

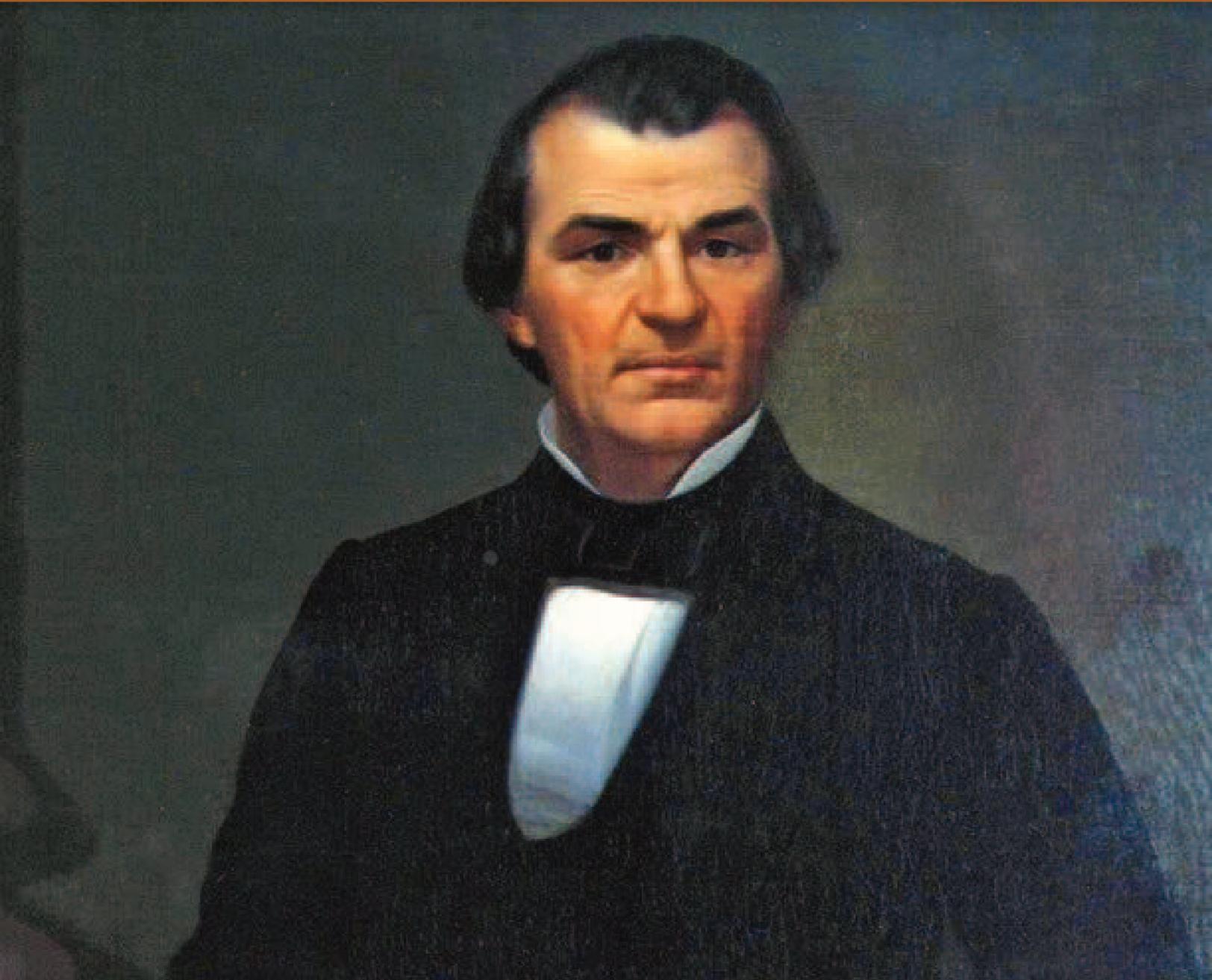


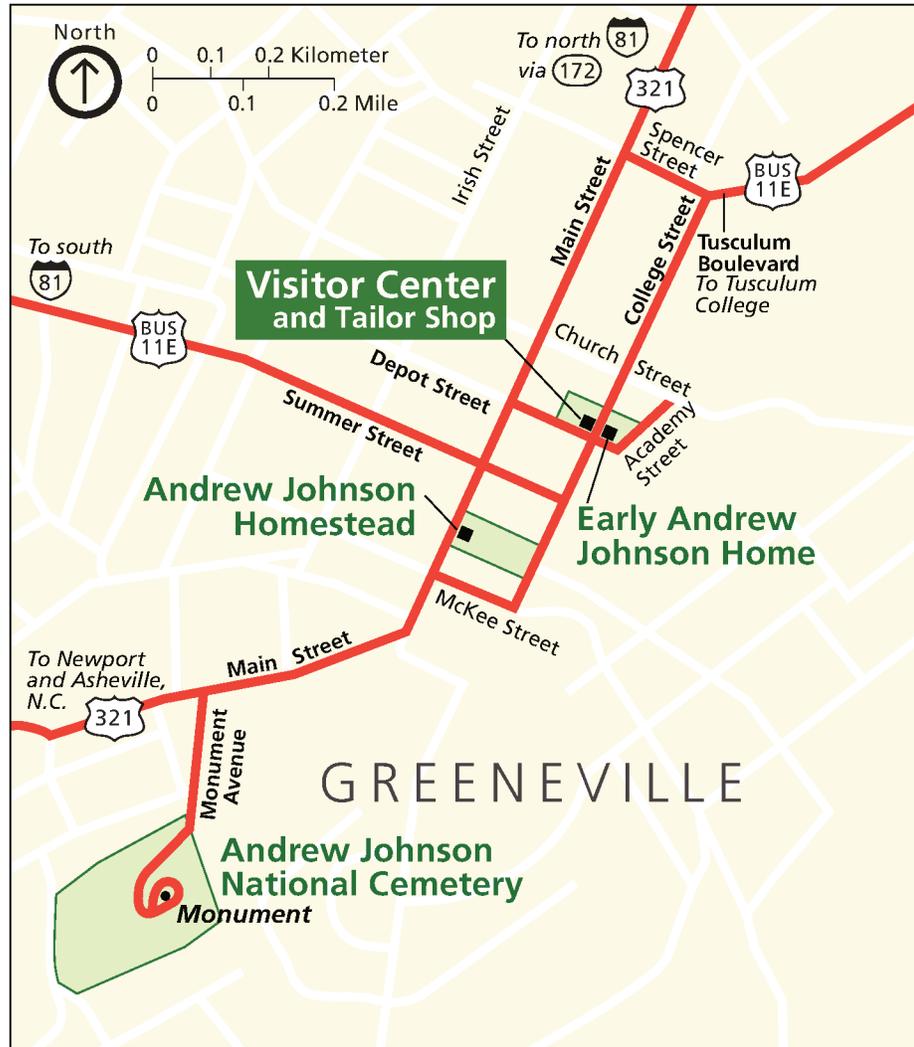
Foundation Document

Andrew Johnson National Historic Site

Tennessee

July 2015





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Mission of the National Park Service

The National Park Service (NPS) preserves unimpaired the natural and cultural resources and values of the national park system for the enjoyment, education, and inspiration of this and future generations. The National Park Service cooperates with partners to extend the benefits of natural and cultural resource conservation and outdoor recreation throughout this country and the world.

The NPS core values are a framework in which the National Park Service accomplishes its mission. They express the manner in which, both individually and collectively, the National Park Service pursues its mission. The NPS core values are:

- **Shared stewardship:** We share a commitment to resource stewardship with the global preservation community.
- **Excellence:** We strive continually to learn and improve so that we may achieve the highest ideals of public service.
- **Integrity:** We deal honestly and fairly with the public and one another.
- **Tradition:** We are proud of it; we learn from it; we are not bound by it.
- **Respect:** We embrace each other's differences so that we may enrich the well-being of everyone.

The National Park Service is a bureau within the Department of the Interior. While numerous national park system units were created prior to 1916, it was not until August 25, 1916, that President Woodrow Wilson signed the National Park Service Organic Act formally establishing the National Park Service.

The national park system continues to grow and comprises more than 400 park units covering more than 84 million acres in every state, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. These units include, but are not limited to, national parks, monuments, battlefields, military parks, historical parks, historic sites, lakeshores, seashores, recreation areas, scenic rivers and trails, and the White House. The variety and diversity of park units throughout the nation require a strong commitment to resource stewardship and management to ensure both the protection and enjoyment of these resources for future generations.



