

United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

826

# 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 Carnegie Library

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: 225 East Fourth Street

City or town: Canton State: South Dakota County: Lincoln

Not For Publication:  Vicinity: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 X C \_\_\_ D

<u>Jay D. Vogt</u>	<u>09-20-2016</u>
Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date
<u>SD SHPO</u>	
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

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**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:)

*Jon Edson H. Beall*  
Signature of the Keeper

12.6.16  
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

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**Number of Resources within Property**

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<b>Total</b>

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register N/A

**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION: library  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Current Functions**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

SOCIAL: civic  
COMMERCE: professional  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19<sup>TH</sup> AND 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY REVIVALS: Neo-Classical Revival

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**Materials:** (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property:

BRICK

STONE: sandstone

### 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.)

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### Summary Paragraph

The Canton Carnegie Library is a Neoclassical brick building built in 1913 on the southwest corner of E. Fourth Street and Lincoln Street in the central part of the city of Canton, Lincoln County. The library has a rectangular layout with a central gable wing extending less than ten feet from the south, rear elevation. The building has a concrete foundation with raised basement, two-toned brick walls, a symmetrical façade, and a hip roof. Distinctive stylistic features include brick pilasters on the façade and building corners, sandstone trim and entrance entablature, a pediment dormer on the façade and pediment gable on the rear elevation, and block modillions under the eaves. The interior features an entry vestibule with restroom and stairs to the basement. Double swinging doors lead into the main room that is primarily open except for small ancillary rooms at the back. Centered in the main room is a historic U-shaped circulation desk with wooden Doric columns extending from the ends of the U to the ceiling. The basement is accessed from the main entry stairs or from a rear below-grade entrance. The basement also has a largely open layout. Municipal library operations were moved to a new building in 1989. The Carnegie building now houses a daycare center in the basement and an arts and recreation space upstairs.

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Comparing the existing building to historical images, the primary changes have been the removal of a screened entry on the top step of the entrance, the removal of globe pedestal lights that were formerly installed on the lowest levels of the brick walls at the entrance steps, and the likely framing over of integrated gutter systems in the roof that creates a slight dual-slope to the hip roof. The change is slight and the library retains excellent integrity for the National Register of Historic Places. Essential elements of the library's form, architectural style, and historic materials, including doors, windows, and many interior features are still extant.

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### **Narrative Description**

The Canton Carnegie Library building is located at 225 E. Fourth Street surrounded by other historic buildings near the main business district of Canton, South Dakota. On the same half-block are the Thorson Memorial Gymnasium built in 1921, the Odd Fellows building built c.1917, and the Masonic Temple built in 1912. The Hotel Rudolph was historically located to the south on the same block, but the Farmers State Bank (1976) is now at that location. To the west is the county courthouse square, the business district to the south, and residential areas to the north and east. The library is set back about thirty-five feet from the sidewalk along E. Fourth Street.

It is a one-story, raised-basement Neoclassical style building of brick with sandstone trim and a concrete foundation. The building has a T-shaped plan with a pediment gable wing extending off the center of the south, rear elevation, and a pediment gable wall dormer over the north entrance. The building has a hip roof. The roof is covered with hexagonal asphalt shingles. From historical images, the original roof may have been slate (see Figure 1). Based on those images and square patches currently over the soffit in the corners of the building, there may have been a gutter system integrated within the roof. It appears that the base of the roof was covered at some point, giving the roof a lower slope at its base. The eaves of the main roofline and the north and south pediment gables have wood soffit boards and closely-placed block modillions. Sections of the roof at the corners of the gables have been built up and gutters installed along the length of the building in an effort to shed water. The exterior walls are a variegated orange brick with courses of blocks of large smooth sandstone at the top and bottom of the raised basement walls. Darker brick was used at the raised basement level, for the front step walls, for pilasters beneath either corner of the north pediment and at the building corners, and for a frieze band under the eaves. The pilasters have a raised band of brick at the fourth course from the top and a simple rectangular cap of sandstone with stone egg-and-dart molding.

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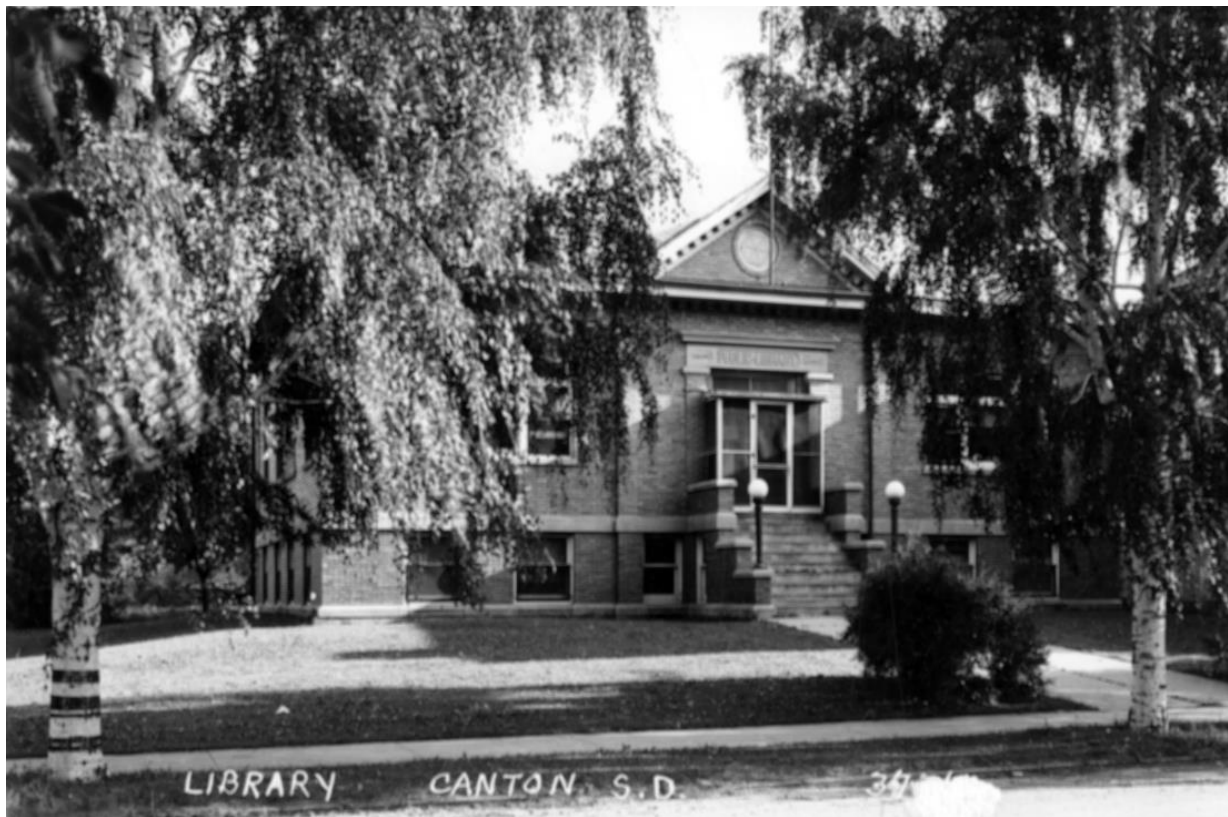


**Figure 1: South Dakota State Archives, “Public Library, Canton, S.D.,” photograph postcard, #2009-06-30-023.**

Concrete steps lead to the north-facing front entrance. The steps are flanked by stepped brick knee walls with beveled sandstone caps. The entrance surround features flanking darker brick pilasters with capstones featuring egg-and-dart molding. Above the entrance is a stone frieze with “Carnegie / Public Library / A.D. 1913” carved into panels. The cornice of the entablature also has egg-and-dart molding. There are extant historic double-leaf wood doors with large glass panes. The two-light transom window has been painted or otherwise covered but is still extant, and an aluminum fixed awning has been installed over the doors. According to historic photo postcards, the entrance originally had globe pedestal lights mounted to the bottom level of the brick walls and had a bumped out screen enclosure over the top step (See Figures 1 and 2).

