NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 98000274 **Date Listed:** 4/13/98

East Canton Historic District | Madison | MISSISSIPPI
Property Name | **County** | **State**

N/A
Multiple Name

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

for _____ 5/19/98
Signature of the Keeper **Date of Action**

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Amended Items in Nomination:

Section No. 10

This nomination is amended to show that the acreage of the district is 121 acres.

This information was provided by the Mississippi SHPO.

DISTRIBUTION:
National Register property file
Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

NPS Form 10-900
(Oct. 1990)

OMB No. 10024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

RECEIVED 2280
FEB 27 1998

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This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name East Canton Historic District

other names/site number N/A

2. Location

street & number Portions of East Academy, East Center, East Fulton, Lyons, Madison, East Peace and Priestly Streets N/A not for publication

city or town Canton N/A vicinity

state Mississippi code MS county Madison code 089 zip code 39045

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Kenneth H. P. Paul FEB. 23, 1998
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
State of Federal agency and bureau

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

Signature of commenting official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

☒ entered in the National Register.
☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined eligible for the National Register
☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined not eligible for the National Register.
☐ removed from the National Register.
☐ other, (explain:)

for Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

[signature] 4/13/98

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- [X] private
- [X] public-local
- [ ] public-State
- [ ] public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box)

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

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

Contributing	Noncontributing	
150	23	buildings
1		sites
		structures
		objects
151	23	Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

2

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling
GOVERNMENT/correctional facility
FUNERARY/cemetery
RELIGION/religious facility
COMMERCE/TRADE/professional

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling
DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling
RECREATION AND CULTURE/museum
FUNERARY/cemetery
RELIGION/religious facility
COMMERCE/TRADE/professional
COMMERCE/TRADE/specialty store
GOVERNMENT/city hall

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Greek Revival
Italian Villa
Queen Anne
(see continuation sheet, page 1)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation Brick
walls Weatherboard
Brick
roof Asphalt
other Concrete

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

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

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

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

Property is:

- [X] **A** owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- [X] **B** removed from its original location.
- [ ] **C** a birthplace or grave.
- [X] **D** a cemetery.
- [ ] **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- [ ] **F** a commemorative property.
- [ ] **G** less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

Community Planning and Development

Architecture

Period of Significance

c. 1834 - 1940

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Various

Unknown

Narrative Statement of Significance
(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography
(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

- [X] State Historic Preservation Office
- [ ] Other State agency
- [ ] Federal agency
- [ ] Local government
- [ ] University
- [ ] Other

Name of repository:

Mississippi Dept. of Archives and History

East Canton Historic District
Name of Property

Madison County, Mississippi
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property _____

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	Zone	Easting	Northing
2			
3	Zone	Easting	Northing
4			

☒ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description
(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification
(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Jeff Mansell

organization _____ date October 13, 1997

street & number 4 Windsor Drive telephone (205) 556-9286

city or town Tuscaloosa state Alabama zip code 35404

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

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

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items
(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of SHPO or FPO.)

name Multiple

street & number _____ telephone _____

city or town _____ state _____ zip code _____

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

US GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1993 O - 350-416 QL 3

7. Description

Architectural Classification(s):

Shingle Style
Romanesque Revival
Tudor Revival
Italian Renaissance Revival
Colonial Revival
Dutch Colonial Revival
Neoclassical Revival
Prairie School
Bungalow/Craftsman

other:
Pyramidal
American Foursquare
Gable-Front-and-Wing
Gable-Front

Materials:

foundation: concrete

walls: stucco
log
shingle

roof: ceramic tile

other: terra cotta
metal/pressed tin

East Canton Historic District
Narrative Description

Primarily a residential neighborhood, the East Canton Historic District is located east of the central business area and the Courthouse Square Historic District (NRHP/1982) in the City of Canton, the seat of county government for Madison County, Mississippi. The district includes portions of East Peace, East Center, East Fulton, and East Academy streets as well as segments of Lyons, Madison, and Priestly streets. Peace and Center Streets were included in the original 1833 plan of the city of Canton and today, these two streets, which form the northern and southern boundaries of the Courthouse Square, are the two principal east-west thoroughfares for the city. The terrain of the district is fairly flat to slightly undulating, particularly to the west as one approaches the Courthouse Square, which is set on a slight rise. The East Canton Historic District contains a wealth of early nineteenth to mid-twentieth century architecture reflecting the development of the district and the city of Canton from 1834 to 1940. The East Canton Historic District was the city's primary residential neighborhood from the time the town was established to the 1950s.

The surveyors and founding fathers of Canton laid out the city in a typical grid pattern with long broad avenues (including Peace and Center Streets) running east and west, with cross streets (such as Lyons, Madison, Priestly, and Monroe) running north and south. Peace and Center Streets are 60 feet wide while Fulton and Academy are 40 feet wide. The cross streets are roughly 30 feet wide. The east-west streets are irregularly bisected by the cross streets, the result being that often one encounters long unbroken streetscapes. Lot sizes and configurations within the district reflect a random pattern of subdivision and re-subdivision, creating irregular lot patterns throughout the district. This random pattern of development and division created lots that range in size from two-tenths of an acre to 2.9 acres. Similary, lots possess frontages ranging from 50 feet to 310 feet and depths ranging from 72 feet to more than 400 feet. Sidewalks and curbs are uniformly developed throughout the entire district and residences are uniformly set back from the street with secondary structures located to the rear. The particular arrangement strengthens the visual appeal of the district, providing stretches of houses in the various styles popular during the district's period of significance. Throughout the area, one finds the Southern flora typically present in such neighborhoods; varieties of oak, pecan, dogwood, pine and sweet gum, as well as azaleas, crepe myrtles, and camellias. Lots are usually embellished with attractive landscaping and in the older sections of the district, one finds remnants of late nineteenth century gardens and plantings.

The East Canton Historic District contains a variety of architectural styles reflecting trends in American architecture from 1835 to 1940. The styles found in the residential architecture of the district include Greek Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, Craftsman/Bungalow, Shingle Style, Tudor Revival, Colonial Revival, Spanish Revival, Neoclassical, Italian Renaissance Revival, and Prairie. Also found throughout the district are examples of various vernacular forms such as Pyramidal, Gable-and-Wing, and Front-Gable cottages. The primary form of construction is frame

and the exterior wall materials range from simple weatherboarding to brick veneer and stucco. The district was settled west to east, and examples of earlier architectural styles tend to be located in the western section of the district, particularly along the western edges of East Peace, East Center, East Academy, and East Fulton. This section is within close proximity to the downtown area and therefore, was a popular and desirable residential area for downtown area merchants and businessmen. Examples of later architectural styles, such as Tudor, Colonial, and Spanish Revivals, are typically found along the eastern fringe of the district, although there are examples of Craftsman/Bungalows scattered throughout the entire district.

While primarily a residential neighborhood, the district includes two religious structures, the Neoclassical Revival, First Presbyterian Church (#113A), c. 1922; and the Sacred Heart Catholic Church (#029A), c. 1928. While the Presbyterian Church is a good local example of its respective style, the Sacred Heart Catholic Church is an oustanding example of Romanesque Revival architecture, embellished with brightly colored terra cotta tile, rounded arched windows, brick corbelling, and a gabled parapet.

One of the earliest residential properties in the East Canton Historic District is the Old Log House (#106B), c. 1835, located on the grounds of the Old Madison County Jail (#106A) at 234 East Fulton Street. This building is architecturally significant as a single pen folk house form, with its hand-hewn logs with half-dovetailed corners. This house was moved from West Fulton Street in 1986 by the Madison County Historical Society to ensure its preservation. It is used today by that organization for interpretive exhibits.

The early houses in the district date from the 1840s and 1850s, and reflect the Greek Revival and Italianate styles of architecture popular during this period in the antebellum South. The Greek Revival style appears in eleven residences ranging from grand mansions to small modest cottages. An outstanding Greek Revival commercial building is the Kirkpatrick Dental Office (#028, NRHP/6/16/91), c. 1840, which was moved to its present location in 1985. This small office has a pedimented porctio supported by a combination of square and round fluted Doric and round Ionic columns. The one-and-half storied Greek Revival house at 146 East Academy (#004), c. 1850, is a modestly scaled cottage supporting a full molded entablature and a full recessed porch supported by six boxed columns. The Shackleford House (#128), c. 1850, a large brick mansion, is perhaps Canton's most restrained example of the Greek Revival, with its severe facade broken only by a central double-leaf entrance with panelled doors, pilasters, full entablature, and ornate transom and sidelights. The Priestly House (#094), c. 1852, is an example of the Greek Revival style more commonly found throughout the South with its full height pedimented portico and dentilled frieze.

Most Greek Revival dwellings located in the district are embellished with Italianate detailing, such as brackets and decorative pierced woodwork. The Virden House (#138), c. 1870 and the Singleton-McWillie House (#051), c. 1850, have the traditional Greek Revival elements but the dwellings are enlivened with the application of bracketed friezes. Canton's landmark Greek Revival house is the Mosby Home (#033), c. 1852, a brick mansion which combines classical Greek details with Italian and Egyptian elements such as segmental arched openings, a hipped roof belvedere, sandwich brackets with drop pendants, and fluted columns with Egyptian capitals.

The Fulton-Rucker House, also known as the Wohner House (#030), is Canton's only example of an Italian villa. The original section of this house was constructed in 1828 and consisted of a simple dogtrot. In 1855, Joseph Larmour (or Lamour) remodeled the house into an Italian villa according to designs from Samuel Sloan's pattern book, *The Model Architect.* The house is a classic interpretation of the Italian villa style with wide overhanging eaves, a three-story tower, arched windows, bracketed frieze, and tall paired windows with hoods. The Emmett C. Ross house (#025), c. 1870, is embellished with Italianate detailing such as rounded-arched lights, floor length 4/4 double-hung-sash windows, chamfered columns, and a bracketed cornice.

The East Canton Historic District boasts a number of high-style late nineteenth and early twentieth century residences in the Queen Anne and Free Classic Queen Anne style. The Free Classic Queen Anne style combines the overall picturesque form of the Queen Anne (hipped roofs with cross gables, asymmetrical facades, bay windows, and wraparound porches) with classical details such as columns, pediments, and Palladian windows. Certainly Canton's landmark example of the Queen Anne style is the two-and-a-half storied "Vanity Castle" (#149), c. 1896, with its asymmetrical facade, steeply pitched hip with cross gable roof, wraparound porch, balconies, spindlework, porte cochere and multi-sided bay windows. More modest examples of the Queen Anne and Free Classic Queen Anne style are found at 256 East Center Street (#032), c. 1903; 352 East Center Street (#045), c. 1900; 355 East Center Street (#046), c. 1900; and the Dinkins house (#121), c. 1905 at 253 East Peace Street.

Of the thirty-one Colonial Revival style houses located in the district, the two most significant dwellings are the Dr. Jiggitts House (#117), c. 1922 at 238 East Peace Street, and the Baldwin-Hassley-Street House (#123), c. 1903 at 304 East Peace Street. Both of these dwellings are large frame residences with exuberant Colonial detailing such as Palladian windows, dentilled friezes, colonettes, balustrades, entrances with transoms and sidelights, and dormer windows. The Neoclassical Revival style is embodied in the 1907 Cameron-Dinkins House (#139) at 379 East Peace Street. The two-story buff-colored brick dwelling dominates the lot, with a full-height portico with flanking wraparound balustraded porches and decks and dentilled friezes.

Other revival architectural styles found in the district include three in the Italian Renaissance style (455 and 519 East Peace, 456 East Center), four Tudor Revival (189, 502 and 532 East Center and 337 East Peace), and one Dutch Colonial Revival (202 East Fulton). Additionally, there are interesting examples of Prairie School (412 East Peace) and the Shingle Style (320 East Center).

The majority of residential properties (60) within the district can be classified as Craftsman/Bungalow which is not surprising since almost two-thirds of the properties in the district were constructed between 1900 and 1940. While there are too many to list individually, the majority of bungalows line the eastern halves of East Center and East Peace Streets. For the most part, these bungalows feature front-facing or cross gable roofs and have some type of porch supported by tapered posts resting on brick piers. The exterior wall material is typically frame although a number of dwellings in this style have stucco exteriors. Two American Foursquares, a

style somewhat related to the Craftsman style, are located at 418 East Center and 392 East Peace Streets.

Twenty-one properties are classified as vernacular forms falling into three categories: pyramidal, gable-front-and-wing, and gable-front. The pyramidal form, closely linked to the Queen Anne style, is found in twelve residences. Some of the more outstanding of these are at 435 East Center Street and at 237, 246, and 252 East Peace Street. All of these dwellings have the square form surmounted by a steeply pitched hipped roof. The four gable-front-and-wing houses have the cross gable rooflines with a front facing gable wing. Three are one-story and one is two-story although all have a porch within the ell of the main facade. Also classified as L or T shaped cottages, these dwellings date from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The Presbyterian Church Kindergarten (#114) at 210 East Peace Street is a classic gable-front-and-wing house while the Foot-Cage house (#125) at 313 East Peace has Italianate detailing. Gable-front houses are those whose main facade is in the gable end. Two gable-front dwellings are located at 153 and 155 East Fulton. These dwellings were once identical and according to Sanborn maps, mirrored other houses on adjoining streets which were built about the same time. Details on some of the earlier gable-front houses include shingled gables, decorative bargeboard, decorative sawnwork ventilators, turned posts with corner brackets, and spindled friezes.

Secondary structures (such as detached garages, sheds, and outbuildings) were found scattered throughout the district. For the most part, secondary structures are of frame construction with simple weatherboarding exterior wall material and asbestos or metal roofs. Typically, they are located to the rear of the lot and are not easily discernible from the street. While there may occasionally be a secondary structure which was constructed at the same time of the mainhouse, the majority of the secondary structures found in the district were less than fifty years old and therefore, were not considered to be contributing to the overall character of the district. Outbuildings and secondary structures, therefore, were not included in the following inventory.

The East Canton Historic District contains a total of 174 resources. Resources which are considered contributing to the architectural and historical character of the district are designated with the notation (C) and those resources which are considered to be non-contributing to the district's architectural and historical character are designated with the notation (NC). Resources previously listed in the National Register are denoted (PL). Of the 174 resources, 150 are considered to be contributing buildings and 23 are non-contributing. Two of the contributing resources, the Old Madison County Jail (#106A) and the Kirkpatrick Dental Office (#028) have previously been listed in the National Register. The district also contains one contributing site, the Old Canton Cemetery (#107), located adjacent to the Old Madison County Jail. Criteria considerations have been marked for the First Presbyterian Church (#113A) and Sacred Heart Catholic Church (#029A) since they derive their primary significance from architectural importance; for the Old Log House (#106B), a building which has been moved but is significant primarily for its architectural value; and for the Old Canton Cemetery (#107), since it derives its importance from age and distinctive design features. Therefore, the East Canton Historic District includes 150 contributing resources, 23 non-contributing resources, and 1 contributing site.

Inventory of Properties

East Academy Street

001 138 East Academy (C) c. 1890, Pyramidal family. According to a local resident, this building is comprised of two shotgun houses that were moved to this site from Sharon and joined with a new roof. A one-and-a-half story frame dwelling resting on a brick pier foundation and having a steeply pitched hip roof. The five-bay facade consists of a central single-leaf door with a multi-light transom and multi-light sidelights with panelling beneath them. Flanking the entrance are 6/6 double-hung-sash windows. The small gable-roof porch supported by boxed columns was added in the early 20th century.

