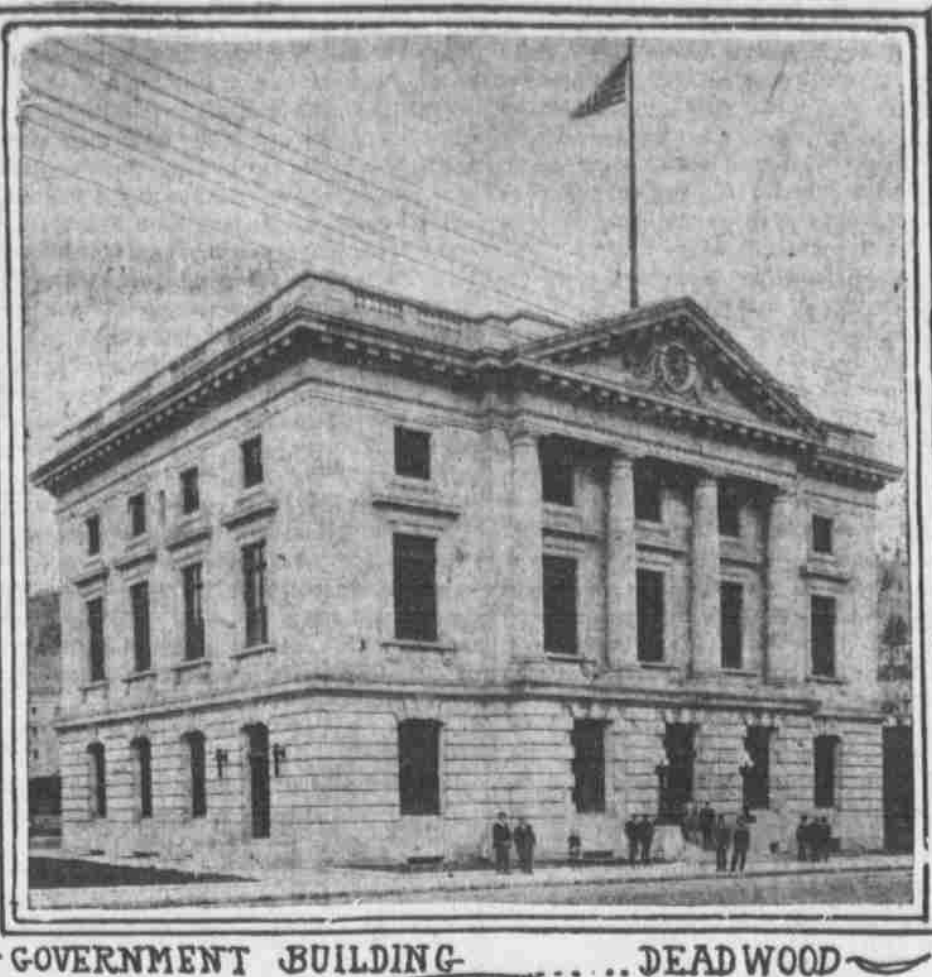


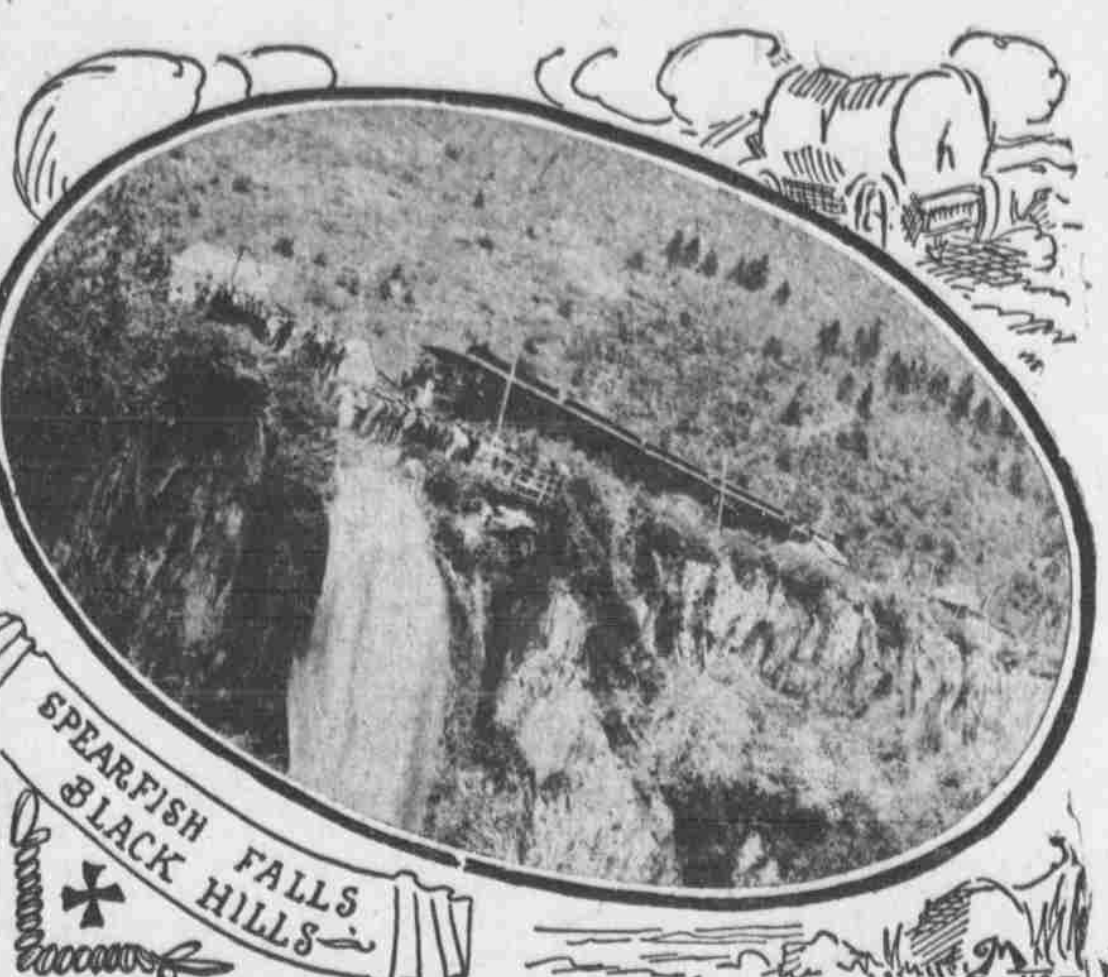
Romance of Deadwood and the Wonderful Empire of the Black Hills