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**Figure 2: South Dakota State Archives, “Canton Public Library,” photograph postcard, #2009-06-30-021.**

All windows on the library have stone sills and no lintels or other surrounds. In the bays flanking the central pediment entry on the façade, there are sets of tripartite wood windows with aluminum storm windows featuring a large fixed window between single one-over-one sash windows, each beneath single-pane fixed transoms. At the basement level, there are three shorter one-over-one windows on either side of the entrance, and narrower one-over-one windows in the sides of the staircase. The east and west elevations are identical with a central tripartite window like those on the façade, flanked by one-over-one wood sash windows. There are small square windows added between the central and southern-most windows on both elevations. Also on the side elevations, there are four evenly-spaced one-over-one wood windows on the basement level. On the rear elevation, there are two single, shorter one-over-one windows on the rear projecting wing and one to each side on the main building. There are four window openings along the basement level, although the western-most has been fitted with a small vented door. In the eastern-most bay, a concrete walk at street level extends to a below-grade secondary entrance to the basement rooms.

Upon entering the library, there is an entry with swinging double doors leading to the main room, a door with semi-opaque glass to the west leading to a restroom, and stairs to the basement leading down to the east. The paneled doors to the main room have large glass panes in the upper section and a large transom window with semi-opaque glass. The stairs have historic

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railings with paneled newel posts featuring dentil molding around the cornice below a square cap. Wood crown molding, a thin picture rail, and pressed metal ceiling are found in the entry and continue through the main room. The painted pressed metal ceiling features square tiles with a border featuring Anthemion motifs. A porcelain pendant light on a chain is extant in the entry.

The main room is designed symmetrically around a large U-shaped oak librarian's desk ornamented with two round Doric columns extending to the ceiling at the ends of the desk. The desk has bead-board panels around the exterior and a mix of drawers, open shelving, and cabinets around the interior, with an open section under the desk at the top of the U for seating. Historically, open reading areas to the right and left were in clear view of the librarian. An area for stacks was located in a bay behind the desk and book shelves were fashioned along the perimeter walls. Most furniture has been removed except for shelving with small egg-and-dart molding still extant in the rear storage/ancillary rooms. Noteworthy features include three-inch oak flooring (currently covered by laminate tile), oak trim with small egg-and-dart molding on the windows, doors, and picture rail, and decorative pressed metal ceiling tiles. Doors off the southern section into space formerly used for stacks have functioning transom windows with semi-opaque glass. In the main room, lighting includes a mix of modern fan lights and long, suspended fluorescent lights.

The basement was originally used as a meeting space for community organizations. In 1933, Earl Boyce gave a large collection of materials to the city to be placed in the basement and kept under the direction of the library board. This collection became known as the Earl Boyce Museum. Although adapted for its current use as a day care, historic trim and the open layout of the basement are essentially intact.

The primary changes to the exterior have been the addition of roof framing at a slight slope over the integrated gutter system with the addition of applied gutters, and the absence of both the screen enclosure over the front entrance and the globe pedestal lights. The essential roof shape, other form and layout, fenestration, and elements of architectural style in the pediments, pilasters, modillions, and entrance entablature are extant giving the library excellent integrity despite the aforementioned changes. The interior also has essential historic features in layout, original doors and trim, ceiling coverings, and the U-shaped desk that contribute greatly to the capacity for the building to convey its historic significance.



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## 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

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**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

EDUCATION

ARCHITECTURE

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

1913-1966

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

1913

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person**

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

N/A

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

George Issenhuth (architect)

Satrum Brothers (builder)

\_\_\_\_\_

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**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 Carnegie Library is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places at a local level of significance under Criterion A in the area of Education and Criterion C under the area of Architecture. The period of significance extends from the construction of the library in 1913 to 1966, the recommended fifty-year guide for the National Register program. Although there have been slight changes to the pitch of the lower roof to cover an integrated gutter system, the majority of exterior form and features, as well as many interior details including the historic U-shaped circulation desk and pressed metal ceiling, are extant giving the building excellent integrity overall.

The library was built with funding through the Carnegie Corporation's library program. It was designed by architect George Issenhuth from Huron, South Dakota and constructed by local contractors, Satrum Bros., who specialized in fine woodwork. The efforts of local groups like the Woman's Study Club and the Athenians Debating Society raised public support and local funding for accepting the Carnegie grant and supplying the new building. These efforts and those to supply the library through a community book shower and donations from groups like the Sons of Norway clearly demonstrated the town's goal to provide an accessible resource for knowledge and education as the social and cultural life of Canton grew and matured. Styles of Classical architecture were used for libraries and other civic buildings as the style became popular in the 1890s-1910s for its allusions to enlightenment, tradition, and public virtue. The Neoclassical design of the library is seen in its central entrance surrounded by brick pilasters and classical entablature, gable pediments on the façade and rear elevation, and block modillions under the cornice. After the city of Canton constructed a new library building in 1989, the raised basement of the Carnegie library has been adaptively reused as a day care facility and the main rooms are used as a community arts and recreation center.

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

### **History of the Canton Carnegie Library**

By 1893, the young city of Canton had a circulating library organized by individuals and headquartered from various businesses.<sup>1</sup> However, the Woman's Study Club soon began working for a permanent facility. Jenny Gifford, President of the Woman's Study Club and wife of Oscar S. Gifford, began the process of applying for a Carnegie library by writing a letter to Andrew Carnegie's personal secretary, James Bertram, who administered the library grant program from 1894 to 1914. Canton then received the standard "Schedule of Questions" to complete and return. This questionnaire garnered information about the town's population,

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<sup>1</sup> *Dakota Farmers' Leader* (Canton, SD), November 3, 1893.

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current library conditions, library funding and support and possible locations for a new library. Canton was granted \$10,000 for a new library building on December 2, 1904 after applying to the Carnegie library program.<sup>2</sup> The city was expected to provide a site for the library building and financially support the library at ten percent of the grant amount per year to cover expenses.

It took two votes by townspeople to pass the initiative for the new library. The first vote was lost by a narrow margin of 149 to 232 in July of 1905, but the second vote passed almost unanimously in 1911 with the support of the Athenian Debating Society, a group of businessmen.<sup>3</sup> The effort was also supported by the local newspaper, the *Dakota Farmers' Leader*, and its editors. In one article before the first vote, they shared a letter from E.M. Carr in Manchester, Iowa extolling the value of investing in a library as a public good, similar to schools and roads, which would attract new residents and “enable Mr. Carnegie to avoid the disgrace of dying rich.”<sup>4</sup> Then in another editorial, the paper asked the public rhetorically if they wanted to be a progressive town and a center of education, saying: “Canton must grow. She can’t stand still. Public improvements means [sic] progress... If Canton decides to accept Mr. Carnegie’s gift of \$10,000 for a public library she will have nothing to regret.”<sup>5</sup> After the first vote in 1905 failed, their editorial was harshly bitter: “If Canton is so near bankruptcy that a 2 mill tax would create trouble, it is time the people began to look into the financial condition of the city and call a halt all around.”<sup>6</sup> Amidst its sarcasm, the paper indicated several of the reasons that opponents had voted down the measure. Some had been concerned that the city would have other large infrastructure projects needing attention in the near future, some thought revenue would be down after voters “turned out” the saloons, and others believed that Carnegie’s gift would be coming from wealth “tainted” by questionable business practices.<sup>7</sup>

The second effort to bring the acceptance of Carnegie’s offer to a vote was not undertaken until the spring of 1911 after Thomas and Jesse N. Thorson offered land for the library and promised to erect a public gymnasium as well.<sup>8</sup> The Athenian Debating Society (also referred to as the Athenian Forensic Club) made the subject a primary focus of their meetings leading up to the vote.<sup>9</sup> After a successful vote, the land was transferred to the city on December 4, 1911.<sup>10</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> *Dakota Farmers' Leader* (Canton, SD), December 30, 1904.

