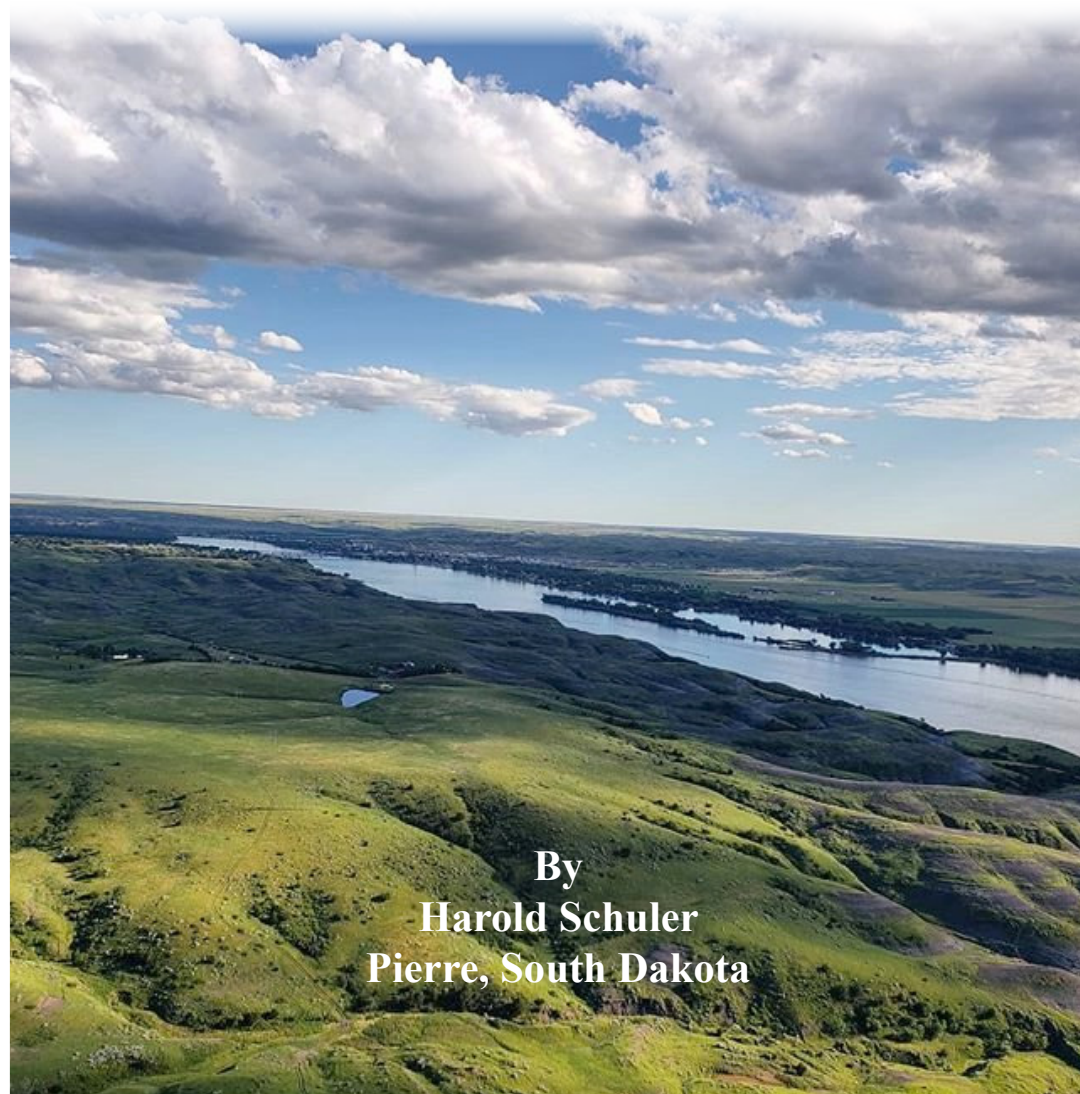




Lewis & Clark IN THE PIERRE AND FORT PIERRE AREA

A wide-angle landscape photograph of the Pierre, South Dakota area. The foreground shows rolling green hills with some purple flowering plants. A river, likely the Missouri River, flows through the middle ground, surrounded by green fields and some small settlements. The sky is blue with scattered white and grey clouds.

By
Harold Schuler
Pierre, South Dakota

Cover Photo—The Missouri River at seen from the bluffs near Fort Pierre.

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Photos courtesy of South Dakota Tourism, Don Zeller & Ruth Filipek

Original Map courtesy of Missouri River Tourism.

