

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Name of Property

County and State

Section number _____ Page _____

Name of multiple property listing (if applicable)

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 08000351

Date Listed: 4/21/08

Property Name: Memorial to the Six Million

County: Fulton

State: GA

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

Patrick Andrews
Signature of the Keeper

4/21/2008
Date of Action

=====

Amended Items in Nomination:

This SLR is issued to amend the registration form to change the level of significance from national to state.

Section 8: Statement of Significance

The Memorial to the Six Million in Atlanta was nominated at the national level, in the area of architecture "because it is an early example of the large-scale memorials that were constructed in cities across America in the last decades of the 20th century." Without a broader context and comparative analysis, consideration of significance at the national level does not appear justified at this time.

The Memorial to the Six Million in Atlanta is part of a tradition of Holocaust memorials that were built in the United States after World War II. Significant in architecture and social history, the Memorial's abstract modern form and unadorned walls are a departure from the more classical and allegorical monuments that were built in Georgia for most of the 19th and early 20th centuries. The structure is the first Holocaust memorial constructed in Georgia and remains the largest and most substantial memorial to victims of the Holocaust in the state.

After consultation with and concurrence by the Georgia SHPO, the nomination is hereby

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Name of Property

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Name of multiple property listing (if applicable)

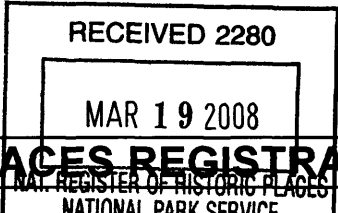
amended to list the property at the STATE level of significance.

The Georgia State Historic Preservation Office was notified of this amendment.

DISTRIBUTION:

National Register property file

Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)



351

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in "Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms" (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Memorial to the Six Million
other names/site number Memorial to the Six Million Martyrs

2. Location

street & number 1173 Cascade Avenue, S.W.
city, town Atlanta () **vicinity of**
county Fulton **code** 121
state Georgia **code** GA **zip code** 30311

() not for publication

3. Classification

Ownership of Property:

- private
- public-local
- public-state
- public-federal

Category of Property:

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

Number of Resources within Property:	<u>Contributing</u>	<u>Noncontributing</u>
buildings	0	0
sites	0	0
structures	1	0
objects	0	0
total	1	0

Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: N/A
Name of previous listing: N/A
Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination 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 the National Register criteria. () See continuation sheet.

W. Ray Luce _____ 3/18/08
Signature of certifying official Date

W. Ray Luce
Historic Preservation Division Director
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer

In my opinion, the property () meets () does not meet the National Register criteria. () See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency or bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register _____
 - determined eligible for the National Register _____
 - determined not eligible for the National Register _____
 - removed from the National Register _____
 - other, explain: _____
 - see continuation sheet _____
- Patrick Andrews _____ 4/21/2008
Keeper of the National Register Date

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions:

Recreation and Culture: monument/marker
Funerary: graves/burial

Current Functions:

Recreation and Culture: monument/marker
Funerary: graves/burial

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

Modern Movement: International Style

Materials:

foundation	Concrete
walls	Stone: granite
roof	N/A
other	Metal

Description of present and historic physical appearance:

The Memorial to the Six Million is an open-air structure designed as a memorial to the murdered Jews of the Holocaust. It is located in Greenwood Cemetery in southwest Atlanta. Greenwood Cemetery, which includes over 3,000 Jewish and gentile burials, became the principal Jewish cemetery in the first decades of the 20th century after the last burial plots were sold in Oakland Cemetery near downtown Atlanta. Jewish burials in Greenwood Cemetery are in a Jewish section of the cemetery, which is organized by synagogue congregation. Completed in 1965, the memorial is located at the intersection of two cemetery roads. The memorial is nestled in a valley on the south side of the cemetery adjacent to the Jewish section.

The Memorial to the Six Million includes the walls that form the memorial, memorial plaques and monuments, and the remains of unknown victims of the Holocaust. The memorial, devoid of architectural ornament, conveys its monumentality and its meaning through its form and its lithic materials. A small hedge located around the base of the memorial is the only landscaping element associated with the nomination.