<sup>3</sup> *Dakota Farmers' Leader* (Canton, SD), July 21, 1905 and April 7, 1911.

<sup>4</sup> *Dakota Farmers' Leader* (Canton, SD), February 17, 1905.

<sup>5</sup> *Dakota Farmers' Leader* (Canton, SD), July 14, 1905.

<sup>6</sup> *Dakota Farmers' Leader* (Canton, SD), July 21, 1905.

<sup>7</sup> *Dakota Farmers' Leader* (Canton, SD), July 21, 1905; *The Kimball Graphic* (SD), July 28, 1905.

<sup>8</sup> *Dakota Farmers' Leader* (Canton, SD), April 7, 1911 and September 03, 1915.

<sup>9</sup> *Dakota Farmers' Leader* (Canton, SD), April 7, 1911.

<sup>10</sup> Lincoln County Register of Deeds, Deed Book 20, page 557, filed November 9, 1912.

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The city established a building committee that consisted of Mrs. Jennie Gifford, Thomas Thorson, and T.J. Knowlton.<sup>11</sup> Mrs. Gifford coordinated correspondence with the Carnegie Corporation and sent inquiries to other libraries in the state. Replies to her correspondence led the committee to change plans for the interior layout in favor of a more open floor plan and to dispense with some of the “extravagance in useless outside decorations.”<sup>12</sup> In a report of her visit in 1916, after the library was complete, Lois Spencer, a field librarian from the State Library, wrote this about the building plan:

“My first impression, as I came up to the library from the street, was one of pleasure in the attractive exterior of the building. As I entered I was charmed by the inviting openness of the rooms, the low desk, and good lighting. My professional eye immediately grasped the advantages in supervision, and convenience for work.”<sup>13</sup>

The building was designed by architect George Issenhuth of Huron, South Dakota and built under general contractors, the Satrum Brothers of Canton, South Dakota.<sup>14</sup> Construction was supervised by Thomas Thorson and J. F. Knowlton, and it was built of red brick with a slate roof. A 1963 history noted that those planning the building took special consideration of the building’s acoustics and took measures to prevent dampness in the basement.<sup>15</sup> The grounds were graded and laid out by the first janitor of the library, Frank A. Van Fleet.<sup>16</sup> He and Thorson worked on planting weeping birch, mountain ash, and various shrubs on the grounds.<sup>17</sup> The library basement had meeting rooms, including one reserved for the use of the local General Lyon Post of the Grand Army of the Republic, a group for Union Army Civil War veterans, and their auxiliary, the Women’s Relief Corps.<sup>18</sup> A United States flag was originally posted on the roof cornice above the entrance to the library, but a free-standing pole was later erected on the grounds.<sup>19</sup> Other additions to the building included a mail box and book return box in the front door, new steps and sidewalk, and a canopy over the front door.<sup>20</sup>

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<sup>11</sup> Jennie Rudolph Gifford was a teacher and administrator before her marriage to Judge O.S. Gifford in 1899, and served four years as secretary of the State Educational Association. Thomas Thorson was formerly mayor, state legislator, and Secretary of State. T.J. Knowlton was a real estate investor and city commissioner. *Dakota Farmers’ Leader* (Canton, SD), November 2, 1899-September 3, 1915.

<sup>12</sup> *Dakota Farmers’ Leader* (Canton, SD), July 14, 1911.

<sup>13</sup> *Dakota Farmers’ Leader* (Canton, SD), February 18, 1916.

<sup>14</sup> *Dakota Farmers’ Leader* (Canton, SD), November 22, 1912 and September 5, 1913.

<sup>15</sup> *South Dakota Library Bulletin* 49(2) (1963), 19.

<sup>16</sup> *Dakota Farmers’ Leader* (Canton, SD), December 10, 1915.

<sup>17</sup> *South Dakota Library Bulletin* 49(2) (1963), 19.

<sup>18</sup> *Dakota Farmers’ Leader* (Canton, SD), June 19, 1914.

<sup>19</sup> *Dakota Farmers’ Leader* (Canton, SD), June 19, 1914; *South Dakota Library Bulletin* 49(2) (1963), 19.

<sup>20</sup> *South Dakota Library Bulletin* 49(2) (1963), 19.

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Thomas Thorson, T.J. Knowlton, and Miss Rebecca Gehon were the first library trustees.<sup>21</sup> As the building neared completion, the trustees began accepting book donations from private individuals, reading circles, and the Study Club.<sup>22</sup> The committee also worked on fundraising. Proceeds from the Lincoln County Fair in the spring of 1912 and from the Athenian Debating Society's annual public lecture series at the Kennedy Opera House in the winter of 1913-1914 were donated to the library to purchase books.<sup>23</sup> The building was completed in September of 1913 and the library opened on October 24<sup>th</sup> with a "book shower" and reception of fried cakes and coffee hosted by the trustees.<sup>24</sup> At the shower, community members donated the first books for the library collection as well as funds for additional purchases.<sup>25</sup> Boys from the high school organized the approximately 500 book donations and the library marked the names of donors inside the covers.<sup>26</sup> At the shower, a clock was also presented to the library from jewelers Syverud & Moe.<sup>27</sup> The following poem was printed with news about the shower:

*"And out of the house the books came tumbling,  
Great books, small books, fat books, brawny books,  
Black books, red books, blue books, snowy books.  
Families by tens and dozens,  
Brothers, sisters, husbands wives  
Came to the book shower."*<sup>28</sup>

The formal dedication of the library was held at the Lutheran church in January 1914.<sup>29</sup> At the dedication, the building committee chaired by Thomas Thorson transferred the library to Mayor Tank and the City of Canton.<sup>30</sup> The program, which was arranged and conducted by Mrs. Gifford, included musical performances, a religious invocation and benediction, and addresses by Lilly M.E. Borresen as State Field Librarian, public school superintendent Mr. Graham, and local college professor Anthony Tuve.<sup>31</sup>

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<sup>21</sup> Rebecca Gehon was a former teacher and officer of the Woman's Study Club. *South Dakota Library Bulletin* 49(2) (1963), 19; *Dakota Farmers' Leader* (Canton, SD), June 21, 1901 and June 11, 1915.

<sup>22</sup> *Dakota Farmers' Leader* (Canton, SD), September 12, 1913.

<sup>23</sup> *Dakota Farmers' Leader* (Canton, SD), March 8, 1912 and November 14, 1913.

<sup>24</sup> *Dakota Farmers' Leader* (Canton, SD), October 17, 1913; *South Dakota Library Bulletin* 49(2) (1963), 19.

<sup>25</sup> *Dakota Farmers' Leader* (Canton, SD), October 31, 1913.

<sup>26</sup> *Dakota Farmers' Leader* (Canton, SD), October 31, 1913; *South Dakota Library Bulletin* 49(2) (1963), 19.

<sup>27</sup> *Dakota Farmers' Leader* (Canton, SD), October 31, 1913.

<sup>28</sup> Ibid.

<sup>29</sup> *Dakota Farmers' Leader* (Canton, SD), October 31, 1913 and January 16, 1914.

<sup>30</sup> *Dakota Farmers' Leader* (Canton, SD), January 16, 1914.

<sup>31</sup> *Dakota Farmers' Leader* (Canton, SD), January 16, 1914; *South Dakota Library Bulletin* 49(2) (1963), 19.

