

# FORT PIERRE

South Dakota

## "HISTORY YOU CAN TOUCH"

### Historic Homes & Buildings



Published by the Pierre-Fort Pierre Historic  
Preservation Commission  
(December 2020)



F. S. Rowe House

## The City of Fort Pierre

The Fort Pierre area was previously inhabited by the Arikara and later the Lakota. The first known white men to see the area were the Verendrye brothers, who buried a lead plate in 1743 on a hill overlooking Fort Pierre.

On their Voyage of Discovery, Lewis and Clark also traveled this area in 1804 and 1806. Fort Pierre became a major trading post, the first of which was established in 1817 by Joseph LaFramboise for the American Fur Company. The company was owned by Pierre Chouteau Jr., who rebuilt the post in 1832 and trade continued until the mid-1800's. Fort Pierre was named after Pierre Chouteau.

Fort Pierre was incorporated as a town in 1870 and reincorporated as Fort Pierre in 1890 after being called Coulson for five years. It was a post office beginning in 1877. Fort Pierre is the oldest continuous settlement in South Dakota.

The Pierre/Fort Pierre area has a rich history that epitomizes western history including tribal nations, fur trade, settlers, and a unique history of state government.

The Pierre/Fort Pierre Historic Preservation Commission encourages you to explore this history rich area! Take our driving tour and visit the location where the Verendrye brothers buried a lead plate marking their visit, stand in the meeting spot where Lewis and Clark met with the Lakota, or visit the South Dakota State Capitol across the river in Pierre and walk around the beautiful grounds and lake. Check out area museums, including the Cultural Heritage Museum, the Verendrye Museum, the Railroad Depot, and the Casey Tibbs Rodeo Center.

We hope you enjoy this Fort Pierre Historic Homes & Buildings booklet and encourage you to check out our other publications.

*Pierre-Fort Pierre Historic Preservation Commission*



## Fort Pierre Homes

1.

### Scotty Philip House 512 Deadwood Street

**Built 1900**

**Architectural  
Style:** Georgian  
Revival

In 1900, Scotty Philip and his good friend, Buck Williams, built the Stanley Hotel hoping to entice

businessmen and settlers to move to their new town of Stanley (located on SD Highway 1806, two miles north of Fort Pierre). In a close election, the town of Stanley lost the county seat to Fort Pierre, and Philip and Williams abandoned their dream of having a town named Stanley. The two men settled ownership of the Stanley Hotel with a game of cards; Scotty Philip won. Philip sold half the building and moved the remaining half to Ft. Pierre, where it still stands in its current location in Fort Pierre.

James (Scotty) Philip was born in 1858 in the Highlands of Scotland. He came to America at the age of 16 joining family in Kansas and coming to the Black Hills at the age of 17 to stake a claim during the gold rush. He later worked as a scout, a guide, and a dispatch carrier for the army. He met his wife-to-be, Sarah Larrabee, at Fort Robinson. She was a sister to the wife of Crazy Horse and, due to this marriage, Scotty gained access to West River ranch lands. The couple had ten children and lived in several locations before moving to Fort Pierre.



Philip had a great cattle empire and was one of the founding members of the Western Dakota Stock Growers Association and helped to build the Stockgrowers Bank Building in Fort Pierre. He is often credited as the man who saved the buffalo. He purchased a small bunch of buffalo calves that were rescued by Fred Dupree and that herd multiplied and became the seed herd for most of the buffalo herds in existence today. Philip was inducted into the Cowboy Hall of Fame and Western Heritage Center at Oklahoma City as one of the enduring names of men who built the west.

The house is currently owned by Fort Pierre Sheriff Brad Rathbun and his wife, who are remodeling it.



**2.**

## **George Keefer House 408 Deadwood Street**

**Built 1906**

This house was built in 1906. George Keefer operated a lumber yard that was located behind the present Silver Spur Restaurant.



**3.**

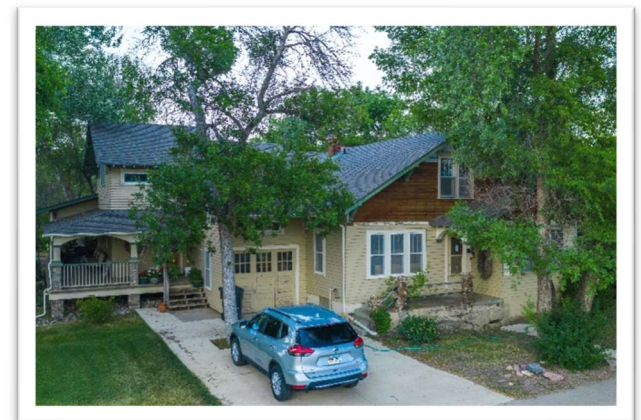
## **Hess House 210 Deadwood Street**

**Built 1928**

**Constructed by  
Lucy and Bill  
Hess**

Around 1915,  
Lucy Welcome  
Hess and her  
husband, Bill

Hess, moved to Fort Pierre from Philip, SD where they ran a saloon. Lucy Hess and her husband built the house in 1928 and ran a boarding house called the Hess Hotel and the restaurant

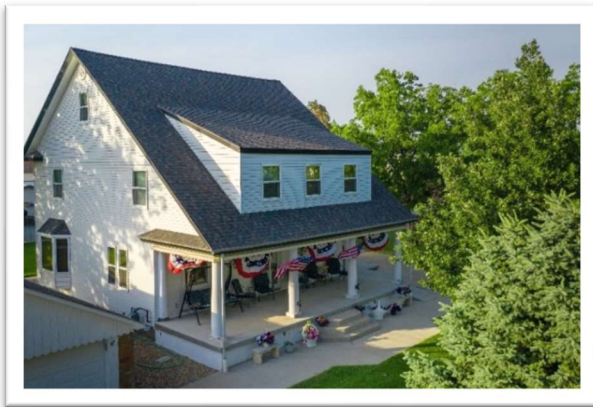


next door from 1916 to 1926. That structure was previously referred to as “The Flats” and had been owned by Napoleon Welcome. The Hess Hotel: Was it a brothel or a boarding house?