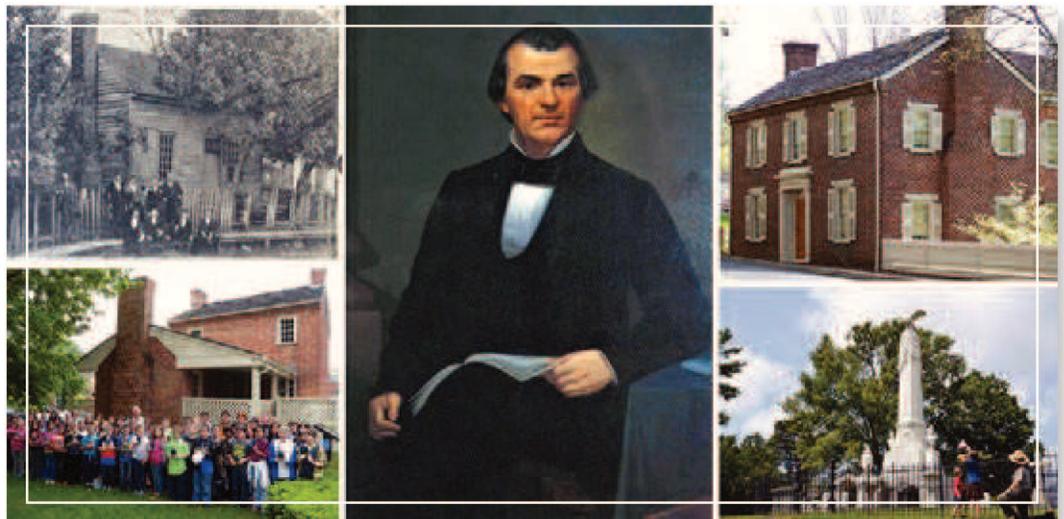
The arrowhead was authorized as the official National Park Service emblem by the Secretary of the Interior on July 20, 1951. The sequoia tree and bison represent vegetation and wildlife, the mountains and water represent scenic and recreational values, and the arrowhead represents historical and archeological values.

Introduction

Every unit of the national park system will have a foundational document to provide basic guidance for planning and management decisions—a foundation for planning and management. The core components of a foundation document include a brief description of the park as well as the park’s purpose, significance, fundamental resources and values, other important resources and values, and interpretive themes. The foundation document also includes special mandates and administrative commitments, an assessment of planning and data needs that identifies planning issues, planning products to be developed, and the associated studies and data required for park planning. Along with the core components, the assessment provides a focus for park planning activities and establishes a baseline from which planning documents are developed.

A primary benefit of developing a foundation document is the opportunity to integrate and coordinate all kinds and levels of planning from a single, shared understanding of what is most important about the park. The process of developing a foundation document begins with gathering and integrating information about the park. Next, this information is refined and focused to determine what the most important attributes of the park are. The process of preparing a foundation document aids park managers, staff, and the public in identifying and clearly stating in one document the essential information that is necessary for park management to consider when determining future planning efforts, outlining key planning issues, and protecting resources and values that are integral to park purpose and identity. Preparation of this foundation document was a collaborative effort among NPS staff from Andrew Johnson National Historic Site, the NPS Southeast Regional Office, the NPS Denver Service Center, and other NPS programs. A complete list of preparers and contributors is included in Part 3: Contributors. A workshop was held March 10–13, 2014, in Greeneville, Tennessee, when much of the document content was generated. Prior to the workshop, NPS staff met with community representatives to solicit ideas and feedback relevant to the foundation document. This foundation document reflects many of the thoughts and ideas shared during the meeting with community representatives.

While not included in this document, a park atlas is also part of a foundation project. The atlas is a series of maps compiled from available geographic information system (GIS) data on natural and cultural resources, visitor use patterns, facilities, and other topics. It serves as a GIS-based support tool for planning and park operations. The atlas is published as a (hard copy) paper product and as geospatial data for use in a web mapping environment. The park atlas for Andrew Johnson National Historic Site can be accessed online at: <http://insideparkatlas.nps.gov/>.



Part 1: Core Components

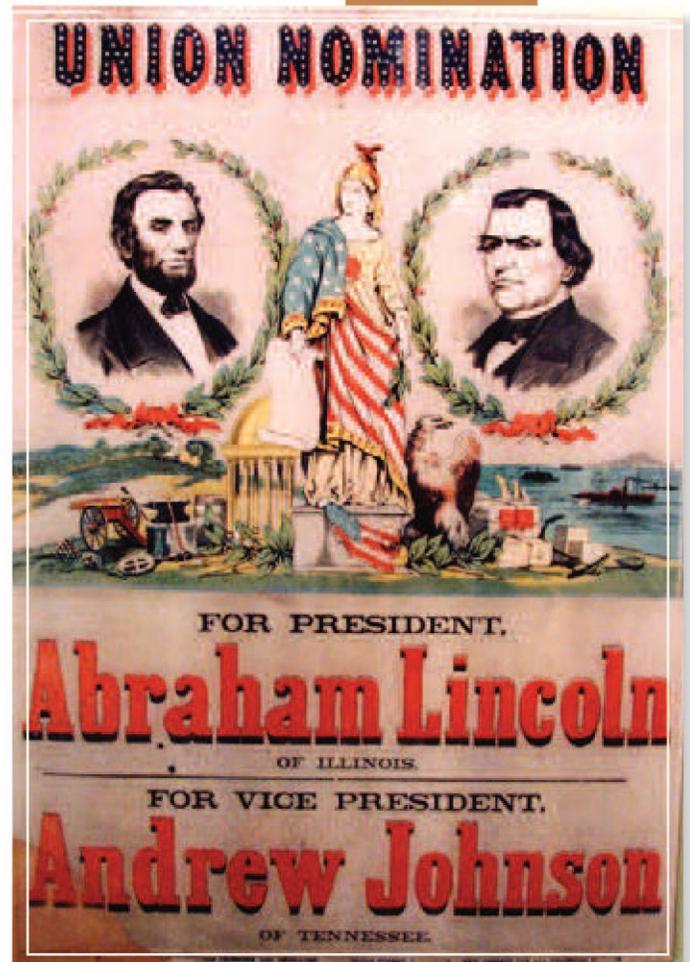
The core components of a foundation document include a brief description of the park, park purpose, significance statements, fundamental resources and values, other important resources and values, and interpretive themes. These components are core because they typically do not change over time. Core components are expected to be used in future planning and management efforts.

Brief Description of the Park

The Andrew Johnson National Historic Site honors the life and legacy of our nation's 17th president. Located in the center of Greeneville, Tennessee, just west of the Great Smoky Mountains in northeastern Tennessee, Andrew Johnson's early home, tailor shop, and homestead provide a window into Johnson's rise from tailor to statesman. Andrew Johnson and his family are buried at the crest of Monument Hill within Andrew Johnson National Cemetery.

Andrew Johnson became president upon Abraham Lincoln's assassination, and served in that capacity from 1865 to 1869. Reunification of the nation following the Civil War was one of the defining issues of Johnson's presidency. Andrew Johnson was the first president of the United States who had neither been a military hero nor studied law. Known in his time as the "courageous commoner," this former tailor's apprentice followed the ideals inherent in the American dream to rise from poverty-stricken circumstances. On his journey to the executive mansion, this self-taught man held nearly every political office available—without attending a single day of school.

The national historic site is made up of four units. The visitor center houses information, exhibits, the presidential museum, and Andrew Johnson's original tailor shop, enclosed within a memorial building. Across the street is an early home of the Johnsons, with exhibits that illustrate Andrew Johnson's early life, the purchase of his first slaves, and his entrance into the political world. The early home is open to visitors on the first level and basement. A block and half up Main Street is the homestead, where the Johnsons lived before and after his presidency. During the Civil War, soldiers occupied the house and left it in disrepair. The Johnson family renovated the home following their return from Washington. Today, the homestead is furnished with many original family possessions and 10 rooms are open to visitors. The Andrew Johnson National Cemetery is just southwest of Greeneville's town center and is one of two active National Park Service burial grounds for our nation's veterans.



Park Purpose

The purpose statement identifies the specific reason(s) for establishment of a particular park. The purpose statement for Andrew Johnson National Historic Site was drafted through a careful analysis of its enabling legislation and the legislative history that influenced its development. The park was established when the enabling legislation adopted by Congress was signed into law on August 29, 1935 (see appendix A for enabling legislation and subsequent amendments, if applicable). The purpose statement lays the foundation for understanding what is most important about the park.

The purpose of ANDREW JOHNSON NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE is to further the study and understanding of the life, career, and legacy of the 17th president of the United States, during a challenging time in the nation's history, by preserving his homes, workplace, and burial site in Greeneville, Tennessee, for the public's benefit, inspiration, education, and enlightenment. The Andrew Johnson National Cemetery provides an honorable resting place for veterans and their dependents.



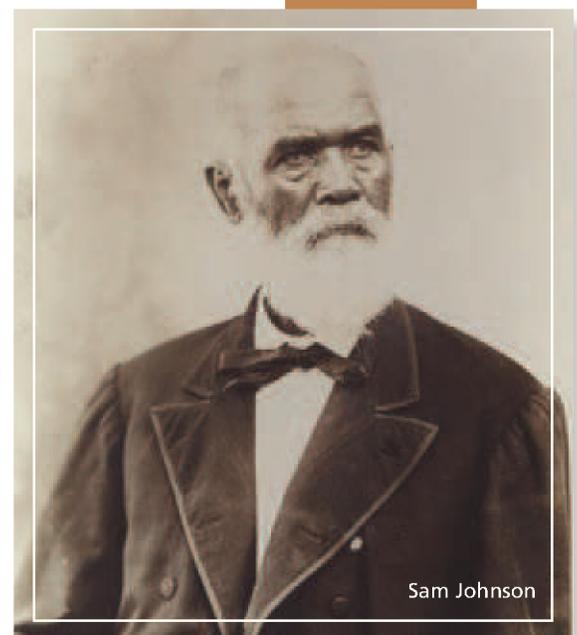
Side view of the Andrew Johnson homestead

Park Significance

Significance statements express why a park's resources and values are important enough to merit designation as a unit of the national park system. These statements are linked to the purpose of Andrew Johnson National Historic Site, and are supported by data, research, and consensus. Statements of significance describe the distinctive nature of the park and why an area is important within a global, national, regional, and systemwide context. They focus on the most important resources and values that will assist in park planning and management.

