

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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



1. Name of Property

Historic name: Gale Buildings

Other names/site number: Gale & Ward Bank, First National Bank of Canton, Gale's Block

Name of related multiple property listing:

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

2. Location

Street & number: 101 and 103-107 S. Main

City or town: Canton State: SD 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Not For Publication: Vicinity: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 X B X C D

<u>Jay D. Vogt</u> Signature of certifying official/Title: <u>SD SHPO</u> State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	<u>05-22-2019</u> Date
--	----------------------------------

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

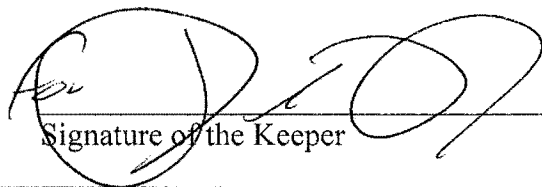
Gale Buildings
Name of Property

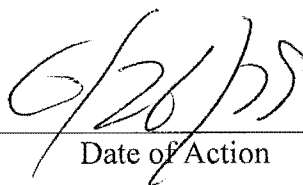
Lincoln County, South Dakota
County and State

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

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


Signature of the Keeper


Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

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

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

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

Gale Buildings
Name of Property

Lincoln County, South Dakota
County and State

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>2</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>2</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register n/a

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE/financial institution

COMMERCE/professional

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

WORK IN PROGRESS

Gale Buildings
Name of Property

Lincoln County, South Dakota
County and State

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE VICTORIAN/Italianate

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Brick
Concrete

Narrative Description

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

Summary Paragraph

The Gale Buildings are located in downtown Canton at the southwest corner of S. Main Street & W. 5th Street (U.S. Highway 18). The Gale & Ward Bank Building was built on a narrow commercial lot in 1880. Gale's Block was built in 1882 on the lots to its south and was designed to match the bank's architecture.

The 1880 Gale & Ward Bank Building is located on the corner and has an angled entrance. The building is one lot wide (about 20 feet) and about sixty-eight feet long. The Italianate commercial style building is two stories high with a stone foundation, flat parapet roof, brick walls, segmental and round arch windows on the first and second floors respectively, decorative brick window hoods, brick quoin blocks on the corners, and layers of decorative brick bonding at the cornice. The main entrance door is on the northeast corner of the building, and there is a secondary entrance leading to the second-floor stairs on the west end of the north façade. On the interior, the main floor is comprised of a wood entrance vestibule with green stained glass, a large lobby, historic safe, a restroom (a later addition), and rear offices. Marble wainscoting or baseboards, mosaic tile floors, and a pressed metal ceiling extend through most of the first floor.

Gale Buildings

Name of Property

Lincoln County, South Dakota

County and State

The second floor includes a hallway running along the south wall of the building and multiple offices along the north wall that have wood panel and glass doors with transoms. A larger office/meeting room is sited at the east end of the second floor, which has wood baseboards and a pressed metal ceiling.

The 1882 Gale's Block is a double commercial block (about forty feet wide and ninety feet long), two stories, with brick walls, matching round-arch, brick window hoods on the second floor, brick quoins, and decorative cornice from the Gale & Ward Bank Building. Built for retail merchants, the first floor has a double storefront with angled signboard (a later addition), central recessed doors (two to the stores and one to the second-floor staircase), areas for display windows, and decorative metal posts at the corners of the windows. The first-floor rooms retain historic pressed metal ceilings and open spaces, although some lower built-out walls and shelving were added for evolving retail/professional use. The second floor retains its central staircase and hall leading to four spaces now used for apartments.

The Gale Buildings together further serve as an excellent representation of early commercial architecture in Canton. The buildings retain historic brick detailing critical to early Italianate commercial architecture in South Dakota; marble, tile, stained glass, and woodwork details on the historic bank building; decorative storefront framework and interior features like pressed metal ceilings on the Gale's Block building. Although historic windows have been downsized and historic materials removed, the fenestration pattern and window openings with decorative brickwork have been retained. There are changes to the storefront on the Gale's Block building including the angled signboard and downsized infill on the northern store window, but transom windows and elements of historic iron framing remain part of the building. Nonetheless, the Gale Buildings retain integrity to convey their significance to the history of commerce in Canton, the architecture of commerce in their blended façade, and the significant role of their developer, Frank A. Gale, in the history of the city.

Narrative Description

The Gale Buildings are located on the southwest corner of S. Main Street & W. 5th Street (U.S. Highway 18) towards the northern part of downtown Canton, across the intersection from the Lincoln County Courthouse. Both S. Main and W. 5th are commercial streets. North on N. Main are commercial and county buildings, adjoining the courthouse block. Commercial buildings continue south on S. Main for two-and-a-half blocks to the railroad that runs south of downtown Canton. The two-story Gale Buildings are set along concrete sidewalks on both streets. The Gale & Ward Bank building is on one twenty-foot lot, extending about sixty-eight feet long, and the Gale's Block building to the south is on two twenty-foot lots, extending for two-stories back about sixty-eight feet and about ninety feet on the first floor.

Gale & Ward Bank Building

The Gale & Ward Bank building has a rough-faced cut stone Sioux quartzite foundation that is visible for two-and-a-half to three courses on the east and north façade. It is partially covered by concrete with a top beveled edge on the north façade, possibly put on in 1912 when the

Gale Buildings

Name of Property

Lincoln County, South Dakota

County and State

application of a “liquid cement coating” to the bank corner foundation was mentioned in the newspaper.¹ Part of the stone foundation wall was built when a portion of the basement was excavated for a furnace unit in the summer of 1904.² The walls of the bank are made of brick that has been painted historically.³ The two-story building has an angled entrance of one bay, two bays on the east façade, and eight bays on the north façade. Originally, the building had six bays along the north façade. The western-most section with the staircase to the second floor was added in 1916.⁴ Brick quoins (projecting four-courses tall with single courses in-between) are located on the southern edge of the eastern façade, the corners of the angled bay, and every two window bays down the north façade. Each bay has single windows on each floor, except the angled bay has the main entrance on the first floor, and the narrower, northern-most bay has a secondary entrance on the first floor and no window in the second. The door at the secondary entrance is wood with a large pane of glass and a historic metal plate at the stoop. A non-historic set of three concrete steps with single metal railing leads to the door.

The first-floor windows have concrete lintels, and segmental arches with brick hoods. The arches are comprised of two lines of rowlock brick meeting in a pointed concrete keystone applied to the brick wall and ending in geometric corbelled brick bases. The main entrance on the corner has a similar segmental arch brick hood design. The first-floor window in the fourth bay is bricked in and was historically, as it aligns with the bank safe. The second-floor windows have wood lintels with metal edging applied to them later. The round-arch window openings have similar decorative brick hoods with applied concrete keystones. Most of the first-floor window frames have been replaced with aluminum window frames with small hopper windows in the middle. The second-floor windows largely retain the historic wood frames, but sashes have been replaced with vertical wall board and small vinyl one-over-one windows. Historic images show that the original second-floor windows on the east façade were two-over-two with an arched upper sash (see Figure 2).

The building has a flat roof with a straight parapet edge. The cornice of the building has layers of decoration in the brick bonding, with a band of widely-spaced stylized corbelled dentil, a fretwork pattern, and a corbelled edge with standard dentil band at the top. The current roofing material has a narrow metal edging along the top of the parapet. The original wooden cornice had a peak at the corner, brackets, and three high blocks spaced along the north façade (see Figure 1).⁵ It was remodeled to the current design by “contractor Ulberg” with cream-colored brick in the fall of 1903.⁶

¹ *Dakota Farmers' Leader* (Canton SD), November 29, 1912.

² *Dakota Farmers' Leader* (Canton SD), July 29-August 5, 1904.

³ *Dakota Farmers' Leader* (Canton SD), October 4, 1912.

⁴ Sanborn Fire Insurance Co., Map of Canton, Lincoln County, South Dakota (March 1898), sheet 2, and (May 1904), sheet 2; *Dakota Farmers' Leader* (Canton SD), January 10, 1902; May 12-19, 1916.

⁵ Photographs in Lincoln County History Committee (LCHC), *The History of Lincoln County, South Dakota* (Freeman, SD: Pine Hill Press, 1985), 18, 33; Bank note illustration, “Sioux Falls Bottling Works, check, July 26, 1888.” Lithograph, John Morris Co., Chicago, OCLC # 982700438, David Dexter collection, Center for Western Studies, Augustana University, Sioux Falls.

⁶ John A. Ulberg also did work on several residences and barns in and around Canton, as well as for Augustana College's buildings in Canton and the “orphans home school house” in Beloit until moving to Mott, Hettinger

Gale Buildings

Name of Property

Lincoln County, South Dakota

County and State

The main entrance has a single concrete step, an aluminum-framed glass door, and the rest of the opening has been covered with plywood. From the interior, some framing is visible at the transoms and sidelights that according to archival images was from the historic period. The original design was a set of wood double doors with full transom (see Figures 1 and 3), but it was remodeled in 1909.⁷ Inside the main entrance is a vestibule with angled walls. Its ceiling is stained wood beadboard. The vestibule does not extend to the ceiling of the main room of the bank. The floor of the vestibule is white hexagonal mosaic tile with a green fretwork design and red border around the edge. The walls are plaster with green marble baseboard and a tall white marble wainscot with simple cap. Round wood railings are affixed to the marble walls. On the interior walls of the vestibule, there are stained glass windows above the marble. The windows are comprised of stained glass of green and white marbled coloring leaded in tall, narrow rectangular panes, with smaller squares of glass in rows across the top. Two short wood steps lead up to the single-leaf door to the main room of the bank, which is wood with pronounced graining, a large glass pane in its center, brass doorknob, brass kickplate at the base, and transom window above.

The main eastern room in the interior was historically the bank lobby. The walls are plaster with similar green and white marble wainscot along the eastern wall of the vestibule, and the eastern and northern walls of the room—historically the public space of the lobby. The grey veins in this interior marble are more pronounced than in the marble used in the vestibule. The historically-public space also has a tile floor of the same pattern as the vestibule. The lobby-side of west wall of the vestibule is finished with grained wood and has pen holders remaining from the bank. From the line where the counters used to sit against the tile floor, the flooring is finished with narrow wood boards. The room has a pressed metal ceiling that is largely intact. The ceiling pattern has coved squares with a wide edge of various molding motifs.

At the western end of the main room, there is a vault with two doors, one on the north end of the wall and the other on the south-facing vault wall along a corridor that runs down the south wall of the building. The doors were manufactured by the National Safe & Lock Co. of Cleveland, Ohio and distributed by bank designers Louis F. Dow & Co. of St. Paul, Minnesota. Certificates of cleaning and guarantee for the time lock that are posted inside the northern-most door of the vault date from 1917 to 1933.

The tile floor, metal ceiling, and green marble baseboard continue along the corridor that runs to the back of the building along the south wall of the first floor, but the corridor has wood wainscot instead of white marble. At the west end of the corridor, there is a small, short room with wood walls and green stained-glass windows in the door and walls. It is speculated that the room served for viewing safe deposit boxes. West of the vault, there is a rear office room and a restroom that was built into the space. The office room has a narrow board wood floor, plaster walls, pressed metal ceiling, and a door leading into the rear staircase. The wood door has a mail slot, brass door knob, and a large transom.