002 141 East Academy (C) c. 1940, Colonial Revival. One-and-a-half story frame dwelling with brick-veneer exterior wall material, side-gable roof with three gable-roof dormers, five-bay facade with central single-leaf entrance, three-quarter-width porch supported by single and paired colonettes, exterior end chimney.

003 145 East Academy (NC) c. 1970, Ranch. One-story frame modern Ranch style dwelling, cross-hipped roof, central block with hipped roof pavilions, five-bay facade, central single-leaf entrance, three-quarter-width porch.

004 146 East Academy (C) c. 1850, Greek Revival. This one-and-a-half storied Greek Revival cottage has a side-gable roof with three dominant gable-roof dormers, a brick pier foundation, and two exterior end stuccoed chimneys with corbelled caps. The dormers contain paired 6/6 double-hung-sash windows. The roof is trimmed with a full molded entablature. A full-width recessed porch is supported by six boxed columns and pilasters with molded capitals. The five-bay facade features a central single-leaf entry framed by ornate sidelights set above molded panels and topped by an ornate transom. On each side of the entry are 2 1/1 double-hung-sash windows set above molded panels. The facade is finished with flushboarding. Two pedimented gable dormers pierce the rear roofline.

005 150 East Academy (C) c. 1910, Pyramidal family. A one-story frame cottage with steeply pitched hipped roof, this dwelling has a brick pier foundation, a five-bay facade, a front-facing decorative gable, and a full-width shed roof porch supported by six colonettes. The two single leaf entrances have transoms and retain their original screen doors. Above the eastern half of the porch, piercing the main roof, the decorative gable displays an attic window and is embellished with imbricated shingles and pierced bargeboard. The house has a variety of window configurations including 8/8 double-hung sash.

006 153 East Academy (NC) c. 1965, Ranch. One-story frame modern Ranch style dwelling which has been converted into a business. Side-gable roof, seven-bay facade, three single-leaf entrances, three-quarter-width porch supported by ironwork posts.

007 159 East Academy (C) c. 1930, Bungalow. This small one-story frame cottage has a side-gable roof, a stuccoed foundation with wooden water table, stuccoed exterior wall material, and decorative timber work and triangular knee braces in the gables. The facade features a central single-leaf entry with plain door and trim, protected by a gable roof supported by triangular knee braces. Flanking the door is a trio of narrow, double-hung aluminum windows.

008 160 East Academy (C) c. 1904, Queen Anne/Gable-and-Wing form. A one-story frame cottage resting on a brick foundation, this house features a five-bay facade, a front-facing gable wing, two plain interior stuccoed chimneys, and shiplap siding with wide belt courses of vertical board above and below the windows. On the east end of the facade below the front-facing gable is a cutaway bay with corner brackets. The single-leaf entry is a carved and glazed door topped by a single-light transom and trimmed with molded surrounds and bulls-eye corner blocks. The wraparound porch is embellished with spindlework frieze, jigsawn balusters and corner brackets, and turned posts. Windows throughout are 1/1 double-hung sash.

009 163 East Academy (C) c. 1930, Bungalow. This small one-story stuccoed cottage has a clipped side-gable roof with widely overhanging eaves and decorative triangular knee braces in the gables. The facade features a central single leaf entry consisting of a plain wooden door flanked by floor-length blind sidelights with central decorative carved panels. The entry is protected by a gable roof.

010 200 East Academy (C) Dr. Alphonso T. Semmes House, c. 1880, Queen Anne. This house was built in the late 1870s by Dr. Semmes who was one of the "ministering heroes" of the yellow fever epidemic. This one-and-a-half story frame dwelling is irregularly shaped and features a four-bay facade and a cross-gable roof. A one-and-a-half storied cutaway bay is located on the east end of the facade. This bay contains four 4/4 double hung sash windows on the lower level and two 2/2 double-hung windows in the upper level. The bay is trimmed with plain sawn corner brackets and incomplete cornice returns. Next to the central double-leaf entry is a circular window which originally contained stained glass. The entry contains panelled doors with large segmental-arched lights topped by a single-light transom. Spanning these three doors is a porch with turned posts and spindled frieze. On the west end of the facade is a bay having a pedimented clipped gable roof and containing a tripartite cottage window topped by a molded lintel supported by brackets.

011 205 East Academy (NC) c. 1965, Ranch. Modern one-story, brick-veneered Ranch style dwelling with cross-hipped roof, six bay facade, small gable-roof porch, single-leaf entrance, front-facing brick chimney, aluminum windows.

012 210 East Academy (C) c. 1850, Greek Revival. A one-and-a-half story frame, side-gable roofed cottage resting on brick pier foundation, this house has a five-bay facade, a full-width recessed porch and a central gable-roof dormer. The porch is supported by slender boxed columns. The single-leaf entrance retains a multi-light transom. On each side of the entrance are 2 6/6 double-hung-sash windows with panels below them.

013 215 East Academy (C) c. 1920, Bungalow. One-and-a-half story frame house resting on brick pier foundation with a steeply pitched cross-gable roof, an exterior side chimney, and a front-facing gable wing. The three-bay facade consists of a central single-leaf entrance with transom and sidelights and pairs of 9/1 and 6/1 double-hung-sash windows. The partial-width recessed porch is supported by tall brick piers connected by a low brick balustrade.

014 216 East Academy (C) c. 1920, No Style. This one story frame duplex has a side-gable roof with a facade consisting of two gable-roof porches with boxed columns. The entrances consist of single-leaf, Craftsman-style doors. Interspaced between the porches are paired and two single 6/6 double-hung-sash windows.

015 220 East Academy (C) c. 1920, Gable-Front form. This one-story frame dwelling is clad in shiplap siding, rests on a brick pier foundation, and has a gable-on-hip roof. The three-bay facade features a single-leaf glazed entry and two 4/4 double-hung-sash windows. The full-width recessed porch features wooden steps, tapered boxed columns with molded capitals and bases, a balustrade with molded rails and plain balusters, and a panelled frieze. Windows throughout are 4/4 double-hung sash.

016 221 East Academy (C) c. 1910, Pyramidal family. This two-and-a-half storied dwelling has a concrete block foundation and walls and a hip roof covered with pressed metal. The roof is pierced by two chimneys and a central gable-roof dormer in pressed metal and having a single light window. The facade features three bays on the lower level and four on the upper. The entry is at the west end and has been altered, now containing a glazed single-leaf door topped by a two-light transom. The one-bay porch features a gabled roof supported by wrought iron posts. Windows are 1/1 double-hung sash.

017 226 East Academy (C) c. 1920, Gable-Front form. This one-story frame dwelling has a brick foundation and a gable-on-hip roof with exposed rafters in the eaves and two corbelled brick interior chimneys. The three-bay facade features two single-leaf entrances and a 4/4 double-hung-sash window. A full-width recessed porch features wooden steps and deck, battered boxed columns on wooden pedestals with molded capitals. Windows are 4/4 double-hung sash.

018 246 East Academy (C) c. 1925, Bungalow influence. One-story frame dwelling with brick-veneer exterior wall material, this house has a front-facing gable main and porch roofs with stucco treatment on its front facade. The partial-width front porch has massive brick piers supporting its gable roof. In the porch area is a single-leaf, Craftsman-style door with three vertical lights. The most common window configuration appears to be vertical 3/1 double-hung sash.

019 252 East Academy (C) c. 1925, Bungalow. One-and-a-half story frame house with front-facing gable roof, brick foundation, four-bay facade, and porte cochere on the west (side) elevation. The facade features a single-leaf entry with Craftsman 4/1 double-hung-sash windows arranged singularly and in pairs. The partial-width-gable-roof porch is supported by tapered boxed columns on brick pedestals.

East Center Street

020 185 East Center Street (C) c. 1930, Colonial Revival influence. One-story frame, three-bay house with a side-gable roof and resting on a brick foundation. Central front stoop features two square columns supporting a steep gable roof porch set perpendicular to the main roof ridge. A screened in porch is located on the east (side) elevation. Most windows are either 4/4 or 6/6 double-hung sash.

021 189 East Center Street (C) Kaplan House, c. 1930, Tudor Revival style. One-and-a-half story frame dwelling with brick-veneer exterior wall material. Side-gable tile roof pierced by gables with decorative half-timbering. Front elevation features a central door set in a shallow entry porch. Front-facing chimney with a stuccoed panel. A slightly projecting gable bay is located immediately to the west of the chimney. To the east of the entrance is a porch with rounded arched openings. Windows are of several types, including diamond-paned casement and 9/1 double-hung sash.

022 201 East Center Street (C) c. 1930, Bungalow influence. One-story frame dwelling with side-gable roof accented by two projecting gables on the front elevation. The front porch has wrought iron columns and balustrade, three bay facade, single-leaf entrance and paired windows.

023 205 East Center Street (C) c. 1925, Bungalow. One-story frame dwelling with stuccoed exterior wall material. Side-gable roof over the front portion of the house while the rear portion has a gable roof set perpendicular to the front roof ridge. A porch with segmental arched openings is located on the east side of the front facade. To the west of the facade is a slightly projecting bay with a massive stuccoed chimney flanked by 6/6 double-hung-sash windows. The main and secondary roofs feature triangular knee braces.

024 211 East Center Streeet (C) c. 1925, Bungalow. One-story frame dwelling with stuccoed exterior wall material, brick foundation, and an irregular roof with exposed rafters. Three-bay facade features a central single-leaf entrance and banks of 10 light casement windows, as well as 3/1 double-hung-sash windows. A two-bay porch features latticed spandrels, stuccoed parapet and pedestals, and large stuccoed piers supporting a clipped gable roof with exposed purlins on the eastern end of the facade. A parapeted terrace is on the western end. An interior chimney is on the west elevation and an addition is to the rear.

025 216 East Center Street (C) Emmett C. Ross House, c. 1870, Italianate influence. One-story frame dwelling with clapboard exterior wall material. House has two side wings and a steeply pitched gable roof trimmed with paired brackets. The facade features a central double-leaf entrance consisting of panelled doors, each having a round-arched light, and a wide two-light transom crowned by a decorative lintel with keystone. The windows of the facade are floor-length 4/4 double-hung-sash crowned by lintels like that of the entrance and are framed by louvered wooden shutters. A full-length porch graces the facade and features chamfered boxed columns on

wooden pedestals, a flat roof, bracketed cornice, and a wooden deck. The one-room wings each have a northern porch with a single chamfered boxed column on wood pedestal supporting a flat roof. The house has stuccoed brick foundation piers which have been in-filled with brick and concrete blocks.

026 217 East Center Street (C) c. 1930, Bungalow. One-story frame dwelling with stuccoed exterior wall material and a low pitched hipped roof. The three bay facade features a semi-circular brick deck plastered with concrete on which are stuccoed boxed columns supporting a front-gable roof. The facade contains a single-leaf door and two 9/9 double-hung-sash tripartite windows.

027 221 East Center Street (C) c. 1915, No Style. One-story frame dwelling with clapboard exterior wall material, side-gable roof, and five-bay facade. End bays are 6/6 double-hung-sash windows while the bays flanking the central single-leaf entrance are 2/2 double-hung-sash windows. Facade features a three-quarter-width, shed-roof porch supported by four plain posts with decorative brackets.

028 229 East Center Street (PL) Kirkpatrick Dental Office, c. 1840, Greek Revival. This building reputedly was moved from the nearby community of Sharon just prior to 1860 and served as Dr. Kirkpatrick's dental office. After Dr. Kirkpatrick was killed in the Civil War, the building later served as a female academy and a studio of Dr. Adolphus Brown, a music teacher. It has also been a residence, beauty parlor, art museum, and bank building. Reputedly, Dr. Tichenor, who invented the famous antiseptic, had his office in this building. Possibly one of the oldest surviving buildings in Canton, it was moved to its present location in 1985 for restoration. The temple-front, clapboard-clad building is highlighted by a pedimented portico featuring two fluted Ionic columns, two Doric boxed columns, and two Doric pilasters. The walls of the facade and pedimented gable are finished with flushboarding and the roof is trimmed with a full molded entablature with dentilled frieze. The central single-leaf entrance consists of a carved wooden door with large oval glass pane, a three-light transom, and frontispiece. (NRHP, 6/16/91)

029A 238 East Center Street (1C) Sacred Heart Catholic Church, c. 1928, Romanesque Revival. This one-story brick church was designed with a cruciform plan and is crowned by a complex roof of red tile. The central slightly projecting front bay is capped by a gabled parapet. A round-arched recess is bordered in brightly colored terra cotta tile. Located in the recess is a rose window and a round-arched entranceway which are also bordered in the same terra cotta work. The tympanum, however, is plain cast stone. The double-leaf doors each have stained glass windows. Outer bays contain arched recesses containing small stained glass windows and narrow paired round-arched windows with elaborate surrounds of cast stone and terra cotta. The westernmost bay culminates in a square tower. Tall, rounded-arched stained glass windows with brick corbelling are located along the east and west elevations while the clerestory has smaller, but similar windows.

029B& C 238 East Center Street (2NC) Two non-contributing resources, both constructed in the 1960s, the Parish Hall and the Rectory. These simple rectangular, brick-veneered buildings are basically devoid of any stylistic detailing.

030 239 East Center Street (C) Fulton-Rucker House (Wohner House), c. 1828, originally consisted of a simple dogtrot, remodeled and enlarged, c. 1855, as an Italian Villa, possibly to the designs of Joseph Larmour (or Lamour), a master builder who also built Grace Episcopal Church. According to Mills Lane in his *Architecture of the Old South: Mississippi and Alabama*, Larmour may have been "the unidentified builder who added a new front to David Fulton's" 1830 house. Fulton, an early settler from Maryland, prospered and became an influential state legislator. Lamour relied on Samuel Sloan's pattern book,*The Model Architect,* specifically Designs I and VI. The house features a three-story central tower with a hipped roof flanked by two-storied slightly projecting gable-front wings. A one-story gallery supported by plain boxed columns, a bracketed frieze, and a pediment over the front entrance encircles the front and side elevations. The tower has a second story balcony surmounted by a half-hipped roof window hood and a cast iron railing. The upper story of the tower contains paired windows with louvered shutters as well as a small balcony with cast iron railing. The main roof contains four brick corbelled chimneys. The eaves of the main house and porch are enhanced with the application of Italianate brackets. The interior contains elaborate plaster cornices in the 1850s addition, as well as pressed brass window cornices.

031 244 East Center Street (C) Lawson F. Henderson House, c. 1850, I-house with Greek Revival and Neoclassical Revival influences. After the Civil War, this house was used as a Catholic School and in 1903 was moved west some fifty feet to its present location. Two-story frame, I-house resting on brick foundation. The house features a five-bay facade, a central hall plan, and two brick exterior end chimneys. The central double-leaf entrance contains modern four-light doors framed by multi-light sidelights and transom. Windows are 6/6 double-hung-sash. The full-length, two-story porch (c. 1935) features a brick deck and boxed columns supporting a flat roof trimmed with dentilled frieze.

032 256 East Center Street (C) c. 1903, Free Classic Queen Anne. This one-and-a-half storied, frame, asymmetrical house rests on brick piers and is crowned by a hipped roof pierced by cross gables. The wraparound porch features a wooden balustrade, Doric columns, and a circular corner pavilion. A chamfered corner in the porch area contains a single-leaf door with transom and sidelights with panelling beneath. The porch connects a multi-sided projecting bay with a gable roof on the front facade to a similar bay on the east elevation. Gables on each elevation have imbricated shingles and louvered attic vents. The front bay has a Palladian style vent. On the west elevation are two projecting boxed bays with gables covered in imbricated shingles. The roof is pierced by three corbelled brick chimneys and two dormers.

