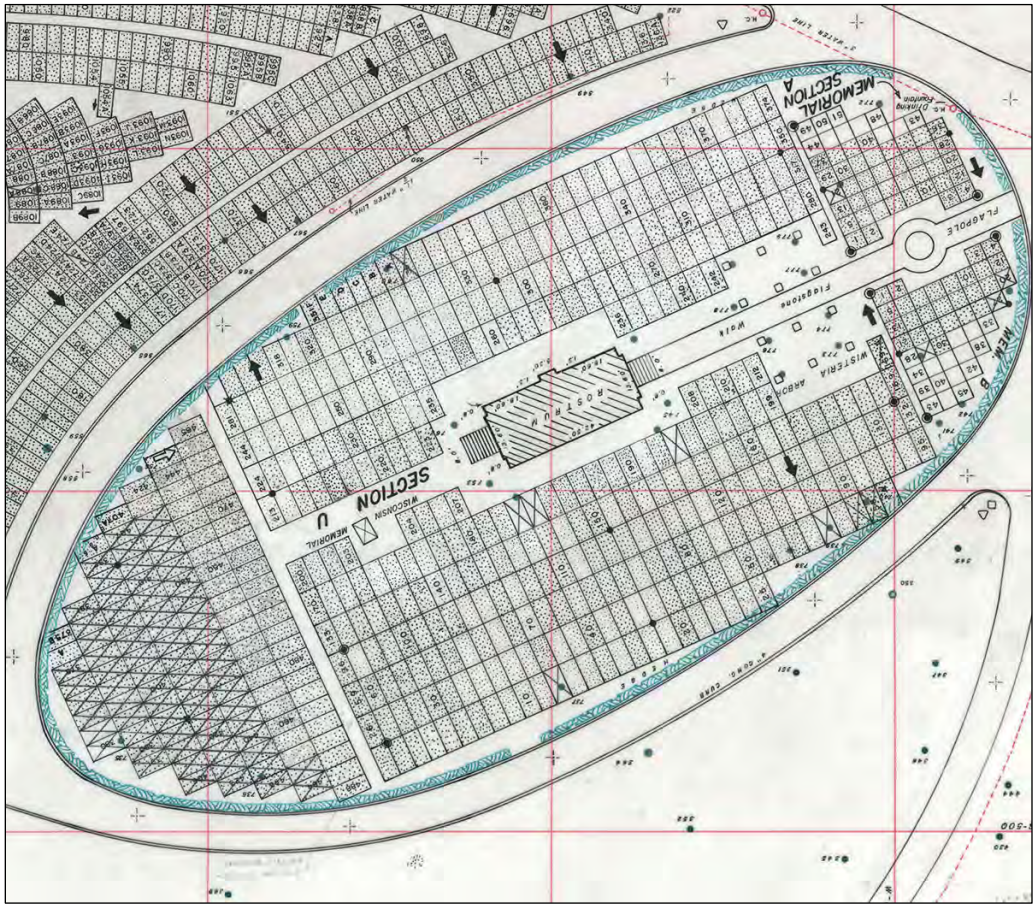
PLANT KEY NO.	NO. OF PLANTS (NEW)	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	SIZE (NEW)	COMMENT
1		ABIES SPECIES	FIR		
2	24	RHODODENDRON OBTUSUM JAP. SNOW	WHITE KURUME AZALEA	15"-18"	B & B
3		BERBERIS THUNBERGI	JAPANESE BARBERRY		
4		BUXUS SEMPERVIRENS	COMMON BOX		
5		CALYCANTHUS FLORIDUS	SWEETSHRUB		
6		CARYA CORDIFORMIS	BITTERNUT HICKORY		
7		CATALPA SPECIOSA	CATALPA		
8	3	CEDRUS DEODARA	DEODAR CEDAR	5'-6'	B & B
9	4	CORNUS FLORIDA	FLOWERING DOGWOOD	5'-6'	B & B
10		ELAEAGNUS PUNGENS	THORNY ELAEAGNUS		
11		EUONYMUS KIAUTSCHOVICUS	SPREADING EUONYMUS		
12		FAGUS SYLVATICA PENDULA	WEEPING BEECH		
13		FICUS SPECIES	FIG		
14		FORSYTHIA SPECIES	FORSYTHIA		
15		GINKGO BILOBA	GINKGO		
16		ILEX CORNUTA	CHINESE HOLLY		
17		JUGLANS NIGRA	BLACK WALNUT		
18		JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA	EASTERN REDCEDAR		REMOVE 2
19		LAGERSTROEMIA INDICA	COMMON CRAPEMYRTLE		
20		LIGUSTRUM AMURENSE	AMUR PRIVET		REMOVE 1
21		" JAPONICA	JAPANESE PRIVET		
22	2	MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA	SOUTHERN MAGNOLIA	5'-6'	B & B
23		" SOULANGEANA	SAUCER MAGNOLIA		REMOVE 2
24		MAHONIA BEALEI	LEATHERLEAF MAHONIA		
25		MORUS SPECIES	MULBERRY		
26		PHILADELPHUS SPECIES	MOCKORANGE		REMOVE 2
27		PICEA ABIES	NORWAY SPRUCE		

PLANT LIST

PLANT KEY NO.	NO. OF PLANTS (NEW)	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	SIZE (NEW)	COMMENT
28		PINUS ECHINATA	SHORTLEAF PINE		
29		PRUNUS AMYGDALIS	ALMOND		REMOVE 1
30		QUERCUS ALBA	WHITE OAK		
31		" BOREALIS	NORTHERN RED OAK		
32		" COCCINEA	SCARLET OAK		
33	4	" NIGRA	WATER OAK	2"-2 1/2" CAL	B & B
34		" PHELLOS	WILLOW OAK		
35		" VELUTINA	BLACK OAK		
36		ROSA SPECIES	ROSE		REMOVE ALL
37		SPIRAEA CANTONIENSIS	REEVES SPIREA		
38		" THUNBERGI	THUNBERG SPIREA		REMOVE 1
39		" VANHOUTTEI	VANHOUTTE SPIREA		REMOVE 1
40		THUJA OCCIDENTALIS (GLOBE)	EASTERN ARBORVITAE (GLOBE)		
41		TILIA AMERICANA	AMERICAN LINDEN		
42	3	TSUGA CANADENSIS	CANADA HEMLOCK	5'-6'	B & B
43		WEIGELA SPECIES	WEIGELA		
44		PINUS STROBUS	WHITE PINE		
45		ILEX OPACA	AMERICAN HOLLY		

By 1963, Section U had been divided into burial plots surrounding the wisteria arbor rostrum. According to the plan, Section U still had an abelia hedge surrounding the hill (Figure 98).

Figure 98. Planting plan for Section U of the cemetery, 1963 (NCA Archives).



The 1963 planting plans also show developments to the area around the Superintendent's Lodge. Adding to the planting patterns established in the 1940s, the 1963 plan included a proposed patio accentuated by shrubs, formalized beds surrounding the lodge, a proposal for a new walk lined with hedges, and hedges along the roadway as well as defining the eastern edge of the lodge area to separate it from the newly defined Section T (Figure 99 and Figure 100).

Figure 99. Detail of planting plan for the area surrounding the Superintendent's Lodge, 1963 (NCA Archives).

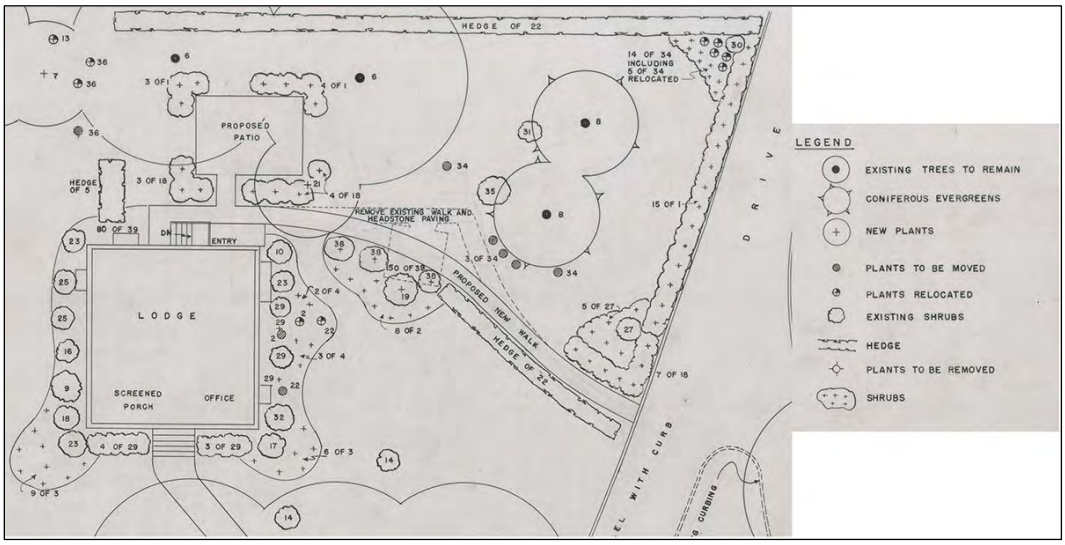


Figure 100. Planting list for the area surrounding the Superintendent's Lodge, 1963 (NCA Archives).

PLANT LIST

PLANT KEY NO.	NO. OF PLANTS (NEW)	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	SIZE (NEW)	COMMENT
1	22	ABELIA GRANDIFLORA	GLOSSY ABELIA	2'-3'	B & B
2	8	RHODODENDRON OBTUSUM JAPONICUM	RED KURUME AZALEA	12"-15"	"
3	15	" " "	PINK " "	12"-15"	"
4	5	" " "	WHITE " "	12"-15"	"
5		BUXUS SEMPERVIRENS	COMMON BOX		
6		CARYA ILLINOENSIS	PECAN		
7	5	CORNUS FLORIDA	WHITEFLOWERING DOGWOOD	5'-6'	B & B
8		CUNNINGHAMIA LANCEOLATA	COMMON CHINAFIR		
9		ELAEAGNUS PUNGENS	THORNY ELAEAGNUS		
10		EUONYMUS JAPONICA	EVERGREEN EUONYMUS		
11		FAGUS SYLVATICA PENDULA	WEEPING BEECH		
12		FICUS SPECIES	FIG		
13		FORSYTHIA SPECIES	FORSYTHIA		
14		GARDENIA JASMINOIDES	CAPEJASMINE		
15		HIBISCUS SYRIACUS	SHRUBALTHEA		
16		HYDRANGEA MACROPHYLLA	BIGLEAF HYDRANGEA		
17		ILEX CORNUTA	CHINESE HOLLY		
18	14	" " (BURFORD)	BURFORD CHINESE HOLLY	18"-24"	B & B
19	1	" OPACA	AMERICAN HOLLY	5'-6'	"
20		JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA	EASTERN REDCEDAR		
21	1	LAGERSTROEMIA INDICA	COMMON CRAPEMYRTLE	5'-6'	B & B
22		LIGUSTRUM AMURENSE	AMUR PRIVET		
23		" JAPONICUM	JAPANESE PRIVET		
24		" LUCIDUM	GLOSSY PRIVET		
25		LONICERA FRAGRANTISSIMA	FRAGRANT HONEYSUCKLE		
26		MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA	SOUTHERN MAGNOLIA		
27	5	MAHONIA BEALEI	LEATHERLEAF MAHONIA	18"-24"	B & B
28		MELIA AZEDARACH	CHINABERRY		
29	2	NANDINA DOMESTICA	NANDINA	2'-3'	B & B
30		PHOTINIA SPECIES	PHOTINIA		
31		PONCIRUS TRIFOLIATA	TRIFOLIATE-ORANGE		
32		PYRACANTHA COCCINEA LALANDI	LALAND FIRETHORN		
33	3	QUERCUS NIGRA	WATER OAK	2"-2 1/2" CAL.	B & B
34		ROSA SPECIES	ROSE		
35		SALIX DISCOLOR	PUSSY WILLOW		
36		SPIRAEA VANHOUTTEI	VANHOUTTE SPIREA		
37		SYRINGA SPECIES	LILAC		
38	3	VIBURNUM RHYTIDOPHYLLUM	LEATHERLEAF VIBURNUM	3'-4'	B & B
39	230	VINCA MINOR	COMMON PERIWINKLE	2 YR	POTS

Less evident in the landscape were the changes to the stormwater management system's infrastructure. In 1930, all the cemetery culverts were brick, and subsequent 1957 and 1959 maps also show brick culverts; however, sometime between 1959 and 1963, the brick culverts were replaced with concrete culverts.

Other, smaller-scale landscape infrastructure changes included resetting the flagstone walk in September 1961 and adding the Gold Star Mothers Monument in 1960. The Gold Star Mothers Monument was dedicated on 24 April 1960 by the Atlanta Chapter of Gold Star Mothers. Located at the base of the flagstaff, the marble monument is 2' high, 2' 8" long, and 1' 4" deep.[117] It is inscribed "In Memory of Members of the Armed Forces of the United States Missing in Action."[118]

Building changes included replacement of the entry porch screens with aluminum extrusions and screens at the Superintendent's Lodge in 1965, and the lodge's roof was replaced in 1968.[119]

2.5.2 1970s

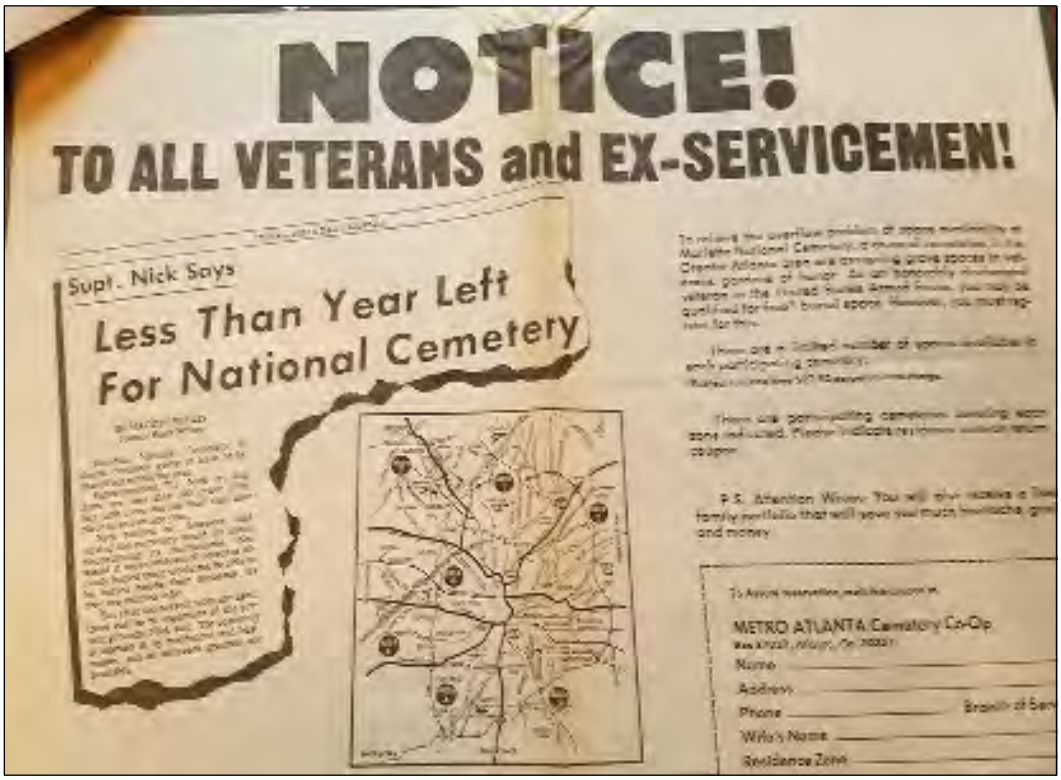
By the 1970s, the organization and layout of all the burial sections had been established, and the changes in the cemetery landscape came through maintenance and management interventions. Nearly all available land that could accommodate burials had been reapportioned for gravesites, including the hillsides surrounding the rostrum, the open areas near the entrance, and along the cemetery walls. Figure 101 shows an advertisement from the mid-twentieth century, warning that available burial spaces at Marietta National Cemetery were being reserved quickly.

[117] Untitled typed page, n.d., in Marietta Vertical File, National Cemetery Administration, U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, Washington, DC.

[118] "Historical Data: Marietta National Cemetery," circa 1987, 1–2.

[119] "Lodge, U.S. National Cemetery, Marietta, Georgia," Real Property form, n.d.

Figure 101. Notice about the Marietta National Cemetery running out of room, circa 1969 (NARA Washington, DC).



Officially, the cemetery was closed to new burials on 28 October 1970, although the cemetery still accommodated interments in reserved gravesites and second interments in existing graves under the single gravesite policy.[120] Because the locations for the gravesites were laid out in the preceding years, the interments that occurred throughout the decade blended into the existing landscape (Figure 102). For example, even though the cemetery was closed, in June 1974 there were 123 interments of Southeast Asia combat dead.[121] Space for casket burials was exhausted in 1978.[122]

[120] "Historical Data: Marietta National Cemetery," circa 1987, 2.

[121] "Historical Data: Marietta National Cemetery," circa 1987, 1–2.

[122] Wilk to Bellamy's Funeral Home, letter, 3 June 1996..

Figure 102. A view of the main entrance gate, surrounded by vegetation and showing rows of headstones in the background, 1976 (NCA Archives).



The administration of the cemetery changed on 1 September 1973, when 82 of the 84 National Cemeteries under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Army were transferred to the Veterans Administration, including Marietta National Cemetery.[123] A "Transfer and Acceptance of Military Real Property" form dated 13 August 1973 lists the following property to be turned over to the Veterans Administration, in addition to the site itself: Field Engineering Maintenance Shop [Utility Building], Flagstaff, Family Housing [Lodge], Public Toilet, Rostrum, Electrical Distribution System,

[123] National Cemetery Association, "History of Government Furnished Headstones and Markers," 2015.

Gas Pipe Line, Sanitary Sewer, Water Pipe Line Potable, Water Pump Potable, Roads Paved, Sidewalk, Storm Sewer, Gutter, Fence or Walls, and Gates.[124]

In the 1970s, vegetation plans were developed for the cemetery and included many shade trees, ornamental trees, shrubs and hedges. The abelia hedge that surrounded the rostrum hill, planned and planted in the 1950s was still a notable feature. Plant lists from Sections A and U as well as from Sections L, M, N, O, P, and R are shown to highlight the variety of species that were planted at the cemetery (Figure 103 and Figure 104).

Figure 103. 1974 Planting List for Sections A and U, showing the proposed variety of species and the number of new plants added (NCA Archives). (Legend refers to map in Figure 105.)

P L A N T L I S T

PLANT KEY NUMBER	NUMBER OF NEW PLANTS	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	SIZE	COMMENT
1	4	ABELIA GRANDIFLORA	GLOSSY ABELIA	3'-4'	B & B
2		BUXUS SEMPERVIRENS	COMMON BOX		
3		CARYA SPECIES	HICKORY		
4		" ILLINOENSIS	PECAN		
5		CEDRUS LIBANI	CEDAR OF LEBANON		
6		CHAMAECYPARIS SPECIES	FALSECYPRESS		
7	20	CORNUS FLORIDA	FLOWERING DOGWOOD	1½"-2" CAL	B & B
8		ILEX CORNUTA BURFORDI	BURFORD CHINESE HOLLY		
9		JUGLANS NIGRA	BLACK WALNUT		
10		JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA	EASTERN REDCEDAR		
11		PINUS ECHINATA	SHORTLEAF PINE		
12		" STROBUS	WHITE PINE		
13		QUERCUS ALBA	WHITE OAK		
14		BOREALIS	NORTHERN RED OAK		
15		MONTANA	CHESTNUT OAK		
16		NIGRA	WATER OAK		
17		PHELLOS	WILLOW OAK		
18		VELUTINA	BLACK OAK		
19		ROBINIA PSEUDOACACIA	BLACK LOCUST		
20		THUJA OCCIDENTALIS GLOBOSA	GLOBE ARBORVITAE		
21		ULMUS AMERICANA	AMERICAN ELM		

LEGEND

EXISTING TREES

NEW PLANTS — NEW PLANTINGS WITHIN GRAVESITE AREAS ARE TO BE LOCATED MIDWAY BETWEEN AND IN LINE WITH HEADSTONES DESIGNATED BY THE NUMBERS ON THIS PLAN.

CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS

HEDGE

[124] United States Army Memorial Affairs Agency, "Transfer and Acceptance of Military Real Property," (Marietta, GA: Department of the Army, 13 August 1973).

Figure 104. 1974 plant list for Sections M, N, O, P, and R showing the variety if possible species as well as the number of new plants (NCA Archives).



PLANT LIST

PLANT KEY NUMBER	NUMBER OF NEW PLANTS	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	SIZE (NEW)	COMMENT
1		ACER SPICATUM	MOUNTAIN MAPLE		
2		CARYA SPECIES	HICKORY		
3	7	CORNUS FLORIDA	FLOWERING DOGWOOD	1½"-2" CAL	B & B
4	4	ILEX OPACA	AMERICAN HOLLY	6'-7'	"
5		DIOSPYROS VIRGINIANA	COMMON PERSIMMON		
6		JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA	EASTERN REDCEDAR		
7		LIRIODENDRON TULIPIFERA	TULIPTREE		
8	2	MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA	SOUTHERN MAGNOLIA	1½"-2" CAL	B & B
9		PINUS SPECIES	PINE		
10	7	STROBUS	WHITE PINE	6'-7'	B & B
11		PRUNUS SEROTINA	BLACK CHERRY		
12		QUERCUS ALBA	WHITE OAK		
13		" BOREALIS RUBRA	NORTHERN RED OAK		
14		" MONTANA	CHESTNUT OAK		
15		" NIGRA	WATER OAK		
16	2	" PHELLOS	WILLOW OAK	2"-2½" CAL	B & B
17		" STELLATA	POST OAK		
18		THUJA OCCIDENTALIS	AMERICAN ARBORVITAE		
19		ULMUS SPECIES	ELM		

The planting plans, produced in 1974, were detailed by burial section and were drawn with north to the bottom of the page; examples of these are shown for Sections A, B, C, and U (Figure 105 and Figure 106). In this report, the drawings are rotated to show north pointing to the top of the page to remain consistent with the other included maps. By 1974, the composting area between Section D and the Post Section was transformed into burial plots (Figure 107).

Figure 105. Planting plan for Sections A and U, 1974 (NCA Archives).

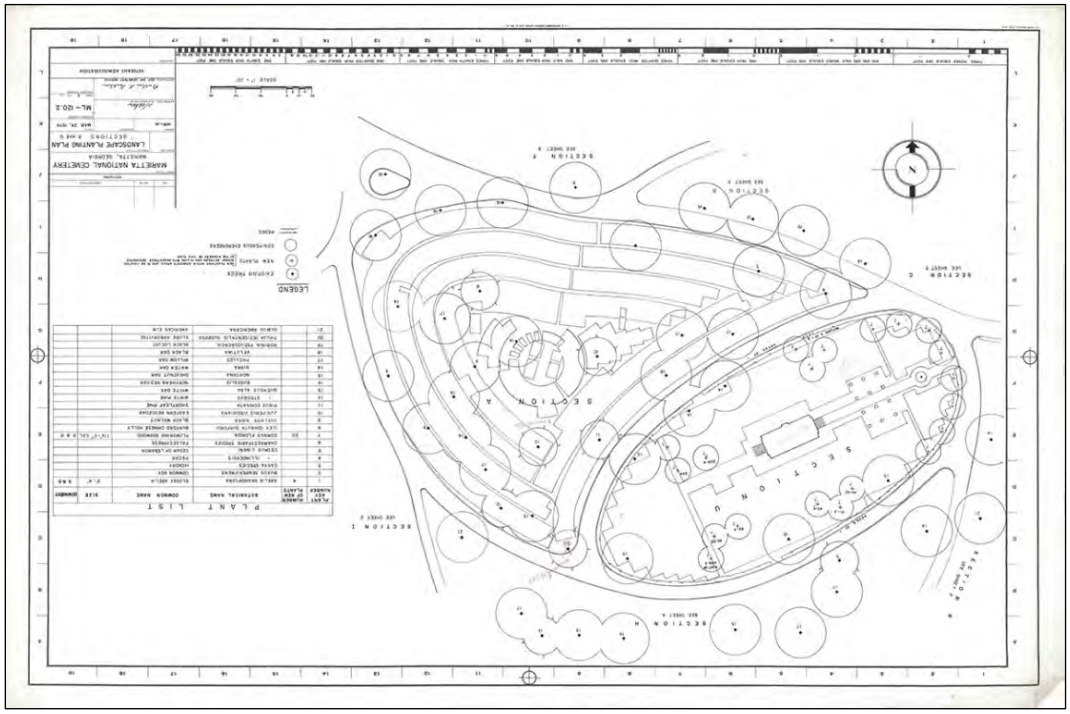


Figure 106. Planting plan for Sections B, C, Q, and T, 1974 (NCA Archives).

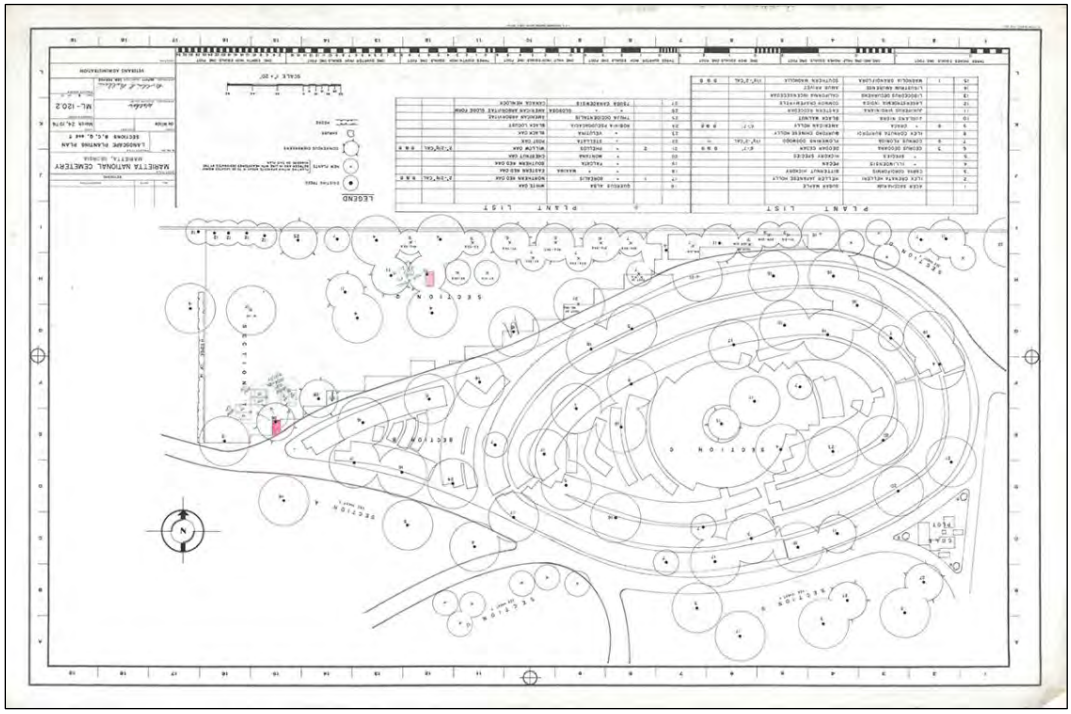
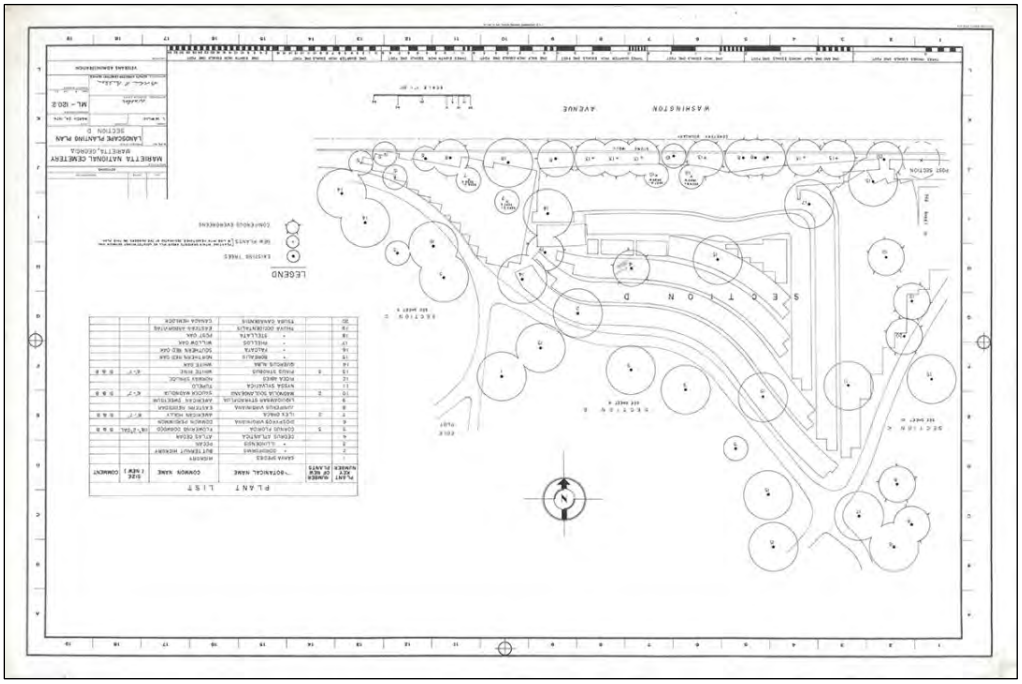


Figure 107. Planting plan for Section D, 1974 (NCA Archives).



2.5.3 1980s

The landscape development of the cemetery in the 1980s was similar to the changes in the 1970s in that the larger layout and organization of spaces and elements in the site were established. However, smaller changes were made by addressing maintenance and management issues, and these changes continued to impact the landscape (Figure 108). By the 1980s, all available space in the cemetery for burials had been platted.

Figure 108. Storm damage to trees was a management issue that affected the landscape when trees were not replaced after removal, 1985 (NCA Archives).



After all the roads were paved with high-aggregate concrete, the road network remained relatively unchanged until 2014.[125] (Figure 109).

Figure 109. Looking northwest toward main gate, showing high-aggregate concrete paving and curbs, Memorial Day 1988 (NCA Archives).



[125] Anderson Engineering, "Roadway and Storm Drainage Replacement," 2014, in Marietta Vertical File, National Cemetery Administration, U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, Washington, DC.

Throughout the 1980s, the cemetery remained extensively vegetated with a variety of deciduous and evergreen shade trees, ornamental trees, shrubs, and hedges (Figure 110 and Figure 111).

Figure 110. Image showing the density of vegetation in the cemetery along with narrow roads that are paved with high-aggregate concrete and no curbs, Memorial Day 1989 (NCA Archives).



Figure 111. The many trees in the cemetery allowed for patterns of light and shade, emphasizing the solemn feeling of the site, Memorial Day 1988 (NCA Archives).



Other small-scale changes included the inscriptions on the headstones. On 31 October 1983, the VA authorized “Lebanon” or “Grenada” to be labeled

as the war service for those killed during those conflicts. In December 1988, the Director of Monument Services, Veterans Administration, authorized designations of "MIA" and "POW" to be inscribed on headstones at the government's expense for those soldiers listed as missing in action (MIA) or prisoner of war (POW). And then a year later in December 1989, the Director of the National Cemetery System, Veterans Administration, authorized "Panama" and "Persian Gulf" as an inscription for personnel killed during those military actions.[126]

2.5.4 1990s

There were few changes to the overall cemetery landscape during the 1990s. The most major change was the construction of the Pearl Harbor Survivors Association Monument area between the main entrance and the Superintendent's Lodge on 7 December 1996. The memorial area was designed as a circle of brick pavers, with a short rectangular brick walkway leading to it from the cemetery's interior roadway. The brick paver circle is surrounded by mulched flower beds planted with roses. Two concrete benches were placed near the walkway. At the far end of the brick paver circle and perpendicular to the road, a gray granite monument has been placed, and it is inscribed with black text and red, white, and blue graphics. The inscription is to "those who died–to those who survived" and the memorial is dedicated to "all military personnel serving at stations on Oahu, Hawaii, during the Japanese attack December 7, 1941." The monument area was placed beneath several large shade trees (Figure 112).

[126] National Cemetery Association, "History of Government Furnished Headstones and Markers," 2015.

Figure 112. Looking north toward the Pearl Harbor Monument, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



In the 1990s, about 300 gravesites reserved in the 1940s were still being held open.[127] By 1996, Marietta National Cemetery contained over 18,000 interments, and the space for burials of cremated remains was exhausted by the first part of October 1996. [128] The only burials allowed were for the "interment of spouses or dependents in the same grave as a previously interred family member, and reservations. Reservation gravesites are those which were set aside for veterans or their spouses several decades ago."[129]

In the early 1990s, headstone modifications included the authorization of "Persian Gulf" and "Somalia" to be inscribed on headstones for the soldiers killed during those military conflicts.[130]

2.5.5 2000s—present

There were several significant changes to the cemetery landscape in the decades of the 2000s and 2010s. The first was the addition of a Gettysburg Address monument and plaque, and the repaving of the majority of the cemetery roads. A more subtle change occurred to the vegetation patterns

[127] Jim Yardley, "Veterans Face Shortage of Burial Plots," *The Atlanta Journal/The Atlanta Constitution*, 17 March 1991, D10 and D13.

[128] Wilk to Bellamy's Funeral Home, letter, 3 June 1996.

[129] Wilk to Bellamy's Funeral Home, letter, 3 June 1996.

[130] National Cemetery Association, "History of Government Furnished Headstones and Markers," 2015.

when many of the trees, shrubs, and hedges were removed and never replanted; that action created a slow decline in total tree cover and had significantly altered that historic characteristic by the late 2010s.

In 2009, the VA NCA initiated a project to fabricate and install replica tablets of those that had originally commemorated the centennial of President Lincoln's birth at all National Cemeteries. Because some of the original tablets had been removed from cemeteries and omitted from the creation of new cemeteries, not all National Cemeteries still featured the tablets. This lack of uniformity justified the re-creation and installation of the replicas.[131] At Marietta National Cemetery, it is not known where the tablet was originally installed in 1909. A 1976 photograph shows the tablet in Section U, between the arbor and the rostrum (Figure 113). By 2017, the 1909 tablet was placed upon a stone monument. (Figure 114).

Figure 113. Gettysburg Address plaque in Marietta National Cemetery, 1976 (NCA Archives).



[131] National Cemetery Division, "150th Anniversary," 2011; "New Gettysburg Address Tablets for National Cemeteries To Honor Abraham Lincoln Bicentennial," (Washington, DC: National Cemetery Administration, U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, last updated 2015), https://www.cem.va.gov/history/LincBic.asp.

Figure 114. Gettysburg Address Monument, mounted, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



In 2010, most of the sections in the cemetery were resodded with Zeon® Zoysia grass as part of the Millennium Project. Also included in this project was a headstone raise and realignment.[132]

In 2014, the NCA made plans to rebuild most of the concrete roads, curbs, and storm drains within the cemetery walls. Anderson Engineering of Plymouth, Minnesota, performed the design work.[133] The plans included using bright, low-aggregate concrete with curbs in various parts where storm drainage was necessary (generally in areas where curbs and/or culverts previously existed). The road from the entrance gate was 24.6 feet wide, including curbs, while most other roads were 10 feet. All roads and intersections were rebuilt except for the following: the roads between Section G and Sections C, E, F; the roads between Section E and Sections D and F; the intersections on the north and west sides of the Cole Plot; portions of the road south of Section F; and one small portion of the road between Section D and Section K. These roads had only "route and seal" work performed on them. The work was finished in 2015.

[132] Margaret A. Helgerson, Marietta National Cemetery, e-mail to Susan Enscore, ERDC-CERL, 18 September 2017.

[133] Anderson Engineering, "Roadway and Storm Drainage Replacement," 2014.

3 National Register Evaluation

3.1 1977 nomination

The Veterans Administration asked for a Determination of Eligibility for Marietta National Cemetery on 15 April 1977.[134] The Keeper of the Register determined that the cemetery was eligible for the National Register on 11 August 1977. It was determined eligible for significance as one of the earliest properties under the National Cemeteries program.

Figure 115 presents copies of 11 pages related to the 1977 Determination of Eligibility including notification, correspondence, and nomination form.

[134] Gjore Mollenhoff, "Request for Determination of Eligibility, National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form" (Washington, DC: Veterans Administration Office of Construction, 1977).

Figure 115. Marietta National Cemetery, 11 pages reproducing notification of NRHP Determination of Eligibility, correspondence, and nomination form, 1977.

E.O.11593

DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY NOTIFICATION

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Request submitted by: Gjore Mollenhoff, Veterans Administration

Date request received: 4/15/77

Name of property: Marietta, Georgia, National Cemetery State: Georgia

Location: 500 Washington Avenue, Marietta

Opinion of the State Historic Preservation Officer:

(x) Eligible ( ) Not eligible ( ) No response

Comments: The Georgia State Historic Preservation Officer advises us that the statement of significance on the forms provided by the Veterans Administration makes "a case for the role of this site in Civil War and Reconstruction history" and that "the cemetery has retained its basic integrity and is very well maintained.

The Secretary of the Interior has determined that this property is:

(x) Eligible Applicable criteria: A

Comments: The 1866 cemetery is particularly significant as one of the earliest National Cemeteries created under President Lincoln "for the soldiers who shall die in the service of their country." Soldiers who died in major Civil War battles around Atlanta were the first to be buried there. Since all National Cemeteries are potentially eligible for the National Register.

( ) Not eligible (because of their inherent national significance), we suggest that National Cemeteries be nominated as a National theme group so that eligible cemeteries can be expeditiously added to the National Register in the future.

Comments:

( ) Documentation insufficient (see accompanying sheet explaining additional materials required)

Keeper of the National Register

Date: 8/4/77

WASO-
9/75

NCA

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:

H34-880

AUG 1 1 1977

Ms. Gjore Mollenhoff
Federal Agency Representative
Veterans Administration
Office of Construction
Washington, D.C. 20420

Dear Ms. Gjore Mollenhoff:

Thank you for your letter requesting a determination of eligibility for inclusion in the National Register pursuant to Executive Order 11593 or the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended. Our determination appears on the enclosed material.

As you understand, your request for our professional judgment constitutes a part of the Federal planning process. We urge that this information be integrated into the National Environmental Policy Act analysis in order to bring about the best possible program decisions. This determination does not serve in any manner as a veto to uses of property, with or without Federal participation or assistance. Any decision on the property in question and the responsibility for program planning concerning such properties lie with the agency or block grant recipient after the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation has had an opportunity to comment.

We are pleased to be of assistance in the consideration of historic resources in the planning process.

Sincerely yours,

William J. Murtagh
Keeper of the National Register

Enclosure

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:

H34-880

APR 28 1977

Mr. David M. Sherman
Acting Chief
Historic Preservation Section
Department of Natural Resources
270 Washington Street SW., Room 703 C
Atlanta, Georgia 30334

Dear State Historic Preservation Officer:

As you will note from the enclosed letter, we have received a request for a determination of eligibility for inclusion in the National Register, pursuant to section 2(b) of Executive Order 11593 or section 1(3) as implemented by the procedures of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (36 CFR 800).

Since determinations of eligibility are made in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer, we would appreciate receiving your opinion on the eligibility of the property(s) which appear in the enclosed material along with any documentation which you have on it and its significance within two weeks of receipt of this letter. Copies of documentation submitted with the request(s) are enclosed for your review, as appropriate.

We look forward to hearing from you in the near future. Please do not hesitate to consult the National Register staff if you have any questions concerning this property.

We appreciate your assistance in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

Jerry L. Rogers

Chief, Office of Archeology
and Historic Preservation

Enclosure(s)

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

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR FEDERAL PROPERTIES

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED
DATE ENTERED

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

1 NAME

HISTORIC
Marietta National Cemetery

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER
500 Washington Avenue — NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN
Marietta — VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
7

STATE
Georgia

CODE
13

COUNTY
Cobb

CODE
067

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
X DISTRICT	X PUBLIC	X OCCUPIED	AGRICULTURE	MUSEUM
BUILDING(S)	PRIVATE	UNOCCUPIED	COMMERCIAL	PARK
STRUCTURE	BOTH	WORK IN PROGRESS	EDUCATIONAL	PRIVATE RESIDENCE
SITE	**PUBLIC ACQUISITION**	**ACCESSIBLE**	ENTERTAINMENT	RELIGIOUS
OBJECT	IN PROCESS	X YES: RESTRICTED	X GOVERNMENT	SCIENTIFIC
	BEING CONSIDERED	YES: UNRESTRICTED	INDUSTRIAL	TRANSPORTATION
		NO	MILITARY	OTHER:

4 AGENCY

REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS: *(If applicable)*
Veterans Administration
STREET & NUMBER
810 Vermont Avenue, N.W.
CITY, TOWN
Washington — VICINITY OF
STATE
D.C.

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.
Cobb County Courthouse
STREET & NUMBER
177 Washington Avenue, N.E.
CITY, TOWN
Marietta
STATE
Georgia

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE
VA Historic Sites Survey
DATE
Continuing — X FEDERAL — STATE — COUNTY — LOCAL
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS
VA Office of Construction
CITY, TOWN
Washington, D.C.
STATE

DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
XX EXCELLENT	__DETERIORATED	__UNALTERED	X ORIGINAL SITE
__GOOD	__RUINS	X ALTERED	__MOVED DATE_____
__FAIR	__UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

When the National Cemetery was originally established in 1866, it was enclosed with a wooden picket fence, with the entrance gate then, as now, near the northwest corner of the cemetery. The cemetery drives were of dirt or grass and the graves were marked with wood stakes.

The entrance gate, originally constructed in the late 19th Century was a carriageway with pedestrian entrances. With the increased use of the automobile the gate was devolted to automobile traffic. The orginal rostrum, of brick, was replaced by a marble rostrum. The remains of the early rostrum serve today as a grape arbor.

Today the cemetery is comprised of 24 acres of undulating land rising from the entrance and the four sides to a high hill near the center. This hill is the focal point of the cemetery. On the top of the hill stands the new white marble rostrum similar in design to a greek temple. To the west is a marble monument to the more than 400 Wisconsin dead buried in the cemetery. East of the rostrum in the flagpole with a monument erected by the Gold Star Mothers in honor of members of the armed forces missing in action. Shade trees, paved roadways and white government markers create a parklike setting.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
_PREHISTORIC	_ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	_COMMUNITY PLANNING	_LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	_RELIGION	
_1400-1499	_ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	_CONSERVATION	_LAW	_SCIENCE	
_1500-1599	_AGRICULTURE	_ECONOMICS	_LITERATURE	_SCULPTURE	
_1600-1699	_ARCHITECTURE	_EDUCATION	X MILITARY	_SOCIAL/HUMANITARIA	
_1700-1799	_ART	_ENGINEERING	_MUSIC	_THEATER	
X 1800-1899	_COMMERCE	_EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	_PHILOSOPHY	_TRANSPORTATION	
X 1900-	_COMMUNICATIONS	_INDUSTRY	_POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	_OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		_INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES 1866 BUILDER/ARCHITECT Corps of Engineers

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Within the sound of the cannons' roar from Kennesaw Mountain Battle field lies the Marietta National Cemetery. Here, buried with honor by the nation they died to defend, lie the known and unknown who gave their lives at Kennesaw, at New Hope Church, Rome, Peachtree Creek and Atlanta so that this noble experiment in democracy could succeed.

When the din of battle and the acrid smoke of conflict had blown away, it was left for the living to render solemn tribute to the deceased. The had been buried where they fell, with rude wooden markers hastily erected during lulls in the fighting. Comrades-in-arms identified the graves of the Blue and Gray as well as they were able. The battles for Atlanta in the summer and fall of 1864 left the countryside dotted with graves from Resaca south to the city of Atlanta itself.

In 1862, President Lincoln had signed legislation authorizing the establishment of National Cemeteries "for the soldiers who shall die in the service of the country." Placed under the jurisdiction of the Quartermaster General of the Army, these cemeteries were dedicated to the memory of those who had fought to preserve the Union.

Once the guns of war had fallen silent, the burden rested upon the nation to reconstruct itself and bind the bitter wounds of the conflict.

In Marietta, Georgia, Henry C. Cole, who had remained loyal to the Union, offered land to be used as a burial ground for Federal and Confederate fatalities alike. He hoped that by honoring those who had fallen together, the living might learn to live together in peace. The bitter differences which remained during the early days of Reconstruction made it impossible for either North or South to accept Cole's offer toward reconcilliation. When this attempt failed, Mr. Cole approached General George H. Thomas with an offer of land to be used for the establishment of a National Cemetery.

A few Confederates had been buried here, but the Daughters of the Confederacy establis their own cemetery in the town and the gift of Henry Cole was used thereafter for the burial of Union dead only.

(p-300a
p-74)
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED
DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET 1 ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 2

In 1866 parties of officers and men began the long, sad chore of locating the battlefield burial sites around Atlanta, disintering and identifying the remains and tending to their solemn reinterment in consecrated grounds. For many Georgia families, hard hit by the post-War despression, assistance in this effort provided the only employment available.

On the hill in Marietta which was once dotted with the tents and supply wagons of Sherman's troops, the orderly rows of headstones began their silent march across the acres. Between 1866, when the cemetery was established, and 1899, more than 10,000 valiant men had been laid to final rest. Of those, over 3,000 were "known but to God." The original interments at Marietta included 225 members of the U.S. Colored Troops, black Americans who had died for the freedom of their brothers.

The interment journal at the Marietta National Cemetery gives the stark toll of battle in precise, controlled Spencerian hand. Page after page of the unknown, carefully recorded by place of death, report the cost of war in a mortal accounting ledger. Every effort was made to identify each fallen soldier in those cases where markers had been lost or renewed fighting had prevented their erection. In cramped hand the journal reveals, "Identified by gold ring found with him with the letters T W cut on the ring."

While the dead of the Civil War were the first to be buried in the new National Cemetery, they were soon joined by Henry Cole, who for his generous donation of the land, was granted a plot in the cemetery for the use of his family. Further recognition of Mr. Cole's service was accorded in 1909 when a bronze plaque, authorized by Congress was placed at the main gate in his memory.

Since its dedication, the Marietta National Cemetery has become the last bivouac for servicemen and women of all America's struggles for freedom.

Under a simple stone marker in Section B lie the remains of General John Clark, whose service to the country began in the Revolutionary War. In the new State of Georgia, General Clark continued his public career as a state Legislator and two-term Governor. General Clark died while still in the service of his country as a Florida Indian Agent under the appointment by President Andrew Jackson. In 1923 the remains of General and Mrs. Clark were removed from the family cemetery in Florida and reinterred in this National Cemetery. The original marble marker was also transferred, but the ravages of time made it necessary to erect a replacement marker. The present headstone, a gift of the state of Georgia, was presented in 1963.

10-300a
(-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY
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DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET 2 ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 3

High on the central hill of the cemetery is a simple government marker to the memory of Lee H. Phillips who was awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor for valor in Korea. His official citation reads:" For conspicious gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty...By his valiant leadership, indomitable fighting spirit and resolute determination in the face of heavy odds, Corporal Phillips served to inspire all who observed him...His great personal valor reflects the highest credit upon himself and enhances sustains the finest traditions of the United States naval service.

Mr. Dix Fletcher, the father-in-law of Henry Cole, was instrumental in continuing annual memorial observances at the Marrietta National Cemetery during the early days of the cemetery's history. In 1879, during a typical ceremony, trains carried participants from Atlanta where they joined local celebrants for the stirring march the half mile to the cemetery. Patriotic music and oratory reminded all of the sacrifices made on behalf of the Union. Graves were then decorated with flowers in tribute to those who fell far from their homes and loved ones.

On Memorial Day 1926, the cemetery was the setting for public ceremonies demonstrating how well the breach between the sections of the nation had been healed. Together the members of the Grand Army of the Republic, in blue, and the United Confederate Veterans, in their grey uniforms, dedicated a new monument at the cemetery. The tall marble shaft, a gift from the state of Wisconsin honors the memory of 405 of her sons who rest through eternity on this peaceful hillside.

The theme of the day was reconcilliation, that men may differ in their cause and yet respect their common sacrifice.

Each year on Memorial Day and Veterans Day, Americans gather at the Marietta National Cemetery to commemorate the service and sacrified of those who have won and preserved our liberties and freedom.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 23.256

UTM REFERENCES

	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
A	16	727010	3759360
B	16	727480	3759180
C	16	727110	3759150
D	16	727010	3759170

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

E16 727010/3759350

The cemetery is bounded on the north by Washington Avenue, on the east by Rogers Street; on the south by Roswell Street and on the west by Cole Street.

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

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

ORGANIZATION DATE

STREET & NUMBER TELEPHONE

CITY OR TOWN STATE

12 CERTIFICATION OF NOMINATION

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER RECOMMENDATION

YES____ NO____ NONE____

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

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

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

TITLE DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

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

DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST: DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

FORM 10-301 A
(6/72)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

1. NAME

COMMON	AND/OR HISTORIC	NUMERIC CODE *(Assigned by NPS)*
Marietta National Kemetery	Marietta National Military Cemetery	

2. LOCATION

STATE	COUNTY	TOWN
Georgia	Cobb	Marietta

STREET AND NUMBER

500 Washington Avenue

3. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT	DATE	NEGATIVE FILED AT
	June 1974	Marietta National Cemetery

4. IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

A rostrum constructed of white marble by the Columbus Marble Works, Columbus Mississippi

The rostrum sit at the highest point in the cemetery like a Greek Temple of the Acropolis. The view is looking east and the American Flag can be seen in the back ground.

GPO 932-009

FORM 10-301 A
(6/72)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

1. NAME

COMMON	AND/OR HISTORIC	NUMERIC CODE *(Assigned by NPS)*
Marietta National Cemetery	Marietta National Military Cemetery	

2. LOCATION

STATE	COUNTY	TOWN
Georgia	Cobb	Marietta

STREET AND NUMBER

500 Washington Avenue

3. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT	DATE	NEGATIVE FILED AT
	June 1974	Marietta National Cemetery

4. IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

The view is the granite arch erected over the gateway in 1883. The picture was taken from the inside looking to the Northwest

THe inscription above the gate reads: "Marietta National Militayy Cemetery Here rest the remains of 10,132 Officers and Soldiers who died in defense of the Union 1861-1865"

At the right of the gate is a shield shaped bronze plaque commemorating the gift of the cemetery land to the United States Government by Mr Henry G. Cole

GPO 932-009

FORM 10-301 A
(6/72)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

1. NAME
COMMON: Marietta National Cemetery
AND/OR HISTORIC: Marietta National Military Cemetery
NUMERIC CODE (Assigned by NPS):

2. LOCATION
STATE: Georgia
COUNTY: Cobb
TOWN: Marietta
STREET AND NUMBER: 500 Washington Avenue

3. PHOTO REFERENCE
PHOTO CREDIT:
DATE: June 1974
NEGATIVE FILED AT: Marietta Nat'l Cemetery

4. IDENTIFICATION
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

The monument shown in this picture is a tribute erected by the State of Wisconsin in honor of the brave men from this state who were killed in defense of the Union.

The monument is located at the west end of burial section "U" nead the west end of the Rostrum.

GPO 932-009

FORM 10-301 A
(6/72)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

1. NAME
COMMON: Marietta National Cemetery
AND/OR HISTORIC: Marietta National Military Cemetery
NUMERIC CODE (Assigned by NPS):

2. LOCATION
STATE: Georgia
COUNTY: Cobb
TOWN: Marietta
STREET AND NUMBER: 500 Washington Avenue

3. PHOTO REFERENCE
PHOTO CREDIT:
DATE: June 1974
NEGATIVE FILED AT: Marietta National Cemetery

4. IDENTIFICATION
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

Here are 2 pictures showing the front and back of the monument erected by the State of Georgia to commemorate John Clark, Revolutionary War Veteran and an earily Governor of the State of Georgia

The monument is located on his grave in burial section "D' near the west end of the section

GPO 932-009

3.2 1998 nomination

In the 1977 Determination of Eligibility, the NRHP included a statement that because national cemeteries have inherent national significance, it would be more efficient if they were nominated as a thematic group. This recommendation was followed two decades later, when 14 national cemeteries were nominated to the NRHP by the VA under the multiple property theme of Civil War Era National Cemeteries.[135] Marietta National Cemetery was significant for its association with the Civil War and the ongoing association with veterans from multiple wars. It was also significant for its historic cultural landscape, including site layout, curvilinear drives, shaped burial sections, grave arrangement, headstones, monuments, and original wall. The nomination was accepted on 18 September 1998.

The period of significance in the 1998 nomination is from 1866 to 1940, and the only significant date is 1866. The cemetery is nominated under Criteria A and C. The contributing resources include two buildings (Superintendent's Lodge and utility building), the site, five structures (entrance arch, entrance gate, service gate, perimeter wall, and rostrum), and three objects (20th Army Corps Monument, Wisconsin Monument, and Henry Green Cole bronze plaque). The noncontributing resources include one structure (committal service tent) and three objects (flagpole, Gold Star Mothers Monument, and Pearl Harbor Survivors Association Monument). The headstones, wisteria arbor, and the comfort station are not included on either list.

Figure 116 reproduces the cemetery's 25-page NRHP nomination form from 1988.

[135] Sammartino, "Marietta National Cemetery," 1998.

Figure 116. Reproduction of registration form for Marietta National Cemetery nomination to NRHP, 1988 (NCA).