County, North Dakota in 1905. *Dakota Farmers' Leader* (Canton SD), October 22, 1897-January 20, 1911, specific to First National Bank: September 25-October 23, 1903.

⁷ *Dakota Farmers' Leader* (Canton SD), November 5, 1909; E. C. Kropp Company, "Downtown, Main Street, Canton SD, Lincoln County," postcard, c.1908-9, #2018-06-20-301, South Dakota State Archives, Pierre.

Gale Buildings

Name of Property

Lincoln County, South Dakota

County and State

The door from the office leads to the base of the stairwell to the second floor. The stairwell includes carpeted flooring, molded wood baseboards, and a round railing affixed to the east wall. At the top of the stairs is a small landing, with narrow wood flooring, leading to the second-floor hallway. The current configuration dates from 1916, when the bank was remodeled and the upstairs converted into offices.⁸ On the second floor, all doors to the hallway are paneled, dark-stained wood with large panes of glass, brass doorknobs, and transom windows. Doors between the rooms are five-paneled wood with transom windows. Through a door from the landing, the hallway has narrow wood flooring, molded wood baseboards, and a pressed metal ceiling with square panels in the center and coved edging with garland motif. A single pendant light is mounted halfway down. Three doors lead into offices along the north part and at the east end of the building. The office rooms have wood flooring and lathe-and-plaster walls. Remnants of a pressed metal ceiling and a later dropped-tile ceiling are visible while the building is being rehabilitated (2018). The third room and the eastern-most room retain molded wood baseboard and a pressed metal ceiling with no evidence of a later dropped ceiling. The fourth room shows evidence of later division which led to the removal and replacement of the hallway door with a narrow opening.

Gale's Block

The foundation of Gale's Block is rubblestone and open across the whole building block. The exterior has brick walls, a double storefront with central recessed entrances, seven bays of round-arched windows along the second floor, and a brick cornice. The building is edged with a brick quoin on the south edge to match the adjoining bank building, with four brick courses projecting with single-course spacers. The double storefront has areas for two display windows on either end. Historic metal posts support their interior corners. The posts have a base with incised scrolls at the corners and a flared shaft with details resembling fluting. The southern-most window design has a base of parged concrete, a plywood-faced base wall, and two large panes of plate-glass. The angled wall leading to the recessed entrance also has a plywood base wall and a large plate glass window. The entrances into the store are located on angled walls at the top of a slightly-angled floor. The recessed entrance bay has a lower ceiling with recessed lighting—damage to one corner indicates that historic transom windows and plaster ceiling remain above that ceiling material. The doors to both storefronts are wood with a large center pane of glass, and narrow sidelights. At the back of the entrance bay is the door to the stairwell to the second floor. That entrance door has a painted aluminum storm door. The northern-most storefront has a concrete-parged based, a low plywood-faced kickplate, and the display windows have been replaced with three narrow, fixed, wood-framed windows surrounded by vertical wood paneling. Its angled wall to the entrance has a low plywood kickplate and retains a large plate-glass window.

Above the storefront is an angled signboard made of plywood that extends over the brick quoin edges, typical of storefront remodeling from the 1960s or 70s. The signboard was installed over the historic storefront, and historic framing and transom windows are intact behind it. The second floor of the building includes seven round-arched windows across the brick façade with

⁸ *Dakota Farmers' Leader* (Canton SD), May 12, 1916.

Gale Buildings

Name of Property

Lincoln County, South Dakota

County and State

decorative brick hoods and concrete block keystones matching the design of the adjoining bank building. The center window is bounded by pilasters of brick quoins, and the other six are in two groups of three with brick hoods that merge at the intermediate ends. The cornice of the building exactly matches the bank building, with bands of stylized corbelled dentils, fretwork pattern, and standard dentils.

The northern storefront was last utilized as a chiropractor's office and lower office rooms were built into the front half of the first floor, leaving the top few feet of the room open to the ceiling. The rear half of the room has wall shelving installed on pegboard panels along the walls. The historic pressed metal ceiling is extant above the whole of the first floor. The ceiling has square panels with inner circular medallions embossed on them and a narrow cornice. A wide opening has been installed between the northern and southern storefronts.

The southern storefront retains its full open space. At the front, a slightly-raised display platform fills the area between the door and the front windows. A short screen wall is installed on the ceiling over the platform, behind which can be seen the historic transom windows (behind the exterior signboard). In the main room, assorted shelving has been installed on pegboard panels, some of which is within wood built-out shelving units. A two-bay center shelving unit was installed partway in from the rear wall (creating what would have been a division between public and employee space) with a screen wall installed over it from wall-to-wall. The pressed metal ceiling is extant over the whole room. It has coved square metal panels, edging with laurel motifs, and a wide Classical cornice with egg-and-dart and cable bands, a repeating design of palmettes and columns, and acanthus leaf corners.

The Gale's Block building was expanded to the rear on its first floor in a series of build-outs between 1898 and 1917.⁹ In the southern storefront, the historic opening into the rear addition is retained. It has a central door with wood framing and transom window, and openings for double-hung windows placed to either side of the doorway. At some point, the window sashes were removed and the lower parts of the windows enclosed. At the northern window, an elevated office was built into the addition that looks into the main store through the upper open part of the window. In the northern storefront, the rear entrance was expanded and most of the intermediate wall removed at some time after 1927.¹⁰ The additions were built with assorted brick and brick tile walls and have unfinished ceilings. They each have access points to the shared basement.

The second floor of the Gale Block is accessed by the central door on the façade. Wood stairs with a simple handrail lead up to the main wood floor, the opening of which is edged with a balustrade of short turned spindles and newel posts. East of the stairs there is a narrow room between two spaces now used for residential apartments, each with a living room, kitchen, bedroom and bathroom. West of the stairs a hall with simple wainscoting leads to the entrances to two rear apartments and a set of doors with transoms at the rear entrance that open onto the roofs of the additions.

⁹ Sanborn Fire Insurance Co., Map of Canton, Lincoln County, South Dakota (March 1898), sheet 2, (May 1904), sheet 2, (January 1911), sheet 2, and (April 1917), sheet 3.

¹⁰ Sanborn Fire Insurance Co., Map of Canton, Lincoln County, South Dakota (November 1927), sheet 3.

Gale Buildings
Name of Property

Lincoln County, South Dakota
County and State

Statement of Integrity

In the historic period, the Gale Buildings saw some changes, including blending additions on the rear (west) elevations of the building, the remodeling of the buildings' cornice, and remodeling of the bank's interior. Since the historic period, there have been changes to the Gale's Block storefront and the fenestration of both buildings, but other historic features of the building remain: the brick wall with decorative bonding patterns for quoins, window hoods, and the cornice, arched window openings, framing elements of the Gale's Block storefront, and significant historic features of the interiors, including mosaic tile, marble wainscot, stained glass, pressed metal ceilings, and woodwork. A significant amount of materials, workmanship, and design remain from the historic period as well as setting, location, feeling, and association to represent the histories of commerce, architecture, and the contributions of F.A. Gale to early Canton.

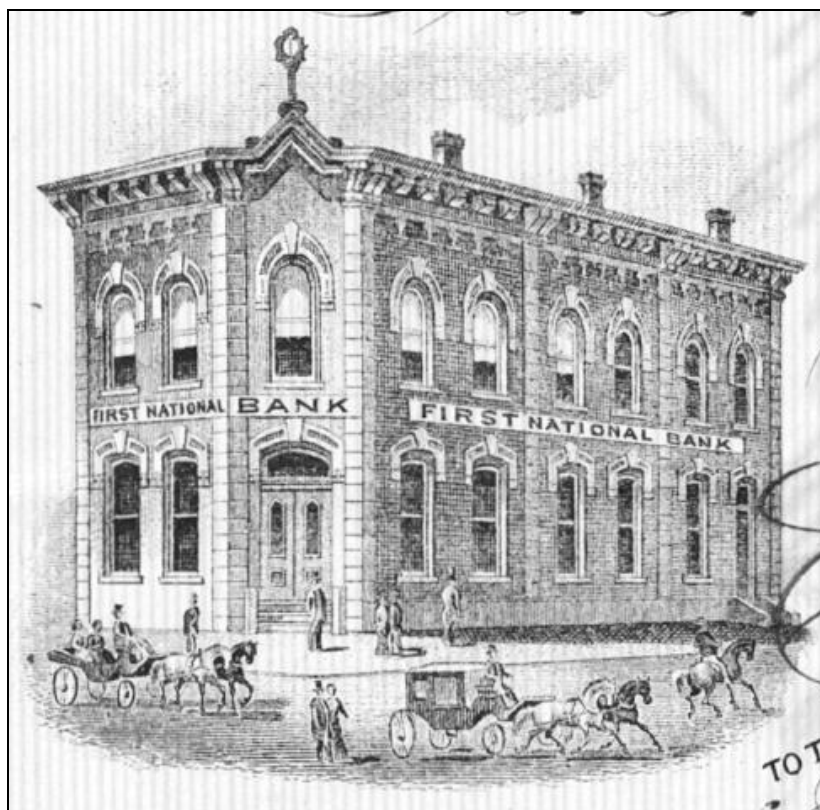


Figure 1: Bank note illustration, “Sioux Falls Bottling Works, check, July 26, 1888.”
Lithograph, John Morris Co., Chicago, OCLC # 982700438, David Dexter collection,
Center for Western Studies, Augustana University, Sioux Falls.

Gale Buildings
Name of Property

Lincoln County, South Dakota
County and State



Figure 2: Detail of panoramic photograph, "Canton, S. Dak.," 1907, F.J. Bandholtz (Des Moines IA), Library of Congress, PAN US GEOG - South Dakota no. 8 (E size) [P&P].



Figure 3: E. C. Kropp Company, "Downtown, Main Street, Canton SD, Lincoln County," postcard, c.1908-9, #2018-06-20-301, South Dakota State Archives, Pierre.

Gale Buildings
Name of Property

Lincoln County, South Dakota
County and State

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

Gale Buildings
Name of Property

Lincoln County, South Dakota
County and State

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMUNITY PLANNING/DEVELOPMENT
COMMERCE
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1880-1916

Significant Dates

1880
1882
1902
1916

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Gale, Frank A.

Cultural Affiliation

n/a

Architect/Builder

Ziegler, C.C. (architect)

Gale Buildings
Name of Property

Lincoln County, South Dakota
County and State

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

The Gale Buildings are local commercial landmarks from the earliest development of downtown Canton. They were built under the direction of Frank A. Gale, an early business and political leader in Canton, and were two of the first buildings constructed by local businessmen to solidify the current location of Canton as the town's permanent location. The buildings represent significant early commercial activity, including one of the city's oldest and most enduring banks, as well as social gathering, professional, and retail spaces. They also mark the contributions and complicated history of Frank A. Gale to the commercial and civic history of early Canton.

The period of significance extends from the construction of the bank building in 1880 through the last phase of historically-significant architectural remodeling in 1916. The two buildings are nominated together because, together, they best represent their architectural design and the history of Frank A. Gale. The two buildings are non-communicating from the interior and are located on three tax parcels: 200.13.20.001A, 200.13.20.001B, and 200.13.20.001C.