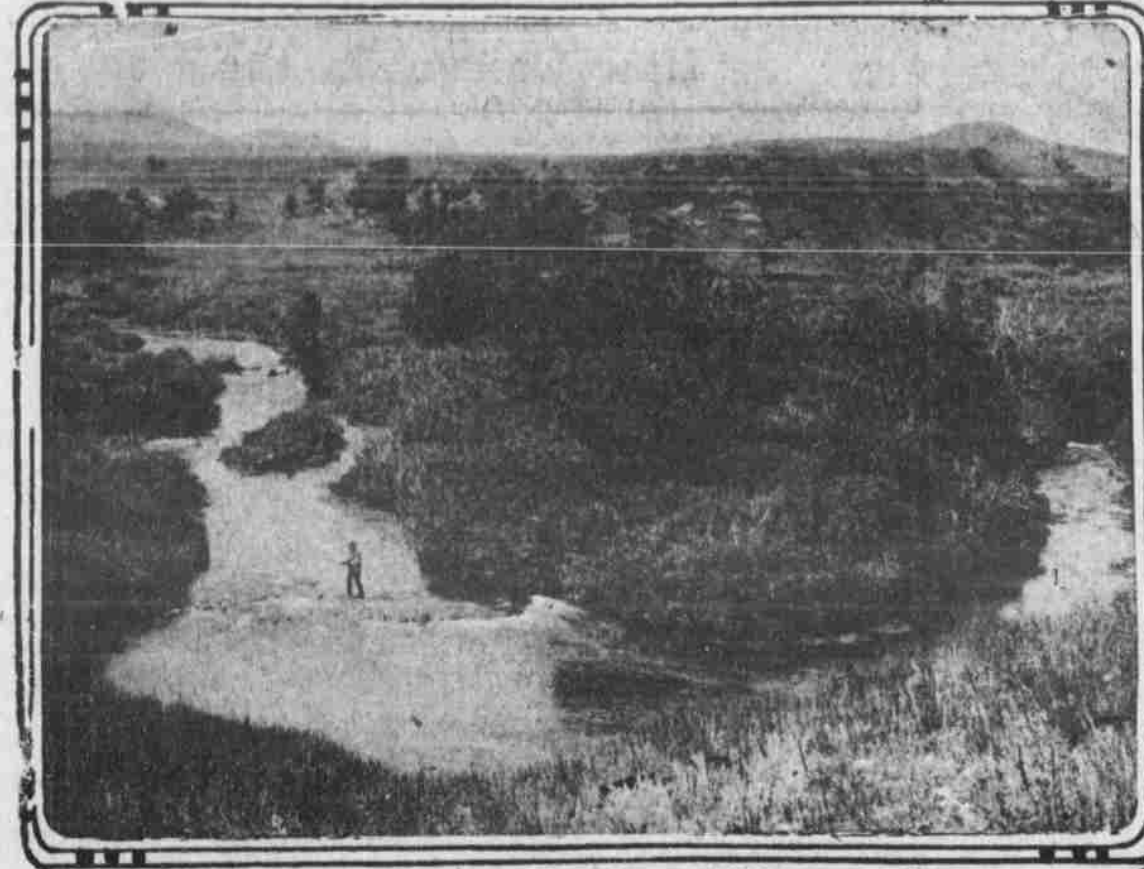
DEADWOOD AND SPEARFISH STAGE



GOVERNMENT BUILDING DEADWOOD



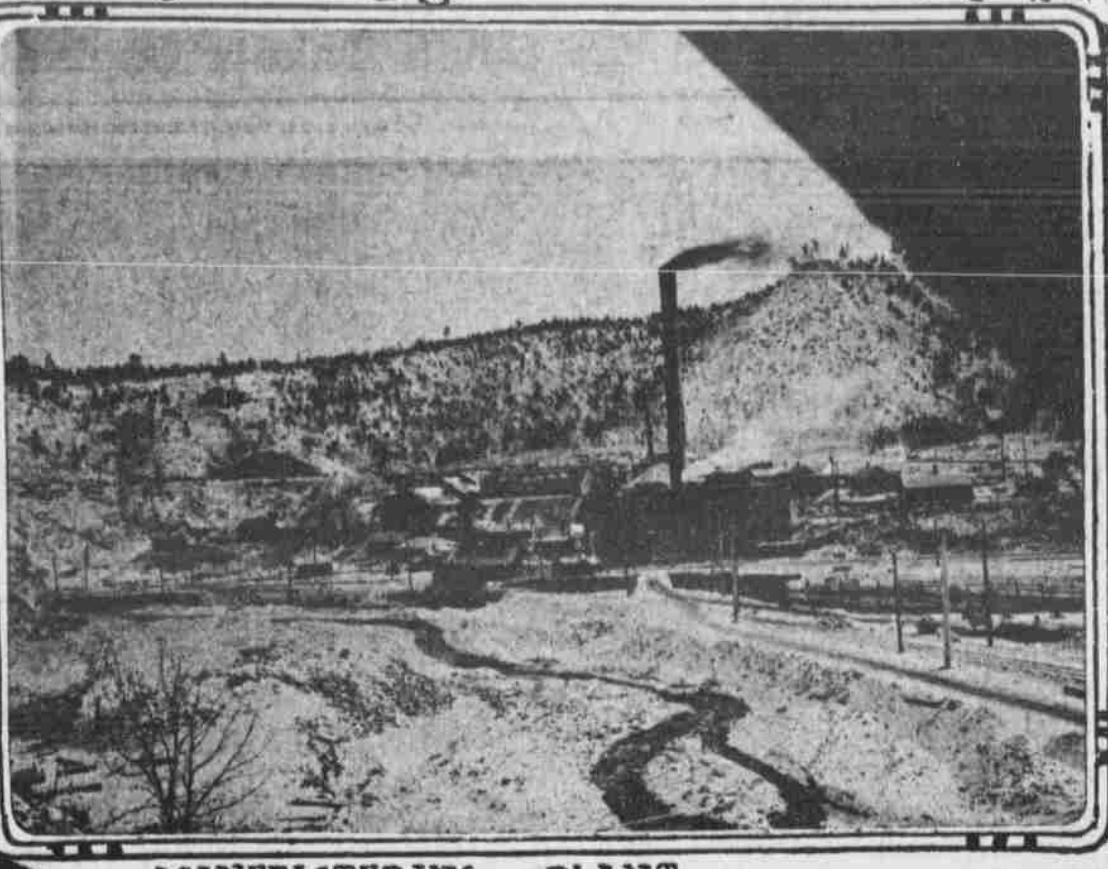
SPEARFISH FALLS BLACK HILLS



TROUT STREAM NEAR DEADWOOD



FRANKLIN HOTEL DEADWOOD



MANUFACTURING PLANT DEADWOOD



BIRDS-EYE VIEW OF DEADWOOD

SHERMAN ST. DEADWOOD

DEADWOOD and the Black Hills go hand in hand; they have a history that is unique. Volumes of romance live in glorious colors connected with the early days of the Black Hills; the discovery of gold, the rich placer diggings, stories of Indian fighting with the fierce Sioux, of stage robbing, of bold outlaws, who, like Robin Hood, led a wild, free life, caring little for customs or laws, ready to do and dare, and who died at last with their boots on. Such were Deadwood and the Black Hills in 1876, perhaps the last border land of chivalry and romance that the world will ever know.

Picturesque Deadwood, seated at the junction of the two gulches, hemmed in by rugged hills and the wild mountain scenery of the Black Hills, their gulches, gorges, crystal caves and healing springs are as wonderful as ever, but Deadwood has outgrown the stage-coach character and has now become a commercial city, with railroads entering it from every direction.

No inland city in America has a more picturesque location than Deadwood. It is situated at the extreme north end of the Black Hills range, commanding the trade not only of the mountain country—which is rich in all kinds of mineral—but also of the fertile valleys below. The tributaries of Whitewood afford natural highways from the mountain country down into the city as well as an outlet to the foot hills and valley below.

Deadwood's Romantic Story.