NPS Form 10-900
(Oct. 1990)

OMB No. 10024-0018

RECEIVED 2280
AUG 21 1998
NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name: Marietta National Cemetery

other names/site number:

2. Location

street & number: 500 Washington Avenue ☐ not for publication N/A

city or town: Marietta ☐ vicinity N/A

state: Georgia code: GA county: Cobb code: 067 zip code: 30060

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☒ nationally ☐ statewide ☐ locally ☐ (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Karen Romo Tupek, Federal Preservation Officer — 8/17/98
Signature of certifying official/Title — Date

Department of Veterans Affairs
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Mark R Edwards, Georgia State Historic Preservation Officer — 8/04/98
Signature of commenting or other official/Title — Date

Georgia Department of Natural Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

☑ entered in the National Register
☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined eligible for the National Register
☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined not eligible for the National Register
☐ removed from the National Register
☐ other, (explain:)

Signature of Keeper — Date of Action

Edson H. Beall — 9-18-98

Marietta National Cemetery
Name of Property

Cobb County, Georgia
County and State

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☐ private
- ☐ public-local
- ☐ public-State
- ☒ public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

- ☐ building(s)
- ☐ district
- ☒ site
- ☐ structure
- ☐ object

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2	0	buildings
1	0	sites
5	1	structures
3	3	objects
11	4	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

Civil War Era National Cemeteries

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)
Funerary: Cemetery

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)
Funerary: Cemetery

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)
Colonial Revival

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)
foundation Concrete
walls Stucco
roof Asphalt
other Marble

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Marietta National Cemetery
Name of Property

Cobb County, Georgia
County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- ☒ **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark "x" in all boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- ☐ **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ **B** removed from its original location.
- ☐ **C** a birthplace or grave.
- ☒ **D** a cemetery.
- ☐ **E** a reconstructed building, object or structure.
- ☐ **F** a commemorative property.
- ☐ **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

Military

Period of Significance

1866-1940

Significant Dates

1866

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

Narrative Statement of Significance
(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography
(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- ☐ previously listed in the National Register
- ☒ previously determined eligible by the National Register
- ☐ designated a National Historic Landmark
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- ☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- ☐ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☒ Federal agency
- ☐ Local government
- ☐ University
- ☐ Other

Name of repository
Department of Veterans Affairs

Marietta National Cemetery
Name of Property

Cobb County, Georgia
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 23.2

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	16	727000	3759350
2	16	727500	3759360
3	16	727490	3759170
4	16	727000	3759180

☐ See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description
(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification
(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Therese T. Sammartino, Staff Assistant, National Cemetery System

organization Department of Veterans Affairs date July 28, 1998

street & number 810 Vermont Avenue, N.W. telephone (202) 565-4895

city or town Washington, D.C. state _____ zip code 20420

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white** photographs of the property.

Additional items
(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Department of Veterans Affairs

street & number 810 Vermont Avenue, N.W. telephone _____

city or town Washington, D.C. state _____ zip code 20420

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB No. 10024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Civil War Era National Cemeteries

Marietta National Cemetery
Cobb County, Georgia

Section number 7 Page 1

DESCRIPTION (Continued)

Materials:

Walls: Brick
Roof: Tin
Other: Iron, granite, bronze

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

The Marietta National Cemetery is located at 500 Washington Avenue, Marietta, Georgia, in Cobb County, 20 miles northwest of Atlanta. The site is rectangular in shape and is in full view of Kennesaw Mountain. It is situated within the corporate limits of the town of Marietta. The cemetery is comprised of 23.2 acres of undulating land rising from the entrance and the four sides to a high hill near the center, where the rostrum is located. This hill is the focal point of the cemetery. The grade rises again along the eastern edge of the cemetery. From the main entrance, drives wind around and through the grounds, dividing them into numerous sections of various sizes and shapes to conform to the natural features of the land. The ground rises gradually from all sides and the summit near the center of the cemetery commands an extensive view of the surrounding country. The cemetery is beautifully laid out into 13 sections and is intersected with winding walks and avenues. The burial sections are of all shapes—ovals, shields, crescents, circles, etc., and the graves of the soldiers, all marked with uniform marble headstones, are placed in rows corresponding to the shape of the section. The many walks, beautiful trees and shrubs, as well as the numerous monuments, make this a very beautiful cemetery.

The grounds were originally enclosed by a wooden fence. This was replaced with a rubble stone wall, covered with four-inch stone coping twenty-two inches wide, which was constructed circa 1872-1874 by Bird Wallace, Contractor. The main entrance is situated at the northwest corner and is protected by a double iron gate. An iron service gate is located near the center of the west side. On a granite arch over the main entry gate is the following inscription: "Marietta National Cemetery, Established 1866." Inscribed on the opposite side of the arch is the following: "Here rest the remains of 10,312 Officers and Soldiers who died in defense of the Union 1861-1865." The arch was constructed in 1883 by the Stone Mountain Granite Company. Near the center of the cemetery is an oval mound on which is erected the flagpole. A smaller entrance, also protected by an iron gate, is located at about the center of the west side. The lodge is situated a short distance to the west of the main entrance, and the utility building is located to the south of the main entrance. A rostrum is located in the western portion of the site, and a committal service tent is situated to the southeast of the lodge.

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (Continued)

The cemetery was established in 1866. Graves were originally marked by stout stakes made of chestnut and pine, six feet long, four inches broad, and two inches thick that were later replaced with upright marble headstones. The cemetery closed in 1970, except for interments in occupied and reserved graves and interments of cremated remains. As of June 30, 1998, there were 16,469 sites used for the interment of 17,308 casketed remains and 557 sites used for the interment of 1,101 cremated remains. As of June 30, 1998, there were 248 gravesites available (247 reserved) for the interment of casketed remains and 2 sites available for the interment of cremated remains.

The original lodge was constructed between 1868 and 1870 and was located near the main entrance. It was built of brick and consisted of three rooms with a projecting roof and piazza all around. There was a kitchen in the basement. A two-story brick building consisting of six rooms and three cellar compartments. In 1883, an additional story was added to the lodge. This lodge was later replaced by the present clay tile and stucco lodge, constructed in 1921. The roof is asphalt shingles. There are six rooms, a front porch, and a basement.

Mr. Bird Wallace was contracted to build the perimeter wall after the very substantial original fence was outdated. He also built the first lodge made of brick which he had molded and burned in his own brickyard just east of his residence on Roswell Road (which is now the Roswell Street Baptist Church). Other citizens were employed as foremen or various assistants. The wall was afterward capped with 4 inch-by-22 inch coping of Bedford limestone, which held the old wall together for a dozen years, until about 1882, when the masons employed to erect the granite gateway were detailed to go over the entire wall for pointing the random rubble joints with cement mortar. (The main wall was laid up in lime mortar.) Many years later, the height of the wall was increased, in two stages, by an addition of two to six feet, to fit the street grade changes and for keeping out intruders. The coping was replaced after the face lifting and additional pointing was done, this time in portland cement.

The wall for closing the flanks of the widened space for the entrance gateway, is of a different texture. This wall is of Chicamauga limestone, with a history. It was a remnant from a bridge contract which Henry Green Cole, the donor of the land for establishment of the cemetery, completed for the Western and Atlantic Railroad at Allatoona Creek. These left-over dimension stones were hauled to the top of the cemetery hill where Cole had hoped to build his home, before the war. After Cole donated the site, he hauled the stones over to the "Joyce Place," the site of Bayard Cole's residence built by his father DeWitt Cole. From the "Joyce Place," a second choice for Henry Green Cole's residence, the Chicamauga lime rock was finally hauled over to the cemetery gateway, on Webster Cole's rock wagon and erected into the substantial wall which now flanks the cemetery gate on both sides.

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (Continued)

National Cemetery System microfilm records contain a copy of a letter written by D. W. Cole on December 1, 1948, to then superintendent of the cemetery R. V. Ridenhaur. He stated that as a boy who grew up in and out of the cemetery, he recalled the original very substantial fence, oak posts, red cedar rails, heart pine pickets, all heavy dimensions. In the early eighties, the handsome granite gateway was erected, beginning with a Major Gauld's performance of making concrete of hand broken rock, "branch" sand, Rosendale cement, for the base mat under the footings of the gateway. These new flanking walls were of limestone ashlar derived from Cole reserves which D. W. Cole personally hauled to the site and furnished sand for the mortar. His letter goes on to state that the main wall, "Bird Wallace type, was quite a different piece of goods, built of field stones, for which Wallace with his mule teams scoured the County, sand from road gutters in the same territory, lime mortar for setting and grouting throughout. Stones not laid on their "best beds" but rather set on edge, "shiner" fashion, interior filled with random rubble or cobbles and grouted with same lime mortar; top plastered with some mortar. After a time, under separate contract, the wall was coped with Bedford limestone, with the effect of a bonding agent. Some ten years later, the masons employed thereon were detailed to point the main wall throughout with good natural cement mortar. The coping and pointing held the wall together until recent years when it was again pointed in Portland cement, incidental to raising the height and resetting of the coping."

The brick and stucco utility building, with a stone and concrete foundation, was constructed in 1926. The roof is tin. An addition to west end was constructed in 1938, and a chimney and stove added in 1945. In 1952, an addition of 1,048 square feet was constructed.

At the same time the granite arch at the main gate was erected, in 1883, the brick and granite coped rostrum was erected. The remains of this rostrum, including the brick pillars, were turned into a wisteria arbor in March 1940. A new white marble and concrete rostrum, 37 feet by 22 feet, with a metal roof was then constructed in April 1940. The structure is of a classic architectural design and resembles a Greek temple of the Acropolis. Three marble benches were added in June 1940. A flagstone walk between the rostrum and the flagpole passes beneath the wisteria arbor.

A brick public restroom building was constructed in 1926 and rebuilt in 1934. The structure is 12 feet by 18 feet and has an asphalt roof.

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (Continued)

There are three commemorative monuments in the Marietta National Cemetery:

Twentieth Army Corps Monument - A marble monument, somewhat Egyptian in character, approximately 10 feet high, with a base of approximately two feet square and a very tapered square shaft. This monument was erected in May 1870 by the Twentieth Army Corps and dedicated to their comrades. It is located in Section B and is inscribed as follows:

IN MEMORIAM

OUR DEAD HEROES

2ND DIVISION, 20TH A.C.

WINCHESTER RINGGOLD
PORT REPUBLIC - MILL CREEK GAP
CEDAR MOUNTAIN - RESAGGA
ANTIETAM - NEW HOPE CHURCH
CHANCELLORSVILLE - PINE HILL
GETTYSBURG - KOLPS FARM
WAUHATCHIE - KENESAW
LOOKOUT MT. PEACHTREE CREEK
MISSION RIDGE ATLANTA
1864

Wisconsin Monument - The monument was dedicated on Memorial Day 1925 to the 405 sons of the state of Wisconsin who had perished in Georgia during the Civil War and who are interred in the cemetery. The Wisconsin legislature appropriated $5,000 for the monument, and the contract was awarded to Stotzer and Company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. The shaft is a memorial hewn from Wisconsin granite and is of simple dignity in appearance, standing 12 feet high with the likeness of a badger, the Wisconsin symbol of heroic tendency, at the top. A scroll upon the face bears the message of dedication. During the dedication, the band of the 22nd Infantry and Troops from Fort McPherson led the parade through the streets of Marietta. In the line of march of the parade were representatives of the five veterans' organizations, the Grand Army of the Republic, United Confederate Veterans, U. S. Spanish War Veterans, Veterans of Foreign Wars, American Legion, and Disabled War Veterans. General D. B. Freeman of North Georgia Brigade of U. S. V. read Lincoln's Gettysburg Address. The

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (Continued)

principal address was made by Charles B. Perry of Wisconsin. Charles M. Hambright unveiled the monument and it was accepted by Mrs. Katharine Kling, President of Woman's Relief corps of the O. M. Mitchell Post of the Grand Army of the Republic. More than 2,000 attended the unveiling. Following the ceremony, a salute was fired over the graves of the Union soldiers. The monument is inscribed as follows:

WISCONSIN
DEDICATED TO THE MEMORY OF
WISCONSIN SOLDIERS
WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES
IN DEFENSE OF THE UNION IN
1861-1865.

FOUR HUNDRED AND FIVE
BELONGING TO THE FOLLOWING REGIMENTS
ARE BURIED HERE
1ST CAVALRY
5TH BATTERY LIGHT ARTILLERY
6TH BATTERY LIGHT ARTILLERY
10TH BATTERY LIGHT ARTILLERY
12TH BATTERY LIGHT ARTILLERY

1ST INFANTRY	3RD INFANTRY
10TH INFANTRY	12TH INFANTRY
14TH INFANTRY	15TH INFANTRY
16TH INFANTRY	17TH INFANTRY
18TH INFANTRY	21ST INFANTRY
22ND INFANTRY	24TH INFANTRY
25TH INFANTRY	26TH INFANTRY
31ST INFANTRY	32ND INFANTRY

On the reverse side of the monument is inscribed the following:

"I AM THE RESURRECTION AND THE LIFE. HE THAT
BELIEVETH IN ME, THOUGH
HE WERE DEAD YET SHALL
HE LIVE."

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB No. 10024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (Continued)

Gold Star Mothers - On April 24, 1960, the Atlanta chapter 24 of the Gold Star Mothers donated a marble monument located at the base of the flagpole near the entrance to the rostrum. The monument is 2 feet high, 2 feet 8 inches long, 1 foot 4 inches deep, and is inscribed as follows:

IN MEMORY
OF MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES
OF THE UNITED STATES
MISSING IN ACTION.

Pearl Harbor Survivors Association Monument - Dedicated on December 7, 1996. The inscription reads as follows:

TO THOSE WHO DIED TO THOSE WHO SURVIVED
GEORGIA CHAPTERS PEARL HARBOR SURVIVORS ASSOCIATION, INC.
DEDICATED THIS MEMORIAL TO ALL MILITARY PERSONNEL
SERVING THE STATIONS ON OAHU, HAWAII DURING THE
JAPANESE ATTACK DECEMBER 7, 1941

DEDICATED
December 7, 1996

U. S. CASUALTIES	KILLED	WOUNDED	DAMAGE SUSTAINED
Army	218	364	9 Battleships
Navy	2,008	710	Lost: Arizona
Marines	109		Oklahoma, Utah
Civilians	68	35	Sunk: California
			Nev., W. Virginia
Total	2,403	1,178	Damaged: Maryland, PA
			Tennessee

DEDICATED TO THOSE WHO DIED AND TO THOSE WHO SURVIVED
JAPANESE ATTACK DECEMBER 7, 1941
REMEMBER PEARL HARBOR - KEEP AMERICA ALERT

NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (Continued)

A plaque affixed to one of the pillars on the east side of the entrance arch commemorates Henry Greene Cole, who donated the land for the Marietta National Cemetery. The plaque is inscribed as follows:

IN MEMORY OF HENRY GREENE COLE OF MARIETTA, GEORGIA
WHO GAVE THESE GROUNDS TO HIS COUNTRY
THIS TABLET IS ERECTED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES

In 1968, AMVETS, Department of Georgia, donated a carillon to the cemetery. A dedication ceremony was held on Memorial Day of that year.

The numbers shown for contributing resources within the property reflect the following:

Buildings: Lodge, utility building

Sites: Cemetery

Structures: Gates (2), perimeter wall, rostrum, entrance arch

Objects: Twentieth Army Corps Monument, Wisconsin monument, bronze plaque at cemetery gate recognizing Henry Green Cole's donation of the land for the cemetery

The numbers shown for non-contributing resources within the property reflect the following:

Structures: Committal service tent

Objects: Flagpole, Gold Star Mothers monument, Pearl Harbor Survivors Association monument

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Marietta National Cemetery is significant under Criterion A and is an important component of the multiple property submission of Civil War Era National Cemeteries. It is significant under Criterion A because of its association with the Civil War. The cemetery is significant beyond the Civil War era, as it includes the remains of veterans associated with every war and branch of service who have served their country throughout its history. The cemetery also meets National Register Criterion C, as it retains its historic site layout, its historic landscaping including curvilinear drives and irregularly-shaped burial tracts, its historic pattern of grave arrangement, its historic headstones, commemorative monuments, and original perimeter wall. The only altered feature is the wall, which has been raised or heightened, and the only missing feature is the original lodge building, replaced by an early 20th-century structure. The cemetery today clearly conveys its overall historic character and appearance.

The period of significance ends in 1940, the year that the rostrum was constructed.

Even before the great Battle of Atlanta, Marietta played a part in the unfolding drama of the Civil War. Sometime after 5:00 a.m., on April 12, 1862, James G. Andrews and a group of volunteers from an Ohio brigade were recruited by the Union Army for an espionage mission. Their assignment was to make a raid into the area held by Confederate troops and destroy the bridges between Atlanta and Chattanooga, cutting a vital supply link. On the morning of April 12, Andrews and his men, known to history as the "Raiders," boarded a freight train at Marietta (then Big Shanty) bound north for Chattanooga. At a breakfast stop, when the crew and passengers left the train, the Raiders uncoupled the train and commandeered the locomotive nicknamed the "General." Their action was quickly discovered by the conductor and his crew whose pursuit began the "Great Locomotive Chase." After an eighty-seven mile chase, the General finally ran out of fuel, and the Raiders continued their flight on foot. In less than a week, however, the Confederate forces succeeded in capturing all the men, including Andrews. Trials were held for the spies, and Andrews and seven of his men were hanged. Soon after, six of the Raiders escaped from jail, were recaptured, and a year later were exchanged with Union prisoners of war. These six men were the first to receive the newly created Medal of Honor.

The Atlanta campaign, fought in northwestern Georgia during the spring and summer of 1864, was one of the most important military campaigns of the Civil War. Northern forces were under the command of Major General William T. Sherman and Confederates were commanded first by General Joseph E. Johnston and then by General John B. Hood.

By early 1864, Union armies were poised for what they hoped would be a quick campaign to dismember the Confederacy and end the war. Leaders on both sides had long recognized the importance of Atlanta, located a few miles south of the Chattahoochee and about 120 miles from Chattanooga, Tennessee. Atlanta's four railroads were not only the best means of communication

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (Continued)

between the eastern and western parts of the Confederacy, but they were also the major lines of supply for the Southern armies in Virginia and north Georgia. The city's hospitals cared for the sick and wounded and her factories produced many kinds of military goods. In addition, the city's capture would give the Union armies a base from which they could strike further into Georgia to reach such vital manufacturing and administrative centers as Milledgeville, Macon, Augusta, and Columbus. All these things were clear to the men who led the opposing armies.

William Tecumseh Sherman had been chosen as supreme commander in the West in early 1864. Grant knew he could be counted on to carry out his part of the grand strategical plan for 1864. Sherman's assignment was to break up the Confederate army in northern Georgia, get into the interior of the enemy's army as far as he could, and inflict all the damage he could against their war resources. Sherman had almost 100,000 men organized into three armies: the Army of the Cumberland, commanded by Major General George H. Thomas; the Army of the Tennessee, commanded by Major General James B. McPherson; and the Army of the Ohio, commanded by Major General John M. Schofield. By early May, Sherman had assembled these troops around Chattanooga and was prepared to march with them into Georgia.

Opposed to Sherman's host was the Confederate Army of Tennessee, commanded by General Joseph E. Johnston. At the beginning of May, the 55,000 men of his army were concentrated around Dalton, Georgia, 35 miles southeast of Chattanooga. The southern force consisted of two infantry corps commanded by Lieutenant Generals William J. Hardee and John Bell Hood, and a cavalry corps led by Major General Joseph Wheeler. The Confederate government wanted Johnston to march into Tennessee and reestablish Southern authority over that crucial state. Johnston believed that he should await Sherman's advance, defeat it, and then undertake to regain Tennessee. This issue had not been resolved at the opening of the campaign in early May, and lack of understanding and cooperation illustrated by this incident, would hamper Confederate efforts throughout the campaign.

Johnston requested reinforcements. A large body of 15,000 troops constituting the Army of the Mississippi and commanded by Lieutenant General Leonidas Polk joined Johnston, raising the Confederate force to about 70,000.

The first major battle of the campaign, the Battle of Resaca, was fought from May 13-15. The 13th was spent in skirmishing and establishing the positions of the two armies. The 14th saw much heavy fighting and, on the 15th, both sides made attacks that achieved some local success but were inconclusive. During the night of May 15-16, the Confederates withdrew and crossed to the southern bank of the Oostanaula River, burning the bridges behind them. No accurate casualty figures are available, but Federal losses were probably about 3,500 and Confederate casualties about 2,600.

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (Continued)

Once across the Oostanaula, Johnston sought to make a stand and draw the Federals into a costly assault. He expected to find favorable terrain near Calhoun, but in this he was disappointed and during the night of May 16-17, he led the Confederates on southward toward Adairsville. The Federals followed, Sherman dividing his forces into three columns and advancing on a broad front. Adairsville proved to be an unsuitable position for Johnston to give battle, so it was abandoned during the night of May 17-18. On May 19, Johnston ordered Hood to march along a country road a mile or so east of the Adairsville-Cassville Road and form his corps for battle facing west. Johnston formed his army on a ridge and hoped that Sherman would attack him there on May 20. That night the Confederate leaders held a council of war. During the night, the Confederates withdrew across the Etowah River. Sherman gave his men a short rest. They were still 53 miles from Atlanta.

Sherman expected to push through this region south of the Etowah with little delay. His optimism was ill-founded, for the rough terrain and heavy rains favored Johnston's smaller force and helped delay the Federal advance for five weeks. Johnston posted his army around Allatoona Pass, a gap in the high hills south of the Etowah through which the railroad ran on its way southward to Marietta. He had again occupied a strong position, hoping that Sherman would attack it. Sherman, however, was determined to avoid a direct assault and crossed the river to the west where the country was more open. Dallas, a small town about fourteen miles south of the river, was the first objective. On the 24th, the Federals were closing in on Dallas. By that evening, the Southerners held a line east of Dallas.

On May 25, in a late afternoon battle, at New Hope Church, Thomas's army lost about 1,500 men. The Confederates suffered little and were elated at their success. On the 26th, both commanders were working to position their men in the woods east of Dallas. There was little fighting during the day, except for skirmishing.

On the following day, Sherman attempted to defeat the right of the Southern line by a surprise attack. In the battle known as Pickett's Mill, the Northerners were hurled back with about 1,500 casualties. For the Federals, this engagement was one of the most desperate of the campaign. Over the next few days, fighting continued almost incessantly. When it became clear that no decisive battle would be fought at Dallas, Sherman gradually sidled eastward to regain the railroad. On June 3, advance elements of the Federal forces reached the little town of Acworth and, within a few days, almost all of the Northern troops were in that general area.

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (Continued)

By June 10, Sherman was ready to resume the advance. The Southerners had taken up a line north of Marietta that ran from Brush Mountain on the east to Pine Mountain in the center to Lost Mountain on the west. Rain fell almost every day and hampered the Northern advance. For several days, there was heavy skirmishing in which the Federals captured Pine Mountain and made gains at other points. By the 16th, the Southerners were forced to give up Lost Mountain. Johnston tried to hold a new line, but it was enfiladed by the Federal artillery. During the night of June 18-19, the Confederates took up a new position along the Kennesaw Mountain and off to the south. In the days that followed, McPherson and Thomas were engaged in what amounted to a siege of the Southern position. Little progress could be made on the ground, but the artillery on both sides was used in attempts to batter and weaken the enemy. Day after day, the big Union guns pounded the Southern line, their fire being answered by Confederate cannon high on Kennesaw Mountain.

After a battle at the Kolb farmhouse on June 22, in which several Confederate attacks were hurled back by the Federals, there was relative calm along the lines for several days. The lines now ran from the railroad north of Marietta to Olley's Creek southwest of the town.

Several days after the battle at Kolbs farm, Sherman decided that he would make a direct assault on Johnston's lines. He decided to strike the Confederates at three points: McPherson would assault the southern end of Kennesaw Mountain, Thomas would move against a salient known as the "Dead Angle" several miles to the south, and Schofield would push south on Sandtown Road and attempt to cross Olley's Creek. The date of the assault was June 27. The best estimates place Northern losses at about 3,000 men. The Southerners lost at least 750 killed, wounded or captured. Sherman had been criticized for ordering the frontal attack on Johnston's lines. Had the assault succeeded, he would have won a great victory. As it was, he did not continue the attacks when it was clear they would fail, and he had managed to secure a position from which he could easily pry Johnston out of the Kennesaw line.

The Confederate government had been displeased by Johnston's conduct of the campaign, which led President Jefferson Davis to remove him from command, and replace him with John B. Hood, by order issued on July 17. Hood was promoted to the temporary rank of full general.

On July 19, the Army of the Cumberland crossed Peachtree Creek, but as it advanced, it drifted toward the west. Thus by the afternoon a gap had developed in the Northern line between Thomas on the right and Schofield in the center. Hood decided to concentrate the corps of Hardee and Stewart against Thomas. The attack on Thomas was set for 1:00 p.m. on July 20. What Hood had planned as a quick blow against an unprepared Northern army developed into a headlong assault against a

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (Continued)

partially fortified line.. Northern casualties in the battle of Peachtree Creek were reported at 1,600. The estimate of Southern losses was 4,700.

Attention then shifted to the eastern side of Atlanta. Hood, determined to strike McPherson who, on July 20 and 21, had moved past Decatur and entrenched a line running north and south a few miles east of Atlanta. He chose Hardee's Corps to be the flanking column and planned to have Cheatham's men attack the front of McPherson's army from the west while Hardee struck from the south and east. Late on the 21st, Hardee's men withdrew from their advanced position north of Atlanta and by midnight were marching out of the city. On the morning of July 22, Sherman found the Southerners gone from his immediate front and concluded that Atlanta had been abandoned. As his armies pushed forward, however, they discovered that the defenders had only fallen back to a new position. It was not until noon that Hardee had his men in position and at 1:00 p.m., he sent them forward. Poor coordination also weakened the force of the Confederate offensive. Nevertheless, the fighting was severe. The first charge was driven back, but the Southerners returned to the attack again and again throughout the long afternoon. Several times they swarmed over the Federal positions, capturing men and cannon, but each time they were driven back. In one of the early charges, McPherson was killed by advancing Confederate skirmishers. Finally, at about 7:00 p.m., the Southerners abandoned the attack and fell back. Their losses have been estimated at about 8,000. Union casualties were reported at 3,722.

Although he had inflicted heavy losses on the Southerners, Sherman seems to have become convinced that he would not be able to capture Atlanta by his customary tactics. He brought up a battery of siege guns and shelled the city. He also decided to try cavalry raids in the hope that his horsemen could reach the railroads below Atlanta and, by cutting them, force Hood to evacuate the city. Late in July, two expeditions were launched. One under Brigadier General George Stoneman was to swing to the east to McDonough, Lovejoy Station, and Macon, tearing up the railroad and destroying supplies as it went. The other expedition, under Brigadier General Edward M. McCook, was to operate to the west and join Stoneman in attacking the Confederate lines of communications south of Atlanta. From the start, both raids were badly managed. Stoneman chose to go directly to Macon rather than follow orders. He reached the vicinity of Macon on July 31 where he was attacked by the Southerners and captured along with about 500 of his men.

On August 10, Hood struck out at his opponent's line of supply. He sent cavalry commander Wheeler with 4,000 men to destroy the railroad north of Marietta and to disrupt Sherman's communications with the North. Although Wheeler was able to make some temporary breaks in the line, he was unable to reduce substantially the flow of supplies to Sherman's armies. Eventually, the Confederate cavalry drifted into Tennessee and did not rejoin Hood until the campaign was over. Wheeler's departure led

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (Continued)

Sherman to send out a third cavalry expedition, commanded by Brigadier General Judson Kilpatrick. The Northerners reached the railroads below Atlanta and on August 18-20, succeeded in tearing up sections of the track. On the 20th, they were driven away. Kilpatrick reported to Sherman that the railroad had been so thoroughly wrecked that it would take at least ten days to repair it. However, on the following day, the Federals saw trains bringing supplies into the city from the south. Clearly, the Northern cavalry was not strong enough to destroy Hood's lines of supply. New plans would have to be tried if the Unionists were to capture Atlanta.

When Sherman made no new efforts to flank the city and when the Northern cavalry raids were beaten off one after another, many men came to believe that Atlanta had been saved. Many thought that Wheeler's cavalry had cut off Sherman's supplies and that this had forced the Federal commander to lift the siege. Sherman had not retreated. Rather, he concluded that only his infantry could break Hood's lines of supply and had resolved to move almost all of his force to the southwest of the city. The movement began on August 25. By noon on the 28th, Howard's Army of the Tennessee had reached Fairburn. Later that afternoon, Thomas's troops occupied Red Oak. The Northerners spent the rest of the 28th and the 29th, destroying the tracks. Only one railroad, the Macon and Western remained in Confederate hands. Sherman soon moved to cut it. By August 29, Hood had learned of the Federal activities at Fairburn. In early September, Hood knew that Atlanta could not be held any longer. He evacuated the city during the night of September 1-2. Supplies that could not be carried away were burned. On September 2, Major James M. Calhoun surrendered Atlanta to a party of Federal soldiers. The capture of Atlanta delighted and heartened Northerners. News of Sherman's victory was greeted with ringing bells and cannon fire all over the North.

Sherman soon turned Atlanta into an armed camp. In mid-September, a truce was declared and the citizens who chose to remain in the Confederacy were transported by the Northerners to Rough-and-Ready, where they were handed over to Hood's men who conveyed them farther south. After completion of this unpleasant task, Hood determined to reverse Sherman's strategy and to move with his whole army around Atlanta to draw Sherman after him into Alabama or Tennessee. Sherman left a strong garrison in Atlanta and followed Hood northward for several weeks. Unable to bring his opponent to bay, Sherman detached a strong force to deal with the Confederates and returned to Atlanta. Hood's army was virtually destroyed in several battles fought in Tennessee in November and December. Sherman, meanwhile, reorganized his armies and on November 15 burned Atlanta and marched out of the city on his way to the sea.

The establishment of the national cemetery at Marietta did not occur until two years after the burning of Atlanta. Many proposed sites in the Marietta area were examined, but the present site was selected as the most suitable and adaptable, its hill top affording a view of Kennesaw in one direction and

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (Continued)

Atlanta and Stone Mountain in the opposite direction. Tents and supply wagons of Sherman's troops once dotted the area. The site was at one time the projected site of the capitol of the Confederate States of America. The owner of the property, Mr. Henry G. Cole, had refused an offer of $50,000 for the property for that purpose. He rejected the offer with the comment that he "expected to put it to a better purpose." Cole, a citizen of Marietta who remained loyal to the Union throughout the Civil War, offered the land to be used as a burial ground for both Union and Confederate fatalities. His hope was that by honoring those who had fallen together, the living might learn to live in peace together. Unfortunately, the bitter differences which remained during the early days of Reconstruction made it impossible for either the North or the South to accept Mr. Cole's offer toward reconciliation. Mr. Cole had been incarcerated for several months in a Rebel prison for his devotedness to the Union. When this effort failed, 24 acres were offered to General George H. Thomas for use as a national cemetery. The offer was accepted, surveys made, title perfected, and the land was conveyed to the United States on July 31, 1866. Henry G. Cole was appointed preliminary superintendent of operations. He also contributed stone and gravel, trees and shrubbery. Immediately thereafter, the platting and landscaping of the grounds proceeded under the direction of Chaplain Thomas B. Van Horne, as he was then superintendent. He was succeeded by Lieutenant A. W. Corliss, 33rd United States Infantry. R. E. Wiswell was appointed Assistant Superintendent on September 1, 1866. James G. Hughes, a discharged Sergeant of Battery F, Fifth Regiment of Artillery, was then the superintendent. His appointment was dated November 26, 1867.

Original interments included 225 members of the United States Colored Troops, Black Americans who had died for the freedom of their brothers.

A large force was employed in scouting the battlefields and bringing in the bodies for interment. Judge Rigsby, with a force of carpenters and a pile of limber was busy making coffins as fast as they were needed. Mr. John Winters, with a large force of men and miles, contracted cemetery and battlefield work. For many Georgia families, hard hit by the post-war depression, assistance in this effort provided the only employment available. The re-burial of the dead was not done by contract. The military had direct and intimate charge of identification which was carried out with meticulous care.

During 1867 and 1868, disinterment and reinterment of bodies proceeded, at which time the number of officers and soldiers interred in the cemetery totaled 10,132, as indicated on the entablature of the granite gateway entrance to the cemetery. These included all those who died on the battlefields between the south side of the Costanaula River at Resaca to the battlefields of Kennesaw and Atlanta.

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (Continued)

Bodies were removed from a national cemetery at Montgomery, Alabama, which had been discontinued, as well as from Rome, Dalton, Atlanta, and many other places in Georgia, including Augusta in Richmond County, Atlanta in Fulton County, Dahlonega in Lumpkin County, Dalton in Whitfield County, and Rome in Floyd County.

A second land donation by Mr. Cole in 1867 and a purchase in 1870 of an outstanding dower interest brought the cemetery to its present site of 23.2 acres.

In recognition of Mr. Cole's gift, the government made express provisions that a burial plot be set aside for members of the Cole family, irrespective of relationship. Mr. Cole died on April 18, 1875, and was interred in Grave 1 of the Cole plot. To date, seventeen interments have been made in the Cole plot. Space is reserved for the interment of five additional family members, provided that the burials be limited to those five persons.

Further recognition of Henry Cole's gift came in 1909 when Congress authorized a bronze plaque to be placed at the gate of the cemetery to commemorate the gift. The plaque is affixed to one of the pillars on the east side of the entrance.

Mr. Dix Fletcher, the father-in-law of Henry Cole, was instrumental in continuing annual memorial observances at the Marietta National Cemetery during the early days of the cemetery's history. In 1879, during a typical ceremony, trains carried participants from Atlanta where they joined local celebrants for the stirring march the half mile to the cemetery. Patriotic music and oratory reminded all of the sacrifices made on behalf of the Union. Graves were then decorated with flowers in tribute to those who fell far from their homes and loved ones.

Daniel Webster Cole, a son of the donor of the national cemetery land, resided for many years in the family home directly across the street from the gates and, during his long life, maintained an active interest in the cemetery. He was a construction engineer by profession and, in 1892, at the request of Superintendent Andrew B. Drum, made the first layout map of the Marietta National Cemetery. This drawing has served as a basis for subsequent official layout maps of the cemetery. At various other times, Mr. Cole's intimate knowledge of the history of the cemetery was of great assistance to the Office of the Quartermaster General. Official recognition of these fine services was accorded in a congratulatory letter signed by the then Assistant Secretary of the Army, Honorable Dewey Short, which was sent to Mr. Cole at the time of his ninety-fourth birthday, May 10, 1957. Daniel Webster Cole died on June 2, 1958, and was interred in the Cole family plot in the national cemetery. The Department of the Army was represented at the funeral by a senior officer from the Atlanta General Depot, U. S. Army, who brought with him a message of sympathy from The Quartermaster General,

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (Continued)

Major General Andrew T. McNamara, on the passing of a distinguished representative of a family whose generosity and patriotism made possible the establishment of the Marietta National Cemetery.

Also interred in the cemetery is John Clark, who distinguished himself not only as a soldier but also as a civil servant during the early years of the United States. Clark was born in February 1766, the son of General Elijah Clark and Hannah Harrington Clark. He fought in many battles during the Revolutionary War, and during his career rose from the rank of lieutenant to major general. He served in the Georgia House of Representatives from 1801 to 1803 and the Georgia Senate from 1803 to 1804. He was elected governor twice, in 1819 and in 1823, and, after completing his terms as governor of Georgia, was appointed Indian Agent for Florida by President Andrew Jackson. Clark and his wife contracted yellow fever and died in Florida within fourteen days of each other. In 1923, the Daughters of the American Revolution had the remains of John and Nancy Clark moved to Marietta National Cemetery. The same marble shaft monument that marked the graves in Florida was transferred to the national cemetery and erected on the new gravesites. The original marker was replaced in 1963 by the state of Georgia.

There is one Medal of Honor recipient buried in the Marietta National Cemetery. His grave is marked with a headstone inscribed with an enlarged gold-leafed replica of the medal of the awarding service and the words "MEDAL OF HONOR."

Lee Hugh Phillips - Corporal, United States Marine Corps, Company E, 2d Battalion 7 Marines, 1st Marine Division (Rein) - For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty on November 4, 1950, while serving as a squad leader of Company E, in action against enemy aggressor forces. Corporal Phillips assumed the point position in the attack against a strongly defended and well-entrenched, numerically superior enemy force, occupying a vital hill position which had been unsuccessfully assaulted on five separate occasions by units of the Marine Corps and other friendly forces. Corporal Phillips fearlessly led his men in a bayonet charge up the precipitous slope under a deadly hail of mortar, small-arms, and machine gun fire. Quickly rallying his squad when it was pinned down by a heavy and accurate mortar barrage, he continued to lead his men through the bombarded area and, although only five members were left in the casualty-ridden unit, gained the military crest of the hill where he was immediately subjected to an enemy counterattack. Although greatly outnumbered by an enemy squad, Corporal Phillips boldly engaged the hostile force with hand grenades and rifle fire and, exhorting his gallant group of Marines to follow him, stormed forward to completely overwhelm the enemy. With only three men now left in his squad, he proceeded to spearhead an assault on the last remaining strongpoint, which was defended by four of the enemy on a rocky and almost inaccessible portion of the hill position. Using one hand to climb up the extremely hazardous precipice, he hurled grenades with the other and, with two

NARRATIVE STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE (Continued)

remaining comrades, succeeded in annihilating the pocket of resistance and in consolidating the position. Immediately subjected to a sharp counterattack by an estimated enemy squad, he skillfully directed the fire of his men and employed his own weapon with deadly effectiveness to repulse the numerically superior force. By his valiant leadership, indomitable fighting spirit and resolute determination in the face of heavy odds, Corporal Phillips served to inspire all who observed him and was directly responsible for the destruction of the enemy stronghold. He was killed in action on November 27, 1950, and is buried in Section B, Grave 8.

MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

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GEOGRAPHICAL DATA - VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundaries are indicated on the accompanying base map.

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA - BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The National Cemetery System has used the existing boundaries of the cemetery.

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB No. 10024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Civil War Era National Cemeteries

Marietta National Cemetery
Cobb County, Georgia

Section number PHOTO Page 18

MARIETTA NATIONAL CEMETERY
Cobb County, Georgia
Therese T. Sammartino and Lagenia Rush, photographers
Date of Photographs: May 21 and October 23, 1997

All negatives are stored with Technical Support Service (401B), National Cemetery System, Department of Veterans Affairs, 810 Vermont Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20420

VIEW OF: Main entrance gate, view looking southeast
NEG. NO. 3634-1
PHOTO 1 of 25

VIEW OF: Main entrance gate, view looking west
NEG. NO. 3634-3
PHOTO 2 of 25

VIEW OF: Service gate
NEG. NO. 7571-10
PHOTO 3 of 25

VIEW OF: Flagpole, view looking east
NEG. NO. 3634-12
PHOTO 4 of 25

VIEW OF: Perimeter wall along north side
NEG. NO. 3634-24A
PHOTO 5 of 25

VIEW OF: Lodge, west elevation

NEG. NO. 3634-7
PHOTO 6 of 25

VIEW OF: Lodge, north elevation

NEG. NO. 3634-8
PHOTO 7 of 25

VIEW OF: Lodge, east elevation

NEG. NO. 3634-9
PHOTO 8 of 25

VIEW OF: Lodge, south elevation
NEG. NO. 3634-10
PHOTO 9 of 25

VIEW OF: Utility building, east elevation
NEG. NO. 3634-6
PHOTO 10 of 25

VIEW OF: Utility building, south elevation
NEG. NO. 7571-13
PHOTO 11 of 25

VIEW OF: Utility building, north elevation, and public rest room, north elevation
NEG. NO. 3634-13
PHOTO 12 of 25

NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB No. 10024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Civil War Era National Cemeteries

Marietta National Cemetery
Cobb County, Georgia

Section number PHOTO Page 19

VIEW OF: Rostrum, north elevation

NEG. NO. 3634-13
PHOTO 13 of 25

VIEW OF: Rostrum, west elevation
NEG. NO. 3634-16
PHOTO 14 of 25

VIEW OF: Arbor
NEG. NO. 3634-17
PHOTO 15 of 25

VIEW OF: Committal service tent
NEG. NO. 3634-11
PHOTO 16 of 25

VIEW OF: Wisconsin monument
NEG. NO. 3634-15
PHOTO 17 of 25

VIEW OF: Twentieth Army Corps monument
NEG. NO. 3634-14
PHOTO 18 of 25

VIEW OF: Gold Star Mothers monument
NEG. NO. 3634-24
PHOTO 19 of 25

VIEW OF: Pearl Harbor Survivors Association monument
NEG. NO. 3634-2
PHOTO 20 of 25

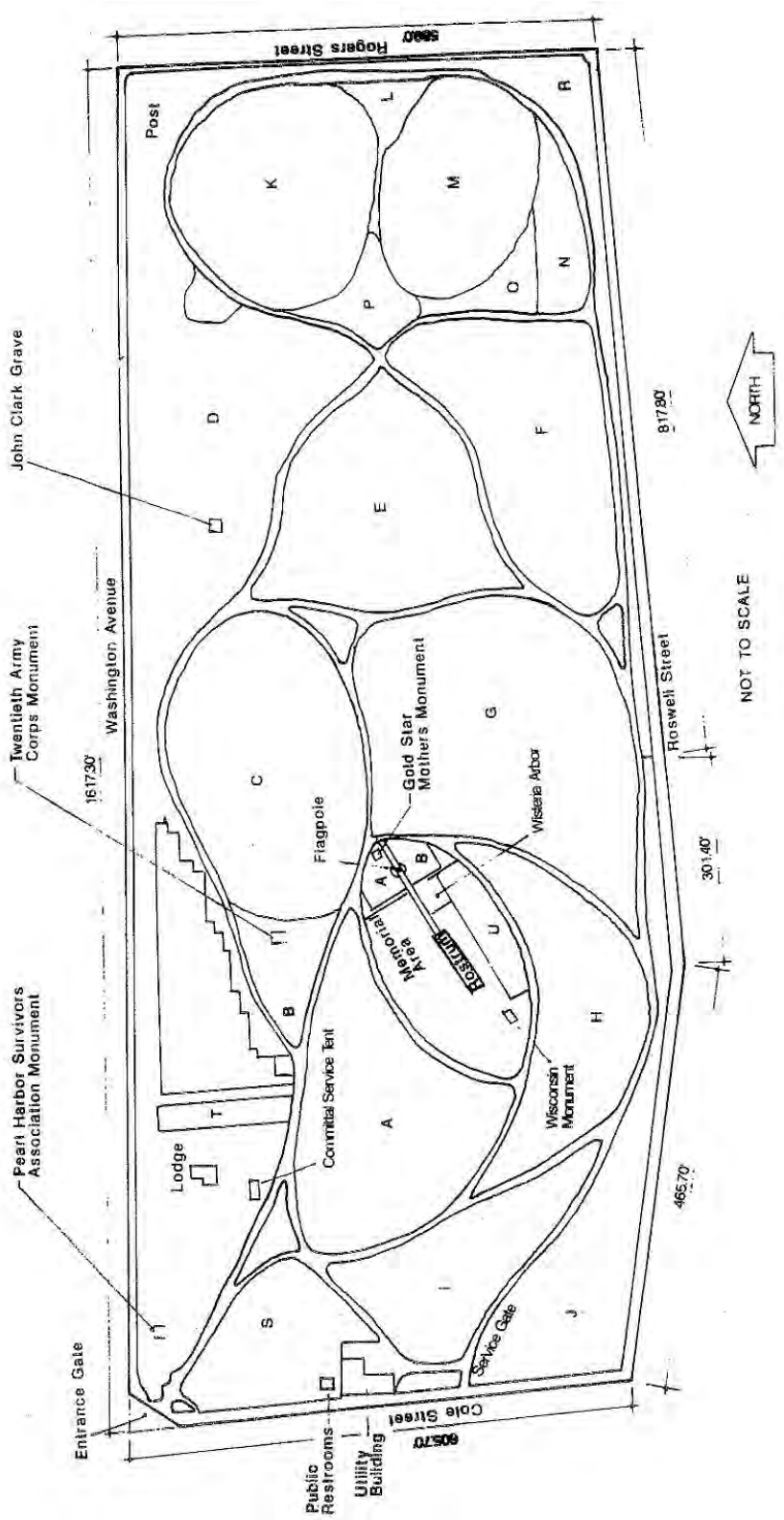
VIEW OF: Cole family plot
NEG. NO. 3634-18
PHOTO 21 of 25

VIEW OF: Monument, John Clark grave
NEG. NO. 3634-20
PHOTO 22 of 25

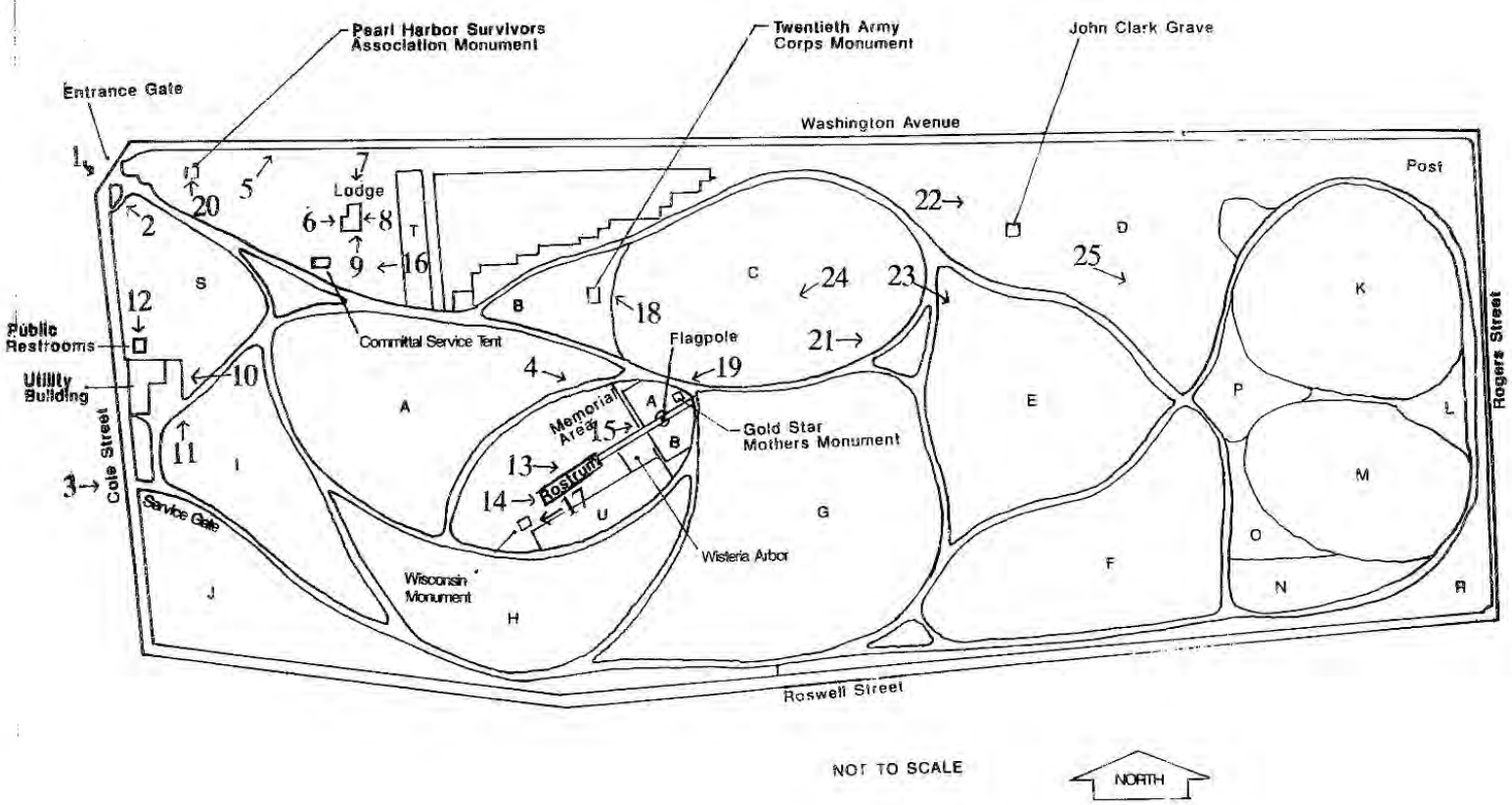
VIEW OF: Cemetery, view looking east
NEG. NO. 3634-19
PHOTO 23 of 25

VIEW OF: Cemetery, view looking southwest
NEG. NO. 3634-23
PHOTO 24 of 25

VIEW OF: Cemetery, view looking east
NEG. NO. 3634-21
PHOTO 25 of 25



Base Map
Marietta National Cemetery
Cobb County, Georgia



Sketch Map
Marietta National Cemetery
Cobb County, Georgia

Note: Numbered arrows correspond to the views in the accompanying photographs

3.3 National Register Eligibility of National Cemeteries – a Clarification Policy (9/8/2011)

In 2011, the NRHP staff clarified certain aspects of nominating National Cemeteries to the NRHP and their component parts and character-defining features. The keys parts of this clarification policy[136] are that "The period of significance for a national cemetery is the period of time beginning with the date of the earliest burials and extending to the present.", and that "...component resources contribute to the cemetery's significance regardless of their age, function, or administrative role." In addition, "Certain smaller-scale features, such as grave markers, street signs, water fountains, curbs and culverts, and plantings are considered integral to the overall contributing site and its identity as a national cemetery; these should be described collectively as significant or character-defining features of the site in Section 7 of the National Register form but do not need to be classified and counted separately."

Figure 117 reproduces the NRHP's four-page clarification policy.

[136] NRHP (National Register of Historic Places), "National Register Eligibility of National Cemeteries—a Clarification of Policy," (Washington, DC: NRHP, 08 September 2011). https://www.cem.va.gov/CEM/pdf/Final_Eligibility_of_VA_cemeteries_A_Clarification_of_Policy_rev.pdf

Figure 117. Clarification of Policy to National Register Eligibility of National Cemeteries, 2011 (NPS).

National Register Eligibility of National Cemeteries - A Clarification of Policy - A Clarification of Policy (9/8/2011)

Summary

All national cemeteries are considered exceptionally significant as a result of their Congressional designation as nationally significant places of burial and commemoration. This means they meet the special requirements set forth in the National Register Criterion Considerations for cemeteries, graves, commemorative properties, and resources less-than-50 years of age. It also means that for the purpose of documenting a national cemetery as a National Register district, facilities and sections developed within the past fifty years are considered significant and are eligible for National Register listing as contributing resources. While most national cemeteries fall under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, several others are managed by either the National Park Service or the U.S. Department of Defense.

Background

National cemeteries continue to expand, and many include land held for future development. For this reason, questions typically arise about the selection of boundaries and the contributing/noncontributing status of parcels of land within a cemetery's boundaries. Based on prior agency to agency consultations, the Keeper of the National Register in June 1981 sent a letter to the Federal Preservation Officer of the Veterans Administration (after 1989 known as the Department of Veterans Affairs) clarifying a policy that applied to the National Register eligibility and the unique set of issues associated with the eligibility of national cemeteries—properties considered ever-changing and recognized for their continuing exceptional importance.

The following statement of policy was consequently set forth on page 36 of the National Register Bulletin, *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*:

> National Cemeteries administered by the Veterans Administration are eligible because they have been designated by Congress as primary memorials to the military history of the United States. Those areas within a designated national cemetery that have been used or prepared for the reception of the remains of veterans and their dependents, as well as any landscaped areas that immediately surround the graves may qualify. Because these cemeteries draw their significance from the presence of the remains of military personnel who have served the country throughout its history, the age of the cemetery is not

> a factor in judging eligibility, although integrity must be present. A national cemetery or portion of a national cemetery that has only been set aside for use in the future is not eligible.

This statement clarified that, for evaluating National Register eligibility, the age of a national cemetery was not a determining factor and that sections of the cemetery prepared for use or already in use were differentiated from unimproved land that was not ready to receive burials. Recent efforts to nominate national cemeteries have raised additional questions and are addressed in this clarification of policy.

Classification

Because they contain a combination of resource types and cover substantial acreage, national cemeteries are considered historic districts for the purposes of National Register listings and determinations of eligibility. Generally national cemeteries are significant under Criterion A for their association with significant events related to the nation's military history and the role of the Department of Veterans Affairs. Those having artistic or architectural significance as designed landscapes or for the design of memorials, monuments, or historic buildings, may also be documented under Criterion C.

Regardless of the date of acquisition or construction, the overall acreage within the boundaries of the cemetery that has been developed for cemetery purposes is considered one contributing site for National Register purposes. This site includes commemorative sections of the cemetery containing existing graves and memorials, sections having the infrastructure necessary to receive new interments and memorials (for example, streets, utilities, pre-placed crypts, columbaria, and memorial walkways), and areas of the cemetery developed for administrative and maintenance purposes (offices, restrooms, garages, and maintenance yards). Unimproved acreage within the cemetery boundaries that is being held for future use is considered noncontributing; although it does not need to be counted as a separate noncontributing site, its location and approximate size should be described in Section 7 of the National Register nomination and indicated on the sketch map for the district. As additional sections are developed in the future, the National Register documentation can be updated with continuation sheets describing the newly developed section and revising the description of the acreage considered contributing. In cases where new land is acquired after National Register listing, the more involved process for expanding boundaries set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.14(a) will need to be followed to update the nomination.

Buildings, structures, or objects that are substantial in size or scale or have special importance are to be classified according to the definitions provided on page 15 of the National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register Registration Form.* Certain smaller-scale features, such as grave markers, street signs, water fountains, curbs and culverts, and plantings are considered integral to the overall contributing site and its identity as a national cemetery; these should be described collectively as significant or character-defining features of the site in Section 7 of the National Register form but do not need to be classified and counted separately.

Period of Significance

The period of significance for a national cemetery is the period of time beginning with the date of the earliest burials and extending to the present. A closing date of "present" allows the recognition of the highly significant values these places have had in the recent past (for example, honoring those killed in recent wars). This policy means that recently developed areas are to be included within the boundaries of the historic district and recently constructed resources are to be recognized as contributing resources. Land acquired for future development but not yet developed can be included in the National Register boundaries but will not be considered contributing.

The period of significance for a national cemetery may include development that occurred before its designation as a national cemetery, and resources in place at the time of nomination may be considered contributing. It is anticipated that most cemeteries will represent multiple layers of expansion with new sections being acquired and developed for use periodically as available grave sites are depleted.

Several other possible closing dates were considered. It was suggested that "1973," the date when the majority of military cemeteries was transferred from the U.S. Army to what is now the National Cemetery Administration, be used as an end date for all national cemeteries. While "1973" is a date of great importance in the administration of the nation's programs to provide burial benefits to veterans and their families, it is not a date that applies to the continuing evolution of these places as national cemeteries or to the ongoing program of cemetery administration. That year may mark the beginning of a new stage in the history of national cemetery management, but it doesn't qualify as the endpoint of historically significant activities.

The suitability of using the date fifty years before the present as the closing date was also considered. While this approach is often taken in National Register nominations, it often results in an arbitrary end date and, in the case of properties having continuing significance, warrants frequent revision. For

national cemeteries, which by their designation are deemed in perpetuity exceptionally important, such a date has little meaning and precludes recognition of the highly significant values these places engender as they receive more burials and continue to honor those who have served the nation. A question was also raised about inactive cemeteries and the suitability of ending the period of significance for such a cemetery with the date it was officially closed to new burials. While such a date may be meaningful from a historical perspective, it does not take into consideration the ongoing role and exceptional importance of national cemeteries as public places of commemoration and honor even if new burials can no longer be accommodated. After closely examining this issue, the National Register has determined that the "present" is the end date most consistent with the Congressional intent of the federal laws establishing the national cemeteries and with the National Register policies for evaluating properties of continuing exceptional importance.

