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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 Canton Historic District
other names/site number N/A



2. Location

street & number Roughly centered on Main Street between the Etowah River on the west and Jeanette Street on the east.
city, town Canton () vicinity of
county Cherokee code 057
state Georgia code GA zip code 30114

() not for publication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	322	110
sites	5	0
structures	3	1
objects	1	0
total	331	111

Contributing resources previously listed in the National Register: 13

Name of previous listing: Cherokee County Courthouse (5/28/81); Canton Commercial Historic District (1/12/84), Canton Wholesale Company Building (11/13/97).

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 Crass
Signature of certifying official

8-10-10
Date

Dr. David Crass,
Historic Preservation Division Director and State Archaeologist
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

Richard H. Beall 9-23-10

determined eligible for the National Register

determined not eligible for the National Register

removed from the National Register

other, explain:

see continuation sheet

Beall
Keeper of the National Register Date

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions:

Domestic: single dwelling, multiple dwelling
Commerce/Trade: business, financial institution, specialty store, restaurant
Social: meeting hall
Government: city hall, fire station, post office, courthouse
Education: school
Religion: religious facility, church school
Funerary: cemetery
Recreation and Culture: outdoor recreation
Industry/Processing/Extraction: manufacturing facility, industrial storage
Health Care: hospital
Transportation: rail-related, road-related

Current Functions:

Domestic: single dwelling, multiple dwelling
Commerce/Trade: business, financial institution, specialty store, restaurant
Social: meeting hall
Government: city hall, fire station, post office, courthouse
Education: school
Religion: religious facility, church school
Funerary: cemetery
Recreation and Culture: outdoor recreation
Industry/Processing/Extraction: manufacturing facility, industrial storage
Transportation: rail-related, road-related

7. Description

Architectural Classification:

Late Victorian: Italianate, Queen Anne
Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals: Beaux Arts, Colonial Revival, Classical Revival, Italian Renaissance, Tudor Revival, Late Gothic Revival
Late 19th and 20th Century American Movements: Bungalow/Craftsman
Modern Movement: Moderne
Other: hall-parlor, saddlebag, central-hall, I-house, Georgian cottage, gabled-wing cottage, Queen Anne cottage, American Small House, ranch house

Materials:

foundation Concrete
walls Brick
roof Asphalt
other Wood

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Section 7--Description

Description of present and historic physical appearance:

Summary Description:

The Canton Historic District is a sprawling crossroads district located in the center of Cherokee County, 35 miles north of Atlanta in the Blue Ridge physiographic region. Streets in Canton follow its dramatic topography of ridges, valleys, and knobs. Main Street winds along a ridge from east to west through the historic district. The Etowah River lies below the west end of town. The district comprises the historic city of Canton with its commercial and industrial districts and its residential neighborhoods that include clusters of houses for mill workers. The commercial district includes one- and two-story attached brick buildings that were mostly built in the plain commercial style from the 1890s through 1940. Houses in the historic district were designed in the Greek Revival, Classical Revival, Queen Anne, Craftsman, English Vernacular Revival, and Colonial Revival styles. House types include the center-hall, Queen Anne, Georgian, gabled-ell, bungalow, American Small House, and ranch house. Community landmark buildings in Canton include the Neoclassical Revival-style Cherokee County Courthouse (1927-1929), the Neoclassical Revival-style United States Post Office (1928), the Art Moderne Canton Theatre (1940), the Neoclassical Revival-style Canton Grammar School (1914), and the Collegiate Gothic-style Canton High School (1924). The historic district also includes three cemeteries and Brown Park, which was established in 1906.

Description:

The following description derives from Jayne Bernhard in "Canton Historic District." August 25, 2006. Historic Property Information Form. On file at the Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia.

The Canton Historic District is a large historic district that includes most of historic Canton, including the Cherokee County courthouse and town square and the historic commercial, industrial, and residential areas of Canton. The city stretches along Main Street and is bounded by the Etowah River on the west and Interstate 575 on the east. The plan of streets conforms to the city's hilly north Georgia terrain. Dense vegetation is located throughout the historic district and many steep hills remain undeveloped. The size of individual lots is similar within neighborhoods, but varies from neighborhood to neighborhood. The central business district sits at the highest elevation on mostly flat terrain. Downtown streets are laid out on a loosely based grid system. North Street and East and West Main streets run east to west along the town square.¹

¹ The written description of the district relies heavily on the Cherokee County Historic Resource Survey, which was completed by Dan Latham in 1988. Jayne Bernhard, the consultant hired to prepare the Canton Historic District nomination form, updated the Survey in 2005. Other published sources include the U.S. Postal Route Map (1918), Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps, Tax Assessors database, City Directory (1974), *The Heritage of Cherokee County Georgia, 1831-1998*, *The History of Cherokee County, Public Education in Cherokee County, Cemeteries of Cherokee County, Georgia*, and oral interviews with Canton residents.

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Central Business District

The central business district in Canton forms the core of the Canton Historic District. The central business district includes one-to-four-story tall commercial buildings, public buildings, schools, churches, parks, and cemeteries. Downtown Canton is located on a bluff at the west end of the city. Downtown's small network of streets loosely conforms to a gridiron plan with irregularly spaced city blocks. East and West Main streets and North Street, which runs east to west, and East and West Marietta streets, which run north to south, are the principal transportation corridors in Canton. Historically, East and West Main streets, served as the principal east-to-west route through the city. In the late 1960s, the city connected North Street to Main Street, both of which now serve as paired one-way streets. The central business district roughly stretches several blocks along Main and North streets.

The courthouse square was built in the center of downtown Canton. The county erected the first courthouse in 1840, which the Union Army is believed to have destroyed in 1864. The second courthouse, which was built in 1874, burned in 1927. The county constructed a new courthouse on a larger site to the north. The former site of the courthouse then became the open courthouse square. In 1966, the city extended South Church Street, which resulted in the loss of the square. In the mid-1980s, Canton reconstructed closed portions of South Church Street and reconstructed the courthouse square.

The central business district is centered on East and West Main streets. Most downtown buildings were built between the 1890s and the 1940s, with the largest concentration constructed in the early 20th century. These are one-to-three-story, attached, brick commercial buildings with storefronts with large storefront display windows at street level and office and storage space in the floors above. These buildings, which were built on long, narrow lots with standard setbacks from the street, have a uniform appearance. Many commercial buildings in Canton were built in popular architectural styles, such as Italianate, Beaux Arts, and Art Moderne. In addition, there are several buildings that have no particular academic style, but include elements of an architectural style. Some of the significant resources in the central business district are described below:

Cherokee County Courthouse—100 North Street

The Cherokee County Courthouse is a four-story Neoclassical Revival-style courthouse constructed of white Georgia marble (photo 47). Completed in 1929, the three-part courthouse features a four-story center block flanked by smaller wings. A screen of columns forms an entrance court across the front. Unlike earlier courthouses in Georgia, the Cherokee County Courthouse includes a flat roof rather than a dome or a picturesque tower. In 1994, the Justice Center was built next door at 90 North Street to relieve overcrowding. The historic courthouse contains county offices, including the Cherokee County Historical Society.

Bank of Canton —131 East Main Street

R. T. Jones was among a group of investors that founded the Bank of Canton as the city's first bank in 1892 (photo 46, left). In 1924, the building was rehabilitated and its Romanesque façade was

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replaced with its current Beaux Arts-style marble façade. The Bank of Canton is the only Beaux-Arts commercial building in Cherokee County. The Bank of Canton, which was purchased by Wachovia and ceased operations in the early 2000s, is vacant.

Canton Theatre—171 East Main Street

The Canton Theatre was built by Frank Coggins in the early 1910s and was remodeled in the Art Moderne style in 1940 (photo 45, right). In the 1920s theater was renamed the Bonita and then the Haven. The Haven Theater added talking pictures in 1929. It was renamed the "Canton Theatre" in the late 1930s when it was sold to the Martin-Thompson Theatre Company. Its popularity declined by the late 1970s and it was vacated. In 1994, the theater underwent restoration and was purchased by the city of Canton in 1997, which operates it as a theater for stage productions.

Galt Building—191 East Main Street

Built in 1925, the Galt Building is a large, three-story, beige brick building (photo 45, left). The corner storefront was occupied by Lowen's Drugstore. It currently operates as Maxime's Beauty Salon. Worth Latham Jewelry and later Keys Jewelry rented storefront space on Marietta Street. The upper two floors of the building were residences and later some were used as medical offices.

Municipal Building of Canton—221 East Main Street

The Municipal Building is a two-story beige-brick building. Probably constructed in the late 1880s, it housed Canton's municipal offices as well as its first fire and police stations. The town library was temporarily located in the building. In 1970s, municipal offices relocated to the United States Post Office building. The building has served as law office since 1992.

United States Post Office (Canton) – 190 West Main Street

Built in 1928, the United States Post Office in Canton (photo 60) is a one-story Neoclassical Revival-style building similar to hundreds built across the United States from the late 1920s to the early 1940s according plans prepared by the Supervising Architect of the Treasury. In Georgia, approximately 65 post offices were built during this period. Thirty-three included murals, though the Canton post office did not include one. The Canton post office features a semi-circular portico, windows with flat-arch lintels, and Georgia marble trim throughout. The Canton Fire Department currently occupies the building.² (The downtown post office currently rents space in a nonhistoric building.)

Canton Grammar School—110 Academy Street

The Grammar School Building was constructed in 1914 in the Neoclassical Revival style (photo 71). It is two-story school with a monumental temple-front entrance supported by Ionic columns. Its center and end pavilions feature brick pilasters at the corners. A full entablature extends along the front and sides with a parapet above. The school, built for Canton's white students, served as the city's high school until 1924 when increasing student enrollment prompted the city to build a high school across the street. A corrugated-metal gymnasium, built in 1922, is located behind the grammar school. Canton Grammar School served as the city's elementary school until 1974 when a

² According to Dan Latham's notes on the 1988 Cherokee County Historic Resource Survey.

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new elementary school opened on Marietta Highway. The Cherokee County Office of the Superintendent currently occupies the grammar school building.

