

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name Utoy Cemetery
other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number 1465 Cahaba Drive, SW not for publication
city or town Atlanta vicinity
state Georgia code GA county Fulton code 121 zip code 30311

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.
In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:
 national statewide local

Dr. David C. Crass 12.30.2014
Signature of certifying official/Title: Dr. David C. Crass/Historic Preservation Division Director/Deputy SHPO Date
Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Dept. of Natural Resources
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.
Signature of commenting official _____ Date _____
Title _____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government _____

4. 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:)
Jay Edson H. Beall 2-23-15
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

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5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box.)

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
0	0	buildings
1	0	sites
0	0	structures
0	0	objects
1	0	Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

FUNERARY: cemetery

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

FUNERARY: cemetery

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

NO STYLE

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: N/A

walls: N/A

roof: N/A

other: STONE: Granite/Marble; BRICK;
CONCRETE; METAL: Cast iron

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Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

Utoy Cemetery, one of Atlanta's oldest cemeteries, is located southwest of downtown Atlanta and approximately one mile west of Fort McPherson in a residential area south of Cascade Road. Although two grave markers appear to date from 1816 and 1819, there is no evidence of white cemeteries with tombstones in existence in this part of the state prior to the 1821 Creek Land Cession. The cemetery is associated with the Utoy Primitive Baptist Church, organized in 1824. The congregation moved to this location in 1828. There are approximately 189 marked graves and approximately 150 unmarked graves in the cemetery. An uncounted number of graves are marked by fieldstones. Family plots are delineated by brick, granite, or cast concrete curbing. Funerary art represented in the cemetery includes marble or granite flat slab markers, obelisks, box tombs, headstones, footstones, and government-issued markers. Landscaping in the cemetery is informal with ornamental shrubs and mature trees including magnolia, oak, hickory, dogwood, and pine. The family plot of William W. White (1800-1895), an early settler of present-day West End area of Atlanta, is surrounded by cast iron fencing. Mid-20th century residential development surrounds the cemetery.

Narrative Description

***NOTE:** Portions of the following description were written by the Utoy Cemetery Association, Inc., as part of a Historic Property Information Form for "Utoy Cemetery," August 27, 2010, on file at the Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia. The description was compiled and expanded by Stephanie L. Cherry Farmer, National Register and Survey Program Manager, Georgia HPD.*

Utoy Cemetery consists of four acres of cemetery property, of which approximately one acre contains graves that are both marked and unmarked. The remaining property is largely mature hardwood forest. The irregularly-shaped cemetery property is surrounded by mid-20th century residential development. The former Utoy Primitive Baptist Church, now known as the Temple of Christ Pentecostal Church, stands adjacent to the cemetery's southeast corner (the church building, constructed c.1828, has been altered to such degree that it does not retain sufficient integrity to be included in this nomination). The cemetery today fronts and is accessed from Cahaba Drive. Historically, the property was accessed via a path from present-day Sandtown Road, which runs north of the cemetery following a former Native American footpath. Today, a dirt and grass path enters the cemetery from Cahaba Drive and runs west, curving north and devolving into a cleared area that bisects the cemetery near the middle of the property.

Utoy Cemetery contains approximately 189 marked graves, and ground-penetrating radar has confirmed the existence of at least 150 unmarked graves on the property. The cemetery's layout is informal overall. As is common in early cemeteries, Utoy's graves are oriented east-west on the site. According to the Association of Gravestone Studies:

Early settlers had their feet pointing toward the east and the head of the coffin toward the west, ready to rise up and face the "new day" (the sun) when "the trumpet shall sound and the dead shall be raised" or when Christ would appear and they would be reborn. If the body was positioned between the headstone and the footstone, with the inscriptions facing outward, the footstone might actually be facing east and the

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decorated face of the headstone facing west. If the headstone inscription faces east, the body would most commonly be buried to the east of it.

Utoy Cemetery includes examples of both orientations described above, however in the oldest, western portion of the cemetery, all of the graves appear to be oriented with the foot of the coffin toward the east.

Many graves in Utoy Cemetery are within rectangular plots delineated by stone, brick, or concrete block coping (photo 8). The oldest burials exist west of the cleared area that bisects the property. Many of the cemetery's unmarked graves are located on the wooded westernmost portion of the property. Slightly further east, an uncounted number of fieldstone markers arranged haphazardly surrounds areas of formal, largely commercially-produced grave markers (see sketch map). Coffin-shaped slab markers, and stacked stones arranged roughly to form a rectangle, mark some burials (photo 10). This area houses a concentration of the cemetery's oldest grave markers, some of which are only very simply etched pieces of rough stone.

Moving eastward, but still west of the cleared area, graves are aligned in long rows running north-south (see sketch map). This alignment is the defining characteristic of the cemetery's military section, which contains the densest concentration of graves in the cemetery (photos 14,15). The cemetery includes the graves of veterans of the Revolutionary War, War of 1812, Civil War, Spanish-American War, World War I, World War II, and the Vietnam War. These graves are marked by traditional government-issued marble headstones, some with cast metal insignia or identification plates (photos 7, 17). These markers were commissioned and placed by the Sons of the American Revolution, the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Sons of Confederate Veterans, and the Daughters of the Confederacy in the 1970s, 1980s and 1990s. A number of these markers include incorrect spellings of names and inaccurate facts; the developmental history contained in this nomination clarifies some of these known inaccuracies.

The informal dirt and grass cleared area that today bisects the cemetery north-south is believed to have been the original resting place of Union casualties of the Battle of Utoy Creek, fought between August 5 and 7, 1864 along Cascade Road, one mile northwest of the cemetery. Union soldiers were interred at Utoy Cemetery only until 1866, when they were relocated by the U.S. Quartermaster's Office in Atlanta to Marietta National Cemetery in Marietta, Georgia.