Boundaries

The boundaries of an eligible historic district for a national cemetery can be based on the current land holdings of the federal agency responsible for managing the cemetery. National Register boundaries should encompass all portions of the land that are used for burial, commemorative, and administrative purposes, including recently improved areas and new construction. To avoid having to expand the boundaries at a later date, the district can also include any noncontributing acreage currently being held for the future expansion of the cemetery.

Contributing and Noncontributing Resources

National Register documentation standards require that resources that are substantial in size or scale or importance be classified as contributing or noncontributing. The National Register program recognizes that the contributing resources for a given cemetery may differ in age, function, design qualities, and the way each relates to the mission of the national cemetery program or the operation of the national cemetery. Differences may also exist between those resources that are integral to the nationally significant values and commemorative functions of the national cemetery—including memorials, areas prepared for burials, designed landscape features, and administration buildings—and those that relate to the day-to-day operations of the cemetery—including comfort stations, maintenance facilities, and service roads. For National Register purposes, component resources contribute to the cemetery's significance regardless of their age, function, or administrative role. In addition, some resources may reflect additional historical values important at the local, state, or national levels of significance due to their age or history prior to a cemetery's designation.

4 Current Condition

The existing conditions of the Marietta National Cemetery were surveyed by Adam Smith, an architectural historian and Megan Tooker, a landscape architect in July 2017.

Marietta National Cemetery is located within the city limits of Marietta, Georgia, which is one of the largest suburbs of Atlanta. The cemetery is bounded by Washington Avenue to the north, Rogers Street on the east, Roswell Street to the south, and Cole Street on the west. The 23-acre site is roughly rectangular. The cemetery has undulating hills, scattered copses of trees, winding paths, ordered rows of military headstones. The entire cemetery is encompassed by a stone wall (Figure 115).

Figure 115. Map of Marietta National Cemetery showing roads, buildings, and sections, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



4.1 Ownership and oversight

The cemetery is a federal property that is owned and maintained by the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs National Cemetery Administration. The cemetery is managed as a satellite of the Georgia National Cemetery, which is located in the Atlanta Metropolitan Area. The Southeast District

Office of the National Cemetery Administration is responsible for projects undertaken at Marietta National Cemetery.

4.2 Physical site

Marietta, Georgia, has a human subtropical climate characterized by hot, humid summers and mild winters. In general, the area receives regular rain events. However, cyclical precipitation patterns bring more precipitation in early spring and late summer.

The location for the Marietta National Cemetery was chosen in part because of the physical features of the site. The rolling hills are some of the highest in the area, providing a commanding view over the site. The main entrance to the cemetery is at the northwest corner of the rectangular site—the intersection of Washington Avenue and Cole Street. From the entrance moving east, the site slopes upward to its highest point in the middle of the site, then it gradually slopes downward to its lowest point about one-third of the way through the site, and then it slopes upward again to the site's eastern edge. The topography of the site directed the layout of the cemetery sections, paths, and headstone placement. Each burial section is a unique shape, with section patterns made by the gravestones forming different shapes such as circles, shields, and diamonds. All those features conform to and reflect the natural rise and fall of the site.

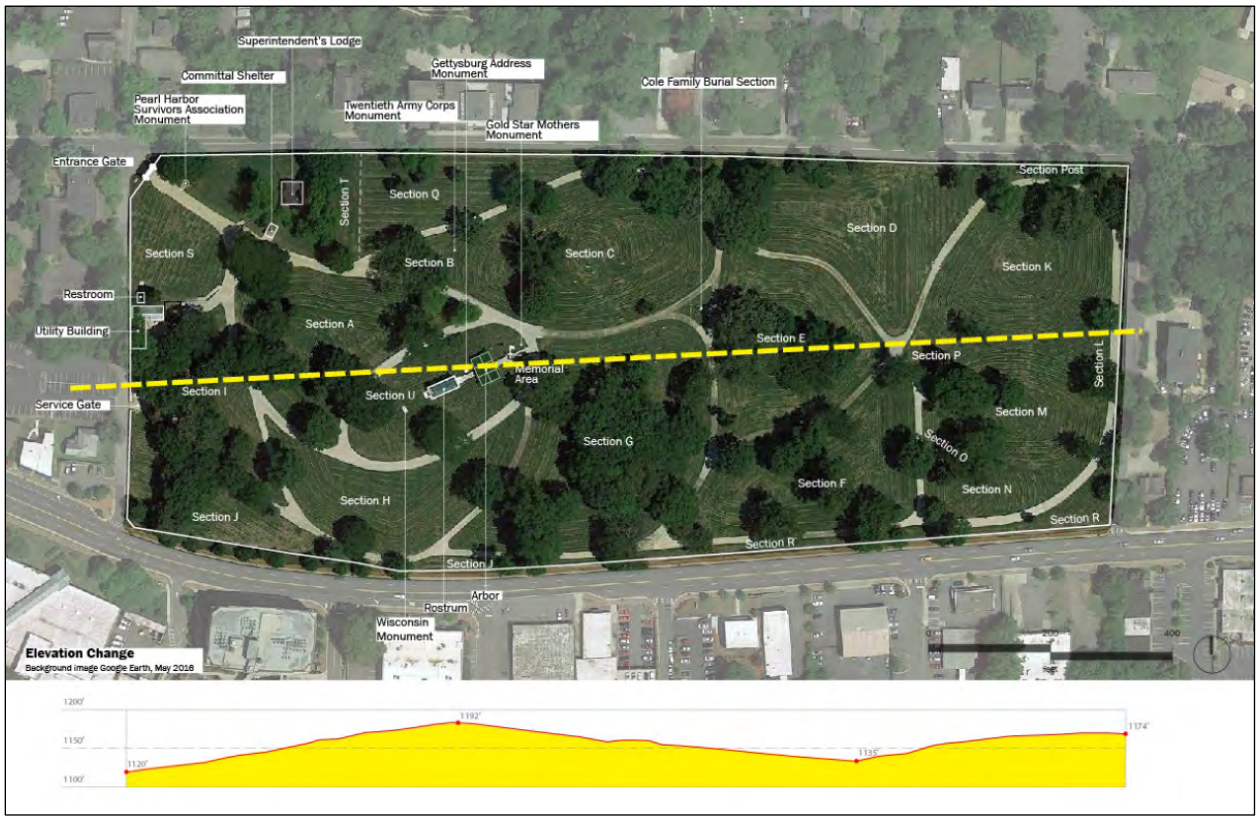
The vegetation in the cemetery is primarily a mixture of large deciduous and evergreen trees, with a few ornamental trees and shrubs located around the buildings, structures, and monuments. A concrete road network winds through the cemetery and provides access to all burial sections. The roads are designed with enough width and wide corners to allow automobile traffic to maneuver easily through the site. Parking is accommodated along the roadways. A flagstone walkway extends from the road to the rostrum, and the flagpole and arbor are along this walkway. Few other pedestrian paths exist in the cemetery. There are several buildings and structures located in the western portion of the cemetery. Throughout the site are numerous objects and small-scale features.

4.2.1 Topography

The change in elevations across the site enhances the picturesque feeling of the cemetery. Moving from west to east, the site topography rises and falls. The lowest elevation of 1,120 feet above sea level is at the service gate

with the highest elevation of 1,192 feet occurring about one-third of the way through the site on the hill where the rostrum and flagpole are located. Continuing eastward, the site gently drops downward through Section E before rising upward 38 feet to the eastern edge (Figure 116).

Figure 116. Map of sections of Marietta National Cemetery, showing topography's variations in height, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



4.2.2 Spatial organization

Members of the military share a unique culture with their own system of beliefs, practices, and cultural values associated with the military, such as hierarchy, uniformity, order, utility, discipline, and patriotism. These values are powerfully symbolized within a military installation's landscape.[137] The Army designed the National Cemeteries established just after the Civil War by using these same powerful symbols. Marietta National Cemetery has these principles and features a distinct hierarchy of functional spaces, ordered and uniform constructed features, and well-maintained and mani-

[137] Suzanne Keith Loechl, Susan I. Enscore, Megan Weaver Tooker, and Samuel A. Batzli, *Guidelines for Identifying and Evaluating Historic Military Landscapes*, ERDC/CERL TR-09-6 (Champaign, IL: ERDC-CERL, 2009), 3.

cured natural features. The initial military expression of values in the landscape was the placement of the flagstaff and the display of the U.S. flag at the highest point in the cemetery. In the late 1870s, the defining visual expression of the National Cemetery-designed landscape became the regularly spaced and uniform headstones. The headstones are arrayed across the burial sections, reflecting the topographic contours of the sites. The burial sections are derived from the network of roads that also reflect the site topography. Currently, there are 23 burial sections at Marietta National Cemetery, labeled with letters A – U (excluding the Memorial Area set within Section U).

In keeping with military hierarchies, the most important ceremonial structures—the rostrum, flagpole, and many of the monuments—are located on the highest point of the site. The highest point is on a southeast axis with the entrance gate.

Throughout the site, groupings of tall shade trees further delineate areas and create open and enclosed spatial sequences that reinforce the feelings of solemnity and contemplation within the cemetery.

The support buildings, including the Superintendent's Lodge, restroom, and maintenance buildings, are all located in the western quarter of the site, away from the majority of burials. The visual impact of the maintenance buildings on the cemetery is further lessened by their location at the lowest point of the site and by using vegetation to screen them from views.

4.2.3 Vegetation

The vegetation within the cemetery includes tall deciduous and evergreen shade trees, a few small ornamental trees, and very few shrubs. The majority of the cemetery is covered with Zeon Zoysia grass although in a few places, the grass is worn and dirt is exposed. The tree species are typical of the climate zone and include oaks, magnolias, hickories, and junipers. Deciduous and evergreen trees are intermixed throughout the site. Burial sections C, D, H, and K have very few trees in them, while most other sections have trees intermingled among the graves. Sections G, I, and J have a high density of trees in them (Figure 117 and Figure 118, Table 1 and Table 2).

Between the flagpole and rostrum is an arbor enshrouded in heavily twining wisteria vines.

Around the Pearl Harbor Survivors Association Monument there are flowering roses and azaleas. Along the front foundation of the Superintendent's Lodge are a few azalea and other shrubs, and at the northeast corner of the lodge is one large Japanese privet (*Ligustrum japonicum*).

Figure 117. Diagram of Marietta National Cemetery tree cover, 2017. Background image from Google Earth 2016 (ERDC-CERL).



Figure 118. Map of Marietta National Cemetery showing types of trees by location, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).

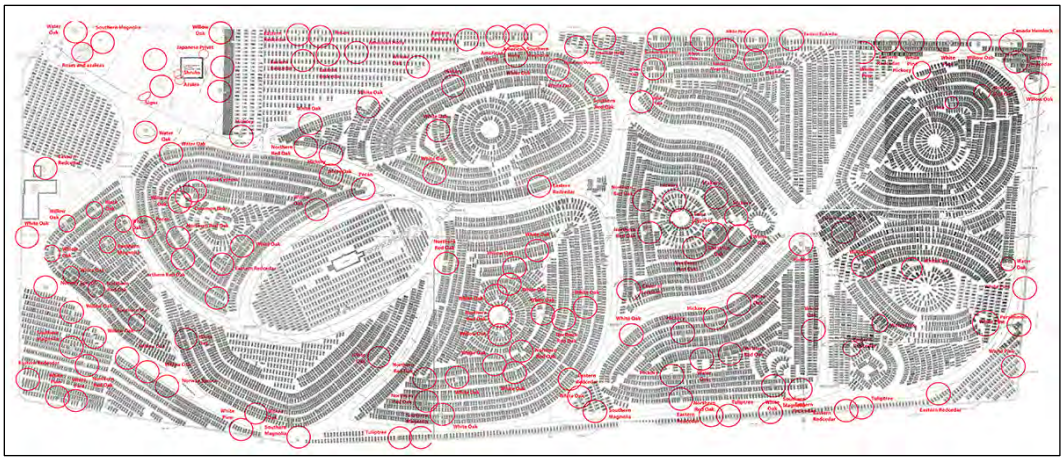


Table 1. List of trees at Marietta National Cemetery, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).

Common Name	Scientific Name
American holly	*Ilex opaca*
American persimmon	*Diospyros virginiana*
Black oak	*Quercus velutina*
Canada hemlock	*Tsuga canadensis*
Cedar	
Cedar of Lebanon	*Cedrus libani*
Chestnut oak	*Quercus montana (sometimes Quercus prinus)*
Eastern redcedar	*Juniperus virginiana*
False cypress	*Chamaecyparis*
Flowering dogwood	*Cornus florida*
Hickory	*Carya*
Northern red oak	*Quercus borealis (*sometimes *Quercus rubra)*
Norway spruce	*Picea abies*
Pecan	*Carya illinoensis*
Pine	*Pinus*
Red oak	*Quercus rubra*
Saucer magnolia	*magnolia X soulangeana*
Southern magnolia	*magnolia grandiflora*
Southern red oak	*Quercus falcata*
Tuliptree	*Liriodendron tulipifera*
Water oak	*Quercus nigra*
White oak	*Quercus alba*
White pine	*Pinus strobus*
Willow oak	*Quercus phellos*

Table 2. List of shrubs at Marietta National Cemetery, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).

Common Name	Scientific Name
Common box	*Buxus sempervirens*
Japanese privet	*Ligustrum japonicum*
Kurume azalea	*Rhododendron obtusum japonicum*
Wisteria	*Fabaceae*

4.2.4 Circulation

Circulation through the cemetery is based on the road network that extends throughout the site. There are two entrance points to the cemetery, the entrance gate, through which all visitors must enter and exit, and the service gate. From the entrance, the road network winds through the site. Roads are concrete and vary in width, although all roads are at least 10 feet in width and are wide enough for automobiles. The only parking is for a few staff cars, south of the utility building and north of the service gate in Section S (Figure 119).

There are several footpaths in the cemetery. There is a concrete sidewalk leading to the restroom, a concrete sidewalk leading to the Superintendent's Lodge, and a flagstone path leading from the road and then going around the flagpole to the rostrum. There are a few informal footpaths worn through the grass in some of the burial sections. However, pedestrians primarily either walk on the roadways or cut through the burial sections.

Figure 119. Marietta National Cemetery circulation diagram, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



4.2.4.1 Road paving materials

All the roads and curbs in the cemetery are concrete. However, in 2015 many of the roads were repaved with a light-colored, low-aggregate concrete, leaving only a few sections of the older, darker, high-aggregate concrete from 1931 (Figure 120 – Figure 126).

Figure 120. Concrete paving from 2015 in bright yellow versus older concrete paving in dark yellow, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



Figure 121. View looking northwest between Sections A [left] and B [right] toward the Superintendent's Lodge, showing the low-aggregate concrete road paving and curbing installed in 2015, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



Figure 122. Detail of the low-aggregate concrete road paving and curbing installed in 2015 (ERDC-CERL, 2017).



Figure 123. Detail of the low-aggregate concrete road paving, curbing, and storm drain grate installed in 2015 (ERDC-CERL, 2017).



Figure 124. View looking east between Sections H [left] and J [right] showing the low aggregate concrete road paving with no curbing installed in 2015 (ERDC-CERL, 2017).



Figure 125. View looking east between Sections C [left] and G [right], showing the older, high-aggregate concrete road paving with no curbing that was installed in 1931 (ERDC-CERL, 2017).



Figure 126. Detail of the low-aggregate concrete road paving installed in 2015 on the bottom of the photo, versus the high-aggregate concrete road paving shown at the top of the photo, installed in 1931 (ERDC-CERL, 2017).



4.2.4.2 Sidewalk paving materials

There are few sidewalks and footpaths at the cemetery. Due to the picturesque design and low vehicle counts, pedestrians primarily use the road system. However, there are four significant sidewalks at the following locations: (1) Pearl Harbor Survivors Association Monument, (2) Superintendent's Lodge, (3) restroom, and (4) the flagstone walk in Section U. The Pearl Harbor Survivors Association Monument paving consists of red-tinted concrete pavers, with some of the pavers inscribed with people's names (Figure 127). The concrete sidewalk that leads up to the front porch of the Superintendent's Lodge dates to at least 1948 (it could possibly date to 1921 since there was a path in all the historic photographs), and it consists of a high-aggregate concrete similar to those sections of road pavement that were not replaced in 2015. However the portion closest to the road was replaced with light-colored, low-aggregate concrete in 2015 when the road system was rebuilt (Figure 128). The concrete sidewalk that leads from the road to the restroom was installed ca.1936, and it consists of high-aggregate concrete (Figure 129). In Section U, the path from the road, around the flagpole, and through the arbor to the rostrum was installed in 1947, and it consists of flagstone and a concrete edge (Figure

130) except for the portion of the path closest to the road, where low-aggregate concrete was added in 2015 (Figure 131).

Figure 127. Detail of the red-tinted concrete pavers located at the Pearl Harbor Survivors Association Monument, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



Figure 128. Detail of older, high-aggregate concrete (background) compared to the low-aggregate concrete installed in 2015 (foreground) on the sidewalk leading to the Superintendent's Lodge, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).

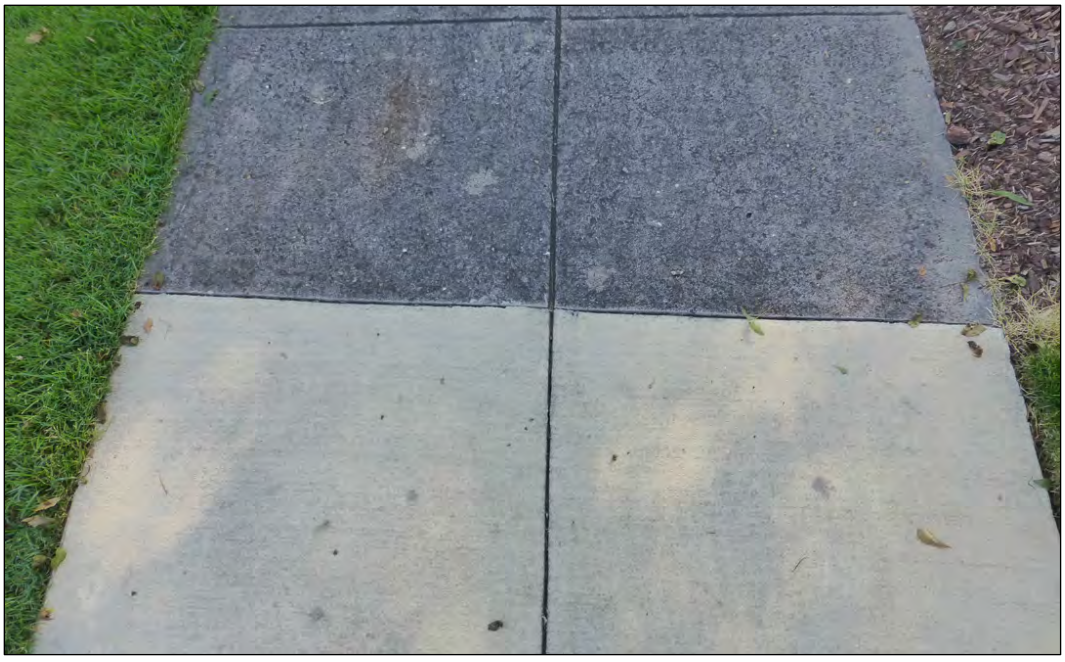


Figure 129. View to the west and toward the restroom building, showing the concrete sidewalk, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



Figure 130. Detail of the flagstone path and concrete edging in Section U, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



Figure 131. Detail of the portion of the flagstone path in Section U, where the low-aggregate concrete was used in 2015 (ERDC-CERL, 2017).



4.2.5 Buildings

According to National Register Bulletin #15, buildings are created to "shelter any form of human activity."[138]

4.2.5.1 Superintendent's Lodge

The second Superintendent's Lodge was constructed in 1921 in the northwest corner of the cemetery, east of the entrance gate. It is in the Dutch Colonial Revival style. The building is 34'-10" x 32'-10" and constructed of structural terra cotta tile on the first floor and wood framing on the half story. It is one and half stories in height and has a basement (Figure 132 and Figure 133). The roof is gambrel shaped, with one centered shed dormer each on the front and the back of the roof. The structural terra cotta tile is covered with stucco, while the half story has metal siding. The building has an incised front porch, which is enclosed. The windows are wood and double hung. There is a rear door that has a wood canopy and exits to

[138] NPS (National Park Service), *National Register Bulletin #15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1997), 4.

a concrete stoop. The basement has an exterior access stairway from the back patio.

Figure 132. Southwest oblique of the Superintendent's Lodge, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



Figure 133. Southeast oblique (rear) of the Superintendent's Lodge, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



4.2.5.2 Utility building

The new stable was constructed in 1926 in the area northwest of Section I and north of the service gate. The building had a small addition in 1938 on the west side that brought the building to the perimeter wall, and then a large garage addition was added to the south in 1952, and the building was relabeled as a utility building at that point. It is of no particular architectural style. The east-west portion of the building is 41' x 21' and constructed of brick. It is one and one-half stories in height and does not have a basement. The roof is a gable with one gabled dormer facing south (former access to the hayloft). The roof is covered with metal. The brick is covered with stucco. There is a single-door entrance on the east end of the south facade, and a large service door underneath the dormer (Figure 134). The windows are wood and double hung. The 1952 addition is directly connected to the west end of the south facade. It is 41' x 26', constructed of concrete masonry units, and covered in stucco. It has two large service openings that face east (Figure 134 and Figure 135). The west side of the building abuts the cemetery's perimeter wall, while the north side is built into the slope of the ground (Figure 136).

Figure 134. Southeast oblique of the utility building, showing original stable on the right and the garage addition on the left, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



Figure 135. South side of the utility building, showing original stable on the right and the garage addition on the left, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



Figure 136. North side of the utility building, showing how it was constructed into the hill with a brick retaining wall, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



4.2.5.3 Restroom building

The second restroom building was constructed in 1934 in the area northwest of Section I and north of the service gate. It is situated north of the utility building and is close to the cemetery's perimeter wall. The building is 18' x 12', and constructed of brick. It has a gable roof with asphalt shingles. There are single doors on both the north and south ends, and two wood hopper-style windows on the east and west sides (Figure 137 and Figure 138).

Figure 137. East side of the restroom building, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



Figure 138. Northwest oblique, showing the north entrance to one of the restrooms and the windows on the west side, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



4.2.6 Structures

According to National Register Bulletin #15, structures are used for purposes other than to create "human shelter."[139]

4.2.6.1 Perimeter wall

The perimeter wall was constructed in 1872, and the coping was added under a separate contract in 1872. Generally in 1938, the height of the wall was raised by adding a different color of stone on top of the existing stone (Figure 139 and Figure 140). The wall encloses the entire cemetery, with only two openings—the entrance gate and the service gate. The wall is a total of 4,357 feet long and generally rises 5 feet above ground level; however, exterior parts of the wall sometimes only show the upper part of the wall (Figure 141 and Figure 142). On top of the wall on either side of the main entrance are wrought-iron railings that are 2 feet high and a total of 34'6" in length.

Figure 139. Internal side of the perimeter wall along Roswell Street in Section R, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



[139] NPS, *National Register Bulletin #15*, 1997, 4.

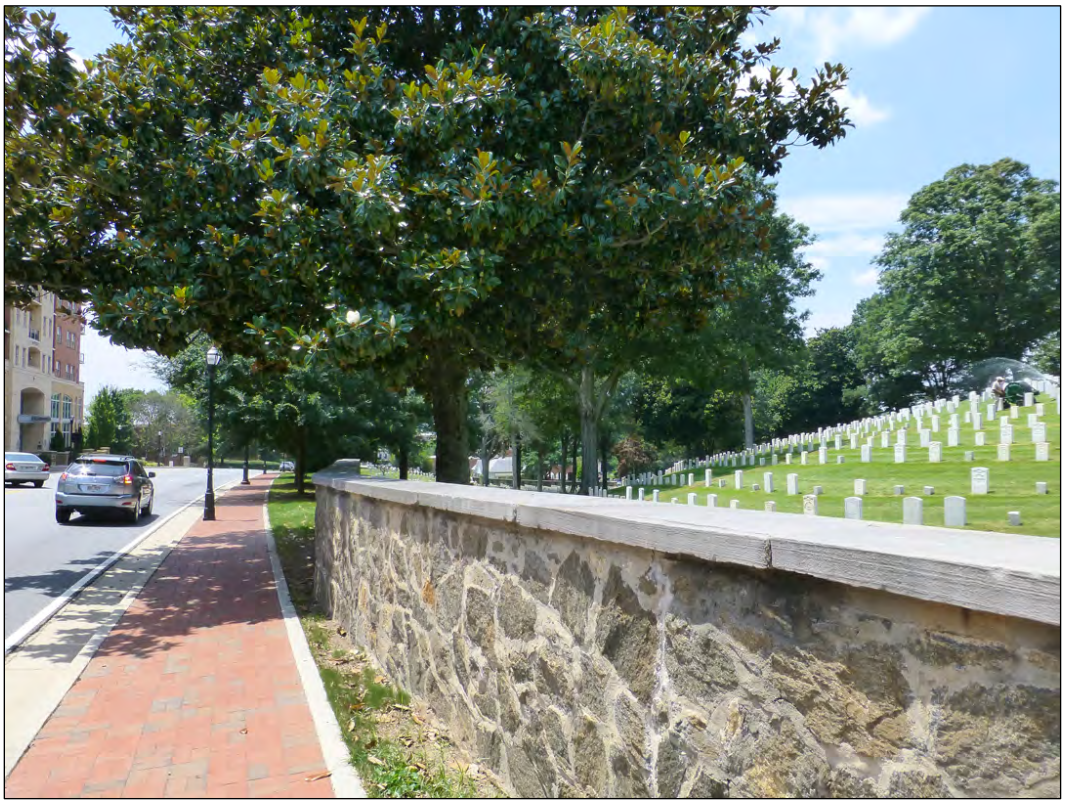
Figure 140. Close-up of the internal side of the perimeter wall in Section J, with exterior side running along Roswell Street, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



Figure 141. Looking southwest toward the external side of the perimeter wall at the intersection of Washington Avenue and Rogers Street, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



Figure 142. Close-up of the external side of the perimeter wall along Roswell Street, with Section J in the background, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



4.2.6.2 Entrance gate

The entrance gate was constructed in 1883 at the northwest corner of the cemetery at the intersection of Washington Avenue and Cole Street. The entrance gate is 31'-8" high, and 26' wide. The arch is 10'-6" wide, 19'-6" high, and 4' deep. The structure is of granite construction with a large granite entablature. The gate is rusticated with four 19' column (one to either side of the arch and on each side of the arch). The main entrance has wrought-iron gates. On the entablature that faces the town is inscribed "MARIETTA NATIONAL MILITARY CEMETERY, ESTABLISHED A.D. 1866," while on the side that faces the cemetery is inscribed "HERE REST THE REMAINS OF 10,312 OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS WHO DIED IN DEFENSE OF THE UNION 1861–1865" (Figure 143 and Figure 144). At the base of each exterior column are metal plaques, with the left one stating "MARIETTA NATIONAL CEMETERY" (Figure 145), and the right one stating "VETERANS ADMINISTRATION, 1930" (Figure 146). On the interior side of the entrance gate's right column, there is a bronze plaque stating "IN MEMORY OF HENRY GREENE COLE OF MARIETTA GEORGIA WHO GAVE THESE GROUNDS TO THIS COUNTRY THIS TABLET IS

ERECTED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES" (Figure 147).

Figure 143. Northwest (front) side of the entrance gate, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



Figure 144. Looking at the southeast (interior) side of the entrance gate, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



Figure 145. Marietta National Cemetery plaque, placed at the base of the external left side of the entrance gate, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).

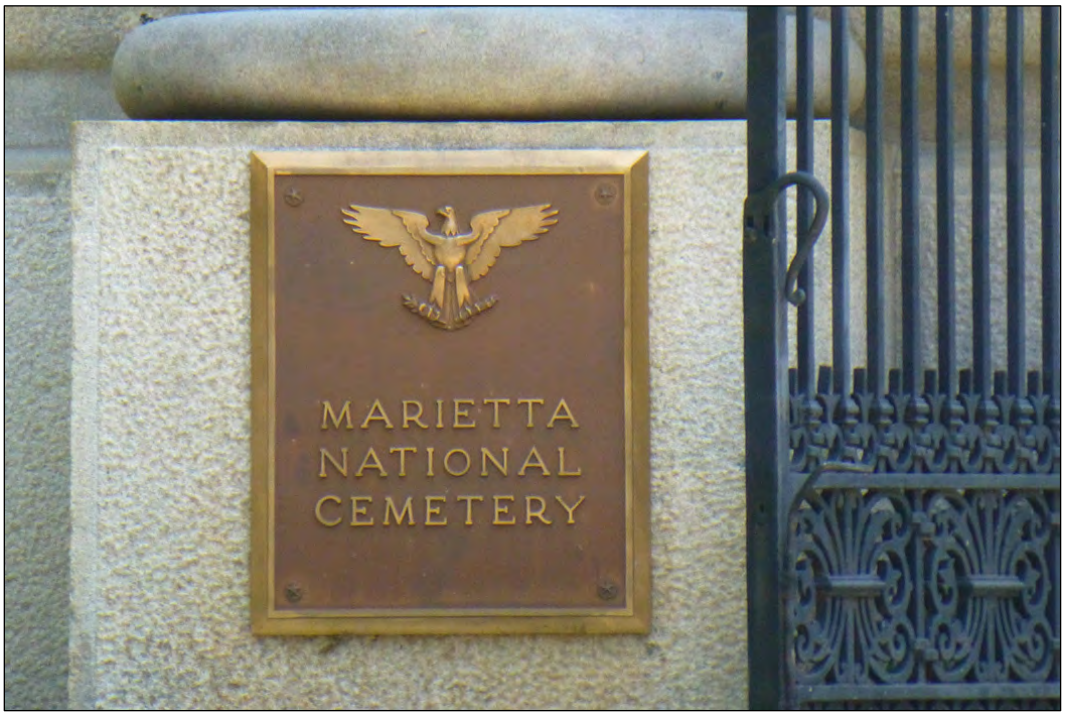


Figure 146. Veterans Administration plaque, placed at the base of the external right side of the entrance gate, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



Figure 147. Henry Cole plaque, placed on the right column on the internal side of the entrance gate, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



4.2.6.3 Service gate

The service gate was constructed ca. 1880 to access the cemetery from Cole Street. The earliest appearance of the gate is on an 1884 map, but it more than likely predates the map. The service gate is 10' wide and 4'-6" high. The gate is wrought iron, with a sign that reads “NATIONAL CEMETERY” (Figure 148). The perimeter wall is capped by granite piers on either side of the gate. The inside of the gate has concrete retaining walls that were installed in 2015 (Figure 149).

Figure 148. West side (exterior) view of the service gate with the water pipe for the sprinkler system beyond, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



Figure 149. East side (interior) view of the service gate with the water pipe for the sprinkler system in the fore, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



4.2.6.4 Rostrum

The second rostrum was constructed in 1940 in Section U, east of the Wisconsin Monument. Its design is in the Neoclassical Revival style and is mostly symmetrical (Figure 150). The rostrum measures 42' in length by 21' in depth. It is 27' high with a wood-framed hip roof that is covered in metal. The structure is brick and concrete faced with marble. The corners are rusticated, and there is an entrance arch at the east and west ends accessed by stairs (Figure 151). The north and south sides are marked by two Doric columns (Figure 152). The north side has a lectern. The floor is marble, while the ceiling is plaster, and there are three marble benches (Figure 153).

Figure 150. View of the rostrum from Section B, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



Figure 151. Northwest oblique of the rostrum, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



Figure 152. South side of the rostrum, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



Figure 153. Interior of the rostrum (looking southwest), 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



4.2.6.5 Arbor

The arbor was constructed in 1940 in Section U, between the flagpole and the rostrum. It utilized bricks from the old rostrum which was demolished in 1939. The arbor measures 37' wide by 22' deep, and it has 12 brick columns that hold up an iron trellis (Figure 154). Wisteria vines are trained up each brick column to cover the steel roof structure (Figure 155).

Figure 154. Northeast oblique of the arbor, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



Figure 155. Interior of the arbor (looking south), 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



4.2.6.6 Committal shelter

The committal shelter located to the east of the entrance gate and to the south of the Superintendent's Lodge. It sits on a concrete pad that was added to the area after 1974 (Figure 156).

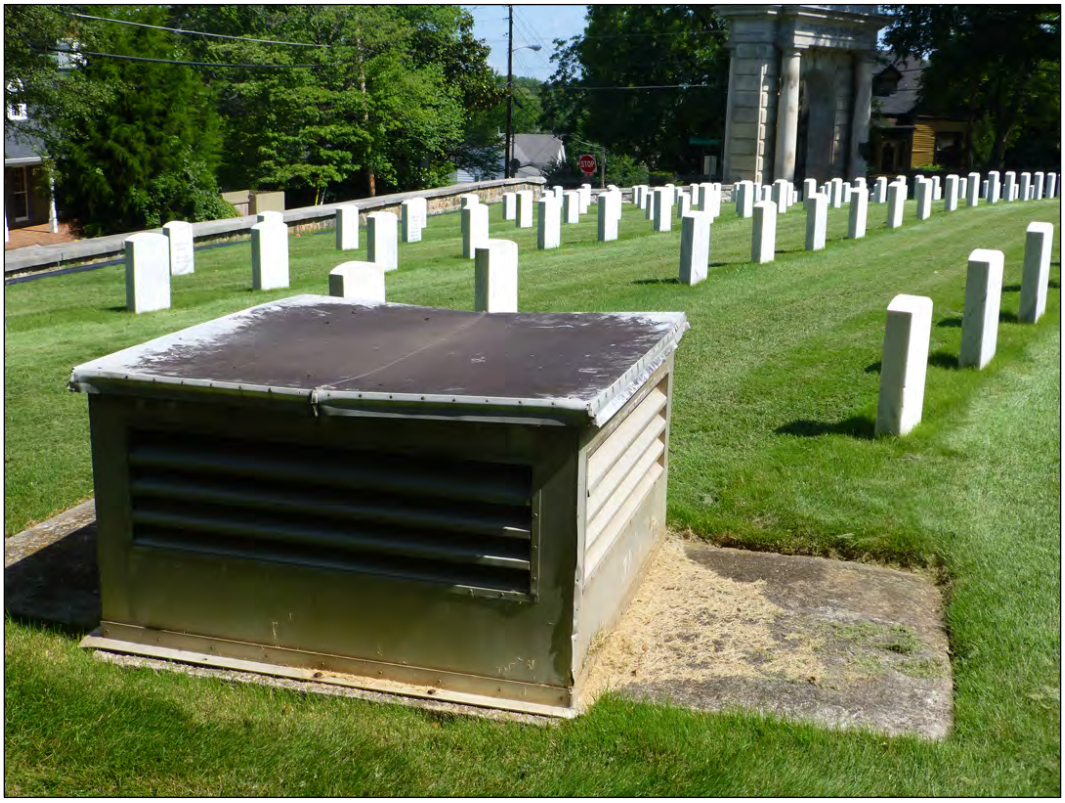
Figure 156. View to the northeast of the committal shelter, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



4.2.6.1 Pump house

The pump house structure is located in Section S, north of the restroom building. It was erected between 1948 and 1957. The pump house is a small metal structure that is placed on a concrete base and has a metal top. It has louvers on all four sides (Figure 157).

Figure 157. Looking north at the pump house in Section S, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



4.2.7 Objects

4.2.7.1 Headstones

The War Department adopted the Civil War-type of headstone in 1873. The headstone consisted of white marble slab that measured 12" high, 10" wide, and 4" thick, and it had a rounded top. A shield was cut into the face, and it contained the grave number, soldier rank, soldier name, and state name in bas relief. This type was used for all headstones of soldiers killed during conflicts through the Spanish-American War (Figure 158). In 1903, the headstone's size was increased to 39" high, 12" wide, but still 4" thick. At Marietta National Cemetery, headstones that have been displaced by tree growth were laid flat to the ground surface (Figure 159).

Figure 158. Three examples of the Civil War-type of headstones [original in rear and two replacement versions in middle and front], 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



Figure 159. Examples of Civil War-type headstones which were displaced by the growth of a tree and then were placed flat to the ground, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



For the Civil War unknown dead, the type of headstone is a marble block 6" square and 30" high. The top and upper 4" were dressed, and the grave number was inscribed into the block's top (Figure 160). The War Department discontinued use of the unknown type of headstone in 1903.

Figure 160. Example of the unknown type of headstone, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



The War Department started using the general type of headstone after World War I. The headstone consisted of white marble that was 42" high, 13" wide, and 4" thick, and it had a rounded top (Figure 161). The general type is now used for all headstones at Marietta National Cemetery, except for those who died in the Civil War and Spanish-American War.

Figure 161. Example of the general type of headstone, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



The cemetery has a number of privately furnished headstones of various designs (examples in Figure 162 – Figure 164). The use of nongovernment-furnished headstones was stopped after the general type of headstone was introduced after World War I.

Figure 162. Example of a nongovernment headstone, photographed in 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



Figure 163. Example of a nongovernment headstone for a 1946 soldier burial of a World War I veteran, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



Figure 164. Example of a nongovernment headstone for a 1923 officer's burial, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



The Cole Plot is a triangular area between Sections C, E, and G where the Cole family are buried. None of the headstones in this area are government issued (Figure 165).

Figure 165. Some of the headstones in the Cole Plot (right foreground), 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



4.2.7.2 Flagpole

The flagpole is located in Section U, east of the arbor. The Gold Star Mothers Monument is at the base of the flagpole. The flagpole is 72' high and made of round, hollow steel (Figure 166).

Figure 166. View to the southwest of the flagpole, with the arbor behind and the Gold Star Mothers Monument at its base, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



4.2.7.3 Wisconsin Monument

The Wisconsin Monument is located in Section U, west of the rostrum. It was erected in 1925. The monument is 10'9" high, 7' wide, and 2'4" deep, with a bronze badger placed on top of the Wisconsin granite. The inscription on the front reads “DEDICATED TO THE MEMORY OF WISCONSIN SOLDIERS WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES IN DEFENSE OF THE UNION IN 1861-1865 FOUR HUNDRED AND FIVE BELONGING TO THE FOLLOWING REGIMENTS ARE BURIED HERE” (Figure 167). The back is inscribed with “I AM THE RESURRECTION AND THE LIFE. HE THAT BELIEVETH IN ME, THOUGH HE WERE DEAD YET SHALL HE LIVE” (Figure 168).

Figure 167. View to the southwest of the Wisconsin Monument, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



Figure 168. View to the northeast of the Wisconsin Monument, with the rostrum behind and the arbor in the background, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



4.2.7.4 20th Army Corps Monument

The 20th Army Corps Monument is located in Section B. It was moved here in 1867 from the Atlanta battlefield (Figure 169). It is 10' tall and 2' wide. It is inscribed with the following words:

IN MEMORIAM

OUR DEAD HEROES

2ND DIVISION, 20TH A.C.

WINCHESTER RINGGOLD
PORT REPUBLIC - MILL CREEK GAP
CEDAR MOUNTAIN - RESAGGA
ANTIETAM -NEW HOPE CHURCH
CHANCELLORSVILLE - PINE HILL
GETTYSBURG-KOLPS FARM
WAUHATCHIE - KENESAW
LOOKOUT MT. PEACHTREE CREEK
MISSION RIDGE ATLANTA
1864

Figure 169. View to the south of the 20th Army Corps Monument, with the rostrum in the background, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



4.2.7.5 Gold Star Mothers Monument

Gold Star Mothers Monument is located in Section U at the base of the flagpole. It was erected in 1960. It is inscribed with "IN MEMORY OF MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES MISSING IN ACTION" (Figure 170).

Figure 170. Looking at the Gold Star Mothers Monument at the base of the flagpole, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



4.2.7.6 Pearl Harbor Survivors Association Monument

The Pearl Harbor Survivors Association Monument's inscription includes the number of casualties by service and the battleships lost (Figure 171). The monument is located just east of the entrance gate and north of the roadway, placed within an area paved with concrete pavers and surrounded by rose and azalea shrubs (Figure 172). It was erected in 1996 and consists of a large granite monument dedicated to those who were lost and those who survived (Figure 173).

Figure 171. Reproduction of inscription on Pearl Harbor Survivors Monument (from Sammartino 1998).

TO THOSE WHO DIED TO THOSE WHO SURVIVED
GEORGIA CHAPTERS PEARL HARBOR SURVIVORS ASSOCIATION, INC.
DEDICATED THIS MEMORIAL TO ALL MILITARY PERSONNEL
SERVING THE STATIONS ON OAHU, HAWAII DURING THE
JAPANESE ATTACK DECEMBER 7, 1941

DEDICATED
December 7, 1996

U. S. CASUALTIES	KILLED	WOUNDED	DAMAGE SUSTAINED
Army	218	364	9 Battleships
Navy	2,008	710	Lost: Arizona
Marines	109		Oklahoma, Utah
Civilians	68	35	Sunk: California
			Nev., W. Virginia
Total	2,403	1,178	Damaged: Maryland, PA
			Tennessee

DEDICATED TO THOSE WHO DIED AND TO THOSE WHO SURVIVED
JAPANESE ATTACK DECEMBER 7, 1941
REMEMBER PEARL HARBOR - KEEP AMERICA ALERT

Figure 172. View to the northeast of the Pearl Harbor Survivors Association Monument and its associated landscape, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



Figure 173. View to the northeast of the Pearl Harbor Survivors Association Monument, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



4.2.7.7 Gettysburg Address Monument

The Gettysburg Address Monument is located in Section U between the rostrum and the arbor. The plaque was preexisting in the cemetery, but it was installed on a large granite monument in 2009 (Figure 174).

4.2.7.8 "Blank" Monument

There is a large monument in the northeast portion of Section G. It was in place by 1870. It is sculpted of marble with a large marble shield on the base. The top of the monument is broken off (Figure 175).

Figure 174. View to the north of the Gettysburg Address Monument, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



Figure 175. Looking northwest at the "Blank" Monument in Section G, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



4.2.7.9 Cole Monument

There is a large monument in the center of the Cole Plot (Figure 176). It was in erected in 1913 and was sculpted by McNeal Marble Company in Marietta, Georgia.

Figure 176. The Cole Plot monument, looking northwest, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



4.2.8 Small-scale features

4.2.8.1 Benches

There is little seating provided anywhere in the cemetery. There are prefabricated cement benches at the Pearl Harbor Survivors Association Monument (Figure 177), a prefabricated cement bench at the information "island" (Figure 178), and three marble benches on the rostrum (Figure 179).

Figure 177. Concrete bench in paved area in front of the Pearl Harbor Survivors Association Monument, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



Figure 178. Concrete bench in the island between the Superintendent's Lodge and Section S, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



Figure 179. One of three marble benches on the rostrum, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



4.2.8.2 Signage

There is little signage throughout the cemetery; most of them are brown informational signs (Figure 180 and Figure 181). There is also a sign marking that the cemetery is on the National Register of Historic Places (Figure 182), and it is located in the little "island" between the Superintendent's Lodge, Section A, and Section S. Also on this island is a wood sign with a map of the cemetery (Figure 183). There are information signs at the main entrance (Figure 184) and the service entrance. A series of information and history signs are located along the sidewalk to the Superintendent's Lodge (Figure 185). In the Memorial Area of Section U, there are two granite blocks with bronze signs stating that the headstones in the Memorial Area are for those veterans whose remains are not located with their headstone (Figure 186).

Figure 180. Brown anodized metal sign on the island between the Superintendent's Lodge and Section S, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



Figure 181. Brown anodized metal sign in Section G near the flagpole, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



Figure 182. National Register of Historic Places plaque in the island between the Superintendent's Lodge and Section S, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



Figure 183. Wood and metal sign with cemetery map in the island between the Superintendent's Lodge and Section S, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



Figure 184. Metal sign at the entrance gate, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



Figure 185. Brown anodized-metal sign on the sidewalk leading toward the Superintendent's Lodge, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



Figure 186. Metal plaque on granite sign near the flagpole in Section U, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



4.2.8.3 Section markers

The cemetery section boundaries are marked with a series of different type of markers: granite, marble, and concrete (Figure 187 – Figure 189).

Figure 187. Section S granite marker, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



Figure 188. Section Q marble marker, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



Figure 189. Section M/V concrete marker, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



4.2.8.4 Water related

The inside of the perimeter wall is ringed above ground with a large rubber pipe and spigots to connect mobile sprinklers (Figure 190). The water system can be turned off by a cast-iron access pipe set within a marble block (Figure 191).

Figure 190. Standpipe for sprinkler system with rubber hose, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



Figure 191. Water shutoff set within stone, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



The water system also has standard fire hydrants (Figure 192) and a series of spigots for visitors to use to water flowers they bring into the cemetery (Figure 193). Each of these spigots has an associated shutoff valve set inside a plastic container (Figure 193).

Figure 192. Fire hydrant, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



Figure 193. Spigot for visitor use, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



The rebuild of the road system and drainage system in 2015 also included replacement storm sewer manholes and drains (Figure 194).

Figure 194. Storm drain and storm sewer manhole access, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



4.2.8.5 Trash receptacles

Trash receptacles throughout the cemetery have an exposed concrete aggregate base with a plastic cover (Figure 195).

Figure 195. Exposed aggregate cast concrete with plastic lid trash receptacle, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



4.2.8.6 Lighting

The flagpole is illuminated at night by floodlights that are hidden behind three-sided cast concrete screen walls (Figure 196).

Figure 196. Concrete screen for flagpole floodlight, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



4.2.8.7 Miscellaneous

There are three miscellaneous small-scale features in the cemetery. The cemetery grave locator binder is housed within a wood structure located on the island between the Superintendent's Lodge, Section A, and Section S (Figure 197). There is also a mailbox located at the end of the sidewalk that leads to the Superintendent's Lodge (Figure 198).

Figure 197. Wood box for grave locator binder, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



Figure 198. Mailbox near Superintendent's Lodge, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



These concrete pylons are placed throughout the cemetery (Figure 199).

Figure 199. Unknown concrete pylons, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



4.2.9 Views and vistas

Views and viewsheds are an integral part of the design of the cemetery. The picturesque layout of the cemetery leads to many great views. The roadways and paths throughout the cemetery are constantly revealing new views and vantage points to visitors. The location of the rostrum on the highest point allows it to be visible as one enters the gate, from outside the cemetery, and as one drives the roadways through the cemetery (Figure 200 – Figure 207).

Figure 200. View southeast toward entrance gate from Washington Avenue intersection, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



Figure 201. Main entrance to rostrum viewshed cone (ERDC-CERL).

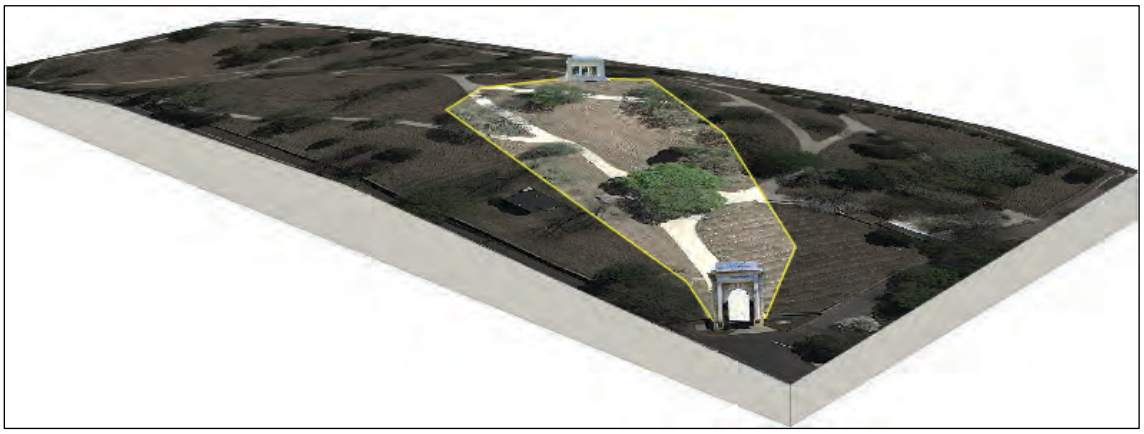


Figure 202. View southeast toward Superintendent's Lodge and rostrum from entrance gate, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



Figure 203. Rostrum viewshed cones (ERDC-CERL).

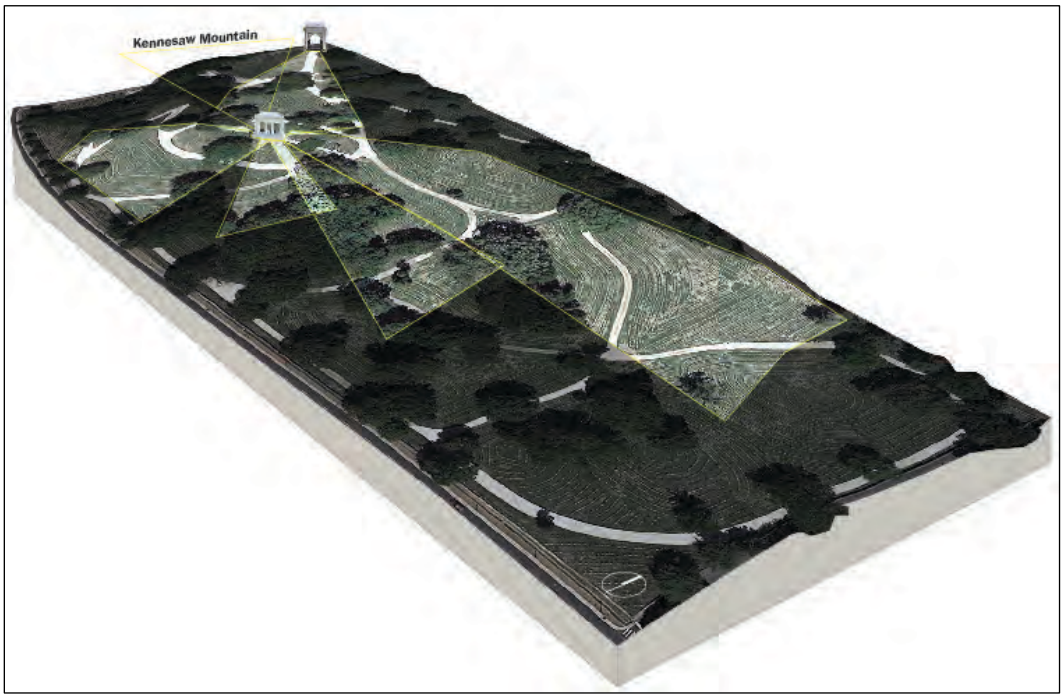


Figure 204. View northwest from rostrum toward main entrance, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



Figure 205. View west from Section A toward downtown Marietta and Kennesaw Mountain, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



Figure 206. View east from the Cole Plot over the eastern portion of the cemetery, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



Figure 207. View west from Section M toward the central portion of the cemetery, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



5 Landscape Feature Analysis

National Cemeteries are unique in the way that the National Register of Historic Places considers their resources to be contributing to the whole. All features within the boundary of a national cemetery are considered as contributing resources to the site, whereas in most NRHP-eligible properties there are some resources that do not contribute to the significance of the site, building, structure, or district. As a result, this inventory examines all features of the Marietta National Cemetery and discusses changes to those features over the years.

5.1 Section A

There are 1,452 burials in Section A (Figure 207), with the first in 1866 (oldest death was 1862) and the last in 2016. There are a large number of burials from deaths in 1864 and a large number of unknowns. The additional burials in Section A generally started in the 1940s, with the greatest concentration of twentieth-century graves dating from the 1960s.

Figure 207. Location of Section A is shown in the center of area outlined in red (ERDC-CERL).



Section A was the first section to be used for burials in 1866, and it has grave number 1, who was an Unknown. A sketch of Section A from 1867 shows a system of paths leading from the main entrance road up the slope toward Section U with a center circular pathway and a monument (Figure

208). On the 1893 map (Figure 209), this general configuration was extant; however, the center circular path has become a series of burial plots in a circular shape, and the four "pathways" can be seen.

The early landscaping in Section A was a mixture of deciduous trees, evergreen trees, and shrubs with evergreen trees in the middle of the center circle, and this landscape continued on through 1933 (Figure 210). The roads that surrounded Section A in 1893 were gravel with a brick gutter on the south side, but they were concrete with concrete gutters on the 1933 map (Figure 211).

Figure 208. Sketch of Section A [rotated by ERDC-CERL to put north orientation at top], 1867 (NARA Washington, DC).

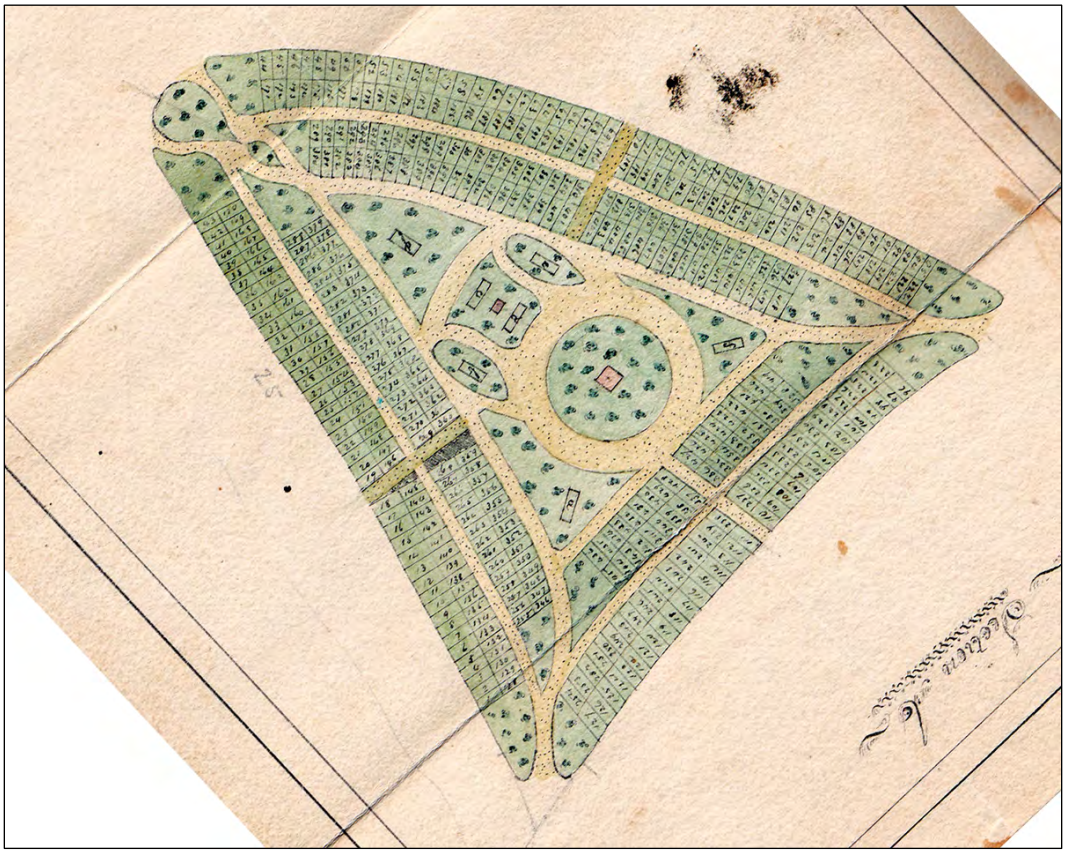


Figure 209. Detail of Section A, 1893 (NARA College Park).