Canton High School—111 Academy Street

The Canton High School was constructed for the city's white students in 1924 in the Collegiate Gothic style (photo 70). Located at the southeast corner of Academy and Archer streets, the school features a recessed main entrance within a Tudor arch, tripartite windows, crenellated parapet, and marble trim. An addition was built on the east side in 1930 as a result of increased enrollment. The school served grades seven through twelve. In 1937, Canton City Schools began operating on a contractual basis with the Cherokee County School system and in 1956, the city and county merged school systems. After the high school classes moved to Cherokee High School in 1956, the old high school building held classes for students in the fourth through eighth grades. The building remained vacant after Canton Elementary relocated in 1974. Local preservationists saved the building from demolition, and the Cherokee County Office of the Superintendent currently uses the building.

First United Methodist Church of Canton—94 North Street

The First United Methodist Church of Canton is a brick Colonial Revival-style church with a gable front and portico (photos 50-51). Built in 1926, the church features an octagonal belfry. It is located north of the courthouse adjacent to Riverview Cemetery. The church once dominated the north end of North Church Street when the street was lined with houses, but it is now located at the end of a quiet pedestrian promenade. Most of the surrounding houses have been replaced by the Justice Center and parking lots. The church is currently used as the Community Arts Center.

Riverview Cemetery

Riverview Cemetery is large, sprawling city cemetery with burials from the 19th and 20th centuries (photos 49 and 56-59). The cemetery is located along the northern edge of the historic district on the highest elevation in town. The cemetery includes markers and larger monuments in styles that are characteristic of 19th- and 20th-century burial practices in Georgia. These include marble and granite headstones, larger flat tablets, and obelisks. Some family plots are distinguished by small walls and cast-iron fences. The landscape includes grass-covered lawns and areas of dense trees.³ Judge Joseph Donaldson (1807-1892) donated land for the cemetery in 1844. Many of Canton's prominent families are buried in Riverview, including the Coggins, Jones, Teasley, Putnam, Galt, Grisham, Coker, Johnston, Brown, Brady, and Crisler families.

First Baptist Church and Parsonage

The First Baptist Church is a brick-and-marble-trimmed building with elements of the Gothic Revival style (photo 73). Located at 151 Elizabeth Street, the church was constructed in 1925 on land donated by Joseph E. Brown. The church was established in 1833 and worships in its third church building. The gable-roofed main façade features a large stained-glass window. The congregation vacated the building in 2003 when they moved to a larger church north of the city. In 2005, the city of Canton purchased the building and constructed a large addition on the on the east side of the building, which currently serves as city hall. The First Baptist Church Parsonage is a Colonial

³ "Riverview Cemetery," *The Heritage of Cherokee County Georgia*, 6

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Revival-style brick house with an Ionic portico (photo 72 and 74).

Brown Park

Brown Park is located south of downtown on land donated by Mary V. Connally, Sallie E. Brown, George M. Brown, and Elijah A. Brown on the site of Joseph E. Brown's house, which is no longer extant. Brown served as governor of Georgia from 1857 to 1865. The park is characterized by its open center crossed by diagonal pathways (photo 75). Mature trees are located along the edges of the park. Stone markers commemorate the founding of the park in 1906 and the dedication of the playground in 1947. In 1923, the Helen Plane Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy dedicated a marble triumphal arch to Canton soldiers who fought in the Civil War and World War I (photo 74).

Industrial Area

The industrial area includes the factories, warehouses, and offices in the lowlands along the Etowah River at the west end of Canton. The L & N Railroad, which forms an arc around the base of Canton, led to the rise of the city's industrial sector in 1890s (photos 82 and 85). These industries include a cotton mill, marble finishing plant, poultry processing plant, and seed and feed businesses. The industrial area also includes the mill villages along Riverdale Circle and Academy Street.

Canton Cotton Mill No. 1 is located between the Etowah River and the L & N Railroad line (photos 85 and 89). The main mill began operating in 1900 and led to the city's growth as a commercial center. The mill is a large, rectangular brick building. It features an entrance tower with lunettes, dentil courses, and a corbel table. Although the original windows have been replaced with glass block, they retain their segmental relieving arches and marble sills. The mill complex includes offices, a power plant, and cotton warehouses. The mill, called Canton Textile Mills since 1965, ceased operations in 1969.

The Canton Wholesale Company Building is a brick warehouse built in 1920 at 109 Railroad Street (photo 87). The warehouse was established by the Jones Mercantile Company to provide bulk wholesale groceries and dry goods to outlying areas. The massive brick building is built like a textile mill with an open plan supported by wood posts. The building is ornamented with a pilasters and a decorative parapet roof.

The Canton Cotton Mills office is located at the southwest corner of West Main and Academy streets (photo 61). Built in 1929, the one-story company offices include a symmetrical front façade, porticos with Doric columns, flat roof with decorative parapet, and marble trim. An addition in the 1930s added a second entrance portico. The building is currently occupied by the Cherokee County Board of Education.

Mill houses in the industrial area are located on the slope above Railroad Street on the west side of the historic district. Mill worker houses are located in two neighborhoods. The northern neighborhood is centered on Riverdale Circle (photos 64-69) and the southern neighborhood is located on Hill and Academy streets (photos 86, 88, and 90-91). A small number of mill houses are

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also located on Oak and Brown streets (photo 95).

William Galt, an original shareholder of the Canton Cotton Mills, constructed approximately one hundred houses for mill workers between 1900 to 1910. Galt then sold them to the mill. One neighborhood developed west and slightly north of the central business district and includes Waleska Street, Riverdale Circle, and Middle Street. The other neighborhood developed southwest of the central district and includes Hill Street Circle, Circle Street, Hill Street, Academy Street, and Railroad Street. Together, these two neighborhoods form the "old village," the historical name Canton residents gave the area in order to distinguish it from the "new village" near Canton Cotton Mill No. 2 in North Canton outside the historic district. The Canton houses were built on narrow streets that follow the hilly terrain. The houses are located on small lots with little space between them.

The houses in the mill neighborhoods are representative of mill houses found throughout Georgia. House types include saddlebag, central-hall, side-gabled, and pyramidal cottages. These small, frame one-story houses were built as single-family houses and duplexes for two families, who would live-side by side. Duplexes included a common front porch and sometimes a shared bathroom across the back.

Supervisor's houses, which were larger houses than most mill worker houses, were located in the center of activity so they could keep an eye on the comings and goings of mill workers. The supervisor's house at 251 West Main Street is located adjacent to the mill office on West Main Street. It is a one-story, frame house with a central-hall plan, hipped roof and full-width front porch.

The Riverdale Baptist Church is a one-story, gable-front building that was originally built by the Canton Cotton Mills as the Riverdale School in 1907 (photo 69, left). Located at the north end of Riverdale Circle, the school closed in 1939 and was rededicated as a church. The congregation, which purchased the school building from the Canton Cotton Mills in 1969, added a new entrance and new windows. The church is noncontributing to the historic district because of nonhistoric alterations.

The poultry industry operated in Canton from 1945 through the 1970s and 1980s. Gold Kist, a chicken processing company, built a brick poultry processing plant along the railroad (on Railroad Street) in 1945 (photo 84). Five years later, the company built upper floors, a rear addition, and a freezer for the dressed chickens.⁴ Gold Kist operated the sprawling two-story plant until the mid-1970s.

The Bradshaw and Lawson Company operated a feed store and hatchery at 141 Marietta Road, adjacent to the railroad line. The feed store is a plain, two-story brick building with display windows on the first floor. The side and rear feature large automobile entrances and steel-framed hopper windows.

⁴ According to Darlene Grady.

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Residential Neighborhoods

Canton comprises several distinct neighborhoods that include a variety of architectural styles and house types. These neighborhoods, which reflect the development of the city from the antebellum period through the mid-20th century, include streets with the large houses of civic and business leaders, mill worker neighborhoods, African-American neighborhoods, and neighborhoods developed after World War II. Most houses in Canton were built between 1890 and 1940. Canton's residential sections lie south, west, and east of the central business district on streets that follow the hilly topography of the area.

Most of Canton's antebellum houses have been demolished and only a few houses survive from the first half of the 19th-century. These early houses are located on West Marietta, East Marietta, and East Main streets. The Grisham-Galt House, built in 1841 at 390 East Marietta Street, is among the oldest houses in the city (photo 92). It is a large, two-story brick house with a Georgian plan. The Greek Revival-style front porch, which was added in 1955, features colossal Ionic columns. The house is located on 11 acres and includes a complex of outbuildings that were built in the 19th and 20th centuries. Other early houses in Canton include 260 and 360 East Marietta Street, 391 West Main Street, 170 Coker Street (photo 36, right), 461 East Main Street, and 570 East Main Street.

East Marietta Street includes houses that were built by city leaders at the turn of the 20th century. The William Galt House at 220 East Marietta Street was built in 1903-1904 (photo 77). It is a large, two-story, I-house with a full-width front porch. The house includes turned posts, jig-sawn brackets, and turned spindles. William Galt (1861-1931) worked at the Bank of Canton and also served as a mayor and town councilman. The Odian W. Putnam House at 260 East Marietta Street was built in c.1880 and is an I-house with a one-and-two-story wraparound porch (photo 76). The Butterworth Coker House at 360 East Marietta Street is a central-hall-plan I-house that was built in the late 19th century (photo 93). A sunburst fills the pediment of the single-bay two-story porch. The Butterworth brothers built the house, which was later remodeled by Dr. Newton J. Coker.⁵ Dr. Coker also built Coker's Hospital in 1923 directly across the street (not extant). Nurses who worked at the hospital boarded in second-floor rooms of the Butterworth-Coker house.

The houses on **West Main Street** are among the oldest and largest houses in Canton. The Joseph M. McAfee House at 360 West Main Street is a two-story, brick Italianate house that was built in 1891 (photo 62). The Italianate-style house features a hipped roof with boxed eaves, brackets, arched windows, and pilasters. The entrance with sidelights and transom is framed within a segmental arch and sheltered beneath a one-story porch. Joseph Miller McAfee (1833-1929) was one of Canton's early civic leaders. He built Canton's first modern, brick hotel in 1874 and played a role in securing the railroad in 1879.

The houses on **East Main Street** from the central business district to Interstate 575 were mostly built from 1900 to 1930. The earliest houses were built nearer downtown and include Queen Anne-style houses. The house at 391 East Main Street is a one-story Queen Anne-style house with a gable-on-

⁵ According to Dan Latham.

