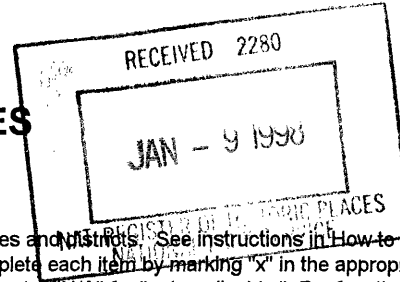


74

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 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 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. 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 Canton Asylum for American Indians Cemetery  
other names/site number Hiawatha Asylum Cemetery

2. Location

street & number Hiawatha Golf Course/ E Hwy 18 not for publication   
city or town Canton vicinity   
state South Dakota code SD county Lincoln code 083 zip code 57013

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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.)

Jay D. Vogt  
Signature of certifying official

01-05-98  
Date

State or 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 or other official

Date

Canton Asylum Cemetery  
Name of Property

Lincoln, South Dakota  
County and State

#### 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:)

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

*Ronda M. Willard*      2/23/95

#### 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

**Number of Resources within Property**

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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

Canton Asylum Cemetery  
Name of Property

Lincoln, South Dakota  
County and State

---

## 6. Function or Use

---

### Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Funerary Sub: Cemetery  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

### Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: Funerary Sub: Cemetery  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

---

## 7. Description

---

### Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

N/A  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

### Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation N/A  
roof N/A  
walls N/A  
  
other N/A  
\_\_\_\_\_

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

See Continuation Sheets

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## 8. Statement of Significance

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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 a grave.
- 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)

Ethnic Heritage: Native American

Health/Medicine

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

1903-1934

Canton Asylum Cemetery  
Name of Property

Lincoln, South Dakota  
County and State

**Significant Dates** 1903  
1934

**Significant Person** (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)  
N/A

**Cultural Affiliation** Native American

**Architect/Builder** N/A

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

See Continuation Sheets

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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(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.
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

### Primary Location of Additional Data

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: South Dakota State Historical Society

Canton Asylum Cemetery  
Name of Property

Lincoln, South Dakota  
County and State

---

## Property Owner

---

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

name City of Canton  
street & number 123 S Main telephone \_\_\_\_\_  
city or town Canton state SD zip code 57013

---

**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 the 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 Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 7 Page 1

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### Description

The Canton Asylum cemetery is located on the Hiawatha Municipal Golf course. The land has a gentle slope with trees nearby. The cemetery is enclosed by a split-rail fence, which was installed circa 1992. The fence was installed to deter golfers from playing through the cemetery. This action has been somewhat successful. The cemetery is approximately 120 feet by 80 feet. The cemetery is located between the golf course club house and Canton-Inwood Hospital.

The first death occurred at the asylum on May 20, 1903. The superintendent notified the agent of the reservation where the patient had originally lived. After receiving no request to send the body home, the superintendent made arrangement for an interment on the grounds. A section of land was reserved, and over the next thirty years, it received the remains of patients at the asylum. The Bureau of Indian Affairs informed Superintendent Gifford that stone markers were unwarranted, so the graves were unmarked. On a chart hanging in the office, the superintendent recorded the name and location of each deceased patient. However in 1970, a complete burial stone with a bronze plaque was placed in the cemetery. Listed on the plaque are the names of 120 patients who had died and were buried at Canton during the thirty-two years of the institution.

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National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 2

### Statement of Significance

The Canton Asylum Cemetery is historically significant for its association with the Native Americans (Indians) and the Canton Asylum for Insane Indians. The cemetery was used between 1903 and 1934 for the patients at the Asylum. The Canton Asylum was the second federal institution for the insane, predated only by Saint Elizabeth in Washington, D. C., which had been established in 1855.<sup>1</sup> In the late 1940s, the asylum was razed. The cemetery is the only remaining site associated with the asylum. The Canton Asylum Cemetery relates to the South Dakota State context is the areas of Depression and Rebuilding 1893-1929, under Civic Improvements and New Government-Related Structures and Sioux Era 1750 to present, under Government-Constructed sites and structures..