The memorial is composed of four L-shaped walls of varying heights between seven- and thirteen-foot tall. The memorial measures roughly 50-foot long and 25-foot wide. The walls are laid in uncoursed Stone Mountain granite blocks. The walls interlock to form a single "interior" space that has no roof and is open to the sky. Entrances are located on each of the four sides. The architect, Benjamin Hirsch, described the plan as "symbolically inviting people from the four corners of the earth to enter and share in the messages. The abstract relationship of the walls to each other provides the necessary privacy [for worship] by truncating the entrances. The interior is accessible but not

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Section 7--Description

apparent until it is entered.”¹

The interior is a long, rectangular space enclosed by the four interlocking walls. Although not completely enclosed, the stone walls limit views of the outdoors to the sky. In the center of the space are six white torches, which represent the six million Jews killed in the Holocaust, that soar above the walls of the monument. The torches rise from a black granite coffin that contains the ashes of an unknown victim from the concentration camp at Dachau, Germany.

Memorial bronze plaques and stone markers are located throughout the monument. Nearly all of these plaques and markers were installed when the memorial was completed in 1965. These plaques and markers are described below:

Exterior plaques and markers

1. “6,000,000” is the title of the iron plaque located at the main entrance (photo 10). It is mounted on the north side of the memorial. The plaque is made of rusting iron, which was chosen by the architect because the rust streaking down the stone walls of the memorial resembled blood. A biblical passage is inscribed on the plaque in English and Hebrew.
2. A small, free-standing stone dedication marker is located in front of the memorial (photo 10). A bronze plaque on the marker reads: “Dedicated April 25, 1965/In Blessed Memory of the Six Million Jewish Martyrs/ Perished in the Hitlerian Holocaust/ In Europe 1939-1945/ Erected/ By/ Eternal Life-Hemshech/ Organization of Survivors/ Atlanta, Georgia/Benjamin Hirsch, AIA Architect/ Abraham (Abe) Besser, Builder.”
3. A small, stone marker lies flat on the ground on the west side of the memorial (photos 12-13). This burial marker is inscribed in Hebrew and English: “Here Rest/ Four Bars of Soap/ The Last Earthly Remains/ Of Jewish Victims/ Of the Nazi Holocaust.” The marker was added in 1969 when the bars of soap were interred at the site.

Interior plaques and markers

4. A tent-shaped bronze plaque sits atop the black granite coffin in the center of the interior space that reads: “On Sunday, April 25, 1965/ Were Saved Here/ for/ Eternal Rest/ Ashes/ from the/ Mass-Grave in Dachau/ of the/ Jewish Victims/ of the/ Nazi-Holocaust in Europe/ 1939-1945/ May Their Memory Be Enshrined Forever.” (Photo 19.)
5. A bronze plaque is located on the south wall below the eternal flame that reads a passage from Exodus in English and Hebrew: “The Bush Burned With Fire And Was Not Consumed.” (Photo 20.)
6. A bronze plaque located on the north wall reads in English and Hebrew: “One Million Jewish Children/ Victims of the Nazi Barbarism in Europe/ 1939-1945.” (Photos 16-17.)

¹ Benjamin Hirsch, American Institute of Architects Twenty-Five Year Award Nomination Statement (1991): n.p.
Memorial to the Six Million, Fulton County, Georgia

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 7--Description

7. A bronze plaque located on the east wall reads in English and Hebrew: "In Memory Of/ All The Heroes That Perished In Resisting The Nazi Oppression/ Of The Years Of The Holocaust 1939-1945/ This Plaque Is Dedicated On The/ 25th Anniversary Of The Warsaw Ghetto Uprising/ April 21, 1968." (Photo 24.)

