



Montana Ghost Town Quarterly

VOLUME 40

FALL 2010



Clockwise from the left:
GERRY HAMEL & JIM MIDDLEMIST,
relate the history of Dixon.
BUD CHEFF SR & JR., curators of
the Nine Pipes Museum
CO CAREW & STEPHEN SMALL
SALMON, Native dancers
UNIDENTIFIED LADY weaving
thread from raw wool
"RIVER" demonstrating gun control
"EAGLE EYE" post trader at Fort
Connah
ON OUR MASTHEAD: 'RUDOLPH'

People you meet at Convention



Montana Ghost Town Quarterly

The *Montana Ghost Town Quarterly* is published four times a year by the Montana Ghost Town Preservation Society, P.O. Box 1861, Bozeman, Montana 59771. Phone: 406-522-3856 e-mail: mtghosttown@yahoo.com http://ghosttown.montana.com Copyright © 2010, all rights reserved.

Founded in 1969, the Montana Ghost Town Preservation Society is a 501c3 non-profit organization dedicated to educating the public to the benefits of preserving the historic buildings, sites, and artifacts that make up the living history of Montana.

Opinions expressed in the bylined articles are the authors' and do not necessarily represent the views of the Montana Ghost Town Preservation Society.

Fall 2010

President: Terry Halden
Vice President: Gordon Tracy
Secretary-Treasurer: Margie Kankrlik
Immediate Past President: John Ellingsen

Board of Directors:
Mike Byrnes, Loretta Chapman, Shannon Gilbert,
Dick Lee, Rosemary Lee, Tom Lowe,
Meg McWinney Nick Shrauger.

Ghost Town Advisor: John DeHaas
Newsletter Editor: Terry Halden
Website Administrator: Shannon Gilbert
2011 Convention Chairperson:
Gord Tracy

The Prez Sea

TERRY HALDEN

WHAT A CONVENTION!!!!!!!

Don't take my word for it, ask anyone who attended and they will tell you that you missed one of the best conventions – ever. From the hospitality of Lois Hart, curator of the Polson-Flathead museum, where we held our registration, to the buffalo stew lunch at Fort Connah on the Sunday, it was non-stop history entertainment. Check the photos on the front and the collage on the center pages to see the good time we had. Special thanks go out to the Steindorf families, Jim & Betty and David & Tammy for all the work they put into making this convention such a memorable event.

At the convention, not only did we get to renew acquaintances with old friends but we got to meet some 'first convention' attendees from Texas, California, Oregon, Idaho, Calgary, Canada and of course, Montana. I trust you all enjoyed yourselves and we can look forward to seeing you again, next year at Philipsburg.

Talking about Philipsburg, Gord Tracy has already started making plans for next year. The banquet will be held at the Granite County Museum and will be catered. The museum has a large auditorium that is large enough for our banquet and is equipped with tables, chairs and a portable bar facility. Don't forget to reserve the dates, September 9th to the 11th on your 2011 calendar. I'll keep you informed as plans are cemented.

On our 'New Members' list below, is Margie Wilkins of Lewiston, who is joining us as a life member. Nothing unusual about that, but Margie is actually re-joining us after a few years absence, and is one of our original members when the Society got underway in the early 1970's. Welcome back aboard Margie.

Our year runs from July to June, so it is that time of year when annual dues need to be paid so that we can send you this terrible rag every three months. If you haven't paid yet, please send your remittance to the address on our mast head, at left; \$10 per member or a family membership for \$15. If I don't hear from you by the end of October, I'll sic Margie Kankrlik, our secretary-treasurer on you – and you won't like that!

See you next time,

Terry

N. ARMSTRONG & Co General Merchants, TWIN BRIDGES, MONTANA,

Have just completed their new store, and are now offering a complete and entirely new stock of general merchandise, embracing full lines of

FAMILY GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, WINES AND LIQUORS, TOBACCO AND CIGARS, HARDWARE, TOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS, DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, COUNTRY PRODUCE,

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New Members

Secretary Margie Kankrlik reports the following **New Members** have joined our Association since the last newsletter. Please make them welcome.

