
Dakota Resources

*The Architect Biography Files at the South Dakota
State Historic Preservation Office*

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Architecture is the art and science of designing buildings and structures. Those two words, "art" and "science," set the pursuit apart from mere construction. While many buildings, perhaps a majority, are constructed using vernacular methods, the structures that receive the highest praise and the grandest accolades are those designed by architects.

South Dakota's structural landscape underwent rapid transformation beginning in the 1880s as the Great Dakota Boom brought thousands of settlers to Dakota Territory. With the growth in population and the establishment of towns came the need for homes, banks, stores, hotels, churches, government buildings, schools, and libraries.¹ The design and construction of these sometimes large and complex buildings required the skills of trained architects.

Many of the architects who created structures in South Dakota came from Midwestern or Eastern states and studied at established architecture schools. They often specialized in certain types of buildings, such as schools, courthouses, or theaters. These individuals had the ability to translate thoughts and ideas to plans on paper that others could construct. Working at first with materials at hand, such as sandstone in the Black Hills and Sioux quartzite in southeastern South Dakota, and later such materials as concrete and steel, architects de-

1. For the development of the architecture of the state, see David Erpestad and David Wood, *Building South Dakota: A Historical Survey of the State's Architecture to 1945* (Pierre: South Dakota State Historical Society Press, 1997).

signed structures patterned on styles popular in other parts of the United States. Whether they worked in the 1880s or the 1940s, in the Victorian or Streamline Moderne styles, numerous architects have used their art and science to shape South Dakota's developed landscape.

In the course of documenting the built environment of the state, the South Dakota State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) has collected information and compiled files on a number of architects who designed buildings located here. The biographical sketches that follow are compiled from materials either contained in or cited in the files, which are organized alphabetically by last name. These files are open to researchers and contain a wide range and varying quantity of documents. Materials include newspaper clippings, journal articles, correspondence, copies of primary documents, unpublished papers, theses, completed survey forms, completed National Register forms, photographs, and bibliographies, among other items. In most cases, they also include names and dates of commissions known or suspected to have been completed by the individual, both in South Dakota and out of state. Only in-state, confirmed commissions for each architect accompany the biographical sketches presented here. In the case of those architects whose lists of commissions run to several pages, only a brief summary is given. The individuals discussed here represent a sampling of the scores of architects who have practiced in the state. The works of many more remain to be explored, and files will be added and updated as South Dakota's built environment continues to be documented.

The Architect Biography Files are housed with the SHPO, located in the Cultural Heritage Center, 900 Governors Drive, Pierre, SD 57501, and are open to the public. For questions about the contents of a specific file, please contact the SHPO research librarian by telephone at (605) 773-3458, or e-mail cindy.snow@state.sd.us. SHPO employees are not available to perform research for individual patrons. Fees are charged for photocopies and photographic reproductions. To view the current fee schedule, visit http://www.sdhhistory.org/arc/arc_fee.htm or contact the SHPO. For more information

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Architect Biography Files

Ralph Arnold was born in Carbondale, Illinois, in 1889 and earned his bachelor's degree in architecture from the University of Illinois in 1910. He moved to Sioux City in 1912 and practiced architecture with William Beutler until 1941, when he was appointed architect for the Iowa State Board of Control. Arnold served in that capacity until his death in 1961.

Carnegie Library, Tyndall, 1914

Addition, First Baptist Church, Vermillion, 1925

Charles Emlen Bell was born 31 March 1858 in McLean County, Illinois. He spent seven years as a carpenter before joining the architectural firm of his brother Mifflin and working as an assistant inspector of public buildings in Council Bluffs, Iowa. Over the course of Bell's time in the architectural field, he worked with several partners, among them John Hackett Kent and Menno S. Detweiler. With Kent, Bell designed the Montana State Capitol, the plans for which were later adapted by Bell and Detweiler to construct the South Dakota State Capitol, completed in 1910. After Detweiler's death in late 1907, Bell partnered with William Tyrie and Cecil Chapman and later joined with Percy Bentley from 1916 to 1917. Bell died 10 May 1932 in Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Lawrence County Courthouse, Deadwood, 1905