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hip roof with projecting gables and dormers that reflect the complex massing of the house. The entrance is sheltered by a wraparound porch, which is supported by fluted posts. The house at 501 East Main Street is another example of a one-story Queen Anne-style house with a hipped roof and an irregular plan. The asymmetrical façade includes a full-width front porch supported by classical columns on rock-faced marble bases.

Many houses in Canton are smaller and without elements of an academic architectural style. The house at 350 Archer Street is a plain central-hall-plan house. The house at 170 Coker Street was built in the 1890s (photo 36, right). It is a gable-and-wing cottage without elements of an architectural style.

Houses built in the Craftsman style are numerous in Canton (photos 15, 22, and 27). Built in the 1910s and 1920s, Craftsman-style houses are long and low with integral porches. A high level of craft is reflected in the construction techniques and the building materials. The house at 1010 East Main Street is typical with its gable-front roof supported by braces and its smaller gable-front porch, which supported by brick piers and small, battered posts. The house is sheathed in weatherboard siding. The house at 1091 East Main Street is a smaller Craftsman-style house known as a bungalow. Bungalows are small one-story houses with an integral front porch. An interior wall from front to back divides the plan into public rooms (living, dining room, and kitchen) on one side and private rooms (bedrooms) on the other. The house at 1091 was constructed in 1925-1926 and includes two front gables and a wraparound porch that is supported by battered posts on brick piers. The George Doss House at 1011 East Main Street is another example of a Craftsman-style house (photo 14). Built in 1924 by Bob Pritchard, this one-story house has a low arch above the center bay. The central bay windows are also arched. This arch is an unusual feature that reflects the high level of craft in some Craftsman-style houses. The Craftsman-style bungalow at 1021 East Main Street is an excellent example of the Craftsman style because of its long, low proportions and low-pitched side-gable roof with clipped gable ends.

The **African-American neighborhood**, known as Stumptown, comprises steep hills and low-lying land south of East Main Street. In 1908, William A. Teasley and B. F. Crisler subdivided the land, which includes Teasley, Crisler, Roy, Burge, and Tanyard streets (photos 17-20 and 25).⁶ Houses in the African-American neighborhood are small, frame houses spaced closely together on narrow lots (photo 17-21). Most houses were built between 1900 and 1930. Some include elements of architectural styles, such as Craftsman-style examples at 160 Roy Street and 120 Crisler Street, but most do not include elements of an academic style. House types in the African-American community include gable-and-wing, pyramidal cottage, saddlebag, and shotgun. The house at 181 Burge Street is an excellent example of a gable-and-wing cottage. Houses at 261 and 281 Crisler Street are examples of pyramidal cottages. The house at 321 Crisler is saddlebag house. The central chimney provides heat to both sides of the dwelling. The narrow house at 121 Burge Street is a shotgun house, one-room wide and three rooms deep with a front porch. Additional community landmark resources in the African-American community include:

⁶ According to 1908 land survey.

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Zion Baptist Church

Zion is Baptist Church, located at 400 Crisler Street, was founded in 1867 (photo 18). The current church building, which was constructed in 1947, is a one-story brick church designed in the Colonial Revival style. It includes a front porch and a rear wing.

St. Paul's African Methodist Episcopal Church

St. Paul's African Methodist Episcopal Church, located at 390 Crisler Street, was founded in 1897. The current church building was built in 1975. It is a plain, gable-front building constructed of brick with a front porch and stained-glass windows along the sides. The church is noncontributing to the historic district because it is less than fifty years of age.

St. Paul's Cemetery

Located on North Crisler, St. Paul's Cemetery is a small tree-shaded cemetery located at the north edge of Canton (photo 24). The cemetery includes marble markers in family plots that are terraced in the hillside. The cemetery is shared by both St. Paul's African Methodist Episcopal Church and Zion Baptist Church.

Crisler Park

Crisler Park is a small expanse of grass in the triangular lot at Burge and Crisler streets (photo 19). Crisler Park was the location of the Canton Public School where blacks attended school in Canton before racial integration. The school was razed in the mid-1960s.

Houses on **East Main Street** east of Dr. John T. Pettit Street mostly date from the late 1910s to the 1940s. Most lots were platted by 1920, but some remained undeveloped until the 1930s and 1940s. The houses on East Main Street were built in the English Vernacular Revival, Colonial Revival, and Craftsman styles. The Edgar M. McCanless House at 1030 East Main Street (photo 13, left) and Eugene A. McCanless House at 1070 East Main Street (photo 13, right) are both high-style Colonial Revival houses. They were designed by Atlanta architect A. Ten Eyck Brown and built by Bob Pritchard in 1929. The two-story, brick Edgar M. McCanless house features a side-gable roof, five-bay symmetrical façade, and front entry surmounted by a cornice and consoles. It also has a front terrace and rear side porch. Eugene McCanless built a two-story, hipped-roof house that has a three-bay main façade with a front entry surmounted by a entablature and a balustrade supported by pilasters and columns. A Palladian window sits above the entry. The front terrace is enhanced with marble sills, steps, and trim.

Muriel and Jeanette streets on the east side of Canton were developed in the middle of the 20th century (photos 5-7 and 12). Muriel and Jeanette streets, Chamlee Lane, and Hospital Circle were platted in the late 1910s and early 1920s, but most of these lots were not developed until the 1930s through the 1950s. B. F. Coggins opened up Cherokee, Muriel and Jeanette streets in the early 1920s. The opening of these streets provided a direct connection between Coggins' marble plant and East Main Street. Cherokee Street originally contained houses for his marble workers and was known as Coggin's Hill. Most of the worker houses were razed c.1910. The Jones family developed parts of the neighborhood formed by East Main, Chamlee and Woodland streets in the 1920s for

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members of their family.⁷

The houses in the Jeanette and Muriel street neighborhood were built from the 1930s through the 1950s and are set on large lots that include broad, sweeping front yards. Houses in this area were built in architectural styles that include Craftsman, English Vernacular Revival, Colonial Revival, and Neoclassical Revival. House types include the American Small House and ranch house. The Craftsman-style house at 151 Jeanette Street was built in the 1920s with a clipped side-gable roof and an integral full-width front porch supported by battered brick piers. Another early architectural style on the east side of Canton was the English Vernacular Revival style. The house at 1210 East Main Street, which was built for Sue Garland Jones in 1938, is a brick English Vernacular Revival-style house that features an asymmetrical façade, cross gable, front-facing chimney, and recessed entrance.

More typical of houses in the Jeanette and Muriel street neighborhood is the Grady Coker House at 120 Jeanette Street. Built in 1929, the Coker house is a high-style Colonial Revival house. The two-story brick house features a side-gable roof and a five-bay symmetrical façade. The front porch is supported by slender columns and an elliptical fanlight and sidelights. Grady N. Coker and his father, Dr. N. J. Coker founded Coker's Hospital in 1923.

The area includes numerous American Small Houses that were built in the late 1930s and 1940s. These houses are characterized by their small, compact shape, side-gable roofs, and minimal architectural details. The house at 221 Jeanette Street (photo 5) is an American Small House with an asymmetrical front façade, integral side porch, and an arched entrance porch. The house at 290 Muriel Street is another example. It features a symmetrical front façade with minimal Colonial Revival-style details, including a small entrance portico. Additional examples of American Small houses include 260 Jeanette Street (photo 6) and 261 Jeanette Street.

The Jeanette and Muriel street neighborhood includes ranch houses that were built in the 1940s and 1950s (photo 12). These houses are long and low with large front lawns. The interior plans are zoned with public rooms (kitchen, living room, and dining room) at one end; private room (bedrooms) located at the other end of the house. Many ranch houses include wings that create T- and L-shaped plans. Living rooms and dining rooms flow into one another. Some houses, such as 111 Jeanette Street, include large picture windows that bring the outdoors inside. Small windows placed high on the wall indicate the location of bedrooms. Ranch houses also accommodate the automobile with carports and garages. The house at 171 Chamlee Lane, which was built in 1952, is exceptionally long and low. Most ranch houses in the neighborhood are built of brick, but some are constructed of frame, including 230 Muriel Street and 1230 East Main Street. Additional community landmark resources in the Jeanette and Muriel street neighborhood include:

McCanless Park

McCanless Park is located on rolling land that comprises most of the west side of Muriel Street. The park is shaded by mature trees and includes playground equipment and a Boy Scout hut. The Boy

⁷ Information obtained from Rebecca Johnston.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 7--Description

Scout hut is a small, one-story frame cabin (photo 11). It features a one-room, T-shaped plan with a fireplace centered on the east wall.

Coker's Hospital

Coker's Hospital is located in Hospital Circle and is among the few non-residential buildings in the east end of Canton (photos 9 and 10). Father and son Dr. N. J. Coker and Grady N. Coker constructed the hospital in 1934 to replace the earlier hospital, which was built in 1923. Coker's Hospital is a large, sprawling brick building with an open courtyard. The elevated water tank located adjacent to the hospital contributes to the historic district. The hospital underwent alterations and additions in the 1940s. It operated until the early 1960s when the R. T. Jones Memorial Hospital opened outside the historic district. Coker's Hospital is currently used as a nursing home.

Canton Women's Club

Located adjacent to Coker's Hospital 130 Hospital Circle, the Canton Women's Club was built in 1922 on land donated by Frank Coggins (photos 9 and 10). The clubhouse is a frame one-story building that was used for parties and gatherings. Area residents referred to this plateau as "club house hill." The club disbanded in the 1950s, but reorganized in the 1960s and relocated near the First Baptist Church. The clubhouse on Hospital Circle is vacant.⁸

The Canton Historic District is a concentration of historic resources that include the downtown, the industrial area, and residential neighborhoods. The areas located outside the historic district include a variety of nonhistoric resources. The historic district is bounded to the north and east by the Etowah River. The river separates the district from more recent development along Marietta Highway, which includes commercial development, a large public school, and a public park. A shopping center and a golf course are located south of the historic district. Interstate 575 is located east of the historic district.

⁸ According to Nell Galt Magruder, the building has no heat.

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
Commerce
Industry
Community Planning and Development
Politics and Government

Period of Significance:

1833-1960

Significant Dates:

1833 – Etowah, later renamed Canton, was established as the seat of Cherokee County.

