



*An early burial, circa 1910*

*Note the Jones' Family section to the left*

The Jones' section is privately maintained and not officially part of Riverview Cemetery. R.T. Jones arrived in Canton at the age of 30, and soon established a thriving mercantile business that operated for almost 100 years. He was also the founder of the Canton Cotton Mills.

*Continue down the road to one of the last markers on the left by the Arts Center*

John M. Turk was born in 1834. He joined the Confederate Army and served as Company Surgeon 1862-1865. In 1868 he moved to Canton, and set up a prominent medical practice. He also served as mayor and city councilman. He was very fond of the fox chase and kept a kennel of fine hounds. After the death of his first wife, Florine Shockley, he married Marcia Aubrey Crane of Tate in 1908. He is buried here along with his wife, parents, and two children who died at an early age.



## Cherokee County Historical Society

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## Riverview Cemetery Tour



The land for Riverview Cemetery was given around 1844, by Judge Joseph Donaldson. About the same time, Judge Donaldson also gave land to establish the Canton First United Methodist Church, but there is no indication that the cemetery ever operated as part of the Church. Susan Moss, infant daughter of Felix and Eady Moss, whose birth date is unknown, died in May 1844, and appears to be the first documented person buried in Riverview. Mary Dickerson appears to be the next recorded burial in July of 1844, supporting the claim that Judge Donaldson donated the property for the cemetery in 1844. The cemetery currently has between 800-900 gravesites, and is owned and maintained by the non-profit Riverview Cemetery Association, which is dedicated to the preservation of this historic cemetery.

*To Begin ....walk up the road from the Courthouse parking lot, then up the steps to the Hutcherson's plot*

The tallest and one of the most impressive monuments in Riverview is this one, built for Thomas & Fannie Teasley Hutcherson. Mr. Hutcherson's father, also named Thomas, settled in the Salacoa area during the 1840s. He and other Virginia families who moved into the area at this time, began planting tobacco, which remained a staple crop for the Salacoa Valley for many years. Thomas Hutcherson, Jr. served in the State Legislature, and was considered one of the brightest legal minds in the area when he died at the age of 36. This monument was originally 15 feet taller than it currently stands, but it was broken as it was being placed by mule & wagon.

*Turn to Teasley's plot straight ahead*

William Alfred & Lucinda Teasley were married in 1856, and settled in Cherokee County. Mr. Teasley graduated from the University of Georgia and rose to pre-eminence as an attorney. He was a member of the General Assembly and cast his vote for Georgia's secession from the Union. He was captured at Vicksburg, but returned to the war and retired as a Colonel. He and Mrs. Teasley had 10 children.

*Turn left to the Coggins plot*

"Gus" Coggins was born in 1868 moved to Cherokee County, where he operated a 350 acre estate, called "Crescent Farm," which was named by the curve of the Etowah River as it wraps around the property. Gus Coggins married Daisy Ryman, who was the daughter of Captain T.G. Ryman, who built the famous Ryman Auditorium in Nashville, the original home of the Grand Old Opry. Incidentally, Gus' brother, "Rol" (Thomas Raleigh), married Daisy's sister, Pearl. Gus, Rol & Pearl buried here, Daisy was taken back to Nashville for burial. In the mid-1920s, the original marble monuments (shown right) were replaced with the existing granite stones.



*Walk few steps ahead toward plot of Garrison*

Nehemiah Garrison who was born in 1776 and served as a Captain in the War of 1812. He lived at Ft. Buffington and helped remove the Indians from the area during the Trail of Tears in 1838. In fact, during the Indian removal, he put in a claim to the federal government, presumably for timber damaged at the stockade in Fort Buffington. His son, John B. Garrison, collected \$750 fifty years later. Another son, (next marker) Major Jeremiah J. Garrison, served both in the Mexican and Civil War. There are five other known graves in Riverview for people born during the eighteenth century.

*Turn to the right to the stacked stone gravesite*

Presumably, this is the grave for a Cherokee Indian Chief. Don Pinyan reports that his great-grandfather, who was part Cherokee, informed him that an Indian Chief was buried here. Reportedly, the burial would have happened before, or at the time of the removal of the Indians in 1838, and before this was an established cemetery. Unfortunately, we haven't been able to confirm who is actually buried here. *This of course begs the question.....did Judge Donaldson donate this land as a cemetery because there were already people buried here?*

*Go straight ahead and to the left*

William G. Hasty, Sr. died in 2004. He served in the Navy during WWII, and served as the Cherokee County School Superintendent for many years. He served in the Georgia House of Representatives for 12 years, and the Georgia Senate for 2. During his tenure, he also helped to secure funding for the building of I-575. He was also the founding President and generous supporter of the Historical Society.

*Follow the path toward the Arts Center, and go right, to the plot enclosed by rusted fence*  
Dr. John Washington Lewis was born in 1801 in Spartanburg, SC. In addition to his medical practice, he was also an ordained Baptist Minister. In 1838, Dr. Lewis and his family moved to Canton and established a plantation, which is currently located off of Brown Industrial Parkway. In 1847 he erected an iron furnace on Stamp Creek. He served in the Senate and helped establish the Supreme Court of Georgia. Reportedly, he is a distant relative of George Washington.

*Walk down the incline to the road, and then to the far left corner of the cemetery*

James Rice Brown was born in South Carolina in 1827. He came to Canton in 1852 and studied law under his brother, Joseph E. Brown, later Governor of Georgia during the Civil War. James & Joseph attended Yale University, partly with a loan acquired by Dr. John Washington Lewis. They repaid the loan by tutoring Dr. Lewis' children at his plantation. James married Dr. Lewis' oldest daughter, Harriet in 1856, and they later inherited the plantation, now known as Brown's Farm.



*Brown's Farm today*

*Turn around to the Donaldson plot*

Judge Joseph Donaldson (flat stone), born in 1807 was one of the founders of Cherokee County. He was also one of the earliest residents of Canton (then named Etowah), and engaged in the Silkworm industry, reportedly bringing over 100,000 silkworms to the area. He was instrumental in establishing Etowah as the County Seat (over nearby Hickory Flat) in 1833. As we mentioned earlier, Judge Donaldson donated the land for Riverview Cemetery in the 1840s. He, along with John P. Brooke and William Grisham, also donated land to establish the City of Canton. Judge Donaldson operated a ferry during this early period for passengers and goods to cross the Etowah river, near the site of the current concrete bridge in Canton.

*Cut through the Welch plot to the Brady plot ahead*

Thomas M. Brady was born in Boston in 1849, and came to Canton in 1892 and established the Georgia Marble Finishing Works. Marble was quarried at Tate, then shipped to Canton where it was "sawn, polished, carved, and sold to retailers throughout the United States." Mr. Brady was also a sculptor, and carved the "Lion of Atlanta" statue erected in Oakland Cemetery. At the time, it was the largest piece of sculpture ever made from a single block of marble in the United States. Mr. Brady served on the Cherokee County Board of Education for three terms, and was a director of the Canton Cotton Mills and the Bank of Canton. Thomas Brady's son, Thomas Brady, Jr. was a First Lieutenant in the US Army when he died during WWI. The local American Legion post was named in his honor.

*Head back toward the Arts Center a few steps, and look right*

John D. Attaway was born in 1848, and was one of the youngest drummer boys and Civil War Veterans on record. He joined the Georgia Reserves in 1864, at the age of 16. He survived the war to die at age 59, and is buried with his father, sister Julia and brother Judson (unmarked).