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Introduction

The United States Congress approved the \$15 million purchase of the Louisiana Territory from France, in 1803. This vast expanse bordered the 2,963 miles long Missouri River between its mouth near St. Louis, Missouri and its source near Three Forks, Montana.

President Thomas Jefferson asked United States Army Captains, thirty year old Meriwether Lewis and thirty-four year old William Clark, to form an expedition and explore the Missouri River and find a direct water route to the Pacific Ocean. He also directed the two explorers to meet and make friends with the different Indian Tribes along the way, especially the Teton Sioux, but not to take any unnecessary risks. The captains were also asked to keep journals showing information about the various Indian Tribes, latitude and longitude of remarkable points, types of soil and minerals, different kinds of wildlife, and details of the journey.

The exploring party consisted of twenty-six members of the United States Army: two captains, three sergeants, and twenty-one privates. Other crew members were three hunters and interpreters, one laborer, thirteen French boatmen, and Captain Clark's servant, a total of forty-four men. Hunters led two horses along the shore and used them to hunt antelope, deer, elk, and buffalo to supplement the food supply. Captain Lewis took along his Newfoundland dog, named Seaman.

Captain Lewis supervised the construction of a fifty-five-foot long, eight-foot wide, flat-bottom, shallow-draft keelboat at Pittsburgh. It had an elevated cabin in the stern (rear) and a cabin in the bow. The boat was equipped with a thirty-two foot mast, square sail, and twenty-two oars. A swivel gun (cannon) was mounted on its bow. The travelers also used two flat-bottom rowboats, one with six oars and one with seven oars, the seventh oar used as a rudder. Each long rowboat, called a perogue, had a mast and sail, and was armed with a small swivel gun (blunderbuss) mounted in the bow.

Below the keelboat's deck was a thirty-one-foot long hold for storage of food and supplies. Some of the trip's foodstuff were 1 barrel and 23 bags meal; 4 barrels and 11 bags hulled corn; 15 barrels and 2 bags flour; 4 barrels and 7 bags hard biscuits; 7 barrels salt; 50 kegs salt pork; 1 keg hog lard; 2 bags sugar; 1 bag each coffee, beans, and peas. Some of the

other supplies included 1 bag candle wicks, 2 boxes candles, 1 box soap, knives, tools, cooking utensils, and medicines. Measuring instruments included a sextant, chronometer, transit, and compass. The soldiers were armed with single shot, muzzle-loading guns. A hunter could kill a deer at about 100 yards. Supplies for guns consisted of flints, gunpowder, lead balls, and powder horns. Bales of Indian presents, such as: medals, beads, combs, arm bands, twists of tobacco, and clothing were placed on board. Quantities of each of the trip's supply items were distributed among the keelboat and the two rowboats, in case one of the vessels sunk.

Before leaving on the trip, the men were divided into messes of about seven men each. Each mess, headed by a sergeant or one of the men, cooked their evening meal over a campfire on shore. One mess consisted of Captains Lewis and Clark, and Clark's servant. Cooking utensils and food were taken off the boats to the camping site. The only meat on board was fifty kegs of salt pork; however, the meals en route usually included antelope, elk, deer, or buffalo shot by one of the hunters. Usually each mess prepared enough food so there would be leftovers for the next morning's breakfast and noon lunch.

Lewis and Clark began their journey up the Missouri River at its mouth near St. Louis on May 14, 1804. More than three months later on August 21, 1804, they arrived at the mouth of the Big Sioux River in what is now South Dakota. A month after that, on September 22, 1804, they camped on the north side of the Missouri River at the mouth of Chapelle Creek. (The creek is located twenty-two miles east of Pierre, SD, intersecting Highway 34, just east of the DeGrey Lakeside Use Area.)

Sunday, September 23, 1804

The men in the three boats continued rowing upriver, aided by a gentle southeast breeze. They passed several islands, one of them called Elk Island, was about two and one-half miles long, covered with cottonwood trees, red berries, and grapes. Captain Clark took a walk along the shore and saw herds of buffalo in the distance. He also saw smoke from a prairie fire in what is now Lyman County. Presumably, the Teton Sioux, camped near the Bad River, were signaling other tribal members to join them.

Reuben Fields, who had left the keelboat earlier to do some hunting, found a sixteen-yard wide creek on the north side of the river. The captains named it Reuben's Creek (now Medicine Knoll Creek) in his honor. The travelers continued west before camping for the night in a cottonwood grove on the north side of the Missouri River, a couple miles above the creek.