1879 – The first stage of the Marietta and North Georgia Railroad was built through Canton.

1892 – Georgia Marble Finishing Works began operations in Canton.

1900 – Canton Cotton Mills began operations in Canton.

Significant Person(s):

N/A

Cultural Affiliation:

N/A

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Section 8--Statement of Significance

Architect(s)/Builder(s):

Brown, A. Ten Eyck (architect)
Heifner, F. P. (architect)
Pritchard, Bob (builder)

Statement of significance (areas of significance)

The Canton Historic District comprises the commercial, industrial, residential, and governmental resources of Canton constructed between 1833 and 1960. Canton was established as the seat of government for Cherokee County in 1833, but remained sparsely developed through the antebellum period when the population reached only 200. In the late 19th century, industry developed in Canton along the Marietta and North Georgia Railroad line, which skirts the west side of downtown. The Georgia Marble Finishing Plant in 1892 (non-extant) and the Canton Cotton Mills in 1900 were among the largest industrial plants in the city. In the 1940s, poultry production supplanted cotton as Cherokee County's largest agricultural industry, earning the county the nickname, "Broiler Capital of the World." After World War II, returning soldiers built new houses in older neighborhoods and opened new streets east of downtown.

The Canton Historic District is significant in the area of architecture because the commercial, industrial, residential, and governmental buildings are representative of architectural styles and types built in Georgia cities from the 1840s through 1960. The central business district includes a range of 20th-century architectural styles. The central business district is located on a plateau at the west end of the historic district. Many of the commercial buildings are attached one-story buildings with a single storefront. Others are two-story commercial blocks with a storefront on the first floor and rental or storage space above. Some of these buildings have elements of the Italianate style, such as the stepped parapets and corbelled brickwork, but others are plain. The Bank of Canton is an excellent example of the Beaux Arts style and the Canton Theatre is an outstanding example of the Art Moderne style.

Many community landmark buildings are located in the central business district. Community landmark resources are buildings or structures that are typically public buildings or other types of resources that because of their location, size, or status have become social or physical landmarks in the community. The Cherokee County Courthouse, completed in 1929, is a community landmark building. The United States Post Office in Canton, another community landmark building, was built in 1928. The post office is one of 65 that were built in Georgia by the Supervising Architect of the Treasury between 1928 and 1942. Both the courthouse and post office are excellent examples of the Neoclassical Revival style.

Many of the city's community landmark buildings are located in the central business district. These include Canton Theatre, Canton Grammar School, Canton High School, First United Methodist Church, and First Baptist Church. Zion Baptist Church is located in the African-American neighborhood south of East Main Street. Coker's Hospital and Canton Women's Club

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8—Statement of Significance

are community landmark building on Hospital Circle on the east side of the historic district. Riverdale, Jones, and St. Paul's cemeteries are significant as a community landmark sites. Brown Park and McCanless Park are also significant as a community landmark sites.

The historic district includes resources associated with the textile and poultry industries in Canton. Canton Cotton Mill No. 1, located on the east side of the historic district, comprises the two-story main mill, a power plan, and two cotton warehouses. The brick mill office is located on West Main Street. The mill provided houses for its workers in the neighborhoods on the west side of the historic district. Like mill worker houses built throughout Georgia during the first decades of the 20th century, the Canton mill worker houses are small, frame single-family houses and duplexes set close together on small lots. The Canton mill complex and mill neighborhoods are excellent examples of the architecture and landscapes associated the Southern textile industry. The Canton Wholesale Company Warehouse, located adjacent to the mill, sold bulk groceries and dry goods and is an excellent example of early 20th-century industrial architecture.

Poultry industry buildings were built in the decades after World War II on the south side of Canton. Gold Kist, one of the nation's largest chicken processing companies, built a brick poultry processing plant along the railroad in 1945. The Bradshaw and Lawson Company operated a plain, brick feed store and hatchery across Railroad Street. The textile and poultry buildings are located along the railroad, which provided access to larger and more profitable markets. The railroad is a contributing resource associated with industry in Canton.

Residential architecture in Canton includes a broad range of styles and house types, which are documented in the historic context *Georgia's Living Places: Historic Houses in their Landscaped Settings*. The earliest houses in the district were built as Georgian-plan and central-hall-plan houses on Main and Marietta streets in the middle of the 19th century. The Grisham-Galt House, built in 1841, is among the oldest houses in the city. It is a large, Georgian-plan house with a Greek Revival-style front porch.

Houses in the historic district from the late 19th century include Queen Anne houses with picturesque rooflines and complex massing. The floor plans for both one- and two-story houses are asymmetrical with projections on several sides. These were built throughout Georgia in the third quarter of the 19th century. The houses at 391 East Main Street and 501 East Main Street are excellent examples of this house type.

Craftsman-style bungalows were built throughout the historic district from the 1910s through the 1930s. Influenced by the English Arts and Crafts Movement and the wooden architecture of Japan, the Craftsman style represents a break from revivals of popular historical styles. The Craftsman style produced carefully designed houses, which emphasized materials, especially woodwork, and the way materials were put together. Craftsman houses were built across the state in rural areas, small towns, and urban settings from the 1910s through the 1930s. In Canton, they are located throughout town, especially along East Main Street.

The African-American neighborhood south of East Main Street is composed of small, frame houses

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Section 8--Statement of Significance

spaced closely together on narrow lots. Built between 1900 and 1930, some include elements of architectural styles, such as the Craftsman style. Most are examples of house types, such as gable-and-wing, pyramidal cottage, saddlebag, and shotgun.

English Vernacular Revival-style houses were mostly built in the 1930s and early 1940s throughout the state. The English Vernacular Revival style was inspired by the domestic architecture of medieval England. This style is characterized by half-timber construction, decorative brick masonry and steeply pitched roofs, and asymmetrical facades. They are mostly located on the east side of the historic district on East Main, Muriel, and Jeanette streets.

The Colonial Revival style, which was popular in the historic district in the 1930s and early 1940s, represents a renewed interest in the America's colonial past. The McCanless houses on East Main Street are excellent examples of the Colonial Revival style with two-story façades and symmetrical fenestration. Smaller, one-story, Cape Cod-type, Colonial Revival-style houses are also located in the historic district.

The historic district includes excellent examples of the American Small Houses. These small, plain houses were built as a response to material shortages beginning in the late 1930s. Mostly built for soldiers returning from service in World War II, American Small Houses are small, four- or five-room houses with little stylistic ornamentation. They were built as infill housing in small-scale developments and in large numbers across Georgia.

The historic district also includes outstanding examples of ranch houses that were built between 1945 and 1960. The ranch house, first developed in California at the beginning of the 20th century, is based on the sprawling Spanish house type and is usually closed to the street and opens to an interior courtyard that faces the backyard. In Georgia, ranch houses were built in large numbers after World War II. Early examples have square plans and are not as long and linear as later examples. Ranch houses are further characterized by their low, horizontal proportions and low hip roofs. Ranch houses in the historic district are located on the east side on East Main, Muriel, and Jeanette streets and Chamlee Lane.

The Canton Historic District is significant in the area of commerce because Canton served as the center of commerce in Cherokee County from early 19th century through the middle of the 20th century. In the 1830s, the city comprised a collection of small stores and a post office. The first brick store was built in 1839. By the 1860s, the town remained small with a population of only 200. Most of the commercial buildings in downtown Canton were built in the last decades of the 19th century and the first half of the 20th century after the railroad had been constructed. The railroad made possible new industries, such as marble works, textile production, and poultry processing. These industries brought increased prosperity to Canton. New businesses opened downtown and others grew. Businesses in Canton are concentrated on Main and North streets between Academy and Marietta streets.

The Canton Historic District is significant in the area of industry because the city served as an industrial center in Cherokee County from the late 19th to the middle of the 20th century. Industry in Canton was made possible by the construction of the Marietta and North Georgia Railroad in 1879.

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Section 8--Statement of Significance

Large-scale industries opened along the rail line. The Georgia Marble Finishing Works opened in 1892 and the Canton Cotton Mills began operations in 1900. The cotton mill constructed houses for its mill workers near the mill on the west side of Canton. The poultry industry supplanted cotton as the county's largest industry. In 1945, the Gold Kist company built a poultry processing plant along the railroad.

The Canton Historic District is significant in the area of community planning and development because it developed as a crossroads community with streets that follow the city's dramatic topography. The Canton Historic District is composed numerous districts or neighborhoods that developed from the early 19th century through the middle of the 20th century. These include the central business district, the industrial district, and residential neighborhoods, including the African-American neighborhood and mill-worker neighborhoods. The central business district is located in downtown Canton on a plateau at the west end of the historic district. The streets are laid out on a gridiron plan and most commercial buildings are located along several blocks of Main and North streets. The Cherokee County Courthouse is located on the North Street at the head of West Marietta Street.

Beginning in the late 19th century, industries built along the railroad in bottomland on the west side of the historic district. These industries, which include the marble finishing, textile production, and poultry processing, brought prosperity to Canton. The Canton Cotton Mill built houses for its mill workers near the mill on the city's western slope. The Canton mill houses are small and built side-by-side to form long, narrow streets of continuous houses.

Houses in the historic district were built from 1840s through 1960 along streets that meander down to the Etowah River, or along East Main Street, which wends the length of the historic district. The earliest houses are concentrated south, east, and west of the central business district. Later, residential development is reflected in the American Small Houses and ranch houses built on the long, straight Jeanette and Muriel streets on the city's east end.

The African-American neighborhood, known as Stumptown, is located south of East Main Street on low-lying land on Teasley, Crisler, Roy, Burge, and Tanyard streets. The narrow streets and small houses spaced closely to one another are characteristics of African-American neighborhoods developed in Georgia in the first half of the 20th century.