The Hess Hotel (Brothel) burned down in 1926 under suspicious circumstances.

**4. M.L. Weed House**  
**208 Cedar**

**Built 1912**



In 1912, the M.L. Weed House was constructed on Cedar Street, south of the Bad River. The man who owned the house was the proprietor of a grocery store in Fort Pierre and his wife was the Stanley County superintendent. Their home was later sold to Isabel Warne, who ran a grocery store on Main Avenue in what is now Buckin’ Swank Leather. The house features a cozy front porch held up by columns and a third story attic.

The home is currently owned by Buddy Cronin.

**5. Porter House**  
**410 W. Park**

**Built 1911**

**Architectural Style:** Queen Anne

This house was built in 1911 by a local railroad man. Mr. Porter’s sons, Charles and Bill, were still living in the area in 1976. It represents Queen Anne style.



**6. Anton Fischer House**  
**111 Cedar Street**

**Built 1911**

**Architectural Style:** Queen Anne

Anton Fischer came to Fort Pierre in 1889 with his brother Frank and established a general store that supplied the booming town



and nearby homesteaders with essential supplies. Shortly after establishing the general store, their younger brother, Charles, joined them in business. Together, the three brothers owned and operated the Fischer Brothers Store.

In 1911, Anton and his wife, Helen, had a single-story house constructed for their family on Cedar Street, south of the Bad River. Several years later, the house was remodeled, and the second story was added.

## 7. Fritz Hodoval House 107 Park Avenue

**Built early 1900s**

The Fritz and Adene Hodoval House was constructed in the early 1900s along Park Avenue, the second street south of the Bad River. Adene's father was the owner of the local hardware store, Rowe Hardware. Fritz later became the operator of his father-in-law's store. The house is a two-story home. The front entry is lined with rust colored bricks and the house is displayed in a vibrant yellow with a green metal roof.



8.

## Catholic Parsonage 702 Hwy 83

**Built 1918**

Originally constructed as the Catholic Rectory in 1918, this house was moved to its present location on the south corner of Scotty Philip Street in 1975.



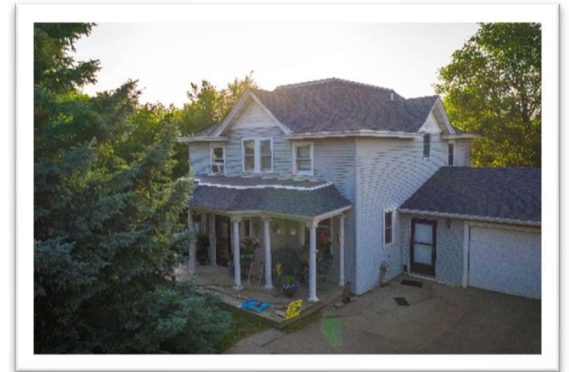
9.

## Judge Hughes House 108 Tim Street

**Built 1905**

**Architectural Style:**  
Modified Georgian  
Revival

In 1905, this rather large two-story home, with its inviting front porch, was constructed near the south end of Fort Pierre for Judge Hughes, a Stanley County judge. Oral history about this home tells the story of a card game that ended in murder, with his body then put on the nearby railroad tracks to make it look like a suicide.



**10.**

**Quentin Sutley House**  
601 S First Street

**Built early 1900s**

**Architectural Style:**  
Queen Anne

Quentin Sutley was born and raised in Fort Pierre. Sutley moved back to Fort Pierre in 1946 to open the Whiteway Lockers on Deadwood Avenue next to the Stockgrowers Bank. Quentin and his wife bought this beautiful Queen Anne style home that had been built in the early 1900s.

Quentin had entrepreneurial spirit and opened a TV and Appliance store next to his butcher shop. He was very involved in the community, serving as Fire Chief of the Fort Pierre Volunteer Fire Department. Quentin was a charter member and first president of Fort Pierre Lion's Club and served on the Fort Pierre Chamber as a board member and president. In 1968, he bought Fischer Brothers building and their grocery lines, creating Sutley's Town & Ranch Market. In 1976, he built a new store on Highway 83, now owned by Lynn's Dakotamart.



**11.**

**Gaylord Sumner Residence**  
599 2<sup>nd</sup> Street

**Built 1889**

**Architectural Style:** Queen Anne with Colonial Revival influence



Originally, the house was a small one and one-half-story cottage constructed in 1889. The original cottage was raised to the 2nd floor level in 1896-98 and a new first floor was inserted. The house is an interesting transition between the Queen Anne and Colonial Revival styles.

Gaylord Sumner came to Fort Pierre from Belfast, New York in 1890. In association with C.L. Millett, Sumner organized the Stockgrowers Bank that same year. He married Ida Ricketts, whose mother owned a boarding house in town. Sumner owned the Stanley County Abstract Company and lumberyard in Fort Pierre.

*This house is on the National Register of Historic Places.*

**12.**

**Dr. Lavery's House**  
409 2<sup>nd</sup> Street

**Architectural Style:** Local Vernacular

For twenty-two and one-half years, Dr.

Charles J. Lavery was engaged in the active practice of medicine and surgery in Fort Pierre before moving to Aberdeen. He was licensed to practice in South Dakota on January 21, 1891. Dr. Lavery acted as assistant chief of staff and visiting physician and surgeon to St. Mary's Hospital in Pierre for years. He was surgeon-in-chief and consulting physician to the Fort Pierre Hospital when that institution was open. He was also a director and the vice president of the Fort Pierre National Bank from its organization until 1913, a director and the vice president of the Great Western Telephone Company, and a director and secretary of the Stanley County Creamery Association.

