

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Canton Cemetery

Other names/site number: _____

Name of related multiple property listing: _____

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

2. Location

Street & number: _____

City or town: Canton State: MS County: Madison

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X 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 X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national ___ statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A ___ B ___ C ___ D

 _____ Signature of certifying official/Title:	<u>11/24/14</u> _____ Date
_____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

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

Canton Cemetery
Name of Property

Madison, Mississippi
County and State

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

Canton Cemetery
Name of Property

Madison, Mississippi
County and State

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u> </u>	buildings
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	sites
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>n/a</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

FUNERARY: cemetery

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

FUNERARY: cemetery

Canton Cemetery
Name of Property

Madison, Mississippi
County and State

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

n/a

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: marble, limestone, brick, stucco, concrete, zinc, wrought iron.

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Canton Cemetery is located on a flat 12-acre site bounded on the north by the back lot lines of the houses on E. Academy Street, on the east by S. Adams Street, on the south by the back lot lines of E. Dinkins Street properties and on the west by Lyon Street. The area of the cemetery that is the subject of this nomination is the east one-half because it is the oldest section of the cemetery, containing over 3,600 marked graves that date from 1853 to the present. There is a clear delineation between this "old" section and the western "new" section both by a topographical feature and by the age of the interments. Topographically, a narrow drainage ditch running north-south divides the sections, with the tombstones on the west side dating to the 1960s and later. The southwest corner of the east section is also not included in the nomination as it contains burials that were reinterred from another location c. 2003. Graves in the Canton Cemetery are identified with a variety of markers enhanced with sculpture, relief decoration, incised decorations, and plaques.

Canton Cemetery
Name of Property

Madison, Mississippi
County and State

Narrative Description

The Canton Cemetery is located on a flat 12-acre site bounded on the north by the back lot lines of the houses on E. Academy Street, on the east by S. Adams Street, on the south by the back lot lines of E. Dinkins properties and on the west by Lyon Street. The area of the cemetery that is the subject of this nomination is the east one-half because it is the oldest section of the cemetery. There is a clear delineation between this "old section and the western "new" section both by a topographical feature and by the age of the interments. Topographically, a narrow drainage ditch runs north-south as a dividing line, with the tombstones on the west side dating to the 1960s and later.

Access to the older east side of the cemetery is by a narrow graveled road that runs from the north end, bordered by a shrubbery hedge, until it crosses a cattle gate into the actual cemetery. This road circles a monument (Confederate memorial) about a third of the way into the cemetery and then continues south for another third and circles another Confederate memorial, before proceeding for a short distance. Along a portion of this road, on either side, are mature white pine trees. There are also a number of large Magnolia trees. Access from the west, off of Lyon Street, is by E. Semmes Street which becomes a narrow road as it enters the cemetery and intersects with the north-south cemetery road. There is no summer house or other structure (other than a small crypt) in this section of the cemetery.

There are over 3600 marked graves that date from 1853 to the present. These include approximately 200 graves in the "Jewish section," which is located in the southeast corner of the cemetery. In addition, there are 350 Confederate soldiers buried in a section on the south side. Graves in the Canton Cemetery are identified with a variety of markers. The majority of the markers are stone headstones with flat or rounded tops or scrolls, but there are also a good number of footstones and ground tablets, and a significant number of pedestal obelisks, columns, and bedsteads. Most markers are enhanced with sculpture, relief decoration, incised decorations, and plaques. These adornments are generally traditional designs such as roses, oak leaves, tulips, ivy, wheat, garland, lilies, angels, hands, wheels, chain, doves, sun's rays, etc. There are also decorations that represent fraternal organizations including the Woodmen of the World, Masons, Knights of Templar, United Daughters of the Confederacy, etc. There are also a few statues of angels, women, and children. Treestones, with and without flora, are prevalent as well.

The tombstones are in rows from north to south and face east (for the most part). There are also a number of stones with the family name on either face. Family plots are often delineated by wrought iron fencing and concrete or granite curbing. In addition to a large stone incised with the family name, family sections are oftentimes distinguished by a pair of smaller stones with the initial of the last name. These stones vary from flat to peaked and have simple to elaborate fonts. One of these is identified with glazed tiles with the letters.

The majority of markers and other adornments are in good condition. However, there are some urns and markers which have fallen from their positions, markers covered in mold, or markers

Canton Cemetery
Name of Property

Madison, Mississippi
County and State

where the inscription is worn and difficult to read. While this is still an active cemetery, very few burials occur within this section of the cemetery.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

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

Canton Cemetery
Name of Property

Madison, Mississippi
County and State

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ART

Period of Significance

1853-1964

Significant Dates

n/a

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

n/a

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Canton Cemetery
Name of Property

Madison, Mississippi
County and State

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Canton Cemetery was established by the City of Canton in 1853 because of overcrowding in the town's original cemetery on Fulton Street, and is one of over 180 cemeteries in Madison County. It is locally significant within the theme of Art. Images that became popular expressions of grief and mourning throughout the country during the last half of the 19th century and first half of the 20th century are found in this locally significant cemetery. By studying tombstones it is possible to read in broad terms the great shifts in cultural values that have occurred over the course of time by closely examining the changing nature of these carved, sculpted, and engraved images.

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

The Canton Cemetery was established by the City of Canton in 1853 because of overcrowding in the town's original cemetery on Fulton Street (listed as a contributing resource in the East Canton Historic District, which has over fifty marked graves today. There are over 180 cemeteries in Madison County listed on the Tombstone Transcription Project.¹ Of these cemeteries, about a third are associated with churches, while the rest are family or community cemeteries.

The southeast corner of the property is the Jewish Cemetery (photos 16, 17) that dates to at least 1874. In the 1840s, Jews began to trickle into Canton, setting up stores selling groceries, clothing and shoes.² In 1873, Congregation B'nai Israel was formed and fundraising was begun to build a temple. A simple frame building was constructed in 1877 and about twenty-five families attended. The Jewish population of Canton never really grew from this period, but instead steadily decreased until the temple was sold in 1974 and torn down and the cemetery property was deeded to the City of Canton in the same year.³

On the south side of the cemetery are Confederate markers (photos 13, 17) placed in rows. During the Civil War, wounded Confederate soldiers were sent by train to the Semmes Hospital (old Masonic Temple) in Canton for treatment. Those soldiers who were dead on arrival in Canton or who passed away during treatment here were buried in a special section of the cemetery. While there was no major battle in the vicinity of Canton, its cemetery is the final resting place for approximately 350 soldiers. In the late 1800s, Mrs. Charles Handy and the Daughters of the Confederacy secured "unknown" Confederate soldier markers from the federal government. The markers were to replace the wooden, numbered markers that were placed on

¹Tombstone Transcription Project. www.usgwtombstones.org/Mississippi/MS.Madison.