033 261 East Center Street (C) Mosby House, c. 1852, Greek Revival with Italianate and Egyptian detailing. Constructed for Colonel Willy Lyons by a Mr. Wheeler, the house is a significant example of Greek Revival architecture. House purchased in 1876 by the Mosby family who continue to own and occupy the house today. This two-story, brick, five-bay-facade, central

hall plan house is crowned by a hipped roof pierced by a frame belvedere and four interior and panelled and dentilled brick chimneys. The house is basically U-shaped with a central square block and two one-story rear wings. The house rests on a brick foundation with watertable and has a brick basement with openings accentuated by brick jack arches. A central two-story, three-bay portico features four fluted columns with Egyptian capitals that support a pediment trimmed with dentils and paired scrolled sandwich brackets with drop pendants. A wrought iron balustrade encloses the second story balcony. The central double-leaf entry is recessed within a pair of pilasters supporting a dentilled and bracketed entablature and contains panelled doors, 8-light sidelights and a multi-light transom. The upper-level entry is similar but the entablature is not bracketed. The windows of the lower level of the facade are 6/9 double-hung-sash with stone jack arches while those of the upper level are 6/6 double-hung-sash with stone lintels and sills. The roofs of the house and belvedere are trimmed like the portico. The belvedere is two bays wide and one bay deep and has a low-pitched hipped roof, segmental arched 6/6 double-hung-sash windows, corner pilasters and an encircling plain balustrade. The front-facing (southern) windows of the rear wings are segmental arched openings topped by hood molds while the other openings are 6/6 double-hung-sash topped by stone jack arches. High brick parapets crown the facade of each wing.

034 302 East Center Street (C) c. 1915, Queen Anne influence. This two-story frame house rests on brick piers and features a three-bay facade, low-pitched hipped roof with cross gables, and an interior brick chimney. The first floor is covered in clapboard while the second story is clad in wooden shingles. The full-width front porch is supported by round columns. The single-leaf front door with its elongated oval window is flanked by oval sidelights. Most windows are 1/1 double-hung-sash. The second story of the facade contains two tripartite windows and two small windows bordered in multi-lights. On the east elevation is a boxed bay window. The west elevation contains a two-story, projecting bay with a gable similar in treatment to the front gable. On the rear elevation is a sleeping porch and a one-story sun porch.

035 306 East Center Street (C) c. 1925, Bungalow. Built by Mr. Wohner, a very successful saloon keeper during pre-prohibition era. He owned a house on Peace Street and built this house (along with 302 and 313 E. Center Street) in his backyard for his children as they married. A one-story frame bungalow with a stuccoed exterior and an irregular gable roof with widely overhanging eaves, exposed rafters, and decorative triangular knee braces. The facade features a central entrance with multi-light door and a porch having short, battered stuccoed columns on high brick pedestals, and brick parapets. The western end of the porch has been enclosed with shiplap siding. A group of three double-hung 9/1 windows is to the east of the entrance. The east elevation contains a semi-circular bay. Windows throughout the house are 9/1 double-hung-sash and six-light casement windows.

036 312 East Center Street (C) c. 1920, Bungalow. A two-story, three-bay, shingled house with a gable roof having widely overhanging eaves and exposed rafter ends and decorative triangular knee braces. The wraparound porch features battered, shingled columns on stuccoed piers and stuccoed parapet on the north and west elevations. The first floor of the facade features

two single-leaf entrances, and on the west end is a pair of 12/1 double hung sash windows. The upper level contains a bank of 1/1 double-hung-sash windows.

037 315 East Center Street (C) Dick McCool House, c. 1912, Free Classic Queen Anne. Built by Dick McCool, lawyer, chancery clerk, chancery judge, and mayor of Canton. He also wrote an unpublished history of Madison County. This one-story, three-bay, asymmetrical frame house rests on brick piers and has a steeply pitched hipped roof pierced by the cross gables of projecting bays. A wraparound porch with a conical-roofed corner pavilion and classical colonettes connects the front projecting bay to a multi-sided bay on the west elevation. Both bays have pedimented gables with imbricated shingles and Palladian windows. The entrance consists of a single-leaf door flanked by sidelights. Most windows are 1/1 double-hung sash.

038 320 East Center Street (C) Schwartz House, c. 1910, Shingle Style. A one-story, three-bay house sheathed in wooden shingles and crowned by an irregular hipped roof with exposed rafter ends and three interior brick chimneys. The two western-most bays of the front facade are protected by a small wraparound porch with wooden deck, a shingled parapet, shingled piers, and round-arched and segmental-arched openings. The entrance is a wide, single-leaf, multi-light door and a 4/1 double-hung-sash window. A similar window comprises the easternmost front bay. Most of the windows are wide and multi-light over 1 double-hung-sash. On the east (side) elevation is a projecting, multi-sided bay.

039 323 East Center Street (NC) c. 1910, Pyramidal form. A one-story, frame, three-bay house with a steeply pitched hipped-with-cross-gable roof with shed-roof dormer containing three 4-light windows. The single-leaf entrance is flanked by sidelights. Sanborn maps indicate that this dwelling originally had a wraparound porch which has been removed. An unsympathetic, frame carport has been attached to the west (side) elevation.

040 328 East Center Street (C) c. 1915, Colonial Revival. This-one-and-a half storied, four-bay house is covered in clapboard and is crowned by a hipped roof with ridge perpendicular to the facade. The roof is pierced by four corbelled brick chimneys. The facade features a central entrance consisting of a single carved door with large oval opening topped by a leaded-glass transom. Flanking the entrance is a large single-light window topped by a leaded-glass transom. A sun porch is located on the west (side) elevation. A full width porch with slender columns spans the facade. A shed-roof dormer pierces the roof of the facade.

041 329 East Center Street (C) c. 1930, Bungalow. A-one story, frame bungalow with cross-gable roof displaying triangular knee braces and exposed rafter ends. Three-bay facade and brick pier foundation. The gable-roof front porch is contained in the two easternmost bays of the front facade. The variety of window styles includes multi-light casement windows.

042 335 East Center Street (C) c. 1940, Colonial Revival. This one-story frame, four-bay, irregularly shaped house rests on a brick foundation. The predominantly side-gable roof features a steeply pitched front-facing gable wing projecting from the center of the facade. A side exterior chimney is located on the east (side) of the projecting gable. The gable contains a tripartite window

with a central 16/16 double-hung-sash window flanked by eight lights, all set in an arched Palladian-style enframement. A side porte cochere supported by paired square posts, is located on the west (side) elevation.

043 338 East Center Street (C) c. 1920, Bungalow. One-story, frame, five-bay stuccoed bungalow with side-gable roof. The three central bays are slightly recessed and consist of a single-leaf, multi-light door flanked by tripartite 9/1 double-hung-sash windows. The three-quarter-width, front-gabled porch roof is supported by massive brick piers. On either side of the front porch is a terrace shielded from view by brick parapets and pedestals with concrete coping. The outer front bays are 9/1 double-hung-sash, tripartite windows. On the east (side) elevation is a porte cochere with a gable roof set into the gable of the main roof gable. The main and secondary roofs have exposed rafter ends, triangular knee braces, and decorative half-timbering in the gables.

044 346 East Center Street (C) c. 1870, Gable-Front-and-Wing. A one-story, two-bay, gabled house resting on a brick foundation and clad in board and batten siding. The facade features a single-leaf entrance, framed by shutters, and paired 6/6 double-hung-sash windows. A truss trims the gable end of the facade. A stoop having a flat roof supported by wrought iron posts is at the entrance.

045 352 East Center Street (C) Harvey House, c. 1900, Queen Anne influence. This one-story, five-bay frame house rests on brick piers and has an irregular hipped roof with two interior brick chimneys. The full-width front porch has a wooden deck, balustrade, brick pedestals with coping, and shallow, panelled columns with dentils. In the porch area are 2 single-leaf doors topped by transoms and denticulated friezes. The easternmost door was originally a floor length window and like the remaining three, 1/1 double-hung-sash. Above the porch, the main roof is pierced by a gable with a round attic vent displaying a star motif, and in the peak, heavily molded, Eastlake style bargeboard. A small porch with turned posts and brick pedestal, is located on the west (side) elevation.

046 355 East Center Street (C) c. 1900, Free Classic Queen Anne influence. A one-story frame house resting on a brick foundation and featuring a central hall plan. The moderately pitched hipped roof is pierced by two interior corbelled brick chimneys and a front-gabled dormer displaying a Palladian window and imbricated shingles. The full-width front porch has a new brick deck but retains its Tuscan columns. The three-bay facade features a central double-leaf entrance and 1/1 double-hung-sash windows.

047 360 East Center Street (NC) c. 1970, Ranch. A one-story modern ranch-style dwelling, five-bay facade, side-gable roof, three-quarter-width porch, single-leaf entrance, paired windows, frame construction, vertical wood siding exterior wall material.

048 364 East Center Street (C) c. 1940, Colonial Revival. This one-story frame cottage has a side-gable roof, brick foundation, and wood shingle exterior wall material. The three-bay facade features a central single-leaf entrance surmounted by a small gable roof. The flanking windows are paired 6/6 double-hung sash. There is a side screened-in porch on the eastern portion of the facade.

049 365 East Center Street (NC) c. 1960, Ranch. This one-story frame dwelling has a side-gable roof, three-bay facade, single-leaf recessed entrance and paired and triple aluminum windows. The exterior wall material is brick veneer to windows sills with asbestos shingles above.

050 371 East Center Street (NC) c. 1960, Ranch. A one-story modern ranch-style dwelling, frame construction with stone and vertical wood siding exterior wall material and a concrete foundation. The low-lying, cross-hip roof has wide overhanging eaves. The six-bay facade has a single-leaf entrance and single, paired and triple windows.

051 374 East Center Street (C) Singleton-McWillie House, c. 1850, Greek Revival with Italianate detailing. This house was reputedly built on Peace Street in the 1850s by Otho R. Singleton, a Mississippi congressman, and later the house was owned by Governor McWillie. Early in 1900, it was moved to Center Street. A two-story, five-bay, gable house resting on a brick foundation and covered in composite board, except in the porch area which is clad in horizontal flush board. The central bay of the facade is a projecting two-story pedimented portico supported by two boxed columns resting on brick piers. The portico is flanked by one-story porches supported by boxed columns and a Chippendale-style balustrade. The central entrance features double-leaf panelled doors framed by 5-light, floor-length sidelights and topped by a 4-light transom, all trimmed by pilasters supporting an entablature. The upper level of the pavilion features paired French doors opening onto a balcony. All windows on the first floor are 6/9 floor-length, double-hung sash opening onto the porch and the upper-level windows are 6/6 double-hung sash. The main and porch roofs are trimmed with bracketed friezes.

052 380 East Center Street (C) Yandell House, c. 1910, Bungalow with Colonial Revival influence. A one-story, three-bay frame house resting on a brick foundation with a low-pitched clipped gable-on-hip roof. The wraparound front porch features brick pedestals with coping supporting Tuscan columns and a wide panelled frieze. The central single-leaf entrance is flanked by paired 1/1 double-hung-sash windows. The remaining windows are 1/1 double-hung sash. A multi-sided bay with a single-leaf entrance is located on the east (side) elevation. The roof has exposed rafter ends and an interior brick chimney.

053 381 East Center Street (C) c. 1930, Bungalow. This one-story, three-bay, frame bungalow is covered with clapboard exterior wall material, rests on a brick foundation, and has a front-facing gable roof. The facade features a central, single-leaf entrance flanked by paired Craftsman-style, 3/1 double-hung-sash windows. The partial-width, three-bay porch consists of battered wooden piers on brick pedestals supporting a gable roof with exposed purlins and a lattice work suface in the gable. A modern balustrade of chamfered posts and plain rails enclose the porch.

054 400 East Center Street (C) c. 1940, Colonial Revival. This one-story frame dwelling has a side-gable roof, brick foundation and shingle exterior wall material. The three-bay facade has a central single leaf entrance surmounted by a gable roof dormer. The flanking windows are paired 6/6 double hung sash.

055 407 East Center Street (C) c. 1930, Bungalow. One-story frame bungalow resting on brick piers with front-facing gable roof with exposed rafter ends. The three-bay facade features a central, single-leaf entrance and paired vertical 3/1 double-hung-sash windows. The two-bay-wide front porch has a front-facing gable roof supported by battered columns on brick pedestals. The front door displays 6 lights with horizontal panels beneath.

056 411 East Center Street (C) c. 1930, Bungalow. One-story frame bungalow resting on brick piers with front-facing gable roof with exposed rafter ends. The three-bay facade features a central, single-leaf entrance and paired vertical 3/1 double-hung-sash windows. The partial-width entrance porch, with its flat roof supported by tapered posts on low brick piers, is not original.

057 412 East Center Street (C) c. 1940, Colonial Revival. This one-story dwelling is a modified Cape Cod with a side-gable roof, four-bay facade, and clapboard exterior wall material. The cornice is embellished with a band of dentil work. The single-leaf entrance is set in a plain surround with full entablature with pilasters. The windows are paired 6/6 double-hung sash.

058 418 East Center Street (C) c. 1916 with c. 1930 additions, American Foursquare with Craftsman detailing. Sanborn Fire Insurance Company Maps indicate a one-story dwelling on this property as early as 1916 and as late as 1925. The 1950 map indicates that at some point after 1925, the house became two stories. Survey analysis indicates the addition was made sometime in the late 1920s. A two-story frame house resting on brick piers topped by a low-pitched hipped roof with exposed rafter ends. The one story wraparound porch has a wooden deck, plain square posts and a roof with exposed rafter ends. The single-leaf principal entrance is a Craftsman-style door with sidelights while another single-leaf door contains horizontal panels and two 1/1 double-hung-sash windows with Craftsman-style detaling. A sun room with banks of multi-light windows is located on the east (side) elevation.

059 421 East Center Street (C) Big Mill House, c. 1925, Bungalow influence. In the 1920s and 1930s, the superintendent of Pearl River Valley (later Denkman) Lumber Company lived in this house. The one-and-a-half-story, frame dwelling rests on a brick foundation. The house has a front-facing gable roof and a side interior chimney. The double-leaf entrance, framed by 10-light sidelights, is centrally located on the nine-bay facade. The remaining bays are 9/1 and 9/6 double-hung-sash windows. A gable-oriented porch trimmed with triangular knee braces and supported by boxed columns extends across eight bays. The western end of the porch has been enclosed. A subordinate-gable roofed porch with boxed columns extends out from the primary gable and spans the central bays.

060 426 East Center Street (C) c. 1920, Bungalow. A one-and-a-half storied, three-bay stuccoed house resting on a brick foundation and crowned by a clipped gable roof with wide overhanging eaves and exposed rafters and purlins. The main facade features a bank of multi-light casement windows in the central bay and paired, 9/1 double-hung sash in the outer bays. The entrance faces east and opens onto a one-bay porch featuring trios of square posts with plain capitals supporting a clipped gable roof with purlins.

061 429 East Center Street (C) c. 1940, Colonial Revival and Bungalow influences. This one-story, brick-veneered, five-bay house has a side-gable-oriented roof and rests on a brick foundation. The three-bay, gabled-roof porch is supported by paired boxed columns. Decorative timberwork is in the gables and exposed rafters are in the eaves. Windows throughout are 9/1 double-hung sash.