This house was later owned by Charles McFarling and Gid Creager. It is considered "local vernacular" style. It was originally two houses joined together.



**13.**

**Frank Fischer House**  
404 1<sup>st</sup> Street

**Build in 1896**

**Constructed by**  
Frank Fischer

**Architectural Style:** Local Vernacular



This house is local vernacular in style. Two cottages were moved together and a second story was added in 1917. Frank Fischer was one of the original Fischer Brothers to build a store by that name on Deadwood Avenue. The house remained in the Fischer family for years.

A free train ride brought the Fischer family to the far west. They came from Wisconsin and ended up in Harrold, SD. There were three brothers, Anton, Charlie and Frank. In 1889 the railroad was moving west and there was a fight for the capital. Frank took a free ride on the railroad to Pierre and hopped a ferry to Fort Pierre where he saw a store for sale. He went back to Harrold and sent his brothers over to look at the store and told them to buy it if they liked it. He told them the cowboys over there have money and the farmers over here want credit.

The store in Fort Pierre became a general store that sold furniture, clothing, shoes, boots, overshoes, groceries, gasoline, and kerosene.

**14.**

**Pete Werle House**  
101 2<sup>nd</sup> Street

**Built 1905**

**Constructed**  
by M.E. Kern

**Architectural**  
**Style:**  
Modified  
Queen Anne



Pete Werle was a rancher who had a ranch about 14 miles southwest of Fort Pierre on Bad River Road. The ranch was later owned by Werle's stepson Harry Briggs and was bought by Lloyd Hannum in 1939. The ranch is now owned by Ted Turner, the American media proprietor who founded the Cable News Network (CNN) and TBS.

Werle drowned in the Bad River near the ranch headquarters. Werle also ran a dray line in Fort Pierre in 1870s and 80s. It is believed the Werle house was built by M.E. Kern in 1905. It is a wood structure in Modified Queen Anne style. Isabel Warne, owner of Warne's Grocery & Western Wear, owned the house in 1976.

**15.**

**Pat Holland House**  
314 Main Avenue

**Built 1905**

The Holland Family emigrated from Ireland to Canada, and then to the United States. They settled in Fort Pierre and opened a tailor shop and shoe store on Main Street. Behind their business, they constructed this two-story house in 1905. Their son, Bill Holland, was a rodeo announcer in Fort Pierre for years and one of the founders of the South Dakota Rodeo Association.



**16.**

**G. Robertson House**  
Corner 5<sup>th</sup> Street & Main Avenue

**Built 1909**

**Constructed by G.**  
Robertson

**Architectural Style:**  
Modified Georgian  
Revival



This house was built in 1909 by G. Robertson and later owned by James Terbell. Robertson owned a lumber yard that was located behind the present Stanley County courthouse. This house is finished with fine woodwork.

**17.**

**Scotty Philip-Built House**  
113 N. 3<sup>rd</sup> Street

**Built 1905**

**Constructed by**  
Scotty Philip

In 1905, Scotty Philip constructed this house for his daughter. Sarah, Scotty's wife, lived here for a short period of time as well. Much of the original interior has been preserved, including the original brick fireplace, oak flooring, and built-in oak cabinets. The house sits on its original rock foundation with its original rock wall.

When Sherman Monroe purchased this house in 1974, he preserved the original interior and the rock wall. However, he did cover the dirt basement floor with concrete and finished the basement.



**18.**

**John Hayes House**  
214 2<sup>nd</sup> Avenue

**Built 1889**

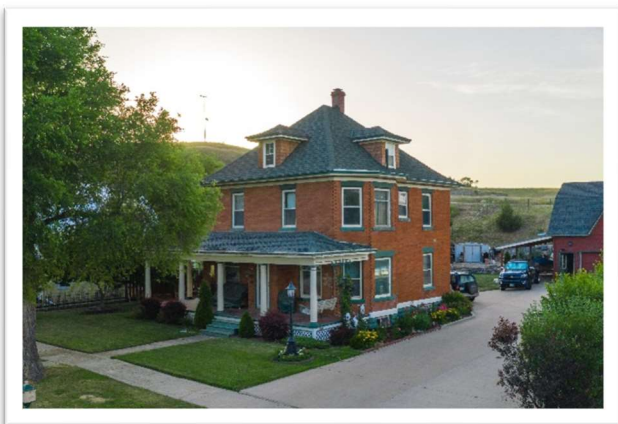
**Constructed by**  
John Hayes

**Architectural Style:**  
Local Vernacular

John Hayes was an early newspaper man and he built this house in "local vernacular" style in 1889. Vernacular architecture is architecture characterized by the use of local materials and knowledge, usually without the supervision of professional architects.

Hayes was the editor of *The Sioux Stock Journal Press*, which he began publishing in Fort Pierre in 1889. He also published a book using his articles titled *The Stock Journal Press*, which was South Dakota's first brand book and is in the South Dakota State Archives. He was a cattleman and one of the men for whom the town of Hayes was named. In 1894, he helped found the Missouri River Stockmen's Association. He was secretary of the association in 1903 and again in 1906, before leaving to become secretary for the Western South Dakota Stockgrowers, a forerunner of the current South Dakota Stockgrowers Association.



**19.****Jefferson Davis Carr House**  
206 W. 2<sup>nd</sup> Avenue**Built 1906****Constructed**  
by Carl  
Wagner**Architectural**  
**Style:**  
Colonial  
Revival

Jefferson Davis Carr was a local blacksmith turned rancher. Carr took advantage of the Treaty of 1889, which opened reservation lands to settlers for cattle grazing, and started ranching in Stanley County in 1891. He founded the Mississippi Cattle Company and became part of the large-scale ranching movement, which lasted in South Dakota for 17 years. Large-scale ranching came to a close in 1907, when the federal government began to change its policies, restricting grazing land. This left ranchers like Carr with smaller grazing lands and herds.