Medicine Knoll Overlook. View looking southwest of the bluffs

While the men were cooking their evening meal, which included cooking an antelope shot by Reuben Fields, three Sioux boys swam across the river to their campsite. The boys reported that eighty lodges of the Teton were camped near the mouth of the Bad River. They were given two twists of tobacco to carry to their chiefs with the message that Lewis and Clark would visit with them the next day. The boys were taken back across the river with one of the rowboats. As was the usual practice that night, some of the men slept in tents on shore, while others slept in the cabins of the keelboat. Before turning in for the night, Captain Lewis took a walk along the shore.

Viewing points:

1. **Medicine Knoll Creek** runs under a bridge on Highway 34, fourteen miles east of the Federal Building in downtown Pierre. An interpretive sign explains the creek's connection with Lewis and Clark, as well as other historical information about the area. The drive from Pierre to Medicine Knoll Creek, including a stop at Farm Island, is very scenic and historical.

Monday, September 24, 1804

With the help of an early morning east wind, the explorers sailed over that straight portion of the Missouri River between Medicine Knoll Creek and the mouth of the Bad River. After passing Antelope Creek, located on the south side of the river, they approached a two and one-half mile long island (later named Farm Island by the fur traders at Fort Pierre Chouteau).

En route Captains Lewis and Clark laid out gifts of medals and clothing for the Teton Indian Chiefs, whom they planned to meet at the Bad River. President Thomas Jefferson had warned the captains earlier that they could expect trouble from the Teton who controlled that portion of the river. As a precautionary measure for the meeting, they prepared their keelboat, weapons, and men "for action in case of necessity."

As they passed along the north side of Farm Island, Clark observed many rocks on the hillsides. Soon the party saw their hunter, Private John Colter on the shore. He had killed four elk and camped on the island the prior night. One of the rowboats stopped to pick up Colter and the meat. He said that the Indians had stolen his horse. Later five Indians were seen walking along the south shore. They were blamed for the theft of the horse but neither side could understand the other. Their request to come aboard was refused.

Later in the afternoon, the explorers passed along the south side of a mile and one-half long island on which they saw many elk and buffalo. Clark named it Good Humored Island (now La Framboise Island). They turned northward and soon arrived at the mouth of a river called the Little Missouri on their map. The captains renamed it the Teton River in honor of the Teton Sioux who camped nearby. (The Teton Sioux called it the Bad River, and that name has survived.)

After sailing and rowing thirteen miles that day, they anchored the fifty-five-foot long keelboat in the Missouri River, 100 yards in front of the mouth of the Bad River. Clark noted that the Bad River was seventy yards wide at the mouth. Captain Clark's men, using one of the rowboats, took him to shore (in the vicinity of what is now known as Lilly Park in the city of Fort Pierre). Here he smoked and had a friendly visit with one of the chiefs, Buffalo Medicine, who had come from the main village located a few miles upstream.



Lilly Park at the Mouth of the Bad River looking at La Framboise Island.

During the meeting it was agreed that Captains Lewis and Clark would meet with all the Teton chiefs the next morning. Clark returned to the keelboat. One-third of the men, consisting of the cooks and the guard, returned to shore and camped for the night. The five Indians, who had been following along on the south side of the Missouri River, caught up with the party and stayed with the men on shore. Sergeant John Ordway said these men “eat and slept with us friendly.” The remaining members of the crew, maintaining a high alert, slept aboard the keelboat that evening.

Viewing Points:

- 1. Farm Island.** On Highway 34, about four miles east of downtown Pierre, turn right into Farm Island Recreation Area. Go south past the entry booth to read a Lewis and Clark Interpretive Sign. Continue to the swimming beach where you can see how the river (now Hipple Lake) looked when the main channel ran on the north side of the island. In the 1930's, CCC workers built a dike on the western end of the main channel, which forced the river to run along the south side of the island. The island, covered with trees and grasses, has returned to its natural state.
- 2. La Framboise Island.** In Pierre's Steamboat Park, drive across the causeway. Park your car and walk about a quarter mile south, along the shore of the Missouri River, until you come to a Lewis and Clark Interpretive Sign. Here is a good view of the mouth of the Bad River.
- 3. Lilly Park.** Take Highway 83 in the city of Fort Pierre, south across the Bad River bridge. At the end of the bridge, turn left on Cedar Street and go two blocks east to Casey Tibbs Street. Turn left and go north one block to Ash Avenue. Turn right and go east two blocks to the Lilly

Park sign. Turn left and drive until you see Lilly Park, the mouth of the Bad River and the Lewis & Clark Center. The mouth of the Bad River, although subject to 200 years of accretion and erosion, is still similar to the time when Lewis and Clark were there.