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Mrs. Gifford served as the first librarian, but she was succeeded in short time by Rebecca Gehon.<sup>32</sup> Ms. Gehon visited other cities to learn more about the best practices for operating the library, including a visit to Mrs. Curran in Sioux Falls.<sup>33</sup> Early collections included subjects of history, biography, travel, literature, fiction, and drama.<sup>34</sup> Many books about South Dakota were acquired over the years.<sup>35</sup> The community considered the library a “continuation school” as a free resource for the community, and there was concerted effort at the time to monitor the collection to keep out “trashy” books.<sup>36</sup> During World War I, the library was directed to remove all foreign language books, which also prevented them from accepting a donation of Norwegian books from the local branch of the Sons of Norway until 1922.<sup>37</sup>

The library continued to raise money for enlarging their collection. The high school senior class play in May of 1914, three musical concerts in the C.W. Best Artist Series at the local opera house that fall, and a performance by the New York Metropolitan Company hosted by the Women’s Study Club were held as benefits for the library.<sup>38</sup>

In 1917, while the library was seeing increased use and circulation, the city provided the library with three new tables, a dozen chairs, a book case, and a telephone.<sup>39</sup> In 1918, Nellie E. Brenner succeeded Rebecca Gehon as librarian and continued on at the Canton library at least through 1963.<sup>40</sup> In late 1918, the threat of influenza led the city to close the library until January 1, 1919, and the librarian spent the time mending books and arranging materials.<sup>41</sup> Circulation rebounded quickly once the library opened again and doubled before 1920.<sup>42</sup> Active use was made by students coming in for special projects or with groups like the high school debate team.<sup>43</sup>

In 1933, the Earl Boyce Memorial Museum, with collections that had been donated to the city, was installed in the library basement under the organization of librarian Nellie Brenner and

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<sup>32</sup> *Dakota Farmers’ Leader* (Canton, SD), January 16, 1914 and February 18, 1916.

<sup>33</sup> *Dakota Farmers’ Leader* (Canton, SD), September 12, 1913.

<sup>34</sup> *Dakota Farmers’ Leader* (Canton, SD), May 14, 1915.

<sup>35</sup> *South Dakota Library Bulletin* 49(2) (1963), 19; Harry F. Thompson, *Guide to Collections Relating to South Dakota Norwegian-Americans* (Sioux Falls, SD: Center for Western Studies, Augustana College, 2007), 32.

<sup>36</sup> *Dakota Farmers’ Leader* (Canton, SD), February 18, 1916.

<sup>37</sup> Lincoln County History Committee. *The History of Lincoln County, South Dakota* (Freeman, SD: Pine Hill Press, 1985), 46.

<sup>38</sup> *Dakota Farmers’ Leader* (Canton, SD), May 8, 1914; October 9, 1914; November 6, 1914; and November 27, 1914.

<sup>39</sup> *South Dakota Library Bulletin* 3(1) (March 1917), 6.

<sup>40</sup> Brenner also served as president of the South Dakota State Library Association in 1936-1937. *South Dakota Library Bulletin* 4(3) (September 1918), 96, and 49(2) (1963), 19.

<sup>41</sup> *South Dakota Library Bulletin* 5(1) (March 1919), 140.

<sup>42</sup> *South Dakota Library Bulletin* 6(2) (June 1920), 32.

<sup>43</sup> *South Dakota Library Bulletin* 7(2) (June 1921), 39.

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trustees Mrs. A.M. Anderson and Mrs. C.L. Wendy.<sup>44</sup> The basement was reorganized for a community resource room in the early 1980s.<sup>45</sup>

Initially, rural residents had to pay a fee to use the library, but under Mayor L.L. Parke, free library service was extended from Canton to all residents of Lincoln County.<sup>46</sup> In the early 1950s, the first project of the women's Pallathene Club (initially known as the Junior Art Club), was to host a children's Story Hour at the library on Saturday mornings.<sup>47</sup> In 1963, the library kept 27,500 books, 52 magazines, and 3 newspapers in circulation with 4,506 registered borrowers.<sup>48</sup> In addition to reference and general circulation, the library hosted an annual bird house contest, special events for students during Book Week, special presentations for the whole community during National Library Week, holiday decorations and activities, and contributed to historical displays in downtown storefront windows.<sup>49</sup>

Nellie Brenner left the library in 1968 and was succeeded by Elline Iverson in 1970.<sup>50</sup> During Ms. Iverson's tenure, the library achieved accreditation and was open forty hours a week.<sup>51</sup> Jeanne Conner was librarian from 1979 to 1982, followed by Arla Albertsen.<sup>52</sup> In 1989, the city built a new library building on the north end of the courthouse square and moved all operations there.

### George Issenhuth (1862-1941), Architect

George Issenhuth had an active architectural practice in Huron, South Dakota from about 1906 to 1933.<sup>53</sup> Issenhuth was born in Iowa and came to Huron in 1883.<sup>54</sup> He worked first as a builder and took architecture courses by correspondence. Issenhuth's designs were used for at least fifty-eight schools in South Dakota. He worked on the large grade and high school built in Huron in 1919. He designed many churches, residences, commercial buildings, state fairground buildings, and Brookings City Hall. Commercial projects in the 1910s included several banks.

<sup>44</sup> *South Dakota Library Bulletin* 49(2) (1963), 19; Lincoln County History Committee. *The History of Lincoln County*, 45.

<sup>45</sup> Lincoln County History Committee. *The History of Lincoln County*, 46.

<sup>46</sup> *South Dakota Library Bulletin* 49(2) (1963), 19; Lincoln County History Committee. *The History of Lincoln County*, 46.

<sup>47</sup> Lincoln County History Committee. *The History of Lincoln County*, 197-198.

<sup>48</sup> *South Dakota Library Bulletin* 49(2) (1963), 19.

<sup>49</sup> *South Dakota Library Bulletin* 7(2) (June 1921), 39 and 49(2) (1963), 19.

<sup>50</sup> Lincoln County History Committee. *The History of Lincoln County*, 46.

<sup>51</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>52</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>53</sup> *The American Contractor* 37 (May 6, 1916), 132; *South Dakota State Gazetteer and Business Directory* (Minneapolis: R.L. Polk & Co., 1921-22), 208; *The American Architect* 120 (November 9, 1921), 376; *Daily Plainsman* (Huron, SD), January 15, 1941.

<sup>54</sup> *Daily Plainsman* (Huron, SD), January 15, 1941.



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He also worked on projects in North Dakota.<sup>55</sup> From comparisons of surviving buildings and historical photographs of his work, Issenhuth's designs tended to be straight-forward and well-balanced with elaboration generally confined to the shape of a cornice or variations in the brick bonding, although he did more elaborate work for churches and commercial buildings. After retiring in 1933, Issenhuth lived in Sioux Falls with his son Ezra until his death.<sup>56</sup>

In addition to the library at Canton, Issenhuth also designed the building plans used for the Carnegie libraries in both Wagner (Charles Mix County) and Sisseton (Roberts County), which were built in 1915. The libraries in Wagner and Sisseton are also brick, with hip roofs and a squared projecting entrance with a classical molding around the cornice.<sup>57</sup> The Wagner library had a clay tile roof which was eventually replaced, as were its windows.<sup>58</sup> As of 2016, the Wagner Carnegie library was yet unevaluated, but the Sisseton Carnegie Library was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1996.