Molly Holz, Helena, MT Margie Wilkins, Lewistown, MT (Life Member) Susan Gardner, Charlo, MT
Linda Gerleman & Tom St. John, Lewistown, MT Sondra and Al Steindorf, Encinitas, CA
Brett & Cindy Lyon, Belgrade, MT Peter Rudd, Helena, MT John & Alice Varnum, Polson, MT

M. G. T. P. S. BOARD MEETING

September 10, 2010

The meeting was called to order by President Terry Halden at the Polson-Flathead Historical Museum, in Polson, MT. Board members in attendance were: Mike Byrnes, Loretta Chapman, Terry Halden, Margie Kankrlik, Tom Lowe, and Gordon Tracy. Board members that were unable to attend were: John Ellingsen, Shannon Gilbert, Dick Lee, Rosemary Lee, Meg McWhinney, Jan O'Brien, Marie O'Brien, and Nick Shrauger.

Mike Byrnes made a motion that we dispense with the reading of the minutes and approve the minutes as distributed earlier. Gordon Tracy seconded the motion, a vote was called and the minutes were approved.

The Treasurer's Report was given by Margie Kankrlik. Gordon Tracy made the motion to accept the Treasurer's report as read, Mike Byrnes seconded the motion, a vote was called and the motion passed.

OLD BUSINESS

Gordon Tracy gave a brief update on the 2011 convention which will be in Philipsburg, MT. A discussion on lodging in the area was the primary topic.

Margie Kankrlik reported that the extension of the existence of the MGTPS was submitted and approved. The extension went from 40 years to no end date.

Terry Halden reported that DVD's of Shannon Gilbert's presentation on ghost towns was mailed to all board members, although some members had not received them. Terry will discuss with Shannon. Terry stated that he was unsure who was manning the web site as there were some difficulties in the hand off from Dick Lee to Shannon Gilbert. Terry will investigate.

NEW BUSINESS

Mike Byrnes suggested a pamphlet be developed describing the cabins and layout of Coolidge. The board agreed it was an excellent idea and Mike volunteered to work with Forestry Dept. for background and mechanics of how to get this done.

Terry Halden suggested we look into the idea of working with Montana Site Stewardship, an organization that hosts archeological digs. We will invite Crystal Alegria of the Montana Site Stewardship program to our next board meeting to discuss the possibilities.

Brochures were handed out on the Montana Historical Society Convention. The board approved a stipend of \$300 for Terry Halden to attend this meeting.

The next board meeting will be held within the next few weeks, at a time to be determined later.

There being no further business to discuss, the meeting was adjourned. Margie Kankrlik

M. G. T. P. S. GENERAL MEETING

September 11, 2010

President Terry Halden called the meeting to order at the Best Western Hotel in Polson, MT. Board members in attendance were: Mike Byrnes, Loretta Chapman, Terry Halden, Margie Kankrlik, Tom Lowe, and Gordon Tracy. Board members that were unable to attend: John Ellingsen, Shannon Gilbert, Dick Lee, Rosemary Lee, Meg McWhinney, Jan O'Brien, Maria O'Brien, and Nick Shrauger.

Minutes of the September 12, 2009 meeting were approved as written in the Fall 2009 Newsletter.

The Treasurer's Report was given by Margie Kankrlik.

The Society would like to acknowledge the following officers that had resigned during the last year and thank them for their numerous contributions to the organization during their terms:

John & Bernice DeHaas	Directors and Founders
Sue Howe	Director
Byron McAllister	Director
Nettie Warwood	Director

The following people were welcomed to the board:

Mike Byrnes	Director
Shannon Gilbert	Director
Meg McWhinney	Director

Terry Halden then reviewed the accomplishments for the year:

- Signs were placed in Nevada City
- Repairs were done to the Lower Bridger School
- Grant was made to Meg McWhinney to help finance her project about the lynching of Sheriff Plummer and his deputies in Bannack

Terry Halden then suggested we look into the idea of working with the Forestry dept. to develop a pamphlet outlining the history of the cabins in Coolidge and have it available for tourists. Mike Byrnes will spear-head the project. He added that we are also looking for a major project for the Society members to get involved with next summer.