062 432 East Center Street (C) c. 1920, Bungalow. One-story frame bungalow resting on a brick foundation and crowned with a gable-on-hip roof. The front porch displays brick pedestals supporting panelled, battered boxed columns and wide frieze of vertical tongue and groove beaded board. The three-bay facade contains a centrally located, single-leaf door and sidelights with panelling beneath them. The entrance is flanked by 1/1 double-hung-sash windows. The main roof has exposed rafter ends and a central gable with a multi-light window.

063 435 East Center Street (C) c. 1925, Pyramidal form with some Colonial Revial influence. One-story frame dwelling with complex, hip with cross gable roofline and a brick foundation. A pedimented gable roof dormer is centrally located. The three-bay facade consists of a two-bay wide, recessed, screened-in porch. The majority of windows are 6/6 double-hung sash. Each elevation features a gable while the east gable rests on a small projecting bay.

064 438 East Center Street (C) c. 1940, Colonial Revival. One-story frame dwelling with cross-gable roof, brick foundation, and three-bay facade. The house features a front-facing gable containing a small, subordinate gable which incorporates the single-leaf entrance set in a surround which features pilasters and boxed returns. The windows are tripartite and single sashes. A screened-in porch is located on the eastern end of the facade.

065 441 East Center Street (C) Mrs. John Robinson House, c. 1920, Bungalow. Mrs. Robinson served as one of the first women in the Mississippi legislature, and she co-authored the bill that provided for public libraries in Mississippi. A one-story frame, irregularly shaped stuccoed house, resting on a brick foundation and topped by complex roofline, containing a hipped and cross-gable roof with subordinate shed roofs. The facade has an off-center entrance and a three-bay, gabled porch featuring decorative purlins, stuccoed piers and pedestals, and a balustrade with turned balusters. A pergola is to the west of the porch. Windows are 3/1 double-hung sash.

066 444 East Center Street (C) c. 1925, Bungalow. A one-story, stuccoed bungalow with irregular gable roof having exposed rafters in the wide overhanging eaves and triangular knee braces in the gables. The facade features two banks of 9/1 double-hung-sash windows, and a gabled-roof porch with stuccoed piers. A porte cochere with stuccoed piers supporting a side-gable roof is on the west (side) elevation.

067 447 East Center Street (C) c. 1930, Bungalow. One-story frame bungalow with side-gable roof, an interior chimney, and brick pier foundation. The four-bay facade contains two single-leaf, multi-light entrances. The remaining bays are paired, vertical, 3/1 double-hung-sash windows. A centrally placed gable-roof porch is supported by simple boxed columns.

068 450 East Center Street (C) c. 1925, Bungalow. An irregularly massed stuccoed bungalow comprised of two main blocks resting on a brick foundation and having a complex roofline. The facade is dominated by a large broad gable roof extending out over a bank of single light windows and an entry porch.

069 453 East Center Street (NC) c. 1955, Modern. One story frame dwelling with a simple side-gable roof, four-bay facade, single-leaf entrance, and a band of three 6/6 double-hung-sash windows and two paired 6/6 double-hung-sash windows. The foundation is brick and the entrance is surmounted by a small gable-roof stoop.

070 456 East Center Street (C) c. 1925, Italian Renaissance Revival. A one story, stuccoed house resting on a brick foundation and topped by a flat roof with stepped parapet. The three-bay facade features a central entrance consisting of a multi-light door framed by multi-light, floor-length sidelights. Paired Tuscan columns on each side of the entrance support a flat roof crowned by an ironwork balustrade. The outer two bays contain paired French doors which have a recessed round-arched panel above. Extending from the parapet above the outer two bays are tiled pent roofs topped by ironwork balustrades. A full-width terrace extends across the facade, and a metal awning supported by metal poles is a later addition and spans the terrace. Windows throughout the house are 9/1 and 6/1 double-hung sash, and most are protected by tiled pent roofs having exposed rafter ends. A porte cochere extending from the west (side) elevation has a shed roof with exposed rafters supported by ironwork posts on brick pedestals.

071 458 East Center Street (NC) c. 1960, Modern. One-story frame dwelling with a flat or slightly sloping shed roof with an interior chimney. The house is basically L-shaped and incorporates a carport and small flat-roofed entrance porch supported by a metal pole. The windows are single pane and are vertically oriented. The exterior is covered in vertical wood siding.

072 461 East Center Street (C) c. 1925, Bungalow. One-story bungalow with front-facing gable roof and resting on a brick foundation. The three-bay facade contains an off-centered, multi-light, single-leaf entrance and paired, vertical 3/1 double-hung-sash windows. The three-quarter-width, gable-roof porch is supported by massive panelled stuccoed piers connected by a stuccoed balustrade. A similar, but smaller, porch is located on the west (side) elevation. The main roof has exposed rafter ends and the porch roofs have triangular knee braces.

073 467 East Center Street (C) c. 1940, Colonial Revival. This one-story frame house has a side-gable roof, brick foundation, four-bay facade, and a single-leaf entrance. The roof has a central side-gable roof section with slightly subordinate side gables, giving the house the

appearance of a modified Cape Cod cottage. The entrance is set behind a slightly recessed porch in the fourth bay position.

074 502 East Church Street (C) c. 1930, Bungalow with Tudor Revival influence. One-story dwelling with side-gable roof, brick-veneer exterior wall material, and exterior end chimney. The three-bay facade consists of two single leaf entrance doors, one set in a round arched opening and the other is in the Craftsman style. The gable-roof porch (which has been partially enclosed), features round-arched openings connected by a brick balustrade with coping. Each side elevation features a subordinate gable, off-center into the main roof gable.

075 503 East Center Street (C) c. 1925, Bungalow. This one-story frame house has a brick foundation, a cross-gable roof with exposed rafter ends and triangular knee braces, an exterior end chimney, and a four-bay facade. The windows are paired 3/1 double-hung sash. The entrance is a simple single leaf. The partial-width porch is supported by tall end posts. The house has been covered in vertical weatherboard siding.

076 507 East Center Street (C) c. 1925, Bungalow. A one-story, side-gable-roof house resting on brick foundation. Seven-bay facade with single-leaf entrance and 15-light fixed-sash and 3/1 double-hung-sash windows. Gable-roof porch with exposed rafters and triangular knee braces, supported by boxed columns on brick pedestals.

077 512 East Center Street (C) c. 1930, Bungalow. A one-and-a-half story house with a cross-gable roof, brick foundation, and stuccoed exterior wall material. The facade features a round-arched entrance recessed within a segmental-arched partition leading onto the porch, which features decorative wooden posts on stuccoed pedestals. The windows of the facade are 6/1 double-hung sash arranged in groupings of three and four. A large rectangular vent crowned by a pedimented lintel is the front-facing gable of the facade. The roof is trimmed with a molded frieze and plain cornice.

078 513 East Center Street (C) c. 1925, Bungalow. A one-story frame bungalow with front-facing gable roof, brick foundation, and three-bay facade. The full-width recessed porch is supported by four boxed columns resting on stuccoed pedestals. The single-leaf entrance door is flanked by vertical 4/1 double-hung-sash windows.

079 516 East Center Street (C) c. 1925, Bungalow. A one-story residence with front-facing gable roof, an exterior brick chimney, and a brick pier foundation. The three-bay facade features a Craftsman-style, single-leaf entrance with three narrow lights with panelling below. The windows throughout the house are either single or tripartite vertical 3/1 double-hung sash. The partial width gable roof porch is supported by brick piers.

080 517 East Center Street (C) c. 1925, Pyramidal form with Bungalow influence. This one-and-a-half story dwelling has a hipped roof (with ridge perpendicular to facade) which has exposed rafters and a centrally placed gable-roof dormer. A full-width recessed porch is supported by four

boxed columns. The five bay facade consists of a central single-leaf entrance with a large glass pane. Windows are 6/1 double-hung sash.

081 525 East Center Street (C) c. 1925, Bungalow influence. This one-story frame house has a side-gable roof, two interior brick chimneys, and a brick foundation. The roof of the house is low-lying and the house itself is basically rectangular with a pergola across the front that originally wrapped around the front and east elevation. The pergola has been enclosed on the east (side) elevation and now that section has a flat roof. The rafters for the pergola are supported by heavy stuccoed columns. A small one-story, side-gable-roofed wing is located on the west (side) elevation. The original window configuration includes 6/1 and 9/1 double-hung sash and banks of multi-light casement windows.

082 526 East Center Street (C) c. 1925, Bungalow. This one-story, frame house has a hip-with-cross-gable roof, clapboard exterior wall material, and a brick foundation. The bungalow influence is seen in the 3/1 double-hung-sash windows and the exposed rafters. The facade has two entrances in the center bays featuring multi-light, single-leaf doors recessed within a gabled entry porch supported by pilasters.

083 532 East Center Street (C) c. 1930, Bungalow with Tudor Revival influence. One-story, side-gable roof house with an exterior end chimney. The house rests on a brick foundation. The four-bay facade contains a single window, two single-leaf entrances set in round-arched openings, and a paired window. The three-bay wide, gable-roof porch is supported by round-arched openings, brick piers, a brick balustrade and a round-arched window in the roof pediment.

084 535 East Center Street (C) c. 1940, Bungalow influence. This one-story frame dwelling has a brick foundation and a cross-gable roof with a front-facing gable wing. The four-bay facade features a single-leaf entrance and paired 6/6 double-hung-sash windows. The front-facing gable incorporates a side porch which has been glassed in.

085 538 East Center Street (C) c. 1935, Colonial Revival influence. This one-and-a-half storied house has a side-gable roof, brick-veneer exterior wall material, an interior chimney, and a brick foundation. The entrance is off-center in a one-bay, arcaded porch with pedimented gable featuring a semi-circular window. The roof is broken by a second pedimented gable on the eastern end of the facade which features a round-arched window. Squared bay windows project from the northern end of each side (east and west) elevation. Windows are 4/4 and 6/6 double-hung sash.

086 541 East Center Street (C) c. 1925, Bungalow. One-story frame house with an irregular, cross gable roof with exposed rafters and triangular knee braces, and a brick foundation. The side-gabled, wraparound porch features boxed columns on brick pedestals. Windows are 3/1 double-hung sash. The three bay facade features a single-leaf entrance and paired windows.

087 548 East Center Street (C) c. 1920, Bungalow. One-story frame bungalow with an irregular, cross-gable roof with exposed rafters. The exterior is covered in clapboard. The three-

bay facade features a central entrance flanked by 6/1 double-hung-sash windows. The two-bay porch is supported by brick columns on brick pedestal.

088 549 East Center Street (C) c. 1920, Bungalow. One-story frame dwelling with side-gable roof, shiplap exterior wall material, brick pier foundation. The three-bay facade has a single-leaf entrance flanked by vertical 4/1 double-hung-sash windows. The two-bay-wide, gable-roofed front porch is supported by boxed columns resting on brick pedestals connected by a brick balustrade. A multi-light window flanked by louvered attic vents is located in the porch gable. The main roof has exposed rafter ends, triangular knee braces, and an interior chimney. Most windows are single or paired vertical 4/1 double-hung sash.

089 552 East Center Street (C) c. 1920, Bungalow. One-story frame house with front-facing gable roof and a brick foundation. The three-bay facade has a single-leaf Craftsman entrance with three vertical lights with panelling below. The entrance is flanked by paired and single vertical 3/1 double-hung-sash windows. The two-bay-wide front porch has a gable roof with triangular knee braces, exposed rafter ends, and a rectangular attic vent.

090 555 East Center Street (C) c. 1925, Bungalow. This one-and-a-half story frame house has a front-facing gable roof, shiplap siding, and a brick foundation. The gables have decorative triangular knee braces and the eaves have exposed rafters. The full-width, gable-front porch features four battered wooden columns on brick pedestals. The facade has two entrances in inner bays and paired Craftsman, 4/1 double-hung-sash windows in the outer two bays. In the upper half story is a fixed window having four vertical panes and flanked by vents.

091 556 East Center Street (C) c. 1940, Colonial Revival. This one-and-a-half story frame cottage has a side-gable roof and a brick foundation. The three-bay facade has a central single-leaf entrance set in a slightly projecting gable and flanked by pairs of 6/6 double-hung-sash windows.

092 563 East Center Street (C) c. 1920, Bungalow. A one-story frame dwelling with front-facing gable roof, two interior brick chimneys, and a brick pier foundation. The three-bay facade features a single-leaf entrance flanked by single and paired vertical 4/1 double-hung-sash windows. The two-bay, gable-roof porch has exposed rafter ends and purlins set into the front gable of the main roof.

East Fulton Street

093 135 East Fulton Street (C) "Little Priestly House," c. 1840, Greek Revival. This dwelling was the home of the James Priestly family while their home was being constructed directly across the street. The house features a front-facing gable wing with a side wing on the east elevation. The front-facing gable wing contains three bays, a single-leaf panelled entrance with two-light transom and two floor to ceiling 4/4 double-hung-sash lights. Decorative scrollwork is found along the eave of the pediment and along the eave of the half-hipped roof porch which is supported by turned posts with decorative brackets. The east wing also contains three bays, a double-leaf

entrance with transom and sidelights and two windows which mirror the other two on the gable wing. The side wing has a shed roof porch supported by plain turned posts.

094 138 East Fulton Street (C) Dr. James Priestly House, c. 1852, Greek Revival. Home of Dr. James Priestly, prominent doctor in Canton. This two-story Greek Revival houses rests on a brick pier foundation. The house has a side-gable roof with incomplete cornice returns and massive exterior end, brick, corbelled and panelled chimneys. The facade comprises five bays and the interior features a central hall plan. The central, pedimented, full-height portico is supported by four boxed columns with two pilasters with molded capitals. The walls of the facade behind the portico are covered with flush boarding. The porch pediment is embellished with diamond-shaped shingles and a semi-circular three-light opening. The balcony of the portico features a jigsawn balustrade. The central portico is flanked by one-story porches with flat roofs supported by boxed columns and pilasters with molded capitals. The main roof is trimmed with a full entablature and dentilled frieze. The main double-leaf entry has ornately carved doors, each with tall, narrow segemental-arched lights framed by sidelights and trimmed by pilasters supporting a full entablature. On each side of the entry are two floor-length windows with plain trim and dentilled lintels. The upper level of the facade features a central single leaf entry opening onto the balcony and consisting of a glazed door flanked by sidelights and trimmed with plain molding and topped by a full entablature. The windows have been replaced with 1/1 double-hung sash. A five-sided bay window projects on the east (side) elevation and features four 1/1 double-hung-sash windows with dentilled lintels.

095 143 East Fulton Street (C) Robert Smith House, c. 1910, Colonial Revival. This two-and-a-half story frame house rests on a concrete foundation and has a hipped roof with a central gable-roof dormer with a Palladian-motif window. The four-bay facade features an off-centered single-leaf entrance, flanked by cottage windows. The second story contains four 1/1 double-hung-sash windows. The full-width, one-story front porch has a flat roof and a central projecting semi-circular pavilion. The porch roof is supported by Doric columns with a dentilled frieze and connected by a plain balustrade. A three-sided bay window is located on the east (side) elevation.