Carr's house was built of reddish-yellow gumbo brick from the local Franc Rauch Brick Yard in 1906. It is a brick four square with Colonial Revival elements, including the one-story wraparound porch and classical columns. The house is a rare domestic building made of all locally manufactured materials and stands as a reminder of one of Fort Pierre's first economic systems, ranching.

*This house is on the National Register of Historic Places*

**20.****Duffy House/Old Fort Pierre School**  
198 2<sup>nd</sup> Avenue**Built 1892**

Constructed in 1892, the Old Fort Pierre School was the first high school in Fort Pierre and one of the first in western

South Dakota. The two-story school had four classrooms. At first, only elementary grades were taught in the building. Some high school courses were added beginning in 1901, but by 1903, the school included first intermediate, second intermediate, and a high school program. The first graduating class consisted of three students in 1905. The old high school continued to function until 1909, when a new building was constructed to accommodate more students. This rapid turnover in school buildings is evidence of the growth of Stanley County during the early 1900's. The Old Fort Pierre School was remodeled and turned into apartments.

The school has a symmetrical façade and floor plan, hipped roof, double hung windows and doorway details, cottage windows, stained glass transom window over entrance, and very little ornamentation. Originally, the building had a large two-story wraparound porch and a bell tower. This is currently the residence for the John Duffy family.



**21.**

**W.J. Hannum House**  
714 Verendrye Drive

**Built 1900**

**Architectural Style:**  
Queen Anne

Joe Schomer Sr. ordered this kit house from the Sears & Roebuck Company in 1900. The style is Queen Anne and features beautiful interior woodwork.

W.J. Hannum, a veteran of the Spanish American War, came to the Fort Pierre area during the homesteading boom and filed a claim in 1910 near Lindsey. He worked as a postman, hauled lumber for the building of the Capitol building in Pierre, was deputy sheriff of Fort Pierre, and worked for his son on the Malady Place down on the Bad River. Eventually, Hannum moved into town and purchased this house in 1952. He lived here until his death in 1973.

At the time of his death, Hannum was the last known living survivor of the Spanish American War.