Gord Tracy then discussed plans for the 2011 convention in Philipsburg.

In 2012 the convention will be held in Dillon.

Terry Halden then thanked David and Tammy Steindorf and Betty and Jim Steindorf for the excellent work putting on this year's convention. The members gave them a standing ovation.

The next general meeting will be held in Philipsburg, MT in September 2011.

There being no further business to discuss, the meeting was adjourn.

Margie Kankrlik

'TAKING THE CURE' at LaDUKE HOT SPRINGS

by Bob Goss

The *spa*, defined as the social aspect of using warm water therapeutically, has a long tradition, not only in this country, but in the world at large. The word itself originated from the famous *Espa* healing springs in Belgium that have been used since the 14th century. Balneology, the practice of using natural mineral waters for the treatment and cure of various ailments and maladies, extends back in history to at least the Bronze Age, five thousand years ago. Early Roman and Greek societies were well-known for their public baths and the belief in their healing properties. During the 19th century many famous European spas became popular with the well-to-do as social and cultural gathering spaces, in addition to being meccas for health restoration.

In this country, Native Americans 'took the cure' for thousands of years before white men set foot on these shores. There is evidence that nearly every major hot spring was utilized by local native populations as a healing center and sacred site. Oft-times these places were considered neutral ground where warring tribes could gather in peace. Taking over these once-sacred locales for themselves, European Americans commercialized this phenomenon of 'taking the cure' throughout the eastern United States. Claims were made about these 'curative waters' that touted an array of medicinal values that would purportedly benefit a wide variety of ailments, including those of the kidney, bladder, liver, stomach, skin, and nervous diseases. By 1850 resorts such as Saratoga Springs, New York, White Sulphur Springs and Hot Springs in Virginia, and Hot Springs, Arkansas had become celebrated social and cultural 'hot spots' for the affluent crowd. Commercial spa development continued to spread and expanded into the West with construction of the trans-continental railroads in the early 1870-80s.

Convenient travel to and around Montana became a reality in the mid 1880s and early hot spring developers began courting both the rich and the not-so-famous. Hot spring resorts bubbled up across the state and hot spring spas such as Boulder, Alhambra, Norris, Bozeman (Ferris), and the Broadwater became popular destinations where pleasure seekers could enjoy the recuperative properties and mingle with society. By the late 1890s, Park County, Montana enjoyed the benefits of two hot spring spas – Hunter's Hot Springs and Chico Hot Springs, the latter originally known as Emigrant Warm Springs. Around that time Julius LaDuke pioneered a third resort, LaDuke Hot Springs, which slowly developed just south of what is now Corwin Springs.

Located about seven miles north of Gardiner, Montana along the Yellowstone River and Hwy 89, LaDuke Hot Springs still bubble forth just east of the highway and the 145-degree waters flow under the road before merging with the Yellowstone River. Today, an observant traveler may notice the few remaining vestiges of this early resort – crumbling concrete boxes mostly buried alongside the road, covered with boards where wafting plumes of steam emanate through the cracks. Broken blocks of the hotel's concrete foundations lie amongst the riprap at river's edge.

Just over a hundred years ago a much different scene presented itself. There was no highway or road on the east side of the Yellowstone River, and LaDuke Hot Springs was a popular, albeit short-lived resort community. A simple, two-story board hotel with perhaps a dozen rooms graced the grounds, along with a plunge, soaking tubs, a house, and assorted outbuildings. The concrete boxes collected the hot spring water and diverted it to holding tanks that stored and cooled the water to a comfortable temperature prior to being released into the soaking pools. The only road was on the opposite side of the Yellowstone River and guests accessed the facilities by boat, or in later years via a swinging bridge.