The following significance statements have been identified for Andrew Johnson National Historic Site. (Please note that the sequence of the statements do not reflect the level of significance.)

- **Andrew Johnson, 17th President.** The national historic site is the place most closely associated with Andrew Johnson's life and the challenging legacy of the nation's transition from the Civil War to the Reconstruction era. Johnson rose from poverty as a tailor's apprentice to become president of the United States, the first to assume the office after a presidential assassination. He was the first president of the United States to be impeached and acquitted; proving that one vote in a democracy can make a difference. He was the first president to hold office in a slavery-free United States, illustrating the difficulties in transforming a formerly divided nation.
- **Forty-Five Years of Public Service.** Andrew Johnson honed his political abilities through debate while working in his tailor shop in Greeneville, Tennessee. He served in most of the legislative and executive offices for which he was eligible at the local, state, and national levels, including the vice presidency and the presidency. He remains the only president to return to the United States Senate. Hallmarks of his political philosophy included an uncompromising belief in the Constitution, commitment to the working class, support for gradual emancipation, and public education.
- **Home, Workplace, and Heirlooms.** The Andrew Johnson National Historic Site preserves Johnson's tailor shop, early home, homestead, burial site, and the largest collection of Johnson family treasures.
- **Slavery, Emancipation, and Citizenship.** Andrew Johnson National Historic Site calls attention to the significance of slavery and emancipation in American history and illustrates an example of the transition toward freedom for all enslaved people.
- **Andrew Johnson National Cemetery.** The Andrew Johnson National Cemetery is the final resting place of President Andrew Johnson and his family and serves as an active national cemetery for our nation's veterans and their dependents. It is one of only two active national cemeteries administered by the National Park Service.



Sam Johnson

Fundamental Resources and Values

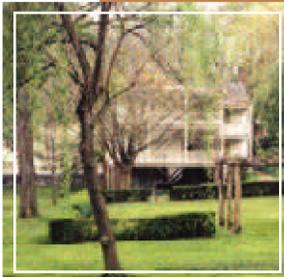
Fundamental resources and values (FRVs) are those features, systems, processes, experiences, stories, scenes, sounds, smells, or other attributes determined to warrant primary consideration during planning and management processes because they are essential to achieving the purpose of the park and maintaining its significance. Fundamental resources and values are closely related to a park's legislative purpose and are more specific than significance statements.

Fundamental resources and values help focus planning and management efforts on what is truly significant about the park. One of the most important responsibilities of NPS managers is to ensure the conservation and public enjoyment of those qualities that are essential (fundamental) to achieving the purpose of the park and maintaining its significance. If fundamental resources and values are allowed to deteriorate, the park purpose and/or significance could be jeopardized.

The following fundamental resources and values have been identified for Andrew Johnson National Historic Site:



- **Tailor Shop and Memorial Building.** The tailor shop is the building in which Johnson plied his tailoring trade during his early years in Greeneville. Eliza Johnson read to her husband while he worked, and local townsmen met here for political discussion and meetings. Some of Johnson's emancipated slaves lived in the shop and operated a bakery from it after the Civil War. In the early 1920s, the State of Tennessee constructed the memorial building around the tailor shop to ensure its preservation.



- **Homestead and Grounds.** The homestead was Johnson's residence from 1851 until his death in 1875. It is restored to its 1869–75 appearance and is furnished with approximately 85% of the original furnishings, reflecting Johnson's simple and unpretentious lifestyle. The home also displays a portion of Civil War graffiti on interior walls. According to family tradition, the homestead grounds are the place where Johnson started his life in Greeneville, when he camped near the old gum spring. The willow trees were a gift from Captain Francis Lynch and came from Napoleon's grave on the island of St. Helena. The willows on the grounds now are linked to the original willow that Johnson planted.



- **National Cemetery and Cemetery Landscape.** The War Department acquired President Johnson's family burial site as a fourth class national cemetery in 1906. The cemetery remains active today, accepting veterans and their dependents and retains a sense of honor and dignity for those interred here. The national cemetery includes the wall, lodge, headstones, flagpole, historic walkway, stable, rostrum, and historic landscape. The wall encompasses approximately 14 acres and more than 1,700 headstones. Elements of the national cemetery are listed in the National Register of Historic Places.



- **Johnson Family Plot at Signal Hill.** The President and First Lady are buried with their family at the top of Signal Hill, now known as Monument Hill. The Andrew Johnson monument was commissioned by Johnson's children and dedicated in 1878. The monument features the eagle, the Bible, the flag, and the Constitution symbolizing his democratic principles. The Andrew Johnson monument, family markers, and fence are listed in the National Register of Historic Places.



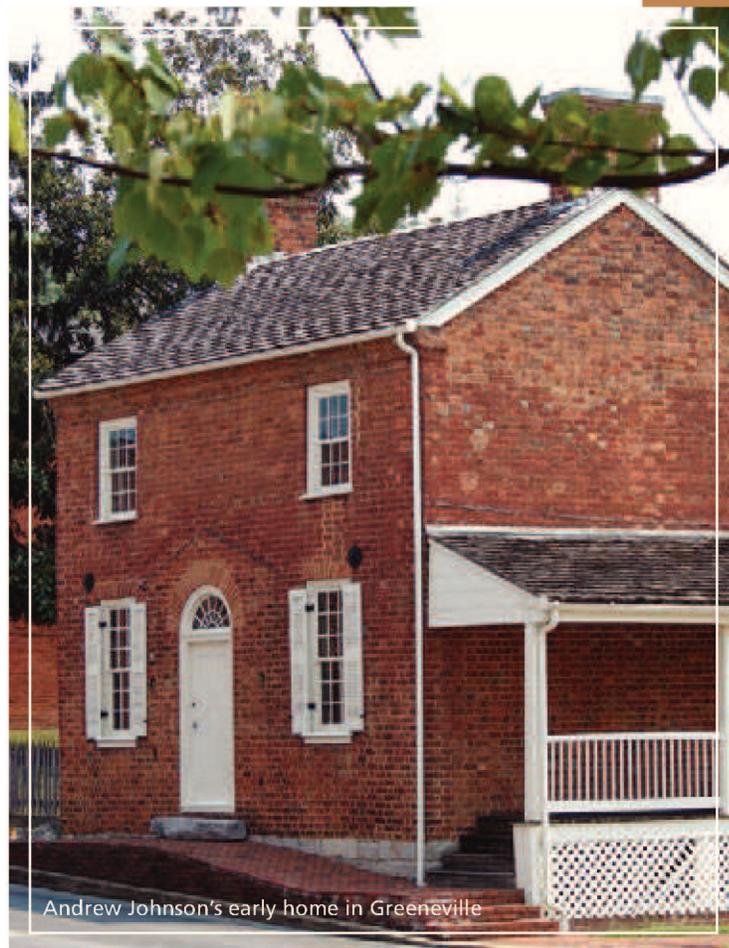
- **Museum Collections and Archives.** Due to preservation efforts of Johnson's descendants, the Andrew Johnson National Historic Site collection contains nearly 2,000 artifacts including those relevant to Johnson's tailoring trade, the family's home life, and his political legacy. The collection also contains archival materials and archeological artifacts. About 85% of objects in the homestead are original to Andrew Johnson. Other artifacts are on display at the visitor center and memorial building. Most archeological artifacts are stored at the NPS Southeast Archeological Center.

Other Important Resources and Values

Andrew Johnson National Historic Site contains other resources and values that are not fundamental to the purpose of the site and may be unrelated to its significance, but are important to consider in planning processes. These are referred to as “other important resources and values” (OIRV). These resources and values have been selected because they are important in the operation and management of the park and warrant special consideration in park planning.

The following other important resources and values have been identified for Andrew Johnson National Historic Site:

- **Early Home.** The early home was purchased by Andrew Johnson sometime in the 1830s. He traded it for the homestead with a balance of \$950 in 1851. Johnson purchased Dolly and Sam (his personal slaves) in 1842, while living in this house. Little is known about the structure during the period he lived there, and today the early home is used as an exhibit area. The early home is listed in the National Register of Historic Places.
- **Cemetery Lodge.** Built in 1906 by the War Department, cemetery lodge was **the caretaker’s** residence. It is a variation of Montgomery C. Meig’s design for superintendent’s lodges used at multiple national cemeteries and is an exact replica of **Gettysburg’s** lodge. When the national cemetery came under the administration of the **National Park Service in 1942**, the lodge continued to be used as a residence. It is currently used as the headquarters of Andrew Johnson National Historic Site. **The cemetery lodge is listed in the National Register of Historic Places.**



Andrew Johnson's early home in Greeneville

Interpretive Themes

Interpretive themes are often described as the key stories or concepts that visitors should understand after visiting a park—they define the most important ideas or concepts communicated to visitors about a park unit. Themes are derived from, and should reflect, park purpose, significance, resources, and values. The set of interpretive themes is complete when it provides the structure necessary for park staff to develop opportunities for visitors to explore and relate to all park significance statements and fundamental and other important resources and values.

Interpretive themes are an organizational tool that reveal and clarify meaning, concepts, contexts, and values represented by park resources. Sound themes are accurate and reflect current scholarship and science. They encourage exploration of the context in which events or natural processes occurred and the effects of those events and processes. Interpretive themes go beyond a mere description of the event or process to foster multiple opportunities to experience and consider the park and its resources. These themes help explain why a park story is relevant to people who may otherwise be unaware of connections they have to an event, time, or place associated with the park.