**22.**

**Fred S. Rowe House**  
Verendrye Drive in Ranch Acres

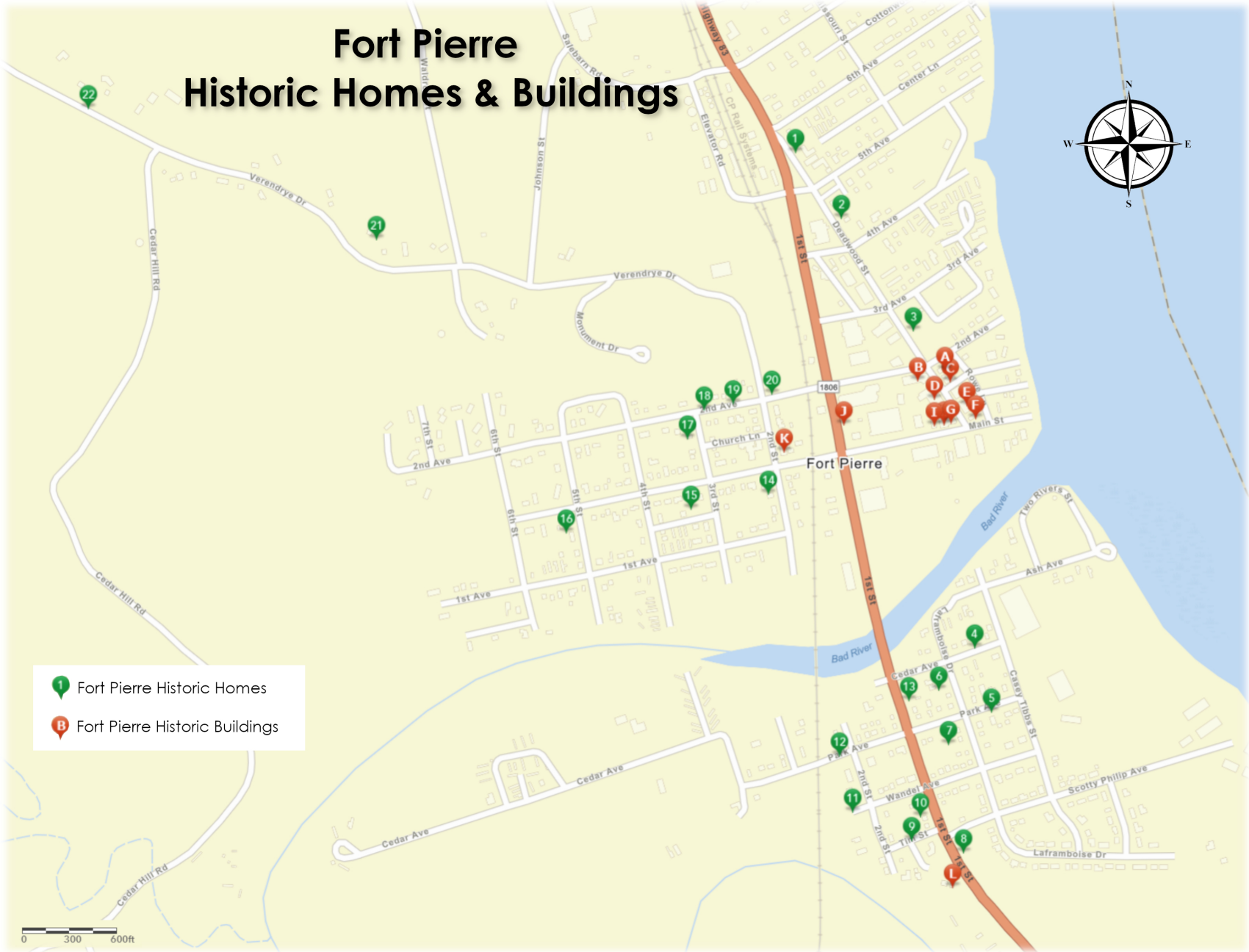
**Built 1906**

**Architectural Style:**  
Queen Anne

Fred S. Rowe came to Fort Pierre and established the town's first hardware store, Rowe Hardware, in 1890. In 1906, Fred had this Queen Anne style house constructed at the corner of Cedar Avenue and C Street along the Bad River. Years later the house was purchased by local banker Floyd Fackleman and his wife, Pauline. The Facklemans moved the home to its current location on Verendrye Drive.



# Fort Pierre Historic Homes & Buildings



# Fort Pierre Buildings

**A.**

**Hop Scotch Bar**  
118 N. Deadwood Street



In 1903, the Hamm's Brewing Company built the historic R. L. Yokum Buffalo Saloon. Robert L. Yokum operated a restaurant in the basement and offered respectable rooms for rent on the 2nd floor. When Prohibition forced the saloon to close in 1917, the building housed a movie theater and then a grocery store. In 1937, the saloon reopened and was named the Hopscotch Bar in a local contest.

The Hopscotch was considered a respectable night club until it became a strip joint in the 1960s.

**B.**

**Fort Pierre National Bank**  
119 N. Deadwood



This building was built in 1912 of Fort Pierre brick. The second floor was constructed as a Masonic Temple and was used for that purpose and for wedding receptions until the 1970s. The upper floor is now occupied by Hosanna Dance LLC; the Dakota Emporium is on the first floor.

**C.****F.S. Rowe Building  
114 N. Deadwood Street**

The one-story portion of the F.S. Rowe Building is the original hardware store owned by Hiram Hatch. The second story of the building was added in 1903.

Fred Rowe bought out Hiram Hatch Hardware in Fort Pierre and continued operating the store as Fred Rowe Hardware. He went into partnership with Billy Frost in 1903 and the business was called F.S. Rowe & Co. His daughter Edine's husband, Fritz Hodoval, took over the store when Fred Rowe passed away in 1929. The building currently houses Dave Dahl's Saddle Shop. Calamity Jane is given credit for a bullet hole in the floor.

**D.****Verendrye Museum  
115 N. Deadwood Avenue**

The Verendrye Museum (pronounced Var-en'-dri) was established in 1967, when the Historical Society of Old Stanley County completed their efforts in publishing the *Prairie Progress In West Central SD*. This publication inspired historically-minded individuals to work together and bring their vision to life – a place where Old Stanley County residents could preserve and commemorate the history and artifacts of Fort Pierre's colorful past. The museum is named for French brothers Louis and Chevalier Verendrye, who explored the upper reaches of the Missouri River. In 1743, the brothers buried a lead plate on top of a nearby hill, claiming the entire Missouri River basin for France. Today, the Verendrye Monument graces this same hill and is a National Historic Landmark. Their lead plate is one of South Dakota's most important historic treasures and is housed across the river in the South Dakota State Historical Society Museum.



The Verendrye Museum is housed in a 1930s-vintage building (110' by 44') built with Works Program (WPA) funds. In 1933, the building was dedicated by Governor Tom Berry, South Dakota's 14<sup>th</sup> Governor. The building was used as the American Legion/Community Hall for dinners (there was a kitchen under the

stage with a door that opened up for serving the meal), dances, roller skating, plays, and even basketball games during the early 1940's when the high school burned in 1940.

As the oldest continuous settlement in South Dakota, Fort Pierre occupies a unique place in South Dakota's history and the Verendrye Museum brings this long and colorful history to life with displays that will capture the imagination of young and old alike. Exhibits include a country store, an original telephone operator's station and post office boxes, a telephone booth and array of period telephones, displays of home furnishings and horse-drawn carriages, an extensive array of local saddles and cowboy hats, as well as photographs, sewing machines, pianos, hand-crafted items, homestead tools, Native American artifacts, historical trail signs, guns, period wardrobe pieces, rocks, fossils, etc.



The museum also offers exhibit items relating to many of Stanley County's most famous and colorful characters, including Scotty Philip and his world famous buffalo herds, other rodeo riders/performers, and many local folks who were true pioneers in opening the country west of the Missouri River for settlement. While offering a wealth of information to accompany

its holdings, walking through the museum retains all the charm and excitement of discovering treasures in your grandmother's attic.

The Verendrye Museum building is owned by the City of Fort Pierre and managed by a volunteer board of directors, with financial support from memberships, donations, visitors, businesses, city and county entities and the community at large. Verendrye Museum, Inc., also operates the Fort Pierre Depot, Log Cabin Visitor Center, Sansarc Country School Museum, and 1905 Stanley County Jail.

*This building is on the National Register of Historic Places*



## **Hotel Gordon 108 N. Deadwood**

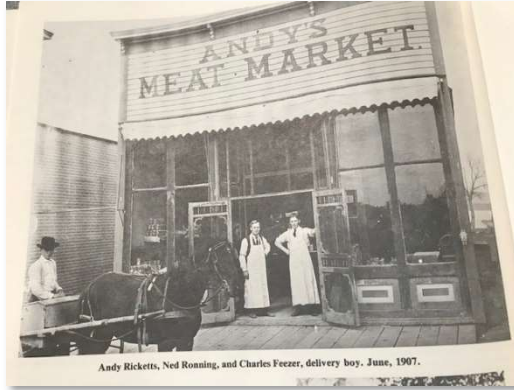


This building was built as a hotel in 1907 and has been used as a hardware store, a dance hall, and a bar. For many years, Duffy's Café was located on the first floor. At one time, Scotty Philip had an office on the 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor.