Marshall County Courthouse, Britton, 1906

State Capitol, Pierre, 1907

Grant County Courthouse, Milbank, 1915

William Beutler was born 1 September 1883 in Hannibal, Missouri. He was educated at Dixon College in Dixon, Illinois, and received his architectural training at Washington University in Saint Louis, Missouri, in 1910. Working first as an architect/engineer for the Burling-

ton Railroad from 1910 to 1911, he moved to Sioux City, Iowa, and formed a partnership with Ralph Arnold in 1912. After Arnold's departure in 1941, he practiced alone and then as Beutler and Son with his son, William Lee Beutler. The elder Beutler died 2 June 1963.

Carnegie Library, Tyndall, 1914

Addition, First Baptist Church, Vermillion, 1925

Wilford F. Blatherwick was born in 1892 in Chattanooga, Tennessee. Blatherwick obtained his B.S. degree in architecture from the University of Illinois in 1913. He worked as a draftsman for an unknown firm in Cincinnati, Ohio, from 1913 to 1918 and for Perkins and McWayne in Sioux Falls from 1919 to 1921. Blatherwick joined in partnership with George C. Hugill in 1921. Following Hugill's death in 1950, the firm became Hugill, Blatherwick, and Fritzel. When Blatherwick retired in 1960, the firm was renamed Fritzel, Kroeger, Griffen and Berg. The company specialized in institutional and commercial structures and had dozens of commissions over the decades. A comprehensive listing is filed with the SHPO.

Charles P. Brown was born 16 March 1855 in Salem, Massachusetts, where he apprenticed with an architect before going to sea in 1870. He worked briefly as an architect in Boston until the financial crash of 1873 and then joined with E. E. Meyers of Detroit, Michigan, from 1875 to 1880. Before moving west to Sioux City, Iowa, Brown worked with the Wilson Brothers of Philadelphia, architects and engineers for the Pennsylvania Railroad. Brown designed numerous commercial and civic buildings in Sioux City, Iowa, beginning in the 1880s.

Wing additions, Hospital for the Insane, Yankton, 1887

George Washington Burkhead, born 26 November 1858 in Benton County, Iowa, trained with local builders and carpenters before establishing his own practice as an architect and builder in Sac City, Iowa, in 1883. He moved to Sioux City in 1890 and practiced with a partner named Reese. Burkhead died at Sioux City in 1913.

Union County Courthouse, Elk Point, 1889

School, Jefferson, ca. 1900

Albert Burnham was born 18 April 1850 in Dubuque, Iowa, and arrived in Deadwood with the Black Hills gold rush of 1876. Following a one-year interlude to prospect for gold in Alaska, Burnham returned to build several structures in Deadwood. He died 6 June 1896.

Deadwood City Hall, 1888

VanOcker Residence, Deadwood, 1896

55 Sherman Street, 1897

Remodel, First National Bank, Deadwood, 1910

Harry G. Carter worked in Minneapolis, Minnesota, at the turn of the century, specializing in theater design.

Deadwood Theater, Deadwood, 1905

John H. Coxhead was born in 1863 at Fort Lee, New Jersey, received his architectural education in New York City, and apprenticed with Ware and Van Brunt in Boston. He practiced in Saint Paul, Minnesota, from 1886 to 1892 before moving to Buffalo, New York, and practicing there until approximately 1920. At that time, he was appointed architect for the United States Army Air Force, for which he designed many airfields and veterans hospitals. Coxhead died 21 May 1942 in Washington, D.C.

Wilcox Block, Yankton, 1888

Charles Gurney Hotel, Yankton, 1891

Morrison Hotel, Yankton, date unknown

Menno S. Detweiler was born 14 February 1869 in Berlin, Ontario, and attended the Chicago Art Institute and Mechanical School. He opened his first office in Columbus, Ohio, and then moved to La Crosse, Wisconsin, Austin, Minnesota, and Minneapolis. From 1902 to 1904, he had a partnership with Frank W. Kinney. From 1904 to 1907, he partnered with Charles E. Bell. Detweiler died in December 1907.

