

## **SIoux FALLS HISTORICAL TOUR**

**For More Information:**

**605-336-1620 / 800-333-2072**

**[www.VisitSiouxFalls.com/GroupTours](http://www.VisitSiouxFalls.com/GroupTours)**

**Pettigrew Home & Museum** – Tracy Seiner, Events Coordinator

**131 N Duluth Ave, Sioux Falls, SD 57104 (605-367-4210 x3016) [www.minnehahacounty.org/museums](http://www.minnehahacounty.org/museums)**

This home was built in 1889 for Thomas and Jenny McMartin. In 1911, Senator Richard Franklin Pettigrew purchased the home for \$12,000. It was here that he would help to preserve the story of Sioux Falls and the surrounding region.

Pettigrew first came to Sioux Falls in 1869. He worked tirelessly to build and promote the city. He was responsible for bringing in all five early railroads, developing many businesses for the community, and he served as Dakota's representative to Congress in Washington D.C. When South Dakota became a state in 1889, Pettigrew was elected to serve as our first full term senator. He would serve two terms in Congress, championing the rights of women, farmers, and the common working man.

One of R.F. Pettigrew's passions was his collecting. He was a world traveler and amateur archaeologist. His holdings led him to build his own museum on the rear of his home that opened to the public in 1925. Artifacts such as stone tools, projectile points, Native American clothing, guns, natural history specimens, and items related to the settlement of Sioux Falls all were included. When he died in 1926, he left his home and museum to the city of Sioux Falls to be maintained as a museum. A further addition would be added to the home in the 1930s by the city, completing Pettigrew's vision. Today, you can take a guided tour of Senator Pettigrew's restored home. The home is arranged much the way it would have looked when Pettigrew lived here. Exhibit galleries tell the story of Pettigrew's works and of a growing city on the prairie. Admission is FREE!



**Old Courthouse Museum** – Tracy Seiner, Events Coordinator

**200 W 6th Street, Sioux Falls, SD 57104 (605-367-4210 x3016) [www.minnehahacounty.org/museums](http://www.minnehahacounty.org/museums)**



Construction began on the first Minnehaha County Courthouse in 1889. The building is a product of local architect Wallace L. Dow, who designed many local buildings including the South Dakota State Penitentiary, the All Saints School, and the Thomas B. McMartin home (now the Pettigrew Home and Museum). The building is constructed of native Sioux Quartzite stone, a popular local building material of the late 19th century. When completed in 1893, Dow claimed the structure would be the "largest courthouse between Chicago and Denver." constructed of native Sioux Quartzite stone, a popular local building material of the late 19th century.

The courthouse features include slate stairs, granite pillars, stained glass windows, and tiled fireplaces. Perhaps one of the most striking features of the building is the 16 large murals on the walls of the hallways painted between 1915 and 1917. Painted by Norwegian immigrant Ole Running, the murals detail early life in Dakota, natural features, and images of his home in Norway. Running was paid \$500 for his work on the walls of the building.

The courthouse was used for county business until 1962, when it became too small for court and administrative activities. A new courthouse was built to the west of the original and the Old Courthouse was slated for demolition to make room for a parking lot. Concerned citizens campaigned to save the Old Courthouse and in 1974 they were successful. The building was converted to a museum and joined with the Pettigrew Home and Museum to become the Siouxland Heritage Museums. Today, you can visit three floors of public exhibit space that provide a colorful look at the region's history. The second floor features the restored circuit courtroom and law library.

## St. Joseph Cathedral --

523 N. Duluth, Sioux Falls, SD 57104 <http://www.stjosephcathedral.net>

For almost 90 years, The Cathedral has served as a beacon of hope for both a community and a Diocese. As both a parish church and the Mother Church of the Diocese, The Cathedral has served as an active hub of community ministry as well as a source of authoritative teaching and governance for all diocesan parishes. Seven bishops have occupied the cathedra, the bishop's chair, at the Cathedral in that time. And there have been a number of significant changes and additions to the original building.

The most notable are:

1919 - the majestic cathedral was completed and dedicated.

1935 - Kilgen pipe organ, donated by Monsignor Mulloney, installed in the choir loft

1942 - A fire in the lower church causes serious damage to the entire building

1943 - Full-color painting of interior by Conrad Schmitt Studios

1946 - Current marble high Altar and tester are erected

1947 - French stenciled stained glass windows replace original frosted glass windows

1950s-60s - Painted iconography is covered in sanctuary

1961-62 - Towers repaired, tuck pointing, roof work

1970-74 - Interior restoration and repainting; Freestanding altar installed Sanctuary renovated

1996 - Tuck pointing, replacement of damaged stone, tower repair

2004 - Chapel of the Sacred Heart constructed within old sacristy Basement renovated into parish hall, handicap accessible entrances and elevator installed and parish offices moved to the old Cathedral High School - now the Chancery Offices.

2011 – Two year restoration completed.



Faith is what built The Cathedral. Those pioneers who had a vision for what could be, sacrificed much to construct a worthy home for the cathedra—the bishop's chair. The Cathedral Restoration is to ensure that The Cathedral not only receives the care necessary to preserve this gift entrusted to future generations, but also the attention it deserves in order to bring out the full beauty of this unique and magnificent treasure.

## SIoux FALLS HISTORIC DISTRICTS

**The Downtown Historic District** is home to 57 historic building, representing the great diversity that is typical for a central business district.

**The Old Courthouse and Warehouse District** is small collection of historic commercial buildings is centered around the Old Courthouse building in the north end of downtown. The district has served as a wholesale warehouse center for the region since the late 1880s. Stone and brick predominate in the office, governmental, warehouse and rail related structures of this district.

**Cathedral Historic District** is old Sioux Falls neighborhood contains approximately 220 structures. Of these, 46 percent were built before 1900, and 85 percent were completed by 1920. It is one of South Dakota's outstanding cultural resources and is considered the best residential historic district in the state.

**The McKennan Historic District** The fine homes of this district are oriented around historic McKennan Park, a pleasant and popular gathering spot. Although the land in the area was platted early on, most of the historic residences developed from 1915 to 1935.

**The All Saints Historic District** is the largest and most diverse of the five historic districts in Sioux Falls, the All Saints National Register Historic District contains more than 240 properties. Of these, 27 are deemed exceptional landmarks, and another 124 are recognized for their strong architectural significance. The district adjoins the southern border of downtown. It is anchored by the landmark All Saints School building, an impressive Sioux quartzite structure.