According to "*Taking the Waters at LaDuke Hot Springs Resort*" by Benjamin and Athna May Porter, Julius J. LaDuke, also known as Jules, was born in Beauharnois, Quebec, Canada in 1842. Born as LeDuc, the name has been variously spelled as LaDuc and LaDuke. United States Census figures, which sometimes suffer from errors and misinformation, tell a different story. The 1900 census placed his birth as "abt1840" in Michigan with his father also born in Michigan. In 1910 the census listed his birth in 1849 and his father's birthplace in France. His mother's origin was noted as French-Canadian in both instances. The Montana Death Index listed Julius' birth year as 'bt 1849.' For whatever reasons, the information logged by census-takers was inconsistent, at best.

According to his family history, Julius LeDuc emigrated from Canada to the United States in the 1870s, and traveled around the west for about a decade. Somewhere during his journeys he met and married Elizabeth Kappes, with whom he sired two children. When she died around 1879, Julius, his two small children, and brother Onesime moved to south-central Colorado, just north of the border with New Mexico. Julius LaDuce showed up on the 1880 census in Conejos County with occupation as 'lumber dealer,' and living with children Tilda, age 3, and Jeremiah, age 2.

In 1883 Julius married Celina 'Lena' Bougie, also of French Canadian ancestry. During the next four years the couple had four children, Abbie, Albert, Julius, and Ida. Life appeared satisfactory for the LeDuc family until 1889 when a devastating blow struck the family. Onesime LeDuc was developing a mining claim in the mountains of Conejos County. Early in March he started over the mountains on snow shoes to conduct some business in the town of Conejos. Approaching a small cabin around dark, he asked the occupant, Jose Ortiz, if he could share a meal and rest for the night. Ortiz welcomed him in and after a repast, Onesime, worn out by his journey, fell fast asleep. Ortiz prowled through his guest's coat pockets and discovered "three handsome gold nuggets, twenty-five dollars in money, a heavy silver watch, and a few trinkets." Sensing a quick financial opportunity, Ortiz calmly took his axe and murdered the sleeping LeDuc. Ortiz fled the scene with his ill-gotten gains, but was later captured, tried, and hung by the neck on July 16, 1889. Later that year Julius and the family packed up and moved out of Colorado, eventually ending up in southwest Montana where they filed mining claims and purchased properties in Park County that included the hot springs.



THE LaDUKE HOT SPRINGS SPA Ca 1903 WITH THE SWING BRIDGE

Yellowstone Gateway Museum collection.

Somewhere along the line Julius changed the family name from LeDuc to LaDuke, no doubt to appear more 'American.' The family continued to grow, with Minnie (1889), May (1894), Pearl (1896), Lula (1900), and Lester (1901). Julius LaDuke began developing the hot springs in the 1890's and catered to the local populace which included hard-working miners across the river in the coal towns of Aldridge and Horr. He also hoped to lure Yellowstone tourists to his resort. The Northern railroad traveled from Livingston to Cinnabar (Gardiner after 1902) along the west side of the river and stopped at Horr (later renamed Electric) along the route. However, access to LaDuke's small resort was limited. A formal bridge never crossed the river at LaDuke, and until the Corwin Springs bridge was built in 1908, the closest Yellowstone River bridges were at twenty-eight miles north at Emigrant (Fridley) and seven miles south at Gardiner. Guests to the spa were originally transported across the river in boats or barges and later on a cable ferry, all of which were all too often susceptible to the vagaries of surging river levels. Nonetheless, an ad in the Gardiner *Wonderland* newspaper from early the 1900's advertised, First-class boat for ferrying across the river at all times. A swinging bridge was later added that helped visitors avoid those potential water crossing hazards, however its undulating shakiness was not for the timid of heart.