096 148 East Fulton Street (C) c. 1925, Bungalow. One-and-a-half story stuccoed bungalow with a side-gable roof and brick foundation. The six-bay facade has a five-bay-wide deck with a small stoop. The gable-roof stoop is supported by two columns and two square pilasters and is embellished with half timbering.The entrance is a multi-light, single-leaf door. Flanking the entrance are two sets of French doors. The facade also contains a tripartite casement window. A porte cochere and sun porch are located on the west (side) elevation.

097 149 East Fulton Street (C) c. 1910, Gable-Front-and-Wing. Two-story frame, L-shaped dwelling with a cross-gable roof with front-facing gable wing with boxed returns. The house has a brick foundation and a four-bay facade. The entrance is a single-leaf multi-pane light while the windows are 1/1 double-hung sash. The partial-width, shed-roof porch is supported by replacement turned posts connected by wooden balustrades.

098 153 East Fulton Street (C) c. 1905, Gable-Front cottage. This house and 155 East Fulton were built at the same time, along with a number of similar houses facing Peace Street which have been torn down. This house rests on a brick foundation, has a front-facing gable roof with decorative square shingles and octagonal window in the gable. The eave of the gable is embellished with delicate pierced woodwork. The roof material is standing seam metal. The full-width hipped roof porch is supported by wooden posts (non-original). The two-bay facade consists of a slightly projecting bay window with two 4/4 double-hung-sash lights, and a single-leaf entrance surmounted by a transom.

099 155 East Fulton Street (C) c. 1905, Gable-Front cottage. A one-story frame cottage with a front-facing gable roof, this dwelling rests on a brick foundation, has a clapboard exterior wall material, a two-bay facade, and a full-width, half-hipped-roof porch supported by modern metal supports. The two-bay facade consists of a slightly projecting bay windows with two 4/4 double-hung-sash windows, and a single-leaf entrance surmounted by a transom.

100 202 East Fulton Street (C) c. 1905, Dutch Colonial Revival. This two-story frame dwelling is a rare example of the Dutch Colonial Revival style in Canton. The house features a gambrel roof with a shed-roof dormer on the west (side) elevation and a centrally placed corbelled stuccoed chimney. The first floor contains a recessed porch supported by a single Doric column and two narrow posts. The two-bay facade features a single-leaf entrance and a cutaway bay window with three 1/1 double-hung-sash windows. The upper level of the facade contains paired 1/1 double-hung-sash windows.

101 208 East Fulton Street (C) c. 1900, Gable-Front cottage. A one-and-a-half story frame house resting on a brick piers foundation, this dwelling has a steeply pitched gable front roof with boxed returns and an interior stuccoed chimney. The full-width recessed porch has attenuated Tuscan columns and scalloped bargeboard. The three-bay facade contains an off-centered single-leaf entrance with a three-light transom. The entrance is flanked by floor length 6/6 double-hung-sash windows which have been altered. A projecting three-sided bay window is located on the west elevation.

102 209 East Fulton Street (C) c. 1870, Pyramidal form. This one-story frame house rests on a brick foundation, is covered in clapboard wall material, and has a low-pitched hip roof. The five-bay facade consists of a central single-leaf entrance flanked by sidelights and topped by a transom. The western bays appear to be original and are floor length, 9/9 double-hung-sash windows. The eastern bays have been altered and contain another single-leaf entry topped by a single-light transom and a modern 9/9 double-hung-sash window which is not floor length. The facade and the east (side) elevation are covered in wide clapboard while the west (side) elevation is clad in narrow clapboard. Spanning the facade is a full-width porch featuring a wooden deck, battered and panelled columns, balustrade with flat jigsawn balusters and molded handrail, and a half-hipped roof broken by a central pedimented gable.

103 213 East Fulton Street (C) c. 1905, Colonial Revival influence. This one-and-a-half story frame cottage has a brick-pier foundation, a clipped-gable roof, and a wraparound porch. The

four-bay facade consists of an off-centered, single-leaf entrance with transom, flanked by 6/6 double-hung-sash windows. The porch supports are non-original metal posts. A two-light sash is located in the gable. While this house is abandoned and somewhat deteriorated, it still retains much of the original fabric.

104 214 East Fulton Street (C) c. 1930, Craftsman. This one-and-a-half story stuccoed Craftsman dwelling has a front-facing gable roof, a brick foundation, a brick water table, an exterior stuccoed chimney, and a three-bay facade. The central single-leaf entrance contains a multi-light door surrounded by a 6-light transom, sidelights and molded trim. On each side of the entry are banks of casement windows. A two-bay porch with lower pedimented gable projecting from the main pedimented roof is at the eastern end of the facade and features battered brick columns, brick balustrades with concrete copings, and concrete steps and deck. The gable of the porch contains a trio of Craftsman-style, multi-light windows. Other windows include Craftsman-style 3/1 double-hung sash, arranged singularly and in pairs, and casement windows.

105 220 East Fulton Street (C) c. 1870, Greek Revival. A one-and-a-half story frame cottage with side-gable roof, a rear ell, brick pier foundation, four-bay facade, and full-width-half hipped roof porch supported by boxed columns. The facade is covered with flushboarding. The outer bays contain single-leaf entrances with narrow transoms. The inner bays are floor length 9/9 double-hung-sash windows. All bays have battered surrounds. On the east (side) and west (side) elevations, the gables have boxed returns and the original windows are 9/6 double-hung sash. To the rear is a gable-roofed wing with a steep catslide roof an an L-shaped addition with 4/4 double-hung-sash windows, shiplap siding, and tongue and groove siding.

106A 234 East Fulton (1PL) Old Madison County Jail, c. 1870. Two-story brick building with a hipped roof lying behind a low brick parapet, one interior chimney. The five-bay facade features a central single-leaf entrance beneath a two-light transom. The doors and the 2/2 double-hung-sash windows have stone sills and lintels. A one-story side wing is attached to the east (side) elevation. The facade is embellished with brick stringcourses. (NRHP/1979)

106B 234 East Fulton (1C) Located on the property to the rear (south) of the jail, is a single pen log house, c. 1835, which was moved to this site in 1986 from West Fulton Street. The structure has a gable roof, single leaf entrance, exterior fireplace andhalf-dovetail notches.

107 Old Canton Cemetery (C) c.1812. This cemetery is on the western side of Lyon Street and stretches from Fulton to Academy Streets. There is no apparent formal landscaping. Mature trees shade the markers, many of which date from the first half of the 19th century. There are no roads or footpaths through the cemetery. The site is bordered by a chain link fence on three sides and by a wire fence on the west side. There are many unmarked graves in the cemetery, and many of the tombstones on the marked graves are damaged. The monuments include several "table" monuments and quite a few obelisks. Inscriptions on 55 tombstones could be read: 5 dated from 1812-1817; none from the 1820s; 3 from the 1830s; 10 from the 1840s; 27 from the 1850s; 4 from 1860-1863; 3 from the 1870s; 2 from the 1880s; and one dated 1899. There are no modern headstones. Several of the family plots are enclosed by cast iron fences.

108 239 East Fulton Street (NC) c. 1970, Modern. One-story frame modern dwelling w ith a brick-veneer exterior wall material, cross gable roof, six-bay facade, and concrete foundation. Small recessed porch supported by simple metal post. Aluminum windows of varying sizes and configurations.

109 251 East Fulton Street (NC) c. 1970, Modern. One-story rectangular frame meeting hall with brick-veneer exterior wall material, side-gable roof and concrete foundation. One-bay facade consisting of two single-leaf doors resting beneath a gable roof porch supported by tall brick piers. The facade is embellished with nine evenly spaced brick pilasters.

Lyon Street

110 112 Lyon Street (NC) c. 1970, Ranch. One-story frame, ranch-style house with a brick-veneer exterior wall material, side-gable roof, five bay facade, covered carport, and slightly recessed front porch supported by metal posts. A single leaf entrance is flanked by aluminum windows of various configurations.

Madison Street

111 125 Madison Street (NC) c. 1960, Ranch. The one story frame ranch house has a patented stone exterior wall covering, six-bay facade, side-gable roof, screened-in porch which was once probably a carport, a single-leaf entrance, and small aluminum windows.

112 129 Madison Street (NC) c. 1965, Ranch. This house was totally remodeled and updated in the 1980s. The house has a side-gable roof, concrete foundation, stucco exterior wall material, side chimney and carport. The original aluminum windows were replaced with French doors.

East Peace Street

113A 202 East Peace Street (1C) First Presbyterian Church, c. 1922, Neoclassical. This large one-story religious building rests on a full basement and is roughly triangular in shape. The exterior features a high cement foundation and a wire-cut brick veneer. The facade consists of four massive Doric columns set in antis between the wings of the building. The double-leaf front entrance of panelled doors is crowned by a large, stained-glass transom and a shallow tympanum of stucco with brick decorative work. The narrow stained-glass windows flanking the entrance have a similar tympanum treatment. The parapet above the front facade is accented by coping and a cartouche. The north wing has stained glass windows with splayed lintels with keystones and a pedimented gable with a rose window. The west wing has basement windows, a basement door and first and second floor stained glass windows with panelling between the stories. The pedimented gable displays a large round attic vent. The rear elevation of the church is stuccoed.

113B 202 East Peace Street (1NC) Two-story detached educational wing located to the rear of the main church. Constructed in 1956, the brick-veneered building is basically square in shape and features a flat roof.

114 210 East Peace Street (C) Presbyterian Church Kindergarten, c. 1872, Gable and Wing form. One-story frame cottage on brick foundation with cross-gable roof with front-facing gable wing containing a half-hipped-roof bay window. The four-bay facade consists of the bay window, a single-leaf entrance with multi-light transom and sidelights with panelling beneath, and two 4/4 double-hung-sash windows. The partial-width front porch has a shed roof supported by decorative ironwork supports.

115 226 East Peace Street (NC) Canton City Hall, c. 1965, Modern. One story brick and stuccoed modern building with flat roof, multi-bay facade, aluminum windows with pairs of 5 horizontally oriented lights, recessed porch supported by concrete columns. Glass single-leaf entrance doors are set in a wall of multi-panels of plate glass.

116 237 East Peace Street (C) c. 1895, Pyramidal form with Queen Anne influence. One-and-a-half storied cottage with a steeply pitched hipped with cross-gable roof, three interior chimneys, and a brick pier foundation. The roof has a centrally placed gable-roofed dormer. The cottage features a front-facing gable wing with imbricated shingles resting above a cutaway bay window. The front porch has been enclosed. Most of the windows are 1/1 or 2/2 double-hung sash. The west elevation has three original bays plus a gable with an attic vent. The east elevation has a gable with a diamond shaped attic window.

117 238 East Peace Street (C) Dr. Jiggetts House, c. 1911, Colonial Revival. This two-and-a-half story frame dwelling is covered in clapboard exterior wall material, rests on a brick foundation, and has a hip-with-cross gable roof and three tall brick chimneys trimmed with a molded entablature. The house is finished with pilastered cornerboards. A one-story, wraparound porch highlights the house and features a brick foundation, a wooden deck, fluted Ionic columns arranged singularly and in trios, fluted Ionic pilasters, turned balusters, molded handrail, and dentilled cornice. The roof of the porch forms a balcony and is enclosed by a balustrade with turned balusters and panelled newel posts arranged in trios and topped by globes. The lower level of the facade features a double-leaf entrance consisting of carved wooden doors, each having long narrow oval lights topped by a leaded-glass transom and trimmed with frontispiece of fluted Ionic pilasters supporting a dentilled frieze and full entablature. To each side of the entrance is a cottage window with leaded glass, molded lintel and wooden louvered shutters. The west corner of the lower level of the facade is chamfered and features an oval stained-glass window surrounded by plain trim and crowned by a keystone. A single-leaf entry topped by a leaded glass transom faces north and opens onto the western section of the porch. The second level features a double-leaf entry containing French doors with diamond shaped panes topped by a semi-circular fanlight. Windows throughout are 1/1 double-hung sash. The intersecting pedimented gables contain round-arched openings topped with keystones. The interior is highlighted by a grand two-flight staircase and high-quality Colonial Revival mantelpieces, ceiling medallions, wide molded baseboards, picture rails, wooden-arched openings, and pocket doors.

118 243 East Peace Street (C) c. 1860, Side-Gable cottage with Victorian details. A one-story frame house resting on brick piers, this dwelling has clapboard exterior wall material, a side-gable roof, a full-width recessed porch featuring slender boxed columns on wooden pedestals, foliated brackets extending from the columns, and a bracketed cornice. The symmetrical facade has a central entrance consisting of paired panelled doors topped by a three-light transom and framed by plain trim. The windows open onto the porch and are 6/9, floor-length, double-hung sash, framed by wooden louvered shutters. The wall surface of the facade is flush board. Windows on the side elevations are 6/6 double-hung sash. The gabled roof is trimmed with plain frieze, molded cornice and incomplete cornice returns.

119 246 East Peace Street (C) c. 1900, Pyramidal form. This one-story frame house rests on a brick foundation, has a moderately pitched hipped roof with ridge running perpendicular to facade, a central interior chimney, and intersecting gables. The house is covered in both molded board and shiplap material. The facade features a single-leaf entrance consisting of a panelled door with single light topped by a single-light transom and surrounded by plain trim. East of the main entrance are three 1/1 double-hung-sash windows while to the west is another single leaf entrance and a 1/1 double-hung window. A full-width porch is supported by Doric columns.

120 252 East Peace Street (C) c. 1895, Pyramidal form. A one-and-a-half storied frame house with a steeply pitched hipped roof, brick pier foundation, and three-bay facade. The wraparound porch is supported by slender, panelled box columns. The entrance is comprised of a single-leaf, multi-light door with a multi-light transom and sidelights. On the west elevation is a projecting gable over a multi-sided bay window. The gable has boxed returns and pierced bargeboard in the peak. Decorative scrollwork accents the corners of the gable which extend beyond the bay. A similar gable with bay is on the east elevation. The variety of windows include casement, 1/1 and 3/1 double-hung sash.

121 253 East Peace Street (C) Dinkins House, c. 1887-92, enlarged between 1905-11, Free Classic Queen Anne. This house was originally a one-storied dwelling, built between 1887 and 1892. The house underwent major alterations between 1905 and 1911, when it achieved much of its present appearance. This two-and-a-half storied residence rests on a brick foundation and is crowned by a truncated hip-with-cross-gable roof with plain brick chimneys. The first level of the facade features a double-leaf entrance consisting of wooden doors each having a large rectangular pane of beveled glass and framed by single-light beveled glass transom and sidelights. On each side of the entrance are tripartite 1/1 double-hung windows, and at the western end is a sun porch with tripartite openings consisting of a multi-light door flanked by 20/20 double-hung-sash windows. A one-story wraparound porch spans the facade and features fluted, simplified Egyptian Revival columns resting on brick pedestals, a full entablature, turned balusters and molded handrail. The upper level of the facade has a central Palladian-influenced entry opening onto a one-bay balcony that has paired, partially fluted, Egyptian Revival-influenced columns supporting a pedimented gable with semicircular window. A balustrade with turned balusters encloses the balcony. The side elevations have two-story cutaway bays with pedimented gables featuring Palladian-influenced windows.

122 303 East Peace Street (C) c. 1930, Bungalow. One-and-a-half story frame dwelling with front-facing gable roof, brick foundation, and stucco exterior wall material. The three-bay facade features a single-leaf entrance. The single, paired and tripartite windows are 1/1 double-hung sash. The partial-width front porch has a gable roof and is supported by massive end, stuccoed piers connected by a low stuccoed balustrade. The porch extends into a terrace on the eastern half of the facade. The main roof is pierced by a gable roof dormer and two interior brick chimneys.