### Historical Background

The asylum was established by Congress in 1899 and the Indian Appropriation Act of 1900 set aside \$3,000 for land and \$42,000 for construction of a building. Passage had met with strong opposition from the Department of Interior and the Superintendent of the U. S. government's St. Elizabeths Hospital for the Insane in Washington, D. C. Both felt that adding to the Washington Institution would better serve the interest of the patients and the public.<sup>2</sup>

Leading the charge for the asylum was South Dakota's Representative O. S. Gifford and Senator R. R. Pettigrew. Gifford said in a speech to the House,

The necessity for an asylum for the treatment of insane Indians exclusively has become of special interest to the people of South Dakota because of their proximity to the Reservations of all the Western States. The value of favorable surrounding recognized in the treatment of insane whites, has been entirely ignored in the case of the Redskin, with their insane growing more neglected, violent, and unmanageable. We are asking for the means to apply on the same basis the same treatment for the Indians that is applied to his white brother.<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Putney, Diane. *The Canton Asylum for Insane Indians, 1902-1934* South Dakota History 14 (Spring 1984): 1-30.

<sup>2</sup> The History of Lincoln County, SD, Lincoln County History Committee, 1985.

<sup>3</sup> The History of Lincoln County, SD, Lincoln County History Committee, 1985, page 36



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National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 3

This speech and many others helped in gaining approval for the Act in Congress. Next came the selection of a location.

Because of its central location among the Western states, with large Indian populations and because of the influence of Gifford and Pettigrew, Canton was chosen as the site for the asylum. One hundred acres were purchased a mile east of Canton on the hills overlooking the Sioux River.<sup>4</sup>

The first building was erected in 1901 at a cost of \$55,000, plus \$1,000 for improvements.<sup>5</sup> John Charles of Wisconsin was the supervising architect. The structure was in the form of a Maltese cross. The three story building had 75 rooms.

Oscar Gifford was appointed the first superintendent. He assumed responsibility in November 1901, while the building was under construction. A year later, his staff consisted of Dr. John F. Turner, a financial clerk, a matron, a seamstress, a cook, a laundress, a night watchman, an engineer, two attendants, and two laborers.<sup>6</sup>

The first patient, a Sioux man, age thirty-three, was sent to Canton directly from the Santee reservation in Nebraska on December 31, 1902. The Hiawatha Asylum began formally accepting patients in 1903.<sup>7</sup> By the end of the year, the asylum housed sixteen patients, ten males and six females, with one man dying during the year. "The patients' tribal affiliations were Cherokee, Comanche, Ossage, Pawnee, Mission Indian of California, Winnebago, Shoshone, Chippewa, and Sioux."<sup>8</sup> These first patients were diagnosed with eight different types of mental conditions: chronic epileptic dementia, alcoholic dementia, senile dementia, congenital epileptic idiocy, congenital imbecility, acute melancholia, chronic melancholia, and chronic mania.

The first death occurred on May 20, 1903. The patient was a twenty-one year old Sioux male. He was diagnosed as "dementia, epileptic chronic." He suffered a violent epileptic convulsion that caused his death. Superintendent Gifford notified the agent of the reservation where the dead patient had originally lived. However, after receiving no request to send the body home, the superintendent made arrangement for an interment on the grounds. A section of land was reserved,

<sup>4</sup> Ibid, page 37

<sup>5</sup> Hoover, Herbert T. Canton Asylum, 1984.

<sup>6</sup> Putney, Diane T. *The Canton Asylum for Insane Indians, 1902-1934* South Dakota History 14 Spring 1984: 4.

<sup>7</sup> According to *Canton Asylum for Insane, 1902-1934*. The first patient arrived on December 31, 1902.

<sup>8</sup> Putney, Diane T. *Canton Asylum for Insane Indians, 1902-1934* South Dakota History 14(Spring 1984):4.