The historic district is also significant in the area of politics and government because Canton was the center of political and governmental activity in Cherokee County. The first Cherokee County Courthouse was a small, log building constructed in the newly established county seat in 1830s. The second courthouse was destroyed by Union troops in 1865 and the third courthouse was built on Main Street in 1874. The state legislature authorized funds to build a larger courthouse in 1827. The marble Canton County Courthouse was completed in 1929 and served as the county courthouse until 1994, when the current judicial center was completed. The United States Post Office in Canton was built in 1928 by the Supervising Architect of the Treasury.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

National Register Criteria

A – The Canton Historic District is significant in areas of commerce and industry because the district represents the city's importance as a regional center of commerce and industry from the late 19th to the middle of the 20th century. The historic district is significant in the area of community planning and development because it developed as a crossroads community with streets that follow the city's dramatic topography. The historic district is also significant in the area of politics and government because Canton served as the seat of government in Cherokee County since the 1830s.

C – The Canton Historic District is significant in the area of architecture because the commercial, industrial, governmental, and residential buildings are representative of architectural styles and types built in Georgia cities from the end of the 19th century through the middle of the 20th century. The city's parks and cemeteries also include excellent examples of early 20th-century monuments.

Criteria Considerations (if applicable)

N/A

Period of significance (justification)

The period of significance begins in 1833 when Etowah, later renamed Canton, was established as the seat of Cherokee County and ends in 1960, the 50-year end date, when the last historic resources were built in the historic district.

Contributing/Noncontributing Resources (explanation, if necessary)

Contributing resources in the historic district are those constructed between 1833 and 1960 that are significant for the themes of architecture, commerce, industry, community planning and development, and politics and government. The historic district includes three contributing structures: the plan of streets, the railroad, and the water tower adjacent to Coker Hospital. The five contributing sites are Riverview Cemetery, Jones Cemetery, St. Paul's Cemetery, Brown Park, and McCanless Park. The contributing object is the memorial arch in Brown Park.

The noncontributing buildings were built after 1960 or have lost sufficient historic integrity so that they no longer convey their historic significance. Noncontributing buildings include the Riverdale Baptist Church, which was altered since it was originally built as a school for children of mill workers (photo 69). Noncontributing buildings in the historic district that are less than fifty years of age include the Cherokee County Justice Center located adjacent to the Cherokee County Courthouse. The noncontributing structure is the reinforced-concrete parking deck adjoining the justice center.

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Section 8--Statement of Significance

Developmental history/historic context (if appropriate)

The following description derives from Jayne Bernhard in "Canton Historic District." August 25, 2006. Historic Property Information Form. On file at the Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia.

Early History

The Georgia legislature created Cherokee County from the territory of the Cherokee Nation in 1831.⁹ The next year, Cherokee County was divided into ten smaller counties: Cherokee, Cass (now Bartow), Cobb, Floyd, Forsyth, Gilmer, Lumpkin, Murray, Paulding, and Union.¹⁰ Land lots were distributed to white settlers. The Cherokee Indians were driven out of North Georgia in 1839-1839 on the Trail of Tears and resettled in present-day Oklahoma.

Etowah was the first white settlement in the Cherokee County. In 1833, the state determined the settlement of Etowah to be the county seat. The name remained, but the same year the county seat was moved one mile west to a bluff overlooking a bend in the Etowah River. Leading citizens John P. Brooke, Joseph Donaldson, and William Grisham donated 300 acres for the new town. The next year, 1834, the name of the settlement was changed to Canton, possibly because of Donaldson's and Grisham's short-lived interests in the silk trade.

In the first half of the 19th century, Canton was a regional center of commerce in the north Georgia frontier. Historian Lloyd Marlin noted that Canton was a very small town with a post office and one or two stores.¹¹ Canton's early development was slow and steady growth. Jabez Galt constructed the first brick store in Canton in 1839. Dr. John Lewis was an early physician in Canton. In 1833, the Etowah Academy was established as the first school the county. Also that year, first church in the county, the First Baptist Church of Canton, was founded. The First Methodist Church of Canton formed c.1840 and a Presbyterian church soon followed. All three congregations still operate in Canton, although their original buildings are no longer extant.

The early settlers in Canton continued to shape the development of the town. John P. Brooke (1795-1880) served as the first county sheriff and a state representative. William Grisham (1803-1876) founded the First Baptist Church and the Etowah Academy. He was a town commissioner, postmaster, and the first clerk of the Inferior Court of Cherokee County. His house, built in 1838, is located at 390 East Marietta Street. Judge Joseph Donaldson (1807-1892) operated the first ferry across the Etowah River and later built the first bridge. He provided land for the First Methodist Church and served as a justice of the Inferior Court of Cherokee County. William McCanless (1805-

⁹ *The History of Cherokee County, The Heritage of Cherokee County, Glimpses of Cherokee County, Public Education in Cherokee County*, 1974 Canton City Directory, national register nominations, and oral histories were used to describe the background and history of the Canton Historic District.

¹⁰ Cherokee County's boundaries changed again in 1853 with the creation of Pickens County to the north and, for the last time, in 1857 with the creation of Milton (later part of Fulton) County to the southeast, bringing its total size to 429 square miles.

¹¹ Marlin, 104.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

1896), a wheelwright and builder, constructed many of the early buildings in Canton.

Civil War

Canton was home to Civil War-era Governor Joseph E. Brown (1821-1894). Brown came to Canton in 1844 to teach at the Etowah Academy. After attending Yale Law School, he returned to Canton to practice law. He entered politics and served four, two-year terms as governor of Georgia from 1857 to 1865.

During the Civil War, Canton was a small town with less than 200 residents. It remains unclear how much damage the Union Army inflicted on the town as it traveled south to Atlanta. Official orders were issued to burn Canton, but it is unclear the extent to which the orders were carried out. Some sources indicate that Governor Brown's house, the Cherokee County Courthouse, and the wood bridge across the Etowah River were destroyed. In 1906, the Brown family later donated the site of the governor's house to the city for use as a community park.

Reconstruction

The period of Reconstruction is marked by the slow recovery from the Civil War. Joel Lewis Galt, son of a prominent early settler, was the principal merchant in town during this period. B. F. Crisler established a general mercantile business (non-extant), Joseph McAfee built the city's first brick hotel in 1874 (non-extant), and Cherokee County built its third courthouse in 1874 (non-extant).

New South Era (1880s-1920s)

The concentration of land among a few leading families in Canton shaped the physical development of the town. Descendants of William Grisham, one of Canton's founders, held large tracts of land in the industrial district, which is near Grisham's ancestral home at 390 Marietta Street. Most of this property was never developed. The Grishams also developed the mill village before selling the property to the Canton Cotton Mill. They also developed "Happy Hollow," a neighborhood along John Petit Street (East Street). In 1908, William A. Teasley and B. F. Crisler subdivided the neighborhood south of East Main Street, which known as "Stumptown." This neighborhood developed as the African-American neighborhood. Crisler also subdivided property that extended from 1220 East Main Street to Reed Street (which is not within the historic district). Teasley subdivided the property on the south side of East Main Street into Breeze Hill subdivision (which is not in the historic district). The Jones family developed the Chamlee Lane neighborhood and subdivided land along Cherokee Street. The easternmost streets in the historic district, Jeanette and Muriel streets, were developed by business leader B. F. Coggins in 1920.

In 1870, Canton's population reached 214 residents and increased to 363 by 1880. A decade later in 1890, the population reached 659 and in 1900 it was 847. By 1920, the town had 2,679 residents. Canton's increase in population and its rise in prosperity resulted from the establishment of several important industries and the construction of the railroad. The first stage of the Marietta and North Georgia Railroad was built through Canton in 1879. The railroad provided Canton with access to trade and commerce with larger markets, including Atlanta. The line, which started in Marietta, crossed the Etowah Bridge in 1882, and traveled north to Knoxville, Tennessee. The railroad line connected the Cherokee County towns of Woodstock, Holly Springs, Canton, and Ball Ground. In

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

1905, the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company incorporated the Marietta and North Georgia line and remained the only railroad line in Cherokee County.¹²

The railroad line was an important catalyst for the growth of commerce and industry in Canton. Robert Tyre Jones arrived in Canton 1879 and founded the Jones Mercantile Company at 130 East Main Street. R. T. Jones (1849-1937) sold general merchandise out of his Main Street building, which he expanded in 1914.

In 1893, the Bank of Canton opened, which provided Canton residents with a secure place to store their money. (Residents had previously used the safe in Jones Mercantile Company.) Jones and a group of investors chartered the bank, which was built in the Romanesque style and then rebuilt in 1924 with a marble façade in the Beaux-Arts style. The Farmers and Trader's Bank at 230 East Main Street operated until the 1920s and the Bank of Cherokee at 101 West Main Street was succeeded by the Etowah Bank in 1927. The Etowah Bank operated until 1968, when it moved across the street to a new building.

In 1892, Thomas M. Brady Sr., opened the Georgia Marble Finishing Works at the west end of Main Street in the bottom land between the railroad line and the Etowah River. Eventually, it became the leading marble factory in the state. The Confederate Memorial, "Lion of the South," at Oakland Cemetery in Atlanta is among the many carvings produced by the plant. In 1905, Brady sold the operations to R. T. Jones and E. A. McCanless, who built the company office on the corner of Railroad and West Main streets in the 1920s. The Georgia Marble Company purchased the company in 1941. The plant was destroyed, but the company office is extant and currently occupied by the Cherokee County Water and Sewage Authority.

Most of the commercial buildings in Canton were built between 1890 and the 1940, with the largest concentration built in the early 20th century. Frank Coggins opened his first store on Main Street in 1906. In 1923, he built a new three-story brick building at 145 West Main. This building was expanded and modernized in the late 1930s. In 1900, Dr. W. W. Fincher established the Canton Drug Store at 101 East Main Street, which served as a social hub for downtown Canton. In the early 1900s, the Canton Theater, which showed movies opened, and in the 1920s was redesigned to reflect the popular Art Moderne style. Other businesses that served the city's growing population in the 1920s included barbershops, drug stores, general stores, lunch counters, stables, banks, a jewelry store, and the *Cherokee Advance* newspaper. The local chamber of commerce was organized in 1926.

By the 1890s, Cherokee County was the leading cotton-producing county in north Georgia. Canton served as the trading and manufacturing center. Canton was also a manufacturing center and the Canton Cotton Mills directly led to the growth of Canton as a commercial and industrial center in north Georgia. In 1899, a group of local citizens, including R. T. Jones, financed the construction of the Canton Cotton Mills. The mill, which began operations in 1900, was built in the lowlands between the railroad and the Etowah River. The mill built about one hundred houses for its workers on

¹²Marlin, 141-2.

