

MUSEUM OF VISUAL MATERIALS

(CONSOLIDATED TANK LINE COMPANY)

{Fifth Street & Main Avenue}

Built in 1887 for the Consolidated Tank Line Company, this building was the wholesale gasoline and oil dealer in Sioux Falls and is currently the oldest building in its district. In 1896 the Standard Oil Company became the primary residence of the facility and became “the gas station” of Downtown Sioux Falls. In 1945 the Standard Oil Company outgrew the building leaving it available for Midland/Seagram’s Distributing. There were talks of demolition for this building until Rose Faihe purchased the building and had it renovated into the Museum of Visual Materials which opened its doors in May of 2007. In May of 2010, the Museum of Visual Materials was registered as South Dakota’s FIRST LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design) Platinum certified green building. The museum houses a large variety of knickknacks and hands-on displays donated by the Faihe Family. The museum provides many activities, crafts, cooking classes, and facility rentals for the community of Sioux Falls. The museum is open to the public Monday through Thursdays for green tours and activities.

OLD COURTHOUSE MUSEUM

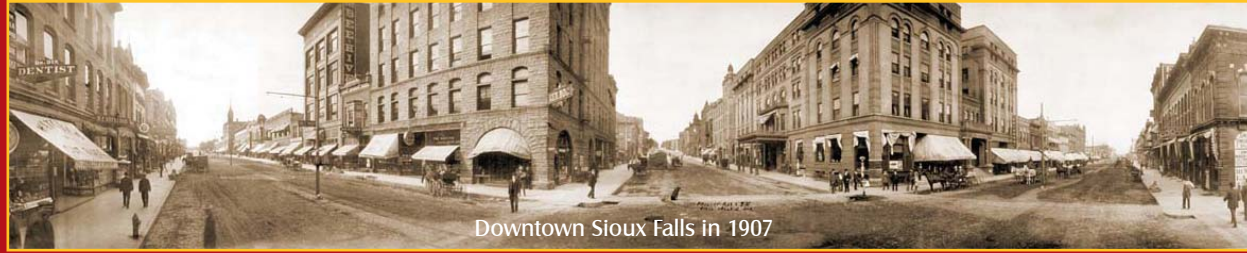
{Sixth Street & Main Avenue}

This Richardsonian Romanesque building designed by Wallace L. Dow was built in 1889–1890 and served as the Minnehaha County Courthouse. The massive Sioux Quartzite construction and design symbolize the power of government while the polished interior represents the brilliance of the law. The building, listed on the National Register of Historic Places, is home to the Siouxland Heritage Museums. Its three floors of exhibits are free and open to the public daily. This is an ideal place to learn more about the history of Sioux Falls and the surrounding area.

OLD MINNEHAHA COUNTY JAIL

{Sixth Street & Main Avenue, west of Old Courthouse Museum}

Built in 1912, the jail was designed to compliment the Minnehaha County Courthouse immediately to the east. The structure was originally larger than it is today. To the rear was first a three-story section that housed the kitchen, offices, and juvenile and female cells. The remaining section was a two-story cellblock for males.



These were torn down in 1987 due to deterioration. The portion that can be seen today was the home of the jailer and his family. Today the jail building is home to the Minnehaha County Extension Office.

SIouxLAND LIBRARIES MAIN BRANCH

{Eighth Street & Main Avenue}

Built in 1972, what started simply as the Sioux Falls Public Library has grown into the Main Branch for the Siouxland Libraries.

SECURITY NATIONAL BANK BUILDING

{Ninth Street & Main Avenue}

Gangster John Dillinger made his presence known in Sioux Falls in 1934 when he robbed the Security National Bank.

CITY HALL

{Ninth Street & Dakota Avenue}

City Hall was built in 1936 and houses the Mayor’s Office and City departments.

CARNEGIE BUILDING

{Tenth Street & Dakota Avenue}

The Carnegie building was built as a library in 1903 with a \$25,000 gift from steel millionaire Andrew Carnegie. It is now called the “Carnegie Town Hall.” It houses city council members’ offices, and is home to city council meetings.

THE WASHINGTON PAVILION

{Eleventh Street & Main Avenue}

This Neoclassical building was constructed in stages in 1908, 1922, and 1936. Its structure is made of native Sioux Quartzite. This building was originally home to Washington High School, the city’s first public high school, until the school relocated to a new building. In 1999, after reconstruction and remodeling, the building reopened as the Washington Pavilion of Arts and Science.

It is still a place of public education today as it is home to the Kirby Science Discovery Center, the Visual Arts Center, the beautiful Great Hall of the Husby Performing Arts Center, and the Wells Fargo CineDome Theater.

THE FEDERAL BUILDING

{Twelfth Street & Phillips Avenue}

Due to efforts by U.S. Senator R.F. Pettigrew, the Federal Building was built in 1895 (with additions in 1911 and 1931). In 1882 he introduced a bill before Congress to authorize the funding for construction of the Federal Building. The structure was built entirely of the Sioux Quartzite seen in so many Sioux Falls buildings. Its architecture is the Richardsonian Romanesque style that was very popular at that time. It housed the U.S. Post Office and court rooms. In 1968 the Post Office moved into a new building of its own. Today, the Federal Building is still home to the Federal Court System and other government offices, such as the U.S. Marshals Service.