² Encyclopedia of Southern Jewish Communities- Temple B'nai Israel, Canton, MS, www.isjl.org.

³ Ibid.

Canton Cemetery

Madison, Mississippi

Name of Property

County and State

the grave sites. It was believed at that time that 350 men were buried here. In 1986, there was a renewed effort by the Sons of Confederate Veterans to locate the names of the deceased soldiers. Through extensive research, 256 names were discovered and markers for those men were ordered from the Veteran's Administration. The "unknown" markers for 256 graves were removed and the new markers were placed.⁴

The Canton Cemetery is eligible for National Register listing within the theme of Art. Images that became popular expressions of grief and mourning throughout the country during the last half of the 19th century and first half of the 20th century are found in this locally significant cemetery. Grave markers themselves are symbols, something represents something else. According to Richard Meyer, editor of *Marker: Journal of the Association for Gravestone Studies*, gravestones often display a variety of other emblematic devices that point to more specific elements associated with the commemorated individuals themselves.⁵ Besides information such as of names and dates of birth and death, tombstone symbols often tell us a person's religion, ethnicity, social membership, occupation, and thoughts on the afterlife. By studying tombstones it is possible to read in broad terms the great shifts in cultural values that have occurred over the course of time by closely examining the changing nature of these carved, sculpted, and engraved images.

In early times, graves were usually marked with rough stones, rocks, or wood and were marked with name, age, and year of death. Gradually, churchyard burials evolved and included large, square-shaped tombstones prepared from slate or sandstone. In the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries, a preoccupation with mortality resulted in a proliferation of emblems that suggested the imminence of death and the tenuous uncertain nature of life itself. There is a seemingly endless variation on the basic symbolic representations of these predominant cultural messages meant to continuously remind us of our impending end, such as skulls, skeletons, coffins, scythes, and spent hourglasses. During this period only rarely do life-oriented images appear.⁶

As attitudes softened over the next several centuries, these mortality symbols began to give way to a gentler form of mourning imager such as draped urns, weeping willows, clasped hands, and floral arrangements (photo 15). Even more telling about the change in attitudes towards death is a variety of visual symbols suggesting resurrection and everlasting life, symbols such as winged cherubs, upward-pointing fingers, and heavenly gates (photo 24). The Victorian era emphasized customs and practices associated with death and paved the way for elaborate tombstones (photo 9) and headstones. Cemeteries began to appear more park-like as they had lavish and decorated gravestones.⁷ Children's markers also began to receive their own special symbols during the time, including lambs, doves, and broken rose stems.⁸

⁴ Harrison, Patrick M. "Confederate Dead at Canton, Mississippi." www.msgw.org. 1997.

⁵ Keister, Douglas. *Stories in Stone*. Layton, Utah: Gibbs Smith, 2004. p.8

⁶ *Ibid.*

⁷ International Southern Cemetery Gravestone Association website. www.iscga.org.

⁸ Keister, p. 8.

Canton Cemetery

Madison, Mississippi

Name of Property

County and State

One of the most visible types of markers in this cemetery is the obelisk, a very popular form of Egyptian architecture, which is representative of a ray of sunlight. These obelisks vary in size and are sometimes draped, the drape being a symbol of the veil between earth and the heavens. Some of the obelisks, and other stones for that matter, are enhanced with laurel wreaths which represent eternity, immortality, and chastity. Others are topped with urns that come in a variety of designs and are sometimes draped (photo 32) and enhanced with flowers or vines. The urn and the willow tree were two of the first funerary motifs to replace death's heads when funerary symbolism started to take on a less grim design after the Revolutionary War.⁹ Some of the urns in the Canton Cemetery are very elaborate with high Gothic detailing or are almost Egyptian in design, while others are simple with or without a drape.

Other relief symbols found in the Canton Cemetery include hands, chains, an anchor, doors, angels, and flowers. A variety of flora is found on the tombstones: morning glories (representing resurrection), roses (purity and love) (photo 2), ivy (immortality and fidelity), oak leaves (strength, honor, and faith), lilies of the valley (innocence and purity), ferns (humility and sincerity), pomegranate (love and hope), Lily of the Valley (renewal and resurrection), Evening Primrose (eternal love and sadness), and a sheaf of wheat which denotes immortality and resurrection. A beautiful and unusual relief is found on the tombstone of Francis Ricks (1844) (photo 8) and is an angel with her arm around a woman, helping her "in flight." In addition, there are a number of treestones, often affiliated with Woodmen of the World, and some of these are adorned with various flowers and vines.

There are a number of unusual tombstones, including that of Samuel Gross (photo 17), who was born in 1877 and died in 1887. While not an elaborate marker, it is adorned with ivy and in a small oval circle, a cluster of pebbles. The custom of leaving pebbles on and around tombstones is an ancient Jewish tradition. There are early references in the Old Testament about using stones to cover or mark graves. In addition, it is believed that pebbles were left by these nomadic people to show remembrance as others would plant flowers. Flowers, however, have to be cared for, and Jews were not sedentary.¹⁰ The Samuel Gross marker is interesting because the pebbles are carved into the tombstone, not laid upon it.

Another interesting marker is that of Thomas Shackelford (1877) (photo 1) as it appears that the entire tablet was incised upside down. It is a tablet framed by torches on the sides, a garland of flowers (lilies, roses, zinnias, morning glories, and primroses) on the bottom, appearing to be upside down, and a three-link chain on the top of the engraving. While the use of inverted torches is a funerary symbol that represents that the soul (fire) continues to exist after death, the curious thing about this stone is that the entire plaque, not just the torches appears to be upside down because the flowers and links of chain are upside down.

The gravestone of Benjamin Ricks (1876) (photo 7) provides a look into the practice of using a funerary symbol called the death's head. In the 16th century, the Puritans carved a skull, skull and crossbones, or skull gnawing on a femur along with the name, birth and death dates. By the

⁹ Ibid, p.138.

¹⁰ Ibid, p.159.

Canton Cemetery

Madison, Mississippi

Name of Property

County and State

17th century, the skull was replaced with a human face with a vacant stare. The face was replaced in the mid-19th century with a winged cherub's face.¹¹ Benjamin Rick's tombstone is an elaborate one with a decorated pier topped with an arched entablature with a winged cherub's face in the center. The cherub is beautifully detailed and the eyes are closed. Sitting on top of this entablature is a draped column with an urn atop it with a flame coming out of the opening of the urn.

The elaborate gravestone of Caroline Wohner (1910) (photo 28) also includes cherub faces. The stone is a multi-stage affair with a heavy square base topped with a heavy stylized Corinthian column on each corner, and set in the middle of the columns-double doors slightly open with three cherub faces in clouds at the top, above which is a star. The columns support a heavy arched entablature with a hipped top which supports the statue of a woman holding flowers in her left arm while dropping a flower with her right hand.