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Riverdale Circle and Academy Street neighborhoods. Built between 1900 and 1910, these two neighborhoods together became known as the old mill village to distinguish it from the new mill village, which was built in North Canton in the mid-1920s. Mill workers, who mostly lived in an insular community that was centered on the mill, worshiped at the Riverdale Baptist Church and their children attended the Riverdale School.

In 1882, Canton switched from a city commission form of government to a mayoral government. Odian Putnam elected as the city's first mayor. The city established corporate limits for the town, which extended one mile from the courthouse in every direction. The municipal building, located at 221 East Main Street, was built in the late 1880s. The two-story tan brick building provided space for the town's fire and police stations and municipal offices. The city moved to new offices in the 1970s and the building is currently serves as commercial office space.

The growth of Canton was spurred in 1898 when Frank Coggins and R. T. Jones built an iron bridge across the Etowah River, northwest of Canton. Additional improvements to the town's infrastructure came in 1908 when the city began the construction of a sewer system. By 1909, most city residents had indoor plumbing. The water works was located at the north end of Oak Street. The first facility at this site was a steam plant, which was replaced by an electric-powered plant in the early 1920s. This plant operated until 1955, when the city built an improved plant nearby.

In 1880, F. Perry Sr., established the *Cherokee Advance* newspaper. Canton established a public school system in 1893. The school system absorbed the regionally acclaimed Etowah Academy. In 1914, the town constructed a high school building, which later served as the grammar school. The increase in population necessitated the construction of an additional school in 1924, which opened as the Canton High School. The school added a corrugated-metal gymnasium in 1922. These three buildings are extant, but the original Etowah Academy building was demolished.

1920s and the Great Depression (1920s-1930s)

In the 1920s, the city paved Canton's roads to accommodate increasing automobile traffic and many stables were converted to automobile garages. The Chevrolet Building at 145 West Main Street was a stable that was converted to a garage. New facilities, like the Ford Building at 151 East Marietta Street, were constructed to meet the growing demand for automobiles. The Jones Mercantile Company used automobiles to expand its operations, and the company became affiliated with several other enterprises through the mid-20th century. These include the Canton Wholesale Company, Etowah Manufacturing Company (non-extant), Main Street Garage (non-extant), Cherokee Farm Products Company (not in district), and the Cherokee Planing and Lumber Company (not in district), and the Hotel Canton (non-extant).

As Canton prospered in the first decades of the 20th century, new and larger public buildings were built to serve city residents. In 1929, a new Neoclassical Revival-style post office was completed at 190 West Main Street. In 1923, Canton women built a public library at 151 East Main Street. Later, they moved the library to the Neoclassical Revival-style McAfee house at 400 East Main Street (non-extant). In the late 1950s, the R. T. Jones Foundation purchased the library, which it demolished and replaced with a new library. The new library, which is called the R. T. Jones Memorial Library, was completed in 1967. The building currently contains county offices. In 1923, Dr. N. J. Coker and his

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

son Dr. Grady Coker built Coker's Hospital (non-extant). This hospital, which was located on Elizabeth Street near the former First Baptist Church, provided health services for Cherokee County residents. Coker's Hospital moved from the town center in 1934 to a new facility on Hospital Circle at the east end of the historic district, where it operated until the early 1960s.

In 1911, Frank Coggins built a large marble finishing plant along the L & N Railroad called the Continental Marble and Granite Company. In 1919, Coggins built another finishing plant on Longview Drive in an area called Mudville, which is south of the historic district. By 1921, he had four marble mills in Canton. The Georgia Marble Finishing Works Plant, built in 1892, was the first large-scale industrial operation to develop along the railroad line. It was Georgia's leading marble finishing plant specializing in monuments. The plant no longer survives, but its company office is located at 391 West Main Street. It is a two-story brick building constructed in the 1920s. It includes extensive marble details, including sills, steps, columns, pedestals, and water table. The building was altered in the late 1990s when its flat roof was replaced with a front-gable roof.

In addition to his mills, Coggins built houses (non-extant) along Cherokee Street for his workers. In the early 1920s, he opened Muriel and Jeanette streets as access roads from Main Street to Cherokee Street. He named the streets after Jeanette Bobo Williams and Muriel Heard Saye, whose fathers managed marble plants. In 1921, he donated land on Hospital Circle for the Canton Women's Club. This hilltop site was known as "observatory hill" and later "club house hill."

The Cherokee County Courthouse, which was built in 1874, was destroyed by fire in 1927. The site in the center of town was left as an open square. The new courthouse was built on the lot to the north between the square and Riverview Cemetery. The four-story Neoclassical Revival-style courthouse was constructed of marble and completed in 1929. It features wings that project forward and a colonnade across the front entrance. The courthouse is still used by the county, but court trials are conducted in the adjacent nonhistoric Cherokee County Justice Center.

Residential construction continued to develop on East Main Street, where most of Canton's upper-class residents built homes. Land survey maps from the 1950s indicate that this street was lined with doctors and the descendents of Canton's early commercial and industrial leaders. Large Craftsman- and Colonial Revival-style houses are prevalent on East Main Street. Smaller houses were constructed on Oak and Brown streets on the north side of Canton.

The Great Depression slowed business for Canton's major enterprises and reduced wages for workers. The cotton mills continued to operate during the depression. Much of their production was placed in storage at the Canton Wholesale Company Warehouse building. The Canton Cotton Mills Company even added new machines to Mill No. 2 in North Canton. The construction of houses in Canton during this period was mostly limited to East Main Street.

1940s-1950s

Canton experienced little growth through the 1950s. The post-World War II housing boom resulted in the construction of American Small Houses and ranch houses along Jeanette, Muriel, and East Main streets and Chamlee Lane. In the 1950s, buildings in the Canton commercial district were purchased

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

and replaced with new construction, such as the block of commercial buildings at 250-290 East Main Street. The Rosenblum family built the drugstore at 250 East Main Street from 1952 to 1953.¹³ Roughly ten years later, they acquired the adjacent property, razed the existing house, and built another store.¹⁴ In 1966, the Rosenblums acquired the last property on the block on which they built concrete-block Goodyear Service Store.¹⁵ By the 1960s, most residential construction was built further from downtown and outside of historic district.

A fire on June 29, 1955 at the Cantex Building on West Main Street destroyed several downtown buildings, including the three-story brick commercial building built by Frank Coggins in 1923. In 1927, the Etowah Manufacturing Company occupied the second and third floors and the ground floor served as the Main Street Garage. Both companies were owned by R. T. Jones. Later, it became the Cantex Manufacturing Company, a corduroy manufacturing company. The fire destroyed the entire building and the property remains vacant. The fire also destroyed the businesses on either side of the Cantex Building. The businesses at 145, 175 and 185 West Main Street were rebuilt after the fire.

In the early 1900s, Canton High School was the principal public high school for white students in Canton. Students who were not residents could pay tuition to attend Canton High School. In 1937, Canton City Schools began operating on a contractual basis with the Cherokee County School system, which brought 10th-, 11th-, and 12th-grade students to Canton. In 1956, Canton High School merged with the county system. High school classes during that year moved to Cherokee High School, which was located along Marietta Highway across the Etowah River (and not in the historic district). The old high school building held classes for students in grades four through eight.

Some out-of-town students relied on the L & N Railroad for transportation to Canton High School. Before the roads were paved, some students rented rooms at one of Canton's boarding houses. The Hotel Canton housed many high school teachers. By the late 1930s, a countywide bus system was started. Students brought their lunches or ate at downtown restaurants.¹⁶

African-American students attended grammar school and high school at the Canton Public School on Crisler Street beginning in 1923. This school is no longer extant. In 1956, the Cherokee County Training School opened in North Canton, which is not in the historic district. Renamed Ralph J. Bunche School in 1961, the school is an L-shaped building with a flat-roof and large banks of windows. The Bunche school was one of hundreds of modern schools, called equalization schools, built by the state for African Americans in the 1950s and 1960s.

In the 1940s, the poultry industry supplanted cotton as Cherokee County's largest industry, earning the county the nickname, "Broiler Capital of the World." The large, sprawling brick Gold Kist poultry processing plant was built along Railroad Street. The poultry industry led to the growth of the secondary businesses that dressed and froze poultry for shipping. New businesses, such as

¹³ According to a 1952 survey map.

¹⁴ According to a 1963 survey map.

¹⁵ According to a 1966 survey map.

¹⁶ Information obtained from Sylvia Roberts.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

Bradshaw and Lawson's Feed Store and Supply on Marietta Road, emerged to supply the poultry farms with daily necessities. The consolidation of farming operations with larger, but fewer farms meant the loss of traditional agricultural practices, such as farming row crops. Another blow to agriculture in Cherokee County came when the Army Corps of Engineers dammed the Etowah River west of Canton to form Lake Allatoona. The lake serves as a source of recreation for metropolitan Atlanta and has spurred residential development throughout the county on lands that had previously been dedicated to agriculture.

Modern Canton

In the late 1960s, planners redesigned the plan of downtown Canton. The town square was removed in 1966 to extend South Church Street north across Main to North Street at the courthouse. In the 1980s, the town square was reinstated to its original configuration and both ends of North Street were connected to Main Street. The process resulted in the demolition of several houses. Regions Bank replaced the Hotel Canton at 140 West Main Street in 1968. The Cherokee Federal Savings and Loan Building at 300 Main Street, Cherokee North Apartments at 300 North Street, and 290 East Main Street were built in the late 1960s.

The thriving poultry industry contributed to heavy traffic along Georgia highways 20 and 140. As a result, city and state officials in the 1960s and 1970s rerouted the two highways from downtown Canton. A bypass in south Canton was built to connect the north-south Interstate 575 with Georgia Highway 5, which ran along Marietta Highway at the time. Construction on the interstate and the Canton Bypass began in 1978. By 1985, the interstate reached Georgia Highway 20 (also known as Cumming Highway) at the far end of East Main Street. Traffic on highway 20 was rerouted from East Main onto the interstate and then the Canton Bypass, avoiding the downtown. Similarly, Highway 140 was rerouted from the downtown onto Marietta Highway, the Canton Bypass, and Interstate 575.