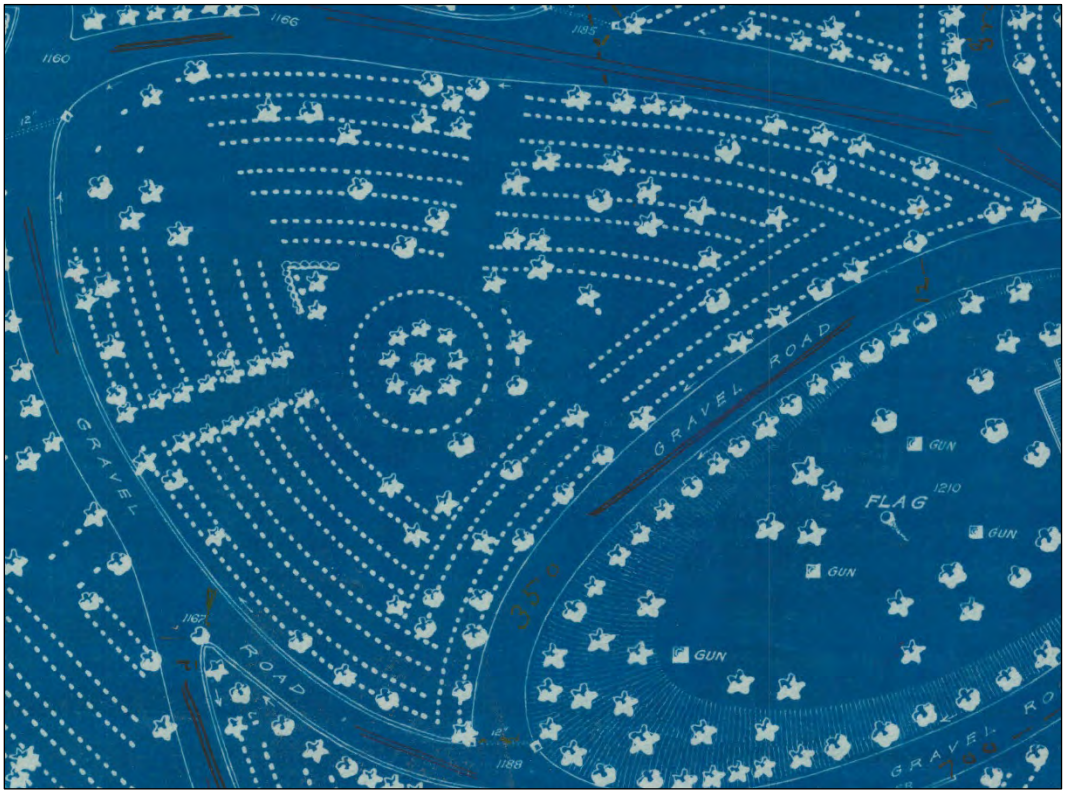
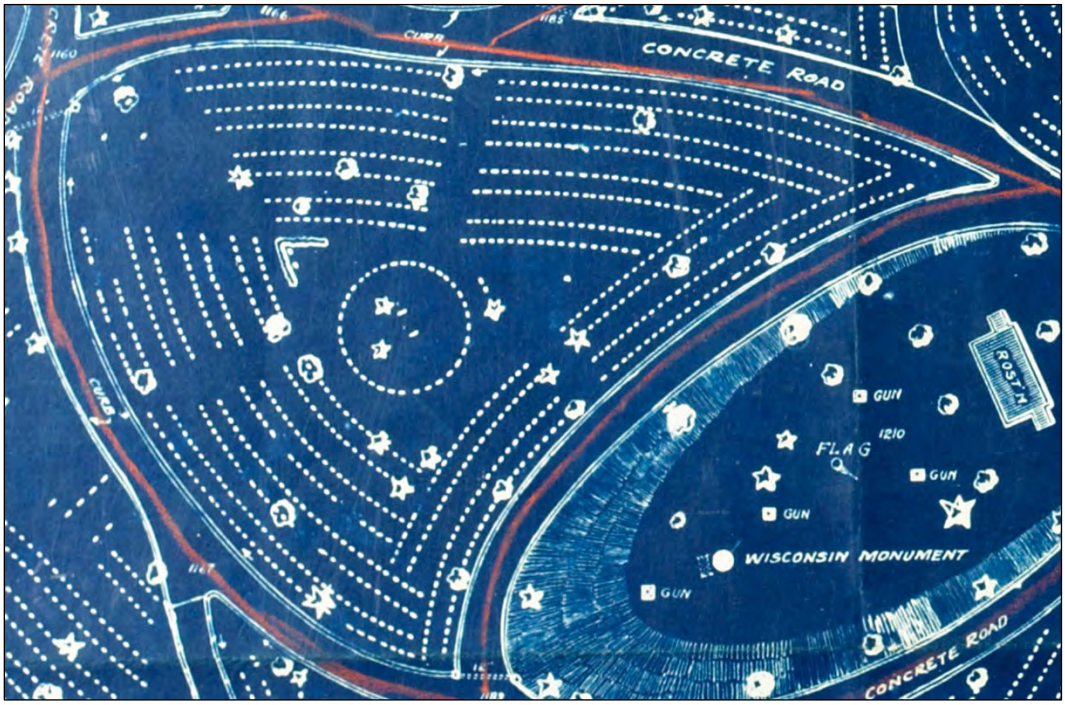


Figure 210. Looking northwest toward the old Superintendent's Lodge from Section A, 1900 (NARA Washington, DC).

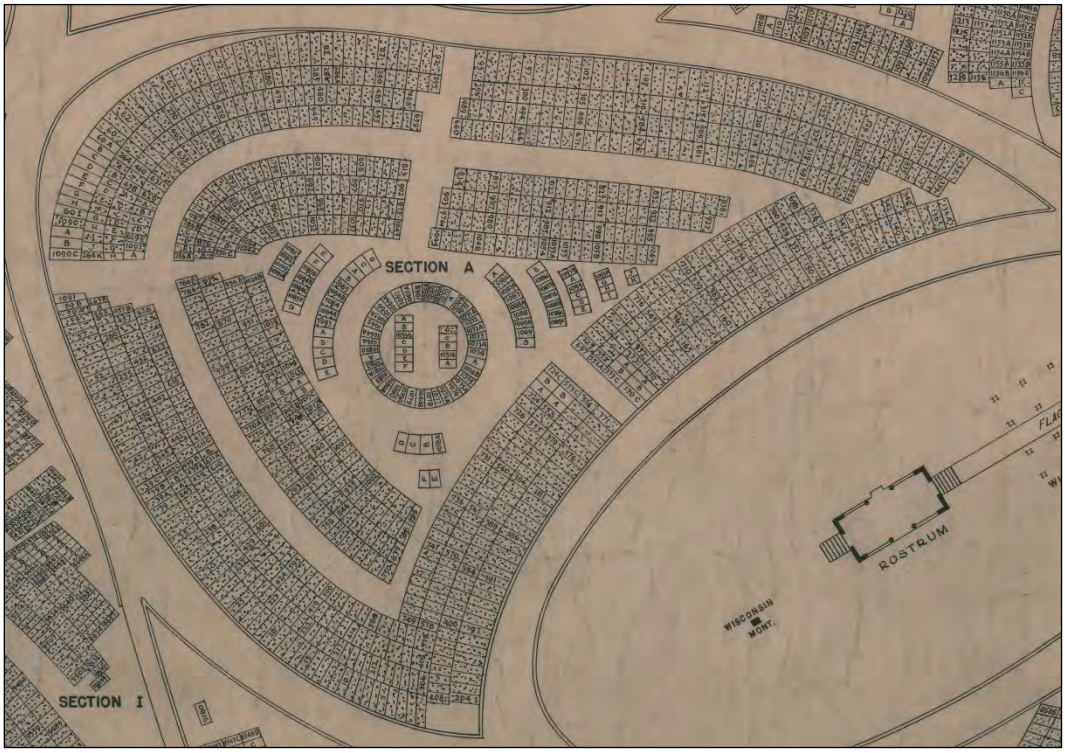


Figure 211. Detail of Section A, 1933 (NARA Atlanta).



In 1948, Section A was planted with the following trees: 2 black oak (*Quercus velutina*), 1 eastern redcedar (*Juniperus virginiana*), 1 maple (*Acer*), 5 pecan (*Carya illinoensis*), 9 willow oak (*Quercus phellos*), 4 white oak (*Quercus alba*), 10 northern red oak (*Quercus borealis*), 5 cedar (*Cedrus*), 4 hickory (*Carya*), 3 pine (*Pinus*), 1 mimosa (*Mimosa*), 2 water oak (*Quercus nigra*), 1 chestnut oak (*Quercus montana*), 1 post oak (*Quercus stellata*), and 1 walnut (*Juglans*). It also had the following shrubs: 1 privet (*Ligustrum*), 2 yellow bell (*Allamanda*), and 1 chaste tree (*Vitex*). The middle of the center circle had burial plots (Figure 212).

Figure 212. Detail of Section A, 1948 (NCA Archives).



The 1963 planting plan for Section A had the following trees: 2 white oak (*Quercus alba*), 3 northern red oak (*Quercus borealis*), 3 water oak (*Quercus nigra*), 4 willow oak (*Quercus phellos*), 1 black oak (*Quercus velutina*), 3 eastern redcedar (*Juniperus virginiana*), 1 pecan (*Carya illinoensis*), 2 hickory (*Carya*), 1 false cypress (*Chamaecyparis*), 1 spiny Greek juniper (*Juniperus excels stricta*), 2 black walnut (*Juglans nigra*), 1 white pine (*Pinus strobus*), 1 shortleaf pine (*Pinus echinata*), and 1 globe arborvitae (*Thuja occidentalalis globosa*). It also had the following shrubs: 3 greenstem forsythia (*Forsythia viridissima*), 1 mockorange (*Philadelphus*), 1 Vanhoutte spirea (*Spirea vanhouttei*), 1 spreading euonymus (*Euonymus kiautchovicus*), 2 winter honeysuckle (Lonicera fragrantissima), 2 fuzzy deutzia (Deutzia scabra), 1 Weigela (*Weigla*), and 1 common box (*Buxus sempervirens*).

The 1974 planting plan for Section A had the following: 1 globe arborvitae (*Thuja occidentalalis globosa*), 2 white oak (*Quercus alba*), 1 white pine (*Pinus Strobus*), 4 willow oak (*Quercus phellos*), 4 northern red oak (*Quercus borealis*), 1 black walnut (*Juglans nigra*), 2 hickory (*Carya*), 1 false cypress (*Chamaecyparis*), 2 eastern redcedar (*Juniperus virginiana*), 1 shortleaf pine (*Pinus echinata*), 3 water oak (*Quercus nigra*), 1 pecan (*Carya illinoensis*), and 1 black oak (*Quercus velutina*).

In 2017, Section A (Figure 213) has 1 eastern redcedar (*Juniperus virginiana*), 2 white oak (*Quercus alba*), 2 northern red oak (*Quercus borealis*), 2 pecan (*Carya illinoensis*), 2 willow oak (*Quercus phellos*), 1 false cypress (*Chamaecyparis species*), 1 water oak (*Quercus nigra*), and 1 hickory (*Carya species*). Section A has only one shrub, the common box (*Buxus sempervirens*) (Figure 214 – Figure 221).

Figure 213. Detail of Section A, 2017 (NCA Archives with red overlays by ERDC-CERL).



Figure 214. Looking east at Section A, with information island in foreground, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



Figure 215. Looking west over Section A, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



Figure 216. Looking east over the northern portion of Section A, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



Figure 217. Looking north at the center circle of Section A, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



Figure 218. Looking west at a water oak tree at the northwest portion of Section A, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



Figure 219. Looking southwest at the large boxwood in Section A, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



Figure 220. Looking south at the false cypress in Section A, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



Figure 221. Looking southeast toward a white oak in Section A, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



Like most of the sections in the cemetery, Section A has seen a large decrease in the number of trees and especially shrubs (Figure 222 and Figure 223). It does have a very large boxwood located in a spot which has had shrubs since the 1867 sketch. The avenue between Section A and Section B has had the most significant changes in it landscape feel with the removal of so many trees and shrubs. The center circle was filled with additional graves. The section has stayed consistent in design and feeling since 1893, although it is very different from the 1867 sketch.

Figure 222. Trees and shrubs no longer extant along road between Sections A and B, 1963 (NCA Archives with modifications by ERDC-CERL).

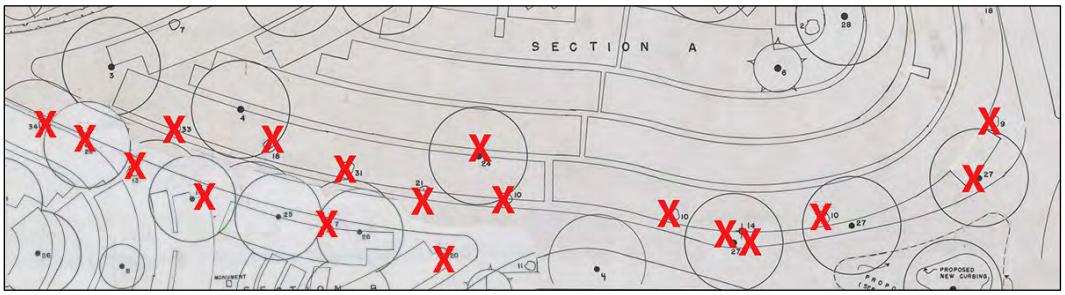


Figure 223. Looking northwest at shrubs along avenue between Sections A and B (and Superintendent's Lodge), 1946 (Sammartino 1998).



5.2 Sections B and C

There are 1,966 burials in Sections B and C (Figure 224), with the first burials in 1866 (oldest death was 1864), and the last one in 2016. The majority of the burials are from deaths in 1864 and those include a large number of unknowns. The additional burials in Sections B and C started in the 1940s, with the greatest concentration of twentieth-century graves dating from the 1940s, 1950s, and 1960s.

Figure 224. Location of Sections B and C are shown in the center of red outline (ERDC-CERL).



Sections B and C were separate sections in 1866, and both were used for burials in 1866. Section B was triangular in shape and separated from the oval-shaped Section C by a gravel road. Section B has the 20th Army Corps Monument, which was moved there from the battlefield by 1867. Section C had four "pathways" from each side of the oval toward the central circle of graves. The roads that surrounded Section B and C were gravel in 1893 (Figure 225). By 1933, the northern road and the western portion of the southern road were concrete with concrete curbs, while the eastern portion was gravel with concrete curbs. The road that separated Section B from Section C was cut off from the road system by 1933 (Figure 226).

Figure 225. Detail of Sections B and C, 1893 (NARA College Park).

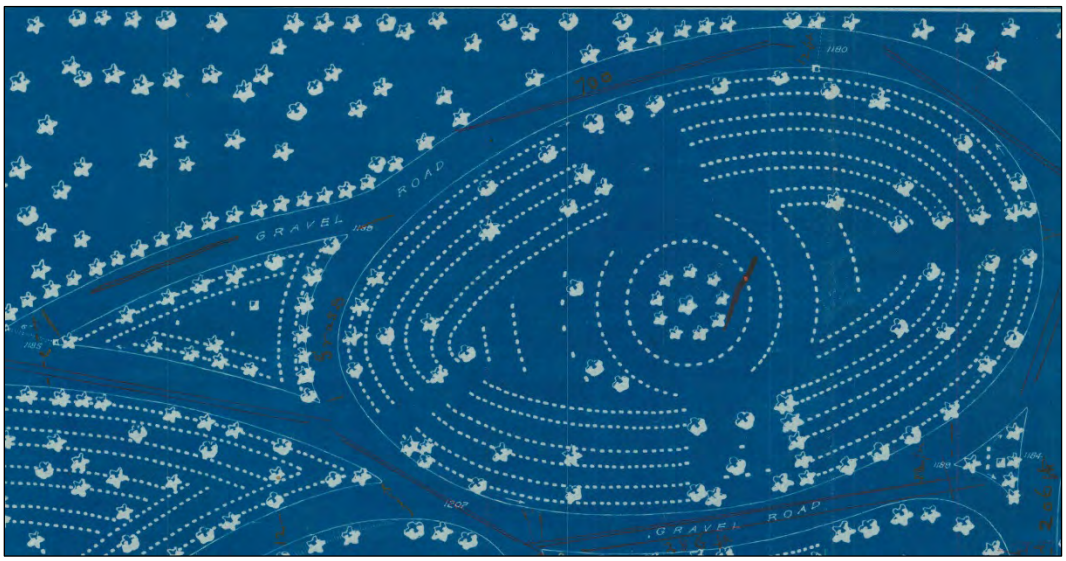


Figure 226. Detail of Sections B and C, 1933 (NARA Atlanta).

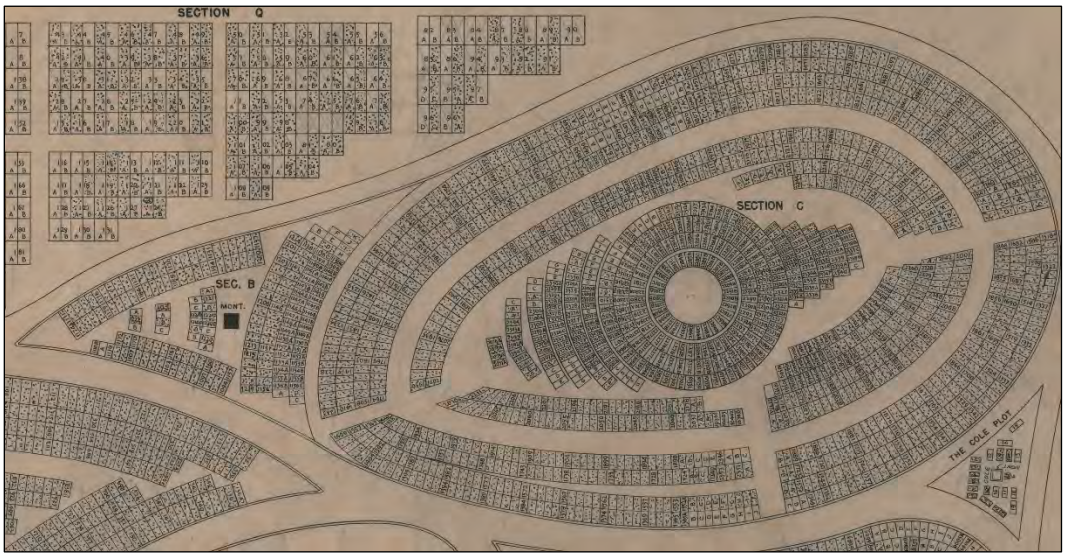


By 1948, all roads that surrounded Sections B and C were paved with concrete, and the road that separated the two sections had been divided into burial plots.

In 1948, Sections B and C (Figure 227) were planted with the following trees: 25 spiny Greek juniper (*Juniperus excels stricta*), 7 northern red oak (*Quercus borealis*), 4 chestnut oak (*Quercus montana*), 1 willow oak (*Quercus phellos*), 2 water oak (*Quercus nigra*), 1 post oak (*Quercus stellata*), 3 pecan (*Carya illinoensis*), 1 maple (*Acer*), 1 hickory (*Carya*), 1 magnolia (*magnolia soulangeana*), 1 biota compactor (*Thuja aurea*), 1 yew (*Taxus*), and 2 tea olive (*Thea olea*). It also had the following shrubs:

11 spirea (*Spirea*), 3 yellow bell (*Allamanda*), 5 Deutzia (*Deutzia*), 1 flowering quince (*Cydonia japonica*), 8 privet (*Ligustrum*), 1 Weigela (*Weigela*), and the middle of the center circle had a privet (*Ligustrum*).

Figure 227. Detail of Sections B and C, 1948 (NCA Archives).



The 1974 planting plan for Sections B and C had 7 white oak (*Quercus alba*), 4 hickory (*Carya*), 1 Eastern Red Oak (*Quercus borealis maxima*), 21 willow oak (*Quercus phellos*), 3 southern Red Oak (*Quercus falcata*), 1 Black Walnut (*Juglans nigra*), 6 northern red oak (*Quercus borealis*), 1 sugar maple (*Acer saccharum*), 5 flowering dogwood (*Cornus florida*), 2 pecan (*Carya illinoensis*), 2 black oak (*Quercus velutina*), 3 chestnut oak (*Quercus montana*), 1 eastern redcedar (*Juniperus virginiana*), and 1 bitternut hickory (*Carya Cordiformis*). All shrubs were removed except the California Incensecedar (*Libocedrus decurrens*) in the middle of the center circle.

In 2017, Sections B and C (Figure 228) had these 1 eastern redcedar (*Juniperus virginiana*), 7 white oak (*Quercus alba*), 1 northern red oak (*Quercus borealis*) 1 southern Red Oak (*Quercus falcata*), and 1 hickory (*Carya*), and the middle of the center circle only had grass (Figure 229 – Figure 234).

Figure 228. Detail of Sections B and C, 2017 (NCA Archives).

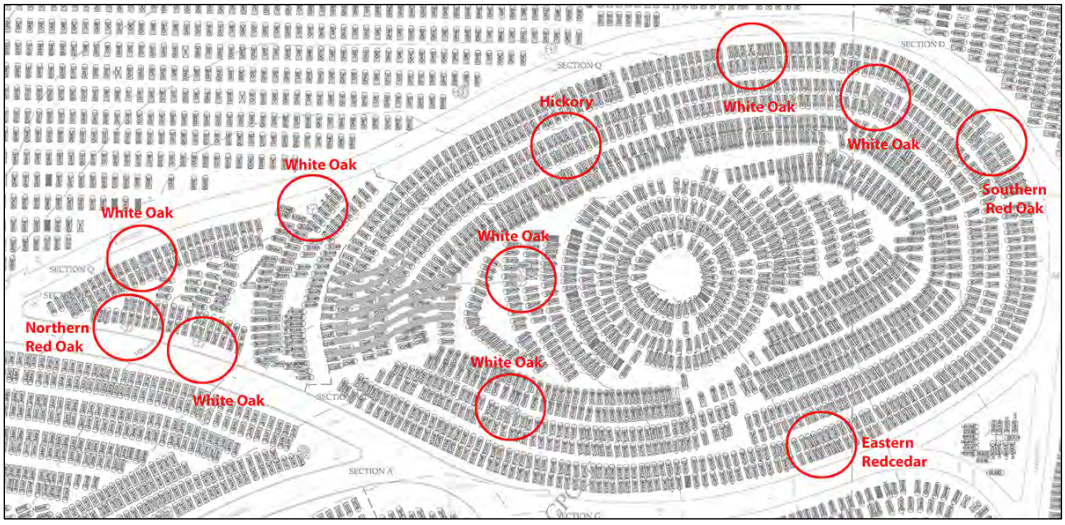


Figure 229. Looking east toward Section B with Section Q on the left and Section A on the right, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



Figure 230. Looking southeast at white oak tree on left and northern red oak on right, Section B in foreground, Section A in the middle, and the rostrum in the background, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



Figure 231. Looking south with 20th Army Corps Monument in center and former boundary between Section B [right] and Section C [left] to the right of the monument, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



Figure 232. Looking north at the center circle of Section C, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



Figure 233. Examples of different headstones in Section C, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).

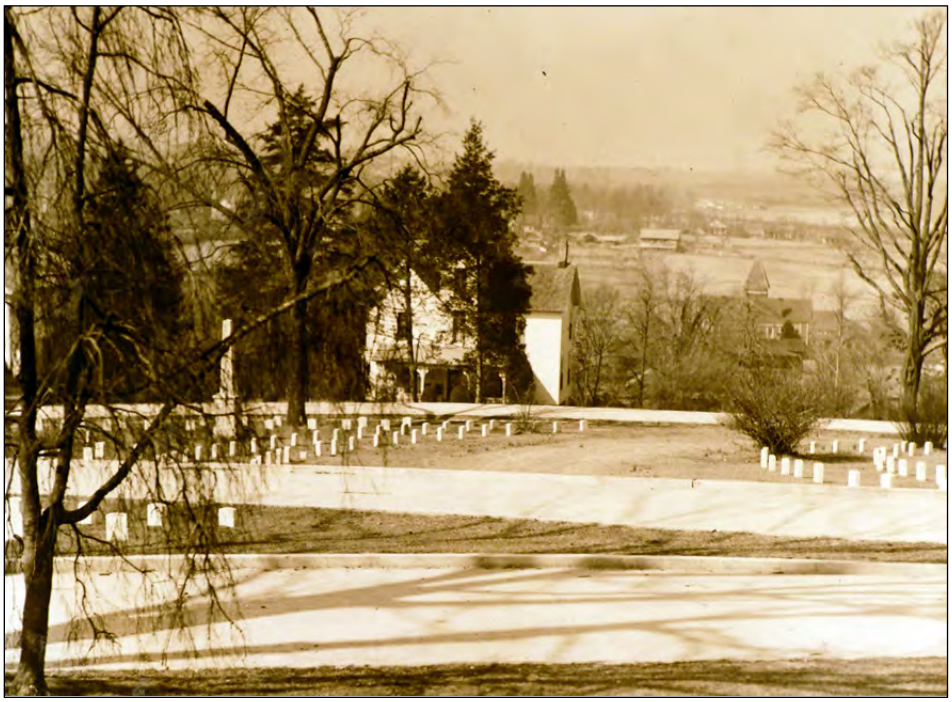


Figure 234. Looking west at an eastern redcedar in Section C, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



The greatest change to Sections B and C was the closing of the road between the two sections and then, filling it with grave plots (Figure 235). The geometric shape of Section B is intact. The greatest change is the removal of all shrubs over the years (especially in the middle of the center circle) and lack of trees.

Figure 235. View to the north of the former road between Section B on the left and Section C on the right, 1934 (ERDC-CERL).



5.3 Section D

There are 1,927 burials in Section D, (Figure 236) with the first in 1866 and the last in 2017. Section D has the largest number of unknown burials from the Civil War in the cemetery. The additional burials in Section D started in the 1920s, and there are burials from every decade in the twentieth century, with the greatest concentration of graves from the 1960s.

Figure 236. Location of Section D is shown within red outline (ERDC-CERL).



Section D has an overall shape that is roughly triangular, with grave locations in three large portions that have no geometric design. The western portion of the section was largely undeveloped, with only three graves in 1893 (Figure 237) and three rows of graves on the 1933 map (Figure 238). The eastern portion originally was the composting yard. The road on the southern edge was gravel, while the road on the eastern edge was grass. Concrete gutters were installed on those two roads by 1933.

Figure 237. Detail of Section D, 1893 (NARA College Park).

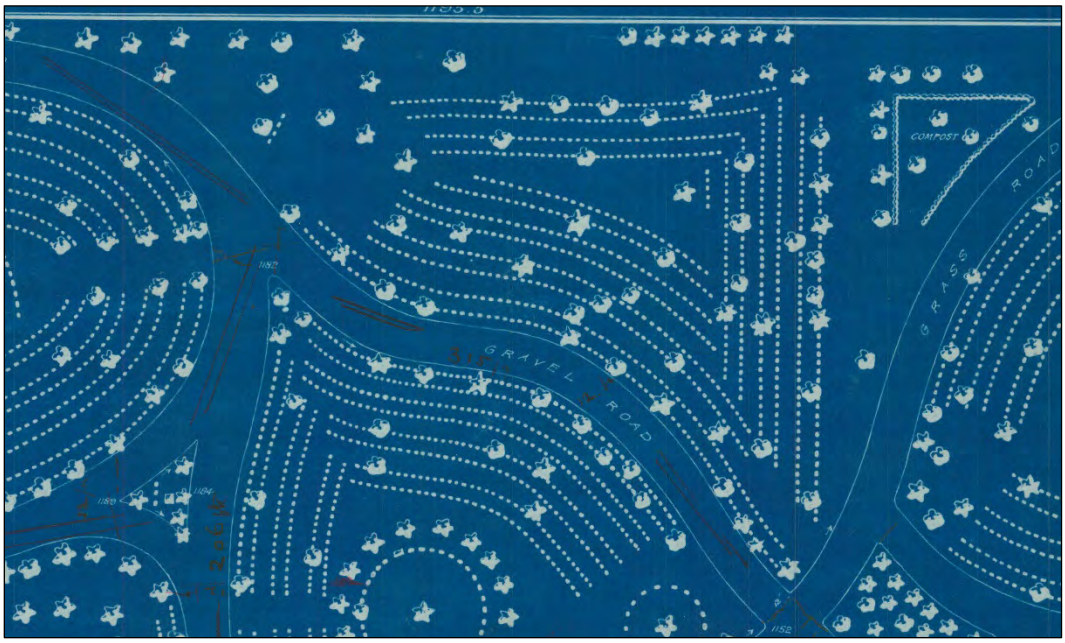
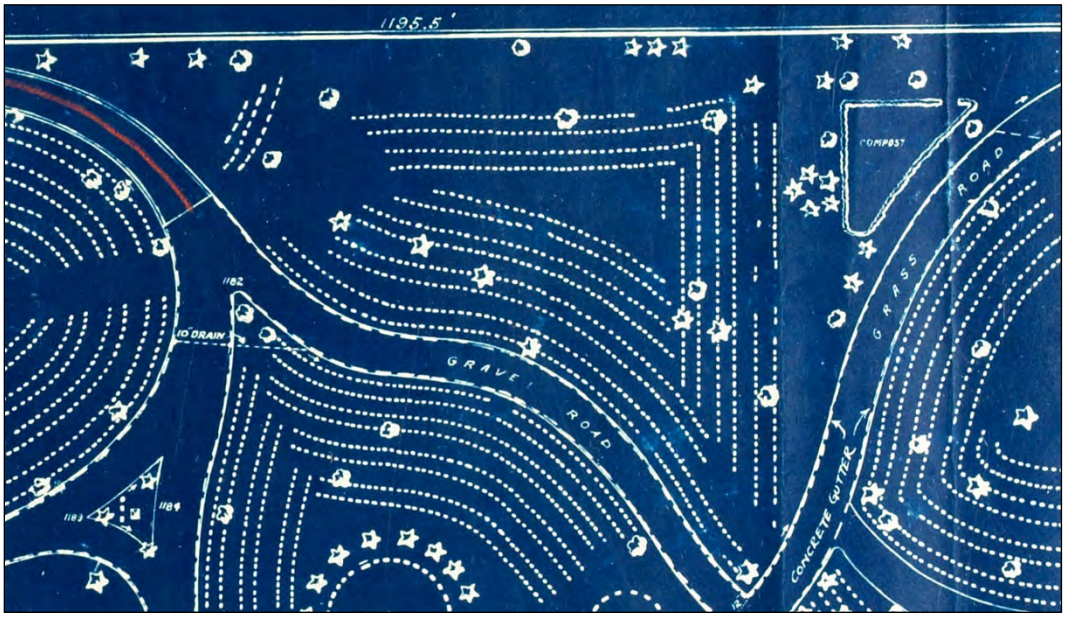


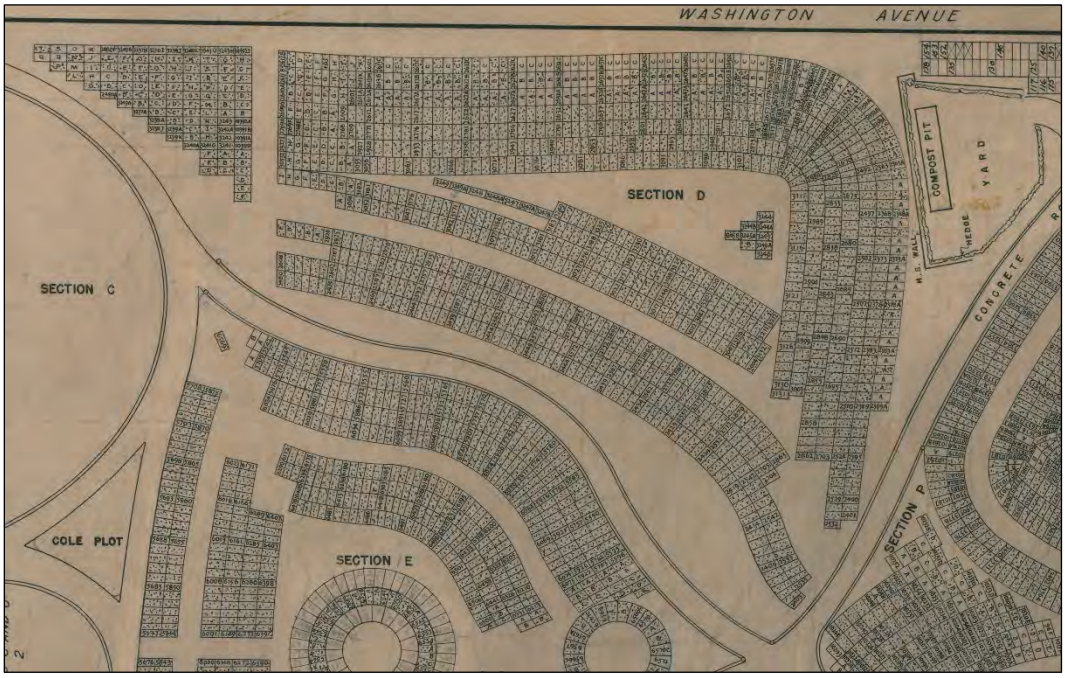
Figure 238. Detail of Section D, 1933 (NARA Atlanta).



By 1948, the grass roads that surrounded Section D were paved with concrete. The compost yard was still on the eastern side of the section.

In 1948, Section D (Figure 239) was planted with the following trees: 17 eastern redcedar (*Juniperus virginiana*), 5 willow oak (*Quercus phellos*), 4 northern red oak (*Quercus borealis*), 2 white oak (*Quercus alba*), 1 hickory (*Carya*), 1 arborvitae Berckman (*Thuja orientalis aurea nana*), 1 elm (*Ulmus*), 12 spiny Greek juniper (*Juniperus excels stricta*), 2 crepe myrtle (*Myrtus lagerstraemia*), 1 post oak (*Quercus stellata*), 1 white pine (*Pinus strobus*), 2 maple (*Acer*), and 4 magnolia (*magnolia soulangeana*). It also had the following shrubs: 1 honeysuckle vine (*Lonicera*), 1 photinia (*Photinia*), 2 Buddleia (*Buddleia*), 5 Deutzia (*Deutzia*), 1 mockorange (*Philadelphus*), 1 common box (*Buxus sempervirens*), 1 flowering quince (*Cydonia japonica*), 1 spirea (*Spirea*), and 1 abelia (Abelia grandiflora). The compost area on the eastern side had a hedge (not noted what species) that surrounded it.

Figure 239. Detail of Section D, 1948 (NCA Archives).



The compost yard by 1974 had been sectioned off for burial plots. The 1974 planting plan for Section D had the following trees: 4 flowering dogwood (*Cornus florida*), 5 eastern redcedar (*Juniperus virginiana*), 2 American holly (*Ilex opaca*), 1 post oak (*Quercus stellata*), 6 white pine (*Pinus strobus*), 3 saucer magnolia (*magnolia soulangeana*), 3 northern red oak

(*Quercus borealis*), 1 willow oak (*Quercus phellos*), 2 Norway spruce (*Picea abies*), 2 Canada hemlock (*Tsuga Canadensis*), 1 tupelo (*Nyssa sylvatica*), 1 bitternut hickory (*Carya cordiformis*), and 2 white oak (*Quercus alba*). There were no shrubs marked on the 1974 landscaping map.

In 2017, Section D (Figure 240) has approximately one-quarter of its 1948 landscape intact. Most of the extant trees were along the perimeter wall. In 2017, Section D had the following plantings: 2 white oak (*Quercus alba*), 1 flowering dogwood (*Cornus florida*), 2 eastern redcedar (*Juniperus virginiana*), 1 American holly (*Ilex opaca*), 2 white pine (*Pinus strobus*), and 2 saucer magnolia (*magnolia soulangeana*) (Figure 242 – Figure 244).

Figure 240. Detail of Section D, 2017 (NCA Archives).

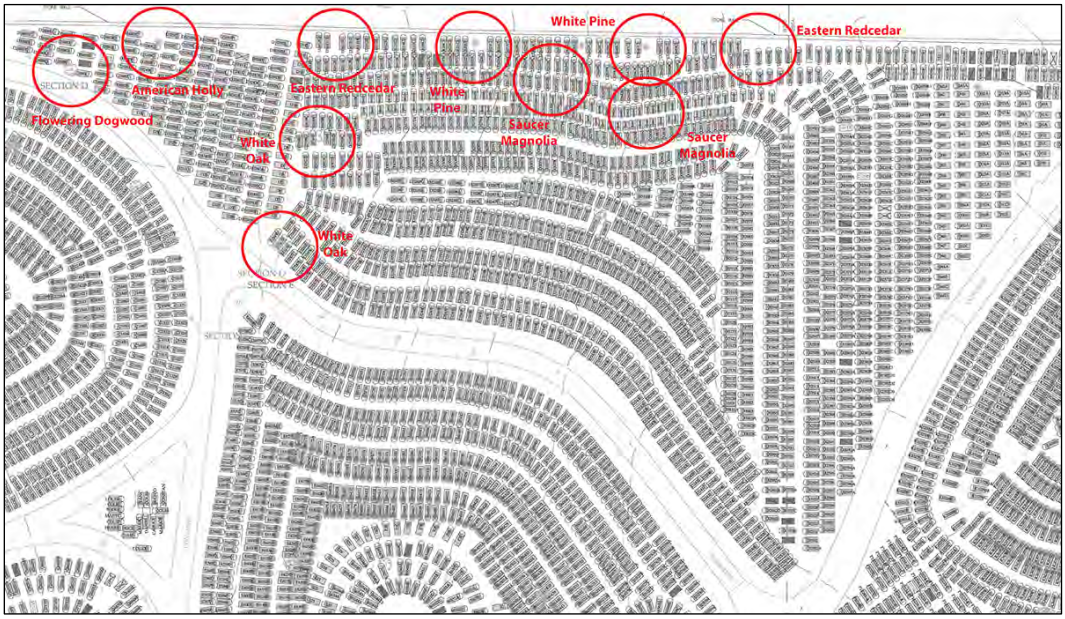


Figure 241. Looking east at Section D, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



Figure 242. Looking east over Section D, showing lack of trees in the section, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



Figure 243. Looking north in Section D, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



Figure 244. Looking northeast in Section D at the former site of the compost yard, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



The removal of the composting area in the eastern portion in the 1970s and filling that location with burial plots was the greatest change to Section D (Figure 245). And then, the removal of trees and shrubs in the eastern two-thirds greatly reduced the landscape coverage. The western one-third has been less affected with tree removal.

Figure 245. Then and now views, looking west from Section K at a Tupelo tree in Section D, 1957 vs 2017 (NCA Archives and ERDC-CERL).



5.4 Section E

There are 1,349 burials in Section E (Figure 246), with the first in 1866 (oldest death was 1863) and the last in 2016. There are a large number of burials from deaths in 1864 and a large number of unknowns. The additional burials in Section E started in the 1940s, with the greatest concentration of twentieth-century graves dating from the 1960s.

Figure 246. Location of Section E inside the red outline (ERDC-CERL).



Section E has a "shield" shape, with grave locations that wrap around the sides of the "shield" on the north and south portions, and with a central circle and then a secondary circle at the eastern point of the section. There was a "pathway" from the western side toward the central circle that continued on to the eastern circle. The roads that surrounded Section E were gravel in 1893 and were still gravel in 1933, but they had concrete gutters (Figure 247 and Figure 248).

Figure 247. Detail of Section E, 1893 (NARA College Park).

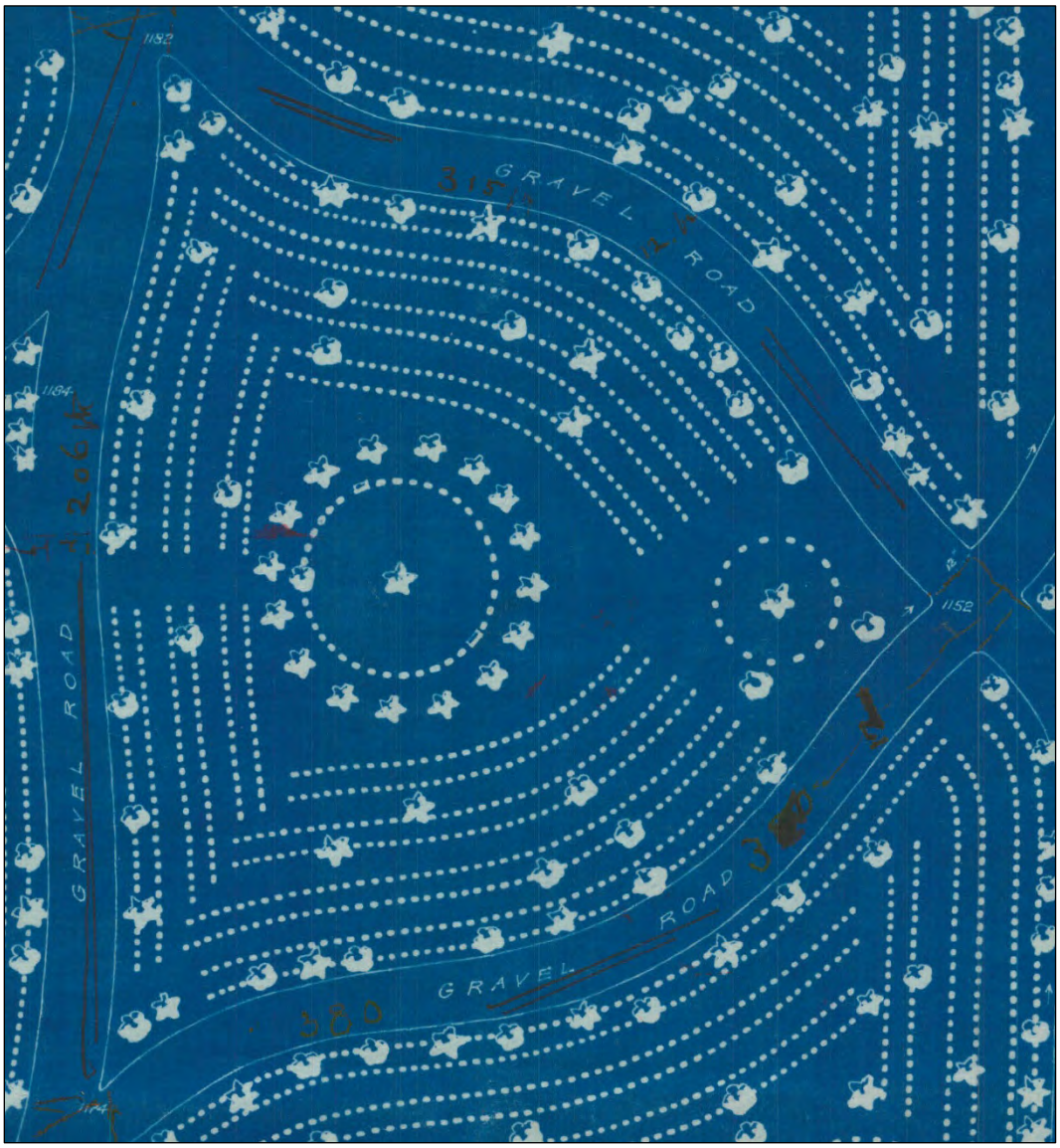


Figure 248. Detail of Section E, 1933 (NARA Atlanta).

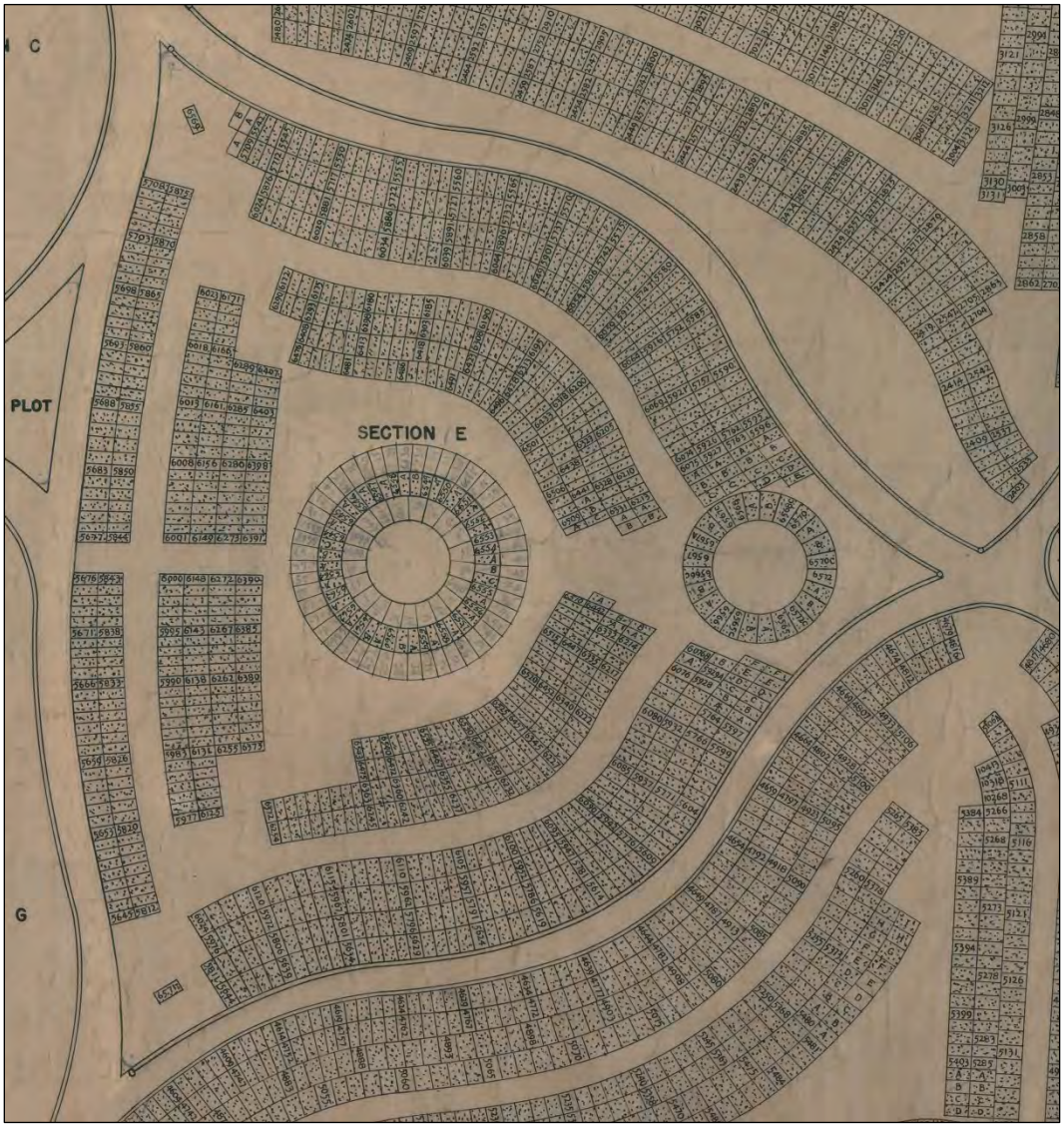


By 1948, the grass roads that surrounded Section E were paved with concrete.

In 1948, Section E (Figure 249) was planted with the following trees: 1 biota stricter (*Thuja stricta*), 1 maple (*Acer*), 13 spiny Greek juniper (*Juniperus excels stricta*), 3 sweetgum (*Liquidambar*), 5 chestnut oak (*Quercus montana*), 6 biota compactor (*Thuja aurea*), 4 northern red oak (*Quercus borealis*), 2 willow oak (*Quercus phellos*), 1 water oak (*Quercus nigra*), 2 dogwood (*Cornus florida*), 7 globe arborvitae (*Thuja occidentalalis globosa*), 1 white oak (*Quercus alba*), 1 eastern redcedar (*Juniperus virginiana*), 5 hickory (*Carya*), 1 cedar of Lebanon (*Cedrus libani*), and 1 Canada

hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*). It also had the following shrubs: 1 Pfitzer juniper (*Juniperus pfitzer*), 1 rose bush, 1 spirea (*Spirea*), and 1 common box (*Buxus sempervirens*). The middle of the center circle had 1 false cypress (*Chamaecyparis*), and the middle of the eastern circle had 1 truetree box (*Buxus sempervirens arborescens*).

Figure 249. Detail of Section E, 1948 (NCA Archives).



The 1974 planting plan for Section E had the following trees: 3 elm (*Ulmus*), 1 cedar of Lebanon (*Cedrus libani*), 6 hickory (*Carya*), 7 northern red oak (*Quercus borealis*), 6 flowering dogwood (*Cornus florida*), 1 Canada hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*), 2 chestnut oak (*Quercus montana*), 2 white oak (*Quercus alba*), and 3 sweetgum (*Liquidambar*). The middle

of the center circle had a 1 false cypress (*Chamaecyparis*) and the middle of the eastern circle had 1 truetree box (*Buxus sempervirens arborescens*).

In 2017, Section E (Figure 250) has approximately one-quarter of its 1948 landscape intact, compared to the sections farther southwest, which are about 50% intact. Most of the extant trees are in the center of Section E. In 2017, Section E had the following plantings: 1 cedar of Lebanon (*Cedrus libani*), 3 northern red oak (*Quercus rubra*), 1 chestnut oak (*Quercus montana*), 3 hickory (*Carya*), and 1 white oak (*Quercus alba*), with 1 false cypress (*Chamaecyparis*) in the middle of the center circle (Figure 251). The eastern circle did not have any landscaping (Figure 252).

Figure 250. Detail of Section E, 2017 (NCA Archives).

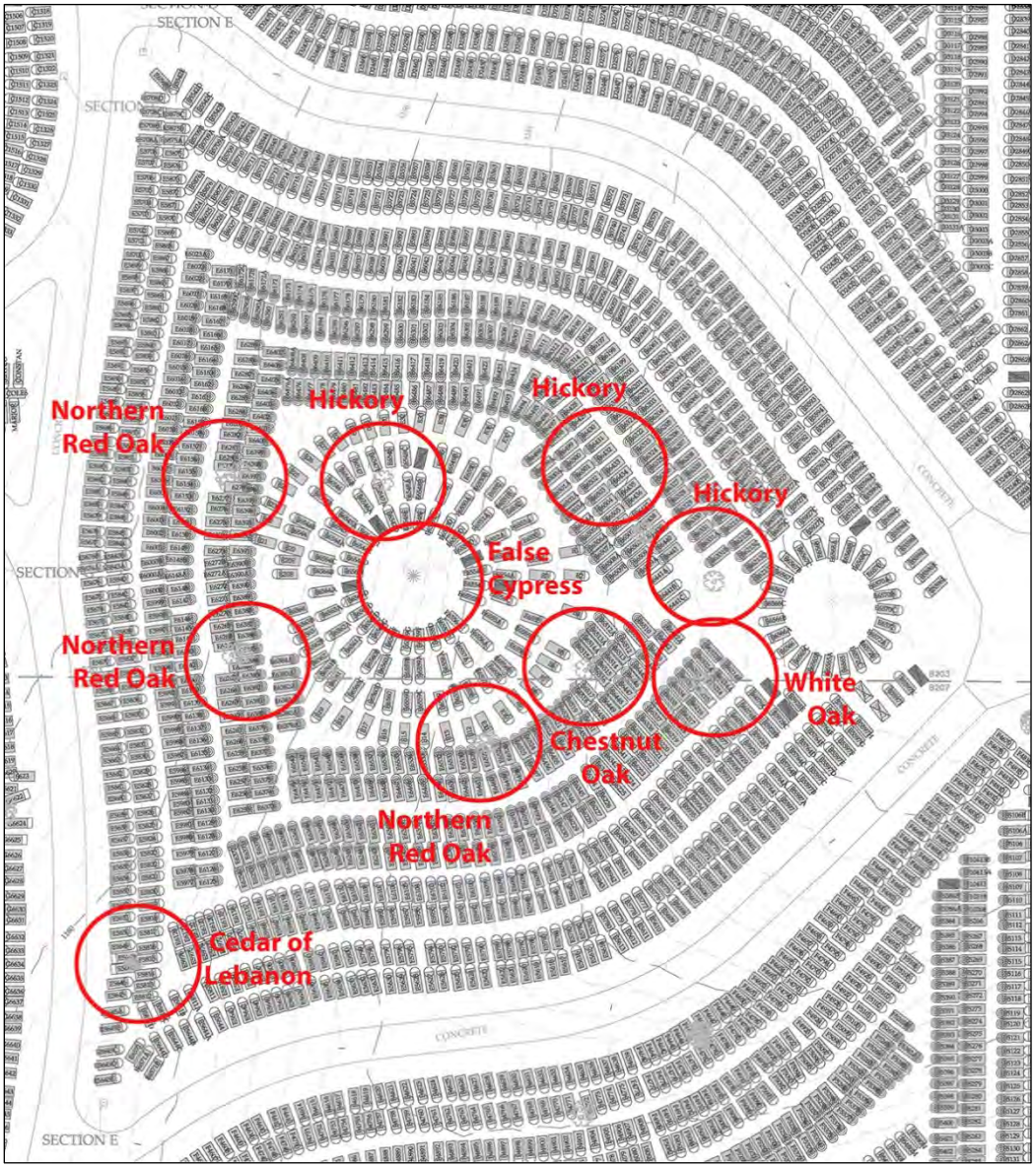


Figure 251. Looking east over Section E, showing center circle with false cypress tree in center, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



Figure 252. Looking west at Section E, with eastern circle in foreground, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



Although Section E has seen a significant amount of tree removal over the years, it is one of the sections least affected by tree removal. All the shrubs are gone. Due to so many added burial plots, the lines of headstones became jumbled (Figure 253). The center circle still has a tree at its center, but the eastern circle no longer has its truetree box shrub (*Buxus sempervirens arborescens*).