- 4. Verendrye Monument.** After you have been to viewing points 2 and 3 above, drive to the top of the Verendrye Monument in the city of Fort Pierre. Here you can see La Framboise Island, the curve of the Missouri River, the mouth of the Bad River, the plain to the north between the Bad River and Oahe Dam, as well as the cities of Pierre and Fort Pierre.



The Verendrye Monument looking southeast.

- 5. SD Cultural Heritage Center and Museum.** Located at 900 Governors Dr., Pierre, SD. Designated by the National Park Service as an official site on the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail. Exhibits show the culture and history of the American Indians in this area, as well as the formation and growth of South Dakota. A replica of a Lewis and Clark peace medal is on display. Phone: (605) 773-3458.

Tuesday, September 25, 1804

That morning, Captains Lewis and Clark designated a sand bar thirty yards in front of the mouth of the Bad River as the place to council with the Teton, a band of the Sioux Nation. A shade was erected near a flagstaff that was flying the United States flag. The keelboat, armed and ready, remained anchored in the river seventy yards from the sand bar.

At about 11:00 a.m., Grand Chief Black Buffalo, Chief Partisan, Chief Buffalo Medicine, and about sixty followers arrived for the council. Sergeant John Ordway wrote in his journal that the Indians “came flocking in (to the sandbar) from both (sic) sides of the [Bad River].” About thirty of the Teton men were selected to sit under the shade. After sharing food and smoking, it was about noon when Captain Lewis began his speech to the group. He quit early when he realized that the Teton did not understand the interpreter. He commanded his men to parade under the colors of the flag.

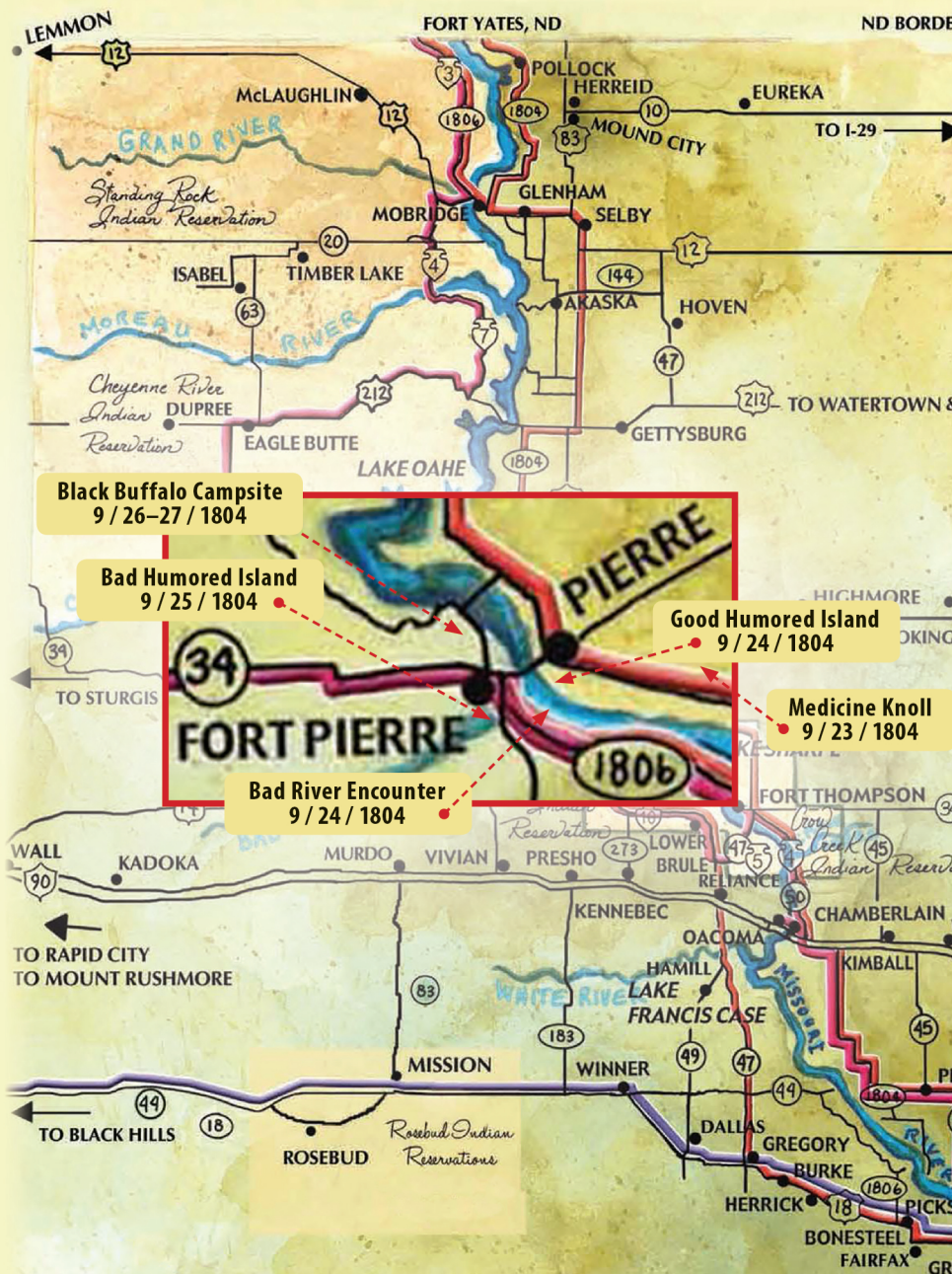
Grand Chief Black Buffalo and the other chiefs were invited to visit the keelboat. They were entertained with the firing of the air gun and presented gifts. Each chief was treated to one-fourth glass of whiskey.