The following interpretive themes have been identified for Andrew Johnson National Historic Site:

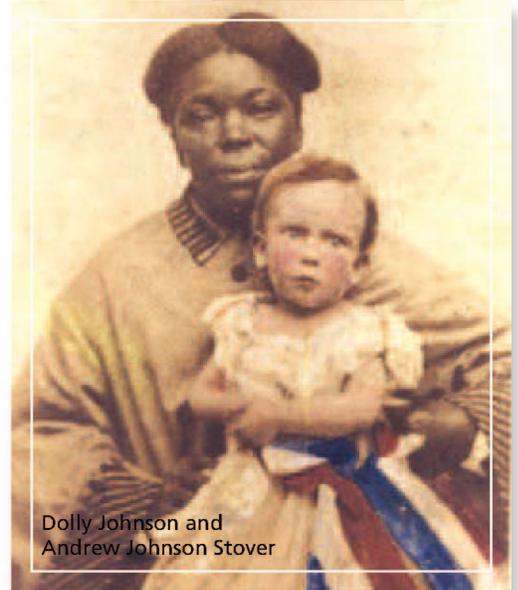
- **Humble Beginnings.** Because of his impoverished childhood, Andrew Johnson was determined to succeed and improve his position in life. From his start as a tailor’s apprentice, he became a successful businessman and politician. His experiences made him a legitimate representative of the working class during his 45-year tenure as a public servant. His life epitomizes how anyone can achieve the American dream.
- **Education for All.** Andrew Johnson was a strong supporter of public education because he never had the opportunity to attend school. He levied the first taxes to fund public schools in Tennessee while governor, and as president he signed legislation for the Department of Education. He gave land to his former slave Sam to start a Freedmen’s school in Greeneville, and he signed the charter for Howard University.
- **Political Career.** Andrew Johnson had the conviction to remain loyal to the Constitution and the Union when many of his Southern colleagues supported secession. At the core of Johnson’s life was the role of race and class in mid-19th century America. This is due, in part, to his service as an apprentice where he lived in **a world somewhere between freedom and slavery**. These experiences resulted in his support for the Homestead Act, public education, a smaller agrarian society, and fiscal conservatism.
- **One Vote Makes a Difference.** Andrew Johnson was the first US president to be impeached, being acquitted by one vote. His impeachment was tied to his disagreements with the policies of the Radical Republicans in Congress during Reconstruction—in particular, the Tenure of Office Act. His acquittal affirmed his deep belief in the Constitution and the balance of powers between the legislative and executive branches of government. The Supreme Court ruled the Tenure of Office Act unconstitutional in 1926.



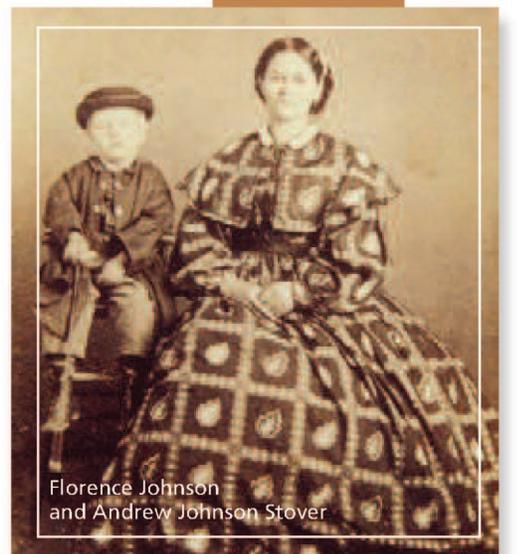
- **The Power of Place.** The community of Greeneville, Tennessee, and the specific places associated with the life of President Andrew Johnson are tangible reminders that our legacies are a product of the places, people, and events we encounter during a lifetime.
- **Slavery, Emancipation, and Citizenship.** Andrew Johnson National Historic Site provides an example of the significance of slavery and emancipation in American history and illustrates the transition toward freedom for enslaved people. Johnson released his personal slaves on August 8, 1863, which became commonly known throughout east Tennessee and surrounding areas as “Emancipation Day.” On October 24, 1864, he declared “freedom, full, broad, and unconditional to every man in Tennessee” while serving as military governor.

Andrew Johnson’s controversial presidential tenure during Reconstruction was based on his strict interpretation of the Constitution and reflected our nation’s continual struggle to support basic human rights and the parameters of citizenship. Johnson opposed ratification of the 14th amendment and vetoed multiple Congressional bills, such as the Civil Rights Act of 1866, the Freedmen’s Bureau Bill, and the three Military Acts. The struggles of the Johnson presidency to incorporate newly freed African Americans and former Confederate soldiers into the fabric of American life both illustrated and laid the framework for future Civil Rights struggles that we still grapple with today.

- **Reconstruction.** Reconstruction defines the period of US history following the Civil War, commonly from 1865 to 1877. There were multiple viewpoints on how the Reconstruction program should be implemented. Andrew Johnson preferred a lenient plan of “restoration” for the southern states after the Civil War. In contrast, Congress’s program to return former Confederate States to the Union included legislation, policies, and military enforcement, planned with immediate incorporation of the newly freed African Americans as citizens. During his years in office, the president and Congress fought continuously over suffrage, Civil Rights, the 14th Amendment, and the balance of power between state and federal authority. The long-lasting effects of Reconstruction—both positive and negative—continue to influence our lives today.
- **Honoring Those Who Served.** Andrew Johnson purchased land in 1852 that has become a national cemetery and final resting place for veterans from the Civil War era to the present. His daughter Martha wished for the family burial ground to become a “park-like setting” for the interment of veterans, including President Andrew Johnson and her brothers Charles and Robert.



Dolly Johnson and
Andrew Johnson Stover



Florence Johnson
and Andrew Johnson Stover



Wreaths Across America Ceremony

Part 2: Dynamic Components

The dynamic components of a foundation document include special mandates and administrative commitments and an assessment of planning and data needs. These components are dynamic because they will change over time. New special mandates can be established and new administrative commitments made. As conditions and trends of fundamental and other important resources and values change over time, the analysis of planning and data needs will need to be revisited and revised, along with key issues. Therefore, this part of the foundation document will be updated accordingly.

Special Mandates and Administrative Commitments

Many management decisions for a park unit are directed or influenced by special mandates and administrative commitments with other federal agencies, state and local governments, utility companies, partnering organizations, and other entities. Special mandates are requirements specific to a park that must be fulfilled. Mandates can be expressed in enabling legislation, in separate legislation following the establishment of the park, or through a judicial process. They may expand on park purpose or introduce elements unrelated to the purpose of the park. Administrative commitments are, in general, agreements that have been reached through formal, documented processes, often through memorandums of agreement. Examples include easements, rights-of-way, arrangements for emergency service responses, etc. Special mandates and administrative commitments can support, in many cases, a network of partnerships that help fulfill the objectives of the park and facilitate working relationships with other organizations. They are an essential component of managing and planning for Andrew Johnson National Historic Site.

There are no special mandates for Andrew Johnson National Historic Site. For more information about the existing administrative commitments for Andrew Johnson National Historic Site, please see appendix B.

Assessment of Planning and Data Needs

Once the core components of part 1 of the foundation document have been identified, it is important to gather and evaluate existing information about the park's fundamental and other important resources and values, and develop a full assessment of the park's planning and data needs. The assessment of planning and data needs section presents planning issues, the planning projects that will address these issues, and the associated information requirements for planning, such as resource inventories and data collection, including GIS data.

There are three sections in the assessment of planning and data needs:

1. analysis of fundamental and other important resources and values
2. identification of key issues and associated planning and data needs
3. identification of planning and data needs (including spatial mapping activities or GIS maps)

The analysis of fundamental and other important resources and values and identification of key issues leads up to and supports the identification of planning and data collection needs.