Moving east, the cemetery layout grows increasingly informal (see sketch map). Graves are spread across the property, separated by open areas and interspersed with large specimen trees (photo 28). Most burials are within family plots delineated by low retaining walls, spaced randomly and interspersed with single or paired graves, some of which are also outlined in brick or cast concrete. The family plots vary in size and contain various numbers of graves. Some are graveled. One plot- that of the William W. White family, early settlers of the West End area of Atlanta and early members of Utoy Primitive Baptist Church- is bounded by an ornate cast iron fence installed c.1895 (photos 5, 6). Graves within the plots are marked by commercially produced monuments and markers.

Burials throughout Utoy Cemetery are marked with traditional stone grave markers of various shapes, sizes, and materials. They range from simple fieldstones to relatively elaborate marble headstones, reflecting the 136-year evolution of the site from the earliest days of white settlement in the area through the mid-20th century.

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Obelisks (photo 9), pedestals, crosses (photo 20), urns, and variations of vertical and horizontal slab markers are present. Granite, marble, and concrete comprise the common marker materials. Victorian-era symbolism, including fabric drapes (photo 9), willow trees, and clasped hands or the handshake (photo 5) is present. Additionally, two markers that may be associated with the Woodmen of the World fraternal organization are located in the northwest corner of the cemetery. One is in the form of stacked logs (photo 23), while the second is in the form of a single tree stump. These markers are found throughout the U.S., but are most common in the South and Midwest. Many graves exhibit small, often concrete, footstones.

A small number of contemporary monuments is scattered throughout the eastern part of the cemetery, as it remains an active burial ground. Additionally, more recent veterans' graves are scattered throughout this half of the cemetery, exhibiting government-issued headstones. In some cases, these are located in front of or behind historic markers (photo 26). Graves of some non-veterans significant for their roles associated with the military are also marked in this way: the grave of Sarah Hendon, a Civil War nurse and daughter of Captain Isham Hendon (also buried at Utoy), is an example (photo 25).

The acre of the cemetery property that contains marked graves is informally landscaped throughout, exhibiting scattered old-growth hardwood specimens, such as oak and hickory. Additional stand-alone mature trees include magnolia, dogwood, and pine. There are occasional small plantings of flowering shrubs and bushes. The additional 2.5 acres of the property are densely wooded.

In addition to grave markers, accessory objects on the property include one birdbath and seven concrete benches (photo 20, foreground). Near the entrance to the cemetery at the property's southeast corner are two historical markers: one for Historic Utoy Church placed in 1961 by the Georgia Historical Commission (photo 1), and one credited to Franklin M. Garrett, celebrated Atlanta historian, placed on behalf of the Utoy Cemetery Association c.1980 (photo 2).

A chain link fence dating to 1979 encircles the cemetery property. Surrounding residential development is minimally visible from the cemetery.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ART
EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT

Period of Significance

c.1828-1964

Significant Dates

c.1828- Utoy Cemetery established

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance for Utoy Cemetery begins in 1828, when Utoy Primitive Baptist Church relocated to its former building's current location and established the existing cemetery. Because the cemetery has continuously served as an active burial ground, the end of the historic period is the end of the period of

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significance. All markers placed within the cemetery during the historic period contribute to the significance of the property as an early rural cemetery landscape that evolved over time. The period of significance represents the period in which the cemetery developed to its full historic form.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

Utoy Cemetery is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criteria Consideration D as a cemetery that derives its primary significance from its age. The cemetery is among the very few extant historic resources representative of early 19th century development in the Atlanta area.

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The Creek Land Cession of 1821 opened the area that would become the city of Atlanta to white settlement. In the early decades of the 19th century, this area was part of DeKalb County and sparsely populated. Utoy Primitive Baptist Church was constituted on August 15, 1824, with eleven founding members. In the summer of 1828, the church congregation moved one-and-a-half miles west of their original location and established Utoy Cemetery. During the Civil War, the Battle of Utoy Creek (August 5-7, 1864) was fought in the vicinity of the cemetery. A field hospital was established at the church and cemetery, and both Confederate and Union soldiers were treated at the site. The primary surgeon was Dr. Joshua Gilbert, Atlanta's first physician. A number of known and unknown Confederate soldiers are buried in the cemetery. Union soldiers were interred here until 1866 when they were reinterred in the National Cemetery in Marietta. Utoy Cemetery has evolved over time: although it remains today an active burial ground, the majority of graves date to the historic period. Utoy Cemetery is significant at the local level under criterion A in the area of exploration/settlement for its association with early white settlement in the Atlanta area, at that time called Marthasville and located in DeKalb County. The cemetery is also significant at the local level under criterion C in the area of art for its collection of grave markers that are representative of early 19th to mid-20th century markers found in church cemeteries in Georgia.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance.)

Utoy Cemetery is significant at the local level in the area of exploration/settlement for its association with early white settlement in the Atlanta area, at that time called Marthasville and located in DeKalb County. The 1828 cemetery predates the Zero Mile Post marking the terminus of the Western & Atlantic Railroad in what would become downtown Atlanta (1842), the founding of Marthasville (1843), and the creation of Fulton County (1853), and postdates by only seven years the Creek Land cession that originally opened the area to white settlement. Utoy Cemetery is among very few intact historic resources from the early 19th century in the area. The cemetery is associated with the Utoy Primitive Baptist Church, organized in 1824. The congregation moved to this location in 1828. Notable burials in the cemetery include founding members of the church; Dr. Joshua Gilbert (1815-1889) Atlanta's first doctor; William W. White (1800-1895), early settler of the West End area of Atlanta; Sarah Hendon (d. 1910), a Civil War nurse; Joseph Willis, Jr. (1812-1875), early area settler and operator of Willis' Mill and the namesake of present-day Willis Mill Road SW; and veterans of the

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Revolutionary War, War of 1812, Civil War, Spanish-American War, World War I, World War II, and the Vietnam War.