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

History of the Gale Buildings

The Gale & Ward Bank Building (First National Bank Building)

Frank A. Gale and Mark Ward came from Winnebago City, Minnesota to open their banking house in Canton in March 1879.¹¹ They first intended to set up quarters in an office in the St. Croix Lumber Co. on Bridge Street in Lower Canton, but, at the news that the railroad would put their station near the new courthouse in (upper) Canton, they decided to locate on Main Street in Canton and built a small wood-frame office (see Figure 4).¹²

They then soon made plans to erect a new permanent building in Canton, which they finished in September 1880.¹³ A contractor



Figure 4: "Gale & Ward's Banking House, Canton, SD, Lincoln County, 1879," in Judith A. Johnson, *Early History of Lincoln Co.*, thesis (1929), #2009-07-02-007, South Dakota State Archives, Pierre.

¹¹ *Canton Advocate* (SD), April 17, 1879.

¹² LCHC, *History of Lincoln County*, 22; *Canton Advocate* (SD), March 6 and May 29, 1879.

¹³ *Canton Advocate* (SD), January 1, 1880, September 9, 1880.

Gale Buildings

Name of Property

Lincoln County, South Dakota

County and State

named Stratton worked on the building.¹⁴ As it reached completion, the local *Canton Advocate* ran high praise for the building in announcements about the progressing work, calling it “an ornament to the town” and “the handsomest building in Lincoln County.”¹⁵ The paper also included a longer description of the new building, including double front doors grained to look like black walnut, high plaster ceilings, the main banking counter and cashiers window, the vault with shelving, a bank office, modest living quarters for the night watch, and a small office to rent.¹⁶ Hans Anderson worked as a cashier (or assistant cashier) at the bank from 1882 through at least 1916.¹⁷ The rear office was used early on by doctor M.M. Clark, real estate agent Ed Rowley, and a barber.¹⁸ The counter in the center of the room was made by Chicago mechanics in Sioux Falls out of black walnut with inlaid Prussian ash and a two-foot high glass window.¹⁹ In March 1882, the building narrowly escaped fire damage because of the quick action of those fighting a fire in the Union Block, who drenched surrounding buildings with buckets of water.²⁰

On January 1, 1883, Gale & Ward’s bank became First National Bank of Canton with a capital of \$50,000.²¹ The new organization retained the existing management; F.A. Gale served as president, O.S. Gifford as vice-president, A.C. Eaton as cashier (although he was shortly succeeded by Mark Ward), and C.E. Pendexter as assistant cashier.²² The board was comprised of F.A. Gale, O.S. Gifford, G.W. Stone, T.O. Bogert, and A.C. Eaton.²³ Later directors included E. Wendt, local prominent lawyers C.B. and B. Kennedy, Bartlett Tripp (Yankton), E.P. Brove, T.J. Fosdick, J.F. Ferguson, Hon. J. Gale (Frank’s father), and J.H. Gale (his brother).²⁴ At times, his staff included sisters-in-law Kittie and Clara Pendexter as bookkeepers and his brother J.H. Gale as assistant cashier.²⁵ The bank advertised loans for real estate; schools, townships, and municipalities; and chattel loans, and was one of the many firms in Canton available to act as land agents.²⁶ In February 1884, Mark Ward resigned as cashier for the bank to practice law.²⁷

¹⁴ In the 1880 census, there was a mason named Thomas S. Stratton living in Sioux Falls, north of Canton. *Canton Advocate* (SD), May 6, 1880; U.S. Census Bureau, *Tenth Census of the United States*, Enumeration District 20, Sioux Falls, Minnehaha County, South Dakota (June 2, 1880), sheet 12.

¹⁵ *Canton Advocate* (SD), June 17, 1880, September 2, 1880.

¹⁶ *Canton Advocate* (SD), September 9, 1880; August 3, 1882.

¹⁷ George W. Kingsbury, *History of Dakota Territory*, Vol. 4 (Chicago: S.J. Clarke Publishing Co., 1915), 540; *Dakota Farmers’ Leader* (Canton SD), March 31, 1916.

¹⁸ *Canton Advocate* (SD), August 3, 1882; Sanborn Fire Insurance Co., Map of Canton, Lincoln County, South Dakota (December 1883), sheet 1 and (October 1891), sheet 2.

¹⁹ *Canton Advocate* (SD), August 3, 1882.

²⁰ *Canton Advocate* (SD), March 9, 1882.

²¹ *Canton Advocate* (SD), December 21, 1882.

²² *Canton Advocate* (SD), December 7, 1882, January 4, 1883.

²³ Oscar S. Gifford (1842-1913) came to Canton in 1871 from Illinois, worked as an attorney and judge, served as justice of the peace and mayor, was active in the statehood movement, and served in the U.S. House. *Canton Advocate* (SD), December 7, 1882; Kingsbury, *History of Dakota Territory*, vol. 2, 1360; P.F. McClure, “Dakota,” *Harper’s New Monthly Magazine* 78 (1889), 364.

²⁴ *Canton Advocate* (SD), April 17, May 1, and November 20, 1884, January 12, 1888; *Press and Daily Dakotian* (Yankton SD), November 24, 1884.

²⁵ *Canton Advocate* (SD), September 7 and 21, 1882, October 4, 1883, and July 25, 1890.

²⁶ *Canton Advocate* (SD), November 11, 1880; April 13, 1882; and April 28, 1887.

²⁷ *Canton Advocate* (SD), February 21, 1884.

Gale Buildings

Name of Property

Lincoln County, South Dakota

County and State

In August 1884, many significant deposits were withdrawn from the First National Bank over business quarrels with F.A. Gale, but the bank persisted through the rumored crisis.²⁸

In 1890, Gale sold the First National Bank to George M. Blake of Rockford, Illinois and former employee Charles E. Judd, the controlling interest going to Canton's Dakota Loan & Trust Company of which Judd was cashier.²⁹ Judd became cashier of First National and became president in 1893, a position he held until his death in 1903.³⁰ Judd also worked to promote a city light plant, a city waterworks plant, a telephone system in 1898, and the Canton Building and Loan Association, and he also served two terms as Canton's mayor.³¹ In 1903, the First National Bank came under the presidency of prominent real estate dealer, politician, and long-time stockholder, Thomas Thorson, who held the position until his death in 1915.³² In 1903, the bank opened a Savings Department, which was the only one in the city.³³ In 1902, the bank decided to expand and remodel the building by adding a section on the west end, installing a new vault, adding a new brick cornice, and moving its operations into all of the space on the first floor.³⁴ In 1904, decoration was added to the exterior and interior, the latter by P.A. Sorum.³⁵ In 1914, the First National Bank became a member of the Federal Reserve Bank under the 1913 enabling legislation.³⁶ In 1915, Thorson passed away and G.J. Moen, then vice-president, became bank president.³⁷

Above the bank was a large room with space for meetings of the local Silver Star Lodge No. 4 of the Ancient Order of Free and Accepted Masons and for the local Odd Fellows chapter.³⁸ It was accessed by a set of stairs leading up from a separate entrance off 5th Street. The newspaper made specific mention of the view from the two-story building: "From the windows of the hall is obtained a beautiful view of the Sioux Valley for miles down the river and to the west and north the splendid table lands dotted with groves, fields and farm houses are seen for miles."³⁹ In 1880, the Masonic ball was held in the hall over the bank.⁴⁰

The back rooms of the bank building were later occupied by tailor Lars Ramberg, and the upper hall was used regularly by the fraternal orders Knights of Pythias and the Brotherhood of

²⁸ *Press and Daily Dakotian* (Yankton SD), August 6, 1884.

²⁹ *Dakota Farmers' Leader* (Canton SD), May 17, 1901 and January 16, 1903; *Memorial and Biographical Record of Turner, Lincoln, Union and Clay Counties, South Dakota* (Chicago: Geo. A. Ogle & Co., 1897), 227.

³⁰ *Dakota Farmers' Leader* (Canton SD), January 16, 1903; *Mitchell Capital* (SD), January 16, 1903.

³¹ *Dakota Farmers' Leader* (Canton SD), April 1, 1898-April 17, 1903; *Mitchell Capital* (SD), January 16, 1903.

³² *Dakota Farmers' Leader* (Canton SD), December 1, 1905, September 3, 1915.

³³ *Dakota Farmers' Leader* (Canton SD), September 15, 1903, January 12, 1906.

³⁴ *Dakota Farmers' Leader* (Canton SD), January 10, 1902.

³⁵ P.A. Sorum was a local contractor specializing in paint and varnish who also did work for the county courthouse and the Carnegie Library. *Dakota Farmers' Leader* (Canton SD), August 12, 1904-October 17, 1913.

³⁶ *Dakota Farmers' Leader* (Canton SD), January 16, 1914.

³⁷ *Dakota Farmers' Leader* (Canton SD), July 16, 1915-February 28, 1916.

³⁸ In 1892 and 1914, respectively, the Odd Fellows and Masonic lodge constructed new buildings of their own.

Canton Advocate (SD), August 6 and September 9, 1880, April 13 and August 3, 1882; *Turner County Herald* (Hurley SD), February 18, 1892; *Dakota Farmers' Leader* (Canton SD), April 10, 1914.

³⁹ *Canton Advocate* (SD), September 9, 1880.

⁴⁰ *Canton Advocate* (SD), September 23, 1880.

Gale Buildings

Name of Property

Lincoln County, South Dakota

County and State

American Yeoman, with occasional community use such as for a Women's Christian Temperance Union meeting in 1899, a dance movement class in 1902, Lutheran ladies aid events between 1897 and 1903, a meeting of the Boy Scouts Council in 1911, an Art Club lunch in 1913, and a lecture on European politics in 1916.⁴¹ In two news items in 1903 and 1913, the gathering room over the First National Bank was referred to as Grieg Hall.⁴² In 1916, the bank was remodeled and the upstairs divided into offices with a corridor along the south wall.⁴³

The Gale's Block Building

F.A. Gale purchased the property to build Gale's Block to the south of his bank in April 1882 and finished the structure in August of 1882.⁴⁴ Sioux Falls architect C.C. Ziegler constructed the business block under the direction of F.A. Gale and the first occupant Timothy J. Fosdick, and the design of the building was planned to be similar to Gale's adjoining bank in height, finish, and style of architecture.⁴⁵ The buildings had a "united frontage" of sixty-six feet with French plate glass windows and iron storefronts cast by the J.P. Dennis & Co. foundry in Sioux City, Iowa.⁴⁶ They were built with brick shipped from Sioux City and Sioux Falls, with a façade of Milwaukee white pressed brick, laid by B.R. Benson of Sioux Falls.⁴⁷ The foundation of Sioux quartzite was laid by "master mechanic" Henry Wallace.⁴⁸ Carpentry work for shelving and counters was completed by local men, Joel Hewitt and Peter Duffie.⁴⁹ Shufelt & Kull completed the painting and graining on the interior and front doors, and William Loutzenhaiser completed the interior plasterwork including molded ornaments at the base of the chandelier lighting.⁵⁰ At a cost of \$12,000, more was invested in this commercial block than any other building erected in Canton in 1882—followed by the J.W. Taylor building at \$10,000 and the T.W. Hood building at \$9,500.⁵¹

The two-story commercial block had two retail spaces on the ground floor and offices on the second floor. The first businesses to occupy the ground floor were Timothy J. Fosdick's clothing business and a dry goods and grocery business run by Charles Christopher; later occupants included a jeweler and a confectionary.⁵² Fosdick also had branches in Mitchell and Woonsocket.⁵³ A dentist, Dr. E.S. O'Neil, attorneys O.S. Gifford, A.G. Steiner, and the

⁴¹ *Dakota Farmers' Leader* (Canton SD), November 19, 1897; August 4, 1899; September 15, 1899; February 23, 1900; November 14, 1902; May 12, 1911; November 21, 1913; March 17, 1916.

