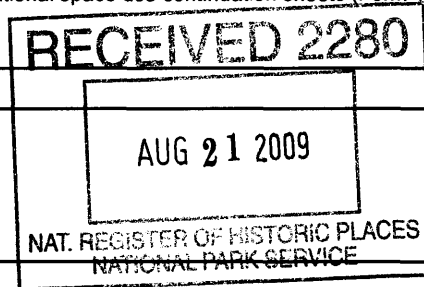


779

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 Jackson Street Cemetery
other names/site number Old Athens Cemetery

2. Location

street & number South Jackson Street, University of Georgia campus
city, town Athens () **vicinity of**
county Clarke **code** GA 059
state Georgia **code** GA **zip code** 30602

() not for publication

3. Classification

Ownership of Property:

- () private
- () public-local
- (X) public-state
- () public-federal

Category of Property:

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

Number of Resources within Property:

Contributing

Noncontributing

buildings	0	0
sites	1	0
structures	0	0
objects	0	0
total	0	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.

Richard Coates 8-13-09
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
- Justin Dolan 10/2/09

Keeper of the National Register Date

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions:

FUNERARY: cemetery

Current Functions:

FUNERARY: cemetery

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

N/A

Materials:

foundation	N/A
walls	N/A
roof	N/A
other	STONE, BRICK, CAST-IRON, CONCRETE

Description of present and historic physical appearance:

SUMMARY DESCRIPTION

The Jackson Street Cemetery (also called Old Athens Cemetery) is located one-quarter mile south of downtown Athens, the county seat of Clarke County in northeast Georgia. The cemetery is situated on Jackson Street in the North Campus area of the University of Georgia (the campus has traditionally been divided into North Campus and South Campus sections). Founded in 1785, the University of Georgia is the first state-chartered university in the United States and is Georgia's largest land-grant university. A portion of the historic North Campus was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on March 16, 1972.

The Jackson Street Cemetery is located on the University of Georgia's campus on Jackson Street between the Lamar Dodd School of Art and Baldwin Hall. Founded c.1810, the cemetery has an irregular-shaped lot and is situated on an east-west sloping hillside. The cemetery developed over time as opposed to having a formal plan. Consequently, there are north-south rows of grave markers but no formal east-west rows and there are no formal pathways. The cemetery contains 135 known burials, 124 unassociated gravestones, and 221 gravestone pieces. A wide variety of funerary art is found in Jackson Street Cemetery including flat slab markers, decorative upright markers, obelisks, footstones, and box tombs. Most of the markers are marble and granite. Five plots are surrounded by cast-iron fencing that dates from the 1870s through the 1890s. There are a number of unmarked burials also within the cemetery. The landscaping is informal with ornamental and hardwood trees and shrubs. Cedar trees and a cedar hedge were added in the early 20th century and magnolia, Chinese elm, mulberry, oak, and pine trees are also found in the cemetery.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 7--Description

FULL DESCRIPTION

NOTE: The following full description was written by Janine Duncan, Campus Planning Coordinator, Physical Plant Grounds Department, University of Georgia, and edited by Gretchen Brock, National Register Coordinator, Historic Preservation Division, "Jackson Street Cemetery," Draft *National Register Nomination Form*, September 13, 2007. On file at the Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia.

Jackson Street Cemetery is a two-and-a-half acre site located one-quarter mile south of downtown Athens in Clarke County, Georgia. The cemetery is located on the University of Georgia campus and is part of the university's original 633-acre land grant. Circa 1810, the university's board of trustees unofficially donated the cemetery lot to the city of Athens for use as a public cemetery.

The irregularly shaped cemetery is situated on an east-west sloping hillside (photographs 3 and 4). The property is bounded on the north by the Lamar Dodd School of Art (built in 1962); on the east by South Thomas Street/East Campus Drive; on the south by Baldwin Hall (built in 1938); and on the west by South Jackson Street. In the 1910s, the east and west boundaries of the cemetery were impacted by the city's public works improvement projects. The city installed sidewalks, streetlights, and road grade improvements, and city records indicate that some caskets located along South Thomas Street/East Campus Drive were "pushed back into the hillside."

