

OTHER BUILDINGS DESIGNED BY DOW IN SIOUX FALLS

Bailey Home	350 N. Duluth Ave.
C.E. Johnson Home	632 W. 9th St.
Charles E. McKinney Home	628 W. 6th St.
Cryus Walts Home	103 S. Summit Ave.
John M. Randolph Home	400 N. Duluth Ave.
Kingsbury Home	625 S. Grange Ave.
Law Exchange Block (Phillips Block)	335 N. Main Ave.
Mark Russell Home	803 W. 12th St.
Parker Block	315-317 N. Main Ave.
Paul Sherman Home (Knights of Columbus Hall)	315 N. Summit Ave.
W.L. Dow Duplex	704-706 S. 1st Ave.
W.L. Dow Home	700 S. 1st Ave.
Waples Block (Van Brunt Building)	224-230 N. Phillips Ave.



This brochure was prepared by the City of Sioux Falls Planning Office with funding assistance from the South Dakota State Historical Society and technical assistance from the Sioux Falls Board of Historic Preservation. However, the contents and opinions do not necessarily reflect the policies of the South Dakota State Historical Society, the Sioux Falls Board of Historic Preservation, or the City of Sioux Falls Planning Office.

All historic photos and information are provided courtesy of Siouxland Heritage Museums in Sioux Falls, South Dakota.



SIGNIFICANT WALLACE DOW BUILDINGS STANDING TODAY IN SIOUX FALLS (CONTINUED)

Rock Island Depot (10th Street & 1st Avenue):

On October 26, 1886, Sioux Falls received its third rail line, the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern. The line was extremely beneficial because it gave Sioux Falls a more direct route to Chicago and St. Louis. The depot was a symbol of strength, growth, and optimism for the city.



The city financed the structure and determined the design. It was designed by Dow and was made of quartzite and granite. Dow designed the structure in the Richardsonian Romanesque style with arched windows and rough-cut stones. The first floor housed the freight area, passenger waiting room, and ticket office. The agent's quarters were on the second floor. Between 1902 and 1903, the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern line was taken over by the Rock Island Company and was used until 1972.

Avery Home (103 S. Prairie Avenue): In 1889, Henry and Lucinta Avery constructed their home with distinct features of the Richardsonian



Romanesque style including arched windows, rough cut stone, a round side tower and deep recessed window openings. The Averys owned majority stock in the Sioux Falls Abstract Company, which handled real estate and insurance. Henry was also involved in the YMCA, and was also a longtime fireman and chief for four years.

Tuthill Home (423 N. Duluth Avenue): Known today as the Bishop's house, this house was built in 1890 for John and Jennie Tuthill. Dow was commissioned to design the house which reflected Mr. Tuthill's position as a lumber tycoon. Tuthill



owned 32 lumberyards in the tri-state area and wanted the home constructed with many types of wood. The interior of the house exhibited an abundance of exotic wood including oak, Honduras mahogany, maple, cherry, birch, and redwood. The Tuthill family lived in the house until 1926 and continued to take care of the home for the next 25 years while it was vacant. The family sold the house to the Catholic Diocese in 1952. It was designed in the Queen Anne style and incorporated a blend of wood framing and quartzite. The exterior of the home has polished granite pillars, Romanesque arches, stained glass windows, ionic porch columns and dentils.

Carpenter Home (103 S. Duluth Avenue):