The cemetery is also significant at the local level in the area of art for its collection of grave markers that are representative of early 19th to mid-20th century funerary monuments found in church cemeteries in Georgia. Gravestones range from rudimentary, hand-carved markers to commercially-produced and professionally-carved obelisks, slab markers and statuary. These markers, along with ornamental coping and fencing, all represent the artistic burial practices and funerary symbolism of the historic period. Utoy Cemetery includes a variety and range of markers of various sizes, shapes, styles, and composition, representative of similar cemeteries throughout Georgia. The wide range of quality and complexity of the markers reflects the 136-year evolution of the site from the earliest days of white settlement in the area through the mid-20th century.

In spite of the drastic changes that the area surrounding Utoy Cemetery has undergone over the 186 years since its founding, the cemetery retains substantial integrity. The east-west burial orientation typical of early cemeteries remains evident, as does the cemetery's historic informal design. Although pollution and exposure have weathered many of the grave markers, and evidence of vandalism and prior, sometimes insensitive, repair is present, integrity of workmanship and materials is evident via historic markers, retaining walls, and fencing, the majority of which dates to the historic period and has not been altered since that time. The surrounding residential development is only minimally visible from the cemetery- the property's size and tree cover allow the cemetery to retain substantial integrity of feeling (photos 8, 24, 28, and 20).

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

NOTE: The following history was compiled by Stephanie L. Cherry-Farmer, National Register and Survey Program Manager, Historic Preservation Division, from a Historic Property Information Form for "Utoy Cemetery," August 27, 2010, written by Malcom E. McDuffie of the Utoy Cemetery Association, and additional supporting documentation, on file at the Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia.

Prior to 1821, the area that would later become Atlanta, including the site of Utoy Cemetery, was inhabited by Creek Indians. In 1821, the Creeks ceded the last of their lands east of the Flint River to the United States government for use by the state of Georgia via the first Treaty of Indian Springs. That same year, the land ceded by the Creeks was divided into land lots of 202.5 acres and distributed by a lottery system. The Utoy Cemetery property occupies portions of Land Lots 168 and 169, which were originally drawn by a John Harvey and a Murphy Champeon, respectively.

Just three years later, on August 15, 1824, a group of 11 people gathered in a log building approximately 1.5 miles west of the present location of Utoy Cemetery to organize what would become Utoy Primitive Baptist Church. The congregation moved to the location on present-day Cahaba Drive by 1828, although the church did not purchase the property outright until two years later. On August 5, 1830, the "Baptist Church at Utoie" executed a deed for the purchase of four acres of land within Land Lots 168 and 169 from two of its then-elders, John Townsend and John Holly. No documentation regarding how these two elders acquired this

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property from original drawers Harvey and Champeon has been located. An additional acre of Land Lot 169 was purchased by "the Deacons of the Baptist Church at Utoy" on December 28, 1843, from church member Noah Hornsby- the current cemetery acreage may encompass a portion of this property as well.

There is some discrepancy regarding the earliest burials and oldest gravestones in Utoy Cemetery. The Cemetery contains two historic grave markers that appear to date from 1816 and 1819. They are located in the center of the cemetery, just west of the cleared area that bisects the property (see sketch map). These burials are recorded as those of infants Joshua L. Gilbert and George W. Gilbert, respectively. However, there is no evidence of white cemeteries with tombstones in existence in this part of the state prior to the 1821 Creek Land Cession. It is possible that these burials may have occurred prior to the Creek Land Cession, or that two earlier graves were relocated to Utoy Cemetery, but further documentation on these early burials has not been identified at this time.

The reproduction gravestone of Sally Murray Hendon (photo 12), wife of Isham Hendon, a Captain with the Georgia militia during the War of 1812, purports that she was the first person buried in Utoy Cemetery. As her gravestone also indicates that she died in 1825, but the cemetery was not established until 1828, it is assumed that Sally Murray Hendon's body was relocated to Utoy Cemetery soon after the cemetery was established. This marker incorrectly spells her last name "Heredon," and also incorrectly spells her husband's first and last names.

The oldest documented historic grave marker in the cemetery is that of a John Blunt, also located in the center of the cemetery, just west of the cleared area that bisects the property. This marker indicates that it dates to 1843. Additional older historic markers include those for infant Julia Gilbert, dated 1850; an infant daughter of William and N.H. Gilbert, dated 1857; Jesse Franklin White and Sarah M.G. White, both dated 1858; Charner W. Cornwell and infant Camilla O. Cornwell, both dating to 1860; Esther (misspelled as "Easter" on her grave marker) Chatham Herring, dating to 1861; and Confederate soldier Cannon Hankins, dating to 1864 (photo 18).

Older graves with reproduction markers include those of Margaret Harbin Suttles and her husband and Revolutionary War veteran William Suttles, both buried in 1839, and their son Macajah Suttles, buried in 1850 (photo 16). Additionally, the grave of the previously-mentioned Isham Hendon, which indicates that he was buried in 1829 although documentation shows he likely lived until approximately 1855, has been outfitted with a reproduction marker (photo 13). The marker incorrectly identifies him as a Revolutionary War veteran.

African Americans were members of Utoy Primitive Baptist Church prior to Emancipation and there may be unmarked slave and post-bellum African American burials along the west side of the cemetery. According to noted Atlanta historian Franklin Garrett, there were no African American churches in what was at the time DeKalb County prior to Emancipation, but slaves were often allowed to join white churches. Church records document African Americans joining Utoy Primitive Baptist Church as early as 1827, and indicate that even after Emancipation, Utoy retained some African American members.