⁴² The Grieg Sangforening was a Norwegian-heritage society in Canton, named for composer Edvard Grieg. *Dakota Farmers' Leader* (Canton SD), February 10, 1899; September 11, 1903, November 21, 1913.

⁴³ *Dakota Farmers' Leader* (Canton SD), May 12, 1916.

⁴⁴ *Canton Advocate* (SD), April 13-20, June 22, and August 3, 1882.

⁴⁵ Little was published about Ziegler except for activity around Canton in 1882, and he was sometimes noted in connection to a firm Ledyard & Ziegler. *Canton Advocate* (SD), April 6-May 25, 1882.

⁴⁶ *Canton Advocate* (SD), August 3, 1882.

⁴⁷ *Canton Advocate* (SD), May 25 and August 3, 1882.

⁴⁸ *Canton Advocate* (SD), August 3, 1882.

⁴⁹ *Canton Advocate* (SD), August 3, 1882.

⁵⁰ *Canton Advocate* (SD), August 3, 1882; October 11, 1883.

⁵¹ *Canton Advocate* (SD), February 1, 1883.

⁵² *Canton Advocate* (SD), April 6, 1882-September 20, 1883.

⁵³ *The Canton Advocate* (SD), February 1, 1883 and April 5, 1888.

Gale Buildings

Name of Property

Lincoln County, South Dakota

County and State

Kennedy Bros., and real estate agents Zeller & Huetson, occupied offices upstairs.⁵⁴ In 1884, C.E. Dickerman bought the building from Gale and invested in Gale's bank.⁵⁵ In 1887, Kennedy Bros.' former offices were converted into a men's club, which they called the South Dakota Social Club, with a social room, a billiard and card room, and a reading room; Fosdick was president and Gale was treasurer.⁵⁶

Biography of Francis A. Gale

Francis "Frank" A. Gale was born in Jamaica, Vermont in 1845 to Reverend Jonathan and Catharine Gale.⁵⁷ He served in the Civil War with Company B of the 16th New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry from October 1862 until discharged in August 1863.⁵⁸ In 1870, he worked as a railroad conductor in Jackson, New Hampshire, but later moved to Minnesota.⁵⁹ In 1873, he went back to Conway, New Hampshire to marry Lizzie M. Pendexter.⁶⁰

Gale came to Canton, Dakota Territory from Winnebago City, Minnesota in March 1879 to start a bank with Mark Ward.⁶¹ Gale was manager and cashier of the bank in its first years and continued as president after it became First National Bank in 1882.⁶² He also funded the establishment or acquisition of branch banks in Parker in 1879, Scotland in 1880, Kimball in 1883-1884, and Alexandria in 1883, though he sold off his interests in those banks within a few years.⁶³ He was a quintessential example of a pioneer "booster," involved with developing a variety of business and civic interests in his city and state.⁶⁴ In other ventures, he also raised sheep, had a livery barn in town, started a newspaper called the *Canton Leader*, owned a 140-acre wheat farm outside Canton, was a founding stockholder of the Yankton Fire Insurance Company agency in Lincoln County, and invested in two land developments in Bismarck (North

⁵⁴ Kennedy brothers, Dr. O'Neil, O.S. Gifford were also directors of the bank at various times, Gifford serving a time as vice-president. *Canton Advocate* (SD), July 27, August 3, and September 19-21, 1882, January 10, April 17, and November 20, 1884; *Dakota Farmers' Advocate* (Canton SD), August 15, 1890; *Dakota Farmers' Leader* (Canton SD), August 17, 1900; August 18, 1911; January 12, 1912.

⁵⁵ *Canton Advocate* (SD), November 20, 1884.

⁵⁶ *Canton Advocate* (SD), October 6-13, December 15, 1887.

⁵⁷ U.S. Census Bureau, *Tenth Census of the United States*, Enumeration District 19, Canton, Lincoln County, South Dakota (June 26, 1880), 9; New Hampshire, Marriage and Divorce Records, Conway, NH, April 17, 1873, Ancestry.com.

⁵⁸ Photograph on "Gen Francis A Gale (1845-1891)," Intervale Cemetery, Carroll County, New Hampshire, Find-a-Grave, accessed online, <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/133330948>; Luther Tracy Townsend, *History of the Sixteenth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteers* (Washington DC: Norman T. Elliott, 1897), 390.

⁵⁹ U.S. Census Bureau, *Ninth Census of the United States*, Jackson, Carroll Co., New Hampshire (July 6, 1870), 21; New Hampshire, Marriage and Divorce Records, Conway, NH, April 17, 1873, Ancestry.com.

⁶⁰ New Hampshire, Marriage and Divorce Records, Conway, NH, April 17, 1873, Ancestry.com.

⁶¹ *Canton Advocate* (SD), March 6, 20, and 27, 1879; September 29, 1887.

⁶² *Canton Advocate* (SD), January 1 and November 11, 1880, December 7, 1882.

⁶³ *Canton Advocate* (SD), November 11, 1880-September 11, 1884; *Press & Daily Dakotaian* (Yankton SD), May 8, 1883; *Kimball Graphic* (SD), September 14, 1883-September 5, 1884; *St. Paul Daily Globe* (MN), January 19, 1886.

⁶⁴ Daniel J. Boorstin, *The Americans: The National Experience* (New York: Vintage Books, 1965), 113-168.

Gale Buildings

Name of Property

Lincoln County, South Dakota

County and State

Dakota) in 1883 when it became the territorial capital.⁶⁵ In a local newspaper, he was described as “a thorough western man, one who possesses grit, enterprise and push, who has the prosperity and growth of our city at heart, and therefore is investing his means in our midst.”⁶⁶ In 1887, he boasted a 320-acre farm with large tree groves, orchard, hundred of acres of corn and haying land, swine, cattle, and thirty-five horses.⁶⁷

For years, Gale had the confidence of his board of directors and customers, and this fueled an active political life. He was elected to the local board of trade in 1884.⁶⁸ He was elected mayor of Canton in 1884 and 1885, holding his victory banquet in the First National Bank building.⁶⁹ As mayor and member of a board of trade college committee, he was involved in securing a location for Augustana College in a deal to relocate the college from Beloit, Iowa to Canton, where it became a landmark institution for the town from 1884 until it moved to Sioux Falls in 1918.⁷⁰

He further took an interest in politics at a territorial level. In January 1882, he participated in the statehood convention in Sioux Falls as a selected delegate from Lincoln County, and in 1885, he traveled to Mitchell to work with others in the Democratic committee on issues of the state constitution as then proposed.⁷¹ He participated in the Dakota capitol commission meeting in St. Paul, Minnesota in 1883, and the Democratic Party convention in Pierre in 1884.⁷² In 1884, he was one of the men appointed to work on behalf of the first legislative district for the Dakota exhibit for the World’s Exposition in New Orleans.⁷³ Among supporters, his abilities were highly praised. As reprinted in the *Canton Advocate*, a Minnesota paper ran a short booster article calling Gale “a safe and sagacious business man and a public spirited citizen...an indispensable necessity to a progressive business community” and the First National Bank “prominent among the financial enterprises of the great northwest.”⁷⁴ The *Advocate* also printed a Sioux Falls newspaper editor’s reference to Gale as “a man of pluck and push who would be certain to remove or surmount any and every obstacle, and these traits, backed with superior natural ability and sterling worth, would make him a formidable opponent for any republican who had the courage to enter the field against him.”⁷⁵

⁶⁵ *Press and Daily Dakotian* (Yankton SD), May 5-November 25, 1885; *Canton Advocate* (SD), June 28, 1883-March 29, 1888; *Bismarck Tribune* (ND), June 8, 1883.

⁶⁶ *Canton Advocate* (SD), May 4, 1882.

⁶⁷ *Canton Advocate* (SD), August 25, 1887.

⁶⁸ *Canton Advocate* (SD), March 27, 1884.

⁶⁹ *Canton Advocate* (SD), April 3, 1884 and April 9, 1885; *Kimball Graphic* (SD), April 18, 1884.

⁷⁰ *Canton Advocate* (SD), April 24-August 21, 1884.

⁷¹ *Canton Advocate* (SD), January 26, 1882, October 15, 1885; Kingsbury, *History of Dakota Territory*, vol. 2, 1641-1642.

⁷² *Canton Advocate* (SD), May 8, 1883-May 15, 1884.

⁷³ *Canton Advocate* (SD), September 11, 1884.

⁷⁴ *Canton Advocate* (SD), August 30, 1883.

⁷⁵ *Canton Advocate* (SD), December 1, 1887.

Gale Buildings

Name of Property

Lincoln County, South Dakota

County and State

In 1887, Gale was appointed as an aide-de-camp to territorial governor, Louis K. Church.⁷⁶ With the appointment, Gale took on the affected title of Colonel and eventually General. Church and his supporters were unpopular with many prominent southern Dakota politicians because they supported admitting Dakota to the United States as one state rather than dividing into North and South Dakota. Gale had also supported the removal of the territorial capitol from Yankton to Bismarck in 1883 and, as part of Church's administration, similarly opposed the proposed division of the territory into two states when that issue was debated in 1887-89.⁷⁷ He served as a delegate to a convention opposing division held in Aberdeen in December 1887.⁷⁸ In 1888, after being part of a group petitioning Congress for one-state admission, Gale told a reporter "the nation should have an empire state in the northwest, such as Texas in the southwest...Undivided, she [Dakota] would make a magnificent state."⁷⁹

Gale made news in several papers for his attendance at a Dakota militia encampment held in Huron in the fall of 1887.⁸⁰ While some papers, especially his local newspaper, the *Canton Advocate*, reported favorably on the event, he apparently attended in full military regalia with his horse named Nellie, leading to the mocking nickname "Col. Nellie Gale" in some papers and a poem from the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* reprinted in the *Kimball Graphic* that concluded:

"He learned 'tis not bombastic show
That will give a fame eternal;
That very few people care to know
'Nellie and I are colonel.'
Slowly and sadly the Gale went home
To his secure and snug retreat,
He had learned that fame will never come
By parading on the street."⁸¹

In October 1887, Governor Church appointed Col. F.A. Gale to chair the board of trustees of the state mental hospital in Yankton.⁸² During legislative session in 1887, Church had accepted a roster of men for the board of trustees, but afterwards sought to replace the approved members with his own Democratic-party supporters, including Gale.⁸³ The appointment was contested and short-lived, especially amidst changes in territorial and federal administrations that came in

⁷⁶ *Canton Advocate* (SD), September 8, 1887; *Mitchell Capital* (SD), July 1, 1887; *Press and Daily Dakotian* (Yankton SD), July 14, 1887 and August 31, 1887; *Wessington Springs Herald* (SD), October 28, 1887.