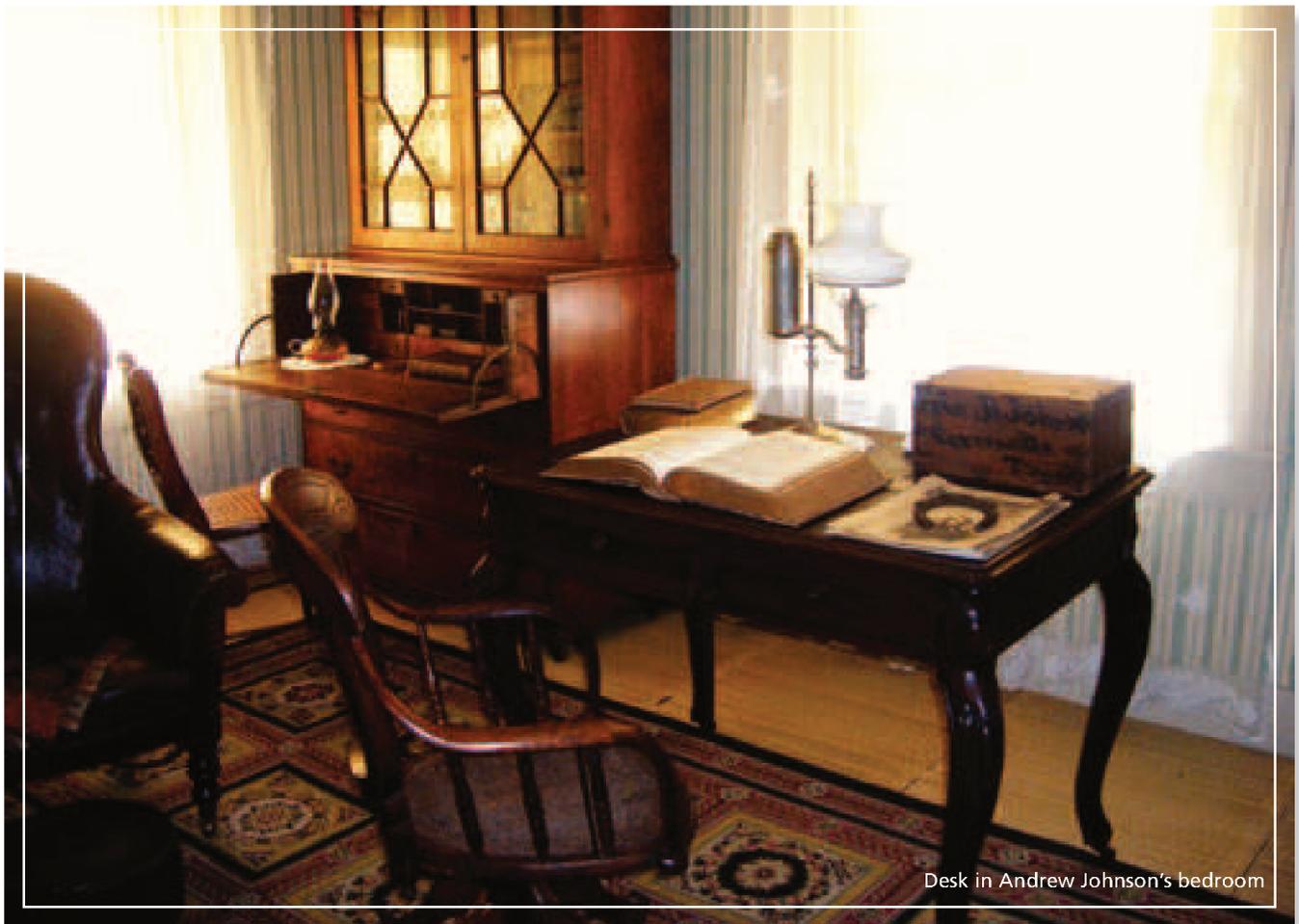
Analysis of Fundamental Resources and Values

The fundamental resource or value analysis table includes current conditions, potential threats and opportunities, planning and data needs, and selected laws and NPS policies related to management of the identified resource or value.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Tailor Shop and Memorial Building
Related Significance Statements	Andrew Johnson, 17th President; 45 Years of Public Service; Home, Workplace, and Heirlooms.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall condition is good for both buildings. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exterior woodwork is deteriorating.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water damage to memorial building occurs during heavy rains. Possible roof leakage needs to be assessed. • Load bearing attic in memorial building, possibly responsible for cracking ceiling and walls. • Projected changes in climate for the region (warmer annual mean temperatures and increase in storm frequency/intensity) could increase weathering for both buildings, with an increased potential for storm damage. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is an opportunity to expand interactive exhibits and replace the existing exhibits to be more accessible to wider audiences. • Additional lighting could be provided; currently the only lighting is from windows. • The park could perform a thorough cleaning and remove dust outside of the tailor shop.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historical American Building Survey / Historical American Engineering Record (HABS/HAER) documentation.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic structure report (for all the historic structures). • Engineering / safety study for memorial building.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exhibits plan.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470) • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" • National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties</i> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> (1998)

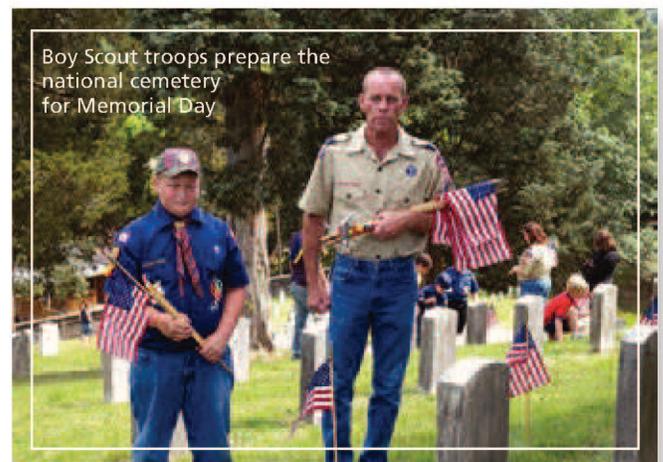
Fundamental Resource or Value	Homestead and Grounds
Related Significance Statements	<p>Andrew Johnson, 17th President; 45 Years of Public Service; Home, Workplace, and Heirlooms; Slavery, Emancipation, and Citizenship.</p>
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • House: Interior trim has wear and tear in visitor areas and needs paint. Wallpaper, and carpet also show signs of wear from visitor use. The exterior trim and fence have recently been painted. The chimneys and exterior walls have been repointed, and water leaks have been fixed. Some ceilings are cracking due to workmanship issues. The house does not have air-conditioning. • Grounds: Structural deficiencies in the spring retaining wall prevent park staff from mowing some areas of the grounds. Leaf removal does not occur in areas that are not accessible by tractor. Areas that are not mowed or raked attract bugs and snakes. • Parking is generally sufficient, but can be inadequate during events and full tours. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • House condition and items within the house are threatened by lack of climate control. The artifacts within the home are subject to humidity, heat, and cold; all of which increase the rate of deterioration of irreplaceable objects from the Johnson family. • Pests are a threat to the home and grounds. Woolly adelgids and bag worms attack hemlock trees, boxelder bugs leave scat on interior surfaces, webbing clothes moths damage textiles, wood-boring bees damage wood beams, and carpenter ants damage the building structure. • Pollution and vibrations caused by vehicle traffic along the adjacent Main Street threaten the integrity and quality of the home. • Visitors and staff cause wear and tear that can negatively affect the house. • Projected changes in climate for the region (warmer annual mean temperatures and an increase in storm frequency/intensity) could increase weathering of the house and/or increase incidences of invasive pests on the property, with an increased potential for storm damage. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expand interpretive and educational programs within the site. • Add climate control to the home. • The bridge over the creek in the back of the property will be removed due to safety issues. When the bridge is removed, the historic character of the land will be improved in addition to mitigating safety risks. • Implement techniques to reduce noise such as use of hand tools, use of quieter equipment, timing of motorized equipment.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic structure report. • Furnishing plan. • Museum emergency operations plan. • Integrated pest management plan. • Collections management plan. • Fire and security plan. • PMIS statements to address some of the workmanship. • HABS/HAER data. • Archeological reports.

Fundamental Resource or Value	Homestead and Grounds
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heating, ventilation, and air-conditioning (HVAC) study.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470) • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" • National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties</i> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> (1998) • NPS Management Policies 2006 (4.9 and 5.3.1.7) • Director's Order 47: <i>Soundscape Preservation and Noise Management</i>



Fundamental Resource or Value	National Cemetery and Cemetery Landscape
Related Significance Statements	<p>Andrew Johnson National Cemetery.</p>
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roads and parking lot have recently been resurfaced. • Garage roof has recently been replaced. • Lead paint mitigation, repainting, and repair of the flagpole have recently been completed. • Historic sidewalk is cracked on landing sections. • Some headstones need realignment. • The stable has an asbestos roof. • It's a tranquil and serene area. The view from the top of the cemetery hill is magnificent. • Lack of adequate parking is a daily problem. • There has been interest from local funeral homes on having a larger rostrum; however, due to the slope and space constraints and the limited time remaining that the cemetery will likely be active, this is not a desired structure. • The cemetery is nearing capacity in terms of available new burial sites. • Park staff are maintaining and protecting the resources—the cemetery is in stable condition. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tree fall, especially among aging trees, could potentially injure visitors or staff and damage headstones. • Invasive species, such as dallis grass, need to be controlled within the cemetery. • Climate and weather affects monument conditions, soil stability, and burial conditions. Rain events affect the stability of soil exposed for burials. • The sidewalks leading to the national cemetery are in disrepair and continue to deteriorate. They are cracked and uneven. • The historic cemetery wall is rapidly deteriorating. Previous work on the wall has not solved the problem and cracking continues to occur. • Projected changes in climate for the region (warmer annual mean temperatures and increased storm frequency/intensity) could increase weathering of structures at the national cemetery and increase in erosion, falling tree hazards, and invasive species on the cemetery property. • Noise from nearby land uses, roadways, visitor activities, and park activities can disrupt the tranquility of the landscape. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hazardous trees need to be evaluated and removed or treated. • Historic sidewalk needs repairs. • The park could re-sod the cemetery with more stable grass and more stable ground cover in some of the steeper areas. • Interpretive opportunities could be expanded. • The park could integrate Gravesite Locator with park atlas information. • The park will continue to work with city and county partners to preserve the historic district. • The park could continue to invite volunteer work in the cemetery. • The park could implement techniques to reduce noise such as use of hand tools, use of quieter equipment, timing of motorized equipment.