The Canton Cotton Mills continued to be a major industry in Canton through 1970s. The company changed its name to Canton Textile Mills in 1965 when switched to synthetic fibers. Mill No. 1, equipped with outdated machinery, closed in 1969. Mill No. 2 in North Canton continued to produce cloth until 1981.

During the 1970s, the city's fortunes continued to decline and community institutions moved from downtown Canton to outlying areas. Coker Hospital ceased its original function in the early 1960s when the more modern R. T. Jones Memorial Hospital (now Northside Cherokee Hospital) opened in North Canton. Canton Grammar School moved from their Academy Street complex in 1974 to a new building next to the new Cherokee High School on Marietta Highway. Community members waged a successful battle to save the two historic school buildings. They are currently used by the Cherokee County school system. Cherokee County built a new courthouse in the late 1994. Residents fought to preserve the historic courthouse, which is now used as county offices. The new courthouse, referred to as the Justice Center, opened next door at 90 North Street. The First Baptist and First United Methodist churches moved from their historic buildings in the late 1990s. The First Baptist Church built a new building in North Canton in 2003, and the First United Methodist Church built a new church on Lower Scott Mill Road in 1992.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Section 8--Statement of Significance

Canton's city hall, which had been in Edgewater Hall on Marietta Highway for several years, returned downtown to the former First Baptist Church in 2005. The county plans to build a new administration and convention complex in North Canton within the next two years. It is unclear how they will use the historic courthouse and the county administration building (Jones Mercantile Company Building) in the future.

The growth of Cherokee County in recent years has resulted in dramatic changes in the historic character of the county. In 1980, Cherokee County residents numbered 51,700. The 2000 census recorded the tripling of the county's population at 141,903. The population boom has been fueled by the abundance of cheap, available land and the completion of Interstate 575 in the 1980s, which provided county residents with direct access to Interstates 75 and 275 and metropolitan Atlanta. Cherokee County was among the fastest growing counties in the nation. In the last few decades, the Canton area has been transformed from a region of rural farms to a residential and commercial suburb of Atlanta.

9. Major Bibliographic References

Bernhard, Jayne. "Canton Historic District." Historic Property Information Form. August 25, 2004. On file at the Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Dept. of Natural Resources, Atlanta, Georgia.

Georgia's Living Places: Historic Houses in their Landscaped Settings. Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Historic Preservation Section, Atlanta, Georgia, 1991.

Roth, Darlene R. "Georgia Community Development and Morphology of Community Types." Historic Preservation Section, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, December 1989.

Previous documentation on file (NPS): () 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:
- (X) **previously listed in the National Register:** Cherokee County Courthouse (5/28/81); Canton Commercial Historic District (1/12/84), Canton Wholesale Company Building (11/13/97).
- () **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:

- (X) **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 276.30 acres. This figure reflects the deduction of 4.70 acres for properties previously listed in the National Register.

UTM References

A)	Zone 16	Easting 730870	Northing 3791520
B)	Zone 16	Easting 731620	Northing 3791400
C)	Zone 16	Easting 732710	Northing 3791390
D)	Zone 16	Easting 732680	Northing 3790910
E)	Zone 16	Easting 732260	Northing 3790500
F)	Zone 16	Easting 731160	Northing 3790390
G)	Zone 16	Easting 730680	Northing 3790650
H)	Zone 16	Easting 730710	Northing 3791000

Verbal Boundary Description

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

Boundary Justification

The historic district boundary includes the intact historic downtown commercial district, industrial areas, and residential neighborhoods in Canton.

11. Form Prepared By

State Historic Preservation Office

name/title Steven Moffson
organization Historic Preservation Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources
mailing address 254 Washington Street, Ground Level
city or town Atlanta **state** Georgia **zip code** 30034
telephone (404) 656-2840 **date** June 16, 2010
e-mail steven.moffson@dnr.state.ga.us

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

name/title Jayne Bernhard
organization N/A
mailing address 64 Railroad Street
city or town Amherst **state** Massachusetts **zip code** 01002
telephone N/A
e-mail N/A

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

Property Owner or Contact Information

name (property owner or contact person) Stefanie Joyner
organization (if applicable) Cherokee County Historical Society
mailing address P.O. Box 1287
city or town Canton **state** Georgia **zip code** 30169
e-mail (optional) N/A

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Photographs

Name of Property: Canton Historic District
City or Vicinity: Canton
County: Cherokee
State: Georgia
Photographer: James R. Lockhart
Negative Filed: Georgia Department of Natural Resources
Date Photographed: January 2008

Description of Photograph(s):

Number of photographs: 96

1. Main Street, photographer facing northwest.
2. Main Street, photographer facing northwest.
3. Chamlee Lane, photographer facing northwest.
4. Main Street, photographer facing southwest.
5. Jeannette Street, photographer facing northwest.
6. Jeanette Street, photographer facing southeast.
7. Jeanette Street, photographer facing northwest.
8. Coker's Hospital, Hospital Circle, photographer facing northwest.
9. Canton Women's Club, Hospital Circle, photographer facing north.
10. Canton Women's Club, Hospital Circle, photographer facing north.
11. Boy Scout hut, McCanless Park, Muriel Street, photographer facing northwest.
12. Muriel Street, photographer facing south.
13. East Main Street, view from Muriel Street, photographer facing north.
14. East Main Street, photographer facing south.
15. East Main Street, photographer facing southwest.
16. Britt Street, photographer facing north. Not in historic district.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Photographs

17. Crissler Street, photographer facing north.
18. Zion Baptist Church, Crissler Street, photographer facing north.
19. Zion Baptist Church, Crissler Street, photographer facing east.
20. Burge Street, photographer facing northwest.
21. Crissler Street, photographer facing south.
22. East Main Street, photographer facing northwest.
23. East Main Street, photographer facing northeast.
24. St. Paul's Cemetery, North Crisler Street, photographer facing north.
25. Teasley Street, photographer facing west.
26. Roy Street, photographer facing northwest.
27. East Main Street, photographer facing northwest.
28. East Main Street, photographer facing northeast.
29. East Main Street, photographer facing southwest.
30. East Main Street, photographer facing southwest.
31. East Main Street, photographer facing northeast.
32. Tanyard Street, photographer facing north.
33. East Main Street, photographer facing northwest.
34. Dr. John T. Pettit Street, photographer facing north.
35. Dr. John T. Pettit Street, photographer facing southwest.
36. Coker Street, photographer facing west.
37. Jarvis Street, photographer facing northwest.
38. Jarvis Street, photographer facing west.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Photographs

39. Archer Street, photographer facing northwest.
40. Jarvis Street with view to East Main Street, photographer facing north.
41. East Main Street, photographer facing northwest.
42. East Main Street, photographer facing west.
43. East Main Street, photographer facing southwest.
44. East Main Street, photographer facing northwest.
45. Downtown, East Main Street, photographer facing southwest.
46. Downtown, East Main Street, photographer facing southwest.
47. Cherokee County Courthouse, North Street, photographer facing north.
48. Downtown, North Street, photographer facing northwest.
49. Riverview Cemetery, photographer facing north.
50. First Methodist Church, North Street, photographer facing north.
51. First Methodist Church, North Street, photographer facing northwest.
52. Jones Cemetery, North Street, photographer facing east.
53. Jones Cemetery, North Street, photographer facing north.
54. Jones Cemetery, North Street, photographer facing north.
55. Jones Cemetery, North Street, photographer facing south.
56. Riverview Cemetery, North Street, photographer facing north.
57. Riverview Cemetery, North Street, photographer facing southwest.
58. Riverview Cemetery, North Street, photographer facing northeast.
59. Riverview Cemetery, North Street, photographer facing north.
60. United States Post Office, North Street, photographer facing northwest.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Photographs

61. Canton Cotton Mill Office, West Main Street, photographer facing southwest.
62. West Main Street, photographer facing northwest.
63. Waleska Street, photographer facing northwest.
64. Riverdale Circle, photographer facing north.
65. Middle Street, photographer facing north.
66. Riverdale Circle, photographer facing northeast.
67. Riverdale, Circle, photographer facing northeast.
68. Riverdale Circle, photographer facing northeast.
69. Riverdale Baptist Church, Riverdale Circle, photographer facing northeast.
70. Canton High School, Academy Street, photographer facing northeast.
71. Canton Grammar School, Academy Street, photographer facing north.
72. Elizabeth Street, photographer facing northwest.
73. First Baptist Church (Canton City Hall), Elizabeth Street, photographer facing southwest.
74. Brown Park, East Marietta Street, photographer facing west.
75. Brown Park, East Marietta Street, photographer facing south.
76. East Marietta Street, photographer facing northeast.
77. East Marietta Street, photographer facing northeast.
78. East Marietta Street, photographer facing north.
79. Archer Street, photographer facing west.
80. East Main Street, photographer facing northwest.
81. Waleska Street, photographer facing east.
82. B. L. Feed Company and Cherokee Hatchery, Marietta Road, photographer facing southeast.

National Register of Historic Places **Continuation Sheet**

Photographs

83. Warehouses, Marietta Road, photographer facing northwest.
84. Gold Kist Company, Marietta Road, photographer facing northeast.
85. Canton Cotton Mills, Railroad Street, photographer facing northwest.
86. Mill village, Railroad Street, photographer facing northeast.
87. Canton Wholesale Company, photographer facing northwest.
88. Mill village, Academy Street, photographer facing north.
89. Canton Cotton Mill and mill village, Hill Street, photographer facing southwest.
90. Mill village, Hill Street, photographer facing northwest.
91. Mill village, Hill Street, photographer facing west.
92. Grisham-Galt House, Marietta Street, photographer facing west.
93. Marietta Street, photographer facing northeast.
94. Marietta Street, photographer facing northeast.
95. Brown Street, photographer facing north.
96. Water Treatment Plant, Oak Street, photographer facing west. Not in historic district.

(HPD WORD form version 11-03-01)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Canton Historic District

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: GEORGIA, Cherokee

DATE RECEIVED: 8/12/10 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 9/08/10
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 9/23/10 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 9/26/10
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 10000803

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 9.23.10 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.