8. Bronze plaques located on the west wall are dedicated to the family members of the Atlanta survivors who built the memorial (photos 21-23). A bronze plaque at the top of the wall reads in English and Hebrew: "For These I Weep" and a plaque near the bottom of the wall reads in English and Hebrew: "Perished in the Martyrdom By The Hitlerian Murderers." The center of the wall is filled with thirteen vertical rows of over one-hundred *yahrzeit* plaques. Each plaque was dedicated by an Atlanta survivor in memory of a family member that was killed in the Holocaust. The plaques, written in English and Hebrew, bear the names of the victims, often entire families.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria:

A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions): N/A

A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions):

Architecture
Social history

Period of Significance:

1965

Significant Dates:

1965 – Memorial to the Six Million completed

1965 – First prayer service held at the memorial on April 25, 1965

Significant Person(s):

N/A

Cultural Affiliation:

N/A

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Hirsch, Benjamin (architect)
Besser, Abraham (builder)

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

Statement of significance (areas of significance)

The Memorial to the Six Million is an open-air memorial to the murdered Jews of the Holocaust located in Greenwood Cemetery in southwest Atlanta. Completed in 1965, the memorial was built by survivors who resided in Atlanta and sought a place to pray for family members that perished in the Holocaust. The memorial is Georgia's oldest and most visible reminder of the Holocaust and is symbolic of the struggles of the Jewish families who fled Europe in the midst of the Holocaust. The memorial in Atlanta remains the centerpiece of Holocaust education and observances in Atlanta. Since its dedication on April 25, 1965, memorial services have been held every year during the week of Holocaust Memorial Day in the spring and during the High Holy Days in the fall.

The Memorial to the Six Million in Atlanta is part of a tradition of Holocaust memorials that were built in the United States after World War II. Holocaust memorials were built in Europe immediately after World War II, but in the United States decades passed before they began to appear in American cities. Many of the early monuments were small, inscribed tablets or other small-scale structures in the form of traditional funerary monuments. A plain obelisk erected in Indianapolis, Indiana, in 1947 is considered the first local memorial in the United States dedicated to victims of the Holocaust. In New York City in the 1940s, a small, stone plaque dedicated to Holocaust victims was placed in Riverside Park as a placeholder for a larger, permanent memorial that was never built. In 1955, survivors of the Holocaust in Richmond, Virginia, built a small, three-part stone monument inscribed with the names of "our loved ones who died in Europe . . . as victims of their faith." The Richmond memorial is an early example of a Holocaust memorial built by survivors and dedicated to the memory of specific persons who were killed in the Holocaust. The Richmond memorial was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1999.²

The majority of Holocaust memorials constructed in the United States were built after 1965, the 20th anniversary of the end of World War II. Most of these were built in the 1980s and 1990s and were often large in scale, incorporating sculptures, landscaped gardens, and sometimes museums or educational exhibits. In Denver, Colorado, the city council dedicated the 27-acre Babi Yar Park to the victims killed near Kiev in 1941. The park, dedicated in 1970, includes an amphitheater, Grove of Remembrance, Boxcar Bridge, and two granite tablets inscribed in English and Hebrew. In 1984, *The Holocaust* was dedicated near the Palace of the Legion of Honor in Lincoln Park in San Francisco, California. The sculpture and landscaped setting features a grouping of life-size white bronze figures. Ten bodies lie in a heap as a lone figure stares past barbed wire toward the Bay. In Miami Beach, Florida, a group of Holocaust survivors formed a group to build a permanent memorial to the victims of the Holocaust. Dedicated in 1990, the memorial comprises a 72-foot tall bronze sculpture of an outstretched arm overrun with tormented human figures. The sculpture is located in the center of a reflecting pool and is surrounded by a colonnade that includes names of Jewish victims.