123 304 East Peace Street (C) Baldwin-Hossley-Street House, c. 1903, Colonial Revival. The Hossely house was built in 1903 by Mr. W. K. Baldwin of Sharon but was purchased in 1911 by Mr. Louis Hossley, a proprietor of Wohner's Saloon. This two-and-a-half storied dwelling rests on a stone foundation. The house has a truncated hip roof topped by iron cresting and pierced by two massive corbelled brick chimneys and three gable-roofed dormers. The exterior wall material is narrow shiplap siding and pilastered cornerboards finish the house and support the full molded entablature trimming the roof. The one-story wraparound porch has a central semi-circular section at the entry and features fluted Ionic columns arranged singularly and in trios. Fluted Ionic pilasters support the molded entablature which features a dentilled frieze. The porch has cut-stone foundation piers, a wooden deck, and a balustrade with turned balusters and molded handrail. The roof of the porch forms a balcony enclosed by a balustrade with plain balusters, molded handrail and numerous newel posts topped by finials. The first level of the facade features a central double-leaf entrance having wooden doors with large oval bevelled-glass panes. The doors are framed by an ornately patterned leaded-glass transom and sidelights set above double molded panels, all surrounded by a frontispiece consisting of pilasters supporting an entablature with dentilled frieze. East of the entry on the lower level is a projecting bay with three cottage windows while west of the entry are two 1/1 double-hung windows. The second level of the facade has a central projecting bay with tripartite opening featuring a central door framed by sidelights, all topped by a multi-light transom. On each side of the central bay are two 1/1 double-hung windows. The central gabled dormer of the facade features a Palladian window, slate-clad wall, and a balustrade like that of the porch roof spanning its width.

124 310 East Peace Street (C) c. 1885, Pyramidal form with Bungalow porch. A one-story pyramidal cottage with moderately pitched hipped roof with centrally placed, shed-roof dormer with a bank of windows. The six-bay facade contains two single-leaf, multi-light doors. Most windows are 1/1 double-hung sash in single, paired, or tripartite configuration. On the east (side) elevation is a small porch. At the present, the full-width porch has been removed and is being reconstructed.

125 313 & 313-A East Peace Street (C) Foot-Cage House, c. 1860 with additions made between 1887 and 1892, Gable-and-Wing Form with Italianate detailing. This dwelling was home to Dr. A. H. Cage, one of Mississippi's earliest surgeons who reputedly performed the first appendectomy in the state. This dwelling began as a gable-and-wing structure with a cross-gable roof, four bay facade, and a front-facing gable wing. Between 1887 and 1892, a two-bay wing was added to the eastern elevation, to the side of the front-facing gable wing. A rear wing was also constructed to the northwest corner of the original house. When the additions were complete, the house appeared much as it does today with a central projecting gable flanked by wings with porches on either side. The six-bay facade has entrances in the third and fifth bays. The original entrance in the third bay contains a single-leaf door with a segmented-arched window, a transom, and round-arched sidelights with panelling. The entrance in the fifth bay has a single-leaf entrance with transom. Most windows are either 4/4 or 1/1 double hung sash. Both of the wings added c. 1890, have bays with chamfered corners. Pierced, decorative bargeboard accents all the gables.

126 320 East Peace Street (C) c. 1930, Bungalow with Italian Renaissance Revival influence. One-story frame bungalow with a complex hipped roof. The exterior wall treatment consists of brick up to the window sills and stucco above. The gable roof entrance porch is supported by two triads of Doric columns. The four-bay facade consists of a single-leaf mult-light door. The porch is flanked by terraces and banks of casement windows. The remaining windows are single, paired, and tripartite 9/9 double-hung sash.

127 321 East Peace Street (C) c. 1940, Colonial Revival. This large one-and-a-half storied Colonial Revival dwelling features a side-gable roof with two front-facing gables, a brick foundation, and an interior chimney. The two front-facing gables are located on the western half of the facade while the eastern side of the facade is balanced by the location of two gable-roof dormer windows. The four-bay first floor contains a single-leaf entrance set in an elaborate surround with pilasters supporting a broken pediment. The tripartite windows contain 6/1 double-hung-sash windows.

128 326 East Peace Street (C) Judge Charles Clark Shackleford House, c. 1850, Greek Revival. One of the most imposing antebellum homes in Canton, this house was begun in 1850 and finished in 1852. Reputedly an architect from Jackson named Moody designed the house for Judge C. C. Shakleford, a district judge and president of the Mississippi Central Railroad. The clay for the bricks for the dwelling were taken from Belhaven Hill and the plantation of Judge Shackleford. The two-and-a-half storied brick dwelling is a transitional late Georgian/Greek Revival-style dwelling. The walls are 13 to 14 inches thick and the interior walls are plastered. The house has parapeted end walls with paired chimneys and a brick foundation broken by grilled vents. The five-bay facade is highlighted by a central double-leaf entrance with panelled doors framed by pilasters supporting an entablature with is crowned by an ornate transom with curvilinear muttins. Sidelights of the same design as the transom rest above molded wooden panels. The interior features a central-hall, double pile plan. The one-story, single-bay porch (c. 1960) features a brick foundation, concrete deck and steps, and a flat roof trimmed with full molded entablature supported by triple boxed columns and pilasters with plain molded capitals.

The windows are 6/6 double-hung sash with stone sills and lintels. The roof is trimmed by a plain molded entablature. Extending from the western end of the rear elevation is an early two-story frame addition having 6/6 double-hung-sash windows. This addition is connected to what appears to have been the detached kitchen, a one-story brick building featuring 6/6 double hung sash windows. A modern brick addition extends from the southeast corner of the house.

129 329 East Peace Street (C) c. 1930, Bungalow. One-story stuccoed bungalow with front-facing gable roof, exterior side chimney, and a brick foundation. The five-bay facade consists of a single-leaf entrance and 1/1 double-hung-sash windows. The partial-width, gable-roof porch is supported by tall end stuccoed piers. The porch floor extends to the east to form a terrace. Projecting square bays are located on the east and west elevations.

130 337 East Peace Street (C) c. 1940, Tudor Revival. One-story frame dwelling with clapboard and brick-veneered exterior wall material, side-gable roof, front-facing chimney, and brick foundation. The roof contains two front-facing decorative gables set into each other. The smaller gable rests atop a portion of the facade which is brick-veneered and contains the arched single-leaf entrance with round window. The larger decorative gable embraces the smaller gable as well as containing an arched window with diamond-shaped panes. The larger gable is broken by the brick-veneered chimney. A small gable-roof dormer with diamond-shaped panes is located on the eastern end of the roofline over a side recessed porch supported by tall brick piers. The four-bay facade has single and paired 6/1 double-hung-sash windows.

131 345 East Peace Street (C) c. 1925, Colonial Revival. This one-and-a-half story frame dwelling rests on a brick foundation. The side-gable roof has a decorative front-facing gable with a three-light fixed sash, and a small gable-roof entrance porch supported by pilasters and boxed columns. The porch extends across the western portion of the facade, culminating in a side gable porte cochere supported by tall brick columns. The facade features a central, round-arched entrance, with vertical panelled door flanked by 6/6 double-hung-sash windows.

132 346 East Peace Street (C) c. 1930, Bungalow. A one-and-a-half story bungalow, this house has a front-facing gable roof with an exterior panelled and stepped chimney on the west (side) elevation. The facade features a single-leaf, multi-light entrance flanked by sidelights and 12/1 double-hung-sash windows arranged individually and in pairs. The full-width porch has paired boxed columns resting on panelled wooden pedestals. In the upper half-story is a Palladian-influenced window featuring a central opening having two vertical panes flanked by openings of four panes. A porte cochere with paired boxed columns on brick pedestals is located on the west (side) elevation.

133 354 East Peace Street (C) c. 1910, Colonial Revival. This two-and-a-half storied frame dwelling rests on a brick foundation and has a steeply pitched hipped roof pierced by two interior brick chimneys and a centrally placed, gable-roof dormer with tripartite window. The three-bay facade contains a one-story semi-circular balustraded porch with dentilled frieze supported by attenuated Tuscan columns and pilasters. The single-leaf entrance door with transom displays an

oval window and a panel door with a wreath motif. An arched window with panelling above that serves as a lintel is located in the middle bay of the upper story. Most of the windows are paired, multi-light 1/1 double-hung sash.

134 357 East Peace Street (C) c. 1900, Pyramidal with Neoclassical detailing. This one-story frame dwelling has a low-pitched, hipped-with-cross-gable roof, clapboard exterior wall material, a brick foundation, an interior chimney, and a front-facing gable wing. The four-bay facade consists of a single-leaf entrance, tripartite, single and paired 6/6 double-hung-sash windows. The former wraparound porch has been partially enclosed and today, is a partial-width porch supported by classical colonettes.

135 360 East Peace Street (C) c. 1900, Colonial Revival and Queen Anne elements. A two-story dwelling, this house has a rear one-story wing which appears in the 1911 Sanborn map. The front section has a hipped roof with a centrally placed gable roof projecting over a second story boxed bay. The main roof is pierced by two interior end chimneys. The three-bay facade features a central single-leaf door with transom and sidelights. The central, one-bay porch has a flat balustraded roof supported by single columns. The windows are 1/1 double-hung sash although a paired window is located in the central bay of the second floor. On the east (side) elevation is a chamfered corner containing a 1/1 double-hung window featuring a pane of glass bordered by small colored panes over a single light.

136 361 East Peace Street (C) c. 1870, Greek Revival. A late expression of the Greek Revival style, this one story frame dwelling has a side-gable roof and an interior end chimney. The house is basically rectangular in shape with a small rectangular wing attached on the northwest corner. The main block has a five-bay facade with a central single-leaf entrance with multi-paned transom and sidelights. The full width porch has a flat roof with dentilled frieze supported by six wooden boxed columns. The side three-bay wing has a central single-leaf entrance with transom and a flat-roofed porch with dentilled frieze and four wooden boxed columns.

137 369 East Peace Street (C) c. 1927, Craftsman. This one-story stuccoed Craftsman-style house has a brick foundation and water table, tiled hipped roof, and a central interior chimney. The three central bays of the five-bay facade are recessed and contain a single-leaf entrance crowned by a four-light transom and flanked by paired Craftsman-style 4/1 double hung sash windows. The outermost bays contain groups of three double-hung 4/1 windows. Decorative stickwork trims the wall surfaces between the bays. The central three-bay porch with cast iron posts and balustrade has a flat roof pierced by a central gable with exposed purlins and "slatted" surface. The widely overhanging eaves are trimmed with a wide entablature. A porte cochere with parapeted flat roof and wrought iron posts on brick pedestals extends from the east (side) elevation of the house.

138 370 East Peace Street (C) Virden House, c. 1870, Greek Revival with Italianate detailing. A one-story, side-gable-roofed cottage with a central hall plan, this house has a brick foundation and two interior chimneys. The full-width front gallery has a flat roof with dentilled

frieze and paired brackets. The porch roof is supported by iron posts. The five-bay facade consists of a central double-leaf entrance with round-arched lights and leaded-glass transom and full height 9/9 double-hung-sash windows. On the east and west (side) elevations, are demi-octagonal projecting bays.

139 379 East Peace Street (C) Cameron-Dinkins House, c. 1907, Neoclassical Revival. Perhaps Canton's grandest expression of the Neoclassical Revival style, this house was built in 1907 by Mr. Penquite Cameron for his brother, Malcolm. In 1911, Judge Harry Greaves purchased the dwelling and the Greaves family occupied the home until the late 1960s. In 1972, Mr. and Mrs. Bill Dinkins purchased the property and began a complete restoration of the house. The two-story buff-colored brick house has a truncated hipped roof, crowned by a simple balustrade connecting panelled pedestals. The roof is pierced by several corbelled brick chimneys. A two-storied central portico with pedimented gable containing an oval window is supported by triads of monumental, fluted Ionic columns. The portico is flanked by a one-story wraparound balustraded porch containing circular pavilions on each corner of the front facade. The one-story porch features Ionic colonettes and a balustraded deck with molded handrails connecting numerous panelled newel posts. A full entablature with dentilled frieze divides the two tiers of the porch. A similar, but larger entablature wraps around the facade and parts of the side elevations. A central projecting bay contains an entrance on each story that is flanked by detached sidelights. The west (side) elevation is divided by a projecting two-story bay featuring a gable with returns. The east elevation is similar in design. In the rear, a two-tiered gallery is located in the ell created by the rear wings. Most windows are 1/1 double-hung sash.

140 392 East Peace Street (C) c. 1920, American Foursquare. This two-and-a-half storied frame house rests on brick piers and has a hipped-roof with wide overhanging eaves and a centrally placed hipped-roof dormer having two single-light, fixed-sash windows. The three-bay facade features a central single-leaf entrance framed by sidelights. The windows are paired 1/1 double-hung sash. The upper floor features three single 1/1 double-hung-sash windows. The one story wraparound porch features a wooden deck and boxed columns resting on wooden pedestals supported by brick piers.

141 402 East Peace Street (C) Levy House, c. 1925, Bungalow. A one-story frame dwelling with a high brick foundation and stuccoed exterior wall material, this house has a cross-gable, red-tile roof and an interior brick chimney. A large square projecting wing on the facade has a gable roof set perpendicular to the main roof ridge. This wing contains the enclosed front porch and a bay consisting of 9/1 double-hung-sash windows. A terrace spans the rest of the front facade. A porte cochere with stucco and brick piers is located on the west elevation.

142 412 East Peace Street (C) c. 1920, Prairie influence. This one-story stuccoed house rests on a concrete foundation and is topped by a flat roof pierced by a central interior chimney. The house is irregularly shaped with low-lying projecting pavilions located on each side of a central three-bay section. Connected by a terrace, the projecting pavilions have balustraded parapets and banks of four 9/1 double-hung-sash windows. Doors open onto the terrace from the

east and west sides of the pavilions. The central recessed section contains a central single-leaf entrance flanked by pairs of 9/1 double-hung-sash windows. Three latticed vents are in the upper portion of the main block of the facade.

143 424 East Peace Street (C) Ray-Dowdle House, c. 1918, Bungalow. A one-story stuccoed Bungalow resting on a brick foundation and topped by a hip roof with overhanging eaves and exposed rafters, this house has a cross-gable roof. A small stuccoed hipped roof addition projects from the east (side) elevation. The three-bay facade features a central, single-leaf entrance consisting of a panelled door with a single large light topped by a single-light transom. On each side of the entrance is a pair of 1/1 double-hung-sash windows. The two-bay gabled porch features iron posts and balustrade.

144 427 East Peace Street (C) c. 1915, Pyramidal form with Bungalow influence. This one-story frame duplex rests on brick piers and features a steeply pitched hipped roof with cross gables on the east and west (side) elevations. The five-bay facade features two single-leaf entrances with nine-light, panelled doors and paired double hung sash windows. At each end of the facade is a flat-roofed, two-bay porch with battered, panelled columns on brick pedestals and brick balustrades with concrete coping.

145 433 East Peace Street (C) c. 1930, Bungalow influence. This one-story stuccoed house rests on a brick foundation and has a side-gable roof with wide overhanging eaves and exposed rafters. The three-bay facade features a central, round-arched entrance flanked by triple 3/1 double hung sash windows. A two-bay recessed porch features a central entrance gable roof with cove ceiling supported by paired Tuscan columns. A centrally placed decorative gable with decorative timberwork pierces the roofline.