Utoy Cemetery and the surrounding area were directly impacted by the Civil War during the Battle of Utoy Creek, August 5-7, 1864. As Union troops continued to advance on Atlanta, Confederate forces attacked

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Union troops three times during late July, 1864, suffering overwhelming losses each time. On August 1, Union General William T. Sherman sent General John Schofield and his Army of the Ohio to Utoy Creek, one mile northwest of Utoy Cemetery, in an attempt to break Confederate defenses protecting the railroad lines at East Point, upon which the Confederates depended for supplies. While the Union forces reached Utoy Creek on August 2, they did not cross until August 4. The ensuing conflict, which pitted approximately 30,000 Union troops against approximately 8,000 Confederates, would constitute a major victory for the Confederates and a significant loss to the Union Army. Total Union losses, including those killed and wounded, were almost two thousand troops, while Confederate losses included 35 killed and two hundred wounded or captured.

Many of those wounded were treated at Utoy Primitive Baptist Church and Utoy Cemetery, which served as a military field hospital for captured Union and wounded Confederate soldiers. Among those treated on the Utoy property was Colonel James S. Boynton, commander of the 30th Georgia Infantry of Brigadier General Henry Rootes Jackson's Georgia Brigade. Colonel Boynton later became President of the Georgia Senate and, on March 5, 1883, the day after the death of Governor Alexander H. Stephens, he became the 51st Governor of Georgia, although he served only until a special election could be held.

The primary field surgeon at the field hospital at Utoy was Dr. Joshua Gilbert, who was assisted by Sarah Hendon (daughter of Isham and Sally Hendon) as a nurse. Dr. Joshua Gilbert was Atlanta's first physician. He was born in 1815 in South Carolina and graduated from the Medical College of Georgia in 1845, after which he relocated to Atlanta. Dr. Gilbert practiced in Atlanta until his death in 1889. Dr. Joshua Gilbert's brother, Dr. William Gilbert, was an early settler of the Utoy Cemetery area and is recorded as a resident of that area in the 1840 census. Dr. William Gilbert was Fulton County's first physician, and was appointed Assistant Surgeon of Staff to the Confederate Army on May 26, 1864. Documentation indicates that he was serving in this capacity at the time of the Battle of Utoy Creek. Both Dr. Joshua Gilbert (photo 7) and Sarah Hendon (photo 25) are buried in Utoy Cemetery. Sarah Hendon's grave is outfitted with a reproduction marker that incorrectly spells her last name "Heredon," and also incorrectly spells her mother's last name and her father's first and last names.

There are 23 unknown Confederate soldiers, from General Stephen D. Lee's Corps of General William B. Bate's Division, buried in Utoy Cemetery (photo 14). These were among the 35 Confederate casualties of the Battle of Utoy Creek, who died from wounds treated at the Utoy field hospital. One additional known casualty of this conflict and 11 other known Confederate veterans are also buried at Utoy. Union casualties were also interred here until 1866, when they were moved by the U.S. Quartermaster's Office at Atlanta to the National Cemetery in Marietta, Georgia.

Utoy Cemetery continued to develop throughout the late 19th and early 20th centuries. Veterans, church members, and noted area citizens found their final resting places at Utoy. The majority of extant historic markers in the cemetery date to this period.

By the mid-20th century, the area surrounding the Utoy Primitive Baptist Church and cemetery property was ripe for development in the midst of Atlanta's rapid suburbanization. Residential neighborhoods were developed on the land surrounding the church during the late 1940s and early 1950s. Mid-20th century housing continues to characterize the area surrounding the cemetery today.

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In 1961, the Georgia Historical Commission placed a historical marker (number 060-192) for "Historic Utoy Church" in the southeast corner of Utoy Cemetery fronting Cahaba Drive (photo 1). An additional marker, commissioned and placed by the Utoy Cemetery Association c.1980, stands adjacent to the initial marker (photo 2).

During the mid-20th century, Utoy Cemetery was the target of considerable vandalism. Evidence of this vandalism, including attempts at marker repair and broken markers, remains today. In an effort to address vandalism and further memorialize certain gravesites, multiple markers were reproduced and either replaced historic markers or were installed adjacent to historic markers during the 1970s, 1980s, and 1990s (photos 15, 19, 26). Organizations including the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Sons of the American Revolution, the United Daughters of the Confederacy, and the Sons of Confederate Veterans were largely responsible for these efforts. Unfortunately, some of these markers exhibit inaccurate name spellings and associations.

The Utoy Cemetery Association incorporated in 1977 with the purpose of, "...cleaning, restoring, and maintaining what is known as Utoy Cemetery, which has been largely abandoned..." The organization would function, "...as a perpetual care organization not operated for profit but established as a civic enterprise devoted exclusively to the perpetual care and maintenance of said cemetery as a whole." The former Utoy Primitive Baptist Church was sold in 1975, and the congregation disbanded in 1983. Utoy Cemetery was subsequently deeded to the Utoy Cemetery Association in 1984. The association has maintained the cemetery since that time, and it remains an active burial ground, with the most recent burial having occurred in 2014.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

State Historic Preservation Office
 Other State agency
 Federal agency
 Local government
 University
 Other
Name of repository: _____

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

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 3.5 acres
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 33.715352	Longitude: -84.451269
2. Latitude: 33.715475	Longitude: -84.449687
3. Latitude: 33.716237	Longitude: -84.449633
4. Latitude: 33.716549	Longitude: -84.450706
5. Latitude: 33.716436	Longitude: -84.451176

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundary of the nominated property is delineated on the attached map (Utoy Cemetery- Tax Map).

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary of the nominated property is the current legal boundary of the intact acreage historically and presently associated with Utoy Cemetery. The boundary encompasses all marked gravesites and an estimated 150 unmarked gravesites.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Stephanie L. Cherry-Farmer; National Register and Survey Program Manager
organization Historic Preservation Division, GA Dept. of Natural Resources date December 2014
street & number 254 Washington Street, Ground Level telephone (404) 651-6782
city or town Atlanta state GA zip code 30334
e-mail stephanie.cherry-farmer@dnr.state.ga.us

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

Utoy Cemetery
Name of Property

Fulton County, Georgia
County and State

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.

- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Utoy Cemetery

City or Vicinity: Atlanta

County: Fulton

State: Georgia

Photographer: Charlie Miller, Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Dept. of Natural Resources

Date Photographed: March 2011

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

- 1 of 31: Utoy Cemetery historical marker; photographer facing west.
- 2 of 31: Utoy Cemetery information marker; photographer facing northwest.
- 3 of 31: View of center of Utoy Cemetery; photographer facing northwest.
- 4 of 31: View of center of Utoy Cemetery showing surrounding residential development in the background; photographer facing northeast.
- 5 of 31: White family plot; photographer facing southeast.
- 6 of 31: Gated entrance to White family plot; photographer facing east.
- 7 of 31: Grave marker of Dr. Joshua Gilbert; photographer facing east.
- 8 of 31: View of southwestern section of Utoy Cemetery; photographer facing west.
- 9 of 31: View of southwestern section of Utoy Cemetery; photographer facing southwest.
- 10 of 31: View of fieldstone and stacked stone grave markers in western section of Utoy Cemetery; photographer facing northwest.
- 11 of 31: View of western half of Utoy Cemetery; photographer facing north.
- 12 of 31: Grave marker of Sally Murray Hendon; photographer facing west.
- 13 of 31: Grave marker of Isham Hendon; photographer facing west.
- 14 of 31: View of military section of Utoy Cemetery; photographer facing southwest.

Utoy Cemetery

Name of Property



Fulton County, Georgia

County and State

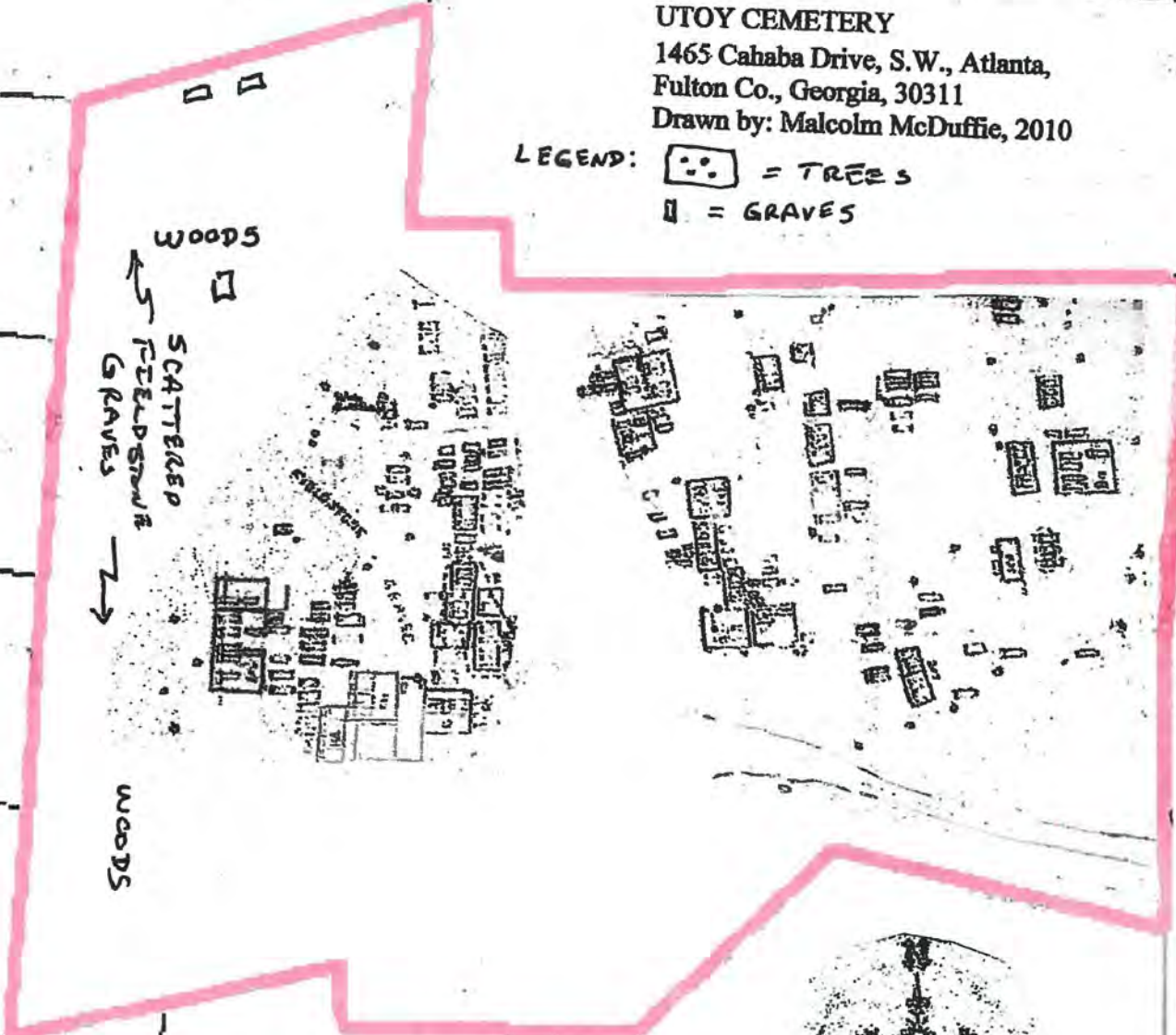
- 15 of 31: View of military section of Utoy Cemetery; photographer facing northwest.
- 16 of 31: View of Suttles family plot; photographer facing west.
- 17 of 31: Grave marker of William Gilbert; photographer facing west.
- 18 of 31: Original grave marker of C.N. Hankins; photographer facing east.
- 19 of 31: Reproduction grave marker of C.N. Hankins; photographer facing northwest.
- 20 of 31: Belk family plot; photographer facing east.
- 21 of 31: Grave marker of Harriet Gilbert Key; photographer facing east.
- 22 of 31: Grave marker of Avy Jane Landrum and James Landrum exemplifying artistic detail on markers dating to the early 20th century in Utoy Cemetery; photographer facing east.
- 23 of 31: Woodmen of the World grave marker exemplifying artistic detail on markers dating to the late 19th century in Utoy Cemetery; photographer facing west.
- 24 of 31: View of central and western sections of Utoy Cemetery; photographer facing southwest.
- 25 of 31: Grave marker of Sarah Hendon; photographer facing east.
- 26 of 31: Original and reproduction grave markers of John Ellis; photographer facing southeast.
- 27 of 31: Grave marker of Laura E. Norris exemplifying artistic detail on markers dating to the early 20th century in Utoy Cemetery; photographer facing east.
- 28 of 31: View of Utoy Cemetery from northeast corner of property; photographer facing southwest.
- 29 of 31: Grave marker of Vera L. Stowers exemplifying artistic detail on markers dating to the mid-20th century in Utoy Cemetery; photographer facing west.
- 30 of 31: View of eastern half of Utoy Cemetery; photographer facing northwest.
- 31 of 31: View of Utoy Cemetery from Cahaba Drive; photographer facing northwest.