Armory, University of South Dakota, 1903

Brown County Courthouse, Aberdeen, 1904

Lawrence County Courthouse, Deadwood, 1905

Marshall County Courthouse, Britton, 1905

State Capitol, Pierre, 1907

Walter J. Dixon was born 7 December 1894 in Cleveland, Ohio, was educated in the city's public schools, and worked on a ship on the Great Lakes from 1912 to 1914. He earned his B.S. degree from the School of Architecture and Engineering at the University of Michigan in 1918. In 1920, he began a practice with Floyd F. Kings in Mitchell, South Dakota, which continued on and off until Kings's death in 1939. Dixon served as mayor of Mitchell from 1940 to 1946 and as chair of the State Board of Architectural and Engineering Examiners. He died in Mitchell in 1975. One of the state's prominent architectural firms, Kings and Dixon designed numerous government buildings, businesses, and residences. The SHPO has an index to the complete files of both Kings and Dixon and Walter J. Dixon, which reside with Roby, Quintal and Everson, consulting engineers in Mitchell.

Anton Joseph Dohmen was born in 1860 in Germany, where he received his architectural training. He immigrated to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in 1892 and became a naturalized American citizen in 1906. Dohmen practiced with the firm of Peter Schroers Crefeld for twelve years. He then worked with Jacob Jacobi and Frederick Velguth at various times. Dohmen specialized in church, school, and hospital architecture. He died 21 February 1951.

Saint Patrick Catholic Church, Wakonda, 1904

Saint Theresa Catholic Church, Beresford, 1904

Saint Thomas Catholic Church, Madison, 1904

Saint Agnes Catholic Church, Vermillion, 1906

*Saint Bernard/Anthony's Catholic Church (Cathedral of the Prairies),
Hoven, 1912–1921*

Wallace Leroy Dow, born 22 September 1844 in Croydon, New Hampshire, was one of South Dakota's most prolific architects. Dow learned carpentry and building-trade skills by working with his father. In 1870, they formed the firm of H. and W. L. Dow and established a tub and pail manufacturing operation. In 1873, Dow formed his own company, which did general contracting and manufactured wood-worked building materials. The firm apparently worked on the New Hampshire State Penitentiary, the courthouse and several homes and



Anton Dohmen created the Saint Bernard's/Saint Anthony's Catholic Church in Hoven in the Neo-Romanesque Gothic style. It features two towers and is known as the Cathedral of the Prairies. (Photograph by Scott Myers, Columbia, Mo.)

churches in the Newport area, a school building in Concord, and one of the Corcoran Buildings in Washington, D.C.

In 1880, Dow moved with his brother to Dakota Territory, where he designed the first structure for the territorial Hospital for the Insane at Yankton. Following the removal of the territorial capital from Yankton to Bismarck in 1883, he established his offices in Sioux Falls. Dow dominated the architectural field in South Dakota throughout the 1880s and 1890s. Most state institutions dating from the late nineteenth century have at least one Dow building. Along with Joseph Schwarz, Dow designed more college buildings in South Dakota than any other architect. Dow's commissions also included many courthouses, schools, commercial buildings, and residences throughout eastern South Dakota. Some of his better-known buildings include the

South Dakota State Penitentiary (1881), All Saints School (1884), and the Minnehaha County Courthouse (1889), all in Sioux Falls; University Hall (Old Main, 1883) at the University of South Dakota in Vermillion; and the Kingsbury County Courthouse (1898) in De Smet. Dow retired in 1905 and died 5 July 1911 in Sioux Falls. A listing of his commissions is filed with the SHPO.

Charles A. Dunham, born in 1830, practiced architecture from 1856 to 1907 in Burlington, Iowa, and was responsible for the design of many Iowa courthouses. He published two widely distributed pattern books: *Modern School House Design* (1886) and *Church Building Design for Country, Village and Town* (1887). He served as editor of the *Northwestern Architect* from 1889 to 1893 and was a seminal figure in the advocacy of Richardsonian design and philosophy. He died in 1908.