The upper floors are currently under renovation for apartment living.

**F.****Andy Ricketts Meat Market  
102 N. Deadwood**

Andy's Meat Market at 102 N. Deadwood was built in 1907 by Andy Ricketts. Ricketts had purchased equipment from George Mathieson's meat market (Exchange Meat Market on Main Avenue) in 1907 for his new business on the corner of Deadwood and Main.



Andy Ricketts, Ned Rosning, and Charles Fezer, delivery boy. June, 1907.



In 1919, Ricketts built a second building at this location, also called Andy's Meat Market, and operated it until he passed away in 1949. His son, George Ricketts, operated Andy's Meat Market until 1969 when George Middleton bought it and it became Butcher Boy.

In later years, it was used by the Cowboy Inn/Rock'n R Bar, the *Fort Pierre Times* newspaper, a taxidermy shop, and two different electrician's offices. The building was purchased in 2019 by Ryan and Tessa Krueger and remodeled for the CHALK Pre-School and Krueger Contracting office.

**G.****Stockgrowers Bank  
34 E. Main**

Build in 1903, the Stockgrowers Bank is the only example of Romanesque Revival architecture in Fort Pierre. The building represents an interesting and well-executed adaptation of the style to the needs of the small frontier community. The bank symbolizes the commercial development of Fort Pierre during the early 20th century as the business center for much of western South Dakota's cattle raising activity. The two-story brick building dominates the center of town on its site at the corner of Deadwood and Main Streets. The cut sandstone foundation, polygonal corner tower with ornamental festoons, decorative brickwork and arched windows and brick keystones set it apart from the other buildings in town.

Charles L. Millett and his wife settled in Fort Pierre in 1890 when the Great Sioux Reservation opened to white settlement. They established squatter rights for their residence in April of that year and officially incorporated a banking enterprise at the corner of Deadwood and Main Streets calling it the Stockgrower's Bank.

Early photos show this building replaced a previous building. In 1903, Millett, along with Gaylord E. Sumner and James (Scotty) Philip, constructed the current Stockgrower's Bank building and a chain of associated banks throughout South Dakota in Midland, Philip, Kadoka, Cottonwood, and Milesville. The bank was the bank was liquidated in 1923.

Among the first officers of the bank were Anton and Frank Fischer, originators of what was the oldest general store under continuous management in central South Dakota. Other officers included the owner of the first lumber yard in Fort Pierre, Gaylord Sumner, Reverend Thomas L. Riggs, and rancher James (Scotty) Philip.

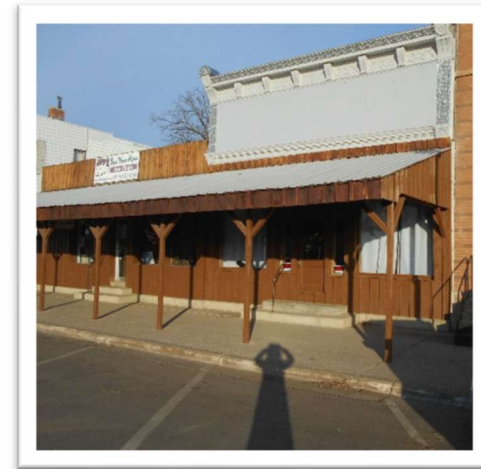
The Stockgrowers Bank was the most important commercial building erected in Fort Pierre during the 20<sup>th</sup> Century and quickly became the most prestigious office and commercial building in the city. In addition to the bank itself, other tenants included the Lynch Barber Shop; Phillip, Young & McPherson Land Office; the first telephone exchange in Fort Pierre; Binder & Borst Hardware Store; Hargesheimer Drug Store; the Webb-Lambert Attorney's Office; and the offices of Doctors Lavery, Walsh, and Morrissey.

The building was restored in the 1980s by William Fischer and Pat Durkin.

*This building is on the National Register of Historic Places.*



## **Warne Clothing Building** **30 E. Main Avenue**



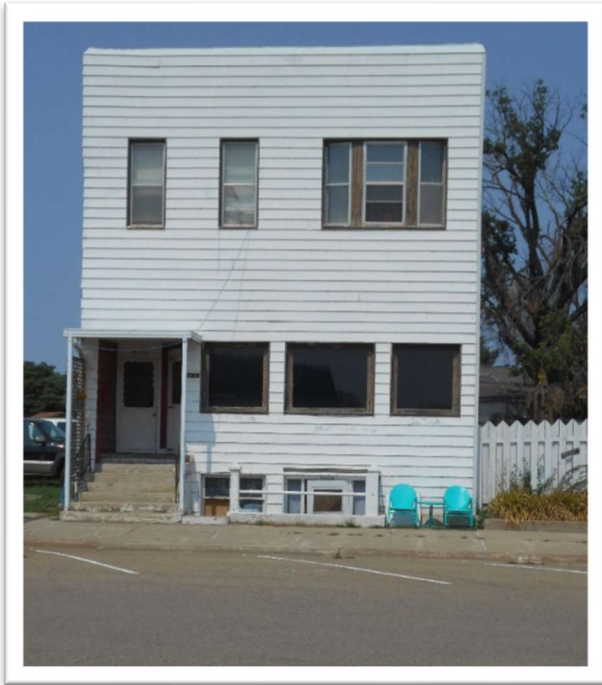
The original building was built before 1900 and added onto in 1907. Local historian and lawyer Chuck Poches owned the building in 2000 and had a copy of the original building permit showing two French owners. A photo from 1900 shows a "General Merchandise" sign on the building. George Mathieson and his wife, Margaret, operated the Exchange Market (meat market) in this building for a short time prior to 1907.