Deadwood is situated on Whitewood creek, at its junction with Deadwood creek. Whitewood gulch, elsewhere very narrow and rugged, here widens out into a valley with sweeping curves and pleasant inlets for a distance of one mile or more up and down stream. On either side the hills rise abruptly to a height of several hundred feet, rounding off in overhanging peaks, like White Hook, which towers 900 feet above the city or sloping away in undulating ranges. Six miles to the west stands Bald mountain, 6,000 feet high. It is around this old mountain that nature has deposited her richest stores of wealth, and many millions of dollars of gold ore have been taken from its base, and from Ruby Basin, which lies near by.

Deadwood was incorporated as a city in 1881, the late Judge Daniel McLaughlin was appointed the city's first mayor. Deadwood has been recognized by the railroads as a central point, and the train service of the Chicago & Northwestern and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy lines have been so arranged that from this city a person can easily and quickly reach any point of interest in a few minutes or few hours ride. Today fifty trains run in and out of Deadwood, all of which carry passengers.

Uncle Sam has seen fit to take care of his business arising in Deadwood by locating there an elegant structure known as the United States postoffice and court house. This building was completed for occupancy last year. The total appropriation, including the site for the building, amounted to \$250,000. This building houses the postoffice, United States court, Black Hills division of the National Forest service and the United States assay office. This latter being a branch of the government mint. A \$125,000 court house has recently been completed.