Fundamental Resource or Value	National Cemetery and Cemetery Landscape
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cemetery operations plan. • Turf and vegetation management study. • Mowing plan. • Cultural landscape report. • Vegetation plan (needs updating).
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engineering study for the historic cemetery wall. An engineering study would determine the root problem and needed solution. • Monitoring air quality resource values including potential acid rain impacts on monuments. • Acoustic resources baseline study.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Turf management plan. • Vegetation management plan (update).
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470) • “Protection of Historic Properties” (36 CFR 800) • National Cemeteries Act of 1973 • “National Cemetery Regulations” (36 CFR 12) • Secretarial Order 3289, “Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America’s Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources” • Clean Air Act (42 USC 7401 et seq.) <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director’s Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i> • <i>NPS Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) “Cultural Resource Management” • <i>Director’s Order 28: Cultural Resource Management</i> • <i>Director’s Order 61: National Cemetery Operations</i> • <i>NPS Reference Manual 61: National Cemetery Operations</i> • <i>NPS Management Policies 2006</i> (8.6.10.1) “National Cemeteries” • <i>NPS Management Policies 2006</i> (4.9 and 5.3.1.7) • <i>Director’s Order 47: Soundscape Preservation and Noise Management</i>



Fundamental Resource or Value	Johnson Family Plot at Signal Hill
Related Significance Statements	Andrew Johnson National Cemetery.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Johnson Family plot is in good condition. • Fence was repainted in 2014. • The monument needs to be cleaned by monument specialists by 2017. • Walkway around the family plot has recently been refurbished. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generally stable condition.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acid rain can damage the surface of monuments and headstones. • Mold, mildew, and lichen growth on monuments and headstones can impair surfaces. • There is the potential for vandalism, although very few incidents have occurred in the past. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The park could provide additional interpretive programs for visitors. • Wayside exhibits could be updated for increased accessibility.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultural landscape report. • Cemetery operations plan.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring of air quality resource values including potential acid rain impacts on monuments.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470) • “Protection of Historic Properties” (36 CFR 800) • National Cemeteries Act of 1973 • “National Cemetery Regulations” (36 CFR 12) • Secretarial Order 3289, “Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America’s Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources” <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director’s Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i> • <i>NPS Management Policies 2006</i> (chapter 5) “Cultural Resource Management” • Director’s Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • Director’s Order 61: <i>National Cemetery Operations</i> • <i>NPS Reference Manual 61: National Cemetery Operations</i> • <i>NPS Management Policies 2006</i> (8.6.10.1) “National Cemeteries”

Fundamental Resource or Value	Museum Collections and Archives
Related Significance Statements	Home, Workplace, and Heirlooms.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental conditions vary between structures that house artifacts. • Items in the vault are maintained at appropriate temperature and humidity levels. • Items at the homestead are subject to extreme fluctuations in temperature and humidity. • Items in the lodge attic are primarily War Department tools and structural elements that are more durable in the inclement conditions (the attic does not have climate control). The items housed in the attic are resistant to deterioration caused by changes in humidity and temperature. • Sensitive items in the visitor center have microclimates for preservation (they are in cases). • Most archeological items are housed in the NPS Southeast Archeological Center. Archeological items are generally in poor condition (inherently by being taken out of the ground). <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most collections will be moving to the Great Smoky Mountains National Park collection facility in Townsend, Tennessee, by 2016. Archives will mostly be kept at the Andrew Johnson National Historic Site. • Conservation treatments are scheduled for some artifacts.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Heat and humidity are threats, especially at the homestead. • Some artifacts have inherent vice, which causes natural deterioration. Inherent vice is the quality of a material or an object to self-destruct or to be unusually difficult to maintain. Some examples are materials with high acidity, combination of materials that react to each other such as metal and leather. • Integrated pest management issues. Currently boxelder bugs, wood boring beetles, webbing clothes moths pose threats to museum collections. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The park could use temporary exhibits of collections currently in storage. • Building on existing and forming new community partnerships could provide financial and resource leverage to or from the park. • There is an opportunity to improve information on the archives with an archival survey and archival project. New records for retention are continually being generated with changing standards for nomenclature, filing systems, and concerns for digital upkeep. • Seek and procure new original acquisitions related to Andrew Johnson. Original items can surface from individuals or web-based search engines such as eBay. • There are opportunities for additional virtual exhibitions such as the impeachment tickets (where votes are placed in person, and results reported on the park website).

Fundamental Resource or Value	Museum Collections and Archives
<p>Existing Data and Plans Related to the FRV</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collections management plan. • Museum emergency operations plan. • Housekeeping plan. • Integrated pest management plan. • Scope of Collections Statement (2006). • Collection conditions survey. • Fire and security plan.
<p>Data and/or GIS Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archival survey. • Maintain existing digital records and digitize new records. • Conversion of outdated media (VHS and cassette tapes) to digital media for interpretive use.
<p>Planning Needs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Archival project.
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the FRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" • Museum Act of 1955, as amended • "Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections" (36 CFR 79) <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Director's Order 24: <i>NPS Museum Collections Management</i> • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> • <i>NPS Management Policies 2006</i> (4.2) "Studies and Collections" • <i>NPS Management Policies 2006</i> (5.3.5.5) "Museum Collections" • <i>NPS Management Policies 2006</i> (8.10) "Natural and Cultural Studies, Research, and Collection Activities" • <i>NPS Museum Handbook</i>, parts I, II, and III



French Candy Box

Analysis of Other Important Resources and Values

Other Important Resource or Value	Early Home
Related Significance Statements	Andrew Johnson, 17th President; Home, Workplace, and Heirlooms; Slavery, Emancipation, and Citizenship.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The early home is in good condition overall. • The first floor is Americans with Disabilities Act / Architectural Barriers Act accessible; the basement and second floor are not. • The elevator will be replaced. It makes the first floor accessible from the street level. • The lift for accessibility will be replaced. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During extreme cold, condensation accumulates on windows and interior walls. • Pollution and vibrations from vehicle traffic on adjacent road can threaten the integrity of the structure. • Projected changes in climate for the region (warmer annual mean temperatures and increased storm frequency/intensity) could increase weathering of the early home, with an increased potential for storm damage. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The park could update exhibits and provide additional interpretive elements to the basement and second floor areas. • The early home site needs a dehumidifier. • To address temperature issues and heating costs, staff could be moved out of the building or space heaters could be used as an alternative to traditional heating.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the OIRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic structure report. • HABS/HAER documentation. • Archeological report.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internal climate control evaluation for HVAC systems. • Accessibility study.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exhibits plan.
Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV and NPS Policy-level Guidance	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470) • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" • National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> (1998) • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties</i>

Other Important Resource or Value	Cemetery Lodge
Related Significance Statements	Andrew Johnson National Cemetery.
Current Conditions and Trends	<p>Conditions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overall the structure is in good condition. • The roof has a leak in one corner. • Wood rot exists on fascia boards. • The carpet needs to be replaced. • Interior painting is needed. • Ramp railing needs to be replaced. • Windows were repaired last year. <p>Trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conditions are stable.
Threats and Opportunities	<p>Threats</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Projected changes in climate for the region (warmer annual mean temperatures and increased storm frequency/intensity) could increase weathering of the cemetery lodge with an increased potential for storm damage. <p>Opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The kitchen could be updated with energy efficient appliances.
Existing Data and Plans Related to the OIRV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historic structure inventory. • Cultural landscape report. • HABS/HAER documentation. • Administrative history. • Housekeeping plan. • Integrated pest management plan. • Fire and security plan. • Museum emergency operations plan. • Continuity of operations plan.
Data and/or GIS Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None identified.
Planning Needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site management plan to address parking and office space limitations.

Other Important Resource or Value	Cemetery Lodge
<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV and NPS Policy-level Guidance</p>	<p>Laws, Executive Orders, and Regulations That Apply to the OIRV</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 USC 470) • Executive Order 11593, "Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment" • Secretarial Order 3289, "Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water, Land, and Other Natural and Cultural Resources" • National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 • National Cemeteries Act of 1973 • "National Cemetery Regulations" (36 CFR 12) • "Protection of Historic Properties" (36 CFR 800) <p>NPS Policy-level Guidance (NPS Management Policies 2006 and Director's Orders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation</i> • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties</i> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (chapter 5) "Cultural Resource Management" • Director's Order 28: <i>Cultural Resource Management</i> (1998) • <i>The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes</i> • Director's Order 61: <i>National Cemetery Operations</i> • NPS Reference Manual 61: <i>National Cemetery Operations</i> • NPS Management Policies 2006 (8.6.10.1) "National Cemeteries"



Identification of Key Issues and Associated Planning and Data Needs

This section considers key issues to be addressed in planning and management and therefore takes a broader view over the primary focus of part 1. A key issue focuses on a question that is important for a park. Key issues often raise questions regarding park purpose and significance and fundamental and other important resources and values. For example, a key issue may pertain to the potential for a fundamental or other important resource or value in a park to be detrimentally affected by discretionary management decisions. A key issue may also address crucial questions not directly related to purpose and significance, but still indirectly affects them. Usually, a key issue is one that a future planning effort or data collection needs to address and requires a decision by NPS managers.

The following are key issues for Andrew Johnson National Historic Site and the associated planning and data needs to address them:



- **Community Engagement and Relevancy.** Andrew Johnson National Historic Site is fortunate to be located in a historic setting and within a progressive community that takes pride in its history as well as its future. However, maintaining relevancy with broad audiences continues to challenge the park. Connecting past events to wider audiences, especially youth, will help keep the life and legacy of Andrew Johnson relevant for 21st century visitors. The park has identified several opportunities to engage wider audiences through interpretation, educational programs, and exhibits. The park can also work with partners to become more integrated into regional cultural heritage tourism efforts, as well as efforts to establish a historic/recreational trail through the city of Greeneville. Scholarly investigation of Johnson's role in slavery, emancipation, and Reconstruction would help support second-century interpretation of the site by appealing to broader audiences. These scholarly investigations would precede an update of the long-range interpretive plan, which is currently a high priority need for the park.