### Satrum Bros., builders

The Satrum Bros. had a building supply and carpentry business in Canton, which manufactured windows, doors, screens, wood moldings, turned woodwork, and scroll work. They were known for their millwork; their grills for the top of doorways were advertised "among the most desirable in new and fashionable houses."<sup>59</sup> In the local newspaper, they were praised as master craftsmen and as being "inventive by nature."<sup>60</sup> The company also supplied cabinets, paint, and glass for buildings, including ornamental glass.<sup>61</sup> A specialty seems to have been church furnishings like pulpits, altars, and railings that were built for Trinity (Trefoldighed) Church in Norway Township, the Norwegian Lutheran church in Canton, the Lutheran church in Beresford, as well as for churches in Fairview Township and Shindlar.<sup>62</sup> In about 1906, the Satrum Bros. began managing contract construction projects.<sup>63</sup> Additional woodwork and construction projects credited to the company included building the Catholic church in Canton, an addition to the west side school in Canton, a fourteen-foot power windmill on the farm of Henry Orstad, a large

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<sup>55</sup> *The Ward County Independent* (Minot, ND), May 18, 1916; National Register of Historic Places, "Ellendale Opera House Block," Ellendale, North Dakota, NRIS #92000354, April 22, 1992.

<sup>56</sup> *Daily Plainsman* (Huron, SD), January 15, 1941.

<sup>57</sup> Photographs, undated, South Dakota State Historical Society-South Dakota State Archives, #2012-01-18-004 and #2011-10-04-335.

<sup>58</sup> Photograph, undated, South Dakota State Historical Society-South Dakota State Archives, #2012-01-18-004.

<sup>59</sup> *Dakota Farmers' Leader* (Canton, SD), August 19, 1904.

<sup>60</sup> *Dakota Farmers' Leader* (Canton, SD), August 31, 1906.

<sup>61</sup> *Dakota Farmers' Leader* (Canton, SD), November 22, 1901-May 6, 1910.

<sup>62</sup> *Dakota Farmers' Leader* (Canton, SD), March 27, 1896-February 2, 1912.

<sup>63</sup> *Dakota Farmers' Leader* (Canton, SD), August 3, 1906.

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granary for O.A. Helvig, several barns, a band stand, a restaurant lunch counter for Albert Johnson, and several houses in neighboring townships.<sup>64</sup>

The company was comprised of Gilbert, Andrew, and Ole G. Satrum.<sup>65</sup> The Satrums had immigrated from Opdal, Norway in about 1881.<sup>66</sup> When they first arrived they had farms in Highland Township in Lincoln County and did some carpentry work from there until they relocated their business to Canton in the 1890s.<sup>67</sup> In 1911, the company was comprised of nine men, including the owners.<sup>68</sup> In 1916, the Satrums sold the business to employees Mr. Hegvold and Mr. Anseth, although Ole Satrum continued to work as a general contractor in town.<sup>69</sup>

### Neoclassical Architecture

Following the 1893 World Exposition in Chicago, classicism in architectural fashion was exceedingly popular, particularly for civic buildings. Neoclassical architecture used elements of traditional Classical design in a variety of new compositions to communicate the stability, status, and respectability of Classical architecture with more autonomy and flexibility to suit local aims and resources than an architect would have had with strict Revivalism. Although quite restrained in some smaller communities, the use of Neoclassical architectural styles for buildings like the Canton Carnegie Library directly indicates the motivations of the architect and patrons in designing buildings reflective of their ideals for civilization, tradition, education, and civic good.

Neoclassical buildings used the classical elements of pediments, porticos, columns and capitals in classical orders, varied moldings, and symmetrical compositions. Variations in composition could be accomplished by the height or width of porticos, using pilasters with a pediment gable, and using unusual combinations of moldings. The Canton Carnegie Library has a symmetrical façade, an entrance surround with brick pilasters with egg-and-dart molding beneath the capstone in lieu of a classical order capital, an engraved frieze, and egg-and-dart molding in the cornice of the entablature. Another set of pilasters around the entrance aligns with the pediment gable centered on the façade. The pediment features a circular window and cornices that use closely-placed modillion blocks resembling oversized dentil molding.

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<sup>64</sup> *Dakota Farmers' Leader* (Canton, SD), July 22, 1892-June 3, 1910; *Universal Portland Cement Co Bulletin* 100 (September 1912), 165.

<sup>65</sup> *Dakota Farmers' Leader* (Canton, SD), February 7, 1896 and April 26, 1907.

<sup>66</sup> U.S. Census Bureau, Twelfth Census of the United States, Canton, Lincoln County, South Dakota, ED #220 (June 2, 1900), sheet 3; Marriage record for Andrew G. Satrum and Sina Olson, February 6, 1906, Canton Lutheran Church, ELCA, Birth, Marriage, Deaths. Records of Evangelical Lutheran Church of America, Chicago, Illinois.

<sup>67</sup> *Dakota Farmers' Leader* (Canton, SD), April 9, 1897.

<sup>68</sup> *Dakota Farmers' Leader* (Canton, SD), August 11, 1911.

<sup>69</sup> *Dakota Farmers' Leader* (Canton, SD), April 28, 1916.

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## History of Carnegie Libraries

In the nineteenth-century, free public libraries were still a relatively new concept, and library buildings were more often built by paternalistic benefactors than with public funds. Building designs by master architects did not always account for efficient management by professional staff, until the Carnegie program created a blend of design standards taking into consideration the users, staff, and benefactors that changed the industry.<sup>70</sup> Carnegie libraries were founded and built using funds from the Andrew Carnegie, a leader in the American steel industry, starting in the mid-1880s. In 1911, the Carnegie Corporation of New York was set up to coordinate funding support to libraries, adult continuing education, and fine arts education.<sup>71</sup> Andrew Carnegie's personal secretary, James Bertram, administered the library program. Awards varied based primarily on the population of the town. Communities who applied to the Foundation were required to provide a site for the building and annual appropriations through mill levy taxes at least equal to ten percent of the award for maintaining the building, supplying the collections, and hiring library staff.

Over the years, the Corporation initiated more controls over grant recipients.<sup>72</sup> In 1908, Bertram began requiring that he approve architectural design for new libraries; he focused heavily on form and layout, what he called "effective library accommodation."<sup>73</sup> Classical Revival, Neoclassical, and Beaux Arts architectural styles seem to have prevailed in the program, even becoming known as "Carnegie Classic" style, but there were exceptions where and when there were other popular regional styles.<sup>74</sup> The Corporation's library program ceased granting funds for construction in 1917. The program had pledged over \$41 million in funds to 1,679 library projects.<sup>75</sup> Overall, the popularity of the program meant that it had a tremendous impact on American public libraries. It moved concepts of the library beyond former paternalistic ideals of philanthropy, it encouraged building design that worked for efficient administration, it required the commitment of public funds, and it created building designs that encouraged the democratic use of library materials by adults of both genders as well as children.<sup>76</sup>

At the turn of the century, Classical architecture began to be preferred for libraries and other civic buildings because of the "specific symbolic opportunities" it presented to represent ideals of public virtue and enlightenment.<sup>77</sup> Centrally-located and/or adorned entrances, easily

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<sup>70</sup> Abigail A. Van Slyck, "'The Utmost Amount of Effectiv [sic] Accommodation': Andrew Carnegie and the Reform of the American Library," *Journal of the Society of Architectural Historians* 50 (December 1991), 359-363.

<sup>71</sup> Susan L. Richards, "The Building of Carnegie Libraries in South Dakota," *South Dakota History* 20(1) (1990), 4.

<sup>72</sup> Richards, "The Building of Carnegie Libraries," 2.

<sup>73</sup> Richards, "The Building of Carnegie Libraries," 5; Van Slyck, "The Utmost Amount," 376.

<sup>74</sup> Richards, "The Building of Carnegie Libraries," 7-9.

<sup>75</sup> Van Slyck, "The Utmost Amount," 369.

<sup>76</sup> *Ibid.*, 360, 370.

<sup>77</sup> *Ibid.*, 372.