SKETCH MAP

UTOY CEMETERY
1465 Cahaba Drive, S.W., Atlanta,
Fulton Co., Georgia, 30311
Drawn by: Malcolm McDuffie, 2010

LEGEND:  = TREES
 = GRAVES

WOODS
SCATTERED
FIELD GRAVES
WOODS



CAHABA DRIVE

Temple of Christ Pentecostal Church
Previously:
Utoy Primitive Baptist Church

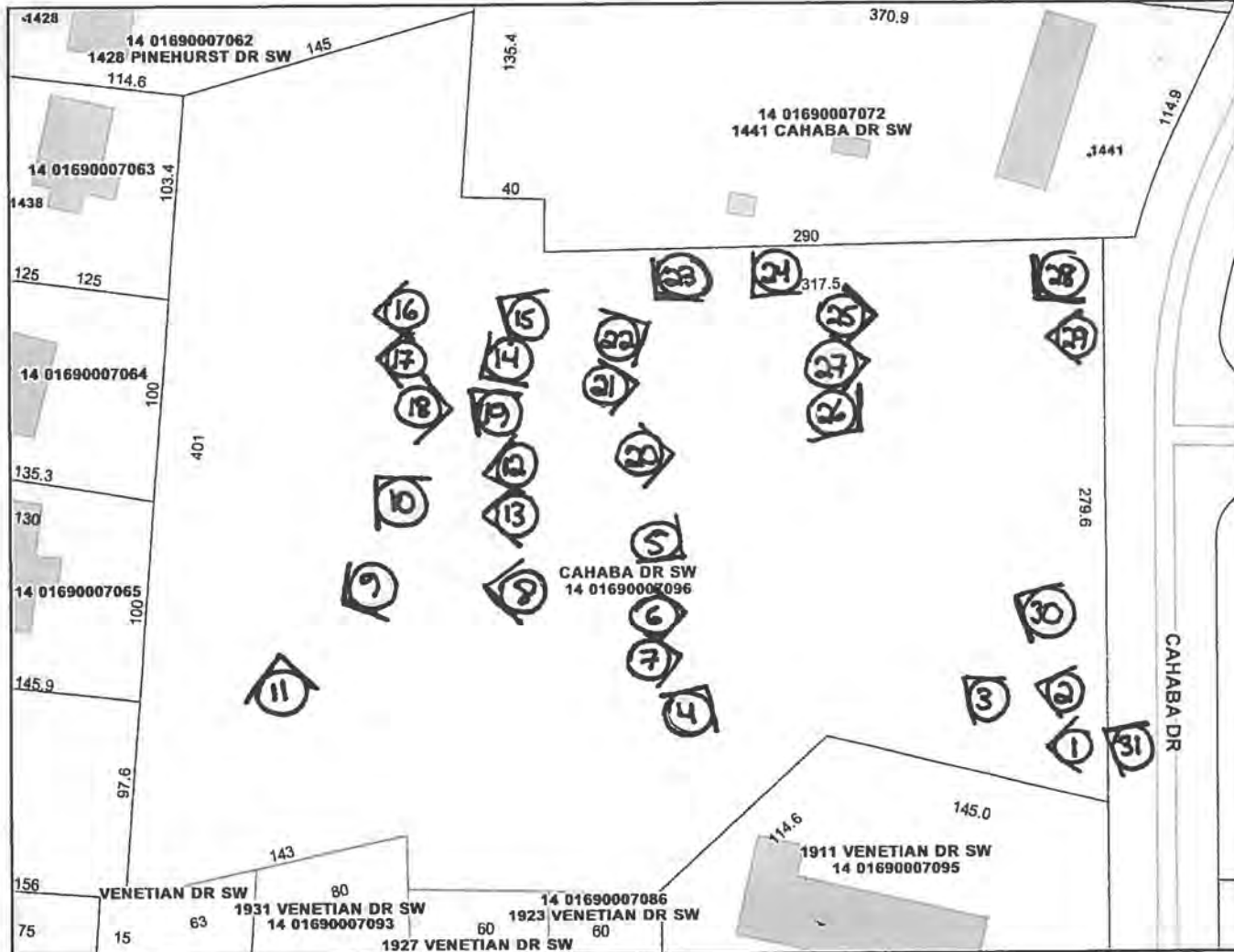
VENETIAN DRIVE

Photo Key

UTOY CEMETERY

1465 Cahaba Drive, S.W., Atlanta
 Fulton Co., Georgia, 30311
 TAX PIN: 14 01690007096
 Source: GIS System-City of Atlanta
 Web Address: <http://gis.atlantaga.gov/>
 Date generated: July 22, 2010

UTOY CEMETERY-TAX MAP



Legend

- Addresses
- Points of Interest
- Streets and Highways
- ◊ Other Limited Access
- ▬ State Route
- ▬ Arterial Roads
- ▬ Streets
- ▬ Ramps
- ▬ Unknown
- ▬ Interstates
- ▬ County Boundaries
- ▬ Parcel Dimensions
- ▬ Parcel Address
- ▬ Parcels
- ▬ Building Footprints
- ▬ Airport Labels
- ▬ Airport Runways
- ▬ Runway/Apron/Taxiway
- ▬ Streams
- ▬ Ponds
- ▬ Parks
- ▬ Greenway Acquisitions
- ▬ Atlanta City Limits
- ▬ Metro Cities

Map center: 2210289, 1351810

Scale: 1" = 89.1'



This map is a user generated static output from an Internet mapping site and is for general reference only. Data layers that appear on this map may or may not be accurate, current, or otherwise reliable. THIS MAP IS NOT TO BE USED FOR NAVIGATION.