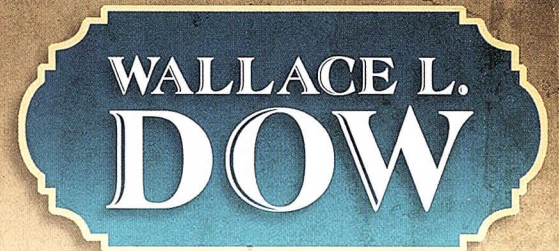
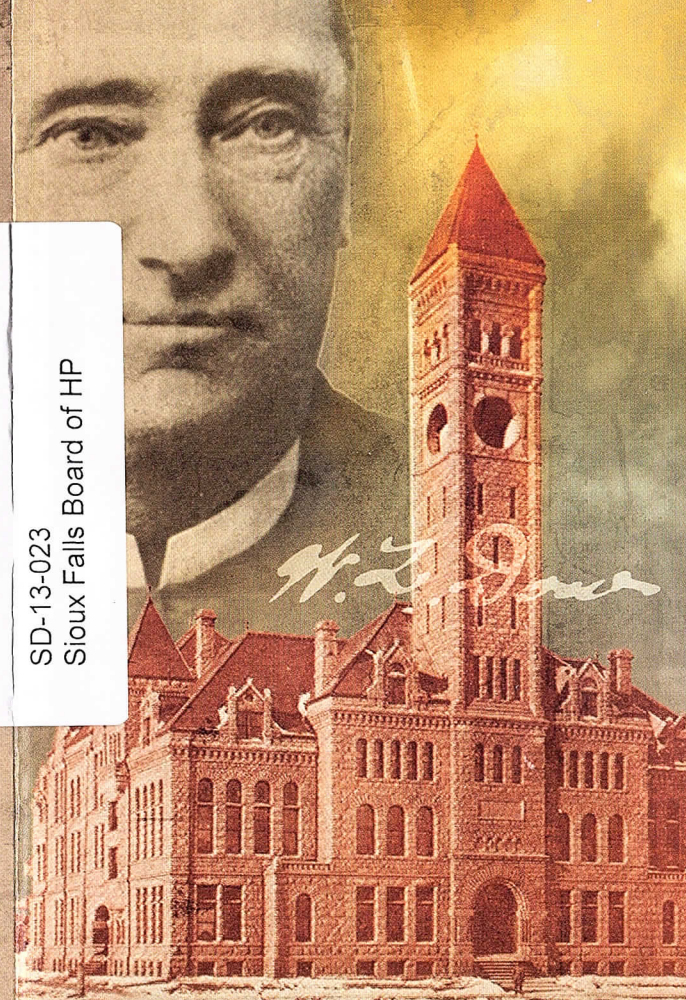
With the building design completed by Dow, the home was built in 1890 for Charles and Francis Carpenter. Constructed in the Queen Anne style,



the home is considered to be one of Dow's finest residential designs with such features as slate fishscale shingling on the upper two-thirds of the building and fancy spindle work. Charles worked for the Dakota National Bank and was treasurer of the Sioux Falls Stockyard Company. Unfortunately, Charles passed away in 1895, shortly after the home was built.

PRINTED APRIL 2014

SD-13-023
Sioux Falls Board of HP



Pioneer Architect
of Dakota Territory

W.L. Dow, Architect

BIOGRAPHY



Wallace Leroy Dow was born on September 21, 1844 in Croyden, New Hampshire. He grew up learning the family trade of woodworking and eventually started a business with his father manufacturing tubs and pails. The company, known as, 'H. & W. L.

Dow', flourished until 1873, when Wallace formed his own company, 'W.L. Dow & Company.' Wallace continued producing tubs and pails but also designed buildings. Although he had no formal training, he did devote a few years studying architecture under his uncle, Edward Dow, who was a prominent architect in Concord, New Hampshire.

In 1880, Wallace traveled to Dakota Territory with his brother Wilbur. Arriving in Pierre but unable to find work, they decided to move to Yankton. They did well there and by July 1881, they started a business, 'W.L. Dow, Architect.' Wallace's wife and children, still in New Hampshire, joined him in Yankton in the fall of 1881. In 1884, they moved to Sioux Falls. The city was experiencing a period of tremendous growth and prosperity which resulted in the blossoming of Dow's architectural career. He was also well connected to the Republican territorial and state governments which brought him a great deal of institutional work.

Toward the end of his career in 1903, Dow experimented with a machine that created concrete blocks to be used as a building material. In 1904, he received two patents for this machine. By 1905, he and his son Edwin formed the Perfection Block Machine Company which had offices in Sioux Falls and Minneapolis. Manufacturing plants were established in several towns and concrete blocks were used in construction for apartments and railway depots in Minneapolis and St. Paul. At the time of Dow's death, his brother Wilbur was marketing the Perfection Block Machine in Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Wallace Dow died in 1911 at the age of 66 from a stroke. His death marked the end of the career of a great pioneer and architect in Dakota Territory.