There are many examples of funerary art in the Canton Cemetery. Another fine example of funerary art is the tombstone of Rosalie Dreyfuss Rosenthal (1887) (photo 14) and where a male hand (shirt cuff is masculine) and a female hand (shirt cuff is frilly like a woman's) shake hands with the index finger of the woman's hand pointing. These hands represent matrimony with the pointing finger signifying that the woman's soul has risen to the heavens.¹² There are other examples of hands in the cemetery. Several point upward, while another points downward, while holding a wreath, perhaps representing mortality or sudden death.

Treestones, or tree stumps, are well represented in this cemetery. They were derived from the Victorian rusticity movement. The heyday of treestone monuments was from the 1880s to around 1905. They were an easy canvas for symbols and were also a popular motif for members of the Woodmen of the World.¹³ Charlie Hart Daughtre's treestone (1885) (photo 4) is a beautiful one with ferns and morning glories. The tall trunk has several branches and includes an empty bird's nest in the crook of one of them.

The Woodmen of the World organization was founded in Omaha, Nebraska by Joseph Cullen Root in 1890. Root's organization was originally open to white males aged 18-45 from the twelve healthiest states in non-dangerous professions. Although its membership is modest compared to other insurance-like organizations, it is one of the best-represented organization in the cemetery. This is because, until the 1920s, membership in Woodmen of the World provided each member with a tombstone. Even today, the insurance company claims that "no woodmen shall rest in an unmarked grave." The treestones were already a popular style of tombstone and, with their woodsy name, the Woodmen of the World popularized treestones even more.¹⁴

An example of the Woodmen of the World monuments is that of Wiley P. Harris (no date). It is a column with the Woodmen of the World symbol and Dum Tacet Clamet (Though Silent, He Speaks) incised on the face. On the top of the column rests a large ball. The Woodmen of the

¹¹ Ibid, p. 136.

¹² Ibid, p. 108.

¹³ Ibid, p. 65-66.

¹⁴ Ibid, p. 188-189.

Canton Cemetery

Madison, Mississippi

Name of Property

County and State

World symbol on Louis Heyman's stone (1897) is a more elaborate symbol with a flying bird, log, axe, wheat, maul and splitting wedge. C.E. Young's tombstone (1904) (photo 29) is a tree trunk resting on a base of rocks with ferns. There is a carved plaque, with the Woodmen of the World symbol and a dove flying over it, attached to the tree with a carved rope hanging from a cutoff branch.

A particularly interesting tombstone that was designed in the rustic motif, but is not a stump, is the tombstone of C. L. and Sophie Gross (photo 18). The monument is a square box (rusticated on the sides, except the face where there is a plaque bordered by heavy tree limbs. The box is flat-topped and on it sits a log on which rests a book, incised with "REST IN PEACE."

In addition to treestones, there are monuments that appear to be large hunks of stone (rusticated). The Preistly stone (photo 3) is a large, square rusticated stone with the right corner of the face carved with a column and entablature. The Composite column is enhanced with ferns and ivy. The rock symbolized the power of God, permanence, stability, and strength. Ferns symbolize humility, frankness and sincerity, while ivy is associated with immortality and fidelity. A combination of wood and stone is the tombstone of P. M. Redmond (1889) which is a rock with philodendron leaves topped with a log cross.

The Freemason symbol of a square and compass is found on quite a few tombstones. One of the more unusual examples is on John Dancy's tombstone (1884) (photo 5). There is a square and compass within an incised arch with a keystone, on columns with a triangle under each column. Above this is a chamfered column with an urn on top. On the face of the column is a hand pointing downward holding a wreath.

There are several statues in the Canton Cemetery. Atop Eva Thompson's stone (1891) (photo 30) sits a young girl holding flowers. An angel, writing in a book with a quill pen, stands on rocks above the tablet of W. B. Ricks (1902) (photo 10). Another depicts a woman dropping flowers (photo 31). There are also several lambs.

There are two examples of cast zinc tombstones which have a bluish tint to them. The simpler of the two is that of John G. Poindexter (1905) (photo 25). It has a "stone" base and on each of the four sides, Doric pilasters supporting an arch. The area within the arch is different on each side, with an anchor (a symbol of safety, hope and steadfastness), a cross with flowers, a bouquet of Lilies of the Valley and the name of the deceased. The other zinc example is that of Father Cogan (photo 22) who died during the Yellow Fever Epidemic of 1878. The tombstone is a very tall pier which is heavily ornamented with drapes, relief figures, and geometric incising. It is topped with a sculpture of a man preaching. Also called white bronze, these tombstones are made of sand cast zinc which was popular between 1874 and 1914. They were marketed as more durable than marble, about one-third less expensive, and were easily custom made. M.A. Richardson and C.J. Willard are credited with perfecting the means of casting these metal monuments in 1873. They did not have the capital to set up a factory and eventually Monumental Bronze Company was established by others using their technique. Plaster casts were made from wax models which were created by an artist who worked at the plant in Bridgeport, Connecticut.

Canton Cemetery

Madison, Mississippi

Name of Property

County and State

The metal casts were made in pieces and then fused together using hot zinc.¹⁵ Prices ranged from under \$10 to as much as \$5,000 and the markers were purchased through local sales agents. The company distributed catalogs that included symbols that could be purchased as removable inserts on their stones. A bonus was that if additions, changes, or deletions needed to be made later, it was simply done by unscrewing a panel. The federal government took over the plant for the manufacturing of munitions during World War I. After the war the demand for elaborate monuments had faded and with it the need for zinc stones.¹⁶

There is a two-person crypt (photo 11) on the east side of the cemetery. The concrete structure is very plain with a twin peaked (crenelated) parapet on the west and a flat parapet on the east, joined by a gabled roof. There is nothing attached or incised to give evidence of who is buried here or when.

There are two Confederate memorials in the cemetery. The one on the south side (photo 12) is on a mound of dirt and has a tall two-step base of concrete and then a one-step pedestal above which is a molded base with the following inscription- IN MEMORIAM/ THE/ CONFEDERATE DEAD. On top of this is a tall square pedestal with the inscription "ERECTED BY THE/ LADIES MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION/ OF CANTON, MISS APRIL 26, 1881/ MES. CHARLES HANDY, PRESIDENT. On the south side there are crossed swords incised with the title "PRO PATRIA." On the west side is "THE SOUTHLAND/ MOURNE HER DEAD."