Deadwood has built within the last five years a number of public and commercial buildings, which are second to none in the state. In addition to the two just mentioned is a \$15,000 Carnegie library, a \$125,000 hotel, the finest in the state, an \$80,000 theater, a \$65,000 Masonic temple, the Black Hills Trust and Savings bank, one of the architectural buildings of South Dakota, and many fine business houses, churches and school buildings. The residence building has been on a par with the construction work in the business section of the town, and many of Deadwood's houses

will compare favorably with those of any other town in this land.

Strong in Manufactures.

Deadwood, as a manufacturing point, is fast taking first rank among the cities of South Dakota. Large wholesale houses are located here, and their customers visit every town and hamlet within 100 miles. Among the manufacturing industries are the Beatrice Creamery company, Fish & Hunt company and Stearns company, manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers of lumber, sash, doors, etc.; Black Hills Manufacturing company, foundry and machine shop. One of the important considerations in the establishment of manufacturing plants in Deadwood is the possibility of securing cheap power. This field is well supplied by two large electric plants, the Consolidated Power and Light company, one of the largest steam driven plants west of the Missouri river, and the Black Hills Traction company, which owns an immense water power plant twenty miles distant. These concerns are equipped to furnish several thousand horsepower, and are rapidly adding customers who will soon consume their entire capacity. Since the installation of these plants a large number of the mines and manufacturing institutions of the neighborhood have discarded their old steam driven machinery and substituted the more up-to-date electrical equipment. The importance of this electric power to Deadwood and vicinity cannot be overestimated. It is bound to have a far-reaching effect.

Church and Social Life.

Coincident with the discovery of gold and the rush of thousands seeking wealth in the Black Hills came the family, the school and the church. These fundamental elements of higher civilization, so essential to the welfare of any community, were at once incorporated into and became as soon as possible an integral part of the new life. The church shared with other institutions in the rude facilities of pioneer life. It did not await improved conditions, but assisted in creating them. Its first temples were the groves of pine, the miner's shack or the log school house. Its pulpits a convenient stump or an overturned dry goods box. Its preachers were brave-hearted men, and, as a rule, true to their calling. Many of them labored as

miners or machinists during the week, but on Sunday they would gather about them a crowd, and the settlers would join with them in singing gospel songs, which would be followed by prayer and a sermon. A volume might be written on the struggles of the churches in those days. Struggles arising, not from opposition or indifference on the part of the people, but from the prevailing conditions and hardships of those times. The first churches built were of humble proportions, but they have since been replaced by larger and more elaborate edifices. The first women's club organized in the Black Hills was the Round Table club of Deadwood. This took place February 14, 1887, with a charter membership of five. Following the organization of the Round Table came the Thursday club, the Culture club, the Woman's club and the Twentieth Century club, all of which are in Deadwood.

Club work among the women of Deadwood has come to be one of the important features of both the social and civic life, for the different clubs, though originally organized for purely literary purposes, soon became wider in their scope, and have been among the originators of many of the most important movements in the city. The membership is large, all the clubs being well organized, while the character of the work done is such as would be a credit to the clubs of any city in our land.

Banks and Business.

Deadwood has two banks, one national and one state, the First National and the Black Hills Trust and Savings bank. Fully \$15,000,000 of rich ores have been extracted from the ground in the territory subsidiary to Deadwood since its foundation in 1876, and with the present outlook for the large mining operations in the Hills, it is but a premonition of the future wealth of the city.

Deadwood is inhabited by a hospitable, generous, well-informed people, who live well, dress well and while they are attentive to business, find time to cultivate the higher intellect and are well versed in literature and art. When one is shown the Business Men's club, with its 250 members, one cannot but feel that none of the business advantages offered in the larger cities, have been neglected in Deadwood. It is quite plain that Deadwood will

hold all it has secured and in the near future become one of the prominent summer resorts of the middle west. It is not lacking in scenery, climate or natural surroundings. Many people are coming each year from the Mississippi valley and further east to spend a week or a month in the mountains. Many people have already established their summer quarters here, and have a cozy log bungalow that serves them good purpose during their hunting and fishing season.