Codington County Courthouse, Watertown, 1882

High School, Huron, 1886

Central High School, Brookings, 1889

High School, Pierre, 1889

Watertown City Hall, Watertown, 1889

Central High School, Yankton, 1890

Simeon B. Eisendrath was born 29 August 1868 in Chicago, Illinois. He attended MIT under the sponsorship of an architect in Chicago from 1885 to 1887. He worked at Adler and Sullivan from 1887 to 1889 and was commissioner of buildings for the City of Chicago in 1894. In 1904, Eisendrath moved to Pittsburgh and taught briefly at Carnegie-Mellon Institute. He died in New York City on 27 November 1935.

Franklin/Adams House, Deadwood, 1891

John Philip Eisentraut was born to German immigrants in Jackson County, Iowa, in 1870. He attended the Woodbury County schools and Morningside College in Sioux City before apprenticing as a draftsman from 1889 to 1892 with Sioux City architect Charles P. Brown. Eisentraut was affiliated with the Iowa Architectural Company in Des Moines from 1894 to 1902 and was partner in the firm of Eisentraut,

Colby, and Pottenger in Sioux City from 1904 to 1909. In that year, he moved to Deadwood, South Dakota, and established the Black Hills Company, a firm providing comprehensive design and construction services. Following its demise in 1912, Eisentraut appears in Hot Springs, Rapid City, Hill City, and Custer, where he constructed a large Neoclassical home for himself and his wife in 1919.

First Lutheran Church, Canton, 1908

Sanborn County Courthouse, Woonsocket, 1908

Saint Mary's Immaculate Conception Catholic Church, Rapid City, 1909

Morris Grand Theatre, Hot Springs, 1911

Elks Building, Rapid City, 1912

Walworth County Courthouse, Selby, 1912

Opera House, Rapid City, 1912

Carnegie Library, Hot Springs, 1913

Masonic Temple, Rapid City, 1914

Merchants Loan and Trust Building, Rapid City, 1915

Haines Block/Dakota Power Building, Rapid City, 1918

J. P. Eisentraut House, Custer, 1919

Blue Bell Lodge Complex, Custer State Park, 1928

Franklin H. Ellerbe was born in 1870 in Saint Paul, Minnesota. Coming from a poor family, he was unable to pursue his formal education past high school. He secured a position with the Saint Paul building inspector's office and became a self-taught engineer and architect. Following the success of his redesign for the Villa Saint Scholastica School and Convent in Duluth in 1905, Ellerbe supplemented his income with freelance engineering and architectural work. In 1909, he established himself as a full-time architect. Ellerbe died 21 July 1921 in Saint Paul.

Citizens National Bank Building, Aberdeen, 1910

Dakota Farmer Building, Aberdeen, 1911

Armory, South Dakota State University, Brookings, 1917

Gymnasium and Training School, Black Hills State University,

Spearfish, 1917

Engineering Building, South Dakota School of Mines, Rapid City, 1920

Raymond Lee Ewing was born 30 June 1889 in Champion, Nebraska. He attended I. C. S. LaSalle University in Chicago, Illinois, and served in World War I. After returning from Europe, Ewing became a partner in the architectural firm of Albion and Ewing in Deadwood. In 1926, he became owner of the company, which specialized in log and stone structures. Ewing served several terms as Deadwood mayor in the 1930s, 1940s, and 1950s. He was also a founding trustee of the Adams Museum and founding director of the Days of '76.

Adams Museum, Deadwood, 1930

Moses Annenberg Ranch/Ranch A, Spearfish, 1932

Franklin Garage, Deadwood, 1933

Hudson-Terraplane Garage, Deadwood, 1935

Automobile Agency, Deadwood, 1939

Days of '76 Rodeo Grounds, Deadwood, date unknown

George Frederick Fossum was born 30 May 1880 in Red Wing, Minnesota, and moved at age two with his family to Aberdeen, where his father became a prominent contractor and builder. Fossum graduated from Aberdeen High School and attended Dakota Wesleyan College from 1904 to 1906. He completed his architectural training at the Armour Institute of Technology in Chicago. Returning to Aberdeen in 1908, he began his practice as a solo architect. He established a partnership with Charles L. Browne in 1913, but the partnership appears to have dissolved by 1918. Fossum died 7 April 1932 in Aberdeen.