The other Confederate memorial at the north end (photo 21) of the lane sits on a mound of dirt. The base is heavy rusticated stone with heavy pyramid-topped square corner blocks. The first tier exhibits "HARVEY'S SCOUTS" in relief with a laurel branch above it. The next tier is inscribed with the following: "ERECTED BY THE SURVIVORS OF/ HARVEY'S SCOUTS/ TO PERPETUATE THE MEMORY OF THEIR/ CAPTAIN AND COMRADES IN ARMS/ 1894." Above this is a square bronze plaque with a circular seal with a horse and rider. On either side is a sword carved into the granite. An obelisk tops the memorial and other symbols of the Confederacy and a list of the soldiers, complete the monument. Harvey's Scouts was an independent company raised in Madison, Mississippi, under the command of Lieutenant Addison Harvey of Wood's Regiment. These men scouted along the Mississippi River between Vicksburg and Natchez and then transferred to Georgia where they watched movements of the Union army around Atlanta and up to Chattanooga.¹⁷

9. Major Bibliographical References

¹⁵ Rotundo, Barbara. "Monumental Bronze: A Representative American Company," in Cemeteries and Gravemarkers: Voices of American Culture. Meyer, Richard E. ed., Ann Arbor, MI: UMI Press, 1989, p.267.

¹⁶ Ibid, p.266.

¹⁷ "Harvey's Scouts." [msgw.org/madison/harvey's scouts](http://msgw.org/madison/harvey's%20scouts).

Canton Cemetery
Name of Property

Madison, Mississippi
County and State

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

Encyclopedia of Southern Jewish Communities- Temple B'nai Israel, Canton, MS,
www.isjl.org.

Harrison, Patrick M. "Confederate Dead At Canton, Mississippi. msgw.org. 1997.

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Keister, Douglas. Stories in Stone. Layton, Utah: Gibbs Smith, 2004.

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

Rotundo, Barbara. "Monumental Bronze: A Representative American Company," in Cemeteries and Gravemarkers: Voices of American Culture. Meyer, Richard E. ed., Ann Arbor, MI: UMI Press, 1989.

Tombstone Transcription Project. www.usgwtombstones.org/Mississippi/MS.Madison.

Turitz, Leo and Evelyn Turitz. Jews in Early Mississippi. Jackson: University of Mississippi Press, 1983.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Canton Cemetery
Name of Property

Madison, Mississippi
County and State

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): 089-CAN-0305

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property approx. 12 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84:

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- 1. Latitude: Longitude:
- 2. Latitude: Longitude:
- 3. Latitude: Longitude:
- 4. Latitude: Longitude:

See Continuation Sheet

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map): Vicksburg: West

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- 1. Zone: Easting: Northing:
- 2. Zone: Easting: Northing:
- 3. Zone: Easting: Northing:
- 4. Zone: Easting: Northing:

Canton Cemetery
Name of Property

Madison, Mississippi
County and State

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

The boundaries are the property lines of the cemetery on the north and east. On the south, the boundary is the property line for the first 240', the jogs to the north at the west limit of the Jewish section, then west to a line that is formed by the north-south drainage ditch.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The area of the cemetery that is the subject of this nomination is the east one-half because it is the oldest section of the cemetery.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Nancy H. Bell
organization: Vicksburg Foundation for Historic Preservation
street & number: 1107 Washington Street
city or town: Vicksburg state: MS zip code: 39183
e-mail vburgfoundation@aol.com
telephone: 601-636-5010
date: 8 September 2014

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Canton Cemetery

Name of Property

Madison, Mississippi

County and State

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Canton Cemetery

City or Vicinity: Canton

County: Madison

State: MS

Photographer: Nancy H. Bell

Date Photographed: August 2014

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

- 1 of 32 Thomas Shackelford stone, view to east
- 2 of 32 Margaret Jiggitts stone, view to east
- 3 of 32 Priestley stone, view to east
- 4 of 32 Charles Daughtre stone, view to east
- 5 of 32 Dancy stone, view to west
- 6 of 32 Wrought iron fences, view to southeast
- 7 of 32 Benjamin Ricks stone, view to east
- 8 of 32 Francis Ricks stone, view to east
- 9 of 32 Edward Jones stone, view to east
- 10 of 32 W. B. Ricks stone, view to west
- 11 of 32 Crypt, view to northeast
- 12 of 32 Confederate Memorial, view to north
- 13 of 32 Confederate graves, view to west
- 14 of 32 Rosalie Dreyfuss stone, view to the ground
- 15 of 32 Isaac Simon stone, view to west
- 16 of 32 Jewish Cemetery, view to southwest
- 17 of 32 Samuel Gross stone, Jewish Cemetery and Confederate soldiers markers, view to west
- 18 of 32 Gross stone, view to west
- 19 of 32 Schwartz stone, view to west
- 20 of 32 Adele Hiller stone, view to west
- 21 of 32 Harvey's Scouts Memorial, view to south
- 22 of 32 Father Cogan stone, view to west
- 23 of 32 View to the west
- 24 of 32 William Cobb stone, view to west

Canton Cemetery

Madison, Mississippi
County and State

Name of Property

- 25 of 32 Poindexter stone, view to east
- 26 of 32 Enid Yandell stone, view to west
- 27 of 32 View to the south
- 28 of 32 Wohner stone, view to east
- 29 of 32 C. E. Young, view to west
- 30 of 32 Thompson stone, view to east
- 31 of 32 Baldwin stone, view to east
- 32 of 32 Smith stone, view to east

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. 460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Canton Cemetery
Name of Property

Madison, Mississippi
County and State

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

Canton Cemetery
Name of Property
Madison County, Mississippi
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number 10 Page 1

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

(Follow similar guidelines for entering these coordinates as for entering UTM references described on page 55, *How to Complete the National Register Registration Form*. For properties less than 10 acres, enter the lat/long coordinates for a point corresponding to the center of the property. For properties of 10 or more acres, enter three or more points that correspond to the vertices of a polygon drawn on the map. The polygon should approximately encompass the area to be registered. Add additional points below, if necessary.)

Datum: WG 84

- | | | | |
|--------------|-----------|------------|------------|
| 1. Latitude: | 32.635833 | Longitude: | -90.030833 |
| 2. Latitude: | 32.633056 | Longitude: | -90.039167 |
| 3. Latitude: | 32.629722 | Longitude: | -90.041389 |
| 4. Latitude: | 32.629167 | Longitude: | -90.040278 |
| 5. Latitude: | 32.632500 | Longitude: | -90.028611 |