The cemetery was not laid out with a formal plan. The lack of a formal plan combined with the site's topography created a cemetery with an irregular grid. The cemetery has north-south rows but no formal pathways and no formal east-west rows. Historically, the property was not fenced. A planting design for the cemetery was created in 1962 by the University of Georgia; however, only one portion of the plan was undertaken – the construction of stuccoed concrete-block walls surrounding three sides of the site. Also, during the 20th century, a formal recessed entrance gate and steps up to the cemetery were added to the cemetery (photographs 7 and 8). The entrance gate is a late 19th-century cast-iron gate, rescued from an Athens house scheduled for demolition in the 1930s, and was incorporated into the Jackson Street side of the wall to create a formal entrance for the cemetery.

The cemetery may have contained magnolia and water oaks during its period of heavy use (c.1810-1855) but plantings or period species are unknown at this date. Cedar trees and a cedar hedge were added in the early 20th century, and daffodils were planted in the 1980s. Volunteer ornamentals – primarily cherry laurel – are common and larger specimens were removed in 2006. Wild onions are visible in the spring. The site currently contains cedar, Chinese elm, magnolia, mulberry, oak, pine, red oak, water oak, and white oak trees ranging from 3" in diameter to over 50" in diameter (photographs 1, 12, 18, and 23).

The majority of burials in the cemetery are unmarked and were located only recently during an archaeological investigation using ground-penetrating radar. Due to years of neglect and erosion, many of the remaining markers need repair or stabilization (photographs 14 and 18). Marble is the most common material used for headstones, footstones, and box tombs in Jackson Street Cemetery.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 7--Description

The cemetery has notable examples of early 19th-century grave marker types including headstones, footstones, ledgers, box tombs, and obelisks. Good examples of headstones are seen in markers for James and Sarah Espey (photograph 5) and the White family plot (photograph 23). As headstones were used to mark the head of a grave, footstones were used to demarcate the end of a burial. Jackson Street Cemetery has a few graves with footstones, such as in the Gorley family plot.

Some headstones and ledgers in the cemetery are signed by known stone carvers from Augusta, Charleston, and Savannah. A majority of the markers do not contain signatures or include iconography. Poplar funerary motifs from the 19th century found on grave markers in the cemetery include the weeping willow, rose, sunrise, and sunset. One elaborate marker replicates a Gothic arch and rose window, and incorporates cross, rose vine, and sunrise motifs. The marble sides of a handful of box tombs incorporate a lotus flower. Photographic and remaining physical evidence show that one headstone incorporated Gothic arches and may have been capped by an urn. Another headstone incorporates stylized Gothic and floral motifs.

A series of five headstones were carved in pink granite by an apparently inexperienced stonemason because the stone's bedding planes are exposed to the elements. This has caused three of the five headstones to spall, two down to the bases and one to near illegibility. The other two headstones in this group incorporate a rough, but attractive, carving technique on their faces. One green soapstone headstone has been located to date.

Ledger-type markers are common in the cemetery (photographs 6, 18, and 19). The Carlton-Felton-Lyle family plot has a number of good examples of ledger tombs (photograph 11). There is evidence that some of these may have been table tomb-type markers that have been reset. The Daughter's of the American Revolution (DAR) conducted a cemetery transcription project in 1933. Their original notes describe the preservation efforts undertaken by DAR at that time: unstable brick box tomb bases were lowered and encased in concrete and spalling stucco and lime mortar was replaced on an obelisk. The 1933 preservation work also included resetting headstones in granite or concrete bases. Current archaeological efforts are piecing together the history for some of the ledger markers, and thus far three have been confirmed to have once had stone bases and individual 'table leg' supports.