Figure 253. Doubling up of graves in the center circle of Section E, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



5.6 Section F

There are 1,356 burials in Section F (Figure 254), with the first in 1866 (although all had died in 1864), and the last in 2017; however most of the additional burials in Section F are dated from the 1940s, 1950s, and 1960s.

Figure 254. Location of Section F (ERDC-CERL).



Section F has a basically triangular shape, with grave locations in three large portions plus a half circle of grave plots in the corner of the triangle. It had large landscaped areas at each of the points and an open area in the middle in 1893 (Figure 255). In 1933 on the western and northern sides of Section F, the road was gravel with concrete gutters, while the road on the eastern and southern sides was grass (Figure 256). There were no major changes to Section F from 1893 to 1933, except for the concrete gutters on the two roads.

Figure 255. Detail of Section F, 1893 (NARA College Park).

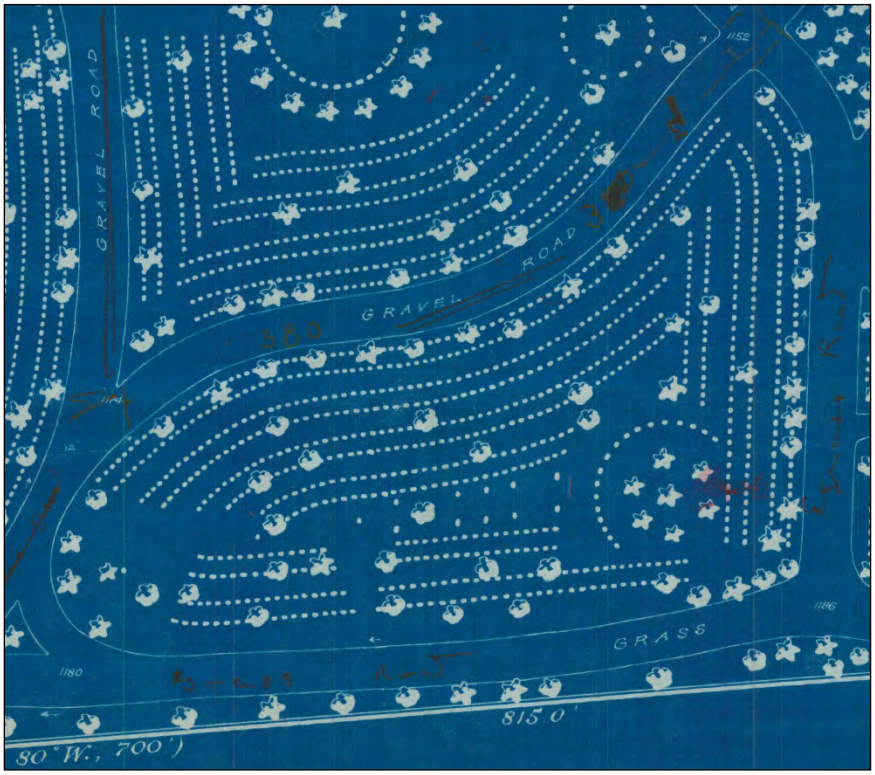
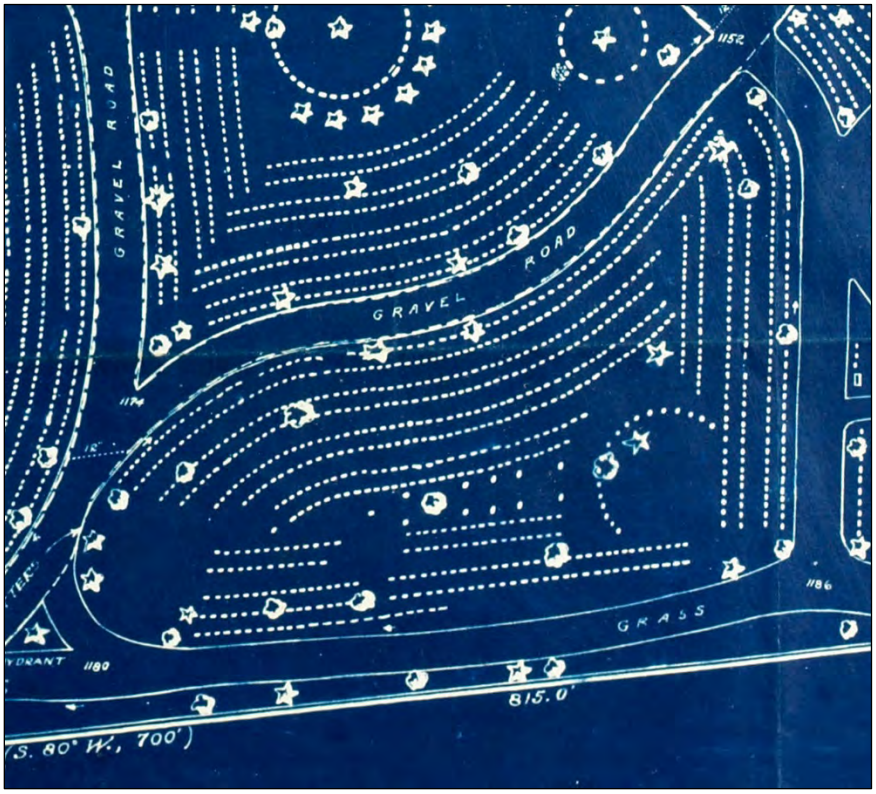


Figure 256. Detail of Section F, 1933 (NARA Atlanta).



By 1948, all roads that surrounded Section F were paved with concrete.

In 1948, Section F (Figure 257) was planted with the following trees: 4 hickory (*Carya*), 6 eastern redcedar (*Juniperus virginiana*), 25 spiny Greek juniper (*Juniperus excels stricta*), 13 northern red oak (*Quercus borealis*), 1 post oak (*Quercus stellata*), 1 mockorange (*Philadelphus*), 2 southern magnolia (*magnolia grandiflora*), 2 pecan (*Carya illinoensis*), 2 elm (*Ulmus*), 2 crepe myrtle (*Myrtus lagerstraemia*), 3 willow oak (*Quercus phellos*), 1 biota stricter (*Thuja stricta*), and 2 flowering dogwood (*Cornus florida*). No landscaping was marked at the center of the half circle. Section F also had the following shrubs: 1 truetree box (*Buxus sempervirens arborescens*), 1 spirea (*Spirea*), 1 vitex (*Vitex*), and 1 yellow bell (*Allamanda*). By 1963, the island and road at the western end of Section F had been transformed into burial plots (Figure 258).

Figure 257. Detail of Section F, 1948 (NCA Archives).

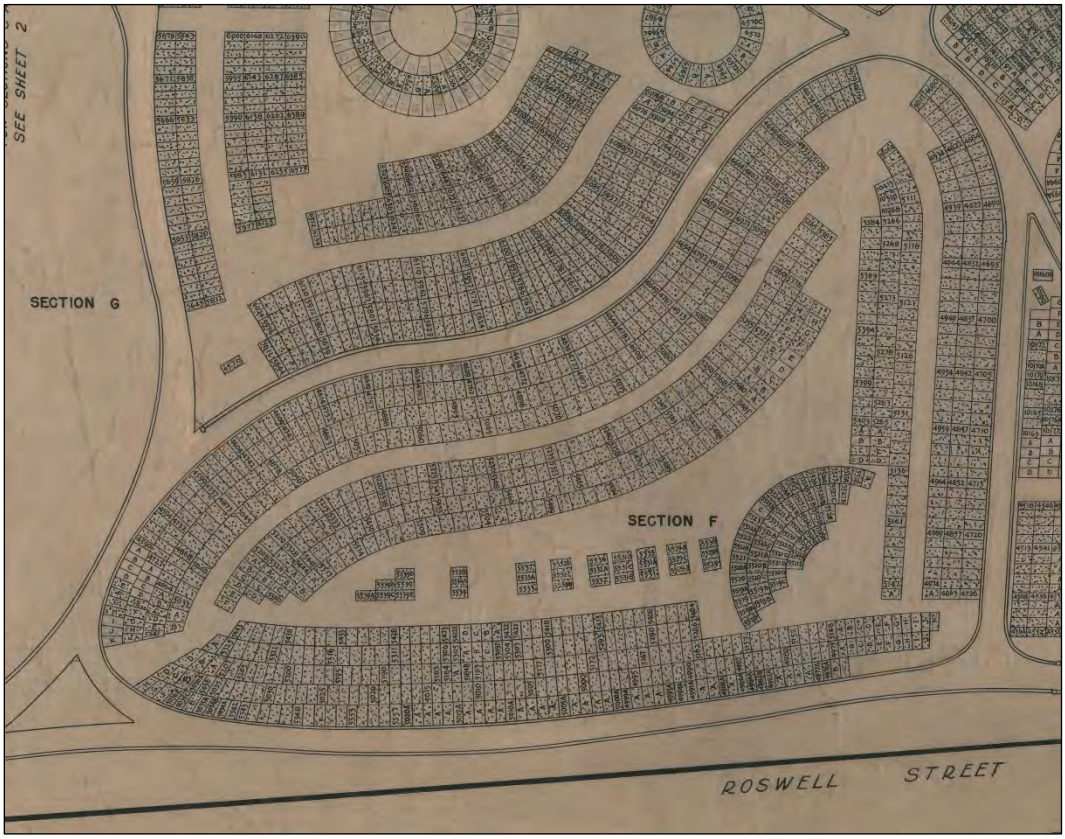
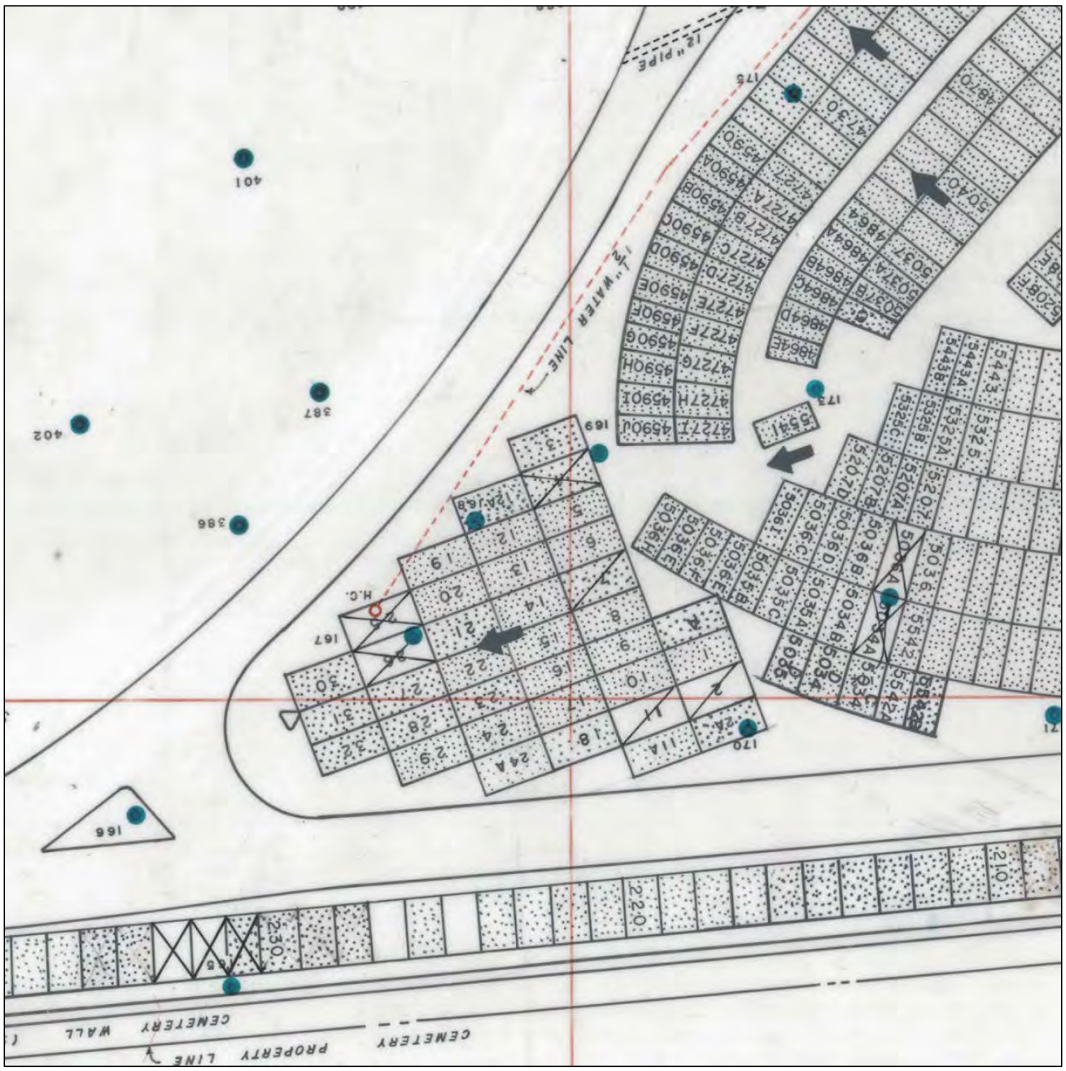


Figure 258. Detail of Section F, showing new burial plots at western end of section, 1963 (NCA Archives).



The 1974 planting plan for Section F had the following trees: 3 eastern red-cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*), 1 southern magnolia (*magnolia grandiflora*), 10 northern red oak (*Quercus borealis*), 4 white oak (*Quercus alba*), 6 hickory (*Carya*), 3 flowering dogwood (*Cornus florida*), 1 chestnut oak (*Quercus montana*), 1 scarlet oak (*Quercus coccinea*), 1 pine (*Pinus*), 1 sweetgum (*Liquidambar*), 2 post oak (*Quercus stellata*), and 1 water oak (*Quercus nigra*). Section F had one shrub, a truetree box (*Buxus sempervirens arborescens*).

Section F has approximately half of its 1948 landscape intact, compared to the sections farther west, which had more than half their landscape intact. In 2017, Section F (Figure 259) had the following plantings: 4 white oak

(*Quercus alba*), 2 eastern redcedar (*Juniperus virginiana*), 2 northern red oak (*Quercus borealis*), 1 water oak (*Quercus nigra*), 4 hickory (*Carya species*), and 1 southern magnolia (*Magnolia grandiflora*) (Figure 260 – Figure 262).

Figure 259. Detail of Section F, 2017 (NCA Archives).



Figure 260. Looking west at a hickory tree in Section F, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



Figure 261. Looking north at a white oak tree in Section F, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



Figure 262. Looking west at the magnolia tree on the left and an eastern redcedar tree on the right at the western edge of Section F, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



Section F has had a significant removal of trees, and all the shrubs have been removed.

5.7 Section G

There are 2,374 burials in Section G (Figure 263), with the first in 1866 (oldest death was 1861) and the last in 2014. The largest number of burials from deaths are dated 1864, and there are a large number of unknowns. The additional burials in Section G started in the 1940s, with the greatest concentration of twentieth-century graves from the 1960s.

Figure 263. Location of Section G shown by red outline (ERDC-CERL).



Section G was used for burials in 1866. There was a “pathway” from the western side toward the central circle that continued on to Section F. The roads that surrounded Section G were gravel in 1893 (Figure 264), and were still gravel in 1933 (Figure 265), but they had concrete gutters by 1933. By 1948, the gravel roads that surrounded Section G were paved with concrete.

Figure 264. Detail of Section G, 1893 (NARA College Park).

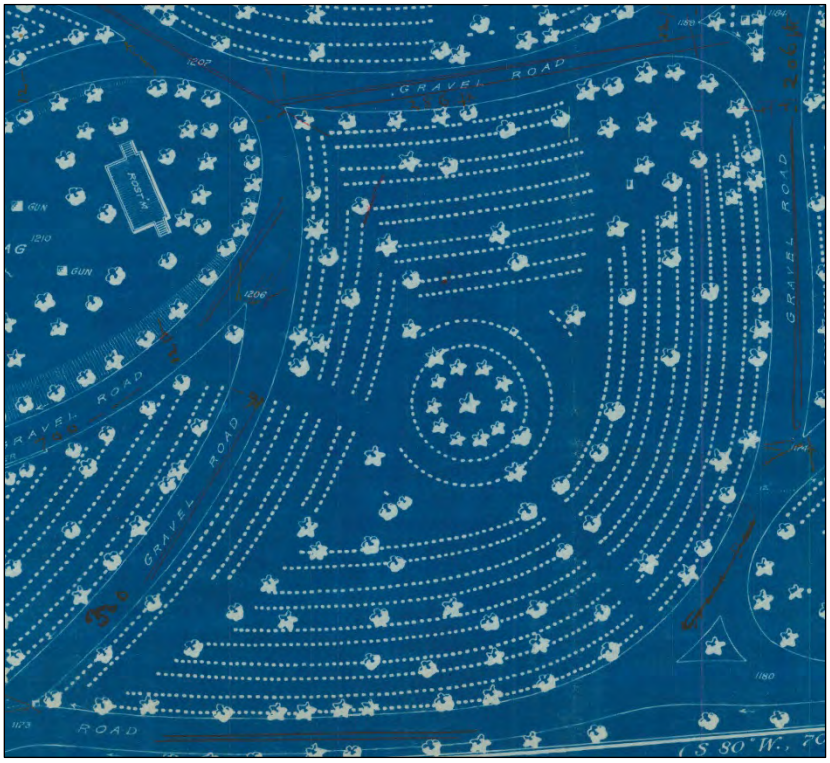
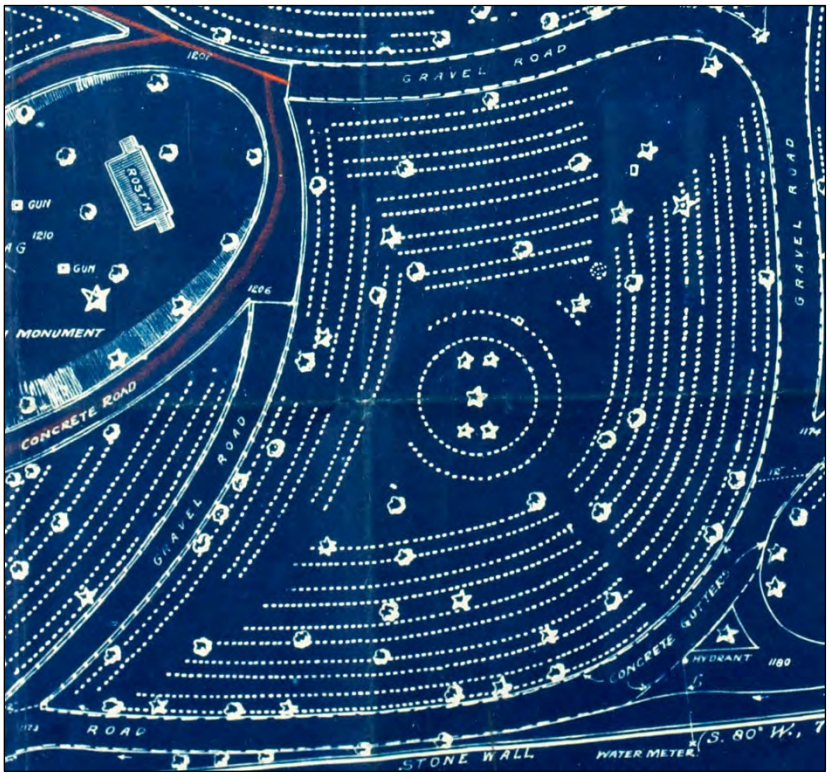
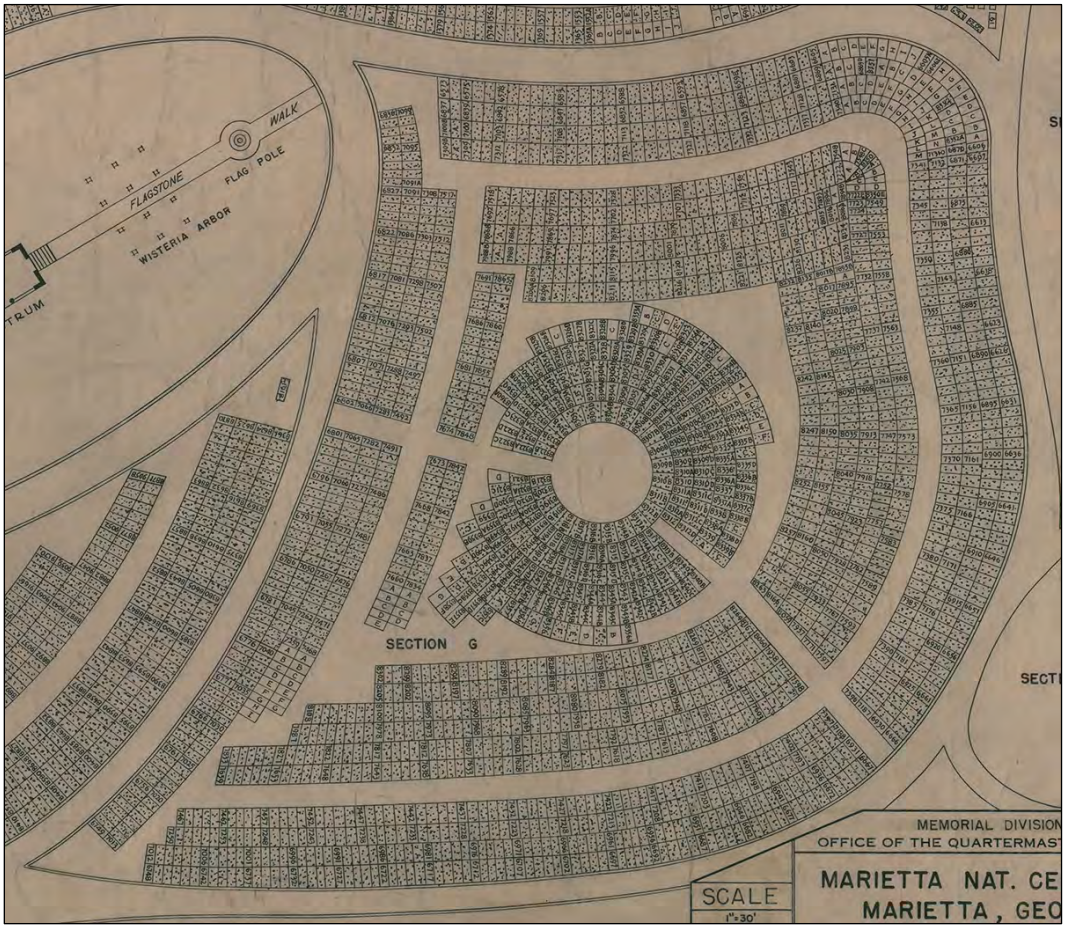


Figure 265. Detail of Section G, 1933 (NARA Atlanta).



In 1948, Section G (Figure 266) was planted with the following trees: 2 eastern redcedar (*Juniperus virginiana*), 1 arborvitae (*Thuja*), 33 spiny Greek juniper (*Juniperus excels stricta*), 4 hickory (*Carya*), 4 pine (*Pinus*), 2 mockorange (*Philadelphus*), 3 Deodar cedar (*Cedrus deodar*), 1 hawthorne (*Crataegus*), 1 sweetgum (*Liquidambar*), 1 dogwood (*Cornus florida*), 1 holly (*Ilex*), 4 northern red oak (*Quercus borealis*), 1 redbud (*Cercis*), 2 white oak (*Quercus alba*), 2 English laurel (*Prunus lagerstraemia*), and 2 willow oak (*Quercus phellos*). The middle of the center circle had 1 truetree box (*Buxus sempervirens arborescens*) and 1 spiny Greek juniper (*Juniperus excels stricta*). Section G had the following shrubs in 1948: 4 Deutzia (*Deutzia*), 3 common boxwood (*Buxus sempervirens*), 5 yellow bell (*Allamanda*), 14 Ligustrum (*Ligustrum*), 2 flowering quince (*Cydonia japonica*), 2 Weigela (*Weigela*), 4 spirea (*Spirea*), 2 vitex (Vitex), and 2 lilac (*Syringa*).

Figure 266. Detail of Section G, 1948 (NCA Archives).



Section G was thickly landscaped (Figure 267) in 1963, with trees and shrubs along the roadways.

Figure 267. Plant list for Section G, 1963 (NCA Archives).



PLANT LIST

PLANT KEY NO.	NO. OF PLANTS (NEW)	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	SIZE (NEW)	COMMENT
1		ABELIA GRANDIFLORA	GLOSSY ABELIA		
2		BUXUS SEMPERVIRENS (ARBORESCENS)	TRUETREE BOX		
3		" SEMPERVIRENS	COMMON BOX		REMOVE HEDGE
4		CARYA CORDIFORMIS	BITTERNUT HICKORY		
5	2	CEDRUS DEODARA	DEODAR CEDAR	5'-6'	B & B
6		CHAENOMELES JAPONICA	JAPANESE FLOWERINGQUINCE		
7	4	CORNUS FLORIDA	FLOWERING DOGWOOD	5'-6'	B & B REMOVE 1
8		EUONYMUS KIAUTSCHOVICUS	SPREADING EUONYMUS		
9		DEUTZIA SPECIES	DEUTZIA		REMOVE 1
10		FORSYTHIA SPECIES	FORSYTHIA		REMOVE 1
11		ILEX OPACA	AMERICAN HOLLY		
12		JUNIPERUS COMMUNIS	COMMON JUNIPER		REMOVE 1
13		" VIRGINIANA	EASTERN REDCEDAR		
14		LIGUSTRUM LUCIDUM	GLOSSY PRIVET		
15		" REGELIANUM	REGELS BORDER PRIVET		REMOVE 1
16		LIRIODENDRON TULIPIFERA	TULIPTREE		
17		LONICERA SPECIES	HONEYSUCKLE		
18		MORUS SPECIES	MULBERRY		REMOVE 1
19		PHILADELPHUS SPECIES	MOCKORANGE		REMOVE 3
20	2	PINUS STROBUS	WHITE PINE	5'-6'	B & B
21		PRUNUS LAUROCERASUS	COMMON LAURELCHERRY		
22		QUERCUS ALBA	WHITE OAK		
23		" BOREALIS	NORTHERN RED OAK		
24		" LAURIFOLIA	LAUREL OAK		
25		" MONTANA	CHESTNUT OAK		
26		" NIGRA	WATER OAK		
27		" PHELLOS	WILLOW OAK		
28		" VELUTINA	BLACK OAK		
29		SPIRAEA BUMALDA ANTHONY WATERER	ANTHONY WATERER SPIREA		REMOVE 1
30		" SPECIES	SPIREA		
31		" VANHOUTTEI	VANHOUTTE SPIREA		REMOVE 1
32		SYRINGA SPECIES	LILAC		REMOVE 2
33		TSUGA CANADENSIS	CANADA HEMLOCK		
34		ULMUS AMERICANA	AMERICAN ELM		
35		" PARVIFLORA	CHINESE ELM		
36		" THOMASI	ROCK ELM		
37		MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA	SOUTHERN MAGNOLIA		
38		JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA	EASTERN REDCEDAR		
39		CEDRUS LIBANI	CEDAR OF LEBANON		

But by 1974, the landscape was being thinned out. The 1974 planting plan for Section G had the following trees: 4 bitternut hickory (*Carya cordiformis*), 12 northern red oak (*Quercus borealis*), 2 Canada hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*), 13 white oak (*Quercus alba*), 6 willow oak (*Quercus phellos*), 2 white pine (*Pinus strobus*), 1 eastern redcedar (*Juniperus virginiana*), 1 rock elm (*Ulmus thomasi*), 2 water oak (*Quercus nigra*), 1 black oak (*Quercus velutina*), 1 laurel oak (*Quercus laurifolia*), 1 flowering dogwood (*Cornus florida*), 4 American holly (*Ilex opaca*), 2 Chinese elm (*Ulmus parviflora*), and 2 American elm (*Ulmus americana*). The middle of the center circle had 1 northern red oak (*Quercus borealis*) and 1 truetree box (*Buxus sempervirens arborescens*).

In 2017, Section G (Figure 268) has 10 white oak (*Quercus alba*), 5 northern red oak (*Quercus borealis*) and 2 willow oak (*Quercus phellos*), with 1 northern red oak (*Quercus borealis*) in the middle of the center circle (Figure 269 – Figure 274).

Figure 268. Detail of Section G, 2017 (NCA Archives).

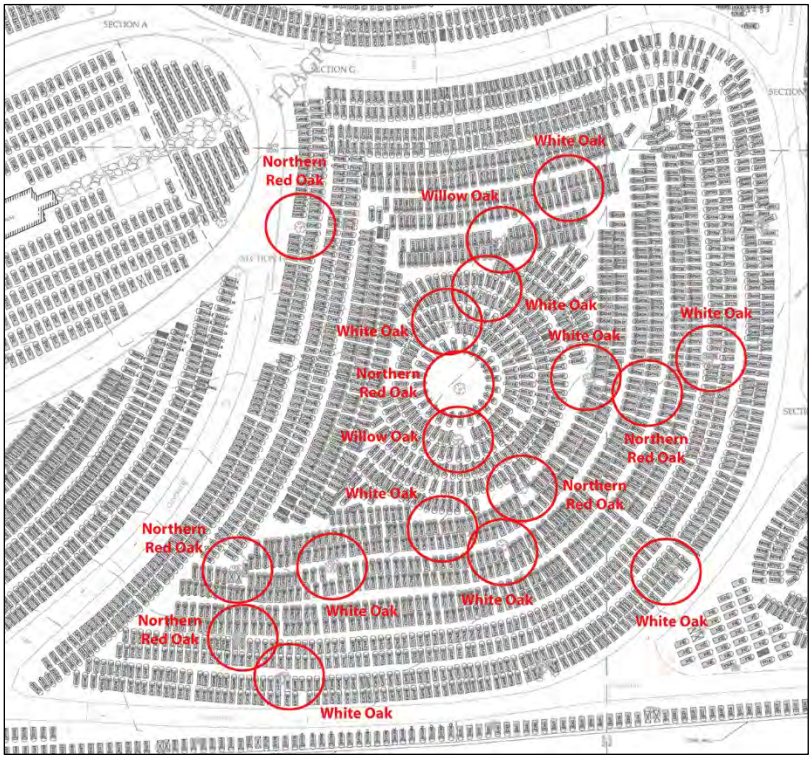


Figure 269. Looking east at Section G (center), with Section H on the left and Section J on the right, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



Figure 270. Looking north over the western point of Section G, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



Figure 271. Looking northeast at a white oak in the eastern portion of Section G, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



Figure 272. Looking northwest at the northern red oak in the center of Section G, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



Figure 273. Looking southwest over Section G, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



Figure 274. Looking north at the "Blank" Monument in Section G, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



Section G has not seen as much tree removal as sections to the east; however, the removal has still greatly impacted tree cover, as can be seen in the then and now comparison (Figure 275).

Figure 275. Then and now views, both looking east at (left) or from (right) the "Blank" Monument, 1870 vs 2017 (NCA Archives and ERDC-CERL).



5.8 Section H

There are 1,147 burials in Section H (Figure 276), with the first in 1866 (oldest death was 1863) and the last in 2016. The largest number of burials are from deaths in 1864, and there are a large number of unknowns. The additional burials in Section H started in the 1960s, and the greatest concentration of twentieth-century graves is from the 1960s.

Figure 276. Location of Section H inside red outline (ERDC-CERL).



Section H wrapped around Section A and Section U, both to the north. The 1867 sketch map showed a half circle of graves that opened to the north (toward Section U), but either that plan was not followed or a portion was removed since the half circle is open to the south as well to the north on the 1893 map. The roads that surrounded Section H on the north and south were gravel with brick gutters in 1893 (Figure 277). By 1933, the north road and the west road were concrete but still had brick gutters, while the east and south roads were gravel with brick gutters (Figure 278). By 1948, all the roads were paved with concrete.

Figure 277. Detail of Section H, 1893 (NARA College Park).

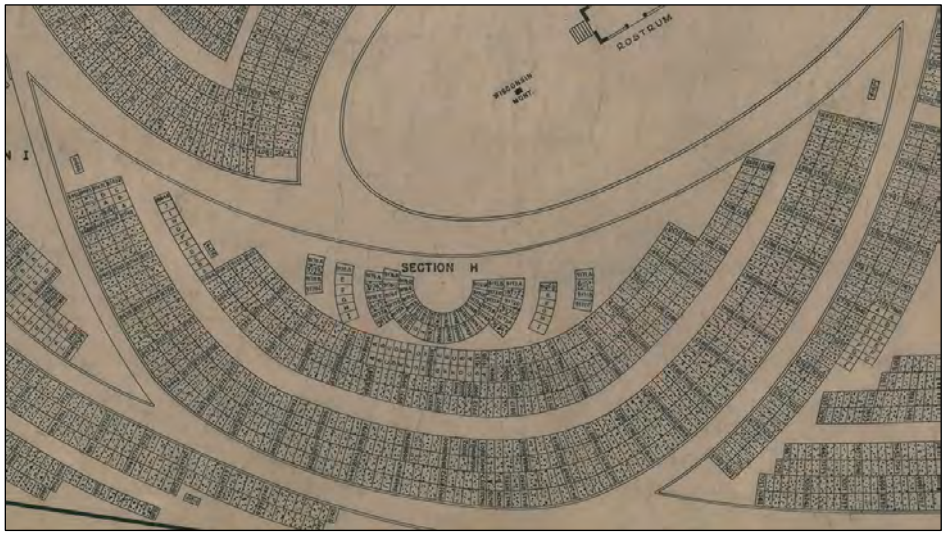


Figure 278. Detail of Section H, 1933 (NARA Atlanta).



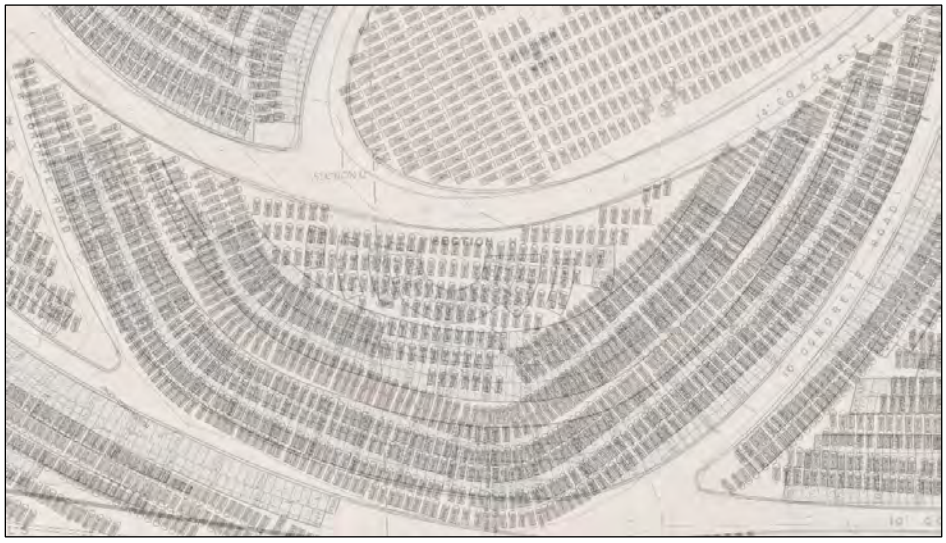
On the 1948 map (Figure 279), the half circle of graves to the south was complete. Section H was planted with 4 Cedar (*Cedrus*), 11 spiny Greek juniper (*Juniperus excels stricta*), 8 northern red oak (*Quercus borealis*), 1 American elm (*Ulmus americana*), 2 white oak (*Quercus alba*), 1 post oak (*Quercus stellata*), 5 willow oak (*Quercus phellos*), 1 pine (*Pinus*), 1 chestnut oak (*Quercus montana*), 1 fig (Ficus), and 1 yew (*Taxus*). The middle of the half circle had 1 chestnut oak (*Quercus montana*). The following shrubs were in Section H: 11 spirea (*Spirea*), 1 Deutzia (*Deutzia*), 3 euonymus (Euonymus), 3 mahonia (Mahonia), 1 jasmine (Jasmine), and 1 yellow bell (*Allamanda*).

Figure 279. Detail of Section H, 1948 (NCA Archives).



Between 1958 and 1974 the half circle was partially realigned, and only eight graves were part of the half circle; by 2017, all the graves were realigned (Figure 280).

Figure 280. ERDC-CERL overlay of 2017 burial plots on top of 1958 burial plots for Section H showing realignment of original half circle plots into linear plots (NCA Archives).



The 1974 planting plan for Section H had 4 northern red oak (*Quercus borealis*), 1 cedar of Lebanon (*Cedrus libani*), 10 willow oak (*Quercus phellos*), 4 white oak (*Quercus alba*), 1 bitternut hickory (*Carya cordiformis*), 2 chestnut oak (*Quercus montana*), 1 American holly (*Ilex opaca*), and 1 American elm (*Ulmus americana*). Although the half circle was mostly gone, the chestnut oak (*Quercus montana*) was still there.

In 2017, Section H (Figure 281) only has 2 white oak (*Quercus alba*) and 1 willow oak (*Quercus phellos*) trees (Figure 282 – Figure 285).

Figure 281. Detail of Section H, 2017 (NCA Archives).

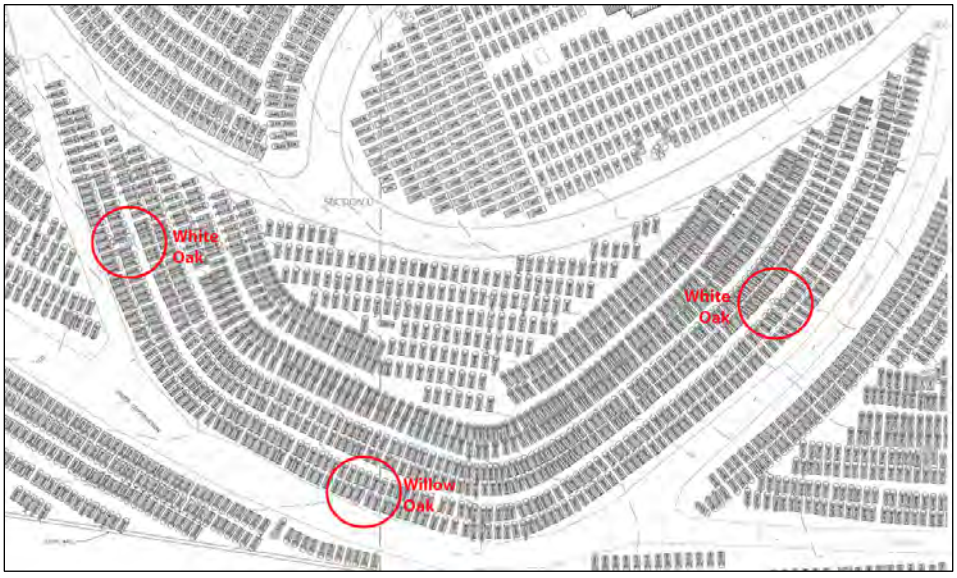


Figure 282. Looking east at Section H, with Section I showing at lower left of the photo, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



Figure 283. Looking east up Section H, showing the trunk of a white oak tree and a variety of headstone types, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



Figure 284. Looking southwest at grave H9175 (center foreground), which is the burial plot remaining from the original half circle in Section H, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



Figure 285. White oak tree in the eastern portion of Section H, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



Section H is one of the few sections in the western portion of the cemetery that has seen significant changes; changes have included tree and shrub removals and the realignment of the graves in the center circle to form straight lines.

5.9 Section I

There are 768 burials in Section I (Figure 286), with the first in 1866 (oldest death was 1864) and the last in 2016. The greatest concentration of burials is from deaths in 1864. The additional burials in Section I started in the 1920s, with the greatest concentration of twentieth-century graves from the 1930s and 1960s.

Figure 286. Location of Section I (ERDC-CERL).



Section I is a steeply sloped section that is located east of the service gate and utility building. The roads that surrounded Section I in 1893 were gravel with brick gutters (Figure 287). On the 1933 map, the western and eastern roads were concrete with concrete curbs, while the southern road was still gravel (Figure 288). By 1948, all the surrounding roads were paved with concrete.

Figure 287. Detail of Section I, 1893 (NARA College Park).

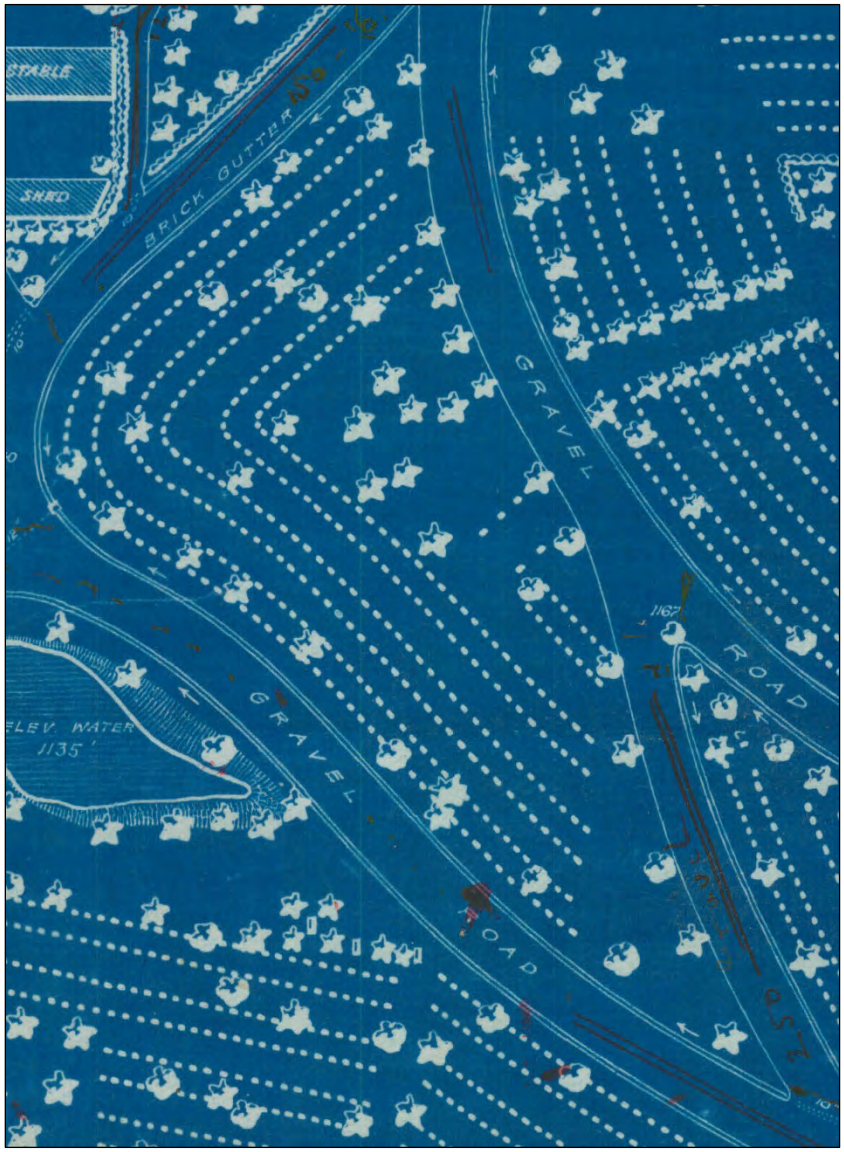
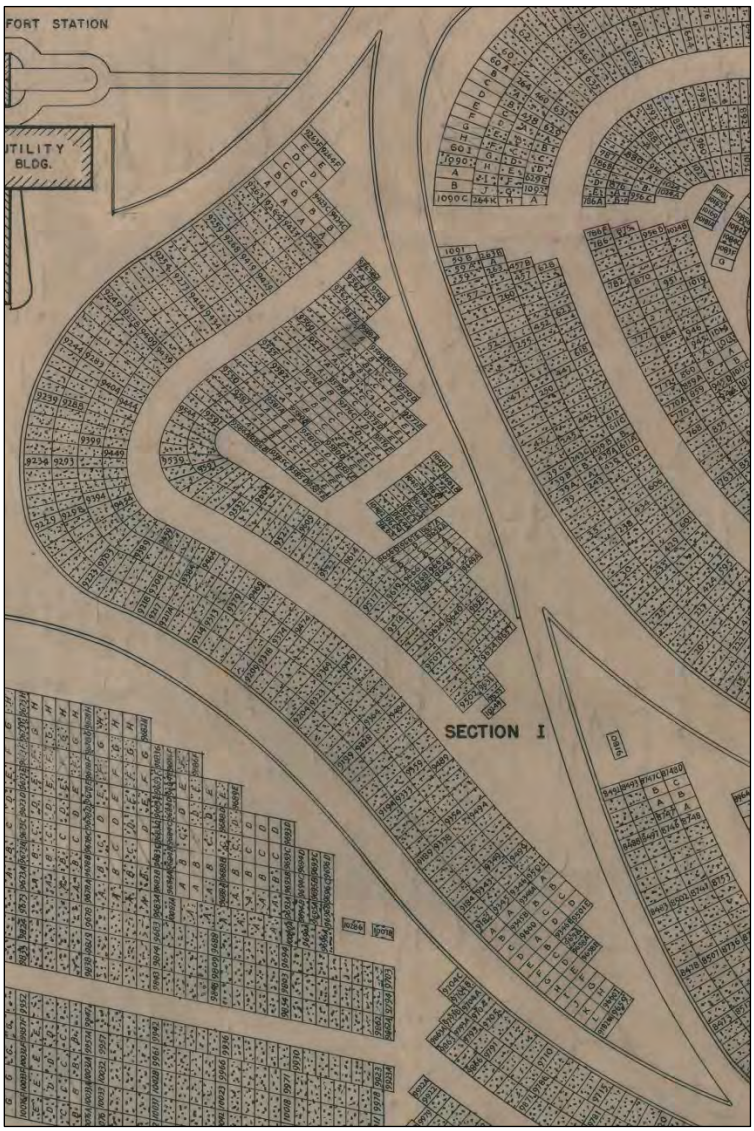


Figure 288. Detail of Section I, 1933 (NARA Atlanta).



In 1948, Section I (Figure 289) was planted with the following trees: 2 cedar (Cedrus), 5 southern magnolia (*magnolia grandiflora*), 4 willow oak (*Quercus phellos*), 3 post oak (*Quercus stellata*), 4 northern red oak (*Quercus borealis*), 1 shortleaf pine (*Pinus echinata*), 3 white oak (*Quercus alba*), 5 spiny Greek juniper (*Juniperus excels stricta*), 1 elm (*Ulmus*), and 1 water oak (*Quercus nigra*). There were two types of shrubs in the section 1 Deutzia (*Deutzia*) and 1 vitex (Vitex).

Figure 289. Detail of Section I, 1948 (NCA Archives).



The 1974 planting plan for Section I had 2 black oak (*Quercus velutina*), 3 willow oak (*Quercus phellos*), 2 white oak (*Quercus alba*), 1 northern red oak (*Quercus borealis*), 2 southern magnolia (*magnolia grandiflora*), and 1 shortleaf pine (*Pinus echinata*).

In 2017, Section I (Figure 290) has 1 black oak (*Quercus velutina*), 2 willow oak (*Quercus phellos*), 2 white oak (*Quercus alba*), 2 southern magnolia (*magnolia grandiflora*), and 1 northern red oak (*Quercus borealis*) (Figure 291 and Figure 292).

Figure 290. Detail of Section I, 2017 (NCA Archives).

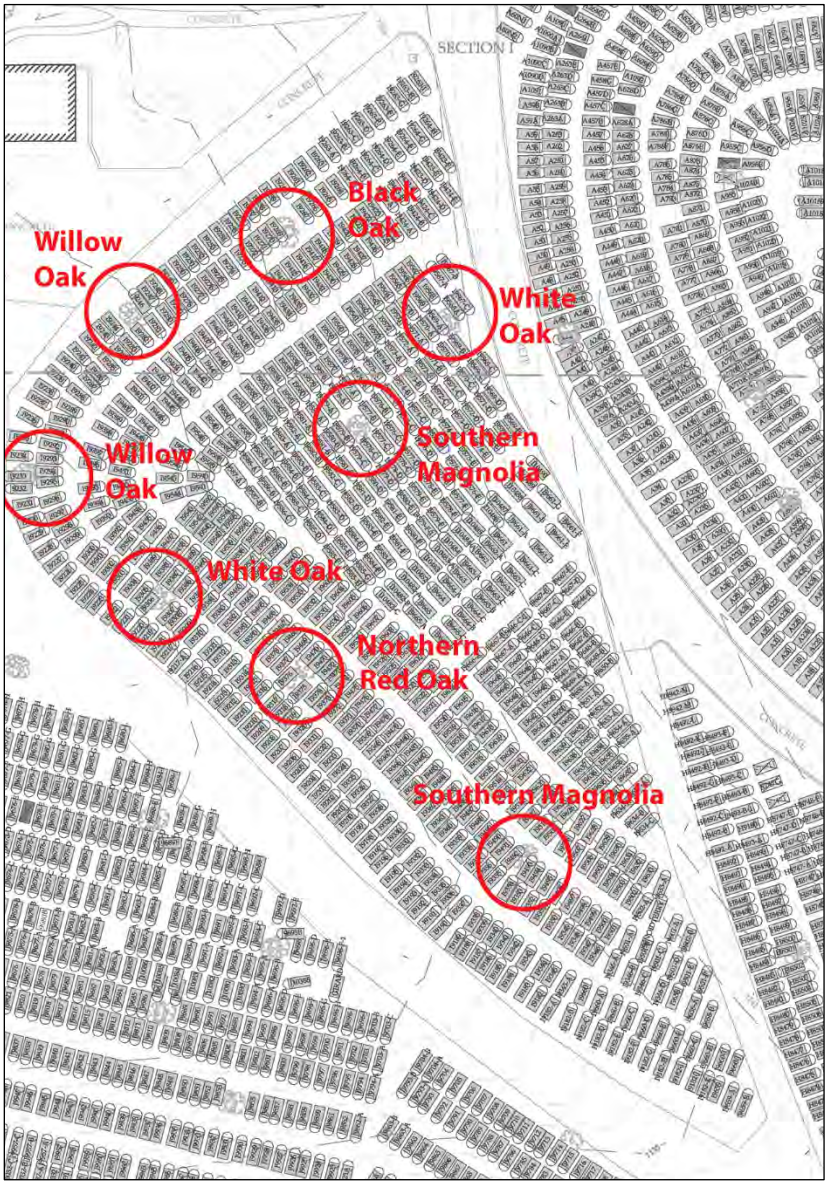


Figure 291. Looking east at Section I, showing southern magnolia in center and white oak on the right, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



Figure 292. Looking northwest over Section I toward main entrance, with utility building at left side of photo, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



Although Section I has seen some tree and shrub removal over the years, it still evokes a tree-covered picturesque cemetery section.

5.10 Section J

There are 966 burials in Section J (Figure 293), with the first in 1866 (oldest death was 1864) and the last in 2016. The greatest number of deaths are dated 1864. The additional burials in Section J started in the 1930s, with the greatest concentration of twentieth-century graves from the 1950s and 1960s. Section J extends along the southern perimeter wall, south of Section H and Section G.

Figure 293. Location of Section J, shown on left side of red outline (ERDC-CERL).



Section J also had a lake or pond in the northwest corner south of the service gate. The road on the north side of Section J was gravel, with brick gutters added in 1893 (Figure 294); the roads were still gravel with brick gutters in 1933 (Figure 295). By 1948, the road was concrete with concrete curbs.

Figure 294. Detail of Section J, 1893 (NARA College Park).



Figure 295. Detail of Section J, 1933 (NARA Atlanta).



By the 1948, the lake had disappeared, and the location was filled with burial plots (Figure 296). Section J was planted with the following trees: 1 biota stricter (*Thuja stricta*), 1 catalpa (*catalpa*), 4 cedar (*Cedrus*), 1 chestnut oak (*Quercus montana*), 1 hickory (*Carya*), 5 magnolia, 1 pecan (*Carya illinoensis*), 3 poplar (*Populus*), 1 northern red oak (*Quercus borealis*), 13 spiny Greek juniper (*Juniperus excels stricta*), 4 willow oak (*Quercus phellos*). Shrubs in Section J were as follows: 1 abelia (Abelia grandiflora), 1 flowering quince (*Cydonia japonica*), 2 spirea (*Spirea*), and a hedge.

Figure 296. Detail of Section J, 1948 (NCA Archives).



The 1974 planting plan for Section J had the following plantings: 2 bitternut hickory (*Carya cordiformis*), 9 flowering dogwood (*Cornus florida*), 2 American holly (*Ilex opaca*), 2 eastern redcedar (*Juniperus virginiana*), 5 southern magnolia (*magnolia grandiflora*), 2 Norway spruce (*Picea abies*), 12 white pine (*Pinus strobus*), 3 northern red oak (*Quercus borealis*), 4 willow oak (*Quercus phellos*), 4 Deodar cedar (*Cedrus deodara*), and 4 tuliptree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*).

In 2017, Section J (Figure 297) has 1 eastern redcedar (*Juniperus virginiana*), 3 southern magnolia (*magnolia grandiflora*) 2 Norway spruce (*Picea abies*), 3 white pine (*Pinus strobus*), 1 northern red oak (*Quercus borealis*), 4 willow oak (*Quercus phellos*) and 1 tuliptree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*) (Figure 298 – Figure 300).

Figure 297. Detail of Section J, 2017 (NCA Archives).

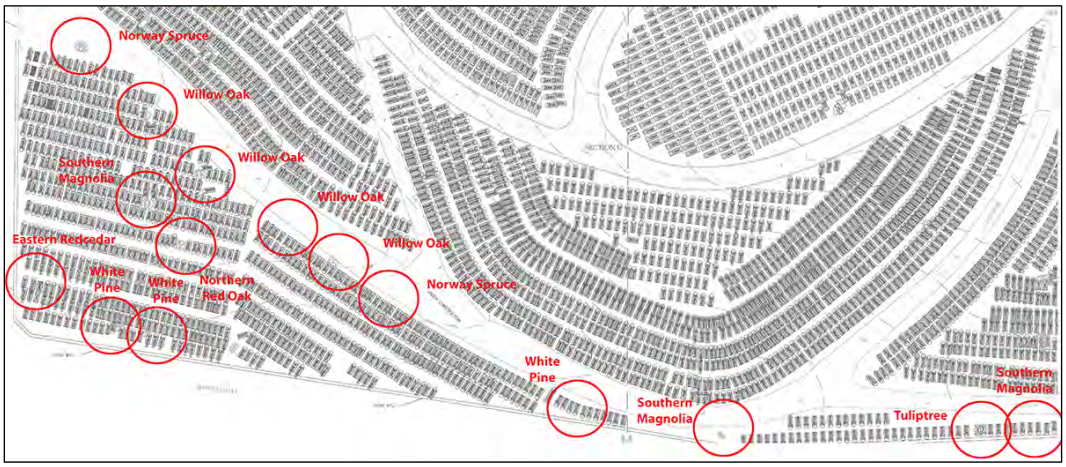


Figure 298. Looking south over Section J [former location of lake was in the foreground], 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



Figure 299. Looking east over Section J, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



Figure 300. Eastern extension of Section J, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



The removal of the lake prior to 1933 significantly altered the feel of this section (as well as Section S to the north and Section I to the northeast), but Section J still has a good number of trees and tree cover and with the addition of the grave plots on the location of the former lake, it fits in well with the other sections in the western portion of the cemetery.