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

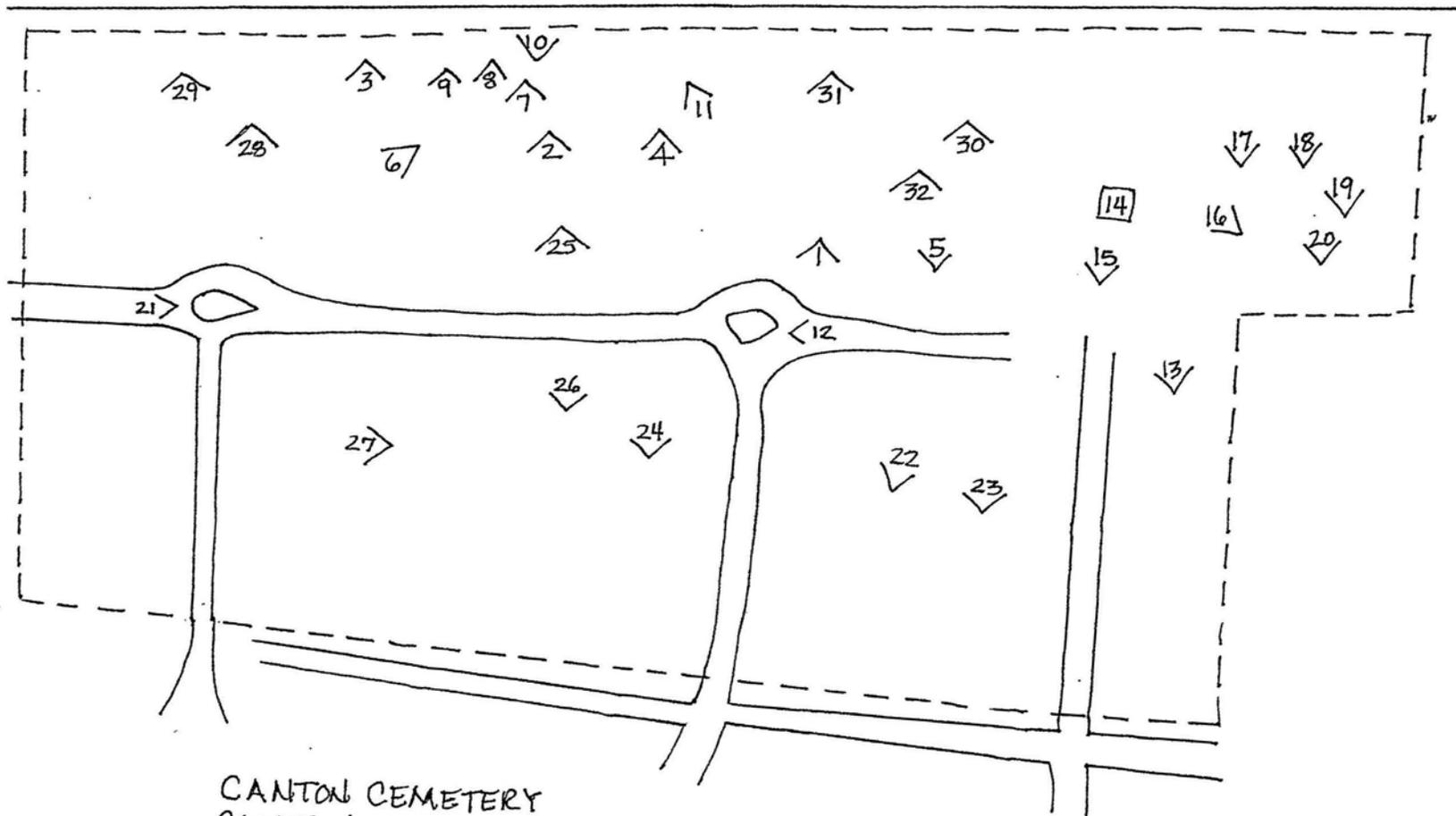
National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Canton Cemetery
Name of Property
Madison County, Mississippi
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

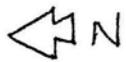
Section number 10 Page 1



S. ADAMS STREET



CANTON CEMETERY
CANTON, MADISON COUNTY, MS





MS, ^{MADISON} ~~WATER~~ County,
Canton Cemetery
1 of 32



MS, ^{Madison} ~~Warren~~ County,
Canton Cemetery
2 of 32



MS, ~~Warren~~ Madison County,
Canton Cemetery
3 of 32



MS, ^{Madison} ~~Warren~~ County,
Canton Cemetery

4 of 32



MS, ^{Madison} ~~Warren~~ County
Canton Cemetery

5 of 32



Madison
MS, ~~Warren~~ County
Canton Cemetery
6 of 32



SACRED

TO THE MEMORY OF

BENJAMIN S. HEROD RICKS

BORN IN
 HALIFAX COUNTY N. C.
 AUG. 12, 1832.

DIED IN
 MADISON COUNTY MISS.
 JUNE 1, 1876.

*Blessed are the dead which die in
 the Lord: they shall rest from their
 labors: and their wages shall follow them.*

Rev. J. H. ...