Workman Building, Aberdeen, 1912

Municipal Building, Aberdeen, 1913

Aberdeen (Orpheum) Theatre, Aberdeen, 1913

Lincoln Hall, Northern State University, Aberdeen, 1917

YMCA Building, Aberdeen, 1921

Bethlehem Lutheran Church, Aberdeen, 1923

First Presbyterian Church, Aberdeen, 1924

Kennedy Building, Aberdeen, 1926

Woodburn Hall, Black Hills State University, Spearfish, 1926

First Church of Christ Scientist, Aberdeen, 1928

H. Brown Public Library, Mobridge, 1929

Marshall County Hospital, Britton, 1929



Constructed of pink quartzite, Old Main at the University of South Dakota in Vermillion was one of Wallace Dow's many commissions for college buildings. (Photograph by Scott Myers, Columbia, Mo.)

Equity Union Creamery, Aberdeen, date unknown

*First Evangelical (Faith United Methodist) Church, Aberdeen,
date unknown*

Gettysburg Consolidated School, Gettysburg, date unknown

McLaughlin Public School, McLaughlin, date unknown

Northside Park Bandstand, Aberdeen, date unknown

Simmons School, Aberdeen, date unknown

Ward-Owlsey Building, Aberdeen, date unknown

YMCA Building, Aberdeen, date unknown

Fred and Claus Hein advertised themselves as architects, builders, and construction supervisors under the name Hein Brothers in Deadwood and Lead around the turn of the twentieth century.

Rosenthal's Palace Building, Deadwood, 1892
Wortheimer Flats, Deadwood, 1893
Waite Block, Deadwood, 1896
Apex Building, Deadwood, 1897
Masonic Temple, Deadwood, 1900
Saint Luke's Episcopal Church, Hot Springs, 1902
No. 3 Shine Street, Deadwood, date unknown
No. 9 Shine Street, Deadwood, date unknown

Johnathan W. Henry appears to have begun practicing independently in Aberdeen in the 1890s, having proposed changes to the present Dacotah Prairie Museum Building at some point in the decade. By 1905, he had established a partnership with J. H. Jeffers, which dissolved by 1918. Henry remained registered as an architect with the State Licensing Board until 1948.

Proposed addition, Hagerty Block, Aberdeen, 1890s
Marcus Beebe House, Ipswich, 1900
Hyde Block, Pierre, 1906
Hyde Grand Opera House, Pierre, 1906
Pierre Street Block, Pierre, 1909
Lincoln Hospital (Lourdes Hall), Aberdeen, 1919
Addition, Lincoln Hall, Northern State University, Aberdeen, 1925
Combs Chocolate Shop and Trianon Ballroom, Aberdeen, 1926
Physical Plant and Garage Buildings, Northern State University, 1926
Spafford Hall, Northern State University, Aberdeen, 1926
Henry Neill School, Aberdeen, 1931
Alterations, Graham Hall, Northern State University, Aberdeen, 1932
Central High School Auditorium, Aberdeen, 1937
Addition, Saint Luke's Hospital, Aberdeen, 1943
Alterations, Lincoln Hall, Northern State University, 1943
East and West Wings, Central Hall, Northern State University,
date unknown
Howard Hedger School, Aberdeen, date unknown
O. M. Tiffany School, Aberdeen, date unknown

Maurice A. Hockman was born 6 March 1878 in Indiana. He studied art prior to receiving his architectural training. In March 1902, he moved to Watertown and appears to have established a solo practice. Around 1910, he was practicing with a partner named Schweiger. Hockman was also involved with the military, serving as military advisor to Governor Samuel H. Elrod from 1905 to 1907. He was enrolled in active service with the United States Army in 1917 and worked as a military engineer and architect in Washington D.C., Baltimore, Maryland, and Camp Humphries, Virginia, for the rest of his career. In addition to the following commissions, for which dates are known, the SHPO has a list of more than forty Hockman commissions for which dates have not been established.