146 441 East Peace Street (C) c. 1925, Bungalow. One-story stuccoed bungalow with front-facing gable roof with subordinate rear cross gables. The five-bay facade features a two-bay-wide, gable-roof porch supported by brick and stuccoed piers connected by brick balustrade. The chimney is located on the facade and is flanked by 1/1 double-hung-sash windows.

147 446 East Peace Street (NC) c. 1960, Modern. This one-story frame house has a side-gable roof, four-bay facade, single-leaf entrance, interior chimney.

148 447 East Peace Street (C) c. 1925, Bungalow. This one-and-a-half story stuccoed house has an irregularly shaped gable roof with decorative triangular knee braces, widely overhanging eaves, and an exterior end chimney with tall stuccoed stack. The facade features a single-leaf entrance and banks of Craftsman style, 4/1 double-hung-sash windows. The two-bay porch appears to have been reworked, with new brick piers and balustrade. Decorative timberwork is found in the gables and wood belt courses trim the walls.

149 450 East Peace Street (C) Judge William H. Powell House, "Vanity Castle," c. 1896, Queen Anne. Undoubtedly, Canton's most exuberant expression of Queen Anne architecture,

Vanity Castle was constructed from 1896 to 1898 for Judge William Hamilton Powell. The two-and-a-half story asymmetrical frame house rests on a brick foundation and has a steeply pitched hip-with-cross-gable roof. On the northeast corner of the facade is a one-story, three-sided bay. The full wraparound front porch begins here and terminates at the porte cochere on the west (side) elevation. The porch features a balustrade, panelled pedestals supporting pairs of triads of colonettes, and a bracketed frieze. The porch's mult-sided pavilion on the northwest corner, however, has a spindle frieze and a large finial crowning its roof. A gable pierces the porch roof above the double-leaf entrance. Below its frieze are spindled "spandrels." The second story of the front facade is dominated by a polygonal bay with two balconies, all under a steeply pitched gable. Both balconies have balustrades and turned posts and the larger one has a spindled frieze. The gable with its imbricated shingles is visually separated from the bay and the balconies by a panelled frieze. On the west (side) elevation is a two-and-a-half story polygonal bay (surrounded by the wraparound porch on the first floor) with a gable roof. The gable roof of this bay is clad in imbricated shingles. Also, on this elevation (west) is the porte cochere. The east elevation also has a two-story, polygonal bay.

150 455 East Peace Street (C) Nichols House, c. 1924, Italian Renaissance Revival. J. M. Spain of Jackson, MS, architect. One-and-a-half story dwelling with cross-gable, red tile roof and brick foundation. The house is brick up to the window sills with the remainder covered in stucco. The five-bay facade contains a gable-roof porch set perpendicular to the main roof ridge and which is supported by triangular knee braces and displays a decorative three-light window and a bank of casement windows. The centrally placed, single-leaf, multi-light entrance is set beneath a segmental-arched overdoor that is accentuated by a cartouche and supported by two fluted Doric columns. Most windows are either multi-light casement or 9/9 double-hung sash. The side gables have carved triangular knee braces and a paired window.

151 460 East Peace Street (C) c. 1920, Bungalow. This two-story bungalow rests on a stuccoed foundation and is topped by a cross-gable roof with widely overhanging eaves, exposed rafters and triangular knee braces, and an exterior end chimney. The first floor of the facade features a single-leaf, panelled entrance flanked by small six-light, fixed-sash windows. The other two bays contain 12/1 double-hung windows. A four-bay, gabled porch features stuccoed columns, a stuccoed pedestal, and a wooden deck. Windows throughout are single and paired 12/1 double-hung sash.

152 467 East Peace Street (C) c. 1940, Colonial Revival. This one-story frame dwelling has a cross-gable roof with a front-facing gable wing, brick foundation, six-bay facade, and clapboard exterior wall material. The first bay of the facade is a shed-roof addition. The central single-leaf entrance is set to the east of the front-facing gable which contains a single 4/2 double-hung-sash window. The entrance rests beneath a small shed-roof porch.

153 468 East Peace Street (C) c. 1915, Bungalow. A one-story frame dwelling resting on a brick foundation, this house has a hip roof with widely overhanging eaves, exposed rafters, and an interior stuccoed chimney. The four-bay facade features a single-leaf, panelled door with eight lights and two 9/9 double-hung-sash windows and a band of four 9/9 double-hung-sash windows.

A three-bay porch features a stepped brick balustrade, shingled piers with flared bases resting on brick pedestals, a wooden deck, and a flat roof with wide overhanging eaves and exposed rafters.

154 469 East Peace Street (C) c. 1925, Bungalow. This one-story stuccoed U-shaped house has a brick foundation, a cross-gable roof, exposed rafters and purlins, and an exterior brick chimney. The four-bay facade features a group of three Craftsman style 4/1, double-hung windows in each of the outer bays, and in the two recessed central bays are a single-leaf panelled door and a pair of 4/1 double-hung windows. A concrete terrace spans the two central bays, and paired 4/1 windows open onto the east and west ends of the terrace.

155 503 East Peace Street (C) c. 1928, Tudor Revival. A one-and-a-half story stuccoed house, this dwelling rests on a high brick foundation and has a truncated hipped roof with cross gables. The upper half story of the house is accented by decorative half timbering. In the first bay of the three-bay facade, there is a front-facing gable over a bay window. The upper part of the gable contains a single window. The roofline of this gable extends over the front entrance which is centrally located. The single-leaf, Tudor-arched door has a beveled surround. Above the entrance is a gabled dormer with a tripartite window. On the west (side) elevation is a full-height projecting bay. A small porch is found running along the west elevation between the projecting bay and edge of the facade. A large porch is located along the east (side) elevation. The supports of both porches are heavy timbers separated by Tudor arches.

156 504 East Peace Street (C) Dr. George Smith-Vaniz House, c. 1920, Bungalow. This one-and-a-half story bungalow has a front-facing gable roof, exposed rafter ends and brackets, two interior chimneys, and a concrete foundation. The dwelling has a three-bay facade. On the northwest corner of the house is a screened-in, gable-roof porch supported by massive stucco and brick piers. The windows on facade are comprised of tripartite sashes with pent roofs above. On the west elevation is a square, projecting bay with a gable roof and tripartite window. Most windows are 3/1 or 4/1 double-hung sash.

157 519 East Peace Street (C) Buttross House, c. 1925, Italian Renaissance Revival. This two-story, buff brick-veneered house rests on a concrete foundation and has a tiled hip roof trimmed with a wooden frieze and dentilled cornice. A central, interior, corbelled buff brick chimney pierces the roof. The lower level of the six-bay facade features a single-leaf entrance on the west end and 6/6 double-hung windows. The five-bay-wide brick porch features round-arched openings with keystones at both the east (side) and west (side) elevations. At the west end of the south elevation of the porch, is a floor-length rectangular opening with floral stone corner blocks and stone foliated brackets. A small rectangular opening is just east of the entry, and further east, the porch is arcaded, having three keystone openings supported by two short spiraled columns with composite capitals. The porch features a tile roof and wide frieze and a tile floor. The upper story of the facade has three bays, the outer bays being 6/6 double-hung-sash windows. The central bay is a group of three 6/6 double-hung-sash windows. The west elevation features a central single-leaf entrance with 9-light door protected by a tent roof supported by large knee

braces. Directly above the south of the door are three stepped, 4/4 double-hung windows with decorative round-arched brick panels above and keystones.

158 520 East Peace Street (C) c. 1915, Bungalow. A one-story, frame bungalow with a brick foundation, low-pitched hip roof with cross gables. The three-bay facade has a screened-in gable porch supported by tapered posts on low brick piers. The facade consists of a single leaf entrance and paired and a bank of 6/1 double-hung-sash windows.

159 524 East Peace Street (C) c. 1925, Bungalow. This one story frame house rests on brick piers and has a front facing gable roof with widely overhanging eaves having exposed rafters and purlins. The facade features a single leaf panelled entrance and a pair of Craftsman 4/1 double hung sash windows. The wraparound porch features a stuccoed parapet and paired boxed columns resting on stuccoed pedestals.

160 527 East Peace Street (C) c. 1940, Colonial Revival. This four-bay house has a side-gable roof with central decorative wall gable over single leaf entrance and second bay. The gable and the small gable-roof porch which is supported by metal posts, share a common roofline on the western edge. The remaining windows are paired 6/6 double hung-sash as well. The fourth bay was a former side porch which has been enclosed.

161 533 East Peace Street (NC) c. 1955, Colonial Revival influence. This one-story frame dwelling has a cross-gable roof with a dominant front-facing gable wing, a two-bay facade, and a side carport. The main entrance is located on the east (side) elevation of the projecting wing. A metal carport has been attached to the side of the original carport.

162 536 East Peace Street (C) c. 1940, Colonial Revival influence. A one-story frame dwelling, this house is covered in asbestos shingles. The house has a cross-gable roof, a three-bay facade with a single-leaf entrance and two windows with pairs of 6/6 double-hung-sash windows.

163 540 East Peace Street (C) c. 1940, Colonial Revival. This one-story frame dwelling has a brick foundation and side-gable roof with subordinate end, side-gable-roofed pavilions. The house is covered in clapboard exterior wall material and has an interior chimney. The central single-leaf entrance is flanked by pairs of 6/6 double-hung-sash windows.

164 541 East Peace Street (C) c. 1940, Colonial Revival influence. One-story frame dwelling with aluminum siding, a gable roof, and a brick foundation. The four-bay facade has a single-leaf entrance and three 6/6 double-hung-sash windows.

165 545 East Peace Street (C) c. 1935, Bungalow. One-story frame bungalow with side gable roof and interior end chimney. The three-bay facade contains a single-leaf entrance and 6/6 double-hung-sash windows. The porch has a front-facing gable roof set perpendicular to the main roof ridge and is supported by boxed columns on brick pedestals. A porte cochere is located on the west (side) elevation.

166 546 East Peace Street (C) c. 1940, Colonial Revival influence. This one-story frame dwelling has a side-gable roof and a brick foundation. The four-bay facade contains a single leaf entrance door and four 6/6 double-hung-sash windows.

167 551 East Peace Street (C) c. 1930, Bungalow. This one-story frame bungalow has a front-facing gable roof and rests on a concrete block foundation. The roof has wide overhanging eaves and exposed rafters. The facade features two pair of Craftsman 3/1 double-hung windows and a one-bay, gable-roof porch having wrought iron posts. The single-leaf entrance is set on the east elevation and opens onto the porch.

168 552 East Peace Street (NC) c. 1960, Colonial Revival influence. One-story frame dwelling with a brick-veneer exterior wall material, three-bay facade with a single-leaf entrance and flanking pairs of 6/6 double-hung-sash windows.

169 555 East Peace Street (NC) c. 1960, No Style. This one-story frame dwelling has a cross-gable roof with a front-facing gable wing, and a six-bay facade with a single-leaf entrance and five double-hung-sash windows. The house has been recently renovated, covered in aluminum siding, and extensively altered.

Priestly Street

170 213 Priestly Street (NC) c. 1960, Ranch. One-story, modern ranch-style dwelling with hipped roof, four-bay facade, patented stone exterior wall material, slightly recessed entrance, concrete foundation, aluminum casement windows and small round aluminum window.

Statements of Significance

Criterion A - Community Planning and Development

The East Canton Historic District is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A in the area of community planning and development. The district was Canton's primary residential neighborhood from 1834, when land was donated for the town and town cemetery, until the 1950s. Located within the district boundaries are Center and Peace Streets, two of the original streets which were plotted when the courthouse square was laid out in 1834. In addition to the old county jail (c. 1870) and the city's original cemetery, the district contains a variety of historic residential and religious architecture, clearly reflecting the development and settlement patterns of Canton during the period of significance, 1834-1940.

Criterion C - Architecture

The East Canton Historic District is eligible for listing in the the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion C in the area of architecture. The district contains a wealth of mid to late nineteenth and early to mid twentieth century architecture reflecting the development and growth of Canton, the county seat of Madison County. Located within the district is a well preserved collection of residential and religious resources in a variety of architectural styles, forms, and trends popular in American architecture from 1830 to the 1940s. Included in the district are examples of Greek Revival, Italianate, Queen Anne, Craftsman/Bungalow, Shingle, Tudor Revival, Colonial Revival, Spanish Revival, Neoclassical, Italian Renaissance, and Prairie. Also found in the district are examples of various vernacular forms such as pyramidal, gable and wing, and front gable.

Historic Summary

In 1835, John Munn wrote, "Our little town in the wood flourished and where but a little time since the bounding deer were hunted down is destined to become a flouishing inland town. The rapid changes going on in this wilderness seem unparalled and the increase of its wealth is almost past belief." It had only been two years earlier, in 1833, when Canton, Mississippi, the town Munn was describing, had been selected as the county seat of Madison County. The county had actually been created in 1828, eleven years after Mississippi had joined the union as the nation's twentieth state. Bordered on the east and west by the Pearl and Big Black Rivers respectively, Madison County had once been part of the Choctaw territory and indeed, the site of the signing of the Treaty of Doak's Stand is located west of Canton, along the Natchez Trace. Originally an Indian trail which connected Natchez to Choctaw Indian villages near Jackson, the Natchez Trace came into heavy use in the early 1800s. Cutting across the southeast corner of Madison County, the road became a major transportation route stimulating the growth of not only the entire state but the city of Canton and the surrounding county, as well.[1]

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[1]Carol Lynne Mead, *The Land Between Two Rivers: Madison County, Mississippi.* Friends of the Madison County-Canton Public Library, 1987, pp. 3-20, and John Munn, journal, February 8, 1825, Transcript in the Madison County-Canton Public Library.

The city of Canton was laid out in 1833 by John B. Peyton, a surveyor hired by the Board of Police after the state legislature determined that the seat of government should be at the exact geographic center of the county. The forty acres of land in the exact center of the county were purchased from Killis and Margaret Walton on March 27, 1834 for $100 and two town lots. Additionally, the Waltons gave land for the first city cemetery (Inventory # 107). The forty-acre tract of land was subdivided into square parcels and lots surrounding a public square. Center and Peace Streets embraced the square on the north and south respectively while to the east lay Liberty Street and to the west lay Union Street. In 1834, the first courthouse was erected although in 1837, it was replaced with a more substantial building. The courthouse square soon became the center of commercial and political life for Canton. On April 16, 1842, the *Mississippi Creole* gave the following desription of Canton and her courthouse square: "Our little town has the character of being the prettiest inland village in the whole south-west; this character it deserves too; and not in the way of boasting either. All who visit it are apt to remark upon its beauty of location and arrangment. The grove that surrounds the Court House, situated in its center, would form a decoration to many places. . ." [2]

The early economy of Canton was based on agriculture. Madison County was recognized as being particularly fertile and by 1836, 89,746 acres were under cultivation in corn and cotton. That year, local farmers and planters produced 30,873 bales of cotton and the county's population conisted of 3,675 whites and 11,238 African slaves. John Munn wrote that in 1837, land that had previously sold for $1.25 an acre was now selling for $12.50 an acre and that fields of 800 to 1,000 acres were common. Canton "is flourishing" he wrote, and "has many neat and substantial buildings...a church, a female academy, a brick courthouse is being erected." The city's first jail had been erected on Center Street in 1834. The first houses were described as being of hewn logs, occupied by old pioneers mostly from Virginia, Georgia, and the Carolinas. These dwellings probably resembled the Old Log House (#106B), a single pen log cabin constructed of hewn logs with dovetailed corners. Stagecoaches arrived in Canton in 1838 and that year, the state legislature passed acts creating a branch of a bank in Natchez in Canton and making the small town the terminus for a railroad from Nachez. That same year, a team of engineers arrived in the town to survey for the railroad which would run from the state capital at Jackson north to Canton, although it would be more than a decade before the railroad would become a reality. [3]

By 1839, Madison County's population had grown to 15,428 and the county was producing 37,105 bales of cotton. As the political and commercial center of the county, Canton thrived in the 1840s and 1850s and witnessed the establishment of schools, additional churches, and businesses. By 1840, the town boasted several dry goods establishments, a silversmith, a wagon and carriage shop, an undertaker, and a saloon. The female academy had proved to be so popular that John

[2]Mead, p. 24, and *Mississippi Creole*, April 16, 1842.