This building has a sand basement with boulders for a foundation and it was the original home of MainStreet Dance Studio for 10 years until the Missouri River Flood of 2011 forced the studio to relocate eventually to 119 N Deadwood and change its name to Hosanna Dance Studio.

The Mathieson family were involved in freighting in the 1870s to the Black Hills and besides the meat market in Fort Pierre, they operated a general merchandise store and ranched West River from 1890 into the 1900s.

I.

**J. Gaugemaier Building**  
**24 E. Main**



The original building is brick and was enclosed with a wooden framework. The Gaugemaiers lived upstairs and operated the *Fort Pierre Times* newspaper on the first floor. The building is now used for residential apartments.

The *Fort Pierre Times* was published from 1918-1981 in Fort Pierre and besides the Gaugemaiers, Marv Hallock operated the newspaper during 1954 and into 1971 and the newspaper was located in a building between Bad River Furniture (Fischer Bros.

Store) and Midcontinent Communications. The Hallock family lived in the same building.<sup>1</sup>

The newspaper was published every Wednesday with a maximum circulation of 1,800. They went from setting type to offset in the late 1960s. Many people worked for the *Fort Pierre Times* including Edna Dirksen. The newspaper was located in other buildings in Fort Pierre over its 63-year existence and was the result of a merger with the *Stanley County Homestead*, *Leslie Pioneer*, *Sioux Stock Journal*, and *Stock Growers News*. It became the *Pierre Times* in 1971 and was published by the *Capital Journal*.

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<sup>1</sup> Information about the Hallock family as told by Kim Hallock.

**J.**

## Stanley County 1905 Jail 1<sup>st</sup> & Main Avenue



After Fort Pierre won the county seat in 1890, the county rented office space and then built a small building/hall. In 1907, they decided to build a new brick courthouse on the corner of First Street and Main Avenue. This was where they had built the Old Jail in 1905 for \$400.

Andrew Feeney served as Sheriff from 1903-1907 and George S. Huston served from 1907-1911. In 1911, C.E. Coyne was elected Sheriff and he offered Frank Norman the job as Deputy Sheriff. At that time, the Deputy Sheriff was called a Jailer and was paid \$55 a month. Frank moved his family into the basement of the courthouse, which was previously the location of the County Agent's office. Frank's wife, Jessie, provided the meals for the prisoners; she received \$.25/meal. In those days, it was necessary to have someone live near the jail to keep watch over the prisoners.<sup>2</sup>

Over the years, the Jail held a number of rowdy, law-breaking robbers and outlaws like "Notorious horse thief Buff George!" Many folks say, "If only those walls could talk, we would get a great history lesson!"

An unusual circumstance occurred in 1921 as documented from an excerpt in the *Pierre Capital Journal*, December 17, 1921:

*Many residents had the opportunity to view a full grown mountain lion which is being held in the Fort Pierre Jail as a result of a trip taken by Andy Leonard and Hugh Schultz to Kalispell in the Judith Basin of Montana. They were there selling buffalo for butchering and managed to return to Fort Pierre with a mountain lion.*

*The rancher who bought the buffalo told them that for \$25 he could guarantee them a mountain lion. The deal was agreed to and the rancher and his Airdale dogs went to complete the deal, treeing the lion. A wire loop was thrown about the cat's neck nearly choking it until it fell out of the tree, then it was secured, crated and taken to the railroad station where it was shipped to Fort Pierre.*

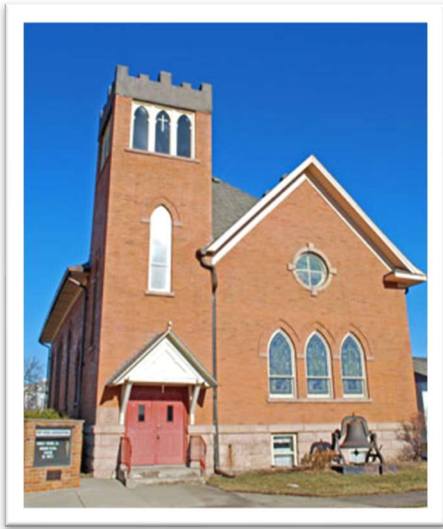
*If the lion was a ferocious wild one, it became quickly settled and acted as wild as a pet house cat. Some who have observed it claim it purrs, stretches and plays just like a cat-- although it is a wild animal and beautiful! Andy Leonard intends to send it to the Longfellow Gardens in Minnehaha Park in Minneapolis, Minnesota. "*

Nowadays, tourists, local residents, especially the small children, enjoy visiting the old Jail and snapping a picture being 'jailed' behind the barred door.

The Jail is one of the oldest buildings in Fort Pierre, which is still located at its original site and is owned and operated by the Verendrye Museum. The jail has undergone several restorations over the years, with the latest repairs in 2020.

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<sup>2</sup> *Prairie Progress in West Central SD and A Bridge Apart*

**K.****Old Congregational Church  
114 W. Main**

Built between 1908 and 1909, the United Church of Christ, now known as the Fort Pierre Congregational Church, is the only example of High Victorian Gothic architecture in Fort Pierre. The late Victorian Gothic style is the last phase of the Gothic Revival, but it is sometimes treated as a separate style. The style is characterized by decorative polychrome patterns produced by the use of contrasting color or texture in brick and stonework. Churches and public buildings are the most common building types designed in this style.

The church is constructed of locally made brick on a foundation of Hot Springs sandstone. The building's most distinguishing feature is the square tower set into the corner of the façade. In addition to the tower, the pointed arch windows, brick detailing above the windows, and bi-chromatic appearance resulting from the use of brick with contrasting stone foundation and trim are also characteristic of High Victorian Gothic architecture.