Carnegie Library, Redfield, 1903

Carnegie Library, Watertown, 1904

Immaculate Conception Catholic Church, Watertown, 1906

Allied Armory, Watertown, 1910

Annex Building, Watertown, 1910

Balsiger Bakery Building, Watertown, 1910

Baskerville and Dahl Garage, Watertown, 1910

C. E. Fowler Residence, Watertown, 1910

Central High School, Watertown, 1910

Church of Christ Scientist, Watertown, 1910

Coplan Brothers Billiards Building, Watertown, 1910

Alterations, IOOF Hall, Watertown, 1910

Lyon-Smith-Schulner Building, Watertown, 1910

McIntyre Building, Watertown, 1910

Mount Hope Mausoleum, Watertown, 1910

O. N. Whistler Building, Watertown, 1910

Public Opinion Building, Watertown, 1910

Saint Mary's Mausoleum, Watertown, 1910

State Hospital for the Feeble-Minded, Redfield, 1911

Citizens Bank Building, Watertown, 1910

Tarbell Building, Watertown, 1911

Saint Christina's Catholic Church, Parker, 1911

Hotel Lincoln, Watertown, 1911

Saint Lawrence's Catholic Church, Milbank, 1912

George C. Hugill was born 29 January 1888 in Chicago, where he studied architecture at the Art Institute of Chicago and worked for the firm of Patton and Miller from 1908 to 1918. He came to South Dakota in 1918 as a supervising architect for a school development project for Holmes and Flinn of Chicago. Hugill was in solo practice in Sioux Falls from 1919 to 1921 and joined in partnership with Wilford Blatherwick in 1921. Following Hugill's death in 1950, the firm became Hugill, Blatherwick, and Fritzel. When Blatherwick retired in 1960, the firm was renamed Fritzel, Kroeger, Griffen and Berg. The company specialized in institutional and commercial structures and had dozens of commissions over the decades. A comprehensive listing is available from the SHPO.

George Issenuth was born in 1862 in Marshalltown, Iowa. He was a builder and contractor just beginning in the trade at the time his family moved to Huron around 1880. Issenuth studied architecture via a correspondence school, opening his architectural office in Huron in 1906 and retiring shortly before his death on 15 January 1941.

World Building, Huron, 1907

Sauer Block, Huron, 1909

Charles A. Kelly House, Huron, 1910

Butler No. 15 District School, Letcher, 1912

City Hall, Brookings, 1912

District No. 4 School, Junius, 1912

High School, Lennox, 1912

Logan School, Blunt, 1912

No. 35 School, Dallas, 1912

School, Altamont Township, Deuel County, 1912

School, Astoria, 1912

School, Chancellor, 1912

School, Bancroft, 1912

School, Platte, 1912

Rural District No. 2 School, Madison, 1913

Saint Augustine Catholic Church, Bowdle, 1917

J. H. Jeffers practiced architecture in Stevens Point and Wausau, Wisconsin, from 1898 through 1901. By 1905, he had moved to Aberdeen and established a partnership with Johnathan W. Henry that lasted until 1918.

Proposed addition to Hagerty Block, Aberdeen, 1890s

Marcus Beebe House, Ipswich, 1900

Hyde Block, Pierre, 1906

Hyde Grand Opera House, Pierre, 1906

Pierre Street Block, Pierre, 1909

Floyd F. Kings was born 27 January 1893 and attended the Mitchell public schools and Dakota Wesleyan College. He earned his B.S. degree from the School of Architecture and Engineering at the University of Michigan in 1917. Following military service, he returned to Mitchell and began an architectural practice with Walter Dixon as the firm of Kings and Dixon. Kings moved to Florida in 1925 and apparently practiced there until 1929. He returned to Mitchell after the stock market crash of 1929 and continued working as an architect there until his death in 1939. One of the state's prominent architectural partnerships, Kings and Dixon designed numerous government buildings, businesses, and residences. The SHPO has an index to the complete files of Kings and Dixon, which reside with Roby, Quintal and Everson, consulting engineers in Mitchell.