- **Interpreting Andrew Johnson's Role in Emancipation, Slavery, and Reconstruction.** Currently, there is no comprehensive and unbiased scholarship that helps explain the counterpoints related to Andrew Johnson's story and his role in slavery, emancipation, and Reconstruction. Ongoing debate surrounds the seemingly divisive contradictions in Johnson's beliefs and politics concerning this topic. The site would benefit from a study on Johnson's changing mindsets in regard to slavery and abolition as the country itself moved from slavery to emancipation, from Reconstruction to early attempts at Civil Rights.

Johnson's vetoes of congressional legislation that appeared to benefit the freedmen are seen as the manifestation of racist beliefs, but in other respects Johnson showed himself to be surprisingly progressive and supportive of gradual emancipation. A comprehensive research project into all available facets of Johnson's statements, beliefs, and actions would provide more accurate and scholarly interpretation of this critical topic in American history, and has been identified as a high priority need.

- **National Cemetery Capacity.** The national cemetery is expected to reach capacity for new graves in the near future, but spouse interments will continue for years. This will alter cemetery management needs but will still necessitate an ongoing commitment in terms of grounds maintenance and managing the cemetery to an acceptable standard of dignity and honor. Ongoing maintenance include realigning headstones, resodding sunken graves, maintaining the wall, cleaning headstones, combatting invasive plant species, and maintaining the character of the historic zone. As the cemetery nears capacity, cemetery plots are extending out to increasingly steep and treacherous locations which increases health and safety risk for park maintenance staff. Additionally, the park has suggested updating the vegetation management plan to identify hazardous trees that need to be removed and creating a turf management plan to maintain the cemetery landscape as current high priority planning needs.

Planning and Data Needs

To maintain connection to the core elements of the foundation and the importance of these core foundation elements, the planning and data needs listed here are directly related to protecting fundamental resources and values, park significance, and park purpose, as well as addressing key issues. To successfully undertake a planning effort, information from sources such as inventories, studies, research activities, and analyses may be required to provide knowledge of park resources and visitor information. Such information sources have been identified as data needs. Geospatial mapping tasks and products are included in data needs.

Items considered of the utmost importance were identified as high priority, and other items identified, but not rising to the level of high priority, were listed as either medium- or low-priority needs. These priorities inform park management efforts to secure funding and support for planning projects.

Planning Needs – Where A Decision-Making Process Is Needed			
Related to an FRV or OIRV?	Planning Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Rationale
National Cemetery and Cemetery Landscape	Turf management plan	H	This plan would include strategies, such as removing invasive dallis grass, to bring the cemetery to a more desirable condition.
National Cemetery and Cemetery Landscape	Vegetation management plan update	H	The plan update would focus on hazardous tree issues within the cemetery.
All	Long-range interpretive plan update	H	The plan update would help the park address community engagement and relevancy issues through new media strategies, broader exhibits and educational programs, and increased public outreach. It would also help park management identify opportunities to improve operational efficiency and accommodate transportation needs of school groups.
N/A	Business plan	M	A business plan would identify staffing and contracting needs and opportunities. For example, cemetery and grounds maintenance has been neglected due to lack of needed human resources.
Tailor Shop and Memorial Building / Early Home	Exhibits plan	M	Once a long-range interpretive plan is completed, an exhibits plan would provide a more comprehensive evaluation of existing media and how these can be displayed in more meaningful ways for park visitors.
Cemetery Lodge	Site management plan	L	This plan would address parking and office space limitations.

Data Needs – Where Information Is Needed Before Decisions Can Be Made			
Related to an FRV, OIRV, or Key Issue?	Data and GIS Needs	Priority (H, M, L)	Rationale
National Cemetery and Cemetery Landscape	Engineering study for the cemetery wall	H	The integrity of the cemetery wall has degraded and the wall continues to crack over time. Considerable funds have been expended to date on maintaining the wall. Future contractor work will not occur until more information and clarity on needs is determined.
Tailor Shop and Memorial Building	Engineering study for the memorial building	H	Identify structural failures and provide safety countermeasures.
Interpreting Andrew Johnson’s Role in Emancipation, Slavery, and Reconstruction	Research project on Johnson’s role in emancipation and function of slavery	H	Currently there is no overlapping scholarship that helps explain the counterpoints related to the Johnson story. This scholarly investigation would likely be conducted by a NPS historian or a PhD student and should precede or accompany the long range interpretive plan.
Tailor Shop and Memorial Building	Historic structure report for tailor shop and memorial building	H	It is important to document the historic primary resources and their structural integrity. This has already been done for all other structures at the site.
Early Home, Homestead, and Grounds	Internal climate control evaluation the early home (heat and air-conditioning)	L	Maintaining a stable temperature is needed to maintain, preserve, and protect the early home and homestead.
Museum Collections and Archives	Archival survey and project	L	Last survey was completed in 2011. The park will need to maintain digital records and digitize new records.
Andrew Johnson National Cemetery	Acoustic resources baseline study	L	This will identify noise sources and noise levels in various parts of the national historic site. This information will inform management decisions regarding noise reduction and preservation of tranquility and cultural soundscapes in the national cemetery.

Part 3: Contributors

Andrew Johnson National Historic Site

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Steve Fugett, Maintenance Work Leader
Burke Greear, Park Guide
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Park Partners

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Sandi Blalock, Girl Scout Council Delegate
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Bill Regan, Tour Guide, Main Street
Wilhelmina Williams, Local and Regional Historian and Tour Guide

Appendixes

Appendix A: Enabling Legislation and Legislative Acts for Andrew Johnson National Historic Site

Enabling Legislation for Andrew Johnson National Historic Site

958 74TH CONGRESS. SESS. I. CHS. 801, 802. AUGUST 29, 1935.

[CHAPTER 801.]

AN ACT

August 29, 1935.
[H. R. 1420.]
[Public, No. 388.]

To provide for the Andrew Johnson Homestead National Monument.

Andrew Johnson National Monument; establishment.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That when title to the site of the Andrew Johnson Homestead and the site of the tailor shop in which Andrew Johnson worked (now owned and administered by the State of Tennessee), located in Greeneville, Tennessee, together with such buildings and property located thereon as may be designated by the Secretary of the Interior as necessary or desirable for national-monument purposes shall have been vested in the United States, said area and improvements, if any, together with the burial place of Andrew Johnson, now administered as a national cemetery, shall be designated and set apart by proclamation of the President for preservation as a national monument for the benefit and inspiration of the people and shall be called the "Andrew Johnson National Monument."

Acquisition of land, etc.

Vol. 25, p. 357; U. S. C., p. 1785.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to acquire on behalf of the United States out of any funds allotted and made available for this project by proper authority or out of any donated funds, by purchase at prices deemed by him reasonable, or by condemnation under the provisions of the Act of August 1, 1888 (25 Stat. 357), or to accept by donation, such land, interest in land, and/or buildings, structures, and other property within the boundaries of said national monument as determined and fixed hereunder, and he is further authorized to accept donations of funds for the purchase and/or maintenance thereof.

Administration. Vol. 39, p. 535; U. S. C., p. 591.

SEC. 3. That the administration, protection, and development of the aforesaid national monument shall be exercised under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior by the National Park Service, subject to the provisions of the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535), entitled "An Act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes", as amended.

Approved, August 29, 1935.

Legislative Acts for Andrew Johnson National Historic Site

Public Law	Date	Description
34 Stat. 259	June 12, 1906	Congress authorizes War Department appropriations to acquire "Monument Hill" and to establish a national cemetery.
War Department Bulletin No. 27	July 17, 1915	Secretary of War designates the Andrew Johnson Monument and Andrew Johnson National Cemetery as a national monument under the authority of the Antiquities Act of 1906.
49 Stat. 958	August 29, 1935	Congress authorizes Andrew Johnson Homestead National Monument.
Presidential Proclamation No. 2554, 56 Stat. 1955	April 27, 1942	A proclamation by the president of the United States of America establishing Andrew Johnson National Monument and transfer of Andrew Johnson National Cemetery to the National Park Service.
77 Stat. 349	December 11, 1963	Congress authorizes acquisition of Andrew Johnson's early home and changes the name of Andrew Johnson National Monument to Andrew Johnson National Historic Site.

Appendix B: Inventory of Administrative Commitments

Administrative Commitments

Agreement Name	Type of Agreement	Start Date	Expiration Date	Stakeholders	Purpose
General Agreement with the Town of Greeneville Police Dept.	General Agreement	2013	2018	The park and Greeneville Fire Department	Fire-fighting assistance services.
General Agreement with the Town of Greeneville Police Dept.	General Agreement	2009	2014	The park and Town of Greeneville, TN	Police assistance services.
Main Street Agreement	Cooperative Agreement	2013	2023	Main Street Greeneville	To provide the public with tours of downtown Greeneville and the Dickson Williams Mansion. They expand the interpretive story downtown and provide services to the public that the park cannot.
Forest Service Agreement	Memorandum of understanding	Re-signed in 2013	No expiration date	Forest Service and the park	Part of the continuity of operations plan and emergency plans for the park. It provides the park a safe place to work in case of environmental or other disasters.
Concurrent Jurisdiction	Memorandum of understanding	1997	No expiration date	NPS agreement	At 12 NPS units within the state of Tennessee.
Teacher Ranger Teacher Agreement	Memorandum of understanding	2010	TBD	Greene County Schools and Greeneville City Schools systems	Teacher Ranger Teacher program.