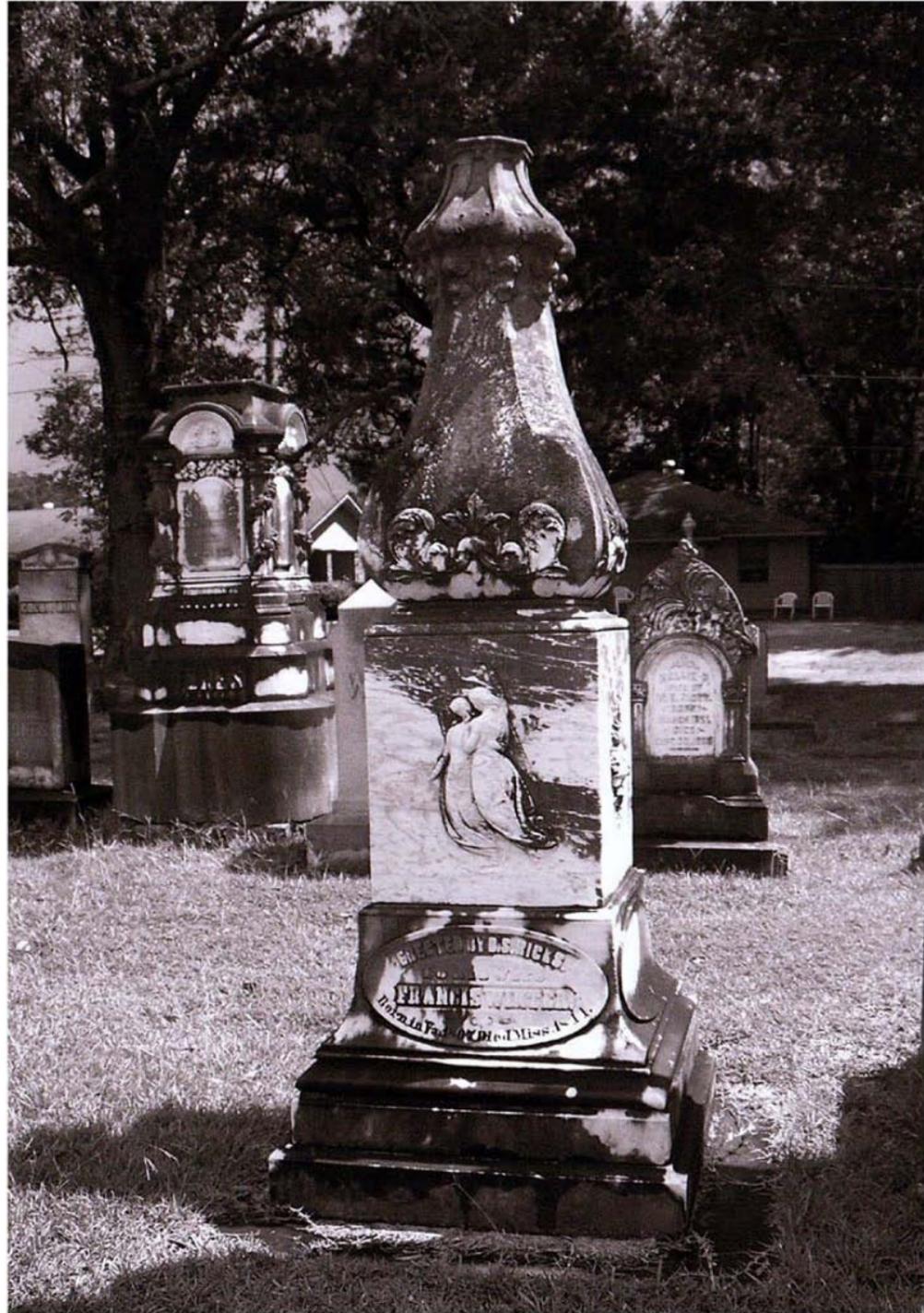
RICKS

W.B. RICKS

The Builders Co. ...

Madison
MS, ~~Warren~~ County,
Canton Cemetery

7 of 32



ERECTED BY D. S. WICK,
FRANKLIN, MISS.
1864
MRS. MARY ANN WICK
DIED MARCH 11, 1864
AGED 41 YEARS

MS. Madison County,
~~Warren~~ Canton Cemetery
8 of 32



COLMAN

ANNIE HICKS JONES

1840 1921

EVES

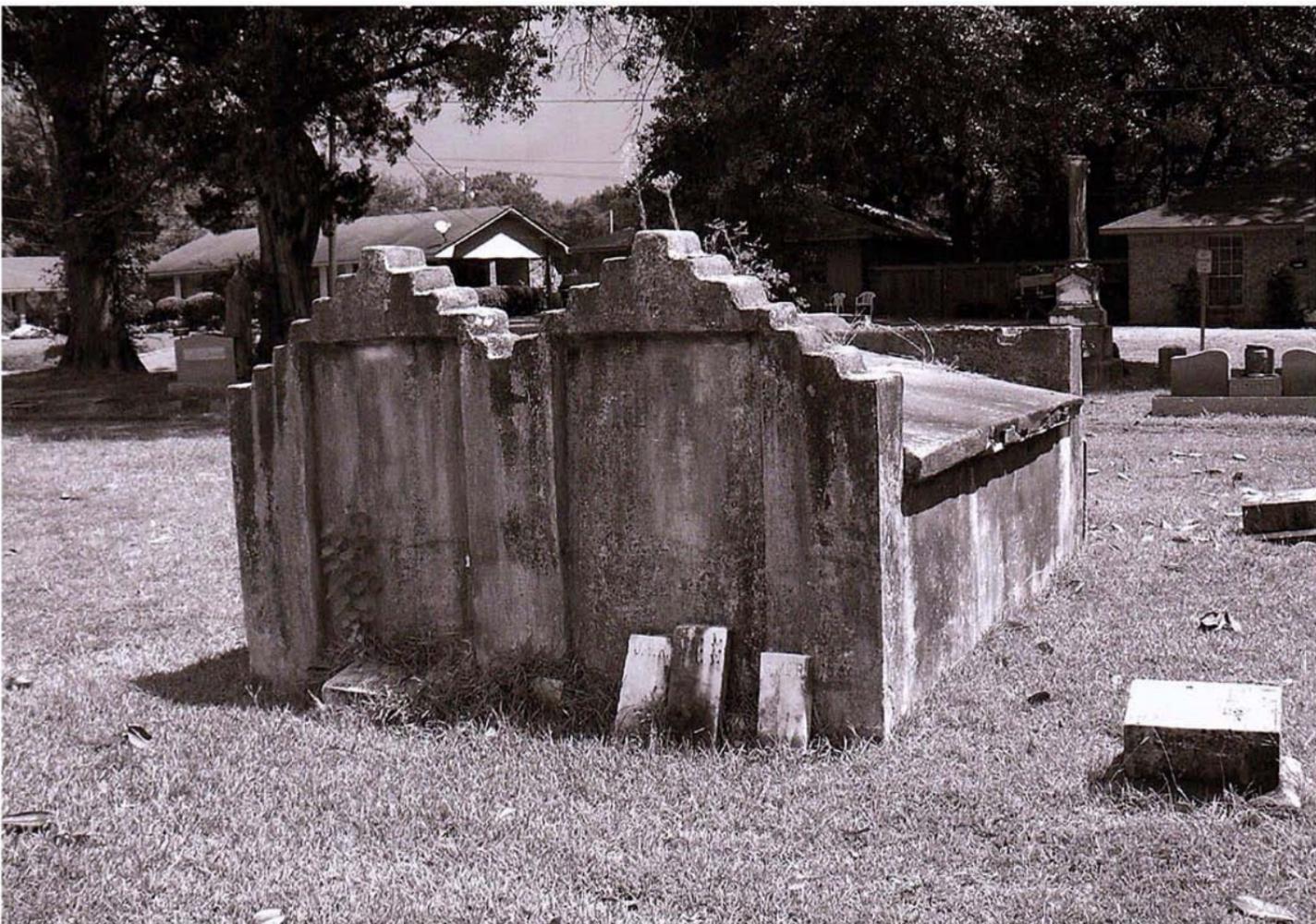
W.B. RICH

Madison
MS, ~~Warren~~ County
Canton Cemetery
9 of 32



MS, Madison County
Canton Cemetery

10 of 32



MS, Madison County,
Canton Cemetery
11 of 32



MS, Madison County
Canton Cemetery

12 of 32



MS, Madison County,
Canton Cemetery

13 of 32

ROSALE DREYFUS

WIFE OF

H. A. ROSENTHAL

BORN

May 2, 1850

DIED

Aug. 15, 1887.

פנ
אשת היל ויקר
באה בת יוסף
נולדה ג' אייר
בשנת תלאלף
לפנ
תלאלף

Ms, Madison County,
Canton Cemetery

14 of 32



LEANE H. SMITH
BORN
in Waldhillerstein
Germany
Dec. 25, 1835
DIED
Oct. 31, 1888
in Karsmieten, Miss.

Her husband died
in the year of her birth
and she lived a long and true

MS, Madison County,
Canton Cemetery
15 of 32



MS, Madison County,
Canton Cemetery,

16 of 32

13
SAMUEL
Beloved son of
CHARLES L. & E.
SUEBIE GROSS
BORN
MAY 24 1852
DIED
APRIL 18 1887

Small, dark, arched gravestone.