Ads began appearing in the *Wonderland* around 1901 extolling the curative benefits of visiting the springs. Other ads touted LaDuke Mineral Hot Springs and New Large Public Plunge Bath. Private Baths for Both Ladies and Gentlemen. In 1902 Julius built a two-storey wooden hotel so that guests could spend the night in relative comfort. The baths and soaking pools were located just north of the hotel.

Several unfortunate events cast a pall over the normally cheerful resort. In June, 1903, a twenty-four year old woman, reportedly from Bozeman, spent her final night at the plunge. Married several times, Mrs. Nora Averill, who also used the names Murphy and Wilson, had been in Jardine with a man named Tinsley, with whom she was reportedly living. She rode down the mountain with her 9-year old son to the Park Hotel in Gardiner where she proceeded to fill up with booze. Leaving the boy at the Park Hotel, she took a carriage to LaDuke Springs, very much under the influence of alcohol. Around midnight Julius asked her to leave the pools, whereupon she left and flopped down in a nearby tent that Julius had been occupying. Again, trying to get her to the hotel, she claimed illness and Julius went to get his wife for assistance. Upon their return Mrs. Averill had disappeared, leaving all but her shoes. Extensive searches were conducted the following few days, but her body was never found. A sheriff's investigation concluded that she had fallen into the river and drowned, and local wags speculated about whether the death was accidental or a suicide.

Continued on page 8



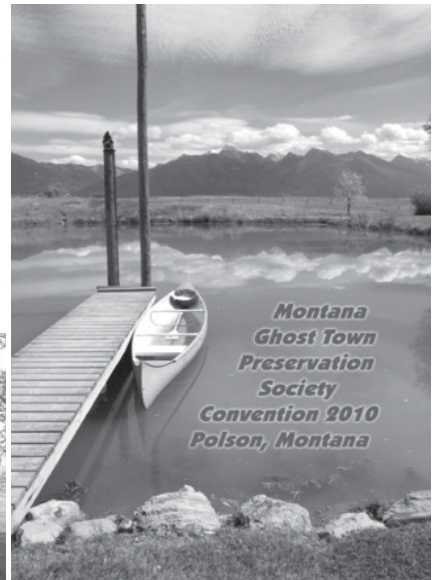
Above: REGISTRATION AT THE POLSON-FLATHEAD MUSEUM

Below: PART OF A GIANT SALISH INDIAN CAMP DISPLAY AT THE NINE PIPES MUSEUM



Above: FATHER ANDREW MADDOCK RELATES THE HISTORY OF ST. IGNATIUS MISSION

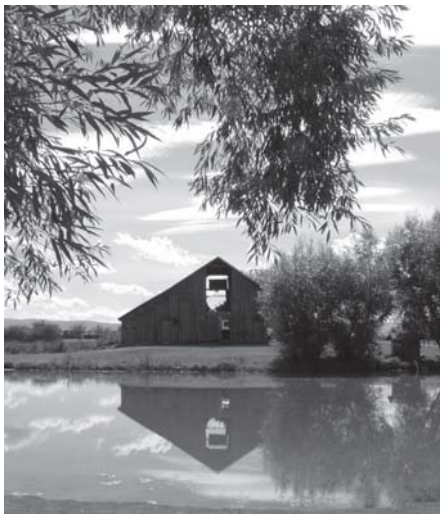
Below: WE ENJOY A BAR-B-CUE LUNCH AT THE STEINDORF HOMESTEAD



*Montana
Ghost Town
Preservation
Society
Convention 2010
Polson, Montana*



All photos on these pages and on front cover courtesy of GLORIA HARDIN, MIKE BYRNES & TERRY HALDEN



Left: VIEW AT THE STEINDORF HOMESTEAD

Right: LISTENING TO THE HISTORY OF THE TOWN OF DIXON





A RAPT BANQUET AUDIENCE LISTENS TO OUR GUEST SPEAKER, DR. JOE McDONALD (Right) WHO FOLLOWED OUR DINNER ENTERTAINMENT, DANCER, CO CAREW (Below, Extreme Right)



ANY ONE WANT TO KNOW HOW TO THROW A GREEN RIVER KNIFE?