Soon Chief Partisan, complaining that the gifts were inadequate, became unruly. He wanted more gifts before he would let them continue upstream. Captain Clark finally convinced the chiefs to go with him in the rowboat to the shore in the vicinity of what is now known as Lilly Park in the City of Fort Pierre, SD.

Captain Clark, as quoted directly, wrote "As soon as I landed the perogue (rowboat with six oars), three of their young men seased(sic) the cable. The chief soldier huged the mast, and the second chief (Partisan) was very insolent both in words and justures...declaring I should not go on, stateing that he had not received presents sufficient from us. His justures were of such a personal nature I felt myself compeled to draw my sword (and made a signal to the keelboat to prepare for action). At this motion Captain Lewis ordered all men under arms in the keelboat. Most of the warriors appeared to have their bows strung and took out their arrows from the quivers. Grand Chief [Black Buffalo] then took hold of the roap and ordered the young warriors away."

Clark was not permitted to leave the shore so he sent his men back to the keelboat for reinforcements. The rowboat soon returned with twelve armed men. The large swivel gun on the keelboat was loaded with sixteen musket balls. The small swivel guns on the rowboats were loaded with buckshot. The boats' guns and all of the soldiers' muzzle-loading guns were aimed at the Indians. Clark said, "This movement caused a no: [number] of the Indians to withdraw at a distance." By now, the party of Indians had grown to about 100.

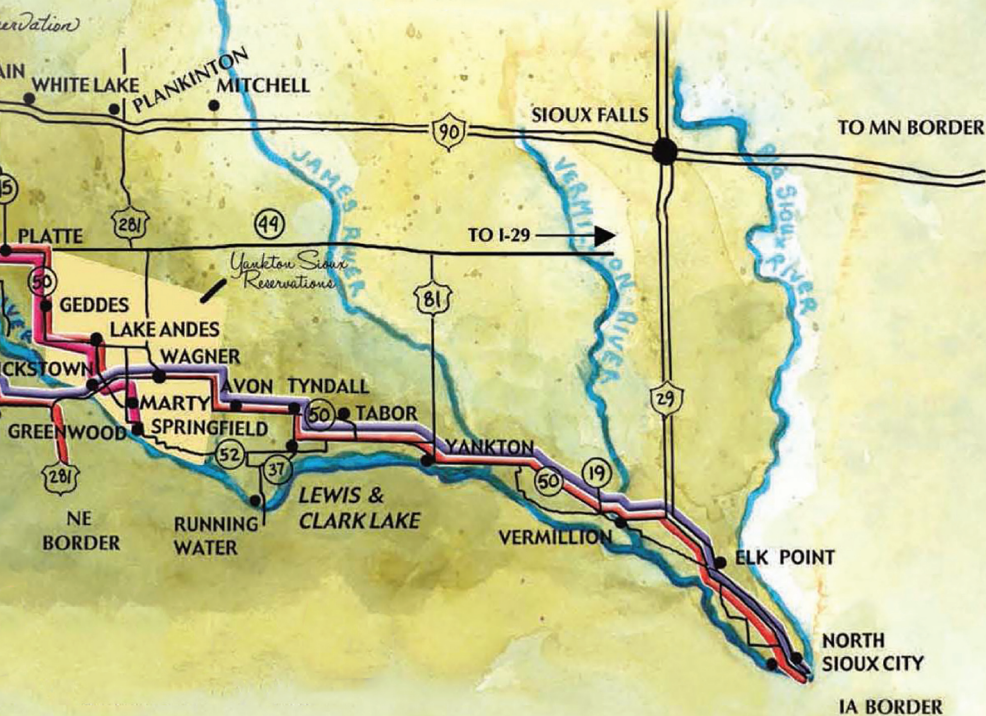
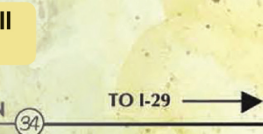
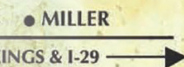
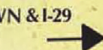
Lewis and Clark did not intend to be bullied. The confrontation with the Teton was diffused. Clark joined his men on the rowboat and started returning to the keelboat. After traveling about ten paces, Chief Black Buffalo, Chief Buffalo Medicine, and two principal men waded in after him and asked to be taken aboard, to which he agreed. The explorers, along with the four Indians, traveled about a mile upriver and anchored near the west side of a willow island. Sergeant Ordway noted in his journal "our camp was on a willow island in the middle of the river, at our starbord (sic) side." Guards were stationed on shore and on the keelboat. The two rowboats were tied to the keelboat. The four Indians stayed with them that night. Clark called the island "Bad Humored Island" because he was in a bad humor. (Bad Humored Island was later called Marion's Island. In 1907 the Chicago and Northwestern Railway built a bridge over the Missouri River, crossing the northerly portion of the island. During the process the river channel was routed to the east of Marion's Island. Marion's Island has since merged with the east shore of the city of Fort Pierre.)