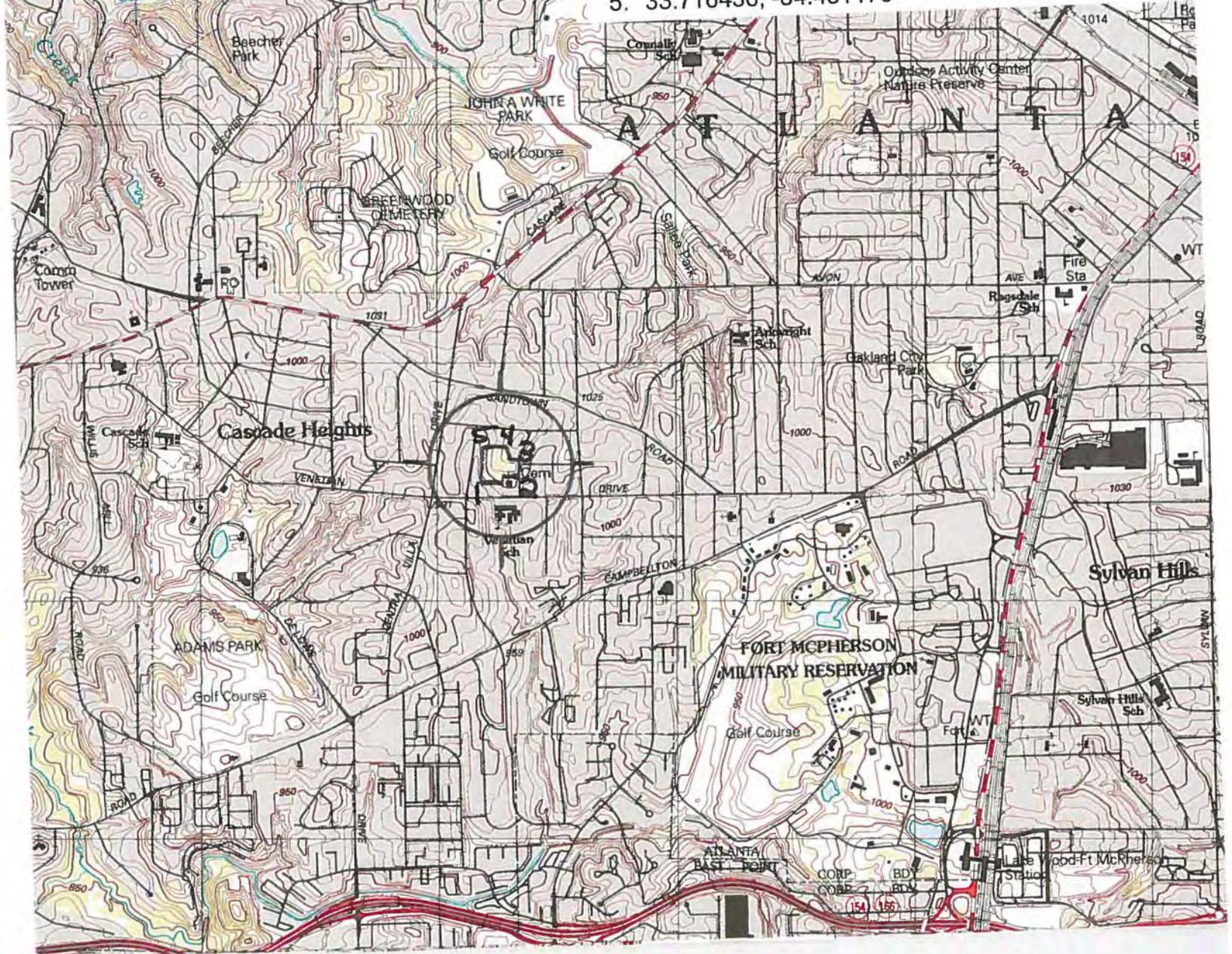
Notes: 1465 Cahaba Drive, S.W., Atlanta
 Fulton Co., Georgia, 30311
 TAX PIN: 14 01690007096
 Source: GIS System-City of Atlanta

SITUS: CAHABA DR SW
 OWNER: UTOY CEMETERY ASSOCIATION INC

Utoy Cemetery
Atlanta, Fulton County, Georgia
Southwest Atlanta, GA 1997 U.S.G.S Quadrangle
7.5 minute series

North: ↑

1. 33.715352, -84.451269
2. 33.715475, -84.449687
3. 33.716237, -84.449633
4. 33.716549, -84.450706
5. 33.716436, -84.451176





HISTORIC UTOY CHURCH

Utoy Primitive Baptist Church, the oldest Baptist Church in present Fulton County, was constituted August 15, 1824, in a log house just west of here. The church was moved to its present location in the summer of 1828.

In 1864 the church was used as a Confederate hospital. July 22, Col. James S. Boynton, 30th Georgia, was wounded and brought to Utoy Church for medical care. Boynton later became President of the Georgia Senate and on March 5, 1883, the day after the death of Governor Alexander H. Stephens, he became Governor of Georgia, to serve until a special election could be held.