Jackson Street Cemetery is noteworthy and characterized by the number of box tombs still extant. A decorative box tomb is located in the Carlton-Felton-Lyle family plot. This box tomb resembles a table tomb with table legs carved into the corners of the solid box base (photograph 11). A grouping of box tombs is in the Graham family plot (photograph 14). These tombs are representative of the box tombs in the cemetery with plain box bases and a ledger marker on top forming a lid that overhangs the base. Box tombs have been damaged and vandalized over the years. Many are in need of stabilization and some have lost their ledger top (photographs 14, left, and 17). The cemetery has four obelisks. The obelisks are generally plain and do not have a lot of carved motifs (photographs 3, 10, 15, and 20). A good example of an obelisk in the cemetery is seen in photograph 3 on the left. The obelisk sits on a low base, has smooth sides, and tapers to a squared-off top. There are also a number of plinths remaining within the cemetery, which suggests that it may have once a number of monuments or statuary.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 7--Description

A unique grave in the cemetery is the brick vault tomb located on the western side of the cemetery (photograph 16). The tomb is brick laid in an English bond pattern with an arched top. Over the years, incompatible mortar repointing and stuccoing have caused the bricks to deteriorate.

The Lampkin family plot at the northwest corner of the cemetery is the most prominent plot both in terms of markers and location. The plot is located adjacent to the entrance gate and is readily seen from South Jackson Street. A portion of the plot has stone edging that encloses three of the most decorative markers in the cemetery. There are remnants of cast-iron fencing on top of the edging. Edward Lampkin's grave is marked by a marble obelisk with a cap, Mary L.P. Lampkin's grave is marked with an engraved marble die, base and cap-type marker, and Edward Clarke Taylor's grave is marked with a marble raised top-type marker that is topped with an open vaulted-arch (photographs 7, 10, 21, and 22). Three of the Lampkin graves were marked with new brick ledger bases and replacement ledgers (photograph 10).

Coping or low walls demarcated family plots in the cemetery (photographs 4 and 11). Plot walls were constructed of brick, granite, limestone, soapstone, or gneiss. All of the brick walls were repaired with various types of mortar during their history. Some of the walls are damaged by volunteer trees or iron jacking. Some coping has only recently been uncovered through recent archaeological investigations (photograph 4).

Remnants of cast-iron fencing around family plots are also extant in the cemetery. The fencing is generally in poor condition (photographs 13, 19, 20, 22, and 24). The cemetery's remaining ironwork has been dated to the 1870s through the 1890s. The patterns are primarily in a Victorian style and none of the patterns match from one plot to the next. The designs range from simple diagonals and diamond shapes to more intricate scrolls and hearts. Stylized lotus flower, acanthus leaf, and acorn motifs are visible. Ironwork has been found around five plots to date, and it is unknown at this time if cast-iron fencing was used within the cemetery prior to the 1870s.

Except for various repairs and the construction of an entrance gate and perimeter walls, the cemetery has changed very little in the 20th century. Replacement markers were erected for two members of the Conger family (photograph 2). Vegetation removal projects were undertaken by the University and the City sporadically between 1950 and 1960. More intensive vegetation removal, however, occurred between 1960 and 1962 during the construction of the Lamar Dodd School of Art. Two polished granite markers were added to the cemetery c.1983, and two marble replacement headstones were added at an unknown date. The cemetery also contains one replacement fence post (date unknown) and two modern metal benches.

The Thomas Miller Chapter, National Society Colonial Dames XVII Century erected the marker just inside the entrance of the cemetery.

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):

ARCHAEOLOGY: HISTORIC
ART
COMMUNITY PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Period of Significance:

c.1810-1959

Significant Dates:

c.1810—the property was donated to the city of Athens by the University of Georgia's Board of Trustees for use as a public cemetery

Significant Person(s):

N/A

Cultural Affiliation:

N/A

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

N/A

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

Statement of significance (areas of significance)

The Jackson Street Cemetery is sited on 2.5 acres of land within the original 633-acre tract deeded to the University of Georgia by John Milledge in 1803. The property was unofficially donated to the city of Athens by the University's Board of Trustees c.1810 for use as a public cemetery. The cemetery was used by white residents of Athens and includes graves of farmers, prominent citizens, university students and faculty, and soldiers from the Revolutionary and Civil wars. The cemetery was heavily used through the 1840s when it became crowded, and by 1848 the city announced that no new burials were allowed in the cemetery. Although burials continued into the 1890s, Jackson Street Cemetery's time as the official city cemetery ended in September 1855 with the opening of nearby Oconee Hill Cemetery. Many families moved graves from Jackson Street to the new cemetery. During the 20th century, university buildings were constructed on either side of the cemetery (Baldwin Hall in 1938 and the art school in 1962). By the 1970s and 1980s, the cemetery was deteriorating due to lack of maintenance, erosion, and vandalism. The Friends of the Old Athens Cemetery took over maintenance from 1983 through 2004, when the responsibility was turned over to the university with a small endowment. Since then, preservation has been done including a boundary survey, marker recordation and assessment, ground-penetrating radar surveys, GIS mapping of marked and unmarked burials, and stabilization work.