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National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 4

and over the next thirty years, it received the remains of the patients from the asylum. The Bureau of Indian Affairs informed the Mr. Gifford that stone markers was unwarranted, so the graves were unmarked. On a chart hanging in the office, the superintendent recorded the name and location of each deceased patient.

In the history of the institution, the asylum had only two superintendents, and both administrations ended with scandals. Mr. Gifford resigned from the asylum because of allegations that he interfered in medical matters. Dr. Tuner reported that Gifford prevented him from removing a gall bladder stone and shortly thereafter, the patient died. The autopsy attributed the death to the stone.<sup>9</sup> The Commissioner of Indian Affairs consulted with the superintendent of Saint Elizabeth for guides on a well-qualified physician to replace Gifford. Dr. Harry Hummer accepted the position as the new superintendent of the Canton Asylum. Hummer had a degree in psychiatry, and had interned at Saint Elizabeths.

Troubles at the asylum did not end with the resignation of Gifford, they continued with Dr. Hummer. In the first year of Hummer's administration a major feud erupted between him and the staff. The staff including the new assistant superintendent, Dr. Hardin sent an affidavit to the Indian Office requesting an investigation of Hummer. They alleged that he failed to issue proper clothing, bedding, and nonviolent patients were locked up for long periods of time. An investigation was conducted by Charles L. Davis, who recommended the removal of Dr. Hummer. The chief clerk of the Indian office wanted to wait and make a decision about the removal of Dr. Hummer until the investigation by Dr. Joseph Murphy, chief of the health section of the Indian service was completed. Dr. Murphy concluded that Hummer needed additional time to straighten out the asylum after the removal of Gifford. Based upon Dr. Murphy's investigation Hummer remained as superintendent.<sup>10</sup>

Dr. Hummer believed that exercise and recreation were integral parts of treatment of patients. In 1912 and 1913, the asylum received and installed playground equipment. This equipment was extremely popular with the patients, unlike the indoor entertainment, like board games.

In 1912, under the direction of Dr. Hummer a two-story hospital was constructed, with a separate dining room for employees, a hydrotherapy unit and solarium. However, the hospital had no medical

<sup>9</sup> Putney, Diane T. *The Canton Asylum for Insane Indians, 1902-1934* South Dakota History 14(Spring 1984): 10.

<sup>10</sup> Putney, Diane T. *The Canton Asylum for Insane Indians, 1902-1934* South Dakota History 14(Spring 1984): 11.

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 5

facilities beyond a drug room and a simple operating room. The building was used primarily as housing.<sup>11</sup>

Dr. Hummer advocated throughout the 1920s for expansion of the facility. He believed that state institutions slowed a patient's recovery because they allowed family visitation. The Canton Asylum policy and distance deterred family visits.

Hummer had a perfect opportunity to convince the Indian office to enlarge the facility. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs and members of the House Committee on Appropriations visited Canton in July 1925. With the support of the Appropriation Committee, Congress appropriated \$34,170 to purchase additional land. However, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs was not impressed with the facility. He was concerned about patient care. The Commissioner and the Secretary of the Interior agreed that the asylum needed additional staff and modern restraints. Hummer objected to the directive to hire additional staff and stated his disapproval of mechanical restraints. The Office of Indian Affairs was satisfied with Hummer's reply and did not increase the asylum budget for hiring of additional staff and modern restraints.<sup>12</sup>

In 1929, another investigation of Canton Asylum was conducted. This investigation was performed by Dr. Silk. Dr. Hummer ordered this investigation because he wanted an impartial and unbiased report of the deplorable conditions at the asylum. He also stated that the new nurse Grace C. Fillius, consumed large quantities of liquor. During Dr. Silk's visit he observed the nursing staff and praised them. He could find no basis on the claim that Nurse Fillius was abusing alcohol. Silk also encouraged the asylum to hire additional nurses. However, despite the praises of Dr. Silk, Fillius departed.<sup>13</sup>