⁷⁷ *Canton Advocate* (SD), May 8 and June 14, 1883; *Press and Daily Dakotian* (Yankton SD), December 16, 1887, March 14, 1888.

⁷⁸ Kingsbury, *History of Dakota Territory*, vol. 2, 1810-1811.

⁷⁹ *Press and Daily Dakotian* (Yankton SD), March 14, 1888.

⁸⁰ *Press and Daily Dakotian* (Yankton SD), August 31, 1887-September 7, 1887.

⁸¹ *Canton Advocate* (SD), September 8, 1887; *Kimball Graphic* (SD), October 7, 1887, May 23, 1890; *Pierre Weekly Free Press* (SD), March 19, 1891.

⁸² *Canton Advocate* (SD), October 13, November 3, and December 8, 1887; *Turner County Herald* (Hurley SD), October 20, 1887; *Mitchell Capital* (SD), October 21, 1887; Kingsbury, *History of Dakota Territory*, vol. 2, 1485.

⁸³ Kingsbury, *History of Dakota Territory*, vol. 2, 1479.

Gale Buildings

Name of Property

Lincoln County, South Dakota

County and State

1888. George W. Kingsbury's 1915 history of the territory commented on Gale's service on the hospital board with this remark:

[Church] had appointed some worthy men on the new board, but they were handicapped in their work by the arrogant assumption of authority by Mr. Gale, the governor's favorite, whom they had elected president, and who, as it proved, was the least qualified of all the members to properly advise and direct the work of the board.⁸⁴

Gale was displaced from the hospital board under controversy in October 1888.⁸⁵ The Yankton hospital had received territorial appropriations for a building expansion in 1887 to address severe overcrowding.⁸⁶ On October 22, 1888, brick arches collapsed on a building under construction at the hospital, killing two of the workers (Christopher Thompson and Jacob Lee) and injuring two others (Michael Curry and supervising architect D.B. Kean).⁸⁷ It was determined later to have been caused by faulty design and work. Kean and builder J.B. Pattee, both of whom were Canton residents that Gale had hired for the project, were indicted for manslaughter in November 1888.⁸⁸ Gale and his bank were enmeshed in resulting court cases and lawsuits. This garnered intense criticism from the editor of the Yankton *Press & Daily Dakotian*, George W. Kingsbury (author of the 1915 history quoted above), who described Gale with colorful, scathing phrases like "the forty mile an hour tempest of Canton," "the wily Cantonese," and "the Fluffy Canton Schemer."⁸⁹ One article even concluded: "[t]he turkey cock from Canton needs only a pin hole in him and he will shrivel up to next thing to nothing, which is his normal size."⁹⁰ According to Kingsbury, Gale threatened to fire any state hospital employees who read the *Press & Dakotian*.⁹¹

After his highly public turn-of-fortune, Gale continued in business in Canton only briefly and, in 1890, sold First National Bank to George M. Blake from Illinois and C.E. Judd of the Dakota Trust & Loan Company.⁹² On March 11, 1891, Gale committed suicide in Sioux City, Iowa. Reports about his death, including one which quoted his last letter, indicated that he had lost significant investments in the Chicago Board of Trade and left a life insurance policy for his wife.⁹³ His wife and brother took his body for burial in North Conway, New Hampshire, where

⁸⁴ Kingsbury, *History of Dakota Territory*, vol. 2, 1489.

⁸⁵ *Kimball Graphic* (SD), October 19, 1888; *Dickinson Press* (ND), October 20, 1888.

⁸⁶ Kingsbury, *History of Dakota Territory*, vol. 2, 1478.

⁸⁷ *Ibid.*, 1489-1491.

⁸⁸ *Wessington Springs Herald* (SD), October 26, 1888; Kingsbury, *History of Dakota Territory*, vol. 2, 1491-1492.

⁸⁹ Owners of the *Yankton Press & Dakotian* from 1875 to 1902 were George W. Kingsbury and Wheeler S.

Bowen, "About Yankton daily press and Dakotian," South Dakota State Archives, accessed online, <https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn91099607/>. *Press and Daily Dakotian* (SD), October 8, 1887-April 8, 1889; *The Mitchell Capital* (SD), July 20, 1888.

⁹⁰ *Mitchell Capital* (SD), July 20, 1888.

⁹¹ *Press and Daily Dakotian* (SD), June 29, 1888 and July 23, 1888.

⁹² *Dakota Farmers' Leader* (Canton SD), May 17, 1901; *Mitchell Capital* (SD), January 16, 1903; *Memorial and Biographical Record*, 227.

⁹³ *Chicago Tribune* (IL), March 12, 1891; *Hot Springs Star* (SD), March 20, 1891.

Gale Buildings

Name of Property

Lincoln County, South Dakota

County and State

he had once lived.⁹⁴ He was buried there at Intervale Cemetery with the inscription “General Francis A. Gale / After life’s fitful fever he sleeps well.”⁹⁵

History of Canton and Its Commercial Development

The land that was designated as Lincoln County in 1862 had long been the home of indigenous peoples. After long and, by some accounts, coercive negotiations, the 1858 treaty that was signed in Washington D.C. between the U.S. government and leaders of the Ihanktonwan (Yankton) Dakota people resulted in the creation of a small reservation for the Ihanktonwan along the Missouri River in what became Charles Mix County and the opening most of the rest of eastern Dakota Territory to the United States for settlement.⁹⁶ When Euro-American settlers first arrived in the Canton area, their settlement in the Big Sioux River Valley 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 1865.⁹⁷ In 1867, the first permanent settlers arrived and built sod homes.⁹⁸ Lincoln County was not organized until 1868.⁹⁹ The town of Canton was established that year, because the territorial legislature directed residents to establish a county seat.¹⁰⁰ Reportedly, concern about violence from the Dakota Sioux who lived in the territory led the first merchant in Canton to build their store “in the form of a fort” with space for their business and emergency accommodations.¹⁰¹ 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.¹⁰² In 1870, Canton had more than 100 residents, several stores, two hotels, and a school.¹⁰³ Another account notes that in 1871, the town also had a lumberman, grist mill, merchants, real estate dealer, blacksmith, and physician.¹⁰⁴

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, but “Canton consisted mainly of vacant lots.”¹⁰⁵ A group of businessmen then platted a settlement they called Lower Canton to the south, nearer the community of Beloit, Iowa (see

⁹⁴ *Dakota Farmers’ Leader* (Canton SD), March 12, 1891; *Hot Springs Star* (SD), March 20, 1891.

⁹⁵ Photograph of grave marker on “Gen Francis A Gale (1845-1891),” Intervale Cemetery, Carroll County, New Hampshire, Find-a-Grave, accessed online, <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/133330948>.

⁹⁶ Patrick Coleman, “A Rare Find: The Treaty of Washington 1858,” *Minnesota History* 59(5) (Spring 2005), 197-199.

⁹⁷ LCHC, *The History of Lincoln County*, 17.

⁹⁸ *Ibid.*

⁹⁹ Kingsbury, *History of Dakota Territory*, vol. 1, 485.

¹⁰⁰ LCHC, *The History of Lincoln County*, 17.

¹⁰¹ Kingsbury, *History of Dakota Territory*, vol. 1, 486.

¹⁰² LCHC, *The History of Lincoln County*, 18; Kingsbury, *History of Dakota Territory*, vol. 1, 486; Harry F. Thompson, ed., *A New South Dakota History*, 2nd ed. (Sioux Falls, SD: Center for Western Studies, 2009), 126.

¹⁰³ Thompson, *A New South Dakota History*, 166.

¹⁰⁴ Kingsbury, *History of Dakota Territory*, vol. 1, 487.

¹⁰⁵ LCHC, *The History of Lincoln County*, 20-24.

Gale Buildings

Name of Property

Lincoln County, South Dakota

County and State

Figure 5).¹⁰⁶ 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 build a depot.¹⁰⁷

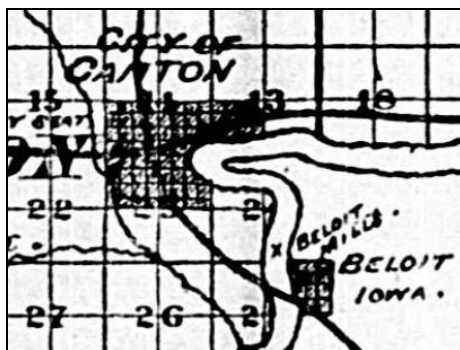


Figure 5: Canton and Beloit, Map of Lincoln Co., *The Canton Advocate* (SD), February 1, 1883.

Gale's bank played a critical role in Canton's history. With the prospect of the railroad's completion to Canton in 1879, F.A. Gale announced that he would start his bank in Canton rather than in Lower Canton as he had originally planned.¹⁰⁸ It was one of the first commercial enterprises to decide to invest in developing a stronger business district in Canton, it was the first bank in Canton and one of the first major commercial construction projects. Town promoters expected that the new bank building would "induce others to go and do likewise."¹⁰⁹ This effort helped solidified Canton's economic stability and its future development.

Growth happened quickly. In 1879, the town had 71 buildings but had 236 by 1882; it had a population of less than one hundred in 1870 but had 635 residents by 1880.¹¹⁰ In the floods of 1881 on the Missouri and Big Sioux Rivers, there was severe damage to the rail line, and many buildings that remained in Lower Canton were destroyed.¹¹¹

In the 1880s, Canton experienced continued growth commensurate with the boom going on throughout South Dakota. Many commercial interests were building new structures in downtown Canton and years of successful agriculture meant good years for trade. Canton was granted a city charter in 1881.¹¹² Following a large fire in the main town in March 1882, the city passed a fire ordinance prohibiting wood buildings in downtown Canton, so the rapid construction in the district over the decade was done in brick or stone masonry.¹¹³ Early

¹⁰⁶ Beloit, Iowa later voted to dissolve its incorporated status in 1907. LCHC, *The History of Lincoln County*, 21, 113.

¹⁰⁷ LCHC, *The History of Lincoln County*, 21-22.

¹⁰⁸ LCHC, *The History of Lincoln County*, 22; *St. Paul Daily Globe* (MN), January 19, 1886.

¹⁰⁹ *Canton Advocate* (SD), September 9, 1880.

¹¹⁰ LCHC, *The History of Lincoln County*, 24-25; Kingsbury, *History of Dakota Territory*, vol. 2, 1119.

¹¹¹ Kingsbury, *History of Dakota Territory*, vol. 2, 1157, 1162.

¹¹² *Canton Advocate* (SD), February 21, 1884.

¹¹³ *Canton Advocate* (SD), March 9 and April 20, 1882.