The Jackson Street Cemetery is significant in the area of art for its numerous examples of early 19th-century funerary monuments and ornamental fencing. Decorative grave markers including slab, obelisks, box tombs, headstones, footstones, and ornamental fencing and coping are all representative of the burial practices and funerary symbolism in the 19th century. The cemetery is also a good example of an early 19th-century cemetery in Georgia because the types and styles of burials predate the American Rural Cemetery Movement when types and styles of markers changed to more picturesque designs along with the rise in park-like landscaping for cemeteries.

The cemetery is significant in the area of community planning and development for its historic association with the development of Athens and for role the city played in providing a publicly owned cemetery for its residents as early as c.1810. A burial place was a necessity in the growing urban centers of Georgia as people moved away from the previously used burials sites of farms and rural churches. The land was unofficially donated to the city by the University of Georgia for use as a city cemetery. The Jackson Street Cemetery was the primary cemetery for white citizens of Athens until Oconee Hill Cemetery was opened in 1855.

The cemetery is significant in the area of historic archaeology for the information the site has already provided through an archaeological survey and for its potential to yield additional important information through archaeological research. As part of the university's ongoing maintenance and preservation plan for the cemetery, it was necessary to locate unmarked burials. Because of years of neglect, headstones, footstones, brick edging, family plots, and other features had sunken into the ground, had eroded, were moved, or were unknown. In 2007, students from the University of Georgia's Anthropology and Archaeology Department, housed in Baldwin Hall on the south side of the cemetery, began a project of locating unmarked graves. The goal of the project was to determine the location and nature of subsurface features associated with the cemetery. Through the use of

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

ground-penetrating radar (GPR) by the archaeology students, numerous unmarked graves were located and plotted on a Geographic Information Systems (GIS) map (included in this nomination). Without an archaeological survey using GPR, the location of a majority of burials in the cemetery would remain unknown. Archaeological investigations have also provided information on the original design and type of grave markers. Throughout its history and particularly in 1933, various groups attempted to repair damaged markers. In some cases, the original design was changed such as three ledger markers that once had stone bases and 'table leg' supports. Marker fragments have also been found throughout the cemetery during the archaeological investigations as evidence on the enclosed GIS map.

National Register Criteria

The Jackson Street Cemetery is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A in the area of community planning and development for its association with the earliest development of Athens adjacent to the University of Georgia campus. The cemetery is eligible for listing under Criterion C in the area of art for its significant collection of 19th-century grave markers and ornamental fencing, particularly its collection of box tombs. The cemetery is eligible for listing under Criterion D for historic archaeology for the information about burials already recovered through non-invasive archaeological methods and its potential to yield even more important information about the burial locations in Athens' oldest cemetery.

Criteria Considerations (if applicable)

The Jackson Street Cemetery meets Criteria Consideration D because as a cemetery because of its importance as the first public cemetery in Athens, the county seat of Clarke County, and as the city's main cemetery for white residents. The cemetery an early part of Athens' city planning, and contains fine examples of funerary art in both the grave markers and the ornamental fencing.

Period of significance (justification)

The period of significance begins c.1810 with the donation of land for a public cemetery by the University of Georgia's Board of Trustees, and ends in 1959, the end of the historic period, for its continued significance to both the city of Athens and the University of Georgia as Athens' oldest cemetery.