The scenery around Deadwood is so varied as to be almost indescribable. The conglomerate rocks on both sides of the canon are extremely interesting in themselves, but the drives in all directions furnish as many peculiar types of scenic wonder. Cascades, waterfalls, canons and the culture drives are a never ceasing chain of wonderful suggestion. There are long drives and short drives, each with its peculiar attraction.

Black Hills History.

The state of South Dakota contains an area 77,000 square miles, of which about 80,000 square miles lie west of the Missouri river. Western South Dakota, excluding the Indian reservations of the Cheyenne Indians and Great Sioux nation, embraces an area of approximately 25,000 square miles, and extends from the Missouri river to the state line of Wyoming. Western Dakota has a population of from 50,000 to 60,000, which, at the present time, is confined largely to the area known as the Black Hills, lying in the extreme western part and extending north and south a distance of about 100 miles. The chief industry of this section is mining, but stock raising and agriculture are carried on extensively. Mining will undoubtedly continue to be one of the chief industries, but this region is capable of developing untold wealth in agricultural pursuits. It contains many millions of acres of rich soil, which only requires irrigation to make them productive. Many of its broad acres are covered with cattle ranges, and vast herds of sheep graze on its rich pastures.

The Black Hills region was opened to settlement February 28, 1877, and all who came in prior to that time were looked upon by the government as trespassers on the Indian reservation. In consequence, several parties were taken out of the Hills

by the government troops and their outfits destroyed to prevent their return.

Some few people had settled at Spearfish during the summer of 1876, then there were some also at Bear Gulch, some thirty miles northwest of Deadwood, Custer and Hill City were the first settlements of all and were the center of excitement until gold was discovered at Deadwood. When both were virtually depopulated in the mad rush to the placer fields. At this time Rapid City was also a small settlement. After the first few parties had been taken out, the government recognized the fact that the rush was so heavy that it would be useless to try to remove the people. Therefore, it again started negotiations with the Indians for the cession of the reservation. These negotiations were consummated on February 28, 1877, and that spring a very great rush began.

Lawrence First County.

At Lead City, which was quite a village on account of the placers and gold run, there was no trouble from Indians, as it was somewhat removed from the course of travel and protected by other settlements. After the ratification of the treaty with the Indians, Lawrence county was organized, and the governor of Dakota appointed the county officers. The county took its name from John Lawrence, who was appointed county treasurer. John Wolzmouth at Spearfish was among the three county commissioners at that time and Mayor Seth Bullock was the first sheriff of Lawrence county.

Most of the pioneers, who started in their cabins and shacks, have now handsome residences and are among the most prominent business men of the various communities.

The Black Hills derived their name from the heavy growth of pitch pine covering the mountains with its dark foliage. The valleys produce a great amount of hardy cereals in comparison with their acreage. Almost every ranch has a goodly bunch of cattle. In fact, most of the ranchers in these parts have been very successful and built good homes.

Cattle Industry is Heavy.

The cattle industry of the hills, through Belle Fourche, Whitewood, Rapid City and Hot Springs, runs to enormous figures, as high as 100,000 head of cattle having been

shipped in one year from Belle Fourche. In 1876 the first cattle were turned loose on the ranges of the Black Hills. Later in the same year M. V. Boughton drove in a herd of 200 head. This herd was really the first to be turned out upon the range, and the same fall a band of Sioux swooped down upon the cattle and drove them off. During the spring of the following year, 1877, however, the first big herd of cattle was brought into the country, having been driven over the trail from Texas. In 1880 several large companies drove their herds to the Hills and selected ranges on the streams flowing from the mountains. That year every one who had money to invest invested it in cattle, and the result was that the range was overstocked. The country was an ideal one for cattle raising—when not overstocked the range afforded food, water and shelter for hundreds of thousands of heads of cattle, the native grasses furnishing more nutriment than those of any other section of the country. For several years the cattle men were not disturbed in their possession of the range in this section. On the south and east sides of the Black Hills the same conditions exist as upon the north and west side. Gradually the farmer and small rancher, with their wire fences and cultivated fields, have driven the cattlemen farther away from the Hills.