TRIP ROUTES

- Lewis & Clark Trail
- Native American Scenic Byway
- Oyata Trail of Southern SD





Lewis & Clark Sites

PIERRE / FORT PIERRE

Where the Teton Sioux nearly stopped the expedition.

Visit the site where Chief Black Buffalo held a Pow Wow for Lewis & Clark.

Viewing Points:

- 1. Western Shore of Marion's Island.** Traveling on Highway 83, in the city of Fort Pierre, turn east on Stanley Road. Go to the end of the road. Somewhere in the vicinity of the trees ahead, formerly the western shore of Marion's Island, Lewis and Clark camped on the night of September 25, 1804.



Bad Humored Island Sign

Wednesday, September 26, 1804

Lewis and Clark and their party including Chief Black Buffalo who was acting friendly, left Bad Humored Island early. After traveling about four and one-half miles, they anchored in the Missouri River about 100 yards from shore (below Oahe Dam in the vicinity of the swimming beach and camping area of present-day Corps of Engineers Campgrounds No. 1 & 2, opposite Snake Butte.)

En route, the western bank of the river was lined with men, women, and children from Grand Chief Black Buffalo's village, watching the procession of boats. His village was located on the plain west of the shore. It consisted of about eighty lodges (tepees) and 800 people. In the center of the village was a large council house. Clark recorded that "this house formed a three-fourths circle of skins well dressed and sown together."

Captain Lewis and five men went on shore with the Teton chiefs. After a couple of hours Captain Lewis returned and reported that his hosts seemed friendly and wanted the captains to stay for a feast and evening dance. Captain Clark went ashore and was immediately placed upon a decorated buffalo robe and carried to the council house by six Indians. They put him down on a white dressed robe and then returned for Captain Lewis, whom they took to the council house in the same manner.

About seventy men were seated within a circle in the council house. Grand Chief Black Buffalo picked up the pipe of peace and pointed it to the heavens, the four quarters of the globe, and to the earth. After a short speech, he lighted the pipe and presented it to the captains to smoke. The group then feasted on a meal of cooked dog, pemmican, and ground potato. About dark, a large fire was started in the center in preparation for a dance.

Clark described the dance: "About ten musitions (sic) playing on tamboreens (made of hoops and skin stretched), long sticks with deer and goats [antelope] hoofs tied so as to make a ginging noise, and many

other, of a similar kind, those men began to sing, and beat the tamboreens. The women came forward highly deckerated in their way, with scalps and trophies of war of their fathers, husbands, brothers or near connections and (joined by five or six of the young men) proceeded to dance the War Dance...which they done with great cheerfulness until about 12 o'clock." By that time the captains needed to retire for the evening. They returned to the keelboat, still anchored in the same place, accompanied by two chiefs who stayed with them all night.



Snake Butte viewed from Corps of Engineers Campground.