In the cemetery at Utoy Church lies buried Dr. Joshua Gilbert, Atlanta's first doctor. Born in 1815 in South Carolina, Dr. Gilbert was graduated from old Augusta Medical College in 1845 and came to Atlanta. At that time Atlanta was called Marthasville and was located in DeKalb County. Here he practiced medicine until his death in 1889.

UTOY PRIMITIVE BAPTIST CHURCH CEMETERY

This Cemetery is a historic site:
One of the oldest Cemeteries in Fulton County.

The first grave is dated 1825. Pioneer settlers are buried here and at least two soldiers of the American Revolution. Also soldiers of subsequent wars, in which the United States has participated.

This was part of the defense line during the Battle of Atlanta in 1864 evidenced by the trenches and graves of Confederate soldiers.

Buried here is the grave of Dr. Joshua Gilbert, the first physician to practice medicine in Marthasville, now Atlanta.

According to tradition Indians and Blacks are buried in this cemetery.

**UTOY CEMETERY
ASSOCIATION, INC.**

Franklin M. Garrett
Historian









Dr. J. GILBERT
Born Sept 17 1815
Died April 18 1889



+

JOSHUA GILBERT
GEORGIA
GA MILITIA
CONFEDERATE STATES ARMY
SEPT 17 1815 - APRIL 18 1889



BRYANT

JOHN
BRYANT
DIED
MAY 18 1880

JOHN
BRYANT
DIED
MAY 18 1880

JOHN
BRYANT
DIED
MAY 18 1880







SALLY
MURRY
HEREDON
WIFE OF
CAPT
ISON HEREDON
DIED 1825
FIRST PERSON
BURIED IN
CHURCH YARD
(UTOY) PRIMITIVE



ISHAM
HENDON

GEORGIA

CAPTAIN
COL J STEWART'S
REGT
REVOLUTIONARY
WAR

1760 1829



Mr. ISHAM HENDON
Capt. Col. J. Stewart's Regt.
Rev. War
1760 - 1829



UNKNOWN
CONFEDERATE
SOLDIER

UNKNOWN
CONFEDERATE
SOLDIER



MACAJAH SUTTLES
SON OF WILLIAM AND
MARGARET SUTTLES
1790 — 1850

IN THIS
A RE
W
BORN
DIED JAN 28 1831
HUSBAND OF
MARGARET HARBIN SUTTLES
WHO WAS CHURCH MEMBER OF
UTOY BAPTIST CHURCH

REVOLUTIONARY
SOLDIER
WILLIAM SUTTLES
1751 — 1839
PLACED BY
CHEROKEE CHAPTER
ATLANTA, GEORGIA
DAR

BURIED
DIED
S

MARGARET HARBIN SUTTLES
WIFE OF
WILLIAM SUTTLES
BORN IN VIRGINIA IN 1748
DIED IN FULTON COUNTY GA
JULY 16, 1839





WILLIAM
GILBERT

REVOLUTIONARY
WAR
NORTH CAROLINA
MILITIA



WILLIAM GILBERT
PVT I REGT NC MILITIA
REVOLUTIONARY WAR



C. M. HARRIS

1850
1890



CANNON HANKINS

CO G

2 REGT

TENN CAV

CSA

1837

1864



BELK

HARRIETT GILBERT KEY

A SOUTHERN LADY

OF THE CONFEDERACY

MY JAMES
LANDRUM
BORN
OCT. 10, 1823.
DIED
MAR. 22, 1919

JAMES
LANDRUM
BORN
JAN. 10, 1823.
DIED
MAR. 16, 1908.

Rest mother
and sleep
While friend
our

Our father has gone to
a mansion of rest
No more laborious land
The Diety blest



MOTHER FATHER



JUNE 28 1861
DIET
MAY 1867
THEY WERE THE FIRST TO DIE FOR THE CAUSE OF THE CONFEDERACY



MISS
SARAH
HEREDON
DAUGHTER OF
CAPT
ISON HEREDON
& SALLY MURRY
HEREDON
NURSE
UTOY CHURCH
C S A
JULY 1864
BATTLE OF
ATLANTA
DIED JULY 14 1910

ELLIS

JOHN
ELLIS
BORN 1824
DIED AUG 5 1905
C S A
DRUMMER BOY
SERVED IN GA
& VA VOLUNTEER
TAKEN PRISONER
SAVANNAH GA

MOTHER

LAURA E. NORRIS

1862 — 1920

For God hath called,
when he thought best





VERA L.
STOWERS

OCT. 11, 1941

NOV. 26, 1942



TOWNER

NONNETTE
TOWNER
BORN [illegible]
DIED [illegible]



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Utoy Cemetery

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: GEORGIA, Fulton

DATE RECEIVED: 1/09/15 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 2/06/15
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 2/23/15 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 2/24/15
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 15000025

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 2-23-14 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION

MARK WILLIAMS
COMMISSIONER

DR. DAVID CRASS
DIVISION DIRECTOR

January 6, 2015



J. Paul Loether
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
1201 "I" (Eye) Street, N.W. 8th floor
Washington, D.C. 20005

Dear Mr. Loether:

The enclosed disks contain the true and correct copy of the nomination for the **Utoy Cemetery, Fulton County, Georgia** and the **Charles L. Bowden Golf Course, Bibb County, Georgia** to the National Register of Historic Places.

- Disk of National Register of Historic Places nomination form and maps as a pdf
- Disk with digital photo images
- Physical signature page
- Original USGS topographic map(s)
- Sketch map(s)/attachment(s)
- Correspondence
- Other:

COMMENTS:

- Please insure that this nomination is reviewed
- This property has been certified under 36 CFR 67
- The enclosed owner objection(s) do _____ do not _____ constitute a majority of property owners.
- Special considerations:

Sincerely,

Lynn Speno
National Register Specialist

Enclosures