The United States Holocaust Memorial Museum in Washington, D.C., is the largest and most

² Margaret T. Peters, National Register of Historic Places, "Emek Sholom Holocaust Memorial Cemetery, Richmond, Henrico County." On file at the National Register of Historic Places, National Park Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C., 1999.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

important Holocaust memorial in America. In 1978, President Jimmy Carter established the President's Commission on the Holocaust, which submitted a report on the creation of a memorial to the victims of the Holocaust. The commission was chaired by Elie Wiesel, writer and Holocaust survivor. In 1980, the United States Congress created the United States Holocaust Memorial Commission, with its mandate being the creation of a memorial to the six million Jews and millions of other victims who perished during the Holocaust. In 1988, construction began for the memorial museum on a two-acre site adjacent to the National Mall in Washington, D.C. The building, inspired by Holocaust sites, concentration camps, and ghettos, was completed in 1993. The museum contains three floors of permanent and temporary exhibition spaces that present the history of the Holocaust and honor the memories of the victims.

The Memorial to the Six Million in Atlanta is nationally significant in the area of architecture because it is an early example of the large-scale memorials that were constructed in cities across America in the last decades of the 20th century. More than a tablet or sculpture, the Atlanta memorial is an architectural monument with interior and exterior space. In 1984, Dr. Helen M. Fagin, a survivor and scholar on the Holocaust, cited the Memorial to the Six Million in Atlanta among other U.S. Holocaust memorials to the Holocaust as inspiration for survivors in Florida to form a group with the purpose of building a Holocaust memorial in Miami Beach.

The memorial in Atlanta is also significant in the area of architecture at the national level because it is an outstanding example of modern architecture in Georgia and because it is an excellent example of modern architecture used to create a memorial. Benjamin Hirsch, the architect, graduated from the Georgia Institute of Technology, College of Architecture in 1958. He practiced primarily in Atlanta between 1962 and 1995, specializing in religious architecture. Hirsch, who no longer practices architecture, designed the Memorial to the Six Million as an abstract monument with interlocking walls that provide a private, interior space for mourning and contemplation. Its abstract form and unadorned walls are a departure from the classical canon and allegorical monuments that were built in Georgia for most of the 19th and early 20th centuries.

Benjamin Hirsch believed that the design "must be a space that invites the public in, yet creates the privacy and atmosphere of holiness. . . . The manner in which the limits are confined becomes, therefore, the major criteria for the Memorial/Monument."³ In 1968, the National Conference on Religious Architecture presented its merit award for excellence in design to Benjamin Hirsch for his design of the Memorial to the Six Million.

The Memorial to the Six Million in Atlanta is significant in the area of social history at the state and local levels because it provided a place for Jews in Atlanta to mourn the deaths of family members who died in the Holocaust. Benjamin Hirsch, the architect of the memorial and a survivor of the Holocaust, wrote, "when we, the survivors of Nazi Germany's purge against the Jewish people, erect a memorial to our murdered loved ones, we owe it to the victims to also make this memorial a reminder to the world that this tragic event was allowed to happen in the twentieth century."

³ Hirsch, n.p.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

Architect Benjamin Hirsch described the building program as serving three basic functions:

For the survivors of the Nazi Holocaust who lost their families to the brutality of Hitler's followers, it must be a substitute for the actual graves of their loved ones, which do not, to their knowledge, exist. It must be a place conducive for saying the *kaddish*, (Jewish mourning prayer), a place conducive to contemplation and meditation in privacy.

For the generation of non-Jews that were little affected personally but lived through World War II and are prone to say "How long must we remember?" it must be a constant reminder that this unbelievable act of man against man happened in their lifetime and that our "civilized" world did nothing to stop it from happening.

For those born after the war or for future generations, the monument should stimulate inquiry into this event, which very likely by then will be minimized in the pages of history.⁴

Benjamin Hirsch believed "the design must be imposing enough to achieve the latter two functions. It must be a space that invites the public in, yet creates the privacy and atmosphere of holiness required by the first function. The manner in which the limits are confined becomes, therefore, the major criteria for the Memorial/Monument."⁵

Since its completion, the Atlanta memorial has been a central location of Holocaust education in Atlanta. Memorial services have been held every year during the week of Holocaust Memorial Day in the spring and during the High Holy Days in the fall.