Viewing Points:

- 1. Corps of Engineers Campgrounds 1 & 2.** Enter Campgrounds 1 & 2 below Oahe Dam, passing the Oahe Marina, and heading for the swimming beach. Note the steep hills and Snake Butte (with a number of radio and signal towers on it) across the river on the eastern side.
- 2. Corps of Engineers Campground 3: "Black Buffalo's Camp Site:** Take Hwy 83 to the junction with 14/34 West, take 14/34 West ½ mile to Hwy 1806, turn right and follow 1806 about 5 miles to the exit for Oahe Downstream, turn right and immediately turn right again and drive about 1/8 mile. The sign for Black Buffalo's Camp will be on the right."

Thursday, September 27, 1804

The keelboat was still anchored in the same place as Wednesday. Captain Clark, after a poor night's sleep, rose early. He noticed the chiefs were also up and that many spectators lined the riverbank.

After breakfast, each chief was given the blanket upon which he had slept, as well as a peck of corn. Then Captain Lewis took them back to shore. Sergeant Patrick Gass said in his journal, "Captain Lewis, myself



Black Buffalo's Camp Site Sign in Campground 3

and some of the men went over to the Indian camp. Their lodges are about eighty in number, and contain about ten persons each." About two o'clock, Captain Lewis returned with four more chiefs and a brave man, all of whom wanted to see the keelboat. This time Captain Clark took the Indians, "who left the keelboat with reluctance (sic)", back to shore.

Clark then made the rounds of the village located on the plain west of the riverbank. He paid social calls on the lodges of the second chief and the Grand Chief Black Buffalo. Chief Buffalo invited him to the large council house to watch the dance similar to last night. About this time, Captain Lewis joined them.

Sergeant Patrick Gass described the dance: "Their band of musick (sic), or orchestra, was composed of about twelve persons beating on a buffaloe hide, and shaking small bags that made a rattling noise. They had a large fire in the centre of the camp; on one side the women, about 80 in number, formed in a solid column round the fire, with sticks in their hands, and the scalps of the Mahas...tied on them. They kept moving, or jumping round the fire, rising and falling on both feet at once; keeping a continual noise, singing and yelling. In this manner they continued till 1 o'clock at night."

About this time, Captain Lewis returned to the keelboat. Later, one chief, one principal man, and Captain Clark boarded the other rowboat, and headed for the keelboat still anchored off shore. As Clark's boat neared the keelboat, the steersman misjudged and crossed the bow of the keelboat, cutting the cable. The anchor was lost.

As the keelboat swung around, Captain Clark in a loud voice, ordered all hands to man the oars to regain control of the keelboat. This order also alarmed the Indians on shore who thought the explorers were leaving.

Clark said "in about 10 minits (sic) the bank was lined with men armed, the first chief at their head. About 200 men appeared and after about 1/2 hour all (returned) but 60 men who continued on the bank all night. The chiefs continued with us all night. This allarm I as well as Captain Lewis considered as a Signal of their intentions (which was to stop our proceeding on our journey and if possible rob us)."

The keelboat was rowed to shore and tied up near a fallen bank, leaving them much exposed. Clark wrote "all prepared on board for anything which might hapen (sic), we kept a Strong guard all night in the boat, no Sleep."

Friday, September 28, 1804

It was a clear and pleasant autumn morning. Captain Clark and his men, with their two rowboats, returned to the spot where they lost the anchor. Using boat hooks, poles and dragging the river, they were unable to find it. Many Indians from the village were standing on the riverbank watching the search.

Captain Clark and his men returned to the keelboat and tied the two rowboats to it. The captains began preparations to depart. They had great difficulty removing the various chiefs from the keelboat. Chief Black Buffalo was still on board when several of his men grabbed the rope holding the keelboat in place. Chief Buffalo told Captain Lewis, who was at the bow of the ship, that he could not go any further up the river unless his men were given more tobacco. Captain Lewis would not be forced into giving it to them. Tension grew on board and on the western shore of the river where about 200 armed warriors were standing on the shore awaiting orders. Some were armed with muzzle-loading guns, others with bows and arrows.

Joseph Whitehouse wrote in his journal that Captain Lewis was about to cut the rope with his sword and order his men to fire their weapons unless Black Buffalo and his chiefs left the keelboat. Captain Clark seized "the port fire" from his gunner and was prepared to fire the large swivel gun. Black Buffalo indicated that all they wanted were several twists of tobacco. Captain Lewis gave them to him. Then Chief Black Buffalo jerked the rope from his warriors and gave it to the steersman. The confrontation with the Teton was over. The keelboat then sailed north under a good favorable breeze and around the curve of the river to the west.