The first shipment of cattle from the Black Hills by rail was made from the town of Buffalo Gap, over the Northwestern road. This shipment consisted of but a few thousand head and was made in 1886. As the road was extended to Rapid City that year greater shipments were made from Brennan. A few miles below, which remained the main shipping point until in 1888, the road was completed to Belle Fourche. During the cattle shipping season of 1902, there were shipped from Belle Fourche 150,000 head, valued at nearly \$6,000,000. With the disappearance of the large herds which formerly ranged over the valleys and the prairies adjacent to the Black Hills, there has been no diminution of the number of cattle in the Black Hills; on the contrary, the number has increased.

Horses and Sheep.

While from the first settlement of the Black Hills the broncho was the most important part of the cattlemen and ranch-

man's equipment, he was not allowed to remain always in the first place in the estimation of the settler. It has been the constant aim of horsemen to improve the breed, and each year sees this end nearer accomplishment. Horsemen consider the Black Hills country the region par excellence for the raising of fine stock, and many have entered upon the business on a large scale.

In 1878 the first large flock of sheep was brought to the Black Hills by J. D. Hale, who had located a ranch on Morse creek, in Meade county. Others followed Mr. Hale, and the business proved a profitable one. A very good idea of the magnitude of the industry can be had when it is stated that during one season 80,000 sheep were shipped to eastern markets from the Black Hills. Markets for the sale of wool are held every year at Rapid City, Sturgis and Belle Fourche, which are attended by buyers from all over the United States. The wool industry is one of the most important in the Black Hills region, and the number of flocks is increasing every year.

The timber industries of the Hills are large; but of late have been somewhat curtailed by the forestry laws. Saw mills are on every hand, however, cutting railroad ties, timbers for the mines and mercantile lumber for building. Pitch pine of the Black Hills take a very fine polish.

Although the log cabins of the past have been eliminated pretty thoroughly from the towns, they are in evidence throughout the Hills, many of them having been erected in 1876, and are still in a splendid state of preservation. Many are built today on an improved scale, and form as picturesque and comfortable a home as one could well imagine.

Black Hills Forest Reserve.

The Black Hills forest reserve was established on September 15, 1884, by President William McKinley, who on that date by proclamation withdrew from settlement practically all of the timbered area of the Black Hills, the number of acres of land set aside for this purpose being 1,211,680, all of this large area being in the state of South Dakota, excepting 48,640 acres in the Wyoming strip. The object of the forest reserve is for the purpose of preserving the living and growing timber, promoting the younger growth and the regulation of the water supply; the dependence of the latter for a sure and sustained flow is wholly upon vegetation, which prevents rapid run-off and is best attained by a dense and vigorous growth of timber. The permanent industries of the Black Hills are wholly dependent upon timber and water; destroy one and these industries will disappear, while if both are destroyed, the "richest 100 miles square" will become a desert. The revenue derived from timber sales in the Black Hills forest reserve has been double the expense connected with the work.

Farming in the Hills.

It is recorded that the first actual attempt to cultivate the soil of the valleys leading from the foot hills was made in the spring of 1877, a man by the name of Brown having broken a few acres of ground in the Whitewood valley, a few miles below the present town of Crook City. This small tract was planted to oats, and in July of that year was ready to be harvested, but when men went to the ground for that purpose they were driven off by the Indians, who took an especial delight in destroying the ripened crop.

On the Centennial prairie, six miles north from Deadwood, almost within the Hills themselves, and in the Spearfish valley, hay was cut in the summer and fall of 1876, and those who did the cutting took their lives in their hands. Settlers soon flocked to the Redwater, Belle Fourche, Lower Fallsbottom, Bare Butte, Alkali, Lower Box Elder, Elk, Morse and the valleys of the other streams of the northern Hills during the latter part of the same year. These valleys have since then be-