Contributing/Noncontributing Resources (explanation, if necessary)

The cemetery is counted as one contributing site and it is the only resource on the property.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

Developmental history/historic context (if appropriate)

NOTE: The following developmental history was written by Janine Duncan, Campus Planning Coordinator, Physical Plant Grounds Department, University of Georgia, and edited by Gretchen Brock, National Register Coordinator, Historic Preservation Division, "Jackson Street Cemetery," Draft *National Register Nomination Form*, September 13, 2007. On file at the Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia

On January 27, 1785, the Georgia legislature passes an act creating the first state-chartered university in the United States. Sixteen years later, John Milledge purchased a 633-acre tract of land and donated it to the university's board of trustees. The first building, Old College, was constructed between 1801 and 1805. The trustees laid out town lots to sell to the north and west of the university and in December 1806 the city of Athens was incorporated.

Circa 1810, the university's board of trustees unofficially donated land for use as a public cemetery to the city of Athens. The earliest known burial at Jackson Street Cemetery is 1814 and the latest is 1898. Jackson Street Cemetery was only used as the main city cemetery for a short time. The unofficial donation of land and rapid overcrowding created an untenable situation for both the university and the city of Athens by the 1850s.

Jackson Street Cemetery contains 135 known burials, 124 unassociated gravestones, and 221 gravestone pieces. Some grave markers have signatures of known gravestone carvers, such as John White and J. McKenzie of Charleston, South Carolina; H. Fitzsimons of Savannah, Georgia; and R.H. Goodman & Co. and Glendinning of Augusta, Georgia. Much of the stone used in the cemetery is native Georgia marble and Elberton granite. Soapstone native to Gwinnett and Hart counties in Georgia is also found.

The cemetery was used by white residents of Athens and includes graves of farmers, prominent citizens, university students and faculty, and soldiers from the Revolutionary and Civil wars. Some known burials include:

Revolutionary War soldiers and their family

Moses Beard, soldier and recipient of land grants in 1827, 1832, and 1838

James Esp[e]y, member of the Green County Militia

Sarah Esp[e]y, wife of James Espy

Jane Fullwood, wife of John Fullwood of Laurens County

Confederate Civil War Soldiers

Edward Lampkin

Lucas Lampkin, member of Cobb's Legion

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

Farmers

Aaron and Elizabeth Boggs
Abner and Martha Graham

Merchants, Business Owners, and Professionals

Andrew Graham
Mary Likens
Dr. Edmond Thomas King
Thomas Mitchell, Esq.

Members of Georgia's Political Families

Ann McDonald, first wife of Georgia Governor Charles McDonald
Arabella Hardeman, daughter of the Honorable Stephen W. Harris of Athens
Rebekah Dougherty, wife of state legislator Charles Dougherty

Historic records indicate that university trustees were concerned about the cemetery's overcrowded conditions in the 1840s. By 1848 the city announced that no new burials were allowed in the cemetery. In 1855, Oconee Hill Cemetery, a new public cemetery for Athens' white citizens, opened east of downtown Athens. Burials were discouraged in Jackson Street Cemetery after 1855, but both the city and the university overlooked later interments, especially if the individual had a family plot or loved one already buried on the site.

Fewer and fewer of the plots were maintained as families began to move their loved ones to other cemeteries. The lack of attention led to vandalism, clandestine activities, and maintenance requests by various university trustees and chancellors. As early as the 1870s, meeting minutes from the university board of trustees indicate that the cemetery was unkempt and monies were assigned for its maintenance. However, the university's financial situation combined with on-going disagreements with the city of Athens as to ownership and maintenance issues kept the cemetery in a state of overgrowth and disarray.

Jackson Street Cemetery was caught in a "catch-22" – the city claimed the property belonged to the university and the university claimed it belonged to the city. The situation resolved itself somewhat c. 1900 when the university began to actively remove overgrown vegetation. This was done because then-Chancellor Walter B. Hill wanted to redesign the University of Georgia's campus using the City Beautiful design principles popular in the early 20th century. Hill negotiated reinterments and street closures and rerouting with the city between 1903 and 1905. George Foster Peabody pledged \$500 toward reinterment costs and advised Chancellor Hill regarding the legalities of reinterment. Chancellor Hill died unexpectedly in 1905. The plan to reinter burials in Jackson Street Cemetery in nearby Oconee Hill Cemetery ended with Hill's death because support of his campus redesign plan waned.