*This building is on National Register of Historic Places.*

**L.****St. Peter's Episcopal Church  
713 South 1<sup>st</sup> Street**

The Chapter of Calvary Cathedral of Sioux Falls purchased one lot and a portion of another just east of the present Stanley County High School from Ann and Frank Ketchum of Woodbury, IA for \$367 and the St. Peter's Church was built on this lot in 1895 which makes it one of the oldest structures in Fort Pierre. From local history notes, it appears that it was moved several times and one of the locations was at the corner of Highway 83 and Main Avenue where the Log Cabin now sits. It was used originally as the county courtroom. Then it was purchased and moved across the street just east of the school shop and used as a store. George D. Mathieson purchased it for an Episcopal church, and it was moved to about where the old entrance is to the school. George D. Mathieson built the altar, which is still used in the church.

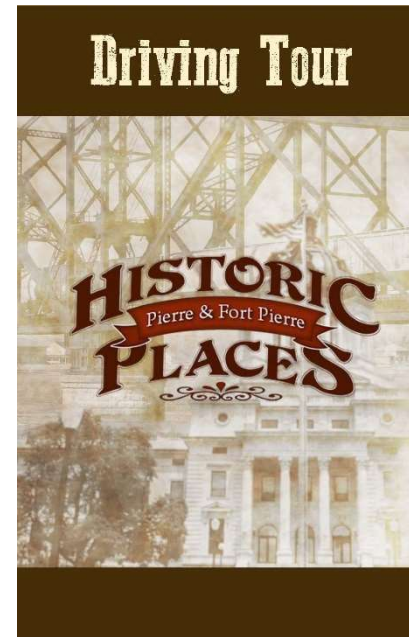
In 1960, the church congregation wanted space for a vicarage and future guild hall, so they purchased 11 lots on the hill beside Highway 83 from Leo J. Hughes on October 5, 1960, and built a vicarage. St. Peter's was moved to its present location in the fall of 1983. The first service at the present location was held on Good Friday, April 20, 1984. The bell on top of the church was given by Grondine Giddings and was from the Riggs School on the Oahe bottom, a site which is now under the waters of the Oahe Dam.

Over the years different people conducted services at St. Peter's:

- Deaconess King held services every Sunday in the 1930s and 1940s.
- Father Hennies came to the church in June of 1959 after Captain Wilkinson left.
- Father Vine DeLoria held services after Father Hennies left and until Father John Lurvey came in 1964.
- Father Webster Two Hawk came in August 1982 and is still the priest at St Peter's.

Some of the early members of St. Peter's are familiar names in Fort Pierre history: Mr. and Mrs. L.E. Goldsmith, Howard and Cathy Henricksen, Scotty Philip family, Mr. and Mrs. C.E. Coyne and family, Mrs. Throckmorton, Andy and Mable Ricketts and family, Mr. and Mrs. Webb Lambert, Mr. and Mrs. George Huston and family (Flora Ziemann), Mr. and Mrs. Mark Briggs, Harry and Mamie Briggs, Mr. and Mrs. James Harvey and family, Jim and Agnes Boocock, Mr. and Mrs. Guy Hart and family, Lloyd Parcels, Mr. and Mrs. Will Griffith and family, W.P. Porter and family, Mr. and Mrs. Paisley and family, Bill and Zenda Porter, Mr. and Mrs. George Mathieson, Sr. and family, George D. Mathieson, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. R.J. Morrisey, Frank P. and Catherine Carlisle, Anna McKillip, Frank Strain, etc.

## Other publications by the Pierre-Fort Pierre Historic Preservation Commission



Historic Sansarc Country School Museum  
& Orton School Bell

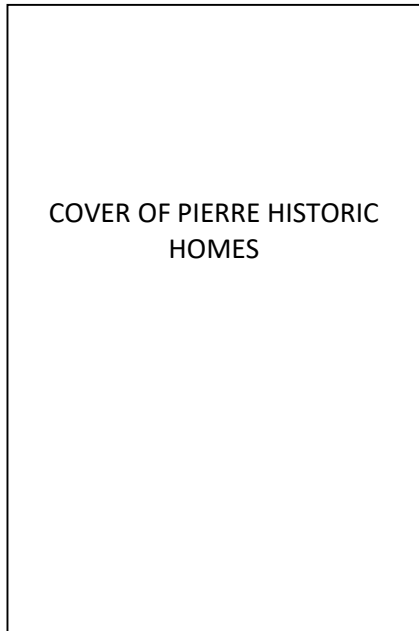
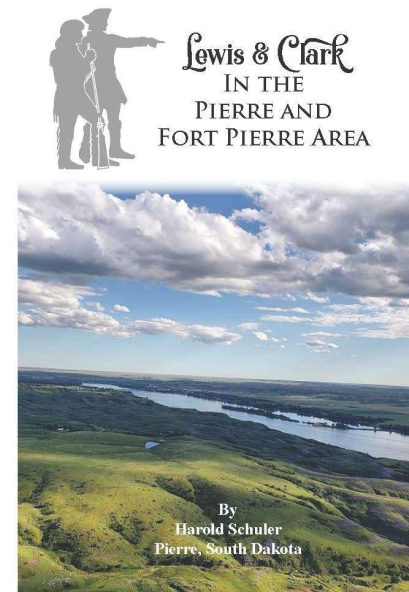
Readin', Ritin', Rithmetic

Hayes, Stanley County 1910-1969  
Mission Ridge, Stanley County 1925-2015



Preserving History in Fort Pierre, SD

*Imagine spending your school days in this room*



COVER OF PIERRE HISTORIC HOMES

**Historical Research by:**

- Sunny Hanuum
- Lonis Wendt (author of the *Life and Times of Scotty Philip*  
“*The Man Who Saved the Buffalo*”)

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