Dr. Silk described the asylum as "a place of padlocks and chamber pots."<sup>14</sup> Attendants used their own discretion about using restraints and locking patients in their room. He noted that the reservations sent patients to the asylum because they were unable to care for them. Reservations would confine mental disabled indians to jail. The patients confined to their rooms or restrained were

<sup>11</sup> Riney, Scott *Power and Powerlessness: The People of the Canton Asylum for Insane Indians*. South Dakota History 2(Spring/Summer 1997): 44

<sup>12</sup> Putney, Dian T. *The Canton Asylum for Insane Indians, 1902-1934* South Dakota History 14(Spring 1984): 15.

<sup>13</sup> Putney, Diane T. *The Canton Asylum for Insane Indians, 1902-1934* South Dakota History 14(Spring 1984): 16-17.

<sup>14</sup> *Ibid*, 17.

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## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 6

not better off at the asylum. Dr. Silk also noted the lack of maintaining patient records. It suggested poor medical care and supervision of the patients. Case summaries of patients who died were lacking, only death certificates was found. Hummer failed to keep precise essential records of daily treatment and patient's response. Dr. Silk was shocked to learn that 50 percent of the deaths at the asylum were attributed to tuberculosis and that patients were not being treated for syphilis. The final report concluded that intolerable conditions existed in all departments. However, he had one positive comment, the patients diet was wholesome and adequate.

In March 1929, Indian Affairs officials in Washington authorized three major actions: the replacement of Superintendent Hummer, the closing of the Canton Asylum, and transferal of patients to state institutions. However, Congress approved the request to keep the asylum operating at full capacity. Throughout the next two years, the Indian Office attention was elsewhere.

It was not until John Collier assumed office as commissioner of Indian Affairs in 1932, that the office took notice of the asylum again. Mr. Collier reviewed all past reports and was outraged by the practices at the asylum. The Secretary of the Interior approved the use of funds from the Public Works Administration to enlarge facilities at Saint Elizabeths and then set a January 1934 closing date for the Canton Asylum. However, the citizens of Canton urged the Secretary of the Interior to re-consider his action. They stated that closing the asylum would cause a severe financial loss to the city. An injunction was issued. "The papers enjoined Commissioner Collier, Superintendent Hummer, and Dr. Silk from removing the patients from the Canton Asylum."<sup>15</sup>

Dr. Silk conducted another investigation of the asylum. He found conditions the same as they had been in 1929. Several patients exhibited no symptoms of mental illness. Dr. Hummer would not release patients without sterilizing them. However, the asylum did not have the equipment to perform the surgery, so he refused to discharge patients. "Of the estimated ten discharges per year, nine occurred through the death of the inmate. Some of those who died at the asylum were buried at their agencies, others in a cemetery on the asylum grounds."<sup>16</sup> On October 16, 1933, Dr. Hummer was dismissed as superintendent of the Canton Asylum.

The injunction order was dismissed by the District Court of the United States for the District of South Dakota in December of 1933. This decision opened the way for transferal of patients. Sixty-nine patients left Canton for St. Elizabeths on December 21, 1933. Two additional patients were sent to

<sup>15</sup> Putney, Diane T. *The Canton Asylum for Insane Indians, 1902-1934* South Dakota History 14 (Spring 1984): 25.

<sup>16</sup> Riney, Scott. *Power and Powerlessness: The People of the Canton Asylum for the Insane.* South Dakota History 2 (Spring/Summer 1997): 51.

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National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 8 Page 7

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Washington, when they were well enough to travel. The remaining patients were released back to the reservations. The property of the asylum was given to the city of Canton in 1946. In 1949, the Canton-Inwood Hospital was opened in the old asylum hospital. However, in the late 1940s the remaining buildings were razed.