National Register Criteria

A – The Memorial to the Six Million is significant at the state and local levels in the area of social history because it provided a place for Jews in Atlanta to mourn the deaths of family members who died in the Holocaust. It was the first Holocaust memorial constructed in Georgia and remains the largest and most substantial memorial to victims of the Holocaust in the state.

C – The Memorial to the Six Million in Atlanta is nationally significant in the area of architecture because it is an early example of the large-scale memorials that were constructed in cities across America in the last decades of the 20th century. The memorial in Atlanta is also significant in the area of architecture at the national level because it is an outstanding example of modern architecture in Georgia and because it is an excellent example of modern architecture used to create a memorial.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ Ibid.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

Criteria Considerations (if applicable)

F – The Memorial to the Six Million is significant as a commemorative property and meets Criterion Consideration F. The memorial is significant in the area of social history because the memorial derives its value as a significant cultural expression of the survivors of the Holocaust who settled in Atlanta. The survivors formed Eternal Life-Hemshech, a group dedicated to creating a Holocaust memorial where the survivors could say the *kaddish* for family members killed in the Holocaust. These survivors had little money and had to overcome language differences within the group. The largest contribution was \$500, but most contributed \$100 toward the \$11,000 cost.

G – The Memorial to the Six Million, completed in 1965, achieved its significance within the last fifty years and meets Criterion Consideration G. The memorial is significant in the area of social history because it provided a place for Jews in Atlanta to mourn the deaths of family members who died in the Holocaust. Built by survivors of the Holocaust who settled in Atlanta, the memorial serves as a place for private worship and public ceremonies. The memorial represents the efforts of a newly established Jewish population in Atlanta to overcome cultural and social differences for the purpose of building a single memorial in honor of those killed in the Holocaust.

The Atlanta memorial is part of a broad pattern of Holocaust survivors in America building memorials to honor the memories of family that were killed in Europe between 1939 and 1945. The Holocaust memorial in Atlanta is part of this broader movement of Holocaust commemoration in the United States, which has been intensively studied by scholars in the last several decades. The movement began almost immediately after World War II and has continued to the present. The United States Holocaust Memorial Museum in Washington, D.C., completed in 1993, is among the best known of these later memorials. Since the Atlanta memorial was completed in 1965, sufficient time has passed for it to be viewed in its historical perspective.

The Memorial for the Six Million in Atlanta is significant as an early example of Holocaust memorials in the United States, typically built in the 1980s and 1990s, which incorporated large-scale sculpture, landscaped gardens, and sometimes museums, such as in Dallas, San Francisco, Tucson, and Washington, D.C. The Atlanta memorial, with its monumental form and interior and exterior space, is an excellent early example of this type of memorial.

The earliest Holocaust memorials in the United States were often inscribed tablets or markers. These were mostly plain, small-scale structures. Emek Sholom Holocaust Cemetery in Richmond, Virginia, built in 1955, is among the early Holocaust memorials in America. It is a small, three-part tablet with inscriptions on each panel. The National Park Service determined that Emek Sholom met National Register Criteria Considerations F and G and it was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in the area of social significance in 1998.

The Atlanta memorial meets Criterion Consideration G in the area of architecture because it is an excellent example of modern architecture in Georgia. Modernism was embraced slowly in Georgia, like most Southern states. Professors at the School of Architecture at the Georgia Institute of Technology promoted the modern aesthetic of the Bauhaus as early as the late 1930s. Benjamin

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

Hirsh, architect of the memorial, studied under Paul M. Heffernan, who trained at Harvard University under Walter Gropius and who promoted modernism while he was the director of the Georgia Tech School of Architecture.

The Memorial to the Six Million, although not an early example of modern architecture in Georgia, is among the best examples of modern principles of design translated to a commemorative monument. Its form derived from basic geometry, its lack of references to past historical styles, and its monumental scale are all elements of modern architecture. The interlocking walls clad in Stone Mountain granite unify the design. This memorial is among the first large-scale commemorative monuments constructed in Georgia that defies traditional classical design and embraces the tenets of modernism.