Research indicates that the ownership and maintenance disagreement continued between the university and city during the 1920s and 1930s. A photograph dated c.1936 shows the northwest section of the cemetery in disarray but devoid of overgrown vegetation. The site was cleaned in the

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

late 1930s in preparation for the construction of Baldwin Hall along the cemetery's southern border. Local legend maintains that Baldwin's construction disturbed a number of graves; historic documentation does not support this view. One plot is noted on a construction survey as existing at the ridge of what would become a sharp drop in slope between the cemetery and Baldwin Hall. This regrading of the southwest corner became the sharp drop that exists today. The owner of the plot is not noted, however, and it is unknown at this time if a burial was moved.

Throughout the 20th century, Jackson Street Cemetery was often used as a cut-through between South Thomas and South Jackson streets. Foot traffic through the site increased dramatically between 1942 and 1945 when Baldwin Hall was used by the U.S. Navy as part of their Pre-Flight School. Paths and narrow roadways appeared, and a parking area was installed on the cemetery's southeast corner. Aerial photographs taken between 1938 and 1946 confirm the existence of a small connector path parallel to South Thomas Street, which extends between the Baldwin Hall parking lot and the cemetery's original northern border at Magazine Street. Aerial photographs and physical evidence confirm the existence of a narrow road or path between the cemetery's northwest corner (at Jackson Street) and the Baldwin Hall parking lot. Remaining physical evidence also confirms that the southeast corner of the cemetery (the portion abutting the Baldwin Hall parking lot) was used for parking between 1942 and 1946. The majority of the macadam parking surface was removed by Athens area volunteers in the 1980s. The c.1940 aerial photographs also show the beginning of the current convenience path from the cemetery's northeast corner diagonally to the Baldwin Hall ridge. This convenience path was in regular use until fall 2007. The foot traffic and activity undoubtedly affected the markers, monuments and vaults within the cemetery, but the true extent is unknown at this time. Activity within the cemetery waned after the Pre-Flight School stopped using Baldwin Hall, and the cemetery fell into another long period of disrepair.

The cemetery's fortunes changed somewhat in the late 1950s and early 1960s when the Lamar Dodd School of Art building was constructed. Completed in 1962, it drew attention to the cemetery's state of disrepair, and the university created a beautification plan for the site. The plan included the installation of a concrete-block wall outlining the site, decorative plantings, and modern pathways. Only the concrete-block walls were completed and research has not determined why this was the case. In hindsight, the cemetery benefited from the lack of attention. Historic material would have certainly been lost. During the 1960s and 1970s, the cemetery again fell into disrepair and neglect, and the university administration was reluctant to use state funds to regularly maintain property the university did not own. The city continued to insist that the cemetery was abandoned property and was the university's obligation.

Community volunteers had the most impact on the cemetery during the 1960s and 1970s. Additional conservation was undertaken in the early 1960s with the construction of three brick tables. Marble replacement markers were created at this time, and it is unknown at this time why the brick tables were constructed.

By 1980 Jackson Street Cemetery was in obvious distress. Vegetation was unkempt and many of the markers, even those repaired in the 1930s, were in disrepair. Vandalism, theft, and undocumented removals of grave markers by family or decedents were obvious. During this time,

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section 8--Statement of Significance

the university planned to reinter the remaining burials and replace the cemetery with a parking deck.

Public outcry forced the university to change the plans, and a non-profit friends group was formed to maintain the cemetery. The group obtained legal title to the two-and-a-half-acre site from the city of Athens c.1984 and began a series of repair and maintenance projects. Their efforts, although at times not to current preservation standards, greatly improved the profile of Jackson Street Cemetery within the community. Their most dramatic repair was the use of heavy equipment to remove the WWII-era macadam parking surface material in the southeast corner of the cemetery. Some of the macadam surface was inadvertently overlooked at the time of removal and was added to the University of Georgia's GIS cemetery map. Other repairs during this period included the use of metal or plastic pins and mastic adhesive to repair slab markers and headstones.