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accomplished with classical designs, also gave visual cues to the public about where they could access the building.<sup>78</sup> Bertram and the Carnegie Corporation did not prescribe any particular architectural style for the buildings, but Bertram referenced “good taste” in his published notes on library design, which simultaneously indicated an inclination towards traditional styles like Neoclassicism but also a dislike for the extravagance preferred by some architects trained in the style.<sup>79</sup> Recommended interior layouts used open spaces on the main floor, giving a centrally-located librarian a sight line over most of the facility.<sup>80</sup> Where the building was large enough, an arched or rounded circulation desk aided in this effort while giving the librarian additional processing space. Basement rooms were often used for community purposes like club meeting rooms, Sunday schools, and kindergarten classes.

Between 1901 and 1917, twenty-five towns in South Dakota were granted funds for Carnegie libraries and grants totaled \$254,000.<sup>81</sup> Four additional communities made inquiries for funding, but, for various reasons, a library was never completed.<sup>82</sup> At least eight, including Wessington Springs, Armour, Tyndall, Deadwood, Redfield (with an addition), Dell Rapids, Madison, and Lake Andes are still functioning as their communities’ public library, but others have been adapted to offices, museums, or community centers. A majority were centrally-located on blocks adjacent to the main business district. Most designs were classical, although a few later buildings like that in Tyndall and Wessington Springs were Craftsman or Prairie style designs. Eighteen of the extant libraries in South Dakota have been listed in the National Register of Historic Places individually or in historic districts.

Many nineteenth-century public libraries in South Dakota started through the initiative of a local benefactor or women’s organizations. These first efforts were often managed by volunteers and some libraries charged a fee to users.<sup>83</sup> Some organizers built small buildings for the purpose, but many stored books in commercial buildings or private residences. School libraries were also scarce, particularly in rural areas, and dependent on the initiative of local school boards, teachers, and parents until a 1901 state law mandated there to be a library in each school district.<sup>84</sup> It was not until 1919 that free textbooks were made mandatory for all schools.<sup>85</sup> In the early twentieth century, books were becoming more affordable and accessible, and general literacy rates were widely improving. Libraries were essential for making a higher quantity and higher quality of volumes available to all citizens.

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<sup>78</sup> Van Slyck, “The Utmost Amount,” 381.

<sup>79</sup> Ibid., 377.

<sup>80</sup> Ibid., 377.

<sup>81</sup> Richards, “The Building of Carnegie Libraries,” 2-3.

<sup>82</sup> Ibid., 4.

<sup>83</sup> George W. Kingsbury, *History of Dakota Territory*, vol. 4 (Chicago: S.J. Clarke Publishing Co., 1915), 61 and 1228; Kingsbury, *History of Dakota Territory*, vol. 5, 31; Dana R. Bailey, *History of Minnehaha County, South Dakota* (Sioux Falls, SD: Brown and Saenger, 1899), 404.

<sup>84</sup> Lisa Lindell, “A Few Good Books’: South Dakota’s Country School Libraries,” *Libraries & Culture* 38(1) (Winter 2003), 36-37.

<sup>85</sup> Lindell, “A Few Good Books,” 28.

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For local communities in the early twentieth century that were growing fast, or had aspirations of doing so, improvements to civic, educational, and social resources closely followed business and government development. An attractive and well-provisioned library became a source of community pride in those days of active boosterism. Libraries were beacons of sought-after stability and the ideals of civilized life and society.<sup>86</sup> The pledged funds from the Carnegie foundation also made a significant difference to these new communities because there were so many demands on available capital. The use of a book shower by the Canton trustees to provide an initial supply of materials, fundraising for additional books, and developing ways for students to use the library were each indications that books in the 1910s were still a significant financial investment but one that was important to the community. As in Canton, many Carnegie libraries in South Dakota succeeded because of the continued efforts of women's clubs who made the applications, served on building committees, organized fundraising, and coordinated the initial library operations.

### History of Canton, Lincoln County

When Euro-American settlers first arrived in the Canton area, the settlement was known as Trapper Shanty and named for a log-front dugout shelter that was built by fur trappers in about 1861 and used as a stopping place on a military road that stretched from Sioux City, Iowa to Fort Dakota at Sioux Falls in 1865.<sup>87</sup> In 1867, the first permanent settlers arrived and built sod homes.<sup>88</sup> The town of Canton was established in 1868, because the territorial legislature directed residents to establish a county seat.<sup>89</sup> In June 1868, a group of twenty-three Norwegian families came to Canton; they doubled the population and initiated a long association between Canton and Norwegian heritage institutions and traditions.<sup>90</sup>

Until 1879, when the railroad arrived, there was no central business district; instead, there were clusters of unpainted wood frame store buildings wherever the owners had land and inclination.<sup>91</sup> A group of businessmen then platted a settlement they called Lower Canton to the south, nearer the community of Beloit, Iowa.<sup>92</sup> Because Lower Canton challenged Canton to the position of county seat and railroad hub, the businessmen in Canton banded together to fund the construction of a courthouse in 1875 and lobby the Chicago, Milwaukee, & St. Paul Railroad in 1878 to set a station in Canton.<sup>93</sup> This effort solidified Canton's economic stability and its future development. Growth happened quickly. The town had seventy-one buildings in 1879, but had

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<sup>86</sup> Lindell, "A Few Good Books," 15.

<sup>87</sup> Lincoln County History Committee. *The History of Lincoln County*, 17.

<sup>88</sup> *Ibid.*, 17.

<sup>89</sup> *Ibid.*, 17.

<sup>90</sup> *Ibid.*, 18.

<sup>91</sup> *Ibid.*, 20-24.

<sup>92</sup> Beloit, Iowa later voted to dissolve its incorporated status in 1907. Lincoln County History Committee. *The History of Lincoln County*, 21, 113.

<sup>93</sup> *Ibid.*, 21-22.

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236 by 1882; it had a population of less than one hundred in 1870, but had 635 residents by 1880.<sup>94</sup>

In the 1880s and 1890s, Canton experienced continued growth commensurate with the boom going on throughout South Dakota. There were nonetheless several significant events and institutions that were unique to Canton's history. In June 1882, politicians, businessmen, and other leaders held a constitutional convention in Bedford Hall at Canton to initiate a movement for statehood.<sup>95</sup> In 1884, Augustana College, a higher education institute supported by the Norwegian Lutheran church, relocated from Beloit, Iowa to Canton.<sup>96</sup> It was relocated again to Sioux Falls in 1918 and the remaining buildings were used as a parochial school called Augustana Academy until 1971.<sup>97</sup> In 1898, the U.S. Congress established a national asylum for American Indian tribal members at Canton.<sup>98</sup> Increasingly controversial as the years progressed, the asylum operated east of town until it was closed by the Roosevelt administration in 1933.<sup>99</sup>

As the population grew, social and cultural institutions became increasingly important to Canton residents. In 1913, Canton had three women's clubs: the Woman's (or Priscilla) Study Club, Reading Club, and the Canton Reading Club.<sup>100</sup> The Study Club was organized in 1906; they met for socialization and to bring in lecture programs for continuing education. Another group, the Athenian Debating Club for business and professional men, was organized in 1899 under the leadership of C.L. Wendt and held weekly meetings to debate public issues and improve skills in public speaking, held an annual banquet event, and hosted a lyceum series.<sup>101</sup> In 1901, the Methodist church organized the Epworth Assembly, a lecture series that became the Chautauqua. A wooden polygonal auditorium was built just outside of town for the Chautauqua and the surrounding grounds were developed as a park.<sup>102</sup>

Canton has a historic commercial core along the north-south Main and Broadway Streets and the east-west 5<sup>th</sup> Street/State Highway 18. Additional commercial development has expanded along Highway 18 in the late-twentieth and early-twenty-first centuries, primarily to the west because of the proximity of the state border to the east. The Lincoln County Courthouse sits north of E. 5<sup>th</sup> Street between Main and Broadway Streets. The Romanesque-style brick courthouse was built in 1899 and features a mid-20<sup>th</sup> century entrance addition on the façade facing E. 5<sup>th</sup> Street

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<sup>94</sup> Lincoln County History Committee. *The History of Lincoln County*, 24-25.