The architect of the Memorial to the Six Million, Benjamin Hirsch, is 76 years of age and lives in Atlanta. Properties associated with living persons are not usually listed in the National Register, however, Hirsch's "productive career" ended in the mid-1990s. Hirsch was most active as an architect from 1962 to 1995 and he retired from the profession in 2007. The Holocaust memorial is a project from the beginning of his professional career and, although he later specialized in religious architecture, this is the only Holocaust memorial designed by Hirsch. In 1968, the National Conference on Religious Architecture presented its merit award for excellence in design to Benjamin Hirsch for his design of the Memorial to the Six Million. Additionally, the architect has expressed his view that the memorial is among his most important designs.

Period of significance (justification)

The period of significance begins and ends in 1965, the year the Memorial to the Six Million was completed.

Contributing/Noncontributing Resources (explanation, if necessary)

The Memorial to the Six Million is counted as one contributing structure. The Holocaust memorial includes memorial plaques that were part of the original design and some later monuments, such as the "bars of soap" monument, which was added in 1969. The memorial, plaques, and monuments are related functionally, physically, and visually as a single assemblage. The Holocaust memorial is, therefore, counted as one contributing structure. The memorial is the only resource associated with this nomination.

Developmental history/historic context (if appropriate)

In 1964, a group of 100 Holocaust survivors in Atlanta organized under the name *Eternal Life-Hemshech* for the purpose of building a memorial to the memory of their loved ones who were among the murdered Jews of the Holocaust. (*Hemshech* translates to 'continuation' in Hebrew.) The group wanted the memorial to serve as a place to say *Kaddish*, the Jewish prayer for the dead. The committee comprised Abraham Gastfiend, Mala Gastfiend, Gaston Nitka, Rubin Lansky, and Rubin

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

Pichulik. Dr. Leon S. Rosen served as chairman and Lola Lansky and Nathan Bromberg were co-chairs

The form of the monument and the location were debated among the group. Most believed that a cemetery was appropriate because the *Kaddish* is traditionally said at the graveside of a family member. Eventually, they chose a site for the memorial in Greenwood Cemetery, then the most prominent Jewish cemetery in Atlanta.

Initially, the *Eternal Life-Hemshech* planned for a monument in the form of an inscribed marble slab. Benjamin Hirsch, a young Atlanta architect and survivor of the Holocaust, attended early meetings of the group and proposed his own ideas for a larger, more substantial memorial. Some members resisted increasing the scope of the project, but others, such as Lola Lansky, insisted on adopting Hirsch's design and his proposal was accepted.

Funds for the memorial were raised entirely within the Holocaust survivor community in Atlanta. These survivors had little money and had to overcome language differences within the group. *Hemshech's* 1965 financial report states that the completed monument cost \$11,000. This included \$2,400 for the small plot of land, \$7,924.21 for construction, and \$440 for landscaping. The entire project was funded with mostly \$100 contributions. The largest single contribution was \$500.

The Memorial to the Six Million was dedicated on April 25, 1965, with a *Yizkor* prayer service. In 1968, a plaque in honor of the 25th anniversary of the Warsaw Ghetto Uprising was unveiled on the inside east wall. Memorial services have been held every year during the week of Holocaust Memorial Day in the spring and during the High Holy Days in the fall. In 1970, Lola Lansky, as president of *Eternal Life-Hemshech*, invited the Atlanta Jewish Federation to co-sponsor the annual *Yom HaShoah* commemoration for the entire Atlanta Jewish community. This annual event continues to be co-sponsored by *Hemshech* and the Jewish Federation of Greater Atlanta.

9. Major Bibliographic References

Edlin, Karen Lansky. Historic Property Information Form. "Memorial to the Six Million." On file at the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Division, Atlanta, Georgia, 2007.

Hirsch, Benjamin. American Institute of Architects Twenty-Five Year Award Nomination Statement (1991): n.p.

_____. Hearing a Different Drummer: A Holocaust Survivor's Search for Identity. Macon, Georgia: Mercer University Press, 2000.