I HAVE A VOLUNTEER

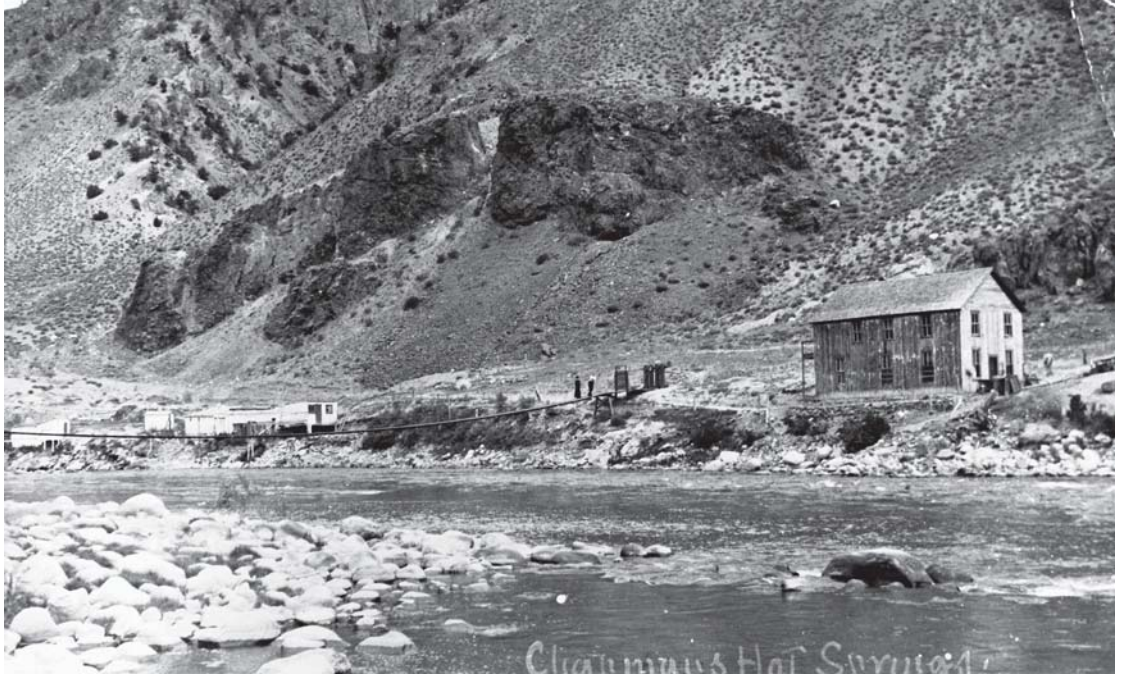


AS WE ARRIVED AT FORT CONNAH, WE WERE GREETED BY PIPE AND DRUM MUSIC.



BEFORE HEADING FOR HOME, WE ALL ENJOYED A BUFFALO STEW LUNCH

Two years later another tragedy struck the family on Saturday, July 23, 1905, when four-year old Lester LaDuke fell into one of the 145-degree springs while walking to the soaking pools. His older sister went to his rescue, pulled him out of the water and removed his near-boiling woolen swim suit. A doctor from Aldridge was brought to render his services, but all their efforts were for naught and the poor suffering little fellow lingered until Sunday evening when his peaceful spirit took its flight. He was laid to rest in the Electric Cemetery.



ANOTHER VIEW OF THE LaDUKE SPA

Yellowstone Gateway Museum collection.