Appendix C: Partner Meeting

Although the foundation document is not a decision-making document and does not require a formal process for public involvement, national park system units may engage the public in a variety of ways during preparation of the document. While many parks involve the public at the end of the process by sharing the completed foundation document with stakeholders and the general public, Andrew Johnson National Historic Site staff chose to involve members of the community early in the development of the foundation document by asking community organizations to attend a meeting on Monday, March 10, 2014. The participants were asked to provide answers to three topic questions about the park’s importance, stories, and future opportunities. These three topic questions and the responses received are included below. The information and recommendations provided during the partner meeting have been incorporated into the final foundation document for Andrew Johnson National Historic Site. Attendees at this meeting are listed in “Part 3: Contributors.”

Station 1: You have 5 minutes to tell someone why they should come to the Andrew Johnson National Historic Site. Why should they? What is important about it?

- Understand the contribution Johnson and Eastern Tennessee made to holding the Union together.
- Obtain a better understanding of who Andrew Johnson was and what he did. A more complete understanding of his life and career.
- Understand the significance of his contributions, without which the country would have been very different.
- Visit the structural resources (tailor shop, early home, homestead) that tell his story.
- The national cemetery tells the story of veterans who sacrificed so much for their country.
- Greeneville was a small but politically important community.
- Johnson lived the American dream. He rose from poverty to the presidency.
- Importance of citizenship. One vote makes a difference.
- Johnson insisted that defeated confederates be treated according to the US Constitution, not ruled by military governors.
- Andrew Johnson was the 17th president of the United States.
- The national historic site includes an *active* national cemetery. It honors and treats families with respect. It is the local “Arlington” experience—connecting guests with the rich tapestry of the cemetery’s living history.
- Johnson was the man the country needed at the time.
- Visitors need to understand why decisions were made.
- The importance of family in Johnson’s life.
- The site is about a president and as such fits into the continuity of US history.
- Find out the *truth* about the man’s life. Correct misconceptions.
- This site is where the primary resources are located to tell his story.
- Research is still unfolding.
- The importance of civics. Johnson based his decisions on the US Constitution.
- The story represents a pivotal turning point in the country’s history.
- The site is a good place to tell the story of Reconstruction.

Station 2: What are the key stories that you want visitors to understand and know?

- 17th president of the US.
- Clarify what impeachment means.
- One vote makes a difference.
- True “rags to riches” story.
- Leading emancipationist.
- Challenging time to serve.
- Life spanned slavery to Reconstruction.
- Great “Study in Conviction” (stick to your guns).
- First and only split ticket election.
- Women’s history—importance of his wife’s support (early supporter of women’s history).
- Served on the continuum of Town Council all the way to president, and then to Senate again.
- Slavery and the impacts on his life and influence on his thinking.
 - Contributions of his slaves in influencing his thinking.
- Never forgot his humble roots.
- Influenced post–Civil War and Reconstruction.
- “August 8” – Contributions of his slaves’ participation as Union soldiers.
- Unwavering support and belief in the Constitution.
- Valued and supported education.
- Father of the Homestead Act.
- Last of self-proclaimed Jacksonian Democrats.
 - Favored the “common man.”
- Upbringing as a tailor’s apprentice.
- Connection between the tailor shop and the people, debate, and politics.
 - Andrew Johnson excelled as a debater at Greeneville College.
- Relationship with slaves and closeness of ties.
- Internal relationships between Andrew Johnson and his family.
- Success in foreign affairs (purchase of Alaska!).
- Relation between the Office of the President/Congress.
- Changing technologies.
 - Beginning /completion of the transatlantic cable.

- Unionist ties and east Tennessee.
- Lincoln chose Andrew Johnson... WHY???
 - Introduced to Lincoln through a relative in Greeneville.
- Unexpectedness of his becoming president.
- National cemetery fundamentals.
 - Number of veterans and families.
 - Story of Andrew Johnson being buried there.
- Architectural story and significance of buildings.
- Story of the landscaping at the homestead.
- Slave (Sam) understood and knew where Andrew Johnson should be buried.
- Continuity of Andrew Johnson's life in Greeneville.
- Strong connection to "place."
- Site is one of the two only national cemeteries with a president.
- Sharing the stories that youth can connect to at the cemetery and other sites.
- Andrew Johnson served as president during one of the most "delicate and vulnerable" times in American history.
- Only time in history where all of the casualties were "all ours."



Station 3: Issues, opportunities, partnering. What do you see as the key opportunities and issues for the park over the next 10 years? How do you envision partnerships best addressing these issues and opportunities?

Audiences

- Technology to engage new visitors (younger audiences, broader audiences)
 - Locator app for cemetery plots
 - Interactive table
 - The virtual field trip video is fun (do more, and make them more Hollywood)
- Relevance to the present
- Continue to work with youth groups to develop citizenship

Funding

- Funding stability and budgetary issues
 - Partnerships could help

Cemetery

- The cemetery will fill up soon
 - People will want it to expand, but there is no way to expand
- Parking at the cemetery is limited

Interpretation and education

- Education opportunities
- Theme opportunities
- Exposure of Andrew Johnson
- Teaching about citizenship, role of being an American, civics, expanding Constitution week, the importance of voting
- Interpret the man, not just the policies. The community may find this interesting. Interpret the personal side of Johnson, his family, and others in the community. What life was like.
- Would like to see a structure (housing, cabin) to tell the stories of Johnson's slaves.
- "Mice on Main" is a program in another city, a scavenger hunt throughout the downtown. Greeneville could do something similar on Johnson.
- Promote the Reading is Fundamental program
- Goal to make a field trip to Johnson sites a required element of local school curriculum
- Partner with colleges to offer credit coursework, scholarly research
- It's great that the National Park Service holds to the tradition of history as it happened (as opposed to what's occurring in college courses—fitting current political beliefs into the historic context). But let's make it more fun and exciting.

Promotion and marketing

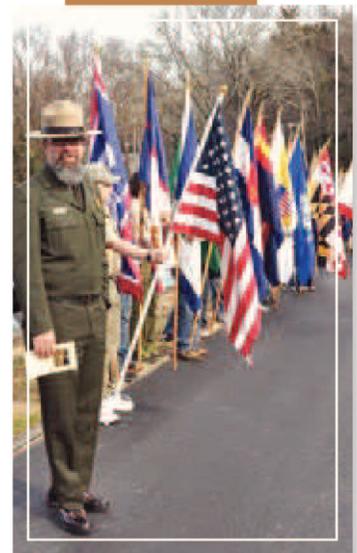
- Educating local businesses of the importance of Andrew Johnson and encouraging cross-promotion of sites and businesses
- Visitation and communication as a community support. Expanding visits to not just the national historic site, but also the community. Many visitors come in for the day or half day and leave after seeing the site.
- Visitation projection over the next 10 years; school groups have been increasing, but other visitors have been decreasing
- What marketing can be done by the park, and National Park Service (systemwide)
- The Johnson sites are dispersed, which is both an issue and an opportunity. How can they contribute to downtown revitalization? Could there be a shuttle service in town? (That they are dispersed shows that this is home.)
- More and better signage!
- I appreciate that the town is authentic, that it's not all kitsch (like some places)
- At the Nathaniel Greene museum, Johnson appears on every topic. Johnson IS Greeneville. Promote that.
- Historic or heritage tourism in the region could be developed more
- Need a marketing program for encouraging local residents to visit. Do something special for the locals, block off the streets. The uniqueness of being in a small town is important for locals.
- Opportunity to leave brochures in other towns

Connections to other sites

- Battlefields
- Bridge burners
- General Morgan sites
- Continue the tour of Dickson-Williams and A Walk with the President. These programs give broader context.
- Library at Tusculum. . .there are opportunities to partner with other museums in Greeneville. There are also opportunities to promote more national level conferences (like the national museum conference next week)
- Connecting our walking path to other green spaces
- Lincoln sites (partnering with them, sharing information on them and vice versa)
- Continue to work with other NPS-managed national cemeteries. Could provide opportunities for leveraging funding.

Opportunities for celebrations

- National Park Service 100 years in 2016
- 150 years since Andrew Johnson was president (let's talk as a group about what we can do to celebrate)
- Keep the momentum of the Bicentennial of Johnson's birth
- Civil War sesquicentennial
- Do something specific for the Civil War to Civil Rights program





Southeast Region Foundation Document Recommendation Andrew Johnson National Historic Site

June 2015

This Foundation Document has been prepared as a collaborative effort between park and regional staff and is recommended for approval by the Southeast Regional Director.

Lizzie Watts

6/22/2015

RECOMMENDED

Lizzie Watts, Superintendent, Andrew Johnson National Historic Site

Date

Stan Austin

6/29/2015

APPROVED

Stan Austin, Regional Director, Southeast Region

Date



As the nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally owned public lands and natural resources. This includes fostering sound use of our land and water resources; protecting our fish, wildlife, and biological diversity; preserving the environmental and cultural values of our national parks and historic places; and providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation. The department assesses our energy and mineral resources and works to ensure that their development is in the best interests of all our people by encouraging stewardship and citizen participation in their care. The department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in island territories under U.S. administration.

ANJO 365/126982

July 2015

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