Gale Buildings

Name of Property

Lincoln County, South Dakota

County and State

businesses included hotels, two other banks, two newspapers, drug stores, general merchandise, hardware, restaurants, music dealers, barbers, blacksmiths, laundries, agricultural warehouses, lumberyards, and livery barns.¹¹⁴ In 1883-1884, the other two banks in operation were the Lincoln County Bank and the Dakota Loan & Trust Company, the latter of which focused on real estate and insurance business.¹¹⁵

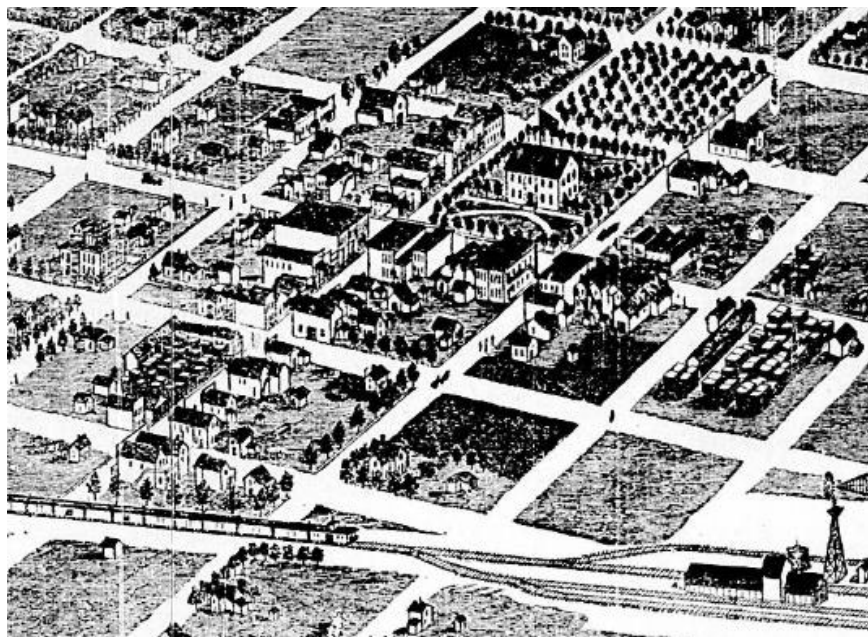


Figure 6: Selection from “Birds-Eye View of Canton, The Gate City of Dakota,” by Wm. Valentine Herancourt Del., Dubuque Iowa, June 1882. *The Canton Advocate* (SD), February 1, 1883.

Canton has a historic commercial core along the north-south Main and Broadway Streets and the east-west 5th 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. 5th Street between Main and Broadway Streets. The Romanesque-style brick courthouse was built in 1899 and features a mid-20th century entrance addition on the façade facing E. 5th Street and a large 2008 addition on the north elevation. The courthouse sits on a lot comprising two city blocks.

Along the streets of the business district, there are only a small number of stone Romanesque and brick Italianate commercial buildings remaining. Few of the remaining Italianate commercial buildings from this early era have good historic integrity. One at 105-107 East 5th Street retains its Italianate second story of painted brick with decorative window hoods and cornice, and it

¹¹⁴ *Canton Advocate* (SD), May 27 and August 6, 1880, and February 21, 1884.

¹¹⁵ *Canton Advocate* (SD), February 1, 1883.

Gale Buildings

Name of Property

Lincoln County, South Dakota

County and State

does have a historic or compatible storefront that was restored/reconstructed in the mid-1990s.¹¹⁶ But other early brick commercial buildings on Main Street, such as 101-103 East 5th, have had multiple combined alterations with replaced storefronts, windows, and stucco over their brick walls. Two other corner buildings at the intersection of 5th and Broadway (the other end of the courthouse block) are a Richardsonian Romanesque style bank and G.A.R. Hall built of Sioux quartzite stone in 1896 and the Taylor Building at 121 East 5th, which was built between 1917 and 1927.¹¹⁷ The Taylor Building features a façade of white-glazed brick and terra cotta, and it was listed in the South Dakota State Register of Historic Places in December 1996. They are also many smaller one-story commercial buildings, and many historic buildings have replacement storefronts and windows.

North of E. 5th Street around the commercial center are historic residential neighborhoods with interspersed churches. The railroad ran at a diagonal a few blocks south of E. 5th 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.

There were 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.¹¹⁸ In 1884, Augustana College, a higher education institute supported by the Norwegian Lutheran church, relocated from Beloit, Iowa to Canton.¹¹⁹ It was relocated again to Sioux Falls in 1918 and the remaining buildings were used as a parochial school called Augustana Academy until 1971.¹²⁰ In 1898, the U.S. Congress established a national asylum for American Indian tribal members at Canton. Increasingly controversial as the years progressed, the asylum operated east of town from 1902 until it was closed by the Roosevelt administration in 1933.¹²¹

As with many developing towns in South Dakota, fraternal and other social organizations were important to early residents. The Silver Star Lodge A.F.&A.M. was the fourth masonic lodge to organize in Dakota Territory and was chartered on June 3, 1875 with members including Mark W. Bailey, W.H. Miller Sr., S.H. Stafford Jr., W.M. Cuppett, and D.H. Hawn.¹²² On June 22-24, 1875, delegates from Canton participated in the organization of the Grand Lodge of Dakota Territory with others from Yankton, Vermillion, Sioux Falls, and Elk Point.¹²³ There were

¹¹⁶ "Buildings, 105 East Fifth Street, Canton SD, Lincoln County," photograph (July 1992), #2016-09-01-310, and "Rare Necessities at 105 East 5th Street, Canton SD, Lincoln County," photograph (November 1997), #2012-05-02-330, South Dakota State Archives, Pierre.

¹¹⁷ Sanborn Fire Insurance Co., Canton, South Dakota (April 1917), sheet 3 and (November 1927), sheet 3.

¹¹⁸ LCHC, *The History of Lincoln County*, 24; Kingsbury, *History of Dakota Territory*, vol. 2, 1632, 1637.

¹¹⁹ LCHC, *The History of Lincoln County*, 25; *Canton Advocate* (SD), April 3, 1884.

¹²⁰ LCHC, *The History of Lincoln County*, 30-31; Thompson, *A New South Dakota History*, 344.

¹²¹ LCHC, *The History of Lincoln County*, 36-37.

¹²² Doane Robinson, *History of South Dakota*, vol. 1-2 (Indianapolis: B.F. Bowen & Co., 1904), 512; Kingsbury, *History of Dakota Territory*, vol. 1, 854.

¹²³ Robinson, *History of South Dakota*, 512-513.

Gale Buildings

Name of Property

Lincoln County, South Dakota

County and State

several other fraternal and social organizations in Canton. Centennial Lodge No. 10 of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows was organized in Canton in 1876.¹²⁴ General Lyon Post No. 11 of the Grand Army of the Republic (G.A.R.) for Civil War veterans had also been established by 1883.¹²⁵ In 1898, Canton hosted the fifteenth annual encampment of the South Dakota G.A.R. as well as their auxiliary Sons of Union Veterans and Woman's Relief Corps.¹²⁶

A Brief History of Banking in Late-Nineteenth Century South Dakota

The first banks in South Dakota were established between 1869 and 1874 in Yankton, Vermillion, Elk Point, and Sioux Falls.¹²⁷ They were started by private individuals or partnerships; and the reputation of a bank was dependent upon the personal reputation of the bankers themselves. It was not uncommon for the banks to go out of business within a few years, or even a few months.¹²⁸ As settlement extended across the eastern part of the territory and into the Black Hills region, banks were quickly established to handle the business of real estate, trade, and agriculture, and "though in the very nature of things some adventurers came and set up wild-cat and unstable banks, the great majority of the banks established in the early days were under the management of prudent men of high integrity."¹²⁹ The Bankers' Association of Dakota Territory was organized in 1884 and, in 1904, was reportedly the oldest in the country.¹³⁰ State and private banks were under the oversight of the state's public examiner, while national banks were under the comptroller of the currency and national bank examiners.¹³¹ According to early accounts, there were eleven banks in Dakota Territory (what became North and South Dakota) in 1879, and by 1887, there were 237 private banks, 62 national banks, and 51 mortgage-and-loan companies.¹³² In 1893, the financial industry of the new state faced its first national recession. Afterwards, national laws, rules, and regulations were strengthened, and banking became more standardized.¹³³ In 1899, all the national banks in South Dakota held about \$12,750,000 in total assets with merchants/businessmen holding 38.8% of those assets and farmers/stockmen holding about 32% of those assets.¹³⁴

The Architecture of Commerce and Banking in Late-Nineteenth Century South Dakota

The Gale Buildings are both two-part commercial blocks, which were the most common building type used for small and moderate-sized main street commercial buildings across the country in

¹²⁴ Robinson, *History of South Dakota*, 517.

¹²⁵ Kingsbury, *History of Dakota Territory*, vol. 2, 1384.

¹²⁶ *Ibid.*, vol. 3, 400.

¹²⁷ Robinson, *History of South Dakota*, 474.

¹²⁸ *Ibid.*, 474.

¹²⁹ *Ibid.*, 475.

¹³⁰ Kingsbury, *History of Dakota Territory*, vol. 2, 1505; Robinson, *History of South Dakota*, 476.

¹³¹ Robinson, *History of South Dakota*, 475.

¹³² McClure, "Dakota," 357; Kingsbury, *History of Dakota Territory*, vol. 2, 1832.

¹³³ "Proceedings of the Annual Convention South Dakota Bankers Association," *Commercial West* (Minneapolis MN: July 23, 1934), 53.

¹³⁴ "Proceedings of the Annual Convention," 4.

Gale Buildings

Name of Property

Lincoln County, South Dakota

County and State

the nineteenth and twentieth century.¹³⁵ This type was generally limited to two to four stories and had a distinct design change between zones. The single-story lower zone at street level was used for public spaces, such as retail stores, banking rooms, insurance offices, etc. The upper stories offered a more private use, such as meeting halls, hotel rooms, and private offices.¹³⁶

In the small towns of South Dakota and the Great Plains, banks have long been community landmarks. They were often located on corner lots and were “designed to project solidity and style.”¹³⁷ The majority of early bank buildings in South Dakota were constructed during the 1880s and from 1900-1920 when local and national economies were strong.¹³⁸ Although the earliest banks were built quickly and without ornament, like Gale & Ward’s first building (Figure 4), owners wanted banks to convey a sense of security and prosperity, so typically made improvements or constructed new buildings of brick and stone.¹³⁹ The bank building itself constituted a symbol of safety, perhaps the most significant of all the symbols that banks displayed to the public.¹⁴⁰ The vault also performed a practical and symbolic function, and they were placed to be directly visible to patrons visiting the bank, often behind the staffed teller windows.¹⁴¹

Commercial main streets from the mid- nineteenth century to the mid-twentieth century were significant economic, social, and cultural places. Commercial blocks in the late nineteenth century could be expediently constructed of wood frame materials but were often elaborated to make them more visually impressive with false-front parapets and/or decorative cornices or brackets. Masonry buildings conveyed an even greater sense of permanency and capital to inspire customer interest and confidence. Two-part commercial blocks included buildings two to four stories high, divided horizontally into a lower retail space (the storefront) and an upper private space. They were typically designed to be flexible buildings, with the anticipation that occupants would change over the years. On the façade, space for signage was critical and ground-floor windows were typically large in order to make interior goods for sale visible to consumers on the street. Regardless of function, traditional design principles on a streetscape attempted to make commercial buildings into “dignified contributors to a coherent urban landscape.”¹⁴²

Italianate commercial architecture in the nineteenth century derived from Victorian-period pattern books that disseminated plans for varieties of picturesque detailing. Though many

¹³⁵ Richard Longstreth. *The Buildings of Main Street: A Guide to American Commercial Architecture* (Walnut Creek: CA, Alta Mira Press, 2000), 24.