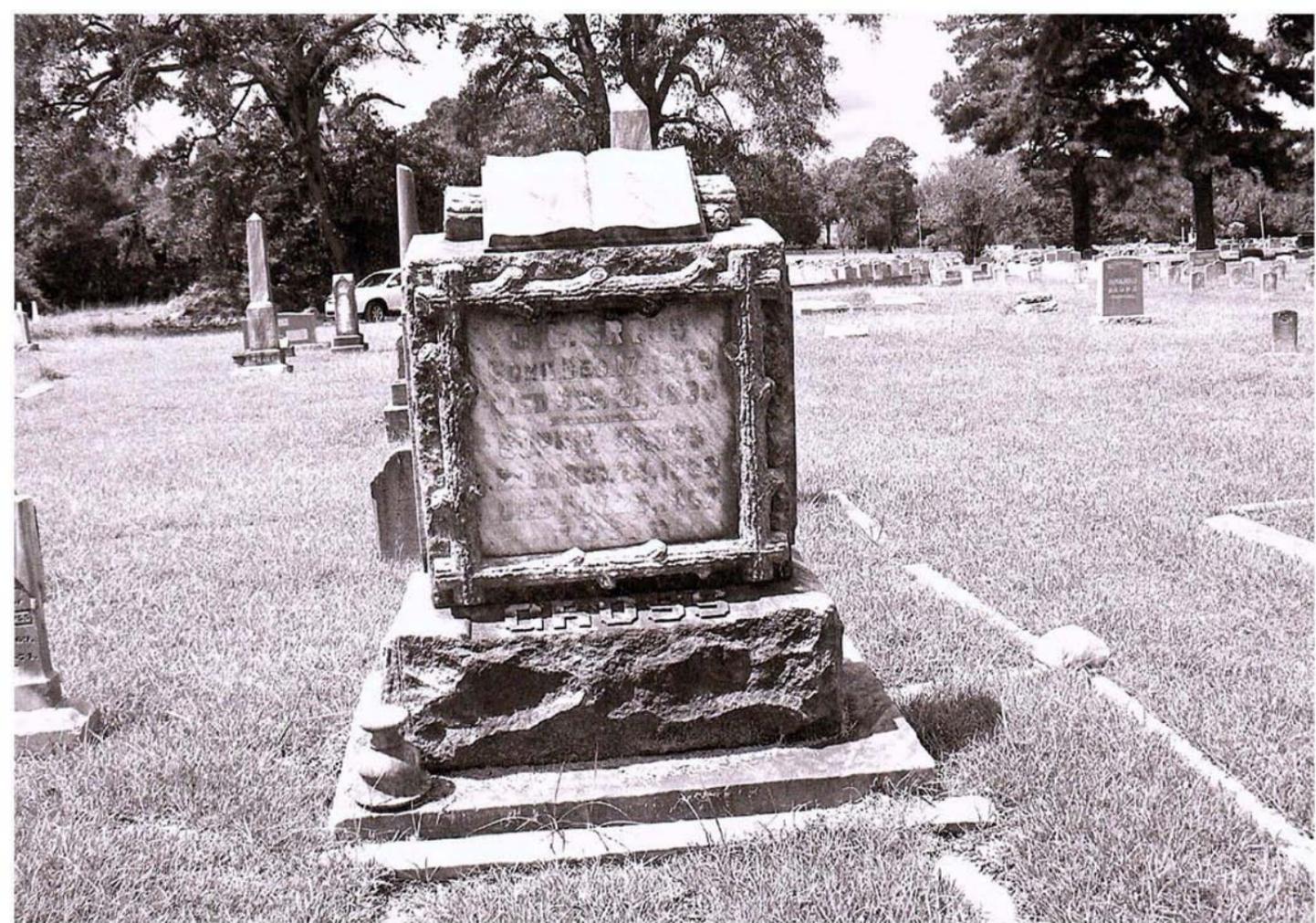
Small, light-colored, arched gravestone.

Large, tall, rectangular gravestone with a pointed top and a decorative base.

Large, rectangular gravestone with a decorative top and a base.



MS, Madison County,
Canton Cemetery
17 of 32



MS, Madison County,
Canton Cemetery,
18 of 32



ESTABLISHED
BY THE
WIFE OF
J. SCHWARTZ
BOF.
DEC. 6, 1854
DIED
OCT. 23, 1918

SCHWARTZ

MS, Madison County,
Canton Cemetery

19 of 32



MS, Madison County,
Canton Cemetery

20 of 32



MS, Madison County

Canton Cemetery

21 of 32



MS, Madison County
Canton Cemetery
22 of 32



MS, Madison County
Canton Cemetery
23 of 32

DUDLEY COBB
DEC 18 1890
FEB 1 1911

His body was buried in the
Cemetery of the City of
Atlanta, Georgia

MS, Madison County,
Canton Cemetery
24 of 32

RIDDELL

JOHN G.
POINDEXTER
JULY 7, 1841,
SEPT. 8, 1905.

POINDEXTER

MS, Madison County,
Canton Cemetery

25 of 32



ENID YANDELL

1903 † 1919

SHE HATH NO SCORN OF COMMON THINGS,
AND THOUGH SHE SEEM OF OTHER BIRTH,
ROUND US HER HEART IN TWINES AND CLINGS,
AND PATIENTLY SHE FOLDS HER WINGS TO
TREAD THE HUMBLE PATHS OF EARTH.
LOWELL