The group formally donated the cemetery back to the University's Board of Regents in 2004, and it has been under the care of the Physical Plant Grounds Department since that time. As with all of the prior custodians, some of the work conducted between 2004 and 2006 was not to preservation standards; however, it is believed that 2007's five-year cemetery preservation plan and its accompanying maintenance plan will allow Jackson Street Cemetery to gracefully celebrate its 200th anniversary in 2010.

9. Major Bibliographic References

Duncan, Janine. Draft *National Register Nomination Form*, "Jackson Street Cemetery." September 13, 2007. On file at the Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia

Quigley, Rebecca. "New Life for Old Gravesites." Athens Banner-Herald, September 25, 2007. Accessed online at http://onlineathens.com/stories/092507/news_20070925044.shtml (accessed August 6, 2009).

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: University of Georgia
- Other, Specify Repository:

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

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Approximately 2.5 acres.

UTM References

A) Zone 17 Easting 280749 Northing 3759433

Verbal Boundary Description

The National Register boundary is indicated on the attached site map drawn to scale with a heavy, black line.

Boundary Justification

The National Register boundary is the land historically associated with the Jackson Street Cemetery on the University of Georgia campus.

11. Form Prepared By

State Historic Preservation Office

name/title Gretchen A. Brock/National Register Coordinator
organization Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources
mailing address 34 Peachtree Street, Suite 1600
city or town Atlanta **state** Georgia **zip code** 30303
telephone (404) 656-2840 **date** August 6, 2009
e-mail gretchen.brock@dnr.state.ga.us

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

name/title Janine Duncan/Campus Planning Coordinator
organization Physical Plant Grounds Department, University of Georgia
mailing address 1180 East Broad Street
city or town Athens **state** Georgia **zip code** 30602
telephone (706) 542-0020
e-mail camano81@uga.edu

- () **property owner**
() **consultant**
() **regional development center preservation planner**
(X) **other:** University of Georgia physical plant

Property Owner or Contact Information

name (property owner or contact person) Janine Duncan/Campus Planner
organization (if applicable) Physical Plant Grounds Department, University of Georgia
mailing address 1180 East Broad Street
city or town Athens **state** Georgia **zip code** 30602
e-mail (optional) camano81@uga.edu

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Photographs

Name of Property: Jackson Street Cemetery
City or Vicinity: Athens
County: Clarke
State: Georgia
Photographer: James R. Lockhart
Negative Filed: Georgia Department of Natural Resources
Date Photographed: September 2008

Description of Photograph(s):