5.11 Section K

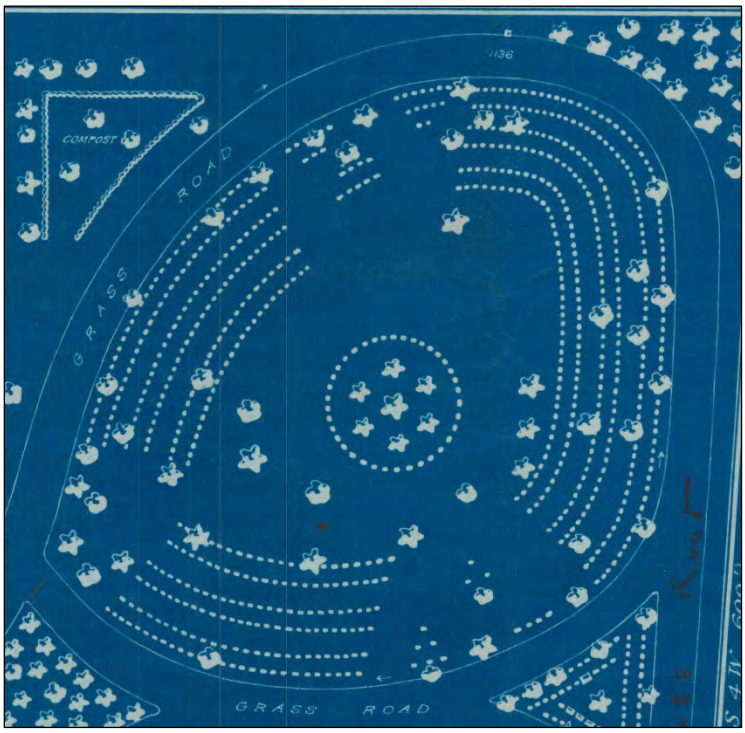
There are 1,497 burials in Section K (Figure 301), with the first in 1866 (although the oldest death is 1862) and the last one in 2017; however, there are burials from every decade.

Figure 301. Location of Section K within red outline. (ERDC-CERL).



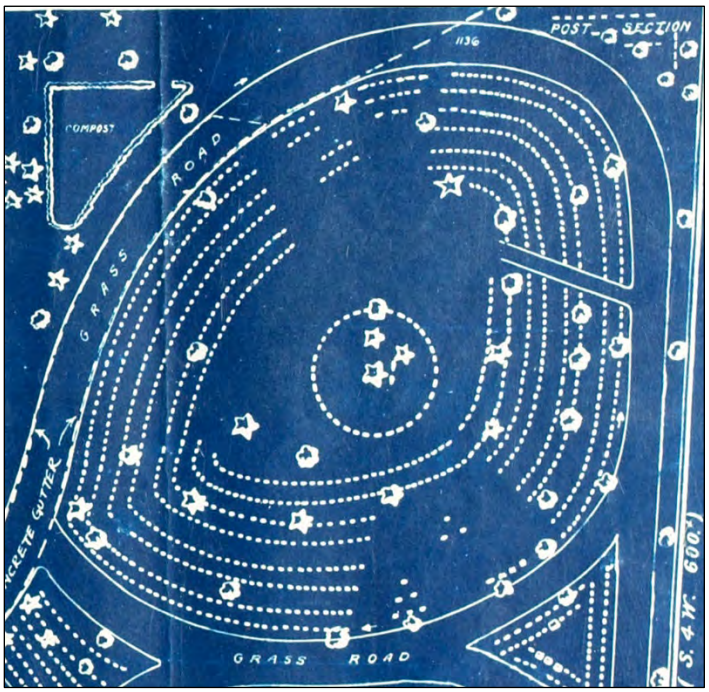
Section K was designed as an irregular oval, with three sets of double burial plots on the outer edge and a single row of burial plots in a circle. There were three large open "pathways" into the center from the grass road that surrounded the section. Trees were located throughout the section, mostly planted in line with the headstones. In the center of the circle were six evergreens and one deciduous tree (Figure 302).

Figure 302. Detail of Section K, 1893 (NARA College Park).



By 1933, the "pathway" from the west had been filled in with graves, and several trees and shrubs were missing, especially in the center circle, although one deciduous tree in the center was still there (Figure 303).

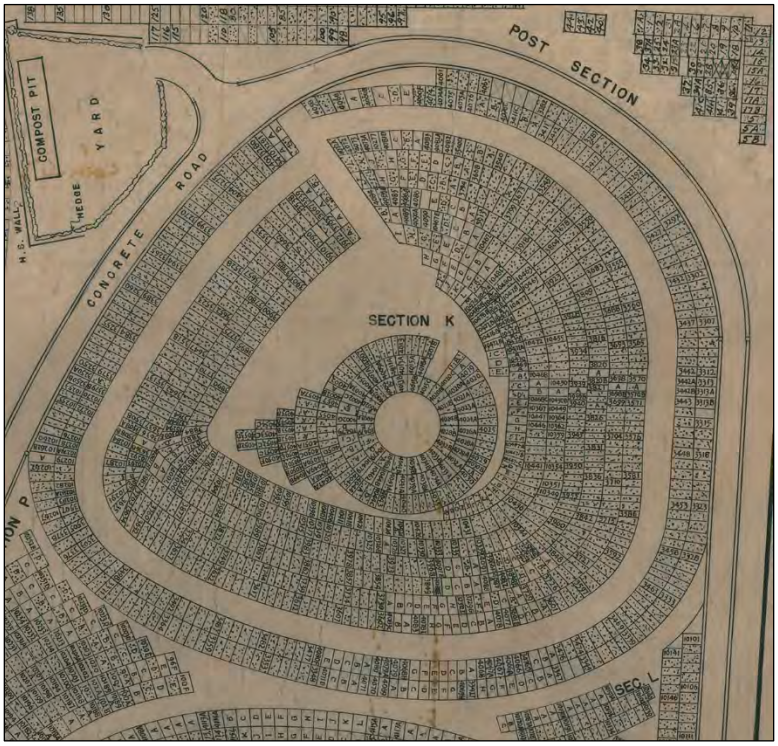
Figure 303. Detail of Section K, 1933 (NARA Atlanta).



By 1948, only the "pathway" to the northwest was extant. The grass road on the south end had been filled with grave plots, and the grass road that circled the section on the west, east, and north was paved with concrete.

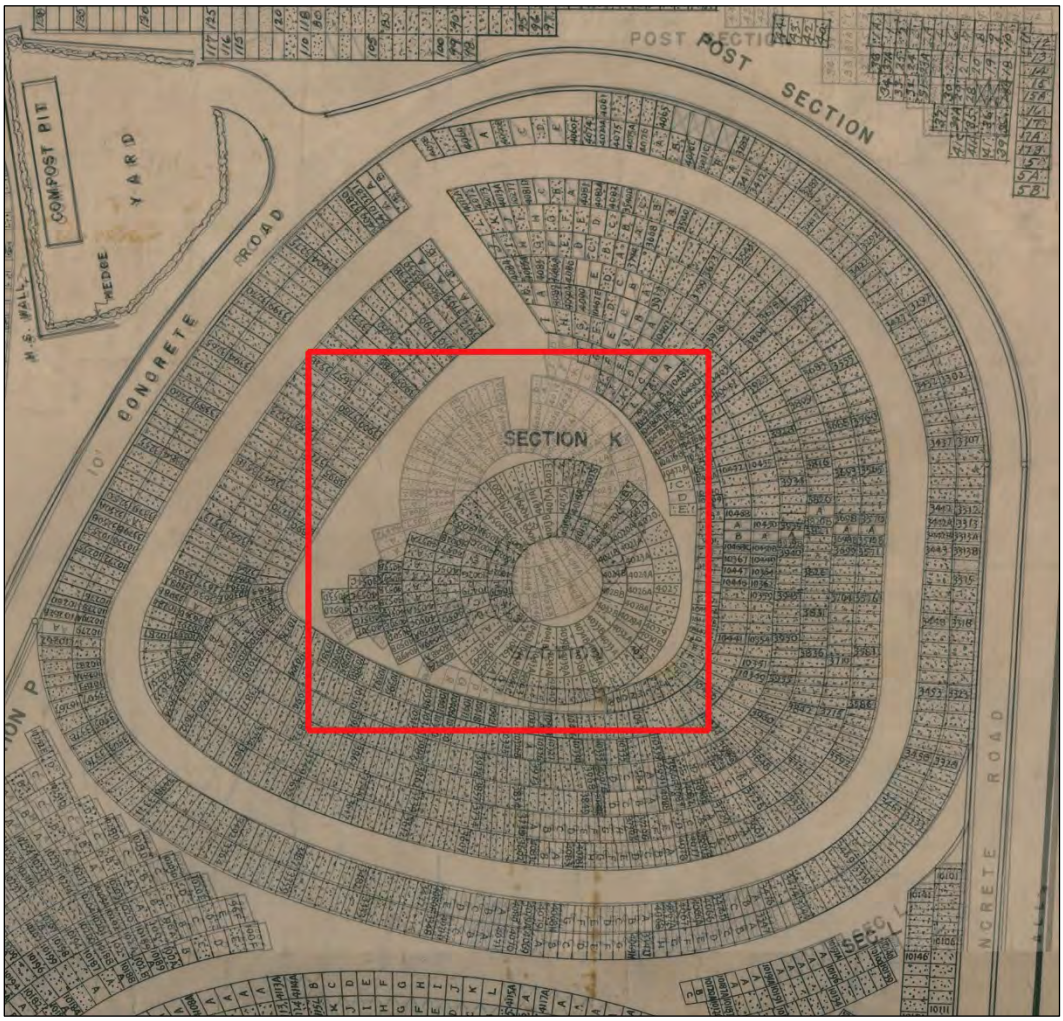
In 1948, Section K (Figure 304) was planted with 20 spiny Greek juniper (*Juniperus excels stricta*), 2 maple (*Acer*), 4 northern red oak (*Quercus borealis*), 2 chestnut oak (*Quercus montana*), 4 pine (*Pinus*), 3 hickory (*Carya*), 2 cedar (*Cedrus*), and 1 chestnut oak (*Quercus montana*)at the center of the circle. Shrubs in Section K were 4 spirea (*Spirea*), 1 vitex (Vitex), 3 Deutzia (*Deutzia*), 1 lilac (*Syringa*), 1 flowering quince (*Cydonia japonica*), and 1 yellow bell (*Allamanda*).

Figure 304. Detail of Section K, 1948 (NCA Archives).



Between 1948 and 1958, the graves in center circle had been moved to the northwest to allow for more burials in Section K (Figure 305).

Figure 305. Overlay of 1958 burial plot map over 1948 burial plot showing relocation of center circle graves (NCA Archives).



The 1974 planting plan for Section K had 4 mountain maple (*Acer spicatum*), 8 hickory (*Carya*), 1 eastern redcedar (*Juniperus virginiana*), 5 pine (*Pinus*), 5 northern red oak (*Quercus borealis*), 1 chestnut oak (*Quercus montana*), and 2 water oak (*Quercus nigra*). There was 1 truetree box (*Buxus sempervirens arborescens*) at the center of the relocated center circle.

In 2017, the only trees left in Section K (Figure 306) were 1 hickory (*Carya*) [dead], 1 pine (*Pinus*), and 1 northern red oak (*Quercus borealis*), and there were no shrubs (Figure 307 – Figure 309).

Figure 306. Detail of Section K, 2017 (NCA Archives).



Figure 307. Looking east at Section K, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).

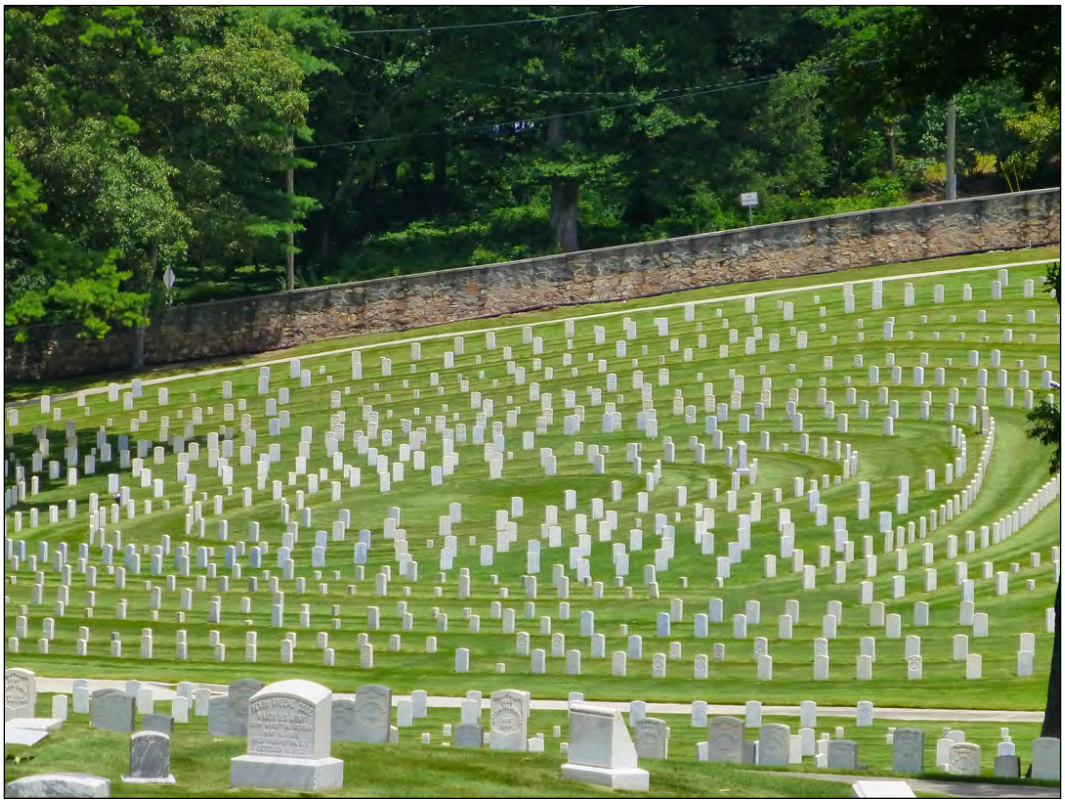


Figure 308. Looking west at the northern red oak [front] and pine [back] in Section K, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



Figure 309. Looking south at the hickory tree in Section K, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



Section K, just like most of the sections in the far eastern portion of the cemetery, has seen almost a complete removal of all trees and shrubs. Also, all the roads and paths that once separated all the sections have been filled in with burial plots. The center circle of Section K was relocated to the north between 1948 and 1958, and the removal of foliage has impacted the readability of the center circle.

5.12 Section L

There are 145 burials in Section L (Figure 310), with the first in 1866 (although the oldest death is 1864) and the last in 2012; however, most of the burials are from the 1870s and 1960s.

Figure 310. Location of Section L in center of red outline (ERDC-CERL).

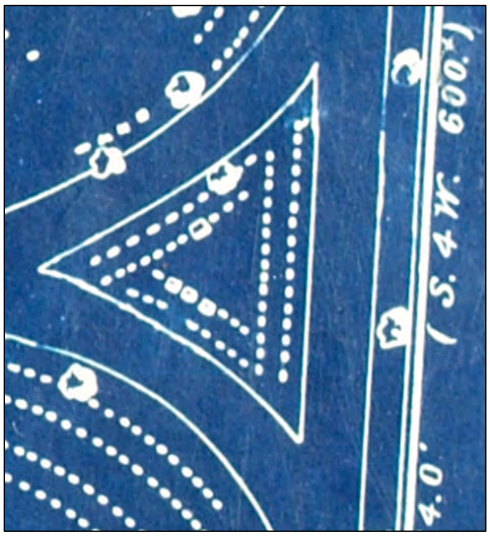


Section L was designed as a triangle-shaped island, with two rows of graves on the three sides. Grass roads separated Section L from Section K to the north and from Section M to the south. There was little change in the section's layout and shape between 1893 and 1933 (Figure 311 and Figure 312).

Figure 311. Detail of Section L, 1893 (NARA College Park).



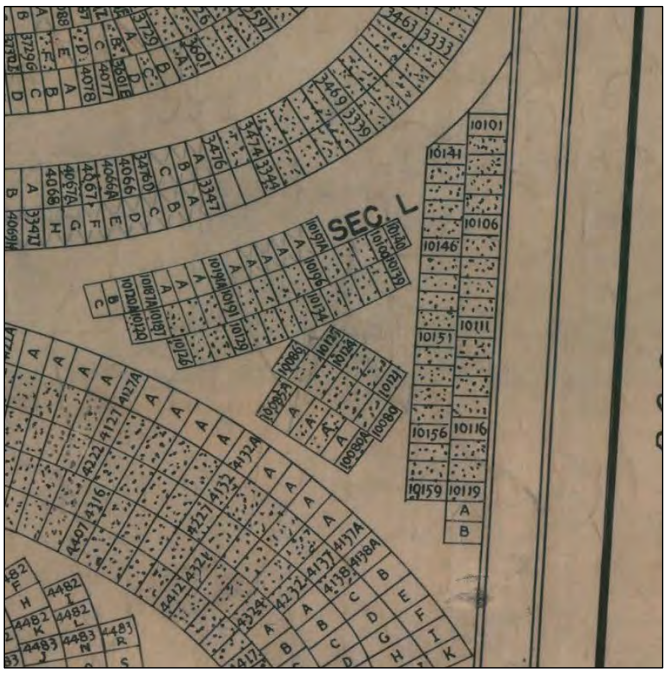
Figure 312. Detail of Section L, 1933 (NARA Atlanta).



By 1948, the grass road on the north end of Section L that had separated it from Section K was filled with grave plots, and the grass road that had separated Section L from Section M was transformed into more of a pathway. The grass road on the east end was paved with concrete.

In 1948, Section L (Figure 313) was planted with the following trees: 2 spiny Greek juniper (*Juniperus excels stricta*), 1 hickory (*Carya*), 1 magnolia (*Magnolia*) 1 crepe myrtle (*Myrtus lagerstraemia*), and the only shrub was 1 abelia (Abelia grandiflora).

Figure 313. Detail of Section L, 1948 (NCA Archives).



The 1974 planting plan for Section L had 1 water oak (*Quercus nigra*), 1 mountain maple (*Acer spicatum*), 1 post oak (*Quercus stellata*), 1 willow oak (*Quercus phellos*), and 2 flowering dogwood (*Cornus florida*).

In 2017, only one water oak (*Quercus nigra*) is extant in Section L (Figure 314 and Figure 315).

Figure 314. Detail of Section L, 2017 (NCA Archives).

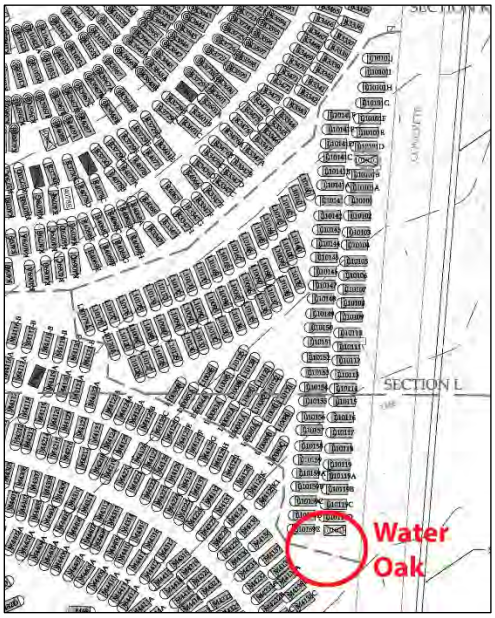


Figure 315. Looking southeast at the water oak tree in Section L, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



Section L, like most of the sections in the far eastern portion of the cemetery, has seen almost a complete removal of all trees and shrubs. Also, all the roads and paths that once separated all the sections have been filled in with burial plots.

5.13 Section M

There are 955 burials in Section M (Figure 316), with the first in 1866 (although the oldest death is 1862) and the last in 2015. The majority of the burials are from the 1860s and 1960s.

Figure 316. Location of Section M within red outline (ERDC-CERL).



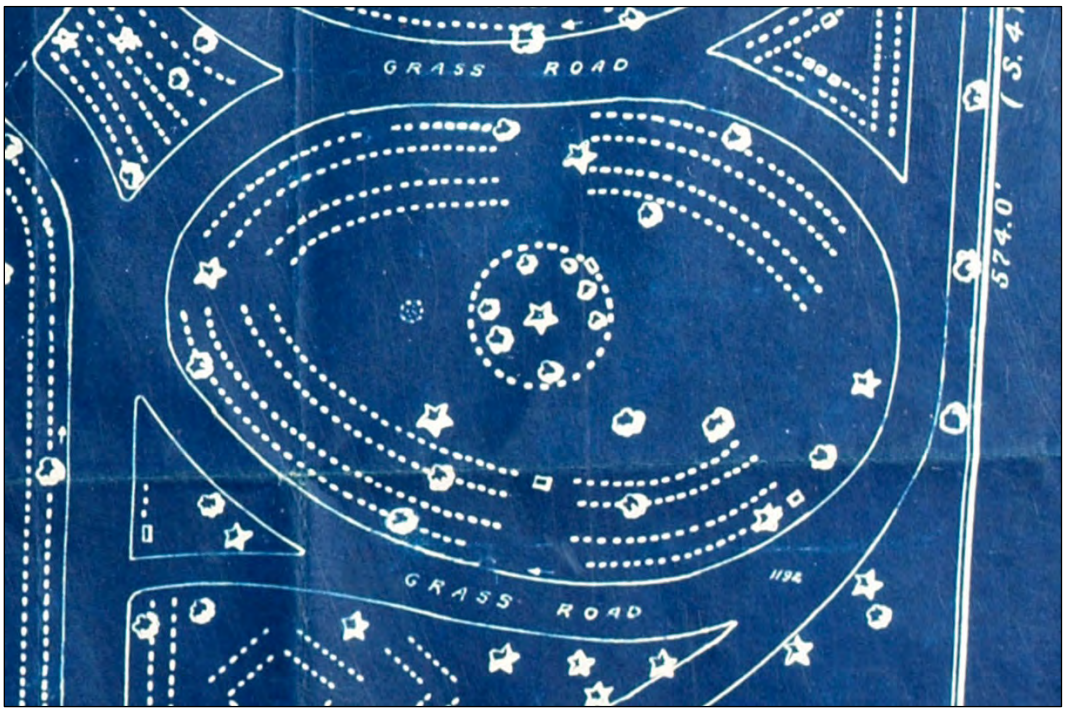
Section M was used for burials from the founding of the cemetery in 1866. It was designed as an oval, with two sets of double burial plots on the outer edge and a single row of burial plots in a circle in the center. There were three large, open "pathways" into the center from the grass road that surrounds the section. Trees were located throughout the section, mostly planted in line with the headstones, although the east side of the oval was thickly planted with evergreens. In the center of the circle were shrubs, one deciduous tree, and one evergreen tree (Figure 317).

Figure 317. Detail of Section M, 1893 (NARA College Park).



By 1933 not much had changed in Section M, although the large grouping of evergreens on the east side was mostly gone and the plantings in the center circle were much more formal (Figure 318).

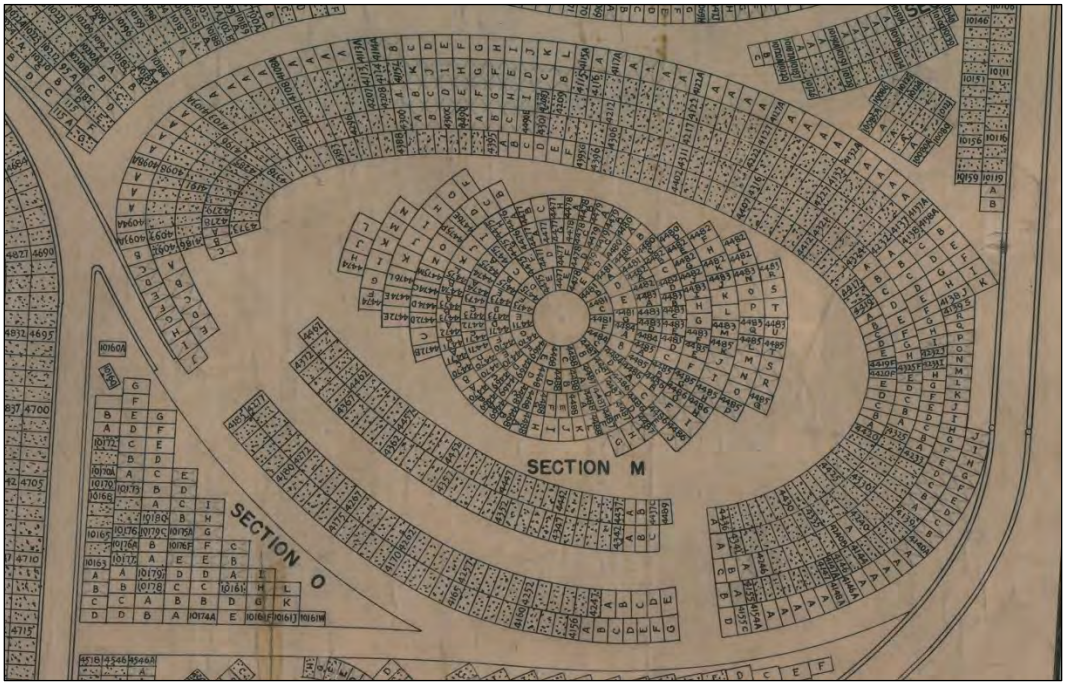
Figure 318. Detail of Section M, 1933 (NARA Atlanta).



By 1948, the "pathways" were still extant, but the north and east ones had grave plots laid out. The grass road on the north and south ends were turned into paths, and the grass road that bordered the section on the east was paved with concrete.

In 1948, Section M (Figure 319) was planted with the following: 5 arborvitae (*Thuja*), 3 chestnut oak (*Quercus montana*), 11 biota compactor (*Thuja aurea*), 3 spiny Greek juniper (*Juniperus excels stricta*), 5 northern red oak (*Quercus borealis*), 1 biota stricter (*Thuja stricta*), 1 globe arborvitae (*Thuja occidentalalis globosa*), 2 willow oak (*Quercus phellos*), 1 mountain maple (*Acer spicatum*), 1 hickory (*Carya*), and 1 biota compactor (*Thuja aurea*) at the center. Shrubs in Section M were as follows: 1 Elaeagnus (*Elaeagnus*), 3 roses, and 1 abelia (Abelia grandiflora).

Figure 319. Detail of Section M, 1948 (NCA Archives).



By 1963, all the "pathways" had been filled with grave plots. The 1974 planting plan for Section M had the following plantings: 1 persimmon (*Diospyros virginiana*), 1 willow oak (*Quercus phellos*), 4 chestnut oak (*Quercus montana*), 4 mountain maple (*Acer spicatum*), 2 white oak (*Quercus alba*), 1 pine (*Pinus*), 4 hickory (*Carya*), 1 flowering dogwood (*Cornus florida*), 1 northern red oak (*Quercus borealis*), 1 American arborvitae (*Thuja occidentalis*), 1 black cherry (*Prunus serotina*), 1 water oak (*Quercus nigra*), 1 elm (*Ulmus*), and 1 American arborvitae (*Thuja occidentalis*) at the center of the circle.

In 2017, the only trees and shrubs left in Section M (Figure 320) were one each of willow oak (*Quercus phellos*), white oak (*Quercus alba*), American persimmon (*Diospyros virginiana*), and water oak (*Quercus nigra*) (Figure 321 and Figure 322).

Figure 320. Detail of Section M, 2017 (NCA Archives).

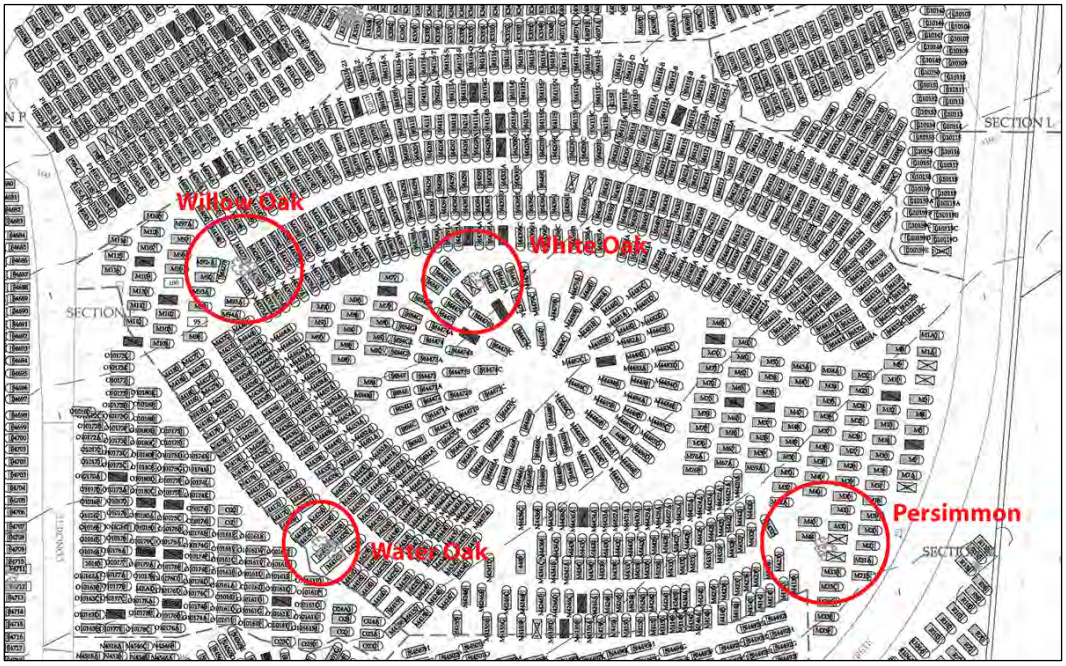


Figure 321. Looking east at Section M, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



Figure 322. Looking east at the white oak in Section M, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



Section M, just like most of the sections in the far eastern portion of the cemetery has seen almost a complete removal of all trees and shrubs. Also all the roads and the paths that once separated all of the sections have been filled in with burial plots (Figure 323 and Figure 325). The removal of the foliage from the center circle has impacted the readability of the center circle (Figure 325).

Figure 323. Looking east between Section K on the left and Section M on the right where a grass road once was located, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



Figure 324. South edge of Section M showing former location of a hickory, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



Figure 325. Center circle in Section M, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



5.14 Section N

There are 345 burials in Section N (Figure 326), with the first in 1866 (although they all died in 1863) and the last in 2017; however most of the burials in the eastern portion of Section N are from the 1960s.

Figure 326. Location of Section N within the red outline (ERDC-CERL).



Section N was used for burials in 1866. The section had a diamond-shaped burial plot scheme for those grave locations. There were no major changes to Section N from 1893 to 1933 (Figure 327 and Figure 328).

Figure 327. Detail of Section N, 1893 (NARA College Park).

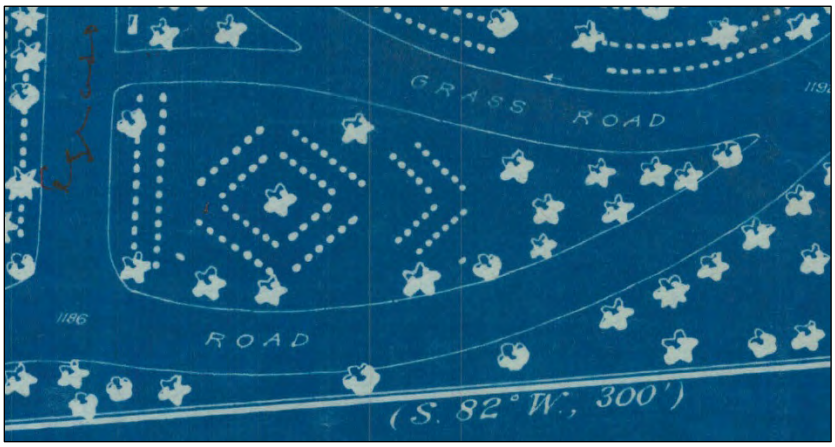
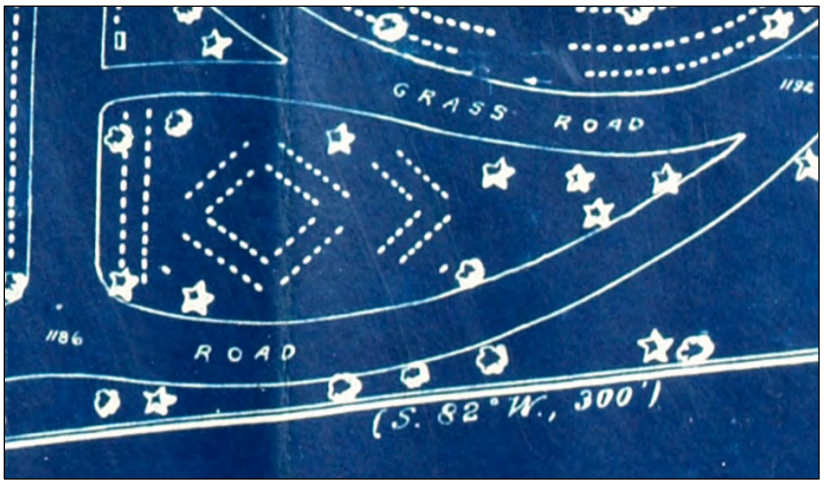


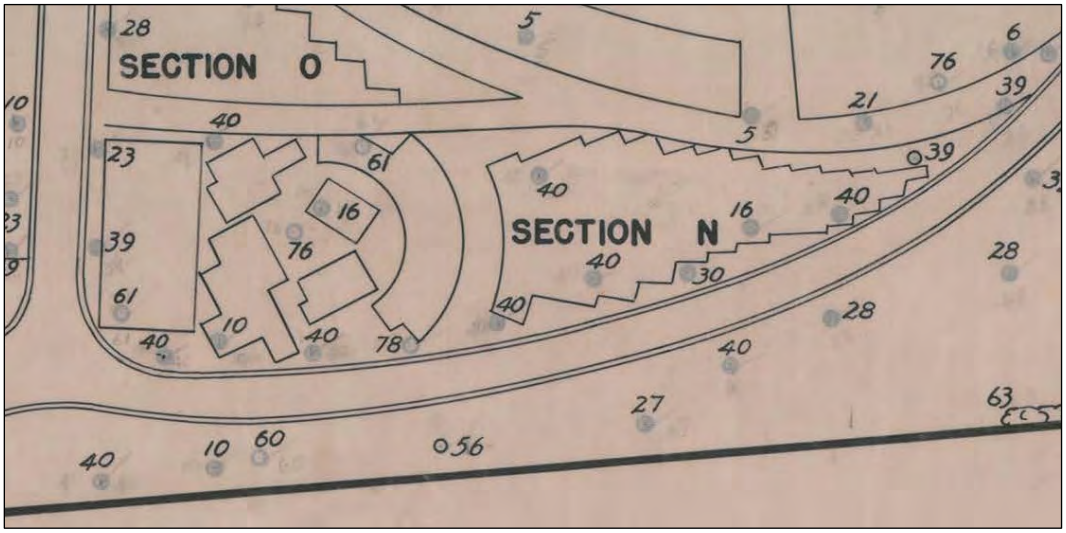
Figure 328. Detail of Section N, 1933 (NARA Atlanta).



By 1948, the grass road on the north end that separated it from Sections O and M was transformed more into a pathway. The grass roads on the south and west were paved with concrete.

In 1948, Section N (Figure 329) was planted with the following trees: 1 hickory (*Carya*), 2 northern red oak (*Quercus borealis*), 7 spiny Greek juniper (*Juniperus excels stricta*), 1 cedar (*Cedrus*), 1 mockorange *(Philadelphus)*, and 2 crepe myrtle (*Myrtus lagerstraemia*). The shrubs were as follows: 1 flowering quince (*Cydonia japonica*), 1 spirea (*Spirea*), and roses were planted at the center of what was left of the diamond shape.

Figure 329. Detail of Section N, 1948 (NCA Archives).



The 1974 planting plan for Section N had 2 eastern redcedar (*Juniperus virginiana*), 1 northern red oak (*Quercus borealis*), 2 southern magnolia (*Magnolia grandiflora*), and 2 chestnut oak (*Quercus montana*).

In 2017, only the eastern redcedar (*Juniperus virginiana*) and the southern magnolia (*Magnolia grandiflora*) are extant in Section N (Figure 330 – Figure 333).

Figure 330. Detail of Section N, 2017 (NCA Archives).



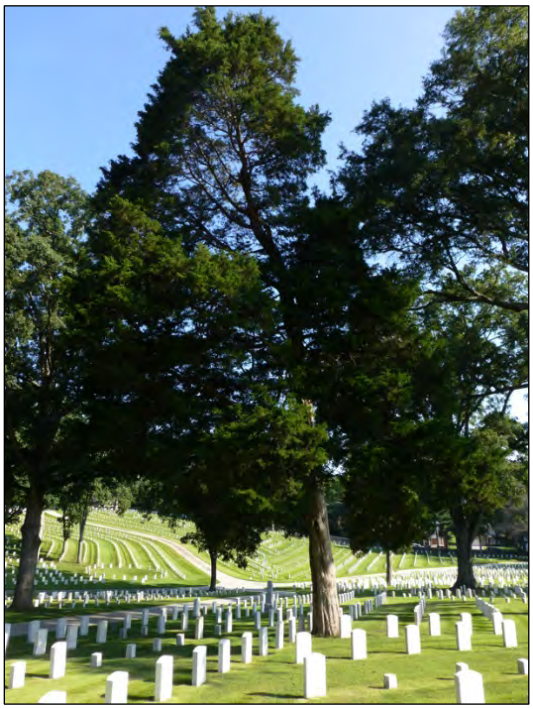
Figure 331. Looking northwest at the graves from the 1960s in the eastern portion of Section N, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



Figure 332. Looking northwest at the southern magnolia tree in Section N, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



Figure 333. Looking northwest at the northern redcedar tree in Section N, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



Section N, just like most of the sections in the far eastern portion of the cemetery, has seen almost a complete removal of all trees and shrubs. Also, all the roads and the paths that once separated all the sections have been filled in with burial plots. The center diamond shape of burial headstones has become unreadable within the landscape due to the addition of new burial plots.

5.15 Section O

There are 138 burials in Section O (Figure 334), with the first in 1885 and the last in 2015; however most of the burials are from the 1950s and 1960s.

Figure 334. Location of Section O within red outline (ERDC-CERL).

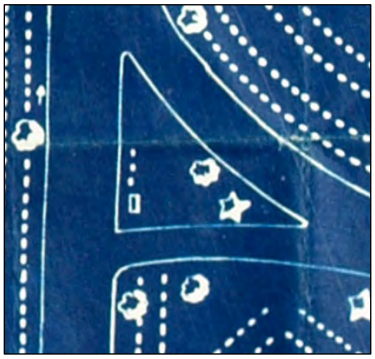


Section O was not used for burials in 1866. It was designed as triangle-shaped island, with grass roads that separated Section M from Section N (and Section F to the west), and there was little change between 1893 and 1933 (Figure 335 and Figure 336).

Figure 335. Detail of Section O, 1893 (NARA College Park).



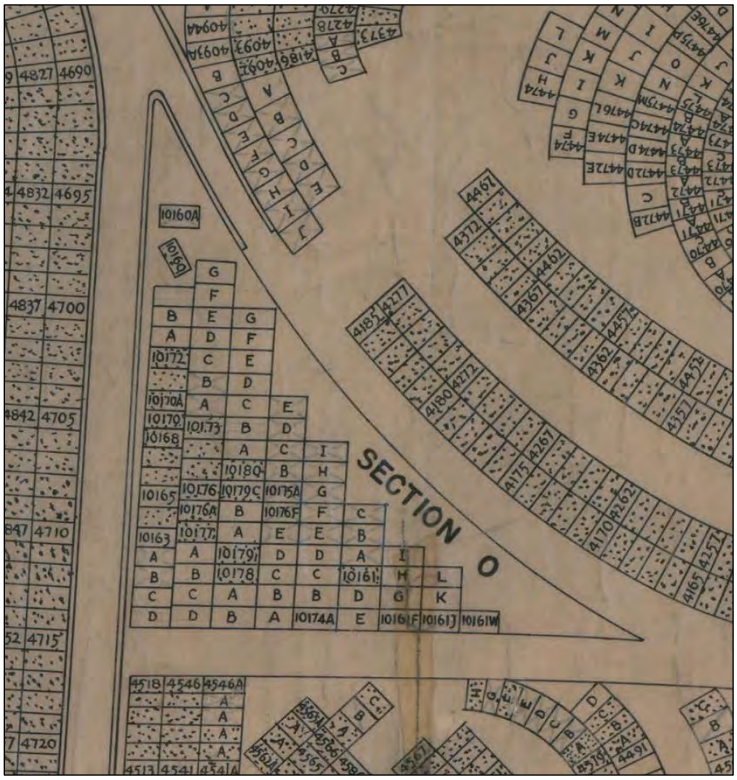
Figure 336. Detail of Section O, 1933 (NARA Atlanta).



By 1948, the grass road on the north end that separated it from Section M and the grass road separated it from Section N were transformed more into pathways (although a concrete wye transition into the grass path on the north end of the section). The grass road on the west end was paved with concrete.

In 1948, Section O (Figure 337) was planted with the following: 1 blackjack oak (Quercus marilandica), 1 northern red oak (*Quercus borealis*), 1 maple (*Acer*), 1 hickory (*Carya*), and 1 each of shrubs common boxwood (*Buxus sempervirens*) and yellow bell (*Allamanda*).

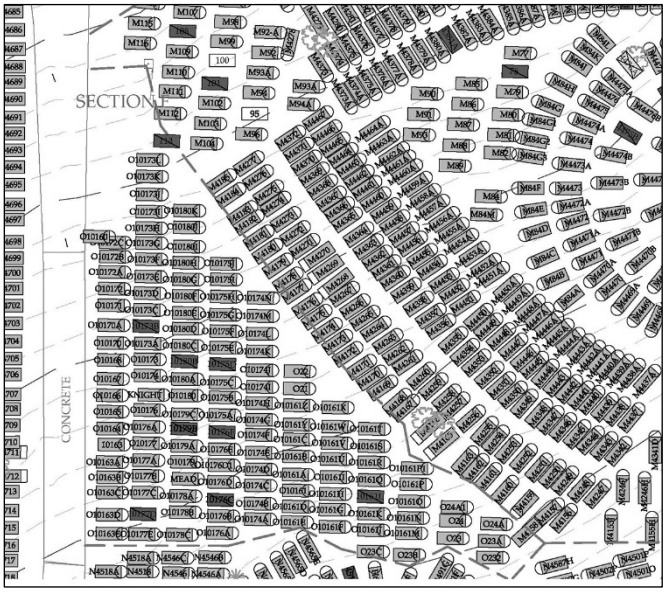
Figure 337. Detail of Section O, 1948 (NCA Archives).



The 1974 planting plan for Section O had 1 mountain maple (*Acer spicatum*) and 1 chestnut oak (*Quercus montana*).

In 2017, no trees or shrubs are extant in Section O (Figure 338).

Figure 338. Detail of Section O, 2017 (NCA Archives).



Section O, like most of the sections in the far eastern portion of the cemetery, has seen almost a complete removal of all trees and shrubs. Also, all the roads and the paths that once separated all the sections have been filled in with burial plots (Figure 339).

Figure 339. Looking southeast at location of former grass road between Section O and Section M [note concrete "bump-out" where the old grass road branched off], 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



5.16 Section P

There are 173 burials in Section P (Figure 340), with the first in 1890 (although the oldest death is 1864) and the last in 2014; however most of the burials are from the 1890s, 1950s, and 1960s.

Figure 340. Location of Section P within red outline (ERDC-CERL).

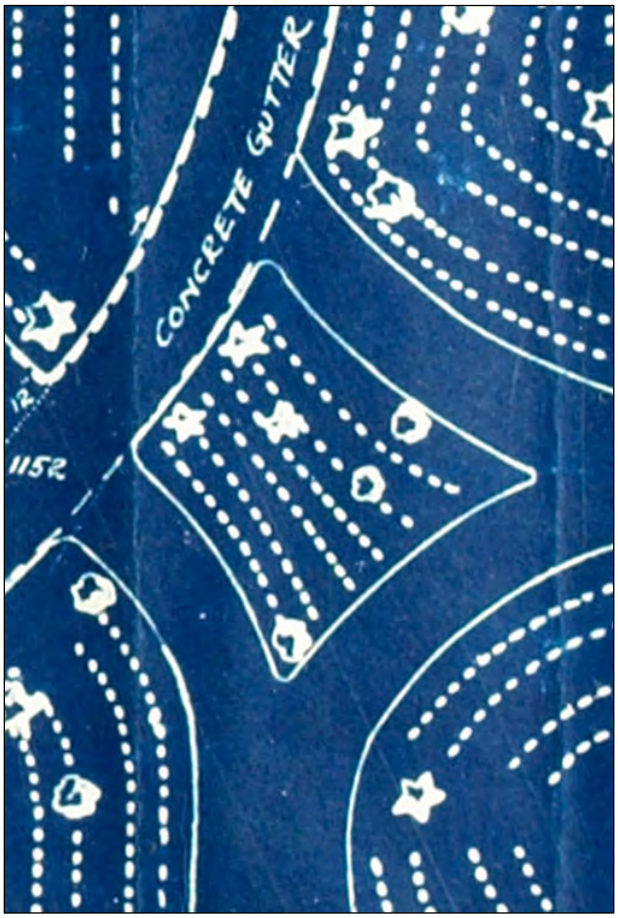


Section P was not used for burials in 1866. It was designed as diamond-shaped island planted with trees separating Section E from Sections K and M, and was still in this configuration in 1893 (Figure 341). By 1933, it had six rows of graves, mostly from men buried in the late 1890s (Figure 342).

Figure 341. Detail of Section P, 1893 (NARA College Park).



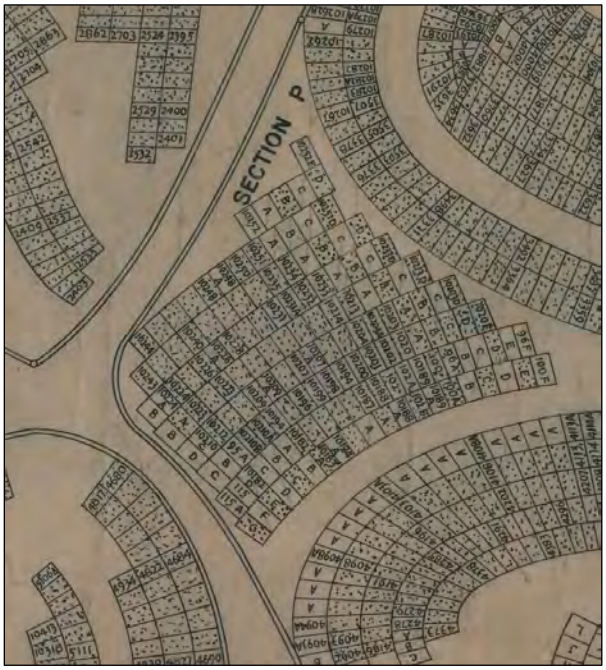
Figure 342. Detail of Section P, 1933 (NARA Atlanta).



By 1948, the grass road on the north end that separated it from Section K was filled with grave plots, and the grass road separated it from Section M was transformed more into a pathway. The grass road on the west end was paved with concrete.

In 1948, Section P (Figure 343) was planted with the following: 1 blackjack oak (Quercus marilandica), 2 eastern redcedar (*Juniperus virginiana*), 2 spiny Greek juniper (*Juniperus excels stricta*), 1 wild cherry (*Cerasus*), 1 water oak (*Quercus nigra*), 1 arborvitae (*Thuja*), and 1 northern red oak (*Quercus borealis*).

Figure 343. Detail of Section P, 1948 (NCA Archives).



The 1974 planting plan for Section P had the following: 1 common persimmon (*Diospyros virginiana*), 1 eastern redcedar (*Juniperus virginiana*), and 1 willow oak (*Quercus phellos*). In 2017, only the eastern redcedar (*Juniperus virginiana*) is extant (Figure 344 and Figure 345).

Figure 344. Detail of Section P, 2017 (NCA Archives).

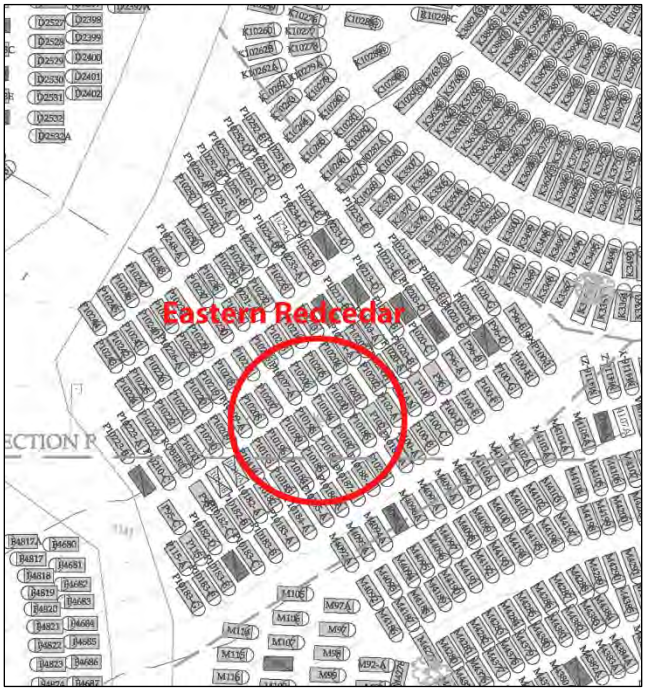


Figure 345. Looking east at the base of the eastern redcedar tree in Section P, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



Section P, like most of the sections in the far eastern portion of the cemetery, has seen almost a complete removal of all trees and shrubs. Also, all the roads and the paths that once separated all the sections have been filled in with burial plots.

5.17 Sections Q and T

There are 640 burials in Section Q (Figure 346), and 325 burials in Section T (Figure 347). The first burials in Section Q were in 1938, while the first in Section T were in 1959. The last burials in both sections were in 2017.

Figure 346. Location of Section Q in upper left area within red outline (ERDC-CERL).



Figure 347. Location of Section T, as shown by red outline (ERDC-CERL).



Sections Q and T were not used for burials in 1866. The area was landscaped with both deciduous and evergreen trees by 1893 (Figure 348), and remained the same by 1933 (Figure 349). The roads that surrounded Sections Q and T were gravel in 1893, but they were concrete with concrete gutters in 1933.

Figure 348. Detail of Sections Q and T, 1893 (NARA College Park).

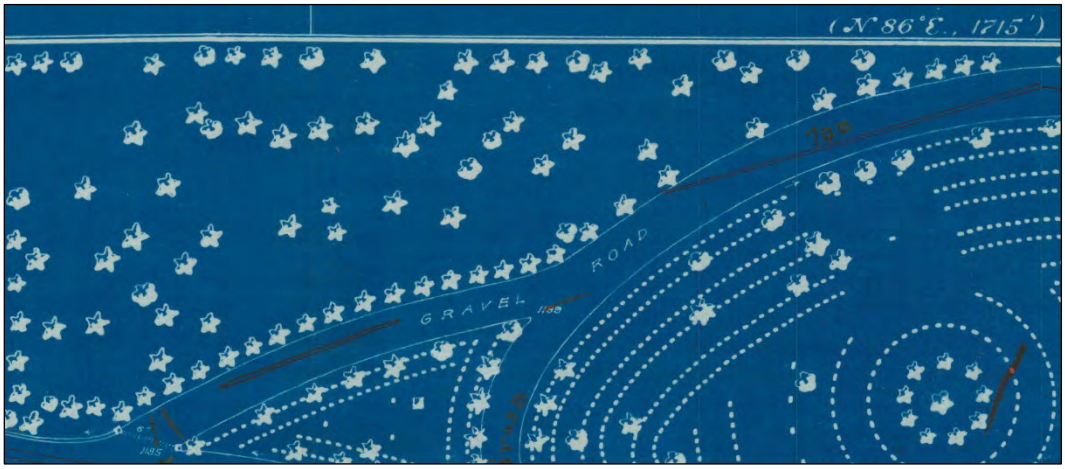


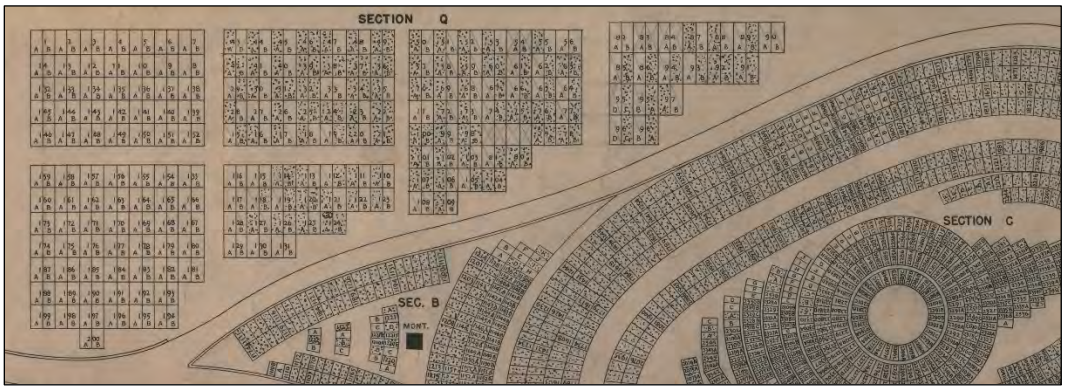
Figure 349. Detail of Sections Q and T, 1933 (NARA Atlanta).