_____. Home is Where You Find It. iUniverse, 2006.

_____. "Representative Projects of Religious Architecture by Benjamin Hirsch." [2001].

Milton, Sybil. In Fitting Memory: the Art and Politics of Holocaust Memorials. Detroit: Wayne State University Press, 1991.

Peters, Margaret T. National Register of Historic Places Form. "Emek Sholom Holocaust Memorial Cemetery, Richmond, Henrico County." On file at the National Register of Historic Places, National Park Service, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C., 1999.

Young, James E. The Art of Memory: Holocaust Memorials in History. New York: Prestel, 1994.

_____. The Texture of Memory: Holocaust Memorials and Meaning. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1993.

Previous documentation on file (NPS): (X) N/A

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been issued
date issued:
- 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, Specify Repository:

Georgia Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): N/A

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 0.031 acres.

UTM References

A) Zone 16 Easting 735780 Northing 3734330

Verbal Boundary Description

The historic district boundary is indicated by a heavy black line on the attached map, which is drawn to scale.

Boundary Justification

The National Register boundary follows the current legal boundary of the Memorial to the Six Million. The boundary includes only the memorial and no other portions of the cemetery.

11. Form Prepared By

State Historic Preservation Office

name/title Steven Moffson, Architectural Historian
organization Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources
mailing address 34 Peachtree Street, N.W., Suite 1600
city or town Atlanta **state** Georgia **zip code** 30303
telephone (404) 656-2840 **date** March 15, 2008
e-mail steven.moffson@dnr.state.ga.us

Consulting Services/Technical Assistance (if applicable) (X) not applicable

name/title
organization
mailing address
city or town state zip code
telephone
e-mail

- property owner**
- consultant**
- regional development center preservation planner**
- other:**

Property Owner or Contact Information

name (property owner or contact person) Karen Lansky Edlin
organization (if applicable) Eternal Life Hemshech
mailing address 205 Northland Ridge Trail
city or town Atlanta state GA zip code 30342
e-mail (optional) N/A

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Photographs

Name of Property: Memorial to the Six Million
City, County, State: Atlanta, Fulton, Georgia
Photographer: James R. Lockhart
Negative Filed: Georgia Department of Natural Resources
Date Photographed: January 2008

Description of Photograph(s):

Number of photographs: 24

1. Main façade (east) and north side, photographer facing south.
2. Main façade, photographer facing west.
3. South side, photographer facing north.
4. Main façade and south side, photographer facing northwest.
5. Main façade and south side, photographer facing northwest.
6. Main façade, photographer facing west.
7. Main façade, photographer facing west.
8. Main façade, photographer facing west.
9. Main façade, photographer facing west.
10. Main façade with dedication marker and "6,000,000" plaque, photographer facing west.
11. Main façade, detail, with "6,000,000" plaque, photographer facing west.
12. North side, photographer facing south.
13. "Bars of soap" marker, photographer facing northwest.
14. Interior of memorial with casket and torches, photographer facing south.
15. Interior of memorial with casket and torches, photographer facing southwest.
16. Interior of memorial with casket and torches, photographer facing north.
17. Interior of memorial, "One Million Jewish Children" plaque, photographer facing north.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Photographs

18. Interior of memorial, six torches, photographer facing west.
19. Interior of memorial with casket and torches. Plaque reads: "Ashes from the Mass Grave at Dachau," photographer facing southwest.
20. Interior of memorial, eternal flame, photographer facing south.
21. Interior of memorial, memorial plaques, photographer facing southwest.
22. Interior of memorial, memorial plaques, photographer facing northwest.
23. Interior of memorial, memorial plaques, photographer facing west.
24. Interior of memorial, "Heroes of the Resistance" plaque, photographer facing east.

