

Montrose St. Patrick

Parker St. Christina

Montrose (McCook County) St. Patrick

Montrose can be traced to the arrival of young Irish farm families from Goodhue, Minn. in 1878 and others in 1879. They called upon Father John C. Ahern to celebrate Mass with them on St. Patrick's Day, 1879. So impressed was the priest that he determined to start a mission which he named Clonday. When the town was platted, though, the first postmaster called it Montrose because of a profusion of wild roses on a nearby sidehill.

Father Meinrad McCarthy, OSB, came regularly from Bon Homme or Mitchell in 1880-82. The Milwaukee Road passed through in 1882. Father William Maher, of Sioux Falls led the people in the erection of a church, St. Patrick's. The parish was attached to Marion, and Father Anthony O'Hara ministered to it.

In 1884 Montrose received its first resident pastor, Father John Brogan and was followed the same year by Father Patrick O'Connell who built a rectory. Father Thomas H. Cahill served the parish for three years along with Hartford, 1886-89. He was succeeded by Father James Durward... In 1907 Montrose built a new church costing \$40,000 and Bishop O'Gorman dedicated it on Nov. 24, that year. Father S. J. McCawliiff held a reception for the bishop in the Opera House after the services. Father McCawliiff remained in Montrose until 1917.

Father James A Goggin transferred from Columbus College to Montrose in 1929. He died from complications after a hip fracture on Dec. 8, 1947. His successor was Father Edward O'Connor who built a rectory in 1948. In 1973 Father Patrick J. O'Connor ministered to 120 Catholic households. (CB)



Parker (Turner County) St. Christina

When the Milwaukee railroad extended into the county in 1879, small settlements missed by the tracks soon disappeared. A case in point was Finlay. As soon as Parker was platted on the railroad, the five buildings of Finlay were moved into the new town.

Already in 1880 the priest of Marion (probably Father John Lerche,) came to look for Catholics in Parker and environs. He offered Mass in the public school building. Father Meinrad McCarthy, OSB, also visited the area. In 1881 a rectory was built at a cost of \$1,800 and Catholics gathered there for services. In the following year Father John Hermeling of Marion directed the erection of a frame church building. After this the priest from Montrose came periodically to minister to Catholics.

In 1885 Parker snatched the county seat from Swan Lake. In 1888 Father John Hogan took up residence in the rectory. However, with missions at Worthing, Lennox and Canton, he spent much time on the road. He was succeeded by Father Michael J. Straeten in 1890. He found 43 German, 63 English-speaking and 10 French families in St. Christina (?) Parish. He was replaced by Father Peter J. Jeram in 1893. Father Thomas Quick served in Parker from 1894 to 1896. (see Flandreau re: Father Quick and the Manchester Martyrs).

Catholics of Parker were content with the brick church erected in 1911. They numbered 90 households in 1973. In 1972 Lennox was a mission of Parker. (CB)



Sioux Falls Cathedral of Saint Joseph



Before 1915 Bishops Marty and O'Gorman said Mass and officiated at confirmations, ordinations and other services in two pre-cathedrals—Sacred Heart in Yankton and St. Michael's in Sioux Falls. As the Catholic population in his diocese grew and many of the original small frame churches in the various towns were replaced by more imposing structures, O'Gorman began to dream of a fitting centerpiece for the Faith in South Dakota. In the spring of that year he participated in the dedication of the magnificent cathedral in St. Paul built by his friend, Archbishop Ireland. The event further whetted his desire for a similar building in Sioux Falls.

He discussed his plans with Emmanuel L. Masqueray, the Paris-trained architect of the Minnesota cathedral and chief designer of the buildings at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition in St. Louis. It was decided that the most desirable location for such an edifice would be exactly where St. Michael's Pro-cathedral stood on the promontory in the northern part of the city. The old brick church was removed, and ground-breaking took place late in 1915 following the celebration of Bishop O'Gorman's golden jubilee as a priest.

Economic conditions in the state were at a high peak, and a spirit of optimism prevailed, creating a favorable atmosphere for fund-raising among the 89 parishes and 81 missions with churches listed in the *Catholic Directory* of 1916. However, there were unexpected complications. Masqueray, the architect, died suddenly in the spring of 1917, and the entry of the United States into World War I affected the availability of both construction workers and material. Edwin H. Lundie, who had once lived in South Dakota, succeeded Masqueray; and the other hurdles eventually were surmounted, although costs rose above the quarter of a million dollars first estimated for the project.

On December 8, 1918, the first Mass was celebrated in the unfinished cathedral named in honor of St. Joseph. Five months later—on May 7—the solemn dedication took place, with two archbishops, four bishops, two abbots and about 200 priests participating in the elaborate ceremony. Unfortunately, Thomas O'Gorman's life-long friend, Archbishop Ireland, was not there to share in the joyous occasion. He had died on September 25, 1918, with O'Gorman assisting at his deathbed and later officiating at his funeral Mass.