In 1948, Sections Q and T (Figure 350) were planted with the following trees: 1 arborvitae Berckman (*Thuja orientalis aurea nana*), 9 cedar (*Cedrus*), 7 crepe myrtle (*Myrtus lagerstraemia*), 1 flowering dogwood (*Cornus florida*), 1 globe arborvitae (*Thuja occidentalalis globosa*), 1 hawthorne (*Crataegus*), 2 hickory (*Carya*), 5 pecan (*Carya illinoensis*), 1 post oak (*Quercus stellata*), 7 northern red oak (*Quercus borealis*), 9 spiny Greek juniper (*Juniperus excels stricta*), 1 tea olive (*Thea Olea*), 1 white oak (*Quercus alba*), 4 willow oak (*Quercus phellos*), and 2 yew (*Taxus*).

The shrubs in Sections Q and T were as follows: 1 abelia (Abelia grandiflora), 1 barberry (*Berberis*), 1 boxwood (*Buxus*), 3 Deutzia (*Deutzia*), 2 Elaeagnus (*Elaeagnus*), 1 euonymus (Euonymus), 2 flowering quince (*Cydonia japonica*), 1 gardenia (*gardenia*), honeysuckle (*Lonicera*), 1 mahonia (*Mahonia*), 1 nandina (*nandina*), 1 Pfitzer juniper (*Juniperus Pfitzer*), 5 spirea (*Spirea*), 1 yellow bell (*Allamanda*), and a hedge along a portion of the perimeter wall.

Figure 350. Detail of Sections Q and T, 1948 (NCA Archives).



The 1974 planting plan for Sections Q and T had the following: 5 pecan (*Carya illinoensis*), 1 hickory (*Carya*), 3 Deodar cedar (*Cedrus deodar*), 6 flowering dogwood (*Cornus florida*), 5 American holly (*Ilex opaca*), 4 eastern redcedar (*Juniperus virginiana*), 5 crepe myrtle (*Myrtus lagerstraemia*), 1 southern magnolia (*magnolia grandiflora*), 1 white oak (*Quercus alba*), 1 northern red oak (*Quercus borealis*), 1 willow oak (*Quercus phellos*), 1 American arborvitae (*Thuja occidentalis*), and 2 globe arborvitae (*Thuja occidentalis globosa*). There was a hedge that extended from the road and ran north to the perimeter wall that separated Section T from the backyard of the Superintendent's Lodge.

In 2017, Sections Q and T (Figure 351) have the following plantings: 1 pecan (*Carya illinoensis*), 1 hickory (*Carya*), 3 American holly (*Ilex opaca*), 4 eastern redcedar (*Juniperus virginiana*), 1 southern magnolia (*Magnolia grandiflora*), and 1 willow oak (*Quercus phellos*) (Figure 352 – Figure 354).

Figure 351. Detail of Sections Q and T, 2017 (NCA Archives).

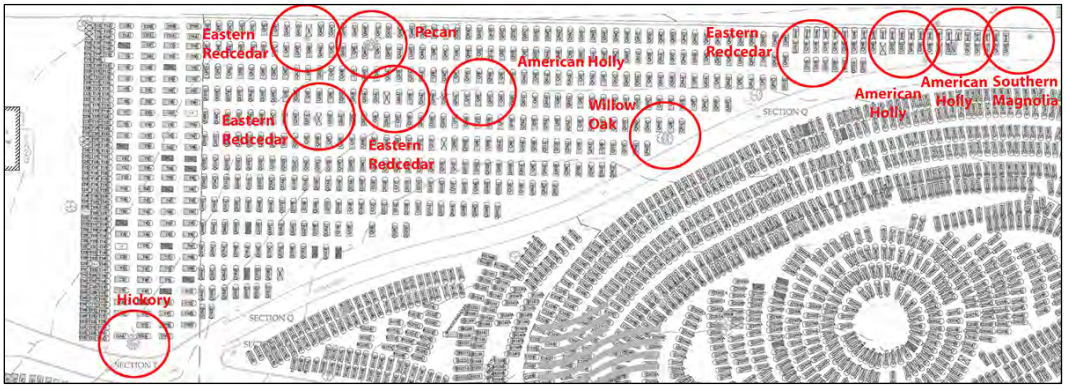


Figure 352. Looking north in Section T, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



Figure 353. Looking north at three eastern redcedars and one pecan along the perimeter wall in Section Q, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



Figure 354. Looking northeast at a willow oak in Section Q, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



Sections Q and T probably have had the greatest changes to their landscape over the years, because these sections started to be used for burials in 1938. On the 1948 landscape plan, there were 76 plants in the two sections but by 2017, only 11 were extant.

5.18 Section R

There are 342 burials in Section R (Figure 355), with the first in 1968 and the last in 2017; most of the burials are from the late 1960s and early 1970s.

Figure 355. Location of Section R within red outline (ERDC-CERL).



Section R was not used for burials in 1866. It was a landscaped area in the southeast corner bounded by the perimeter wall on the south and east, and separated from Sections F and N by a grass road in 1893 (Figure 356). It had not changed by 1933 (Figure 357).

Figure 356. Detail of Section R, 1893 (NARA College Park).

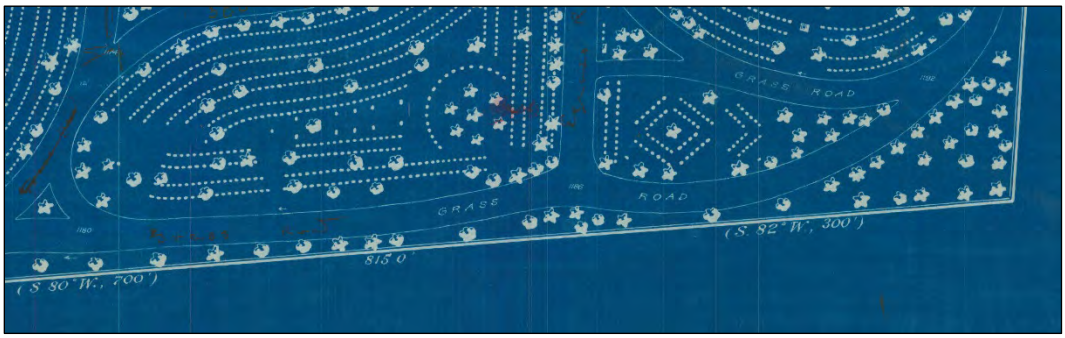
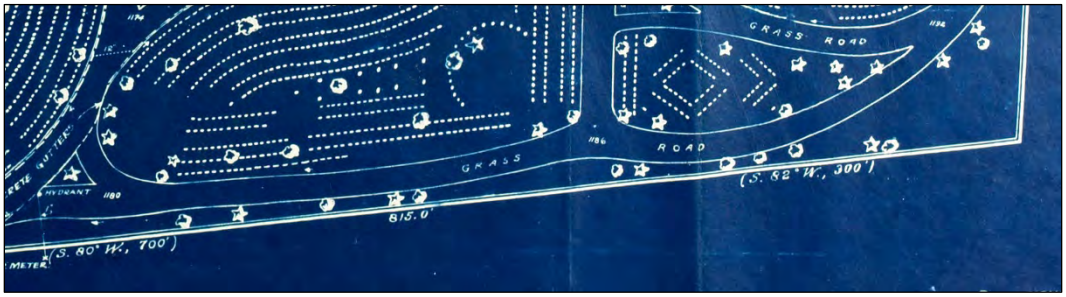


Figure 357. Detail of Section R, 1933 (NARA Atlanta).



By 1948, the grass road that separated Section R from Sections F and N was paved with concrete.

In 1948, Section R (Figure 358) was planted with the following trees: 2 northern red oak (*Quercus borealis*), 4 maple (*Acer*), 2 poplar (*Populus*), 4 spiny Greek juniper (*Juniperus excels stricta*), 1 cedar (*Cedrus*), 1 magnolia (*Magnolia*), and 1 pine (*Pinus*). Most of the shrubs were in the southeast corner with 1 euonymus (*Euonymus*), 2 boxwood (*Buxus*), 1 spirea (*Spirea*), and a hedge. The area between the road (Section M) and the perimeter wall was not landscaped.

Figure 358. Detail of Section R, 1948 (NCA Archives).



The 1974 planting plan for Section R had the following: 4 eastern redcedar (*Juniperus virginiana*), 4 tuliptree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*), 4 American holly (*Ilex opaca*), 2 post oak (*Quercus stellata*), 8 white pine (*Pinus strobus*), and 5 flowering dogwood (*Cornus florida*). The area between the road and the perimeter wall was planted with white pine (*Pinus strobus*) and American holly (*Ilex opaca*).

In 2017, Section R (Figure 359) still had 3 eastern redcedar (*Juniperus virginiana*), 2 tuliptree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*), 1 southern magnolia (*Magnolia grandiflora*), and 3 white pine (*Pinus strobus*) (Figure 360 – Figure 362).

Figure 359. Detail of Section R, 2017 (NCA Archives).



Figure 360. A white pine tree in Section R, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).

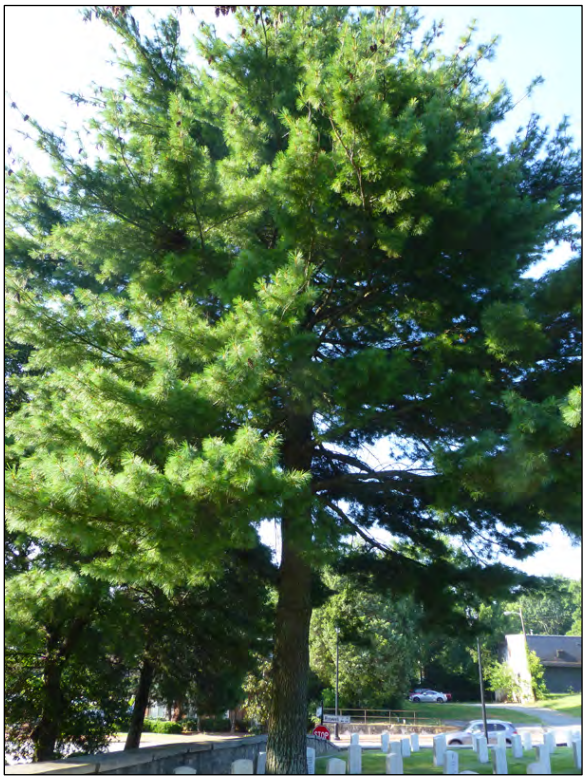


Figure 361. An eastern redcedar tree in Section R, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



Figure 362. A tuliptree in Section R, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



Section R is intact from when it was developed with burial plots, although it has seen some tree and shrub removal, especially in the southwest corner against the perimeter wall (Figure 363), and some changes to the base of the perimeter wall (Figure 364).

Figure 363. Looking at the southeast corner of Section R, with pine tree and headstones, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



Figure 364. Then and now views, looking at the southwest corner of the perimeter wall outside Section R, 1938 vs 2017 (NARA Washington DC and ERDC-CERL).



5.19 Section S

There are 457 burials in Section S (Figure 365), with the first in 1950 (oldest death was 1895) and the last in 2017. Over half of the burials are from the 1950s, 1960s, and first half of the 1970s.

Figure 365. Location of Section S within red outline (ERDC-CERL).



Section S was not used for burials in 1866 and was not plotted for burials until 1950. The section contained the first Superintendent's Lodge, which was constructed in 1868 and demolished ca.1922, the yard for the lodge, a stable constructed in 1878 and demolished ca.1926, a shed constructed in 1878 and demolished ca. 1926 (Figure 366), and the current utility building that was constructed in 1926 and added onto in 1938 and 1952. In addition, there was a privy for the first Superintendent's Lodge which was replaced with a public privy in the 1880s, a second restroom was constructed in 1926 and demolished in 1934, and the current restroom constructed in 1934 by the WPA. The section has the main entrance gate on the north erected in 1883, and the service entrance gate on the south erected ca.1880 (Figure 367). In 1893, the roads were gravel with brick gutters and by 1933, they were concrete with concrete curbs.

Figure 366. Detail of Section S, 1893 (NARA College Park).

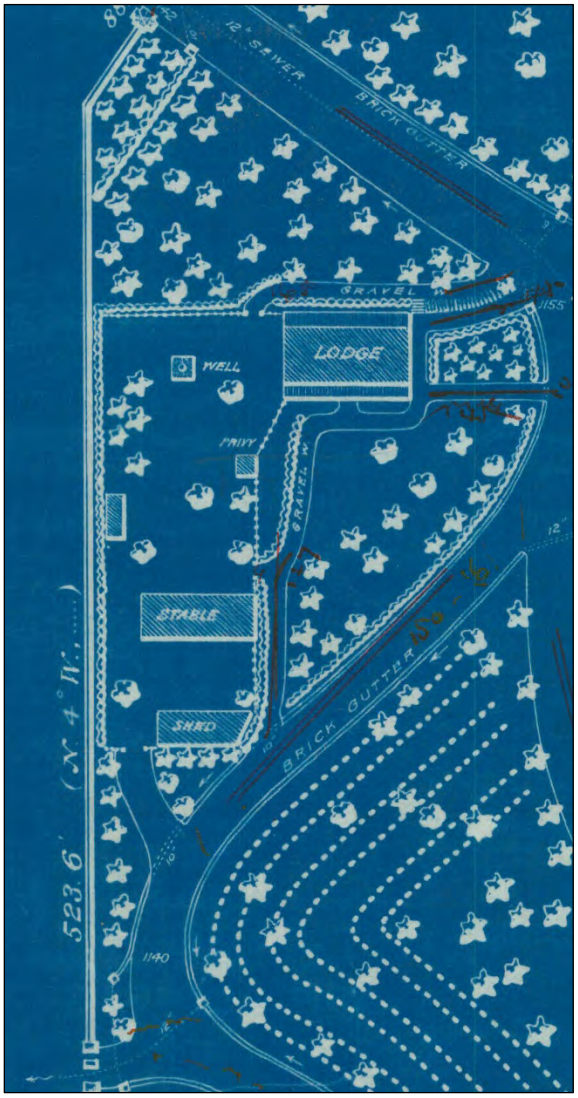
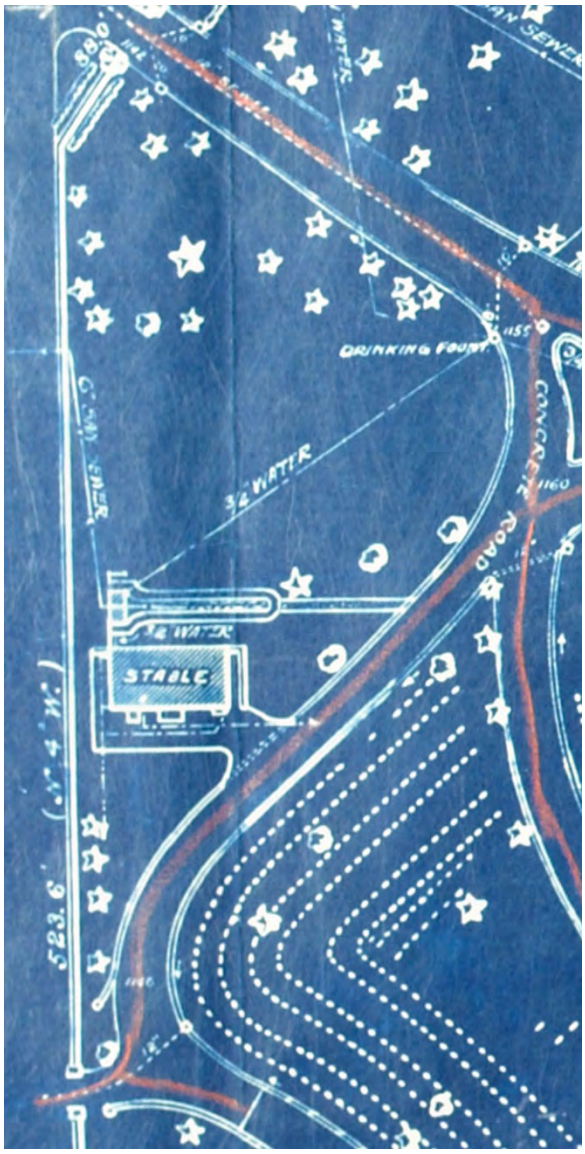
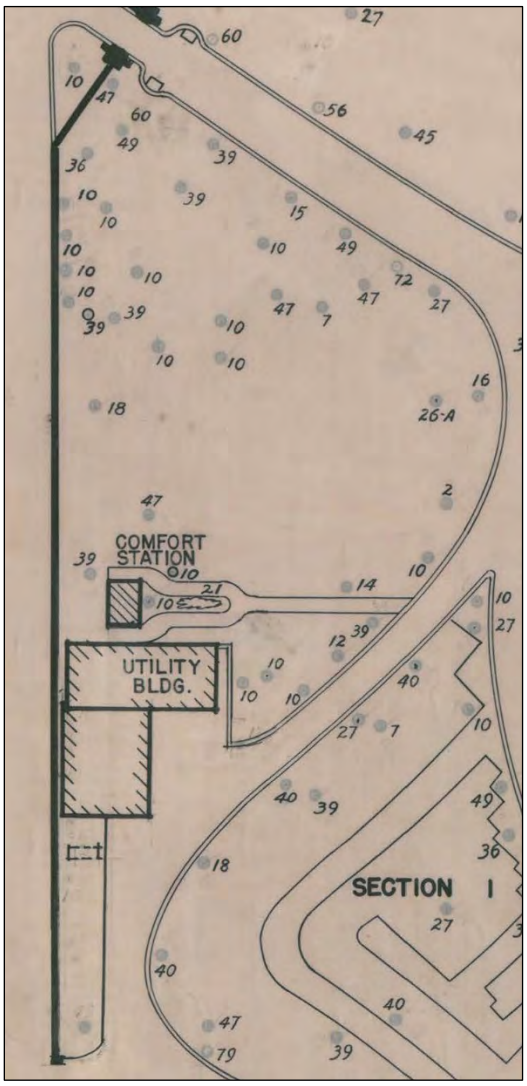


Figure 367. Detail of Section S, 1933 (NARA Atlanta).



In 1948, Section S (Figure 368) was planted with 1 American linden (*Tilia Americana*), 1 blackjack oak (*Quercus marilandica*), 16 cedar (*Cedrus*), 1 chestnut oak (*Quercus montana*), 1 Chinese Gingko (*Gingko biloba*), 1 Chinese maple (*Acer*), 1 crepe myrtle (*Myrtus lagerstraemia*), 1 elm (*Ulmus*), 1 Lime (*Citrus aurantifolia*), 1 magnolia (*Magnolia*), 1 post oak (*Quercus stellata*), 6 northern red oak (*Quercus borealis*), 4 white oak (*Quercus alba*), and 2 willow oak (*Quercus phellos*). The shrubs marked on the 1948 landscaping map were 1 euonymus (*Euonymus*) and 1 mahonia (*Mahonia*). A globe arborvitae (*Thuja occidentalis globosa*) separated the two sidewalks that led to either side of the restroom.

Figure 368. Detail of Section S, 1948 (modified in 1954) (NCA Archives).



The 1974 planting plan for Section S had the following: 1 fir (*Abies*), 1 flowering dogwood (*Cornus florida*), 1 euonymus (*Euonymus*), 1 fig (*Ficus*), 1 gingko (*Gingko biloba*), 1 mahonia (*Mahonia*), 2 white pine (*Pinus strobus*), 1 white oak (*Quercus alba*), 5 northern red oak (*Quercus borealis*), 1 scarlet oak (*Quercus coccinea*), American linden (*Tilia Americana*), and 3 Canada hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*). There was a long hedge from the utility building north that consisted of glossy privet (*Ligustrum japonica*) and another glossy privet hedge that separated the two sidewalks to the restroom (the eastern redcedar is not marked on this map).

In 2017, Section S (Figure 369) has only 1 white oak (*Quercus alba*) south of the utility building, and 1 eastern redcedar (*Juniperus virginiana*) on

the east side of the restroom building and between the sidewalks (Figure 370 – Figure 375).

Figure 369. Detail of Section S, 2017 (NCA Archives).

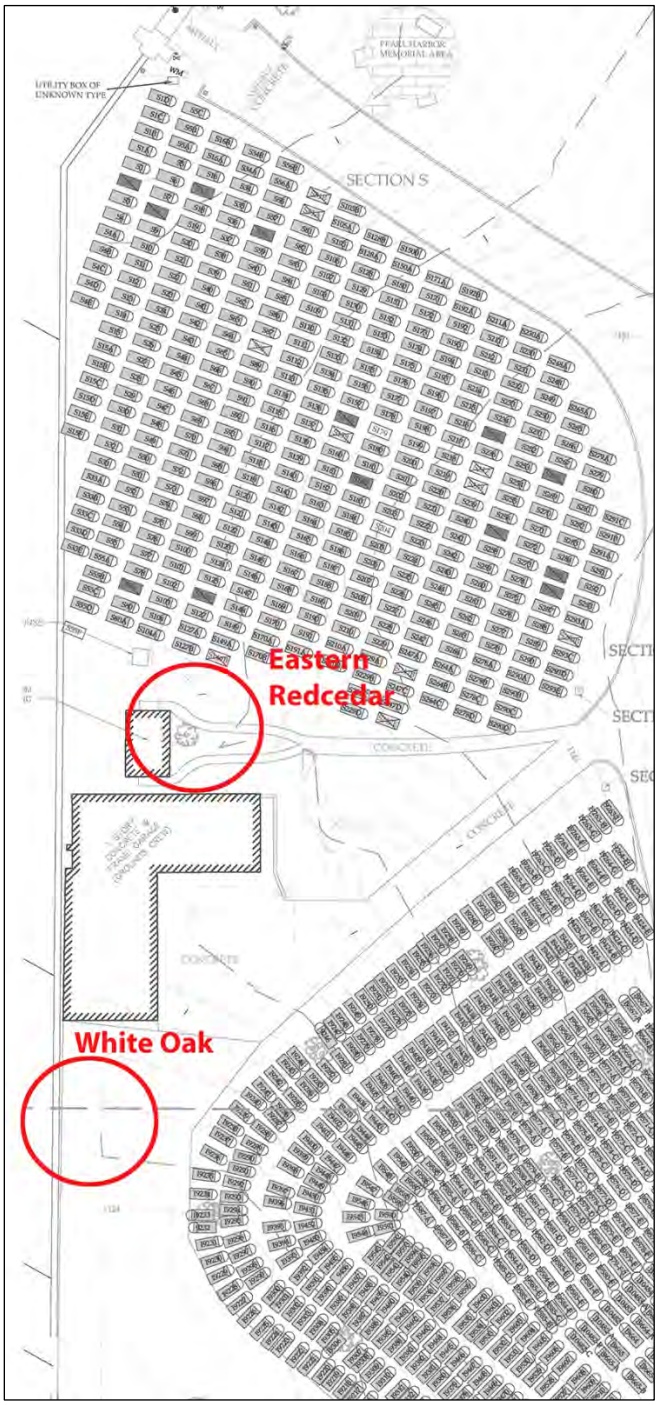


Figure 370. Looking south over Section S toward the utility building, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



Figure 371. Looking west over Section S, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



Figure 372. Looking west at the restroom and eastern redcedar between the sidewalks, with the side of the utility building on the left, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



Figure 373. Looking west at the fenced-in storage area in Section S, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



Figure 374. Looking northwest at the south side of the utility building, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



Figure 375. Looking north at the staff parking area on left and at the utility building, 2017 (ERDC-CERL)>



Section S has seen a great many changes over the years, especially with its buildings and structures that have been erected and demolished between the 1920s and 1950s. Additionally, the development of the northern part (location of the first Superintendent's Lodge) for burial plots has changed the feel of the main entrance. While there are trees in the southern portion of the section around the utility building, the removal of the landscaping around the restroom and the removal of all landscaping along the main entrance road has significantly affected the picturesque design of the cemetery (Figure 376 – Figure 381).

Figure 376. Then and now views, looking southwest from the main entrance, with Section S on the right, 1938 vs 2017 (NARA College Park and ERDC-CERL).



Figure 377. Then and now views, looking northwest at the utility building, 1938 vs 2017 (NARA College Park and ERDC-CERL).



Figure 378. Then and now views, looking northeast at the 1926 restroom building and the current restroom building constructed in 1934, 1930 vs 2017 (NARA College Park and ERDC-CERL).



Figure 379. Then and now views, looking west at the restroom building and eastern redcedar tree, late 1930s vs 2017 (NARA Washington, DC and ERDC-CERL).



Figure 380. Then and now views, looking southwest at the restroom building, 1946 vs 2017 (NCA Archives and ERDC-CERL).

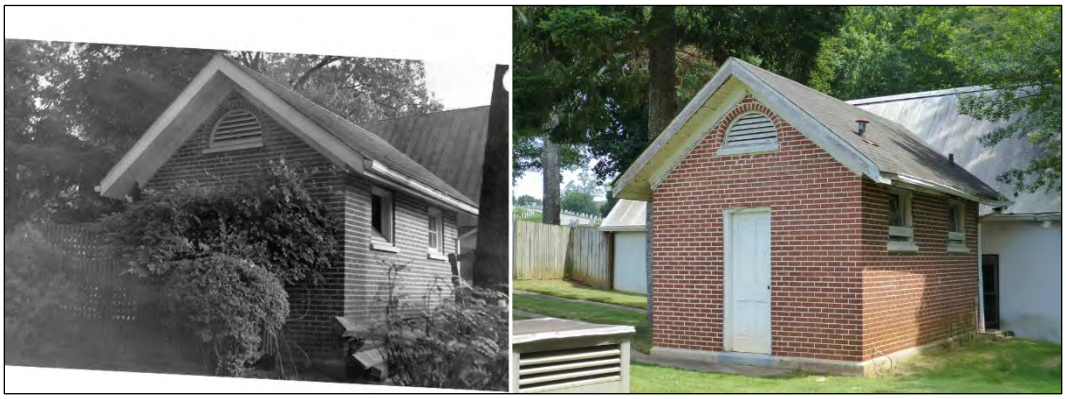
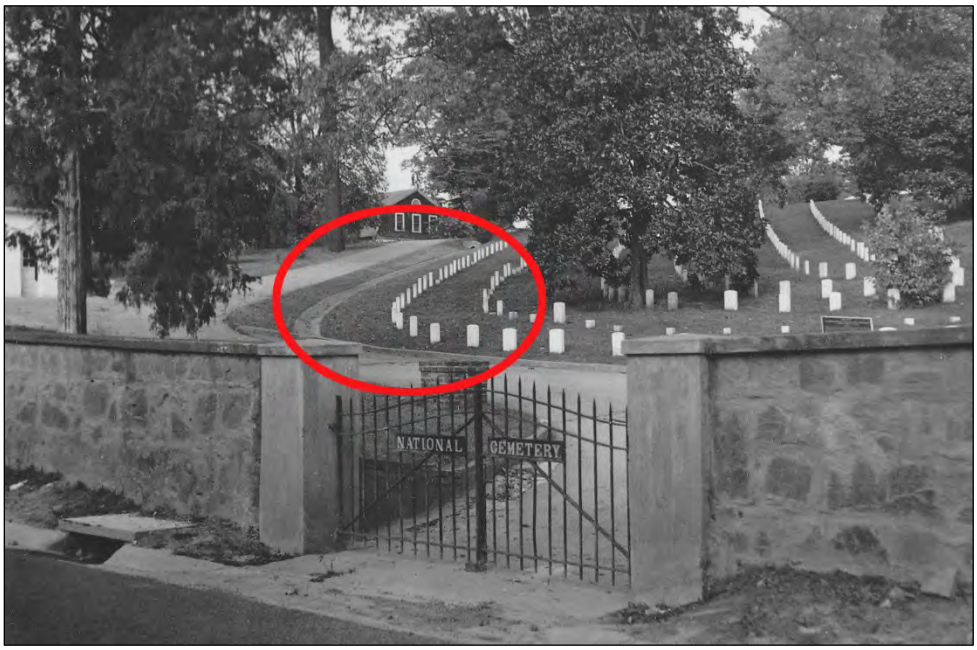


Figure 381. Looking northeast over Section S and the service entrance [note concrete gutter marked in red], 1946 (NCA Archives).



5.20 Section U and Memorial Area

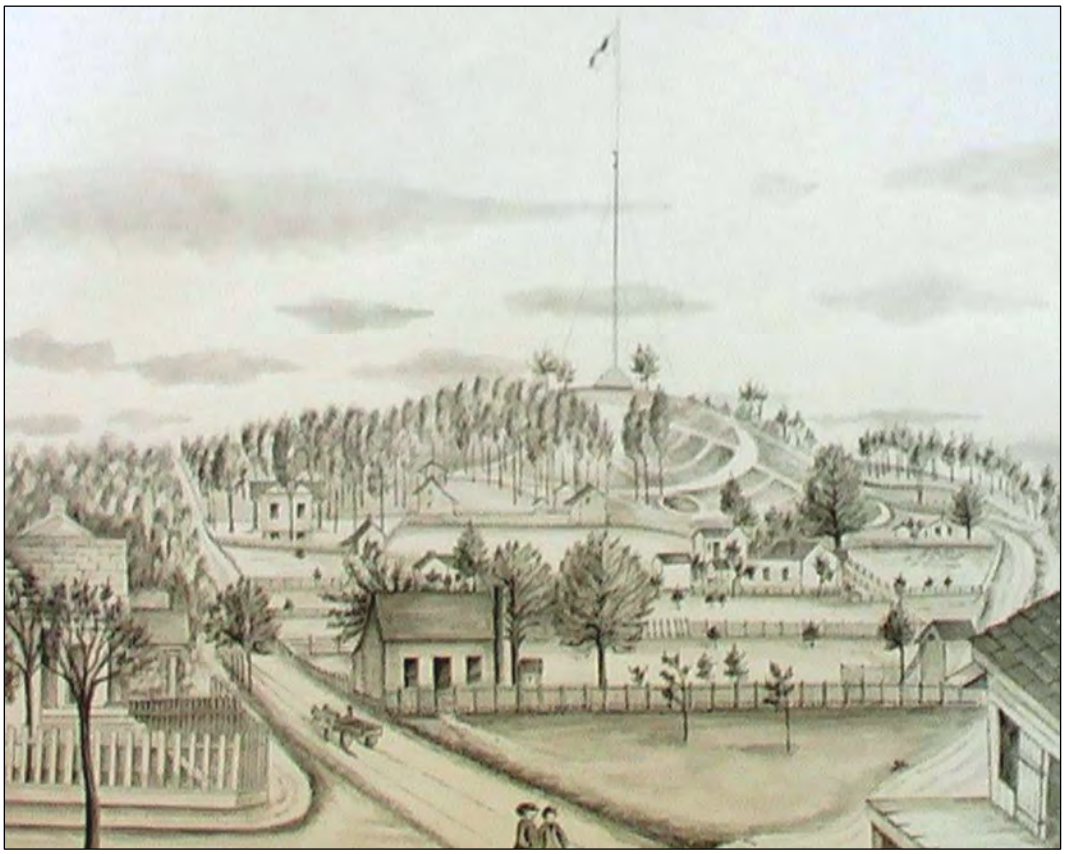
There are 835 burials in Section U (including the headstones in the Memorial Area) (Figure 382), with the first in 1959 and the last in 2016; however most of the burials date from the 1960s and 1970s.

Figure 382. Location of Section U within red outline (ERDC-CERL).



While most sections in the cemetery were utilized for burials at the establishment of the cemetery in 1866, Section U was not plotted for burials until the early 1960s. Section U was the ceremonial center and highest part of the cemetery and was marked by a very tall flagpole (Figure 383).

Figure 383. Sketch of Marietta National Cemetery with Section U and original flagpole at the highest point, 1869 (NARA Washington, DC, courtesy of NCA).



In 1883, the Army added a brick rostrum to the eastern portion of Section U, the Wisconsin Monument was added to the western portion of the section in 1925, and four cannon were placed barrel end up surrounding the flagpole at an unknown date (Figure 384 – Figure 386). From the historic photos, Section U was heavily landscaped during this era with trees, shrubs, and benches, with a hedge (*Abelia grandiflora*) that encircled the entire section. At least two of the guns were removed from Section U in 1939.

Figure 384. Detail of Section U, 1893 (NARA College Park).

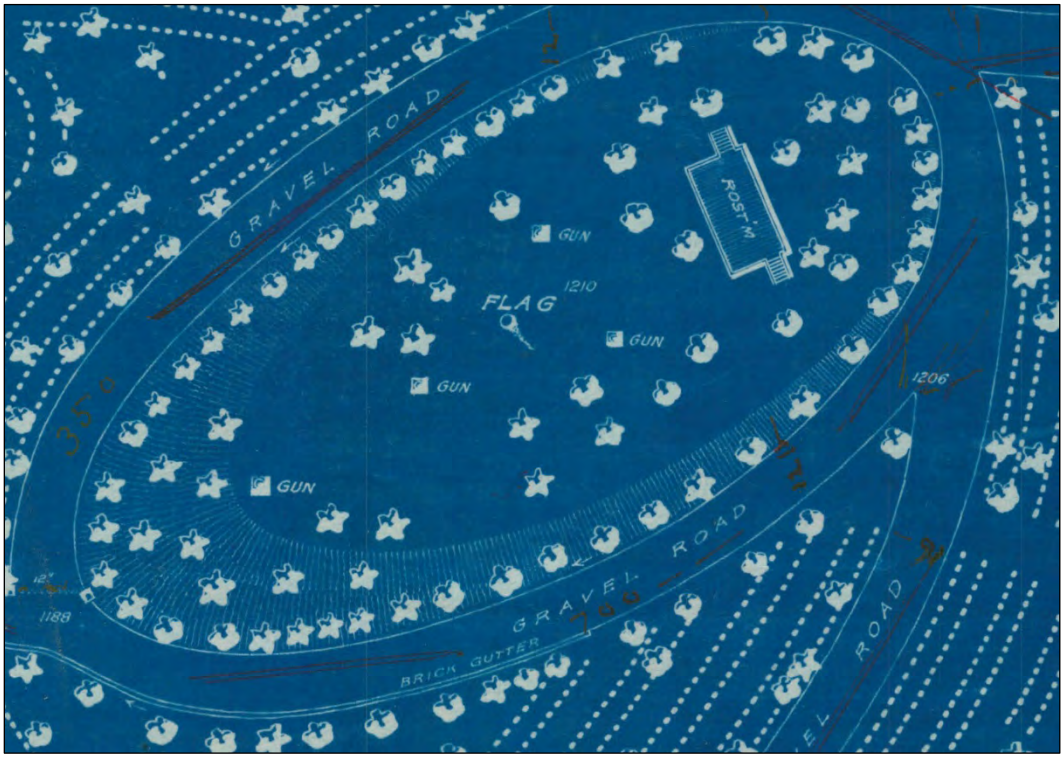


Figure 385. Southwest oblique of the old rostrum [note bench in red box], 1935 (NARA College Park).

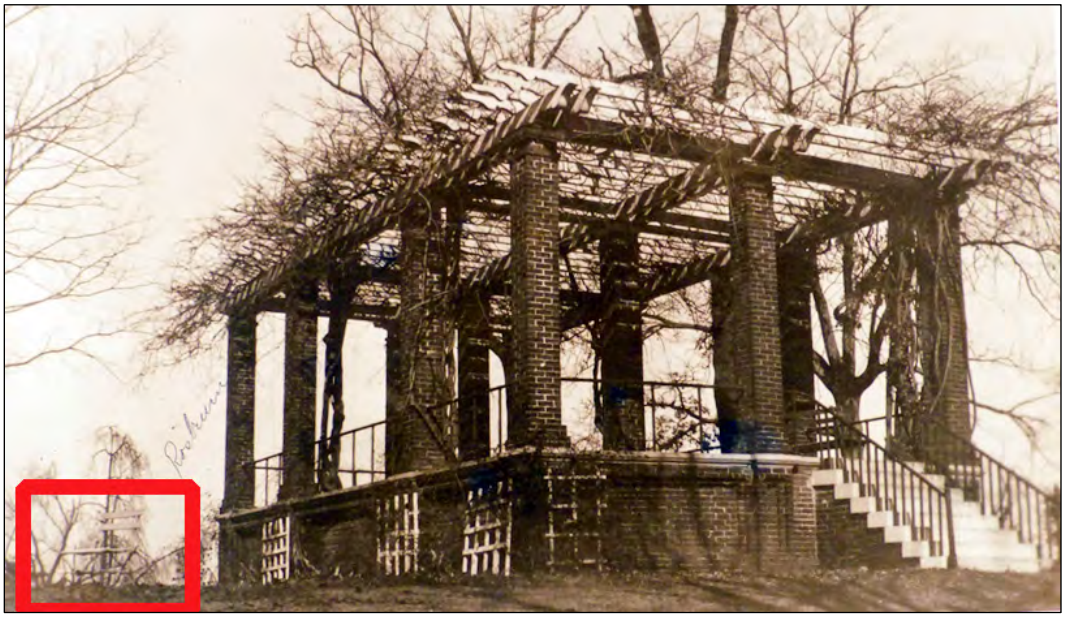


Figure 386. View to the northeast of the Wisconsin Monument and original flagpole with cannonball pyramid, upright cannon, and benches, 1935 (NARA College Park).



The Army replaced the original flagpole in 1940 with a new flagpole to the east of the location of the old rostrum and current arbor (Figure 387). A flagstone path leads from the road, encircles the base of the flagpole, and continues west through the arbor toward the new rostrum (Figure 388).

Figure 387. View east of the new flagpole and new rostrum, 1946 (NCA Archives).



Figure 388. Then and now views, looking east at the flagstone path and flagpole, 1947 vs 2017 (NCA Archives and ERDC-CERL).



In 1940, the Army constructed a new rostrum at the end of the flagstone path (Figure 387) and also in 1940, an arbor was constructed from the bricks of the old rostrum (Figure 389).

Figure 389. Looking east at the arbor, new flagpole, flagstone path, and benches, 1947 (NCA Archives).



Section U had the highest degree of formal landscaping elements. The 1893 map shows that Section U had an evergreen hedge that bordered the gravel road; unfortunately, the evergreen hedge is not confirmed in any historic photo (Figure 390). There is no hedge marked on the 1933 map. An *abelia grandiflora* hedge is shown on the 1948 map, and this is confirmed by several historic photographs (Figure 390 and Figure 391), and the hedge is marked on planting plans through 1974. The hedge is not extant in 2017 (Figure 392).

Figure 390. Overlay on map of Section U, 1893 vs 1948 (NARA College Park and NCA Archives).

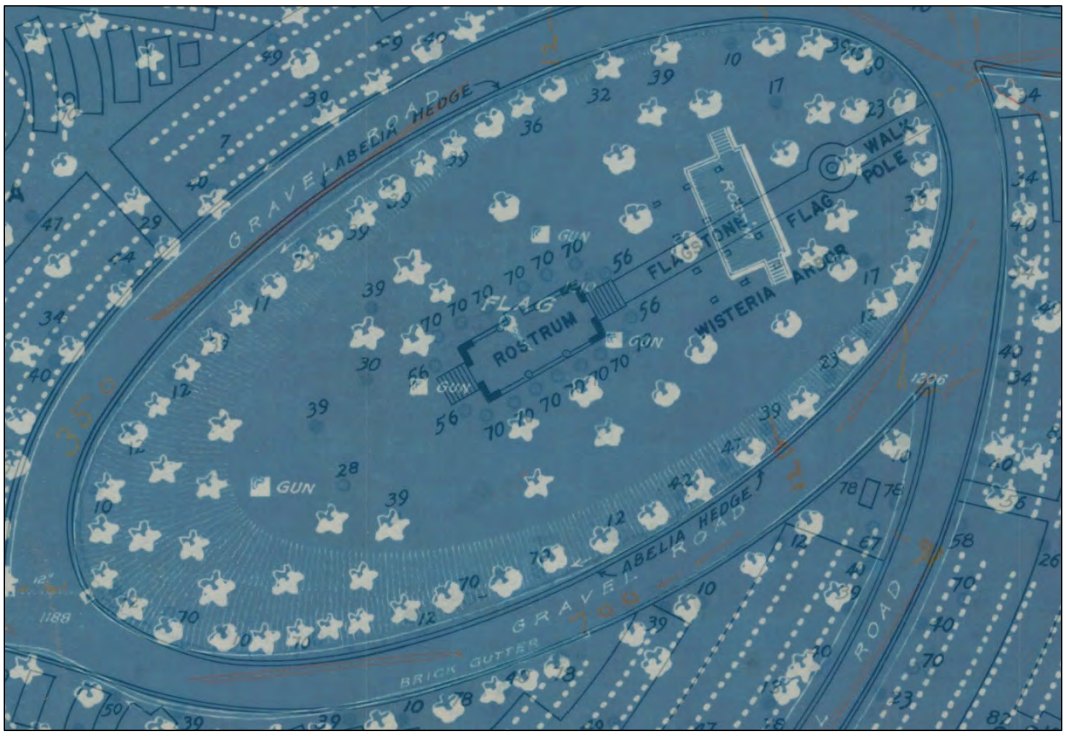


Figure 391. Aerial of Section U showing *abelia grandiflora* hedge and the placement of headstones in the new Memorial Area, 1961 (NCA Archives).



Figure 392. View to the southwest of Section U, showing lack of hedge, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



Section U had the following trees demarcated on the 1948 planting plan: 2 hickory (*Carya*), 1 euonymus (Euonymus), 11 northern red oak (*Quercus borealis*), 3 flowering dogwood (*Cornus florida*), 3 cedar (*Cedrus*), 1 pecan (*Carya illinoensis*), 2 post oak (*Quercus stellata*), 6 chestnut oak (*Quercus montana*), 1 tea olive (*Thea Olea*), and 1 white oak (*Quercus alba*) (Figure 390). The new rostrum had formal foundation plantings of privets (*Ligustrum*) on the longs sides, and 4 boxwood (*Buxus*), with 1 placed at each corner of the two staircases (Figure 390 and Figure 393).

Figure 393. North side of the new rostrum, showing foundation plantings of *Ligustrum*, 1952 (NCA Archives).



By 1963, Section U was entirely plotted out for burials, but was still marked with many trees. A Memorial Area at the eastern end was placed on either side of the flagstone path and was encircled by a ring of 8 flowering dogwoods (*Cornus florida*). There were 12 additional flowering dogwoods (*Cornus florida*) placed in the middle portion and western portion of Section U. The 1963 planting plan shows a significant decrease in the number of trees and species, with only 2 white oak (*Quercus alba*), 1 northern red oak (*Quercus borealis*), 2 chestnut oak (*Quercus montana*), and 1 water oak (*Quercus nigra*) left in the section. The privets at the foundation of the new rostrum had also been removed. In 2017, only the wisteria on top of the arbor, 2 flowering dogwood (*Cornus florida*), 1 chestnut oak (*Quercus montana*), and 1 water oak (*Quercus nigra*) were left in the section (Figure 394 – Figure 398).

The road surrounding Section U was gravel on the 1893 map but by the 1933 map, it was concrete with concrete curbs. The road was rebuilt with low-aggregate concrete and curbs in 2015.

Figure 394. Plantings in Section U, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).

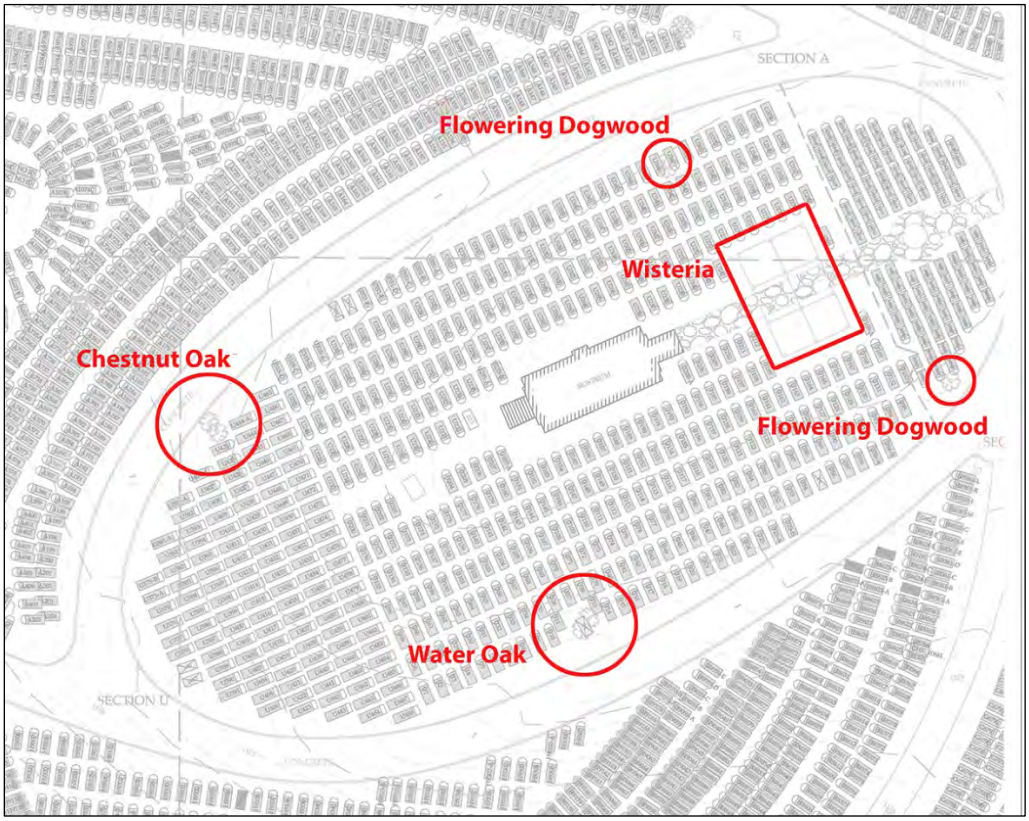


Figure 395. Wisteria on top of the arbor, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



Figure 396. Wisconsin Monument with a chestnut oak on the far right, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



Figure 397. Water oak on the south side of Section U, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



Just like Section S, Section U has seen a great many changes over the years, especially with its buildings and structures that have been erected

and demolished between the 1880s and 1940s. The three significant landscape changes to Section U were the use of it for burial plots, the removal of the *abelia grandiflora* hedge that surrounded the section, and the removal of all foundation plantings at the rostrum (Figure 398 – Figure 402).

Figure 398. Then and now views, looking east at the Wisconsin Monument, 1935 vs 2017 (NARA College Park and ERDC-CERL).



Figure 399. Then and now views, looking west at the Wisconsin Monument, 1935 vs 2017 (NARA College Park and ERDC-CERL).



Figure 400. Then and now views, looking east at the rostrum, 1946 vs 2017 (NCA Archives and ERDC-CERL).



Figure 401. Then and now views of the north side of the rostrum, 1952 vs 2017 (NCA Archives and ERDC-CERL).



Figure 402. Then and now views of the north side of the rostrum, 1974 vs 2017 (Sammartino 1998 [left] and ERDC-CERL [right]).



5.21 Cole Plot

There are 18 burials in the Cole Plot (Figure 403), with the first one being Henry Cole's mother-in-law in 1884. Henry Cole, who had died in 1875, was reinterred here in 1884 from Section U. The last burial was in 1983. The Cole Monument was erected in 1913.

Figure 403. Location of Cole Plot within red outline (ERDC-CERL).



The Cole Plot was not used for burials in 1866, and it was an "island" between Section C to the north, Section E to the east, and Section G to the south. The roads that surrounded the Cole Plot were gravel in 1893 (Figure 404), and were still gravel in 1933 (Figure 405), but they had concrete gutters. By 1948, the grass roads that surrounded the plot were paved with concrete.

Figure 404. Detail of the Cole Plot, 1893 (NARA College Park).

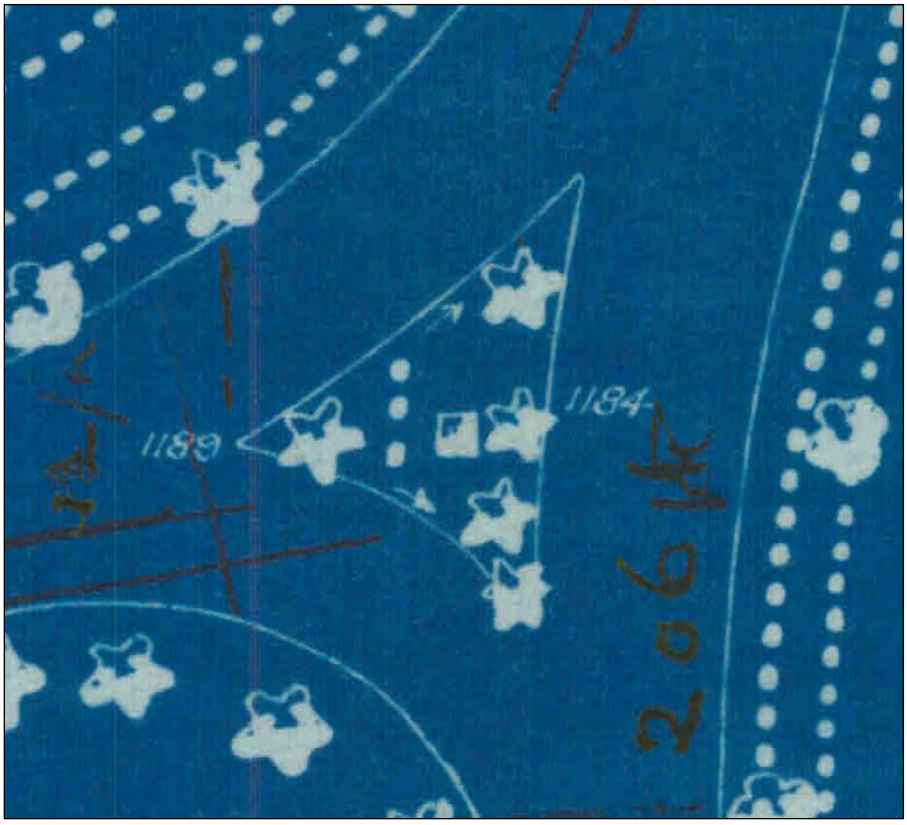
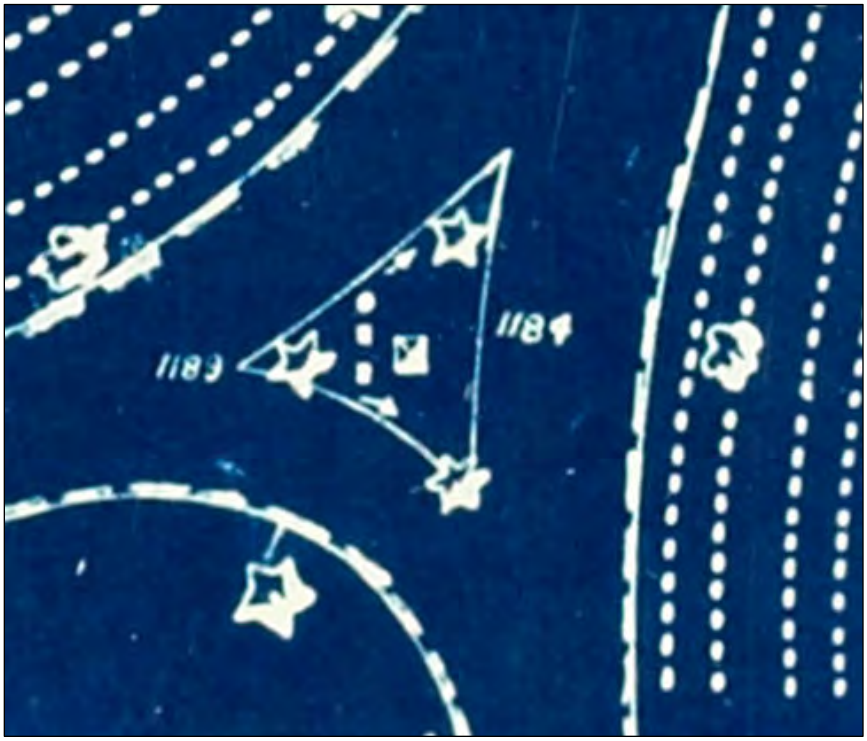
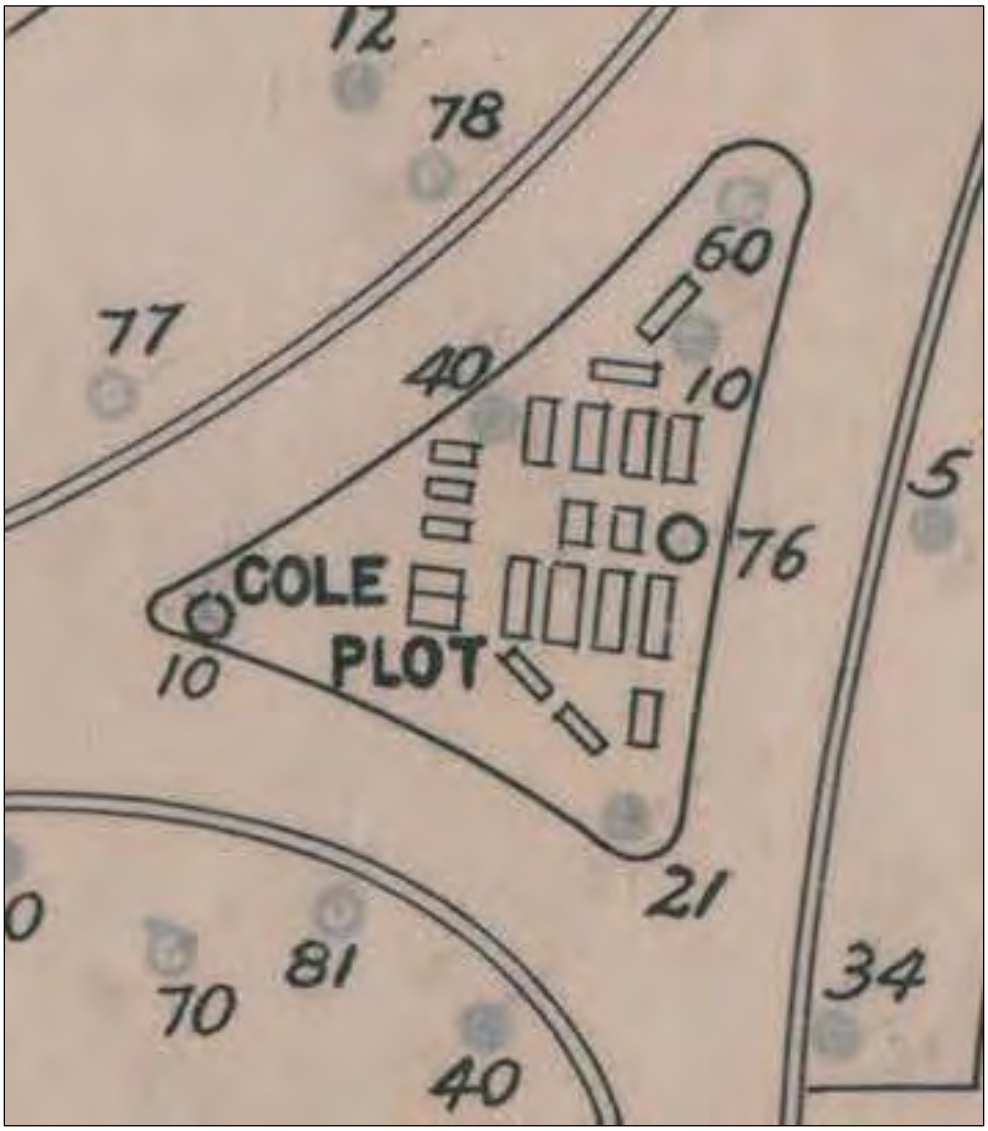


Figure 405. Detail of the Cole Plot, 1933 (NARA Atlanta).