¹³⁶ Longstreth. *The Buildings of Main Street*, 24.

¹³⁷ Michael P. Conzen, “Understanding Great Plains Urbanization through the Lens of South Dakota Townscapes,” *Journal of Geography* 109 (2010), 11.

¹³⁸ David Erpestad and David Wood. *Building South Dakota: A Historical Survey of the State’s Architecture to 1945* (Pierre: SD, South Dakota State Historical Society Press, 1997), 142.

¹³⁹ Erpestad and Wood, *Building South Dakota*, 142.

¹⁴⁰ Lynne Pierson Doti and Larry Schweikart. *Banking in the American West: From Gold Rush to Deregulation* (Norman: OK, University of Oklahoma Press, 1991), 38.

¹⁴¹ Doti and Schweikart, *Banking in the American West*, 43.

¹⁴² Longstreth, *The Buildings of Main Street*, 39.

Gale Buildings

Name of Property

Lincoln County, South Dakota

County and State

pattern books focused on residential buildings and stressed it as a rural aesthetic, Victorian architecture like the Italianate style was also commonly used for commercial architecture. Wood and masonry walls were typically heavily ornamented with tall windows, window hoods, patterned banding, and cornices, dependent on the resources of the owner and skill of the builder. In South Dakota, Italianate commercial architecture is rare because those built during the First Dakota Boom period were often replaced by buildings of different forms and styles that prevailed in the Second Boom of the early twentieth century. Small collections of Italianate commercial buildings are still extant in older communities in southeastern South Dakota, like Canton and Yankton, as well as a few individual examples around the state like Milbank in the northeast and Rapid City and Deadwood in the west.

Few of the earliest banks built in Dakota Territory are extant. The Citizen's Bank Block at 200 S Phillips in Sioux Falls was a brick bank built in the late 1870s and featured arched windows with heavy Italianate hoods, but the front part was heavily remodeled in the 1940s. Two other 1880s banks have been individually listed in the National Register: the Bank of Iroquois in the east-central part of the state and the Allen Bank Building in the ghost town of Cascade Springs in southwestern South Dakota. The Bank of Iroquois is a two-story brick Italianate bank with a storefront bay attached. It has segmental arch windows and decorative banding, but it has been vacant for a significant time and has significant structural concerns. The Allen Bank in Cascade Springs is a two-story sandstone building with three bays, the center of which is a canted projected bay with a crenellated parapet. In 1976, it was adapted for a residence.¹⁴³ Others of various sizes built in the 1880s in Yankton, Dell Rapids, Scotland, Aberdeen, Rapid City, Buffalo Gap, and Mitchell are part of historic districts. Many have had alterations to their windows and storefronts, and the 1880 First National Bank in Yankton had a few periods of remodeling, including a completely new façade in the 1970s. The First National Bank in Elk Point has not yet been evaluated for the National Register. It is a two-story Italianate brick bank built in 1889 and has flat window openings with elaborate Eastlake hoods and metal cornice.

CONCLUSION

The Gale Buildings are significant to the history of the city of Canton under Criterion A in the area of Community Planning/Development as being two of the first commercial buildings erected to solidify the location of the city of Canton at its present site, and in the area of Commerce for their long role in the city's commercial history. They are significant under Criterion B for their association with Frank A. Gale, an active early resident of Canton influential in the city's commercial and political history, as well as participating in key territorial political events leading up to South Dakota's statehood in 1889. They are also important under Criterion C in the area of Architecture for their representation of Italianate commercial construction early in Canton. The buildings, particularly window openings and the Gale Block storefront, have been altered, but they retain sufficient historic features to convey their significance to local history and architecture, including decorative exterior brickwork and interior finishes of marble, tile, pressed metal ceilings, and fine woodwork.

¹⁴³ Lee Zion, "Dakota Life: The Life and Death of Cascade Springs," *Capital Journal* (Pierre SD), June 9, 2016.

Gale Buildings
Name of Property

Lincoln County, South Dakota
County and State

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

- “About Yankton daily press and Dakotaian,” South Dakota State Archives, accessed online, <https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn91099607/>.
- Bank note illustration, “Sioux Falls Bottling Works, check, July 26, 1888.” Lithograph, John Morris Co., Chicago, OCLC # 982700438, David Dexter collection, Center for Western Studies, Augustana University, Sioux Falls.
- Boorstin, Daniel J. *The Americans: The National Experience*. New York: Vintage Books, 1965.
- “Buildings, 105 East Fifth Street, Canton SD, Lincoln County,” photograph (July 1992), #2016-09-01-310, and “Rare Necessities at 105 East 5th Street, Canton SD, Lincoln County,” photograph (November 1997), #2012-05-02-330, South Dakota State Archives, Pierre.
- Coleman, Patrick. “A Rare Find: The Treaty of Washington 1858.” *Minnesota History* 59(5) (Spring 2005), 197-199.
- Conzen, Michael P. “Understanding Great Plains Urbanization through the Lens of South Dakota Townscapes.” *Journal of Geography* 109 (2010), 3-17.
- Detail of panoramic photograph, "Canton, S. Dak.," 1907, F.J. Bandholtz (Des Moines IA), Library of Congress, PAN US GEOG - South Dakota no. 8 (E size) [P&P].
- Doti, Lynne Pierson, and Larry Schweikart. *Banking in the American West: From Gold Rush to Deregulation*. Norman: OK, University of Oklahoma Press, 1991
- “Gale & Ward’s Banking House, Canton, SD, Lincoln County, 1879,” in Judith A. Johnson, *Early History of Lincoln Co.*, thesis (1929), #2009-07-02-007, South Dakota State Archives, Pierre.
- “Gen Francis A Gale (1845-1891),” Intervale Cemetery, Carroll County, New Hampshire, Find-a-Grave, accessed online, <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/133330948>.
- E. C. Kropp Company, “Downtown, Main Street, Canton SD, Lincoln County,” postcard, c.1908-9, #2018-06-20-301, South Dakota State Archives, Pierre.
- Erpestad, David and David Wood. *Building South Dakota: A Historical Survey of the State’s Architecture to 1945*. Pierre: South Dakota State Historical Society Press, 1997.

Gale Buildings

Name of Property

Lincoln County, South Dakota

County and State

Kingsbury, George W. *History of Dakota Territory*, Vols. 1-4. Chicago: S.J. Clarke Publishing Co., 1915.

Lincoln County History Committee (LCHC). *The History of Lincoln County, South Dakota*. Freeman, SD: Pine Hill Press, 1985.

Longstreth, Richard. *The Buildings of Main Street: A Guide to American Commercial Architecture*. Walnut Creek: CA, Alta Mira Press, 2000.

Memorial and Biographical Record of Turner, Lincoln, Union and Clay Counties, South Dakota. Chicago: Geo. A. Ogle & Co., 1897.

New Hampshire, Marriage and Divorce Records, Conway, NH, April 17, 1873, Ancestry.com.

Robinson, Doane. *History of South Dakota*. Vol. 1-2. Indianapolis: B.F. Bowen & Co., 1904.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Co., Map of Canton, Lincoln County, South Dakota (December 1883), sheet 1.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Co., Map of Canton, Lincoln County, South Dakota (October 1891), sheet 2.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Co., Map of Canton, Lincoln County, South Dakota (March 1898), sheet 2.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Co., Map of Canton, Lincoln County, South Dakota (May 1904), sheet 2.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Co., Map of Canton, Lincoln County, South Dakota (January 1911), sheet 2.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Co., Map of Canton, Lincoln County, South Dakota (April 1917), sheet 3.

Sanborn Fire Insurance Co., Map of Canton, Lincoln County, South Dakota (November 1927), sheet 3.

South Dakota Historical Collections Vol. 23 (1947), p23

Thompson, Harry F., Ed. *A New South Dakota History*. 2nd Ed. Sioux Falls, SD: Center for Western Studies, 2009.

Townsend, Luther Tracy. *History of the Sixteenth Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteers*. Washington DC: Norman T. Elliott, 1897.

U.S. Census Bureau, *Ninth Census of the United States*, Jackson, Carroll Co., New Hampshire (July 6, 1870), sheet 21.

Gale Buildings

Name of Property

Lincoln County, South Dakota

County and State

U.S. Census Bureau, *Tenth Census of the United States*, Enumeration District 20, Sioux Falls, Minnehaha County, South Dakota (June 2, 1880), sheet 12.

U.S. Census Bureau, *Tenth Census of the United States*, Enumeration District 19, Canton, Lincoln County, South Dakota (June 26, 1880), sheet 9.

Periodicals

Bismarck Tribune (ND), June 8, 1883.

Canton Advocate (SD), March 6, 1879- July 25, 1890.

Capital Journal (Pierre SD), June 9, 2016.

Chicago Tribune (IL), March 12, 1891.

Dakota Farmers' Advocate (Canton SD), August 15, 1890.

Dakota Farmers' Leader (Canton SD), March 12, 1891-May 19, 1916.

Dickinson Press (ND), October 20, 1888.

Hot Springs Star (SD), March 20, 1891.

Kimball Graphic (SD), September 14, 1883-May 23, 1890.

McClure, P.F. "Dakota," *Harper's New Monthly Magazine* 78 (1889), 347-364.

Mitchell Capital (SD), July 1, 1887-January 16, 1903.

Pierre Weekly Free Press (SD), March 19, 1891.

Press and Daily Dakotian (Yankton SD), May 8, 1883-April 8, 1889.

"Proceedings of the Annual Convention South Dakota Bankers Association." *Commercial West* (Minneapolis MN), July 23, 1934.

St. Paul Daily Globe (MN), January 19, 1886.

Turner County Herald (Hurley SD), October 20, 1887.

Wessington Springs Herald (SD), October 28, 1887-October 26, 1888.

Gale Buildings
Name of Property

Lincoln County, South Dakota
County and State

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): LN00000163, LN00000164

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: |

Gale Buildings
Name of Property

Lincoln County, South Dakota
County and State

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|-------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Zone: 14 | Easting: 695219.8172 | Northing: 4797025.3490 |
| 2. Zone: 14 | Easting: 695241.7788 | Northing: 4797026.4160 |
| 3. Zone: 14 | Easting: 695243.3266 | Northing: 4797006.7162 |
| 4. Zone: 14 | Easting: 695214.8223 | Northing: 4797006.0030 |
| 5. Zone: 14 | Easting: 695214.3730 | Northing: 4797017.8150 |
| 6. Zone: 14 | Easting: 695219.8059 | Northing: 4797018.1886 |

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

The National Register boundary includes the two buildings at historic addresses 101 and 103-105 S. Main (current 107 S Main) and conforms to the current legal boundary for Tracts A and B, sub-divisions of Lot 1, and Tract C, sub-division of Lots 1 and 4, all in Block 20, City of Canton, Lincoln County.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The nominated boundary includes the lots on which the Gale Buildings sit and is directly associated with the history of the buildings.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Liz Almlie
organization: South Dakota State Historical Society
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: April 26, 2019

Gale Buildings
Name of Property

Lincoln County, South Dakota
County and State

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.)