Julius operated the resort for a few more years, but the operation was ultimately doomed. Business dwindled due to a variety of circumstances that included labor and financial problems at the nearby coal mines, lack of easy access to the site, the propensity for Yellowstone tourists to travel straight through on the railroad from Livingston to Gardiner, and probably the lack of capital to create a first-class tourist facility. Apparently unable to see a successful future, he sold the hot water rights which eventually ended up in the hands of the company building the new Corwin Springs Hot Springs resort a mile or so to the north. The hot water from LaDuke was channeled to the new resort, where in 1909, Dr. F.E. Corwin, former doctor at Chico Hot Springs, opened an impressive new modern hotel and beautiful plunge facility. A steel bridge was constructed across the river that would directly access the railroad and main road.

Meanwhile, around 1908-09 Julius and his family moved to Livingston where he had purchased several downtown commercial and residential properties, which included the infamous Bucket of Blood Saloon and the LaDuke Pool Hall. Marital relations deteriorated between Julius and Lena, and by 1914 ugly divorce proceedings were in progress. A news article from an Anaconda newspaper in April claimed that she (Lena) has treated the defendant [Julius] with contempt, sworn at and abused the defendant, and called him a fool and a d___d fool. The local Livingston paper featured a melodramatic front page article entitled, 'Many Sensational Assertions Made in Answer in LaDuke Case.' One of these assertions was that Lena LaDuke had once ordered her son Albert to shoot her husband. Julius also claimed that his wife had been on terms of intimacy with a man in Livingston and alleged, that she has threatened to bust him and break him by securing all his property through a divorce.

Apparently Lena LaDuke followed through on her threats and it was claimed that Julius lost most of his savings and all his residential properties in the divorce. A seemingly broken, embittered, and disillusioned man, Julius eventually became poverty-stricken and was forced to move to the county Poor House where he died December 8, 1927. Aged between 78 and 85, depending on the birth source used. Julius LaDuke was buried in Livingston Mountain View Cemetery.

Few traces of LaDuke Hot Springs and other early Park County spa resorts remain today. In 1936 Highway 89 was extended to Gardiner along the east side of the Yellowstone River, paving over and forever erasing almost all signs of the short-lived resort. The new bridge at Corwin lasted for a century before it was torn down in 2006-07 and replaced by an unimposing concrete structure. The Corwin Hot Springs Resort, which had taken over the water rights from LaDuke Hot Springs, suffered an infernal fate a mere seven years after its establishment, when a fire burned the hotel to the ground on November 30, 1916. The plunge and a few cabins were spared and continued to be used for some years afterwards, but the hotel was never rebuilt. The plunge, unused for many years, with its adobe, fort appearance, still stands, causing passing motorists to wonder about its origins. Hunter's Hot Springs, located along a dirt road off the beaten path just a few miles north of Springdale, Montana suffered a similar fate. On November 3, 1932, the grand Hotel Dakota, built in 1909, was struck by an inferno that completely destroyed the edifice. Stone walls lining the road that once announced one's arrival to the posh hotel are the few remaining vestiges of the hot spot that was popular for half a century. However, Chico Hot Springs, built around 1900 and listed on the National Register of Historic Places, has continued to expand and today provides the sole commercial spa in Park County where visitors can still "Take the Cure."

by Shannon Gilbert

Matt Stanchfield organized a group of Wise River residents to form the Coolidge Preservation Association (CPA). The focus of the group is to assist the Forest Service in preserving and interpreting the historic Elkhorn Mine and the ghost town of Coolidge in the East Pioneer Mountains.

In 2008, the first preservation project was completed on the Tyro House by Forest Service staff and CPA volunteers. The Wise River District of the Beaverhead Deerlodge National Forest purchased the necessary materials and supplies to replace the metal roof and repair the porches and entry steps.

The Tyro house is named after Frank H. Tyro the bookkeeper and town Postmaster who lived in the house while employed by the mining company. The Tyro House consists of a two story wood frame structure with four rooms on the main floor and open attic room with storage closets. The CPA intends to assist the Forest Service with additional preservation and interpretation projects at Coolidge.



TOP PHOTO:
THE TYRO HOUSE,
BEFORE THE WORK
STARTED.