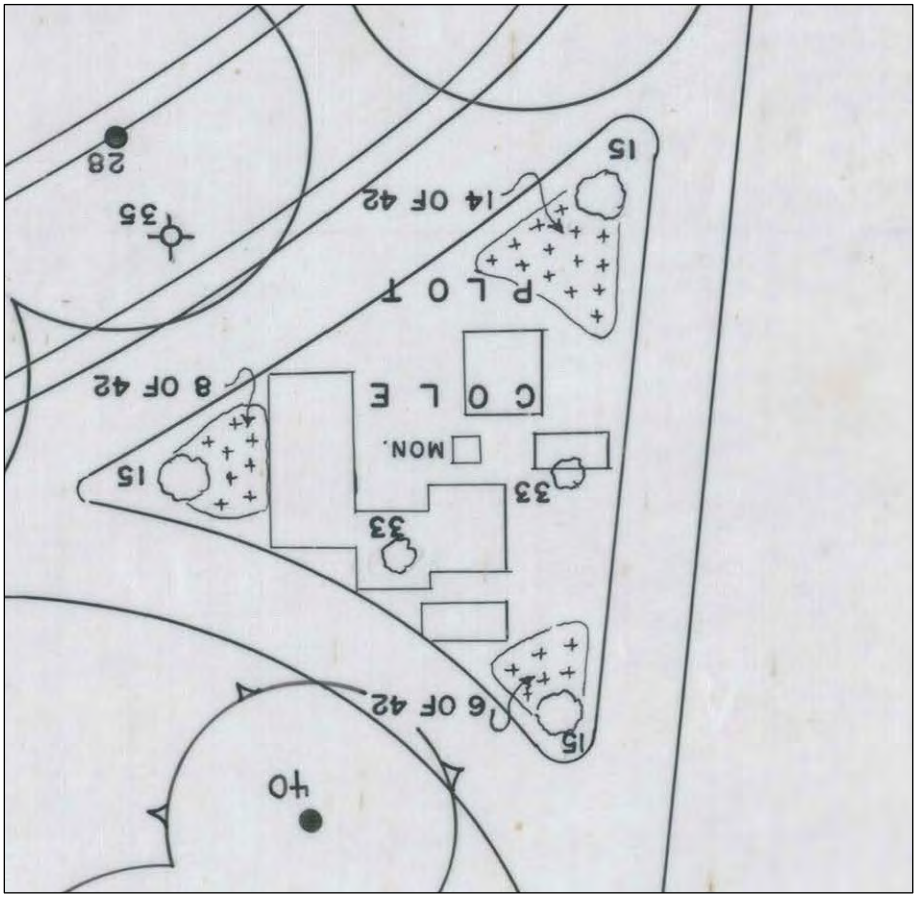
The Cole Plot has been landscaped at least since the 1893 map and by 1948, it had 2 cedar (*Cedrus*), 1 spiny Greek juniper (*Juniperus excels stricta*), 1 euonymus (*Euonymus*), 1 globe cedar *(Thuja occidentalis)*, and roses (Figure 406).

Figure 406. Detail of landscaping in the Cole Plot, 1948 (NCA Archives).



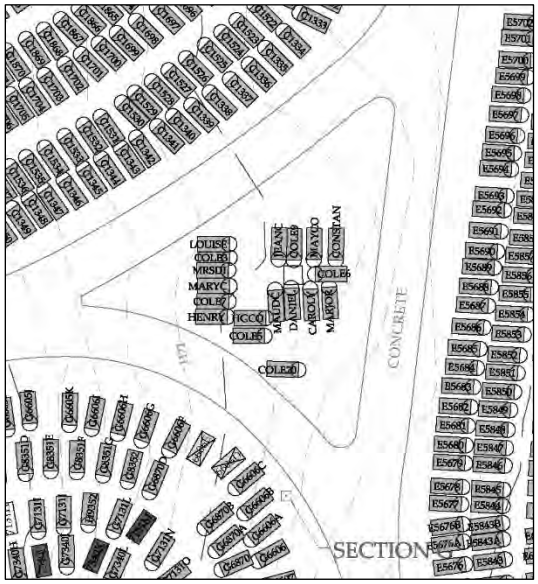
The 1963 planting plan for the Cole Plot (Figure 407) had defined planting beds of Heller Japanese holly (*Ilex crenata (Heller)*) [42 on 1963 map], with 1 Burford Chinese holly (*Ilex Cornuta burfordi*) [15 on 1963 map] at each corner of the triangle, and two rose bushes [33 on 1963 map] in the middle of the plot. The 1974 planting plan for the Cole Plot had 1 Burford Chinese holly (*Ilex cornuta burfordi*) at each of the corners.

Figure 407. Detail of landscaping in the Cole Plot, 1963 (NCA Archives).



In 2017, the Cole Plot had no landscaping except for grass (Figure 408).

Figure 408. Detail of the Cole Plot, 2017 (NCA Archives).



The Cole Plot was landscaped through at least 1974 with large shrubs at each corner of the triangle and planting beds. The removal of these elements has significantly reduced the elements of the picturesque design of the Cole Plot (Figure 409 – Figure 413).

Figure 409. Looking northeast over the Cole Plot, showing cedar trees at each corner of the plot, 1885 (NCA Archives).



Figure 410. Looking southeast over the Cole Plot, showing cedar trees at each corner of the plot, 1890s (NCA Archives).



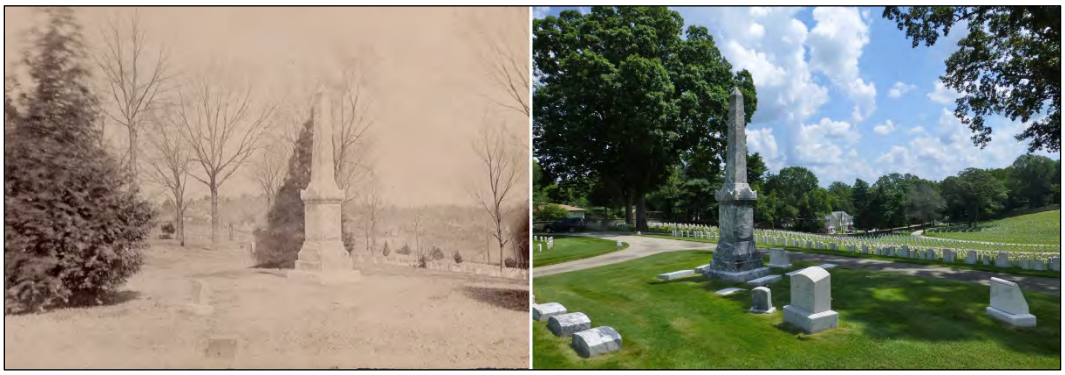
Figure 411. Looking northwest at the Cole Plot, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



Figure 412. Looking south over the Cole Plot, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



Figure 413. Then and now views, looking northeast from across the Cole Plot, 1885 vs 2017 (NCA Archives and ERDC-CERL).



5.22 Post Section

There are 239 burials in the Post Section (Figure 414), with the first in 1908 and the last in 2017; most of the burials are split evenly between all the decades of the twentieth century.

Figure 414. Location of Post Section within red outline (ERDC-CERL).



The Post Section was not used for burials in 1866. On the 1893 map (Figure 415), it was a landscaped area in the northeast corner that was bounded by the perimeter wall on the north and east, and separated from Section K by a grass road. By 1933 (Figure 416), the northeast portion had burials from the first three decades of the twentieth century. Southwest of this area, between Section D and Section K was a compost pit and landscape service area that is currently part of Section D.

Figure 415. Detail of the Post Section, 1893 (NARA College Park).

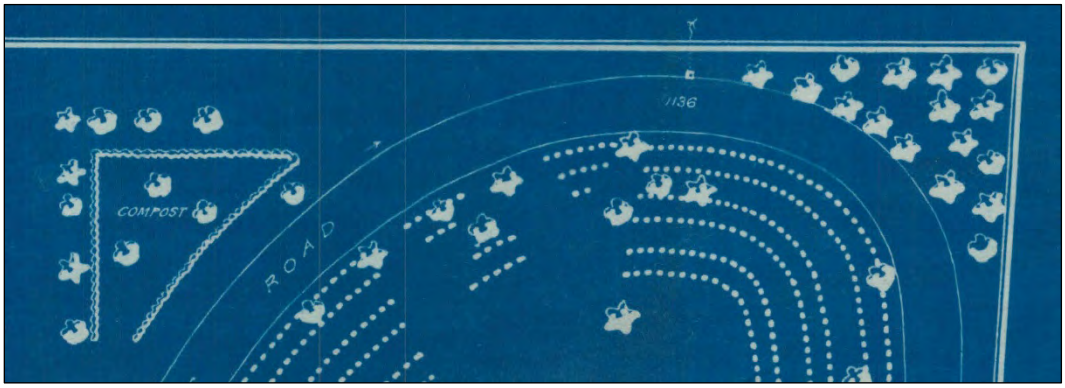
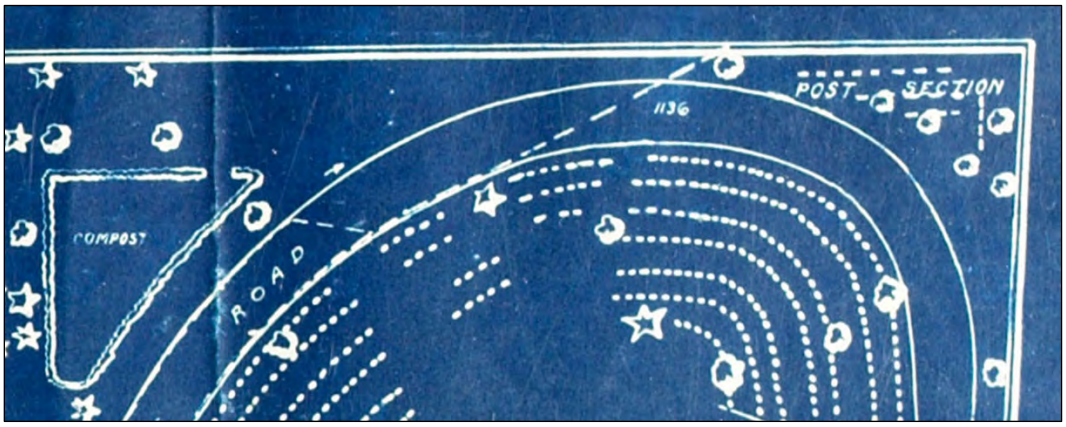


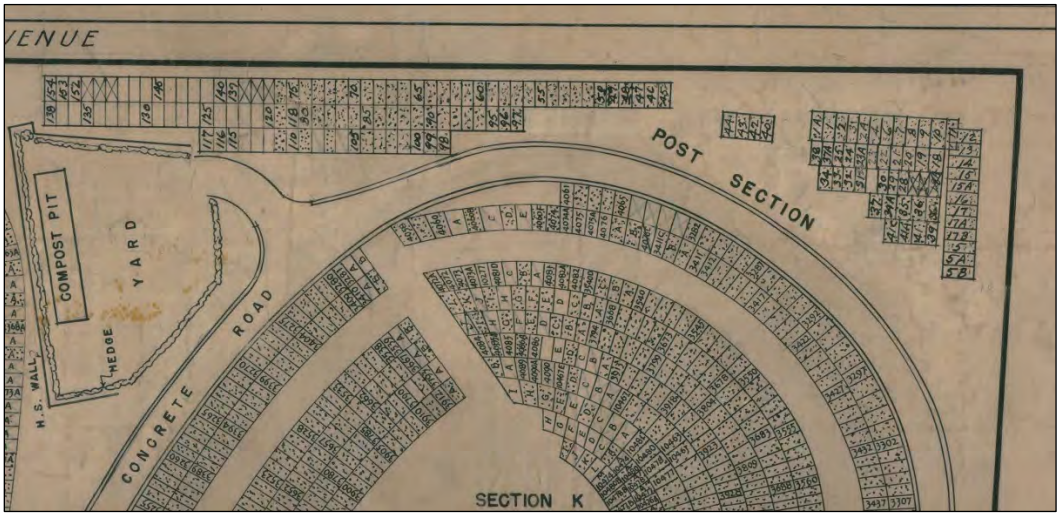
Figure 416. Detail of the Post Section, 1933 (NARA Atlanta).



By 1948, the grass road that separated the Post Section from Section K was paved with concrete.

In 1948, the Post Section (Figure 417) was planted with the following trees: 2 spiny Greek juniper (*Juniperus excels stricta*), 1 willow oak (*Quercus phellos*), 1 crepe myrtle (*Myrtus lagerstraemia*), 3 eastern redcedar (*Juniperus virginiana*), 2 chestnut oak (*Quercus montana*), 2 Lombardy poplar (*Populus nigra*), 2 pine (*Pinus*), and 2 magnolia (*Magnolia*). The shrubs in the Post Section were 1 boxwood (*Buxus*), 1 spirea (*Spirea*), and 1 Deutzia (*Deutzia*). The area between the road (separating the Post Section from Section K) and the perimeter wall was not landscaped.

Figure 417. Detail of the Post Section, 1948 (NCA Archives).



The 1974 planting plan for the Post Section had 4 Canada hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*), 5 white pine (*Pinus strobus*), 2 eastern redcedar (*Juniperus virginiana*), 1 willow oak (*Quercus phellos*), 1 American sweetgum (*Liquidambar styraciflua*), and 2 pine (*Pinus*). The area between the eastern road and the perimeter wall was planted with 3 white pine (*Pinus strobus*) and 4 willow oak (*Quercus phellos*).

In 2017, the Post Section (Figure 418) still had 3 white pine (*Pinus strobus*), 2 eastern redcedar (*Juniperus virginiana*), 2 willow oak (*Quercus phellos*), and 1 Canada hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*) (Figure 419 – Figure 421).

Figure 418. Detail of the Post Section, 2017 (NCA Archives).

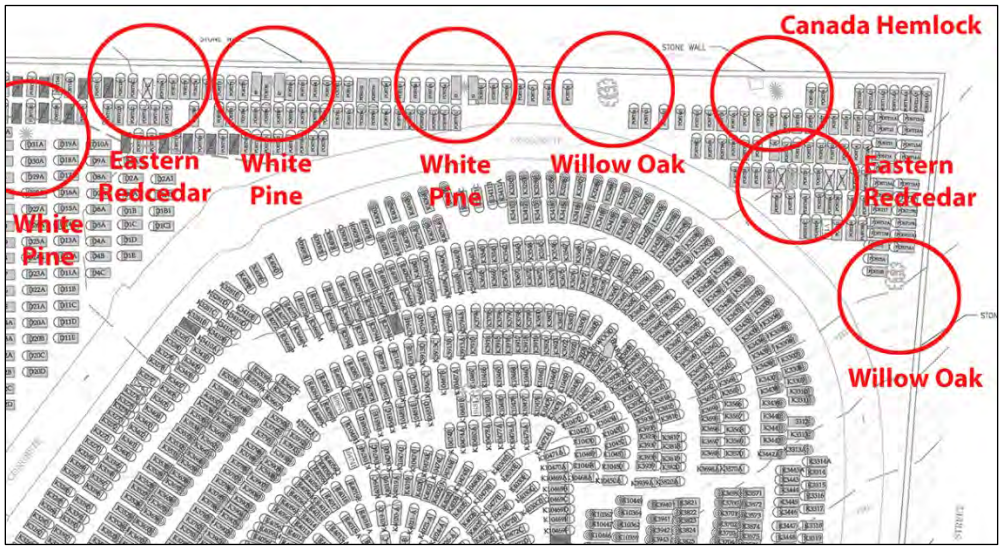


Figure 419. Looking north at a spot where a tree once stood [note area with two flat headstones], 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



Figure 420. Looking east at an eastern redcedar tree in the Post Section, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



Figure 421. Looking east at a willow oak in the Post Section, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



Although some trees and landscaping have been removed in the Post Section over the years, it is still primarily landscaped, which is unlike other areas in the eastern portion of the cemetery.

5.23 Superintendent's Lodge area

There are no burials in the Superintendent's Lodge area (Figure 422).

Figure 422. Location of the Superintendent's Lodge area is within red box (ERDC-CERL).



The Superintendent's Lodge area was not used for burials in 1866, and it was landscaped with both deciduous and evergreen trees by 1893 (Figure 423). The area did contain a well and well house that were constructed ca.1880s. In 1921, a new Superintendent's Lodge was constructed northwest of the well house. The 1933 map (Figure 424) shows that a sidewalk led from the road to the front porch, and a second path led from the road past the well house to the backdoor. The main entrance road, which bordered the area to the south in 1893, was paved with gravel and had brick gutters; by 1933, these were replaced with concrete and concrete curbs. The well house was removed in the 1950s, and the path that led to it from the road and continued to the back of the lodge was removed and relocated during the 1960s. A large "island" south of the lodge area, which divided the road up to Section U from the road that went south to the utility building, was reduced in size in 1963 (Figure 425). The path to the rear of the house was removed at some point after 1974, and the concrete pad and committal shelter were added sometime after 1974.

Figure 423. Detail of the Superintendent's Lodge area, 1893 (NARA College Park).

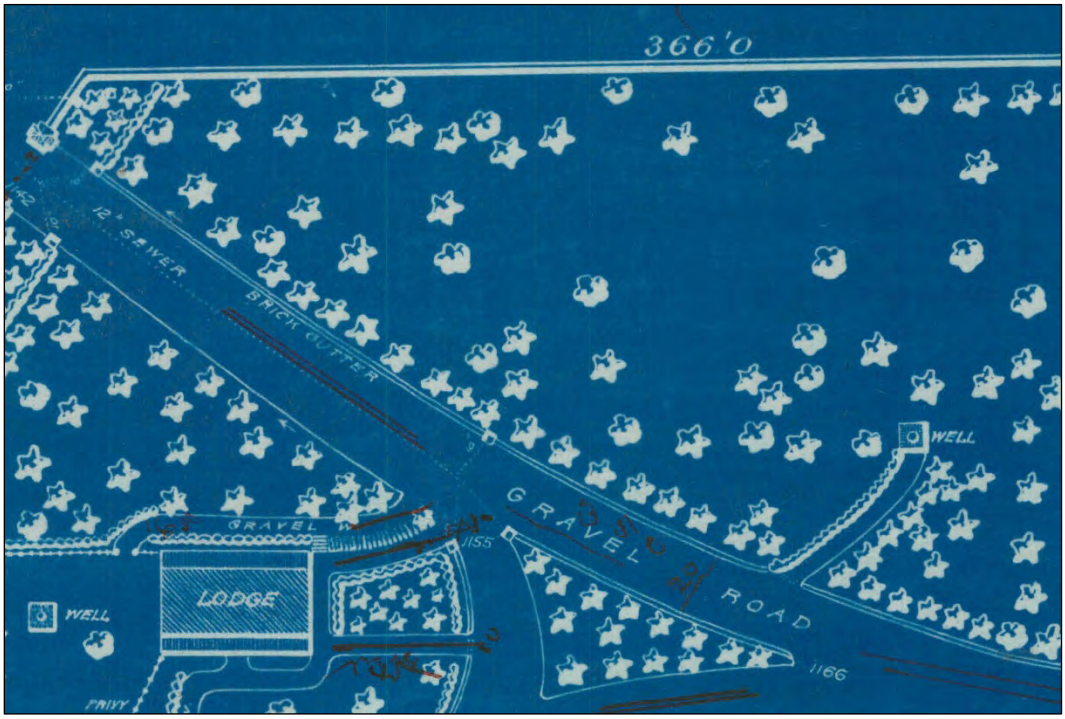


Figure 424. Detail of the Superintendent's Lodge area, 1933 (NARA Atlanta).

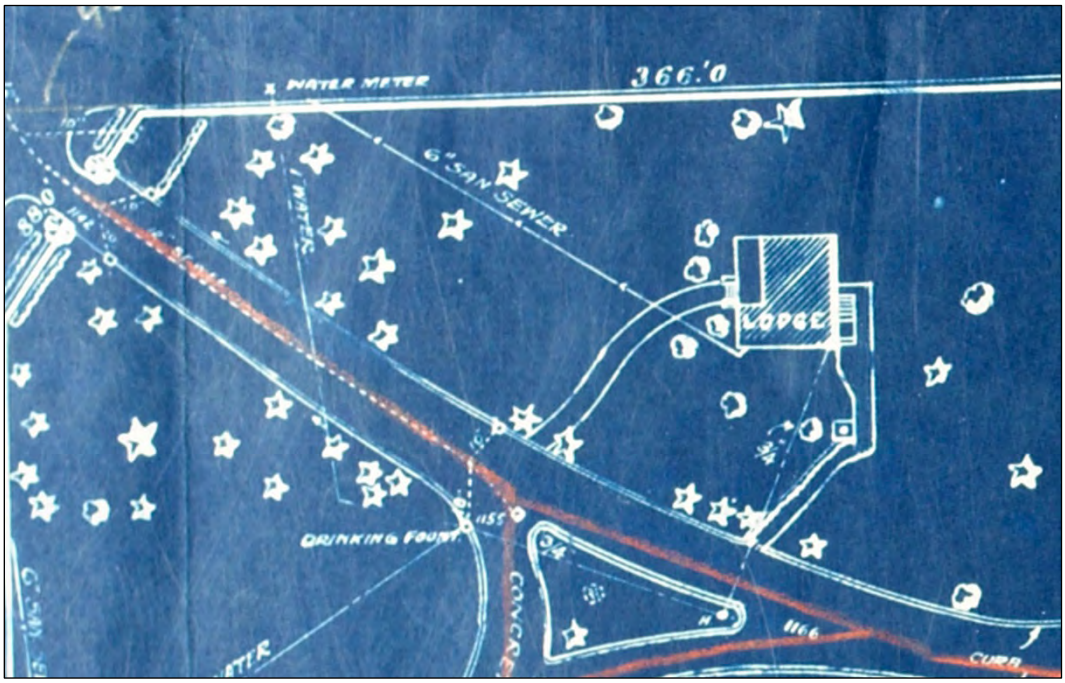
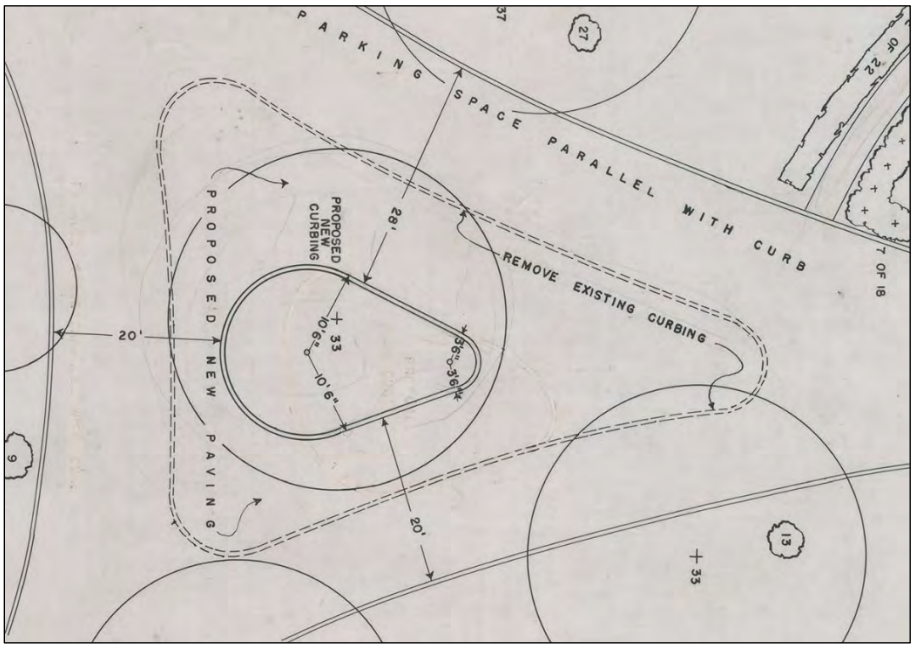
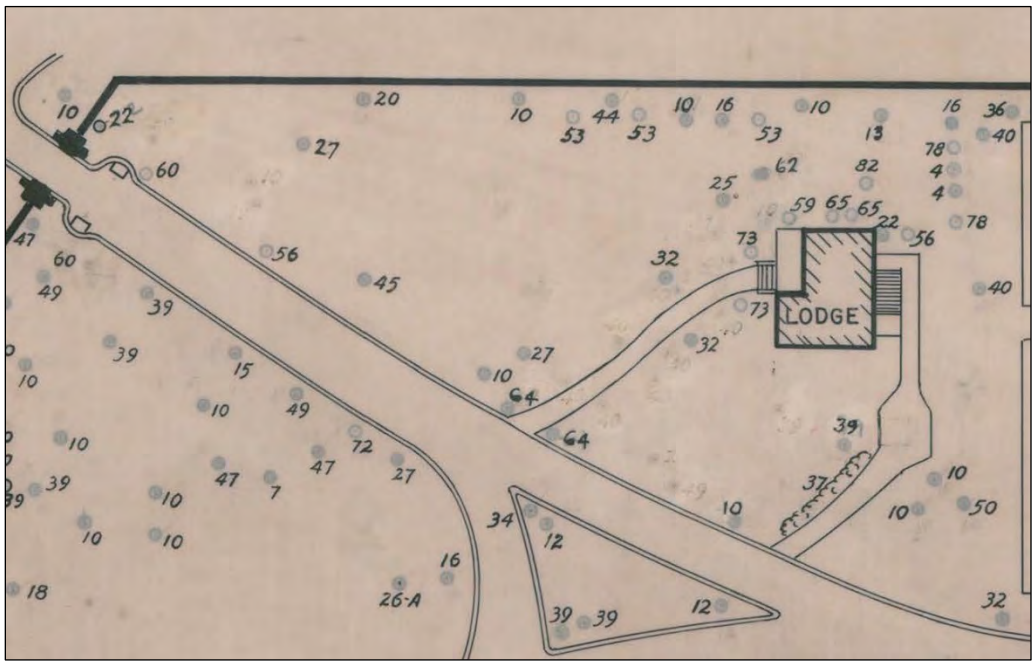


Figure 425. Detail of changes to the "island" between the Superintendent's Lodge area and Section A, 1963 (NCA Archives).



In 1948, the Superintendent's Lodge area (Figure 426) was planted with the following trees: 2 arborvitae Berckman (*Thuja orientalis aurea nana*), 6 cedar (*Cedrus*), 1 Chinaberry (*Azedarach*), 2 crepe myrtle (*Myrtus lagerstraemia*), 1 fig (*Ficus*), 2 hawthorne (*Crataegus*), magnolia (*Magnolia*), 3 pecan (*Carya illinoensis*), 1 post oak (*Quercus stellata*), 1 pussy willow (*Salix discolor*), 1 northern red oak (*Quercus borealis*), 3 spiny Greek juniper (*Juniperus excels stricta*), 1 water oak (*Quercus nigra*), 1 weeping beech (*Fagus sylvatica purpurea*), and 1 yew (*Taxus*). Shrubs in the area were the following: 3 rose of Sharon (*Hibiscus syriacus*), 2 boxwood (*Buxus*), 1 Elaeagnus (*Elaeagnus*), 1 euonymus (*Euonymus*), 1 gardenia (*gardenia*), 2 holly (*Ilex glabra*), 2 honeysuckle (*Lonicera*), 2 nandina (*nandina*), 2 spirea (*Spirea*), and 1 yellow bell (*Allamanda*).

Figure 426. Detail of the Superintendent's Lodge area, 1948 (NCA Archives).



The planting plans from the 1963 map (Figure 427) give the greatest amount of detail on the extensive landscaping (Figure 428) surrounding the lodge.

Figure 427. Detail of the planting plan around the Superintendent's Lodge, 1963 (NCA Archives).

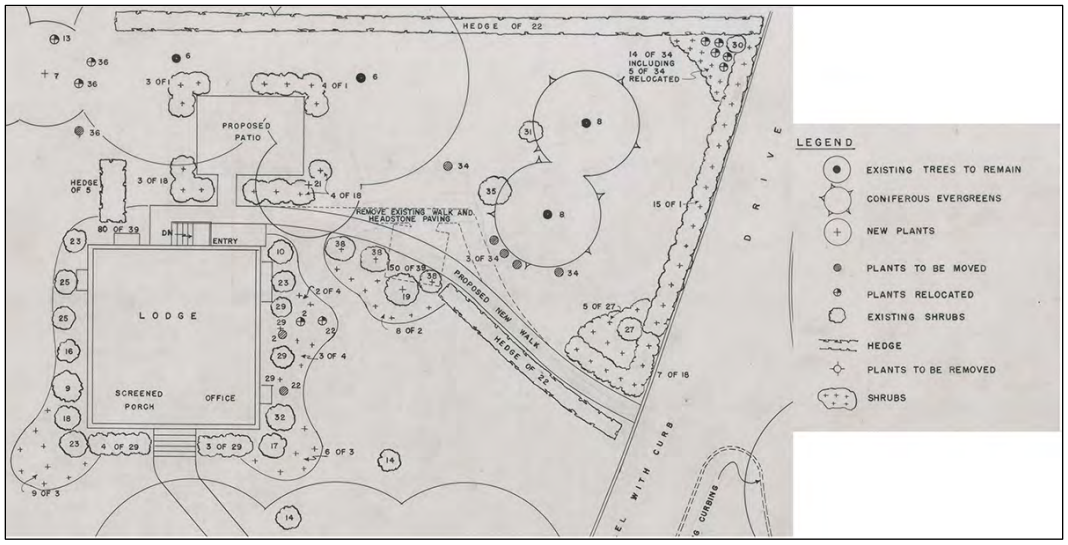
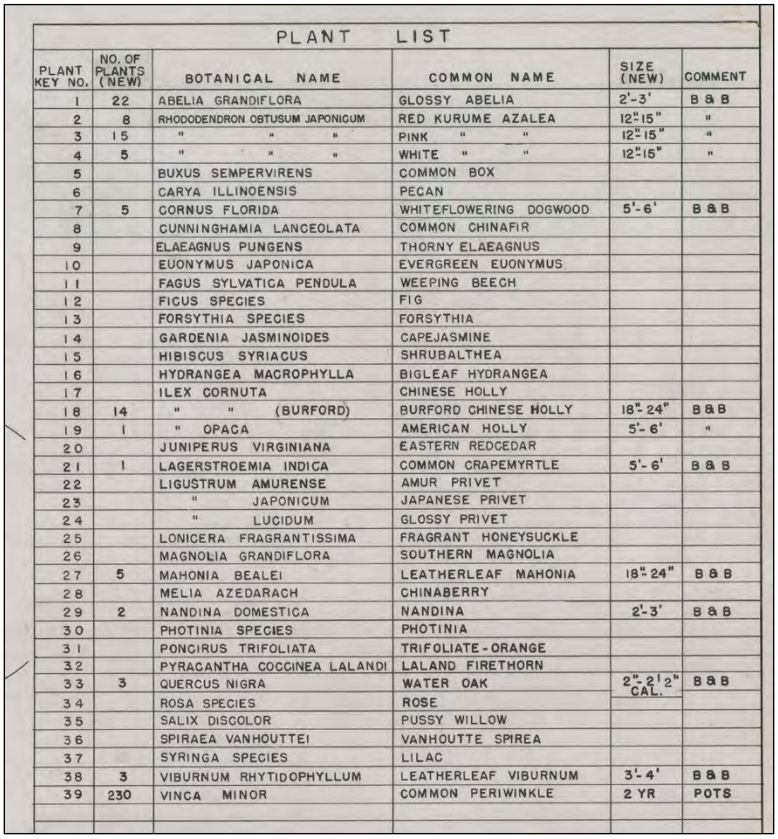


Figure 428. Plant list for the Superintendent's Lodge, 1963 (NCA Archives).



PLANT LIST

PLANT KEY NO.	NO. OF PLANTS (NEW)	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	SIZE (NEW)	COMMENT
1	22	ABELIA GRANDIFLORA	GLOSSY ABELIA	2'-3'	B & B
2	8	RHODODENDRON OBTUSUM JAPONICUM	RED KURUME AZALEA	12"-15"	"
3	15	" " "	PINK " "	12"-15"	"
4	5	" " "	WHITE " "	12"-15"	"
5		BUXUS SEMPERVIRENS	COMMON BOX		
6		CARYA ILLINOENSIS	PECAN		
7	5	CORNUS FLORIDA	WHITEFLOWERING DOGWOOD	5'-6'	B & B
8		CUNNINGHAMIA LANCEOLATA	COMMON CHINAFIR		
9		ELAEAGNUS PUNGENS	THORNY ELAEAGNUS		
10		EUONYMUS JAPONICA	EVERGREEN EUONYMUS		
11		FAGUS SYLVATICA PENDULA	WEEPING BEECH		
12		FICUS SPECIES	FIG		
13		FORSYTHIA SPECIES	FORSYTHIA		
14		GARDENIA JASMINOIDES	CAPEJASMINE		
15		HIBISCUS SYRIACUS	SHRUBALTHEA		
16		HYDRANGEA MACROPHYLLA	BIGLEAF HYDRANGEA		
17		ILEX CORNUTA	CHINESE HOLLY		
18	14	" " (BURFORD)	BURFORD CHINESE HOLLY	18"-24"	B & B
19	1	" OPACA	AMERICAN HOLLY	5'-6'	"
20		JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA	EASTERN REDCEDAR		
21	1	LAGERSTROEMIA INDICA	COMMON CRAPEMYRTLE	5'-6'	B & B
22		LIGUSTRUM AMURENSE	AMUR PRIVET		
23		" JAPONICUM	JAPANESE PRIVET		
24		" LUCIDUM	GLOSSY PRIVET		
25		LONICERA FRAGRANTISSIMA	FRAGRANT HONEYSUCKLE		
26		MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA	SOUTHERN MAGNOLIA		
27	5	MAHONIA BEALEI	LEATHERLEAF MAHONIA	18"-24"	B & B
28		MELIA AZEDARACH	CHINABERRY		
29	2	NANDINA DOMESTICA	NANDINA	2'-3'	B & B
30		PHOTINIA SPECIES	PHOTINIA		
31		PONCIRUS TRIFOLIATA	TRIFOLIATE-ORANGE		
32		PYRACANTHA COCCINEA LALANDI	LALAND FIRETHORN		
33	3	QUERCUS NIGRA	WATER OAK	2"-2 1/2" CAL.	B & B
34		ROSA SPECIES	ROSE		
35		SALIX DISCOLOR	PUSSY WILLOW		
36		SPIRAEA VANHOUTTEI	VANHOUTTE SPIREA		
37		SYRINGA SPECIES	LILAC		
38	3	VIBURNUM RHYTIDOPHYLLUM	LEATHERLEAF VIBURNUM	3'-4'	B & B
39	230	VINCA MINOR	COMMON PERIWINKLE	2 YR	POTS

The 1974 planting plan for the Superintendent's Lodge area could not be located, but the larger area between the lodge and the main entrance had 1 common boxwood (*Buxus sempervirens*), 1 flowering dogwood (*Cornus florida*), 1 Elaeagnus (*Elaeagnus*), 1 weeping beech (*Fagus sylvatica purpurea*), 1 forsythia (*Forsythia spectabilis*), 2 Burford Chinese holly (*Ilex cornuta burfordi*), 1 eastern redcedar (*Juniperus virginiana*), 1 southern magnolia (*magnolia grandiflora*), 1 white pine (*Pinus strobus*), 1 willow oak (*Quercus phellos*), and rose bushes.

In 2017, the Superintendent's Lodge area (Figure 429) has 1 Japanese privet (*Ligustrum japonicum*), 2 water oak *(Quercus nigra*), 1 southern magnolia (*magnolia grandiflora*), 1 willow oak (*Quercus phellos*) 4 pecan (*Carya illinoensis*), some pink Kurume azalea *(Rhododendron obtusum japonicum*) and 2 unknown shrubs. The Pearl Harbor Survivors Association Monument was laid out in 1996 with pink concrete pavers in a path from the road that leads to a large round area paved with the same concrete pavers, although many of them are inscribed. The paved area is surrounded by various rose and azalea bushes (Figure 430 – Figure 437).

Figure 429. Detail of the Superintendent's Lodge area, 2017 (NCA Archives).

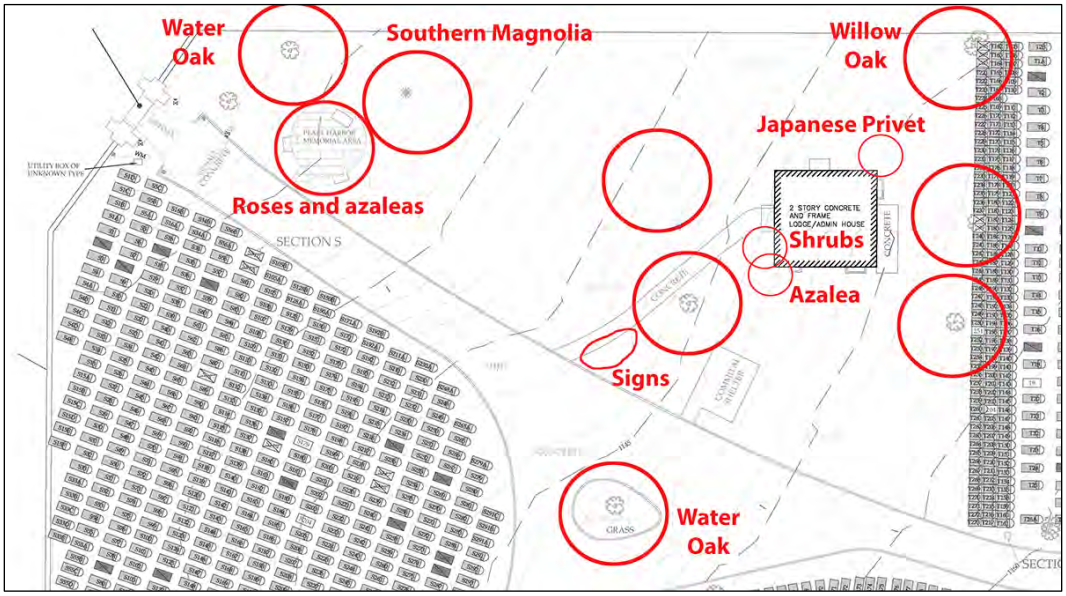


Figure 430. Looking northwest at the main entrance, with Section S on the left and Superintendent's Lodge area on right, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



Figure 431. Looking east, with the Pearl Harbor Survivors Monument in the foreground and the Superintendent's Lodge in the background, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).

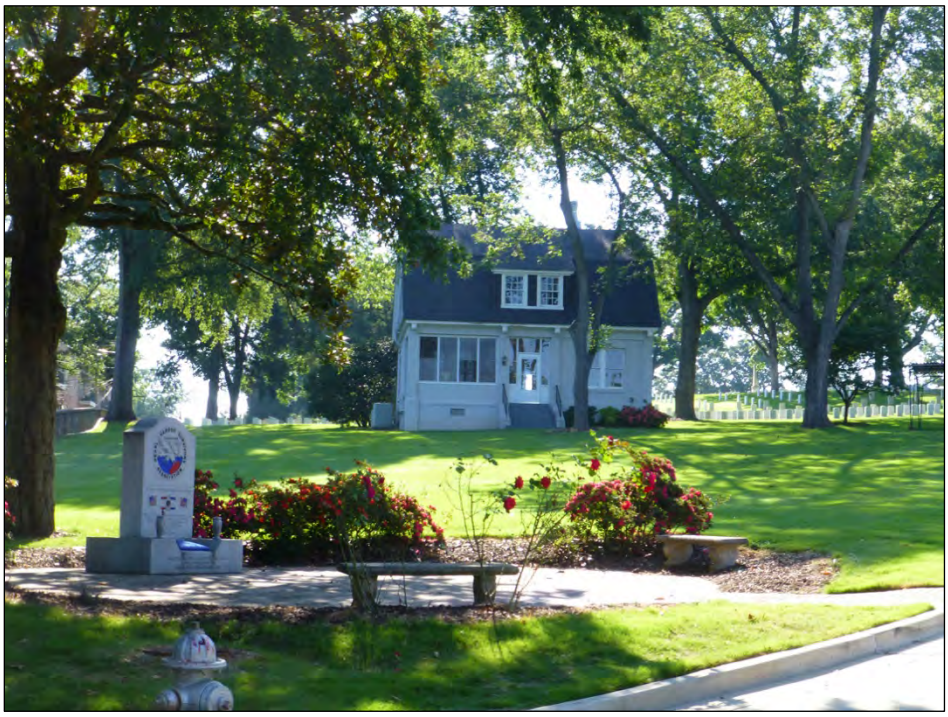


Figure 432. Looking north at the Pearl Harbor Survivors Association Monument, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



Figure 433. Looking northeast at the sidewalk leading to the front porch of the Superintendent's Lodge, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



Figure 434. Foundation plantings at the Superintendent's Lodge, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



Figure 435. Looking north at the side of the Superintendent's Lodge, with the committal shelter on the left, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



Figure 436. Looking west at the back of the Superintendent's Lodge, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



Figure 437. Traffic island with tree, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



The two most significant structural changes to the Superintendent's Lodge area were the addition of the lodge in 1921 and the addition of the Pearl Harbor Survivors Association Monument in 1996. Generally, most of the trees and shrubs have been removed throughout the area especially along the sidewalk toward the lodge, while the traffic island still does contain a tree (Figure 438 – Figure 441).

Figure 438. Then and now views, looking northwest at the main entrance, no date vs 2017 (NCA Archives and ERDC-CERL).



Figure 439. Then and now views, looking north outside the main entrance at the perimeter wall, no date vs 2017 (NCA Archives and ERDC-CERL).



Figure 440. Then and now views, looking northeast at the Superintendent's Lodge, 1938 vs 2017 (NARA College Park and ERDC-CERL).



Figure 441. Then and now views, looking northeast at the Superintendent's Lodge, 1952 vs 2017 (NCA Archives and ERDC-CERL).



5.24 Views and viewsheds

Not only are the surface features contributing in their own right, they combine in patterns with historic importance when studied from the perspective of views or viewsheds. The siting of particular elements to create aesthetically pleasing views was a strong point of view for picturesque cemeteries. At Marietta National Cemetery, the historically significant primary viewsheds are those from the northwest corner through the entrance gate and up the hill to the rostrum (Figure 442 and Figure 443), to the southeast from the entrance gate along the main avenue and up to the rostrum (Figure 444), and looking toward and away from Section M (Figure 445 and Figure 446). The latter is important due to the popularity of the spot over time for taking photographs that focus on the undulating rows of headstones and the geometric patterns of their placement.

Figure 442. View southeast toward entrance gate from Washington Avenue intersection, 2017 (ERDC-CERL).



Figure 443. Then and now views, looking southeast at the main entrance, late 1890s vs 2017 (NARA College Park and ERDC-CERL).



Figure 444. Then and now views, looking southwest from just inside the main entrance, with Section S on the right, 1938 vs 2017 (NARA College Park and ERDC-CERL).



Figure 445. Then and now views, looking east from Section E to center circle in Section M, circa 1870 vs 2017 (NARA College Park and ERDC-CERL).



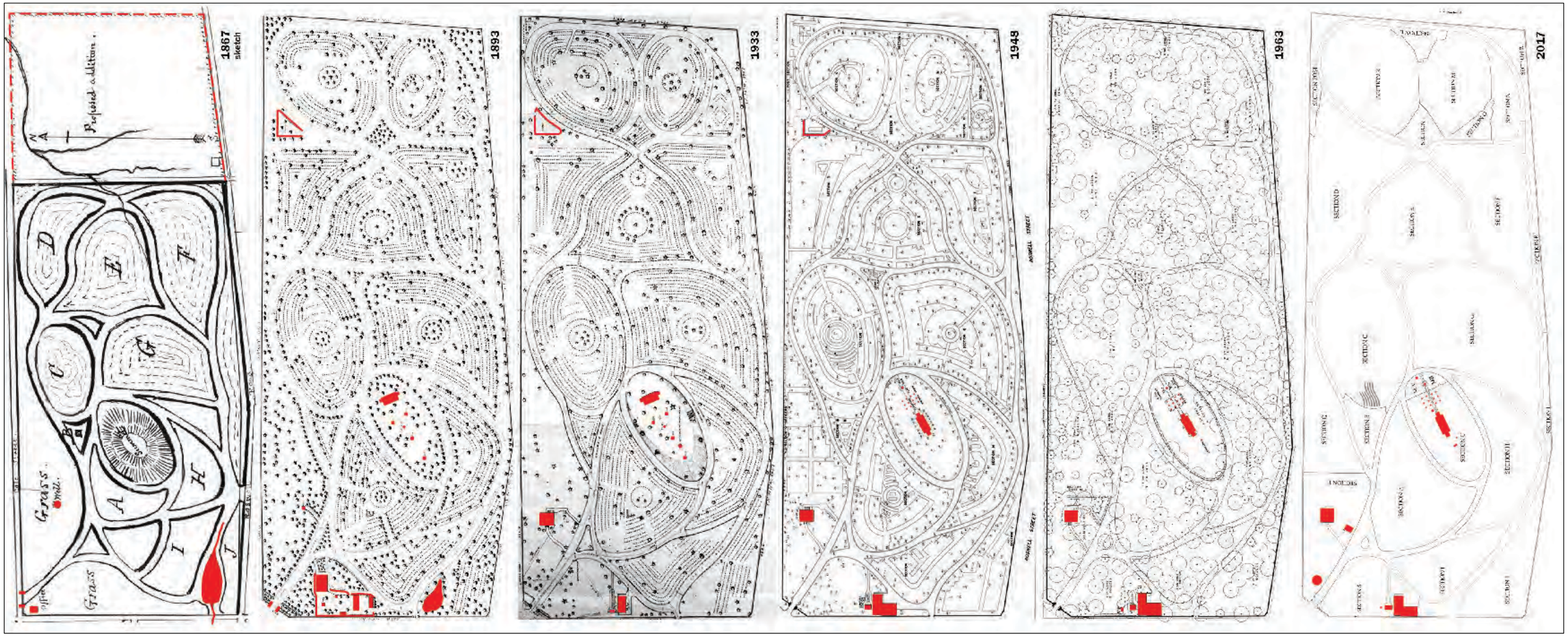
Figure 446. Then and now views. looking west from Section M to Section E, circa 1870 vs 2017 (NARA College Park and ERDC-CERL).



5.25 Same-scale maps

The following figure (Figure 447) provides a comparison of the cemetery through time (1867 to 2017) at the same scale. The maps show the permanence of the layout and road system, the changes to Section U, and the appearance/disappearance of buildings and structures. Most of the maps show tree cover, verifying the loss of tree cover over time.

Figure 447. Same-scale map analysis (NCA Archives and ERDC-CERL).



6 Summary and recommendations

Figure 448 provides a visual overview to show some of the changes in Marietta National Cemetery's landscape from 1961 to 2017.

Figure 448. Then and now aerial views, 1961 vs 2017 (NCA Archives and Google).



6.1 Landscape features

The Marietta National Cemetery was originally designed in 1866 by Chaplain Thomas B. Van Horne. Van Horne's design used many contemporary design characteristics of picturesque rural cemeteries, such as using existing topography to direct a sequence of movement through the site; emphasizing naturalized, or informal, placement of trees while deemphasizing ornamental flower beds; and creating views across the site to constructed features. The Van Horne-designed landscape also used the placement of constructed elements, such as the rostrum and flagpole, to further enhance the picturesque qualities of the site as views to these key features extend beyond the cemetery walls (including views while driving around the site). The rolling topography and existing physical features of the Cole property were instrumental in creating the solemn setting and feeling of the national cemetery.

6.1.1 Character-defining landscape features

Key character-defining landscape features that reflect the original picturesque design intent of the cemetery include the following:

- Geometric layout of the various sections in recognizable shapes

- Circulation system with the roads that follow the contours and two centers of circulation at the highest and lowest spots
- Diverse types of large trees, mostly in the oak family
- Tree canopy/cover
- Shrubs (mostly removed)
- Uniform and regularly spaced white marble headstones
- Monuments (in central locations within sections/geometric headstone layouts)
- Benches (all removed)

6.1.2 Character-defining buildings and structures

Key character-defining buildings and structures include the following:

- Location of all "service" buildings on the western edge of the cemetery
- Location of all "memorial" buildings on the highest hill
- Main entrance with view toward rostrum
- Superintendent's Lodge with view from main entrance
- Rostrum with views toward the east, toward the main entrance, and toward Kennesaw Mountain
- Arbor
- Utility building
- Restroom
- Perimeter stone wall
- Flagpole

6.2 Landscape treatment

The Secretary of the Interior is responsible for establishing professional standards and providing advice on the stewardship of cultural resources listed in or as eligible for the NRHP. The Secretary's standards describe four basic approaches to treatment of historic landscapes.[140]

6.2.1 Restoration approach

Restoration is the act or process of accurately depicting the form, features, and character of a property as it appeared at a particular period in time. This process includes reconstruction of missing features from the

140 National Park Service, *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*, edited by Charles A. Birnbaum with Christine Capella Peters. (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, 1996), 3.

restoration period and removal of features from all other periods. The approach can be considered only when the property's significance during a particular period of time outweighs the loss of extant elements from other historical periods, and when there is substantial physical and documentary evidence for the work, and when contemporary alterations and additions are not planned. [141]

Restoration is not an appropriate approach for the Marietta National Cemetery since the changes to the cemetery have occurred over an extended period of time (1866–present) and the period of significance extends in perpetuity.

6.2.2 Reconstruction approach

Reconstruction is the act or process of using new construction to depict a non-surviving site, landscape, building, structure, or object as it appeared at a specific period of time and in its historic location. The approach is appropriate only when the property's significance during a particular period of time outweighs the potential loss of extant features that characterize other historical periods. In addition, there must be substantial physical and documentary evidence for the work, and the work must be clearly identified as a contemporary re-creation.[142]

Reconstruction is a viable path for maintaining the Marietta National Cemetery since this report contains sufficient documentary evidence to reconstruct elements of the landscape that changed or have been removed from the cemetery over the years, particularly the removed trees, shrubs, and other landscaping features such as benches and paving materials.

6.2.3 Preservation approach

Preservation involves applying measures to sustain the *existing* form, integrity, and materials of a historic property. This approach focuses on stabilizing and protecting extant historic resources, rather than replacing missing elements. It is appropriate when a historic property is essentially intact and does not require extensive repair or replacement; depiction at

[141] NPS, *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards*, 1996, 89–90.

[142] NPS, *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards*, 1996, 127–129.

one particular period of time is not appropriate; and when continuing or new use does not require additions or alterations.[143]

Preservation is a potential management treatment for the Marietta National Cemetery due to the large amount of intact resources.

6.2.4 Rehabilitation approach

Rehabilitation allows repairs, alterations, and additions necessary to enable a compatible use for a property as long as the portions or features which convey the historical, cultural, or architectural values are preserved. This approach is appropriate when depiction at one particular period of time is not appropriate, repair or replacement of deteriorated features is necessary, and alterations or additions are needed for a new use.[144]

Rehabilitation allows repairs, alterations, and additions necessary to enable a compatible use for a property as long as the portions or features which convey the historical, cultural, or architectural values are preserved. This approach is appropriate when depiction at one particular period of time is not appropriate; repair or replacement of deteriorated features is necessary; and alterations or additions are needed for a new use.

6.3 Management issues and recommendations

The Marietta National Cemetery is federally owned and operated and is listed on the NRHP. As such, the NCA consults with the State of Georgia Historic Preservation Division (HPD) of the Georgia Department of Natural Resources for all undertakings that affect the cemetery. The HPD serves as the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) for consultation purposes.

6.3.1 Management issues

Current landscape management issues include the following:

- Visitors are unaware of the landscape design history of the cemetery.
- Current policy of not replacing trees has negatively impacted the picturesque design and feel of the cemetery.

[143] NPS, *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards*, 1996, 17–18.

[144] NPS, *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards*, 1996, 47–48.

- Removal of hedges and shrubs has negatively impacted the picturesque design and feel of the cemetery.
- Lack of current tree species and age plan.
- Lack of seating areas, which were provided historically.
- Lack of consistent signage in both placement and visual continuity.
- Seeming lack of a monuments and memorials placement plan/protocol and design standards.
- Placement of the main water pipe for the sprinklers along the inside of the perimeter wall, which distracts and negatively impacts the visual aesthetic of the perimeter wall.
- Security and/or maintenance issues related to monuments and private headstones.

6.3.2 Historic landscape recommendations

The following actions are recommended to address the issues outlined above in section 6.3.1:

- Locate future “service” buildings as near to current service buildings as possible.
- Locate future “memorial” buildings and monuments as near the current memorial buildings or monuments as possible.
- Develop a management plan that preserves the historic characteristics of the cemetery landscape and its features.
- Develop a planting plan based on historic vegetation planting patterns and plans.
- Review tree removal policy and consider renewing tree planting efforts.
- Review the Section 106 consultation procedures to make sure all undertakings that affect the landscape are included in the consultation process.
- Establish consistent maintenance guidelines for all buildings, structures, and objects.
- Develop a master plan for the next 25-year period.
- Update NCA real property and heritage asset list with corrected construction dates and NRHP eligibility codes.

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14. ABSTRACT

This project was undertaken to provide the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs National Cemetery Administration with a cultural landscape sur-vey of Marietta National Cemetery. The 23-acre cemetery is located within the city limits of Marietta, Georgia, and contains more than 17,300 burials. Marietta National Cemetery was placed on the National Register of Historic Places on 18 September 1998, as part of a multiple-property nomination for Civil War Era National Cemeteries.

The National Cemetery Administration tasked the U.S. Army Engineer Research and Development Center-Construction Engineering Research Laboratory (ERDC-CERL) to inventory and assess the cultural landscape at Marietta National Cemetery through creation of a landscape development context, a description of current conditions, and an analysis of changes over time to the cultural landscape. All landscape features were included in the survey because according to federal policy on National Cemeteries, all national cemetery landscape features are considered to be contributing elements.

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