[3]Munn, John. Journal, 1835-1837.

Munn complained about the difficulty in finding a vacant house. In 1852, a Presbyterian congregation erected a sanctuary on the site of the present First Presbyterian Church (#113A) and by 1860, Canton's large Catholic community had built the Church of the Sacred Heart on the site of their present 1922 Romanesque building (#029A). In addition to the construction of commercial and religious buildings, Cantonians witnessed the erection of more substantial and sophisticated private residences. Members of Canton's professional and merchant classes, as well as area planters, began to build imposing dwelling on streets east of the courthouse square. Judge C. C. Shackleford began construction on his brick Greek Revival mansion (#128) on East Peace Street in 1850 and Dr. James Priestly's frame dwelling with full-height pedimented portico was finished by 1852. On East Center Street, a Mr. Wheeler began construction of Canton's largest Greek Revival home (#033) for Colonel Willy Lyons that same year and by 1855, Joseph Larmour (or Lamour) had transformed David Fulton's log dogtrot house into a full blown Italian villa (#030).[4]

On January 2, 1852, the residents of Canton celebrated the breaking of ground for the building of the long-awaited railroad. Colonel Shackelford struck the first blow to fasten the first piece of rail on July 18, 1855. The *American Citizen* of July 17, 1856, described the elation that many Canton citizens felt when the railroad was completed. "We are gratified to announce to our readers that the Railroad from this place to Jackson is at length completed. The snort of the iron horse was heard within the coporation limits on Thursday evening. . .It is an era in the history of Canton from which will be dated an uninterrupted career of prosperity." For Cantonians, the railroad meant regular mail deliveries of letters and supplies, regular modes of transportation, and the means to ship cotton to the Mississippi River to Vicksburg via Jackson. In addition, Canton found itself on the through route to New Orleans and later, after the completion of the Mississippi Central Railroad, the town was connected by rail to Memphis.[5]

Because of its extensive network of railroads lines, Canton was a target for Union troops during the Civil War. Additionally, Canton was the location of the Dixie Works, an extensive cannon manufacturing establishment used by the Confederate Government. Colonel Cyrus Bussey led the Union troops in the destruction of rail and other facilities in Madison County, including the Dixie Works, thirteen machine-shops and railroad buildings, a vast quantity of machinery, five locomotives, forty rail cars, and about 100,000 feet of lumber.[6]

The difficult economic conditions resulting from the Reconstruction period are reflected in the small number of houses which were constructed in the 1860s and 1870s. The only major public building erected in the 1870s was a new jail, now known as the Old Madison County Jail (#106A),

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[4]WPA Historical Research Project for Madison County. "Transportation," p. 27.

[5]Mead, pp. 48-52, and WPA Project, "Transportation," pp. 27-32.

[6]Mead, p. 245.

and the only new businesses which came into existence were saloons. Louis Hossley and John Wohner both profited in the saloon business and would later build or own a number of houses on East Peace and East Center streets, including 306 East Center (#035) and 304 East Peace Street (#123). It was not until the last decade of the nineteenth and early part of the twentieth centuries, however, that Canton witnessed a surge in economic activity which in turn, led to new home construction. As the nineteenth century neared its end, manufactured goods were becoming more numerous. For example, in 1910, David Buttross established the family mercantile business which enabled him to build an imposing Italian Renaissance Revival house(#157) at 519 East Peace in 1925. Also, during the 1890s and first two decades of the twentieth century, residents of

Canton began to see major improvements in their town. Electricty and a city water plant had come to Canton in 1896 and soon, W. F. Anderson advertised that he not only did wiring and plumbing but sold bathtubs, lavatories, closets, sinks, hoses, hydrants, electric fixtures, fans, bells, and push buttons. In 1895, B. L. Roberts established a telephone system which linked Canton to towns thirty miles away. Long distance service was installed the following year. In 1908, the city's sewer system was laid and by 1911, Canton could boast concrete sidewalks.[7]

The early twentieth century saw the beginning of the automobile age and advances in the mechanization of agriculture. Because of Madison County's strong agricultural base, residents of Canton saw the creation of numerous cotton ginning companies in the first two decades of the twentieth century. In 1934, the *Madison County Herald* noted that the New Mississippi Company, while primarily a cotton storage and warehouse, was gradually beginning to handle merchandise for stockholders and was developing a wholesale grocery business. Nevertheless, it was in 1913, that a group of citizens constructed a lumber mill, Merrill Lumber Company, which transformed Canton and created the economic base which stimulated home construction in the 1910s and 1920s. By 1921, the Pearl River Lumber Company, which had bought out Merrill, employed 300 people and was the largest hardwood and pine mill in the state. The superintendent of the Pearl River Valley Lumber Company constructed a large frame bungalow at 421 East Center Street (#059). Canton's prosperity during the 1910s and 1920s is evident in the scores of frame bungalows which are found throughout the city, particularly in large numbers along East Center, East Peace, East Fulton, and East Academy Streets. In addition, houses in the Tudor Revival, Colonial Revival, Neoclassical, Italian Renaissance Revival, and Prairie Styles reflect the popularity of national styles of architecture which were then sweeping the nation.The growth of Canton, particularly in the East Canton Historic District from 1908 to 1925, is evident in the Sanborn Fire Insurance Company maps which show the development and subdivision of lots in the city's eastern residential neighborhoods. The re-subdivision of larger lots along East Peace and

[7]Mead, 116-139.

East Center Streets resulted in infill development between existing properties, providing Canton with streetscapes containing varied architectural characteristics. [8]

Cantonians credit the lumber companies for the town's survival during the depression and indeed, home construction continued through the 1930s up until the advent of World War II. By 1940, houses had been built on most of the lots in the East Canton Historic District. Subdivision of some larger lots in the 1950s allowed for the construction of brick ranch style houses adjacent to late nineteenth and early twentieth century houses. While there has been little modern construction within the district's boundaries, there has been some demolition and one house has been moved from the district to a rural setting. This set a dangerous precedent. Fortunately, the East Canton Historic District contains a wealth of residential and religious architecture from 1834 to 1940, reflecting the growth and development of Canton during the district's period of significance.

[8]Ibid.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Mead, Carol Lynne. *The Land Between Two Rivers: Madison County, Mississippi*. Friends of the Madison County-Canton Public Library, 1987.

Mississippi Creole. April 16, 1842. Canton, Mississippi.

Munn, John. 1835-1860. Manuscript Collection, Madison County-Canton Public Library.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Company Maps for Canton, Madison County, Mississippi, 1887-1950.

WPA Historical Research Project for Madison County, Mississippi. "Transportation." 1933.

UTM Coordinates

A 15 778 440 3612 240
B 15 778 440 3612 160
C 15 778 540 3612 160
D 15 778 540 3612 080
E 15 778 500 3612 020
F 15 778 500 3611 940
G 15 778 400 3611 940
H 15 778 400 3611 680
I 15 778 740 3611 700
J 15 778 740 3611 950
K 15 779 600 3612 000
L 15 779 600 3612 180
M 15 779 630 3612 180
N 15 779 630 3612 240
O 15 779 230 3612 280

Verbal Boundary Description

The district is an irregularly-shaped area along East Peace, East Center, East Fulton, and East Academy Streets in Canton, Madison County, Mississippi, as delineated in a heavy line on the attached Madison County tax map.

Boundary Justification

The boundary lines of the district were drawn to include as many contributing and exclude as many non-contributing resources in the eastern residential area of Canton, Mississippi which was surveyed by the Mississippi Department of Archives and History in 1987.

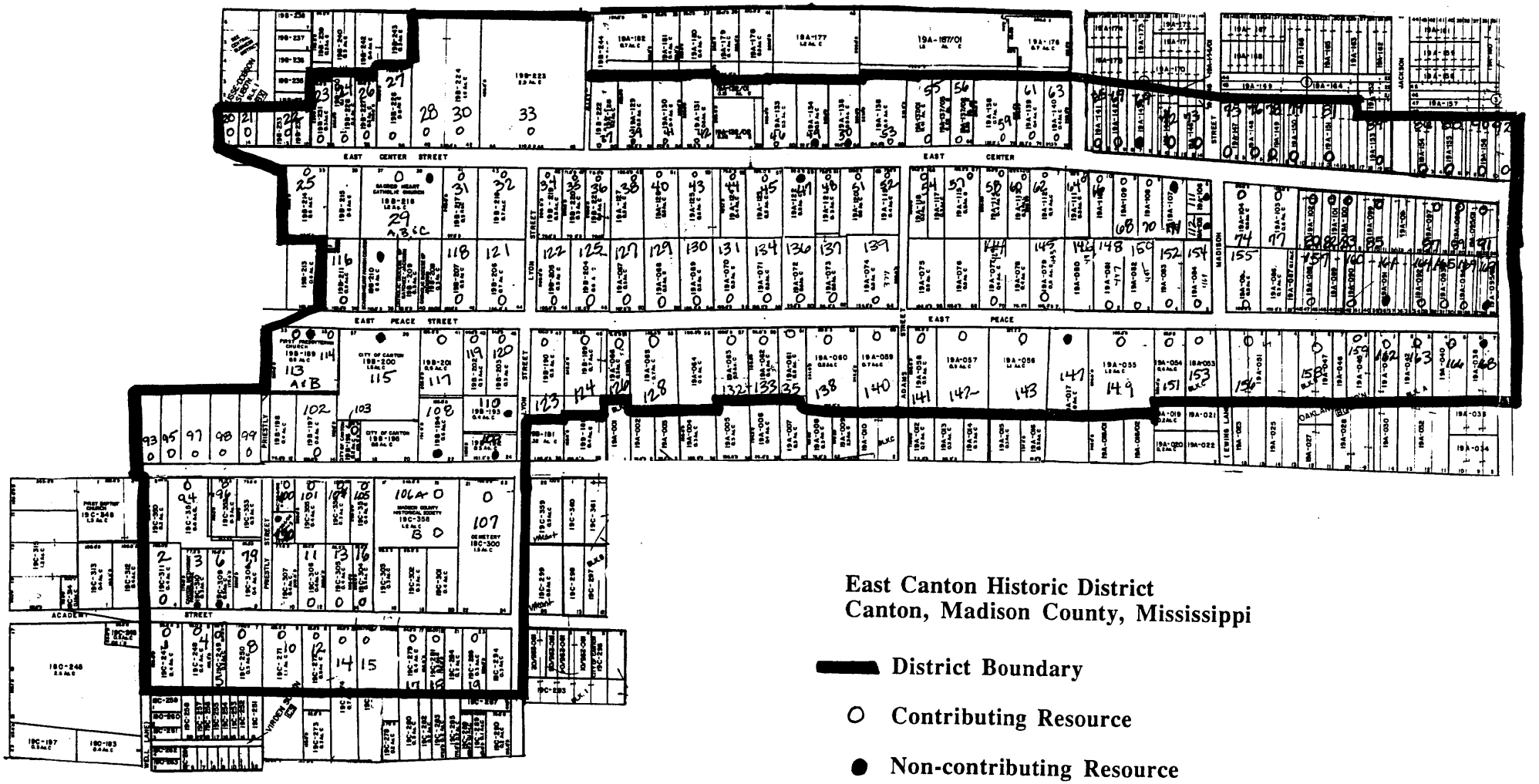
United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Photograph List
The information contained in items 1-5 is the same for each photograph.

1. East Canton Historic District
2. Canton, Madison County, Mississippi
3. Jeff Mansell, photographer
4. Date: August 16, 1997
5. Negatives on file with Mississippi Department of Archives and History

Photo #1	238 East Center Street, facing east/southeast
Photo #2	229 East Center Street, facing north/northwest
Photo #3	239 East Center Street, facing north
Photo #4	261 East Center Street, facing north
Photo #5	312 East Center Street, facing south
Photo #6	320 East Center Street, facing south/southwest
Photo #7	374 East Center Street, facing southwest
Photo #8	456 East Center Street, facing south
Photo #9	202 East Peace Street, facing southeast
Photo #10	238 East Peace Street, facing south
Photo #11	326 East Peace Street, facing south/southwest
Photo #12	354 East Peace Street, facing south/southwest
Photo #13	369 East Peace Street, facing north
Photo #14	379 East Peace Street, facing north/northeast
Photo #15	450 East Peace Street, facing south
Photo #16	503 East Peace Street, facing north
Photo #17	519 East Peace Street, facing north/northeast
Photo #18	138 East Fulton Street, facing south



East Canton Historic District
Canton, Madison County, Mississippi

District Boundary

Contributing Resource

Non-contributing Resource

11 Inventory Number

N

Scale 1" = 300'

Photo #1 of 18, 238 East Center Street
East Canton Historic District
Canton, Madison County, Mississippi

PHOTO #2 of 18, 229 East Center St.
East Canton Historic District
Canton, MADISON County, Mississippi

Photo #3 of 18, 239 East Center St.
East Canton Historic District
Canton, Madison County, Mississippi

Photo #4 of 18, 761 East Canton St.
East Canton Historic District
Canton, Madison County, Mississippi

312

Photo #5 of 18, 312 East Center St.
East Canton Historic District
Canton, Madison County, Mississippi

Photo #6 of 18, 320 East Center St.
East Canton Historic District
Canton, Madison County, Mississippi

Photo #7 of 18, 374 East Center St.
East Canton Historic District
Canton, Madison County, Mississippi

Photo #8 of 18, 456 East Center St.
East Canton Historic District
Canton, Madison County, Mississippi.

Photo #9 of 18, 202 East Peace St.
East Canton Historic District
Canton, Madison County, Mississippi

PHOTO #10 of 8238 EAST PEARL ST.
EAST CANTON HISTORIC DISTRICT
CANTON, MADISON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI

Photo #11 of 18, 376 East Peace St.
East Canton Historic District
Canton, Madison County, Mississippi

PHOTO #12 of 18, 354 EAST PEACE ST.
EAST CANTON HISTORIC DISTRICT
CANTON, MADISON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI

Photo #13 of 18, 369 East Peace St.
East Canton Historic District
Canton, Madison County, Mississippi

PHOTO #14 of 18, 379 EAST PEACE ST.
EAST CANTON HISTORIC DISTRICT
CANTON, MADISON COUNTY, MISSISSIPPI

Photo #15 of 18, 450 East Peace St.
East Canton Historic District
Canton, Madison County, Mississippi

Photo #16 of 18, 503 East Peace St.
East Canton Historic District
Canton, Madison County, Mississippi

Photo #17 of 18, 519 East Peace St.
East Canton Historic District
Canton, MADISON County, Mississippi

Photo #18 of 18, 138 East Fulton Street
East Canton Historic District
Canton, Madison County, Mississippi