DOWNTOWN SHOPPING DISTRICT

Sioux Falls’ historic downtown boasts a diverse selection of stores and restaurants that you won’t find anywhere else. The 1918 Shriver-Johnson Building, at the corner of 11th Street and Phillips Avenue, is the sole survivor of the multi-storied department stores that once graced downtown.

8TH & RR CENTER

{The Wilson Terminal}

Built in 1930, the Wilson Terminal was a state-of-the-art warehouse. It was also used to host many large-scale Sioux Falls social events. The terminal was the first Sioux Falls home of the Armed Forces Examining Entrance Station (AFEES). Today it is known as 8th & RR Center. The building is home to over 60 companies, including a

boardwalk with many unique shops.

On your way to and from 8th and RR Center, the trolley passes over the Big Sioux River.

CONVENTION AND VISITORS BUREAU

{Eighth Street & Phillips Avenue in the Commerce Center}

This is the best place to learn more about all the exciting things happening in Sioux Falls and the surrounding area.

ORPHEUM THEATER

{Phillips Avenue, between Eighth & Sixth Streets}

The Orpheum Theater was built in 1913. It has played host to legends such as Jack Benny, Stan Laurel, and Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy. Today the Orpheum is host to plays, weddings, and educational programs. The Orpheum is now connected to the Link and the Anne Zabel Actor’s Studio.

RAVEN/AEROSTAR INDUSTRIES

{Sixth Street & Phillips Avenue}

Raven/Aerostar Industries manufactures nearly half of all the hot air balloons produced in the United States. They have also produced most of the famous balloons displayed in the Macy’s Thanksgiving Day Parade.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL FREIGHT DEPOT

{Sixth Street & Phillips Avenue—400 North Phillips Avenue}

This building served as the freight depot and office of the general agent for Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad from its completion in 1894, until the railroad went out of business in 1980. The depot then stood vacant for 12 years before being converted into a corporate training facility by Raven Industries in 1993. In 2005, the building was purchased and renovated by the City of Sioux Falls to serve as the main offices of the Sioux Falls Parks and Recreation department.

JEWETT WAREHOUSE

{Fifth Street & Phillips Avenue}

This High Victorian Gothic warehouse was built in 1899 with an addition built in 1909. It was one the first of many warehouses to be built in this area of Sioux Falls. Of note is the parapet with its checkered brickwork. Today the building is home to a variety of commercial offices and businesses. This is an excellent example of how an historic building can be restored and reused without losing its historic significance and charm.



1887—First horse-drawn streetcar line in Sioux Falls started by R.F. Pettigrew. Closed around 1895.

1929—The last streetcar in South Dakota makes its final run as the SFTS car #28 returns to the car barn between the Minnehaha County Courthouse and the Coliseum after 11 p.m., on August 18.

2001—The Sioux Falls Trolleys are unveiled to the public on March 1 and enter service on March 12.



367-7183

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website www.siouxareametro.org

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SIoux FALLS TROLLEY

Ride-Along Guide

Ride Free!

Downtown to the Falls
Monday through Saturday
10 a.m. to 8 p.m.



The use of trolleys in Sioux Falls spans back to 1907.

FALLS PARK

This 121-acre park is home to the namesake of our city, the Falls of the Big Sioux River. The very first town of Sioux Falls was laid out on this site before its abandonment in 1862. Falls Park features many informational displays throughout the park. From these you will learn about the history of the area back to prehistoric times, the geology of the falls, and many other fascinating facts!

The Queen Bee flour mill was originally a seven-story building constructed in 1881 by R.F. Pettigrew. The mill was never successful and the building was used for a wide variety of uses over the years. In 1956 a fire destroyed the building, but the ruins remain.

The Falls Overlook Café is located on the east side of the park near the pedestrian bridge over the falls. The café serves a variety of soups, salads, sandwiches, ice cream, coffee, and soft drinks. This former hydroelectric plant was built in 1908. It later came under the ownership of NSP and closed for good in 1974 until reopening as the café in 2005.

The Horse Barn, which was reportedly used for city maintenance horses, is today a public art gallery and workshop for local artists.

The Falls Park Visitors Center is an essential part of any visit to the falls. The center boasts a five-story observation tower, with an elevator to the top, which provides an unsurpassed view of the falls and the surrounding area. The main floor contains an information center for Sioux Falls and South Dakota attractions along with a great selection of area souvenirs.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL PASSENGER DEPOT

{Fifth Street & Phillips Avenue}

Both the freight and passenger depots were built in 1894 of Richardsonian Romanesque architecture. These were part of a series of improvements made by the railroad company. The passenger depot was enlarged and remodeled in 1946. It continued to serve passenger trains until 1965 when "The Arrow" became the last passenger train to leave Sioux Falls. A companion 1894 freight depot is located at Sixth Street and Phillips Avenue.

Historic photos used in this brochure are courtesy of the Old Courthouse Museum.



SIoux FALLS COLISEUM

{Fifth Street & Main Avenue}

Just to the north of this intersection is the former Sioux Falls Coliseum, built in 1917. It served as Sioux Falls' early Convention and Performing Arts center. Notable visitors to this site included Woodrow Wilson, Al Jolson, John Phillip Sousa, George Gershwin, and Bob Hope. Today it is home to the Multi-Cultural Center. North of the coliseum is the City/County Health and Human Services building.

More information on historic sites inside ▶