<sup>95</sup> *Ibid.*, 24.

<sup>96</sup> *Ibid.*, 25.

<sup>97</sup> *Ibid.*, 30-31.

<sup>98</sup> *Ibid.*, 36.

<sup>99</sup> *Ibid.*, 36-37.

<sup>100</sup> Helen M. Winslow, *Official Register and Directory of Women's Clubs in America* 15 (Shirley MA: Self-published, 1913), 226.

<sup>101</sup> *The Lyceumite and Talent* 6(12) (May 1913), 22; *Dakota Farmers' Leader* (Canton SD), March 2, 1900-February 25, 1916.

<sup>102</sup> The last Chautauqua was held in 1926 and the auditorium later demolished in 1940. Lincoln County History Committee. *The History of Lincoln County*, 40-41.

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and a large 2008 addition on the north elevation. The courthouse sits on a lot comprising two city blocks. The 1989 library building is located on the north end of that lot. Along the streets of the business district, there are several brick and stone Romanesque and Italianate late-nineteenth-century two-story commercial buildings. They are also many smaller one-story commercial buildings, and many historic buildings have replacement storefronts and windows. North of E. 5<sup>th</sup> Street around the commercial center are historic residential neighborhoods with interspersed churches. The railroad ran at a diagonal a few blocks south of E. 5<sup>th</sup> Street and so agricultural and manufacturing businesses developed along that line, southeast of the central commercial district. The Big Sioux River (also the border with the adjoining state of Iowa) runs at a sharp angle southwest of town. There is little non-agricultural development on the Iowa side of the river, although there is still a small cluster of farms and houses at Beloit.

## Conclusion

The construction of the Canton Carnegie Library building in 1913 was the culmination of years of effort by leading citizens in Canton to establish a free public library for the educational use of their community. The building, constructed with funds from the Carnegie Corporation on land donated by Thomas Thorson, features a straightforward Neoclassical design by Huron architect, George Issenhuth, and extant fine woodwork by local carpenters and builders, the Satrum Bros. company. Its Neoclassical design signified the enlightened civic virtues that town leaders valued for their growing city. A “book shower,” other fundraising efforts, and direct donations helped supply the library. Although library functions have been relocated to another facility, the building continues to be used by the community and its substantial physical integrity is a living record of its educational and architectural role in Canton’s early history.

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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*The American Contractor* 37 (May 6, 1916), 132

*Daily Plainsman* (Huron, SD), January 15, 1941.

*Dakota Farmers' Leader* (Canton SD), November 3, 1893-February 25, 1916.

*The Kimball Graphic* (SD), July 28, 1905.

*The Luyceumite and Talent* 6(12) (May 1913), 22.

*South Dakota Library Bulletin* 3(1) (March 1917) - 49(2) (1963).

*Universal Portland Cement Co Bulletin* 100 (September 1912), 165.

*The Ward County Independent* (Minot, ND), May 18, 1916.



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**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: \_\_\_\_\_

**Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):** LN00000136

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**10. Geographical Data**

**Acreeage of Property** less than one

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: |

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Or

**UTM References**

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or  NAD 1983

- |             |                      |                        |
|-------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Zone: 14 | Easting: 695419.8607 | Northing: 4797129.8398 |
| 2. Zone: 14 | Easting: 695444.2151 | Northing: 4797130.9765 |
| 3. Zone: 14 | Easting: 695445.4385 | Northing: 4797103.6738 |
| 4. Zone: 14 | Easting: 695420.8164 | Northing: 4797104.2650 |

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

The nominated boundary includes the entire property as described the east eighty-two feet of Lots 1 and 4, Block 15, Original City of Canton.

**Boundary Justification** (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The nominated boundary includes the lot on which the library sits and is directly associated with the history of the library building.

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**11. Form Prepared By**

name/title: Becky Heikkila and Liz Almlie  
organization: South Dakota State Historic Preservation Office  
street & number: 900 Governors Drive  
city or town: Pierre state: SD zip code: 57501  
e-mail shpo@state.sd.us  
telephone: 605-773-3458  
date: June 6, 2016

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### 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.)

### 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 Carnegie Library  
City or Vicinity: Canton  
County: Lincoln  
State: South Dakota  
Photographer: Liz Almlie  
Date Photographed: November 5, 2015

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

SD\_Lincoln\_CantonCarnegieLibrary\_0001  
Oblique view of façade and east elevation. Camera facing southwest.

SD\_Lincoln\_CantonCarnegieLibrary\_0002  
Detail view of entrance. Camera facing south.

Canton Carnegie Library  
Name of Property

Lincoln County, SD  
County and State

SD\_Lincoln\_CantonCarnegieLibrary\_0003  
Oblique view of east and south elevations. Camera facing northwest.

SD\_Lincoln\_CantonCarnegieLibrary\_0004  
View of south elevation. Camera facing north.

SD\_Lincoln\_CantonCarnegieLibrary\_0005  
View of west elevation adjoining Thorson Memorial Gymnasium. Camera facing northeast.

SD\_Lincoln\_CantonCarnegieLibrary\_0006  
Interior view of foyer and library room doors. Camera facing south.

SD\_Lincoln\_CantonCarnegieLibrary\_0007  
Interior view of circulation desk in main room. Camera facing south.

SD\_Lincoln\_CantonCarnegieLibrary\_0008  
Interior view of main room. Camera facing southeast.

SD\_Lincoln\_CantonCarnegieLibrary\_0009  
Interior view of main room. Camera facing west.

SD\_Lincoln\_CantonCarnegieLibrary\_0010  
Interior view of circulation desk and entrance. Camera facing north.

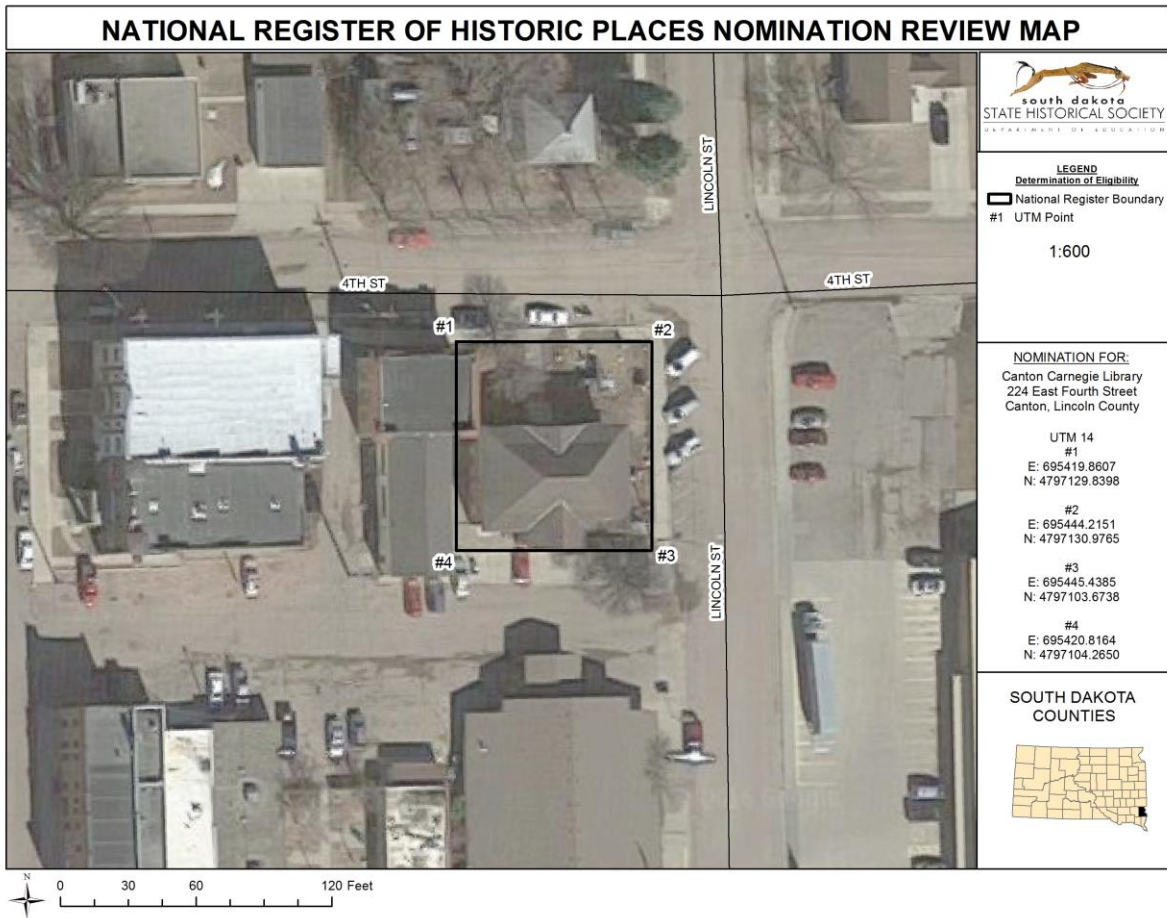
SD\_Lincoln\_CantonCarnegieLibrary\_0011  
Interior view of storage space. Camera facing south.