An acquaintance of Bishop O'Gorman said later that the survivor of the two old friends seemed to lose interest in life following Ireland's death. In 1920, because of failing health, O'Gorman petitioned the Apostolic Delegate in Washington, D. C., for an auxiliary bishop, but with no success. With the war over, his cathedral built, six hospitals and a college established in a diocese of almost 70,000 Catholics served by more than 140 priests, Thomas O'Gorman, the bishop-professor, neared the end of a productive life. In the early morning of September 13, 1921, he suffered a severe stroke. He lingered for five more days before he died on September 18 at the age of 78 and in the 25th year as bishop of the Diocese of Sioux Falls.

Despite his wishes to the contrary, he was given an impressive funeral in the purple-and-black draped St. Joseph's Cathedral. Many Sioux Falls business houses closed for the day in his memory, and the procession to the cemetery was blocks long. Former President William Howard Taft sent a message of condolence, lauding Bishop O'Gorman as "a warm friend . . . a cultivated gentleman, an able prelate and a thorough American." Charles M. Day, publisher of the *Sioux Falls Argus-Leader*, editorialized September 19, expressing local sentiments at the loss of the highly respected prelate:

Sioux Falls Christ the King

Sioux Falls Holy Spirit



CHRIST THE KING CHURCH OF SIOUX FALLS

Christ the King parish was part of what was probably the single largest proliferation of new churches and schools in Sioux Falls' history. Established in 1949, the original church was a quonset building which later became the Christ the King school gymnasium. The parish began with 125 families. Early challenges were great, but parishioners were ready, willing and able to meet them. Folding chairs and boards provided makeshift seating, and kneeling facilities were put in place by parishioners. By January, 1950, the furnishings were nearly complete.

Though the early church building served its function for a developing parish, it was determined that a more permanent edifice was needed to better provide for the liturgical and spiritual needs of a maturing community. In 1960, Bishop Lambert Hoch broke ground and on a snowy February 24, 1962, consecrated the handsome Greystone and concrete as a majestic setting that remains today.

The 1960's brought a succession of changes in Church liturgy and new developments in parish activity. In 1960, Christ the King's twentieth anniversary was celebrated. In 1981, a growing community saw fit, at a cost of \$600,000, to expand portions of the parish center and the school. In 1995 a large remodeling and construction project was begun for roof repair, sanctuary remodeling, a community center, chapel and reconciliation room. This project was completed by Easter of 1996. Faith, hope and the generosity of parishioners brought this parish to



Diocese Of Sioux Falls
Office of the Bishop

Location: 425 North Duluth, Sioux Falls, SD 57104
Mailing Address: P.O. Box 5035, Sioux Falls, SD 57117-5035
(605) 334-9861

DECREE OF ERECTION

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SPIRIT, SIOUX FALLS, SOUTH DAKOTA

BY THESE LETTERS, I, THE UNDERSIGNED BISHOP OF SIOUX FALLS, ACTING IN ACCORD WITH CANON 515 OF THE 1983 CODE OF CANON LAW, HEREBY DECREE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE NEW PARISH, CHURCH OF THE HOLY SPIRIT, SIOUX FALLS, SOUTH DAKOTA. THIS DECREE OF ERECTION IS EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 1988, AND THE PARISH WILL HAVE THE FOLLOWING BOUNDARIES:

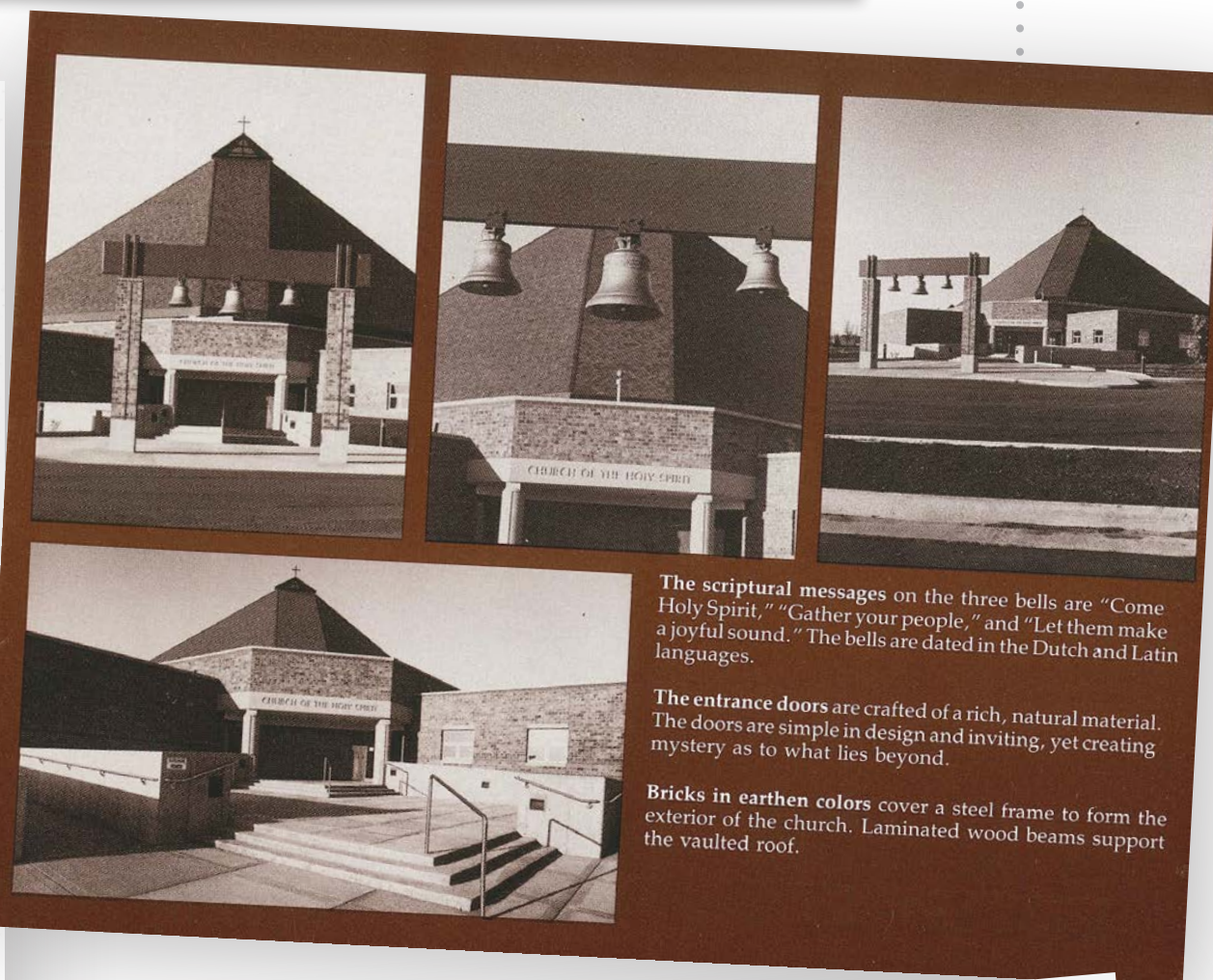
THE NORTHERN BOUNDARY IS A STRAIGHT LINE FOLLOWING 33RD STREET FROM I-229 EAST TO THE BIG SIOUX RIVER. THE EASTERN BOUNDARY FOLLOWS THE BIG SIOUX RIVER SOUTH TO LINCOLN COUNTY 116 (KILOWIDE ROAD). THE SOUTHERN BOUNDARY FOLLOWS LINCOLN COUNTY 116 FROM THE BIG SIOUX RIVER WEST TO LINCOLN COUNTY 115. THE WESTERN BOUNDARY FOLLOWS LINCOLN COUNTY 115 FROM LINCOLN COUNTY 116 NORTH TO MINNESOTA AVENUE. THEN NORTH ALONG MINNESOTA AVENUE TO I-229; THEN NORTHEAST ALONG I-229 TO 33RD STREET. EXCLUDED FROM THIS AREA IS THE PIECE OF PROPERTY BOUNDED ON THE NORTH BY I-229, ON THE EAST BY CLIFF AVENUE, ON THE SOUTH BY 57TH STREET AND ON THE WEST BY MINNESOTA AVENUE. THIS EXCLUDED AREA WILL REMAIN A PART OF ST. MARY PARISH.

REVEREND JAMES ANDRASCHKO IS APPOINTED THE FOUNDING PASTOR OF HOLY SPIRIT CHURCH.

GIVEN AT THE CHANCERY OFFICE, SIOUX FALLS, SOUTH DAKOTA, THIS 10TH DAY OF JUNE, 1988, UNDER MY SIGNATURE AND THE SEAL OF THE DIOCESE.

Paul V. Dudley
PAUL V. DUDLEY
BISHOP OF SIOUX FALLS

Gregory A. Schakert
GREGORY A. SCHAKERT
CHANCELLOR



The scriptural messages on the three bells are "Come Holy Spirit," "Gather our people," and "Let them make joyful sound." The bells are cast in the Dutch and Latin languages.

The entrance doors are crafted of a rich, natural material. The doors are simple in design and invite, yet create mystery as to what lies beyond.

Ricks in earthen colors cover a steel frame to form the exterior of the church. Laminated wood beams support the vaulted roof.