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Cherokee County, Georgia
Photograph / of 96



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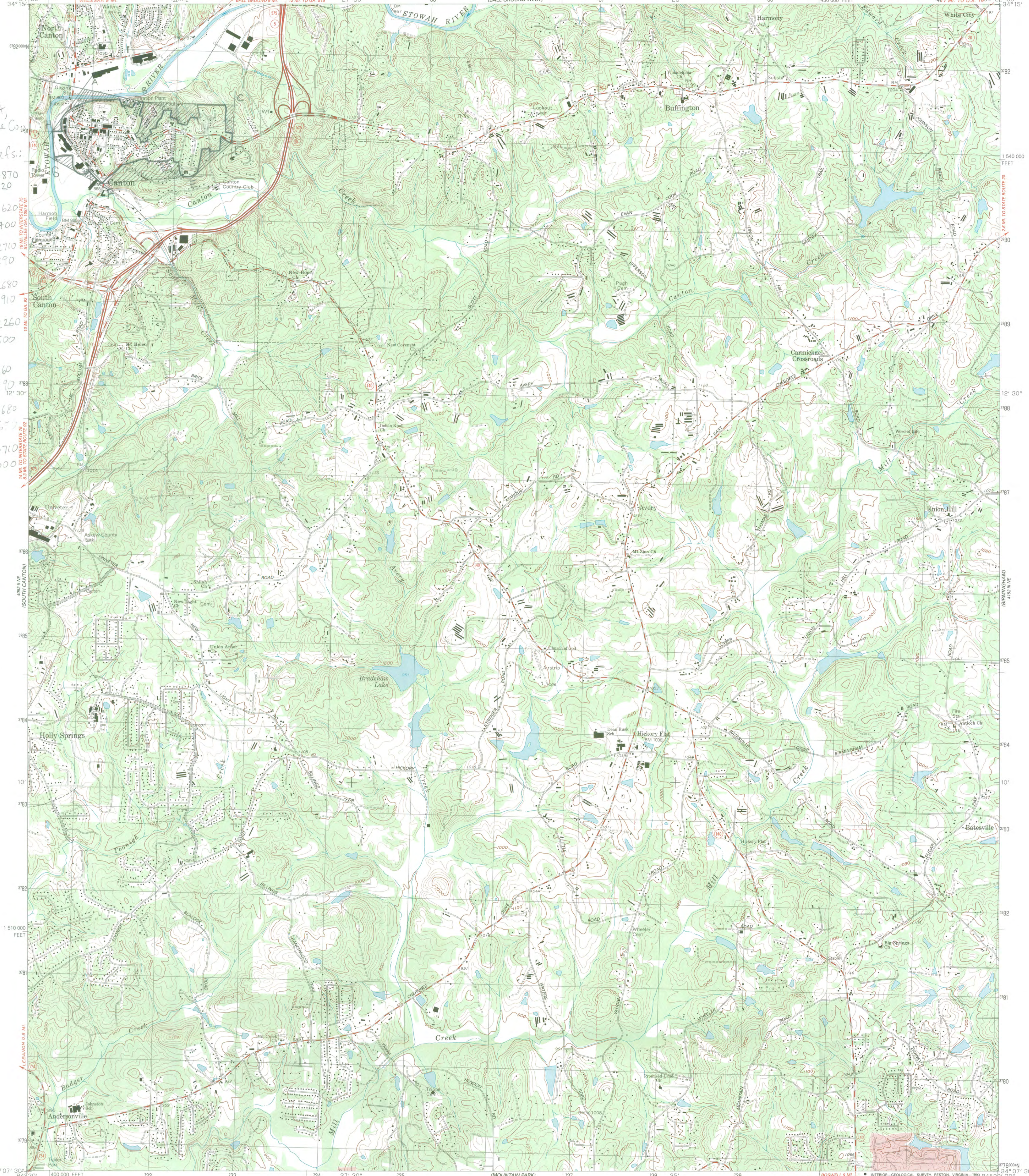


Canton Historic District
Cherokee County, Georgia
Photograph 95 of 96

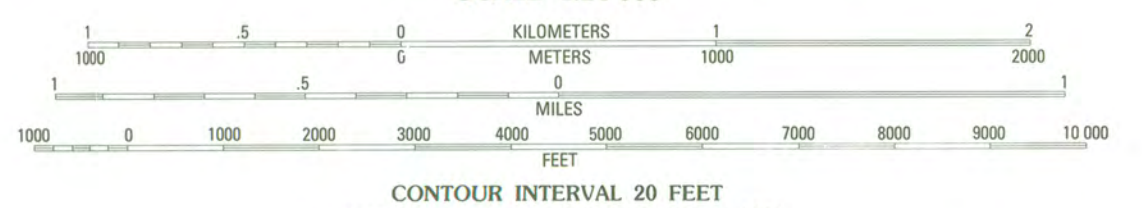


Canton Historic District
Cherokee County, Georgia
Photograph 96 of 96

Canton
Historic
District,
Cherokee Co.,
Ga.
UTM Refs:
A) 16/730870
3791520
B) 16/731620
3791400
C) 16/732710
3791390
D) 16/732680
3790910
E) 16/732260
3790500
F) 16/731160
3790390
G) 16/732680
3792650
H) 16/730710
3791600



Produced by the United States Geological Survey
Control by USGS, NOS/NOAA, Georgia Department of Transportation
and Georgia Geodetic Survey
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs
taken 1956. Field checked 1961. Revised from aerial photographs
taken 1988. Field checked 1991. Map edited 1992
Projection and 10,000-foot grid ticks: Georgia coordinate
system, west zone (transverse Mercator)
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid, zone 16
1927 North American Datum (NAD 27)
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) is shown by dashed corner ticks
The values of the shift between NAD 27 and NAD 83 for 7.5-minute
intersections are given in USGS Bulletin 1875
Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence and field lines where
generally visible on aerial photographs. This information is unchecked



COMPLIES WITH U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY STANDARDS FOR SPATIAL ACCURACY - CLASS 2
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



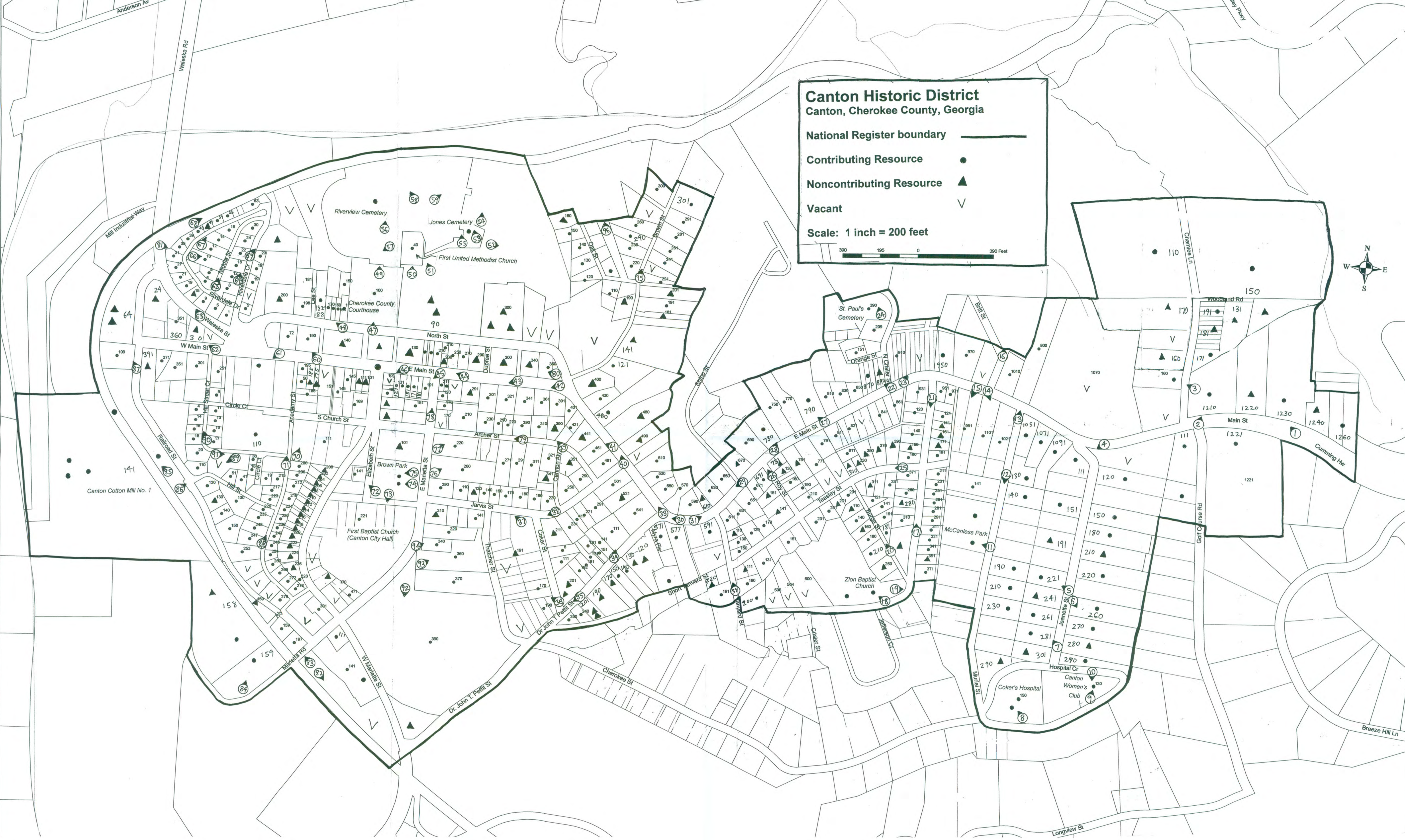
ROAD CLASSIFICATION	
Primary highway, hard surface	Light-duty road, hard or improved surface
Secondary highway, hard surface	Unimproved road
Interstate Route	U. S. Route
	State Route

CANTON, GA.
34084-B4-TF-024
1992
DMA 4152 III NW-SERIES V845

Canton Historic District
Canton, Cherokee County, Georgia

- National Register boundary ———
- Contributing Resource ●
- Noncontributing Resource ▲
- Vacant ∇

Scale: 1 inch = 200 feet



Canton Cotton Mill No. 1

First Baptist Church
(Canton City Hall)

Zion Baptist Church

Coker's Hospital
Canton Women's Club