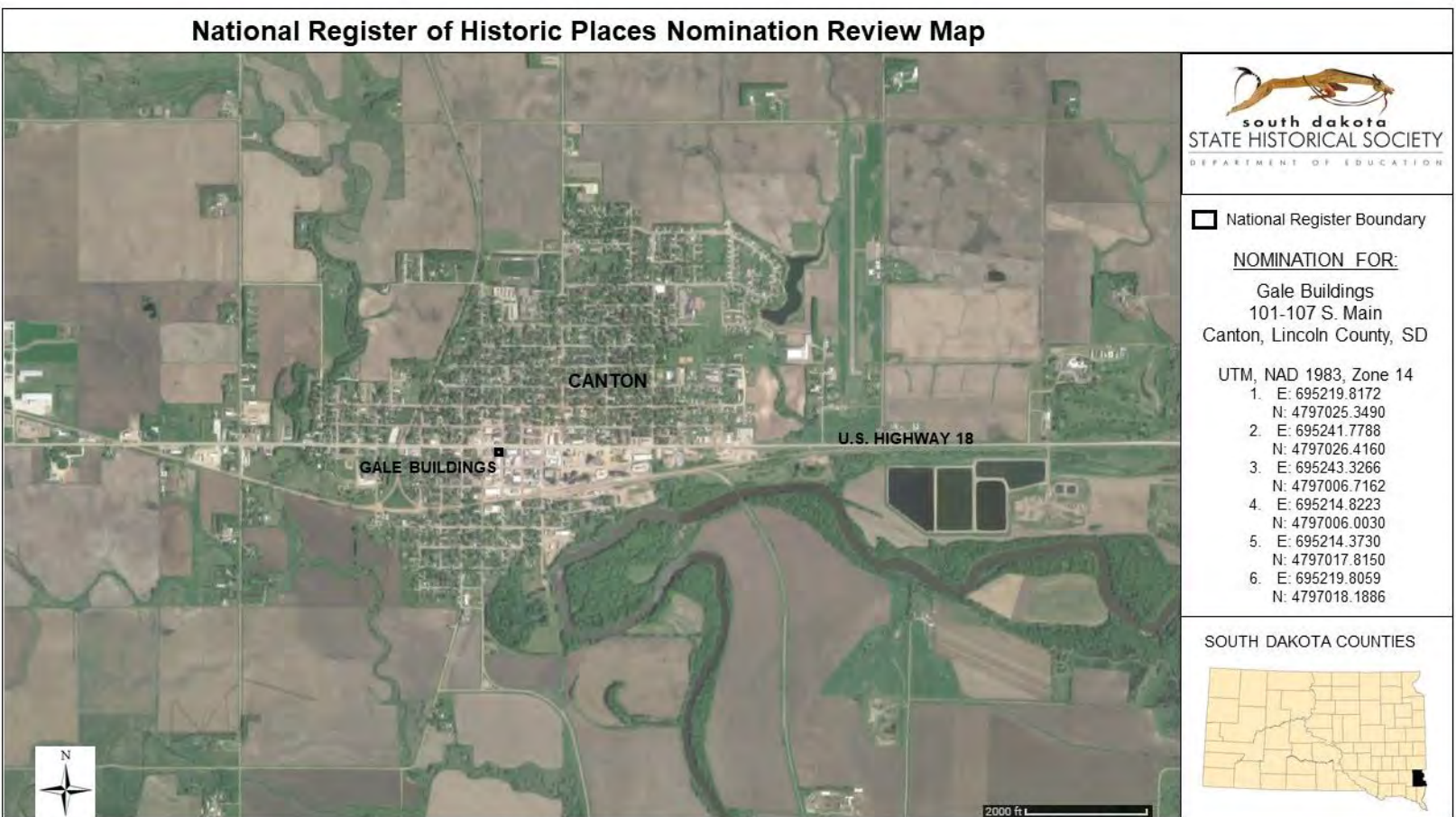
Gale Buildings
 Name of Property

Lincoln County, South Dakota
 County and State



Gale Buildings
Name of Property

Lincoln County, South Dakota
County and State



Gale Buildings
Name of Property

Lincoln County, South Dakota
County and State

Photographs

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

Photo Log

Name of Property: Gale Buildings

City or Vicinity: Canton

County: Lincoln State: South Dakota

Photographer: Liz Almlie

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

SD_LincolnCounty_GaleBuildings_0001
Oblique view of Gale Buildings, camera facing southwest.
Date Photographed: June 28, 2017

SD_LincolnCounty_GaleBuildings_0002
East façade of Gale Buildings, camera facing west.
Date Photographed: June 28, 2017

SD_LincolnCounty_GaleBuildings_0003
North façade of Gale Buildings, camera facing south.
Date Photographed: June 28, 2017

SD_LincolnCounty_GaleBuildings_0004
Detail of window hood on bank building, camera facing south.
Date Photographed: June 28, 2017

SD_LincolnCounty_GaleBuildings_0005
View of bank entry, camera facing northeast.
Date Photographed: June 28, 2017

SD_LincolnCounty_GaleBuildings_0006
View of bank entry, camera facing northwest.

Gale Buildings

Name of Property

Lincoln County, South Dakota

County and State

Date Photographed: June 28, 2017

SD_LincolnCounty_GaleBuildings_0007

View of bank entry from lobby, camera facing northeast.

Date Photographed: June 28, 2017

SD_LincolnCounty_GaleBuildings_0008

View of bank first floor, camera facing east.

Date Photographed: June 28, 2017

SD_LincolnCounty_GaleBuildings_0009

View of bank first floor, camera facing west.

Date Photographed: June 28, 2017

SD_LincolnCounty_GaleBuildings_0010

View of tilework on bank first floor.

Date Photographed: June 28, 2017

SD_LincolnCounty_GaleBuildings_0011

View of rear of the bank first floor, camera facing west.

Date Photographed: June 28, 2017

SD_LincolnCounty_GaleBuildings_0012

View of rear room on bank first floor, camera facing southeast.

Date Photographed: June 28, 2017

SD_LincolnCounty_GaleBuildings_0013

View of rear room on bank first floor, camera facing west.

Date Photographed: June 28, 2017

SD_LincolnCounty_GaleBuildings_0014

View of bank stairway, camera facing north.

Date Photographed: June 28, 2017

SD_LincolnCounty_GaleBuildings_0015

View of hallway on bank second floor, camera facing east.

Date Photographed: June 28, 2017

SD_LincolnCounty_GaleBuildings_0016

View of room into hallway on bank second floor, camera facing south.

Date Photographed: June 28, 2017

SD_LincolnCounty_GaleBuildings_0017

View of rooms on bank second floor, camera facing north.

Gale Buildings

Name of Property

Lincoln County, South Dakota

County and State

Date Photographed: June 28, 2017

SD_LincolnCounty_GaleBuildings_0018

View of east room on bank second floor, camera facing northeast.

Date Photographed: June 28, 2017

SD_LincolnCounty_GaleBuildings_0019

View of Gale Block storefront entrance, camera facing west.

Date Photographed: June 28, 2017

SD_LincolnCounty_GaleBuildings_0020

View of Gale Block north storefront entrance, camera facing east.

Date Photographed: January 28, 2019

SD_LincolnCounty_GaleBuildings_0021

View of Gale Block north storefront room with lower built-in rooms, camera facing east.

Date Photographed: January 28, 2019

SD_LincolnCounty_GaleBuildings_0022

View of Gale Block north storefront room, camera facing west.

Date Photographed: January 28, 2019

SD_LincolnCounty_GaleBuildings_0023

View of Gale Block south storefront entrance, camera facing east.

Date Photographed: January 28, 2019

SD_LincolnCounty_GaleBuildings_0024

View of Gale Block south storefront, camera facing east.

Date Photographed: January 28, 2019

SD_LincolnCounty_GaleBuildings_0025

View of Gale Block south storefront, camera facing west.

Date Photographed: January 28, 2019

SD_LincolnCounty_GaleBuildings_0026

Detail of pressed metal ceiling in Gale Block south storefront, camera facing northeast.

Date Photographed: January 28, 2019

SD_LincolnCounty_GaleBuildings_0027

View of rear of Gale Block south storefront, camera facing southwest.

Date Photographed: January 28, 2019

SD_LincolnCounty_GaleBuildings_0028

View of Gale Block second floor, camera facing east.

Gale Buildings
Name of Property

Lincoln County, South Dakota
County and State

Date Photographed: January 28, 2019

SD_LincolnCounty_GaleBuildings_0029

View of Gale Block second floor hall, camera facing west.

Date Photographed: January 28, 2019

SD_LincolnCounty_GaleBuildings_0030

View of Gale Block north storefront basement entrance at rear of storefront, camera facing east. Date Photographed: January 28, 2019

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.



JUNIOR'S & TODDLERS
CHILDREN'S CLOTHING

FOID'S





JUNIORS & TODDLERS
Children's wear

102 104

DODGE 4x4
44N 235

C



END ROAD WORK

107







USE!



























Child



107

107

107

AIR
CONDITIONED

107

SHOP CANTON First
CANTON CITY
FARMER'S
MARKET
CANTON
MASS.

10/10/10
2008
WOOD
DOOR
25' 00"

SHOP CANTON First
CANTON AREA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

AIR
CONDITIONE









Yes. We're
OPEN





ARA
MEMBER

USA

MOSE

M/S
125-04
1 Bents





Cool White
SYLVANIA
Blanc froid
4350-5227A

4350-5227A







UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action: Nomination

Property Name: Gale Buildings

Multiple Name: _____

State & County: SOUTH DAKOTA, Lincoln

Date Received: 5/24/2019 Date of Pending List: 6/11/2019 Date of 16th Day: 6/26/2019 Date of 45th Day: 7/8/2019 Date of Weekly List: _____

Reference number: SG100004126

Nominator: SHPO

Reason For Review:

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Appeal | <input type="checkbox"/> PDIL | <input type="checkbox"/> Text/Data Issue |
| <input type="checkbox"/> SHPO Request | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape | <input type="checkbox"/> Photo |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Waiver | <input type="checkbox"/> National | <input type="checkbox"/> Map/Boundary |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Resubmission | <input type="checkbox"/> Mobile Resource | <input type="checkbox"/> Period |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other | <input type="checkbox"/> TCP | <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 50 years |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> CLG | |

Accept Return Reject 6/27/2019 Date

Abstract/Summary
Comments: _____

Recommendation/
Criteria _____

Reviewer Roger Reed  Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2278 Date _____

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.



23 May 2019

Keeper of National Register
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
1849 C Street, NW, Mail Stop 7228
Washington DC 20240



Dear Keeper:

The enclosed disks contain the true and correct copy of the nominations for the *Shady Lawn School No.8, Pierre American Legion Cabin, East Side Fire Station and Branch Library, and the Gale Buildings.*

In a separate action, the SHPO requests the delisting of the *Java Depot, Walworth County, South Dakota, NRIS#01000640.* This building has been demolished.

Please contact chrisb.nelson@state.sd.us with any questions.

Sincerely,

Chris B. Nelson
Historic Preservation Specialist