Frank W. Kinney worked in private practice in Minneapolis and with various partners during the first two decades of the twentieth century.

Botany and Horticulture Halls, South Dakota State University,

Brookings, 1901

Mechanics and Engineering Building, South Dakota State University,

Brookings, 1901

Armory, University of South Dakota, Vermillion, 1903

Brown County Courthouse, Aberdeen, 1904

Summit Hall, Southern State Normal School, Springfield, 1904



Ionic columns and decorative brickwork characterize the Watertown Carnegie Library, designed in the Neoclassical style by Maurice Hockman. (Photograph by Scott Myers, Columbia, Mo.)

Albert McWayne was born in Storm Lake, Iowa, on 8 November 1885. He graduated from Purdue University with a B.S. degree in civil engineering in 1910. He began his architectural career as construction superintendent for Holabird and Roche in Chicago (1910–1913) and Chicago architect Grant C. Miller (1913–1916). In 1916, McWayne moved to Sioux Falls and established a partnership with Joseph D. Livermore known as Livermore and McWayne. The partnership dissolved in 1918. That year, McWayne joined with Robert Perkins in a partnership known as Perkins and McWayne, which lasted until Perkins's death in 1954. Perkins and McWayne was one of the preeminent architectural firms in South Dakota, taking on dozens of com-

missions, including government and commercial buildings and residences. The SHPO has an index to the firm's papers, which are housed with the Siouland Heritage Museums in Sioux Falls.

W. R. Parsons worked in partnership with his architect son, C. H. Parsons, and wife, Hattie E. Parsons, who served as the firm's secretary. They maintained an office in Des Moines from 1891 until 1908 after apparently operating in Quincy and Peoria, Illinois (ca. 1884), Topeka and Fredonia, Kansas (ca. 1888), and Lincoln, Nebraska (1889–1891). All of their known South Dakota work originates from the Des Moines office. They specialized in standardized plans for schools and appear to have been adept at producing plain but functional structures.

Ladies Hall (East Hall) Dakota State University, Madison, 1899

Science Hall, University of South Dakota, Vermillion, 1900

Masonic Temple, Yankton, 1901

Turner County Courthouse, Parker, 1902

Hanson County Courthouse, Alexandria, 1904

Faulk County Courthouse, Faulkton, 1905

Masonic Temple, Redfield, 1905

Yankton County Courthouse, Yankton, 1905

Herreid Building, Hospital for the Insane, Yankton, 1906

Robert Augustus Perkins was born in Montello, Wisconsin, on 5 November 1882. He earned a B.S. degree in architecture from Armour Institute of Technology (now IIT) in Chicago in 1908 and a M.S. degree from Armour Institute in 1917. He also did postgraduate work in art and architecture at the University of California and Columbia University. Perkins's family apparently moved to Sioux Falls at some point prior to 1912, and it appears that he attempted solo practice between 1912 and 1916, before returning to Chicago to obtain his master's degree. Perkins established a partnership with Albert McWayne in 1918 that lasted until Perkins's death in 1954. Perkins and McWayne was one of the preeminent architectural firms in South Dakota, taking on dozens of commissions, including government and commercial buildings and residences. The SHPO has an index to the firm's pa-

pers, which are housed with the Siouxland Heritage Museums in Sioux Falls.

George H. Rabenburg arrived in Britton, South Dakota, as a teenager in 1901. Primarily a carpenter and builder, he eventually advertised himself as an architect. From 1914 until 1921, he worked with C. J. Lindem in a contracting, building, and architectural partnership. They reportedly built many barns and modern farmhouses in the Britton area.