MS, Madison County,
Canton Cemetery
26 of 32



MS, Madison County,
Canton Cemetery,

27 of 32



WAGNER

ETSY S. STREET
NOV. 27, 1916
APR. 17, 2004

Ms. Madison County
Canton Cemetery
28 of 32



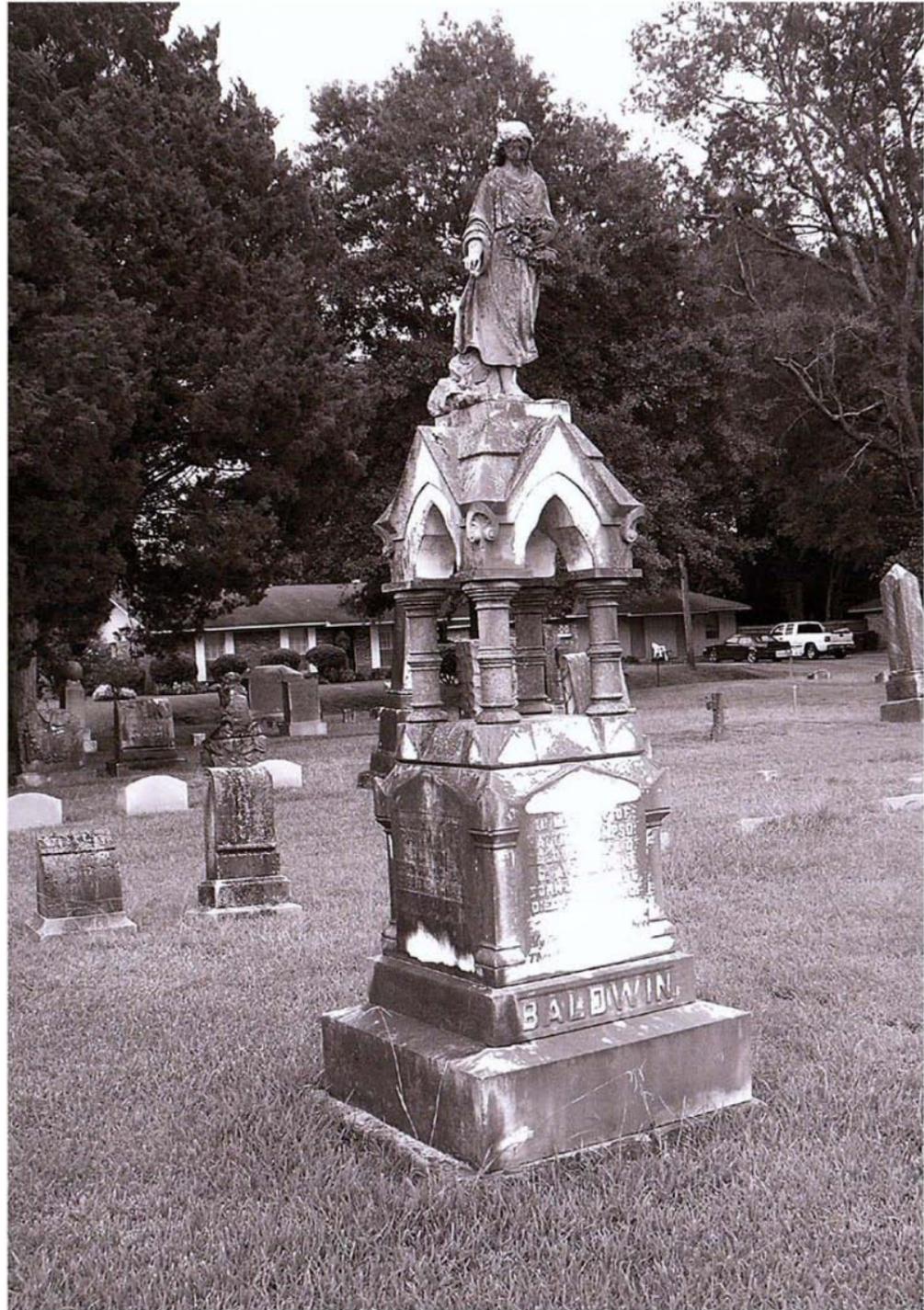
MS, Madison County,
Canton Cemetery

29 of 32



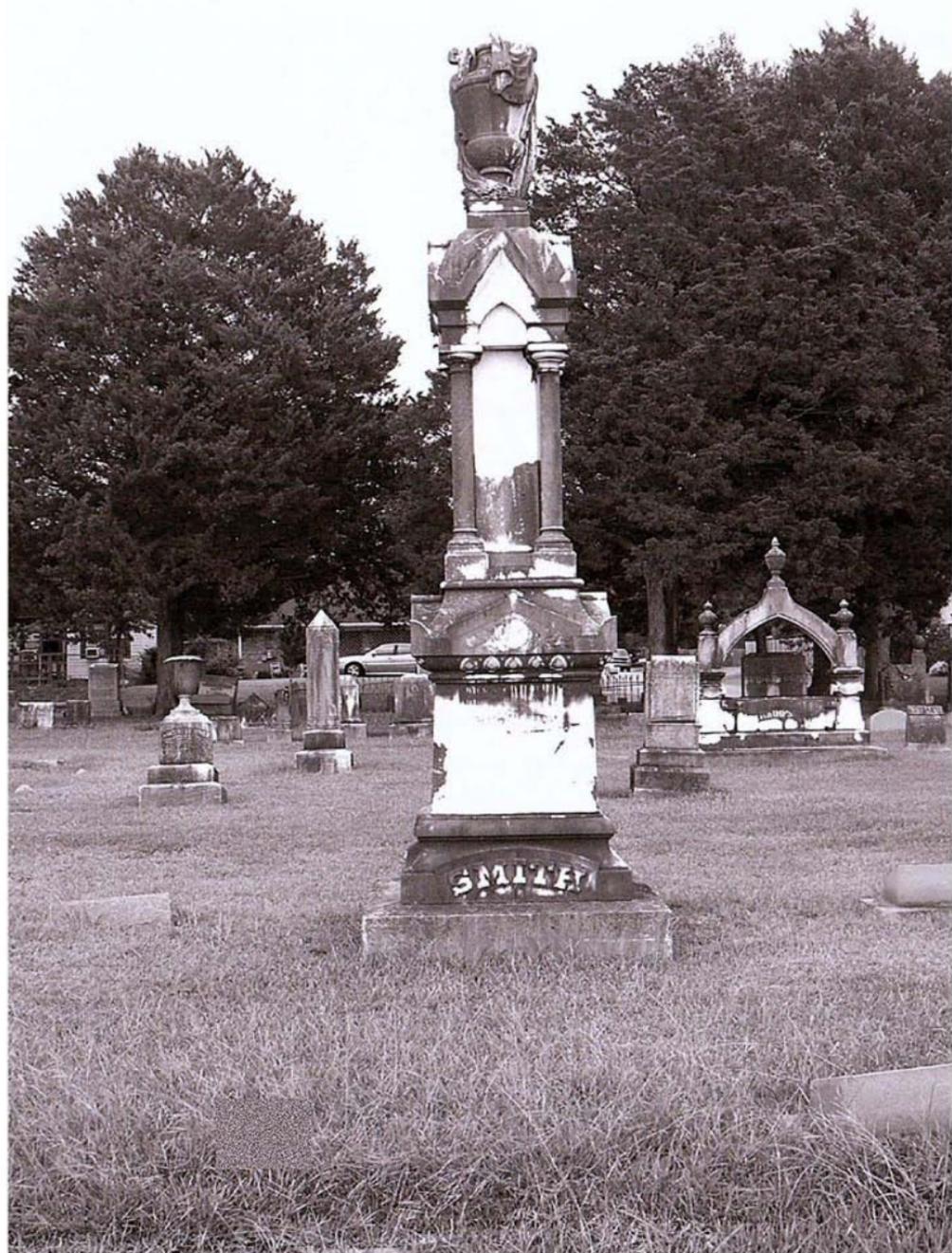
MS, Madison County,
Canton Cemetery

30 of 32



MS, Madison County
Canton Cemetery

31 of 32



MS. Madison County
Canton Cemetery
32 of 32