"From 1902 to 1934, approximately 374 Indians from 50 tribes were sent to the asylum. By 1970, a complete burial stone with a bronze plaque had been placed in the cemetery there. Listed on the plaque were the names of 120 inmates who had died and were buried at Canton during the thirty-two years of that institution's tumultuous but forgotten existence."<sup>17</sup>

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<sup>17</sup> Putney, Diane T. *The Canton Asylum for Insane Indians, 1902-1934* South Dakota History 14 (Spring 1984): 30.

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# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9,10 Page 8

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## Bibliography

Hoover, Herbert T. Canton Asylum, 1984.

Putney, Diane T. "The Canton Asylum for Insane Indians, 1902-1934" South Dakota History 14(Spring 1984):1-30.

Riney, Scott. "Power and Powerlessness: The People of the Canton Asylum for the Insane." South Dakota History 2(Spring/Summer 1997): 41-62.

The History of Lincoln County, SD, Lincoln County History Committee, 1985.

## Verbal boundary Description

NE 1/4, SE 1/4, SE 1/4, Section 18, Township 98N, Range 48W

## Verbal boundary Justification

The nominated cemetery includes the entire parcel historically associated with the cemetery.

Name of Property

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    Photos    Page    9

1. Megan Dobbs Eades- photographer  
Taken 10/96  
Location of negatives, South Dakota State Historical Society, Pierre  
view -west
  
2. Megan Dobbs Eades- photographer  
Taken 10/96  
Location of negatives, South Dakota State Historical Society, Pierre  
view -east
  
3. Megan Dobbs Eades- photographer  
Taken 10/96  
Location of negatives, South Dakota State Historical Society, Pierre  
view -west

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Appendix Page 10

Names of Indians buried in Hiawatha Asylum Cemetery

Name of Person	Date of Death
Long Time Owl Woman	8-25-08
Juanita Casildo	6-22-08
Mary Fairchild	4-22-07
Lucy Reed	4-19-07
Minnie LaCount	7-5-06
Sylvia Ridley	6-12-05
Edith Standing Bear	5-13-05
Chur-Ah-Tah-E-Kah	1-2-05
Ollie House	7-19-04
Asal-Tchee	2-11-09
Alice Short	4-17-09
Enas-Pah	9-30-09
Baby Ruth Enas-Pah	10-14-09
Agnes Sloan	2-14-10
E-We-Jar	10-4-10
Kaygwaydaseqaik	10-14-10
Chee	5-4-11
Emma Gregory	3-12-13
Magwon	3-23-12
Kay-Ge-Gay-Aush-Eak	3-12-13
Kay-Zhe-Ah-Bow	6-22-12
Blue Sky	6-20-14
Louise McKintosh	4-12-15
Jane Burch	2-1-16
Pasue	5-20-16
Maggie Snow	7-10-16
Lope Maria	10-27-16
Lizzie Vipont	4-17-17
Mary Pierre	5-16-17
Nancy Chewie	2-17-18
Ruth Chief-On-Top	5-15-18
Mary G. Buck	12-14-18



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National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Appendix Page 11

Names of Indians buried in Hiawatha Asylum Cemetery

<u>Name of Person</u>	<u>Date of Death</u>
Cecile Comes-At-Night	8-12-19
Maud Magpie	4-24-20
Poke-Ah-Dah-Ab	12-26-20
Sits-In-It	1-26-21
Josephine Wells	6-29-21
A. B. Blair	8-6-21
Josephine Pajihatakana	unknown
Baby Caldwell	1-31-21
Sallie Seabolt	7-12-22
Selina Picon	10-14-22
Mrs. Twoteeth	1-10-23
Kayzo (Kayso)	3-27-23
Josephine DeCouteau	4-9-23
Jessie Hallock	6-12-23
Marie Pancho	10-17-23
Ebe Sirowboy	8-11-28
Kiger	7-2-29
Mary Bah	8-25-30
Cynia Houle	1-19-32
Drag Toes	2-24-32
Charlie Brown	unknown
Jacob Hayes	10-4-07
Toby	3-6-06
Trucha	11-17-05
Hon-Sah-Sah-Kah	10-23-05
Big Day	7-3-05
Fred Taksup	2-6-05
Peter Greenwood	9-22-05
Robert Brings Plenty	5-20-03
Nadesooda	2-8-08
James Chief Crow	10-24-08
Yells At Night	11-21-08