After traveling about four miles, they halted near the shore. They made a new anchor using two large stones, and continued their journey. At sunset, after traveling upstream six miles that day, they camped on a sand bar in the middle of the river [above Oahe Dam and about three miles below the site of the former Oahe Mission, now under the waters of Lake Oahe].

The men cooked corn for the next day. The cooks slept on the sand bar and the remainder of the men slept on board the keelboat. For the first time in four nights, they all slept well.

Viewing Point:

- 1. Scenic Overlook on SD Hwy 1804.** Located on the eastern side of the Missouri River, just below the Oahe Dam, this observation point overlooks the river, as well as Campgrounds 1, 2 & 3. The Corps of Engineers has a very good interpretive sign telling about the dam and the area. The nearby South Dakota State Historical Society plaque shows the places Lewis and Clark camped. In addition, to the west of campgrounds 1, 2 & 3, between the hills and the river, one can see a large level plain stretching south. The village of chief Black Buffalo was located on this plain.



1804 Overlook. Looking west across the swimming beach to the Ft. Pierre Plain.
Saturday, September 29, 1804

Lewis and Clark started early their last day in present-day Hughes County. About 9:00 a.m. Chief Partisan, who had caused so much trouble at the mouth of the Bad River, hailed them. He requested a ride upstream for himself, three other men and one woman, to visit friends. Clark refused; however, he gave them a twist of tobacco and authorized one of the boats to ferry them across the river to the east shore.

A short time later the Corps of Discovery passed Chantier Creek. After traveling about eleven miles that day, they spent the night anchored in the river not far from the mouth of Okobojo Creek.

Viewing Point:

1. **Okobojo Point.** Take SD Highway 1804 about sixteen miles north of Pierre. After you pass the signs for Cow Creek and Spring Creek on the left, go north about two more miles. Turn left at the sign for Okobojo Lake Access. Continue west to what is called Okobojo Point. From here one can see a panoramic view of Lake Oahe and the backwaters of the Oahe Dam. Near this point, both Cow Creek on the left, and Okobojo creek on the right flowed into the Missouri River.

A second famous expedition also camped near this point. Sixty-nine years, after Lewis and Clark spent the night here; General George A. Custer and the Seventh Cavalry camped here on May 23 & 24, 1873. The Seventh Cavalry consisting of 800 men, 700 horses, and numerous supply wagons were marching along the east bank of the Missouri on their way to Bismarck.

Afterword

The Lewis and Clark Expedition reached the Pacific coast on November 14, 1805. On their return trip to St. Louis, they camped in the timber above Oahe Mission on August 25, 1806. At 8:00 a.m. August 26 they passed Snake Butte and at 9:00 a.m. the mouth of the Bad River. That night they camped at the mouth of Dry Creek in Lyman County. They reached St. Louis at noon, September 23, 1806.

Mission Statement:

It is the mission of the Pierre & Fort Pierre Historic Preservation Commission to increase public awareness of historical and archeological properties. Publications are an educational outreach that raise public consciousness of our cultural sites fostering the protection, evaluation, and enjoyment of these resources. This publication achieves the heritage tourism, public outreach and historic waterfront preservation goals outlined in our preservation plan. Publications engage residents in historic preservation and assist in forming partnerships between citizens and their local governments by relating our common history and by working together to protect it. The commission strives to encourage the identification, evaluation, and documentation of historical and archeological properties in the Pierre & Fort Pierre area.

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Author Biography

Harold H. Schuler, author and historian, wrote numerous books and articles on South Dakota history. After serving in the Army Air Forces in World War II and earning his B.A. and M.Ed. from the University of South Dakota, Schuler joined the staff of U.S. Senator Francis Case, working in Washington, D.C. and Pierre from 1954 to 1962. Upon leaving government service, he purchased the Hughes County Abstract Company in Pierre, where he and his wife Leona were active in civic and community affairs. Following his retirement from business, Schuler became a prolific researcher and chronicler of South Dakota history. He served on the Board of Trustees of the South Dakota State Historical Society and in 2015 was honored by the Society with its award for lifetime achievement, the Robinson Memorial Award. Schuler retired to Tucson, Arizona, where he passed away in 2017. His books about the Pierre and Fort Pierre area include:

The South Dakota Capitol in Pierre

A Bridge Apart, History of Early Pierre and Fort Pierre

Fort Pierre Chouteau

Fort Sully: Guns at Sunset

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