**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.

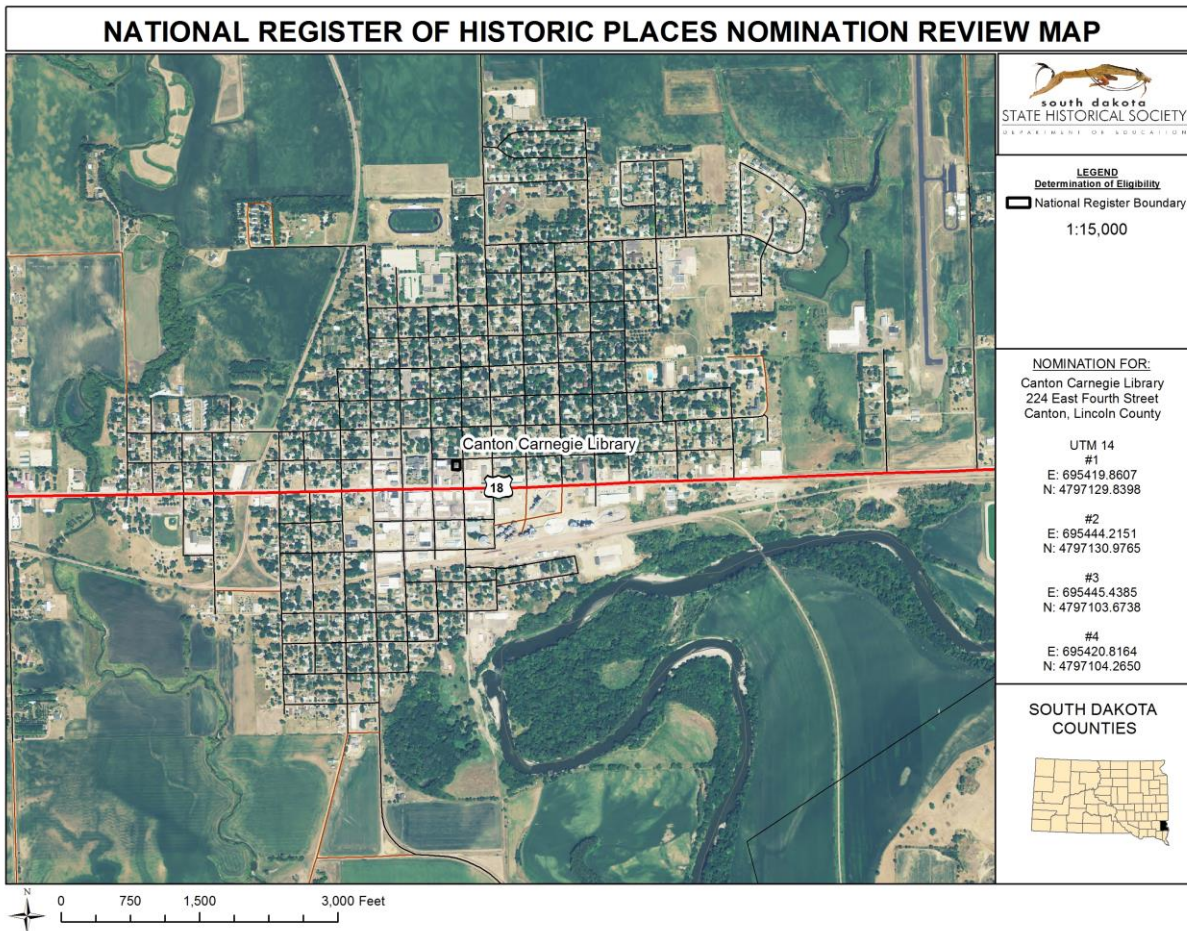
Canton Carnegie Library  
 Name of Property

Lincoln County, SD  
 County and State



Canton Carnegie Library  
Name of Property

Lincoln County, SD  
County and State





PUBLIC LIBRARY

PARKING  
PROHIBITED



CARNEGIE PUBLIC LIBRARY 1916

225











SAM TO 5PM

RESTROOM















**THE CHIEF ELECTED OFFICIAL'S REPORT  
FOR CANTON CARNEGIE LIBRARY NATIONAL REGISTER NOMINATION**

**NAME OF CLG:** Canton

**DATE SENT:** June 22, 2016

**DATE OF SDSHS BOARD MEETING:** September 9, 2016

**CHIEF ELECTED OFFICIAL**

Does the nomination meet the Criteria for Listing on the National Register of Historic Places? Yes  No

Has public comment been included? Yes  No  Explain:

The Canton City Commission unanimously voted to support this nomination on 9/16/16.

Other recommendations: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Checklist:**

- The Chief Elected Official has filled out the above Report.
- The Chief Elected Official has received the Historic Preservation Commission's Report.
- The Chief Elected Official will mail the Chief Elected Official's Report and the Historic Preservation Commission's Report to the South Dakota State Historical Society, 900 Governors Drive, Pierre, SD 57501.

Signature of Chief Elected Official:  Date: 9/7/16

If the SHPO does not receive this report and recommendation within 60 calendar days, the SHPO will continue the nomination process.

**(Questions about this form may be directed to Historic Preservation Specialist Liz Almlie at (605) 773-6056.)**



south dakota  
STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION



13 October 2016

Keeper of the National Register  
National Register of Historic Places  
National Parks Service  
1201 Eye St NW  
8<sup>th</sup> Floor (MS 2280)  
Washington DC 20005

Dear Keeper of the National Register:

Enclosed are seven National Register of Historic Places nominations: *Farmers and Citizens State Bank*, *Belle Fourche Band Shell*, *Sturgis Water Works Company Supply Works Site*, *Rapid City Masonic Temple*, *Canton Carnegie Library*, *Prairie Village Carousel*, and *Lemmon Petrified Park (Amendment)*.

If you have any questions regarding any of these submittals, please feel free to contact me at 605-773-3103 or at [chrisb.nelson@state.sd.us](mailto:chrisb.nelson@state.sd.us).

Sincerely,

Chris B. Nelson  
Historic Preservation Specialist