Pitkin House, Britton, 1911

Elmer Beck House, Britton, 1914

Carnegie Library, Britton, 1918

H. B. Tysell House, Britton, 1919

Charles A. Randall was born 9 July 1871 in Logansport, Indiana. Following high school graduation, he took a special course in architectural training at the University of Illinois and spent three years working with an unidentified architect in Chicago. He returned to Logansport in 1893 and practiced there until 1901, when he moved to Deadwood, forming a partnership with O. C. Jewett. Following Jewett's death in 1902, Randall continued in Deadwood as a solo practitioner. At some point prior to 1911 he moved to Belle Fourche.

Franklin Hotel, Deadwood, 1903

Deadwood Carnegie Library, 1903

Science Hall, Black Hills State University, Spearfish, 1904

Butte County Courthouse, Belle Fourche, 1911

Joseph Schwarz was born in New York City on 24 February 1858. His family moved to La Crosse, Wisconsin, in 1861 where they ran a carpentry and joinery business. Schwartz trained as a cabinet and furniture maker and later worked for a contracting firm. He moved to Sioux Falls in 1881 and practiced as an architect and builder until his death. Along with Wallace L. Dow, Schwartz designed more college buildings in South Dakota than any other architect. His commissions, which are filed with the SHPO, also included many churches, courthouses, commercial buildings, and residences throughout eastern

South Dakota. Examples of some of Schwartz's better-known commissions include Holy Rosary Catholic Church (1897) in Kranzburg; Holy Family Catholic Church (1902) in Mitchell; Central Fire Station (1912) in Sioux Falls; and the Carnegie libraries in Sioux Falls (1903), Huron (1908), and at the University of South Dakota in Vermillion (1910). His sons, Joseph, Jr., and Henry, were trained as architects in Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, respectively. Joseph Schwartz, Jr., took over his father's practice after his death on 26 December 1927, while Henry moved to New York City following World War I.

Harold T. Spitznagel was born in Sioux Falls on 7 December 1896. After graduating from Washington High School, he studied at the Art Institute of Chicago and received a bachelor's degree in architecture from the University of Pennsylvania in 1925. Spitznagel worked with the firm of architect Herbert Foltz in Indianapolis before moving to Chicago, where he was employed with Burnham Brothers; Graven and Mayger; and Schmidt, Garden, and Erickson. He returned to Sioux Falls to start his own firm in 1930. Spitznagel led the company, which became one of the leading architectural firms in the region, for forty-four years. For an examination of his career and examples of his commissions, see Alan K. Lathrop, "Designing for South Dakota and the Upper Midwest: The Career of Architect Harold T. Spitznagel, 1930–1974," in this issue. A listing of Spitznagel's commissions is on file with the SHPO.

Henry E. Waldron began practicing in Rapid City in 1911 and appears to have practiced solo until at least 1920. Along with F. C. W. Kuehn, he designed many of the small- and medium-sized schools in the state.

John McNamara House, Rapid City, 1909

High School Building (now Dakota Middle School), Rapid City, 1913

First Congregational Church, Rapid City, 1914

Carnegie Library, Rapid City, 1915

Haines Department Store, Rapid City, 1915

Joseph Jay House, Rapid City, ca. 1915

High School Building, Custer, 1916

Baptist Church, Rapid City, 1919

Rapid City Business College, Rapid City, 1919

Washington School, Rapid City, 1919

Phelps Wyman, a landscape architect, was born 13 April 1870 in Manchester Center, Vermont. After earning his B.S. degree in agriculture from Cornell University in 1897, he held a three-year apprenticeship with the Olmsted Brothers and opened an office in Chicago in 1905. In 1910, he moved to Minneapolis, where he practiced until 1924. Wyman served on the Minneapolis Parks Board and Planning Commission. In 1924, he became landscape architect for the Milwaukee County Regional Planning Commission. Wyman resigned in 1926 and returned to private practice, continuing until his death in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on 16 November 1947.

South Dakota State Capitol Grounds, Pierre, 1910

Garden Terrace Outdoor Theatre, Yankton College, Yankton, 1913

State Game Lodge Landscape Plan, Custer State Park, 1918

Huron Parks System, date unknown

South Dakota School of Mines Landscape Plan, date unknown

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