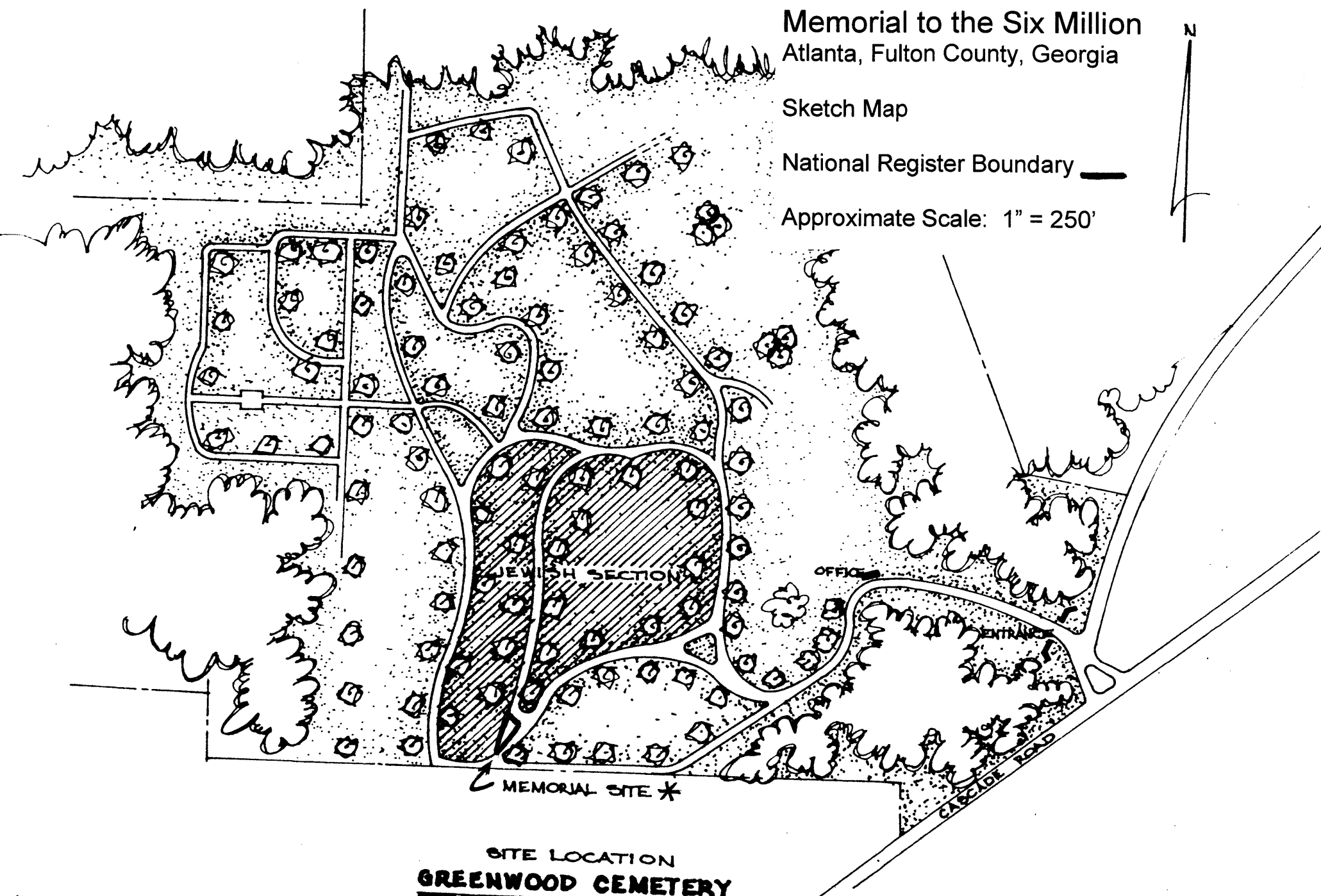
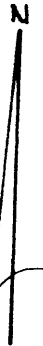
(HPD WORD form version 11-03-01)

Memorial to the Six Million
Atlanta, Fulton County, Georgia

Sketch Map

National Register Boundary 

Approximate Scale: 1" = 250'



SITE LOCATION
GREENWOOD CEMETERY



Memorial to the Six Million Atlanta, Fulton County, Georgia

Sketch Map

National Register Boundary **————**

Approximate Scale: 1" = 70'