Number of photographs: 24

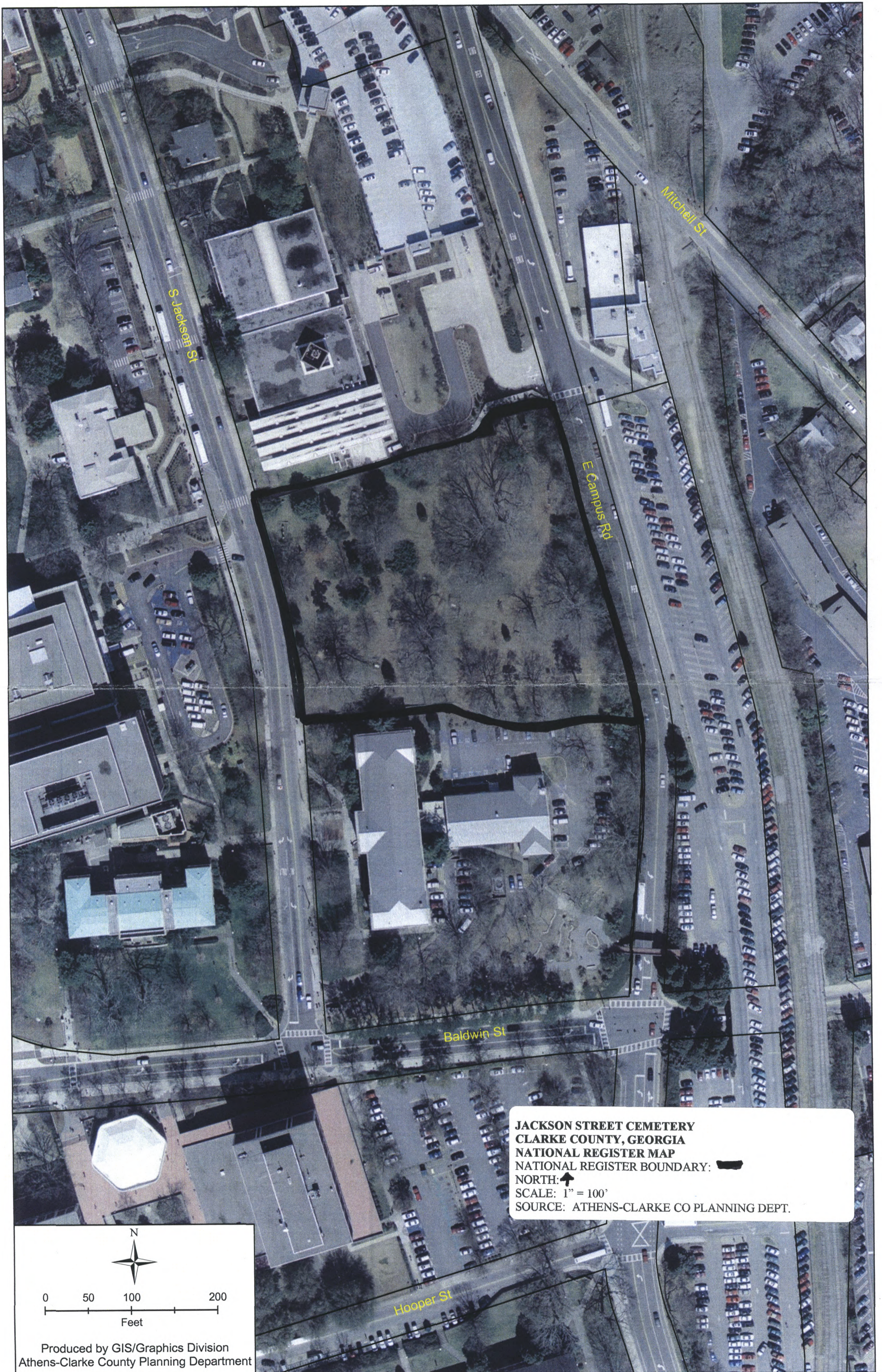
1. Overview of cemetery; photographer facing east.
2. View of Conger plot headstones; photographer facing northwest.
3. Overall view of cemetery; photographer facing west.
4. Overall view of the cemetery from eastern boundary; photographer facing west.
5. View of headstones and box tombs; photographer facing west.
6. View of ledger tomb; photographer facing west.
7. View of cemetery from Jackson Street sidewalk; photographer facing southeast.
8. View of cemetery gate from Jackson Street sidewalk; photographer facing east.
9. "Old Athens Cemetery" marker placed by the Colonial Dames XVII Century, Thomas Miller Chapter; photographer facing south.
10. View of Lampkin plot; photographer facing north.
11. View of Carlton-Felton-Lyle plot; photographer facing northeast.
12. View of White plot; photographer facing east.
13. View of McDonald plot; photographer facing northeast.
14. Graham plot with box tombs; photographer facing northeast.
15. Cole plot; photographer facing northeast.



National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Photographs


16. View of brick vault; photographer facing northeast.
17. View of Conger plot; photographer facing east.
18. Overall view of cemetery; photographer facing east.
19. View of box tombs; photographer facing northeast.
20. Overall view of cemetery; photographer facing north.
21. View of Lampkin plot; photographer facing east.
22. Edward Lampkin obelisk; photographer facing east.
23. View of headstones and landscaping; photographer facing east.
24. Overall view of cemetery; photographer facing north.

(HPD WORD form version 11-03-01)



JACKSON STREET CEMETERY
CLARKE COUNTY, GEORGIA
NATIONAL REGISTER MAP
 NATIONAL REGISTER BOUNDARY: 
 NORTH: 
 SCALE: 1" = 100'
 SOURCE: ATHENS-CLARKE CO PLANNING DEPT.

N



0 50 100 200

Feet

Produced by GIS/Graphics Division
 Athens-Clarke County Planning Department