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Appendix Page 12

Names of Indians buried in Hiawatha Asylum Cemetery

<u>Name of Person</u>	<u>Date of Death</u>
John Woodruff	5-15-09
George Beautiste	5-30-09
Baptiste Gingras	12-19-09
Lowe War	12-24-09
Silas Hawk	5-12-10
Red Cloud	12-7-10
Howling Wolf	3-30-11
Frank Starr	4-28-13
Antone	4-4-12
Arch Wolf	7-2-12
Joseph Taylor	9-20-13
Amos Brown	5-1-21
James Crow Lightening	3-8-21
John Martin	4-4-22
Red Crow	4-8-22
James Blackeye	5-6-22
Abraham Meachern	11-10-22
Aloysious Moore	5-12-23
Tom Floodwood	9-29-23
James Black Bull	2-9-26
Benito Juan	3-24-26
Seymour Wauketch	6-1-26
Anselmo Lucas	12-19-26
Chico Francisco	4-21-27
Roy Wolfe	3-31-28
Matt Smith	11-30-28
Two Teth	7-18-30
Pugay Beel	9-14-31
Herbert Conley	3-17-33
Jack Root	10-30-33
Charlie Clafflin	3-2-14
John Hall	5-27-14

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number Appendix Page 13

Names of Indians buried in Hiawatha Asylum Cemetery

<u>Name of Person</u>	<u>Date of Death</u>
Amos Deerr	7-13-14
Ne-Bow-O-Sah	12-18-14
Thomas Chasing Bear	2-2-15
Dan-Ach-Onginiwa	3-29-16
Joseph Bignawe	5-20-16
Walkkas	1-21-17
Steve Simons	10-8-17
James two Crows	11-26-17
F. C. Eagle	9-5-18
Andrew Dancer	11-21-18
Apolorio Moranda	1-14-19
Harry Miller	4-25-19
Herbert Iron	5-20-19
Fred Collins	6-4-19
John Coal Of Fire	6-20-19
Joseph D. Marshall	11-21-19
Willie George	11-23-19
James Hathorn	11-29-19
Ira Girsteau	3-27-20
Edward Hedges	5-21-20
Omudis	6-5-20
Guy Crow Neck	7-29-20
John Big	8-25-20
A. Kennedy	2-19-21



**SOUTH  
DAKOTA STATE  
HISTORICAL SOCIETY**  

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**CULTURAL HERITAGE CENTER**

900 Governors Drive, Pierre, SD 57501

(605) 773-3458

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From: Michelle Saxman-Royers

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Number of pages (including this cover sheet): 3

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This facsimile machine number is (605) 773-6041.

the cemetery is about on the "d" of  
Canton-Inwood on the map.

Michelle

Canton Asylum Cemetery

Lincoln County, South Dakota

Name of Property

County and State

NPS FORM 10-900-A  
(8-88)

OMB Approval No. 1024-0010

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 9,10 Page 8

### 10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property Less than an acre

#### UTM References

(place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

1	<u>14</u>	<u>698560</u>	<u>4797270</u>	_____	_____	_____
	Zone	Easting	Northing			

#### Verbal boundary Description

The property encompasses the fenced area with in section NE 1/4, SE 1/4, SE 1/4, Section 18, Township 98N, Range 48W. The first superintendent established the cemetery boundaries when the first patient died.

#### Verbal boundary Justification

The nominated cemetery includes the entire parcel historically associated with the cemetery. The cemetery is approximately 120 feet by 80 feet. The cemetery is enclosed by a split-rail fence, which was installed circa 1992. The owners used a map from records provided to them by the United States government to locate the remains of the patients, so they would be able to place a fence around them. (This map was not located during the nomination process.) The fence was installed to deter golfers from playing through the cemetery.