SIGNIFICANT WALLACE DOW BUILDINGS STANDING TODAY IN SIOUX FALLS

All Saints School (18th Street & Phillips Avenue): Bishop William H. Hare negotiated with the City to build the All Saints School in Dakota Territory. In 1885, the first school year, there were 14 boys and girls enrolled. The next year, the school became an all-women's school with 43 students. At some point later, enrollment was opened to both boys and girls. In 1986, the school closed its doors after operating for 102 years. The building was eventually



renovated and has since served as a retirement community. The main building, constructed of Sioux quartzite, has

characteristics of Venetian-Gothic style architecture, including richly colored and contrasting building materials, Gothic ornamentations, end gables, chimneys, towers, and projecting balconies.

Pettigrew Home & Museum/Thomas McMartin Home (8th Street & Duluth Avenue): Wallace Dow designed this Queen Anne style home for Thomas and Jenny McMartin. Built in 1889, the McMartins remained there for 20 years. The home was then purchased in 1911, by one of Sioux Falls' founding fathers and the state's first senator, Richard F. Pettigrew. Exterior features of the home include a dominant front porch, an asymmetrical floor plan, a tall tower, and use of multiple building materials. Native quartzite was used as well as locally made pressed brick. The interior boasts many decorative features such as woodworks in oak, cherry, and birds-eye maple, tiled fireplaces and beveled glass windows. Today the home operates as a free museum that highlights the history of Sioux Falls and the significant contributions of Richard F. Pettigrew to the city.



Minnehaha County Courthouse (6th Street & Main Avenue): Until 1890, the Minnehaha



County offices were housed in downtown buildings owned by Edwin A. Sherman. Construction of the first County Courthouse at 6th Street and Main Avenue was approved by the general election in 1888 and construction began the following year. Designed by Dow, the building was built with stone from the East Sioux Falls quarries and was

to be the tallest courthouse between Chicago and Denver. The building served the courts until 1962, when a new building was built at 6th Street and Dakota Avenue. The architectural style is Richardsonian Romanesque, capitalizing on the rough-cut masonry walls, arched doors and windows, multi-planed roofline and a 165 ft. foot clock tower.

State Penitentiary (1600 North Drive): Dakota territorial Governor, Nehemiah Ordway passed a bill in 1881 to build a prison in Sioux Falls. Dow designed two wings;

a territorial wing, built in 1881-1882 and a federal wing constructed in 1882-1884. Dow also designed an administration building (1881-1882), a warden's residence (1883-1885), workshop (1883-1885), a hospital and laundry building (1883-1885) and a water tower (1888). The project took several years as prisoners were employed as laborers during construction. The structures show Romanesque characteristics with its construction of local Sioux quartzite, decorative chimneys, and towers.



South Dakota School for the Deaf (1800 E. 10th Street): In 1880, the community of Sioux Falls and the Dakota Territory legislature joined together to establish a school for deaf children. Although Dow did not design all the buildings, his

contributions included a boy's dormitory, an administration building, and a stable. Many of the structures designed conveyed solidity and strength which were commonly associated with Richardsonian Romanesque architecture.



Wiley Williams Building (330 N. Main):

Designed by Wallace Dow and completed in 1891, the total cost of the Wiley Williams building was \$27,000. The structure was built for Warren E. Wiley and his son-in-law Roy Williams. Both Wiley and Williams were mayors of Sioux Falls. The Wiley Williams building had diverse tenants. Originally designed to house the overflow from the nearby Merchants Hotel on the upper floors, the building's street level was used by a number of small stores. Utilizing the Richardsonian Romanesque style, the structure was built with large arched windows, decorative masonry and measured 44 x 100 feet.

Beach Pay Block (120-126 S. Phillips Avenue):

In 1887, this building was constructed for Porter Peck, John Norton, and John Murray for \$58,000. Also known as the Peck Norton Murray Block, the building was created in the Richardsonian style, using red brick, terra-cotta and quartzite. It was



built to house Norton and Murray's carriage, buggy, and farm implement dealership. In the late 1890s, Asher Pay, an art store owner, and Will A. Beach purchased the building and established the Beach Printing Company, a pioneer printing business.