SECOND PHOTO:
DURING THE WORK

LEFT PHOTO:
AS IT IS TODAY,
AUGUST 2010

Photos, courtesy
author, except left,
Terry Halden

The HISTORY of HENDERSON CREEK

by Terry Halden

In 1865 Joseph Henderson was prospecting a tributary of Flint Creek, about twelve miles north of where Phillipsburg was developing, when he discovered interesting samples of placer gold. It wasn't long before the word spread and in a short time Joe had over a hundred neighbors staking claims up and down what became Henderson Creek. Primarily, mining consisted of drift mining the north bank of the stream along with some sluicing. This was dangerous work as oftentimes in their haste to get down to the pay dirt, miners failed to properly shore up the sides of their excavations. In 1867 four miners were suffocated when the sides of the excavation collapsed on them; two more in 1868 and another in 1872. A monument to them was erected in 1914 and still stands overlooking the creek.

The May 9, 1867 edition of the *Helena Herald*, reporting on Henderson Creek, stated "The main gulch is prospected for about two and one half miles and pays well nearly the whole distance. There are also extensive bars along the gulch that prospect exceedingly well. Three large ditches are about complete to supply the bars with water, one of which has already cost about \$30,000. The bars prospect from the top down and in the gulch they are worked about four feet of pay dirt, and only have about three to five feet of stripping [over them]. There are now over two hundred miners at work, preparing to wash and there is not one idle man in the camp. This flourishing settlement has been laid off into a town and already it contains four stores, two blacksmith shops, several butcher shops, saloons and numerous dwellings. All the places of resort and business are doing well. Within one month there will be work for at least five hundred miners." The town was called Emmettsberg and was granted a post office in 1867, which it retained for a decade. The creek saw placer mining, followed by hydraulic mining, but after a decade it came to an end and the district was left to the Chinese to clean up.



THE MONUMENT, HIGH ON THE HILL OVERLOOKING WHERE EMMETTSBERG USED TO BE. THE INSCRIPTION READS: 'TO THE KNOWN AND UNKNOWN DEAD OF HENDERSON GULCH, THIS MONUMENT IS DEDICATED, JAMES A. MURRAY, DECEMBER 1, 1910'.

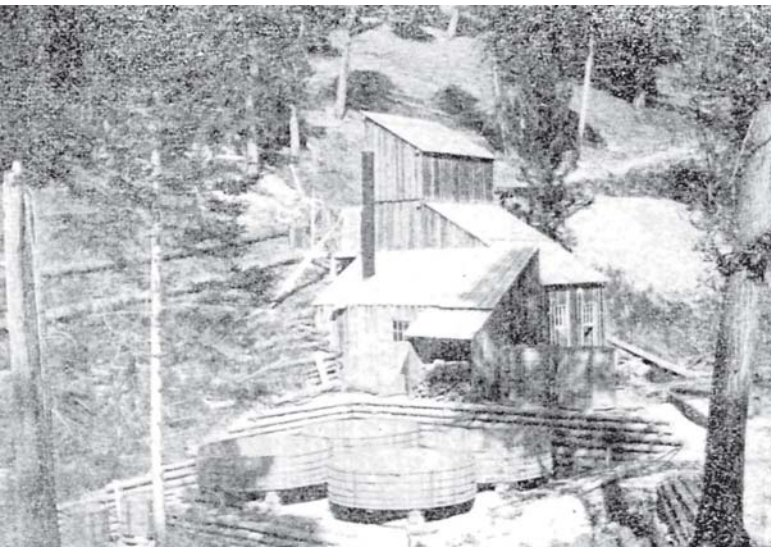
THE NAMES OF THE MINERS ARE:
PAT McHENRY, 1867
THOS. ROACH, 1867
JAS. FLETCHER, 1867
JAS. GRIMES, 1867
WM. O'HARA, 1868
ED MCCLUMSKY, 1868
JAS. JONES, 1872

Terry Halden photos





THE REMAINS OF THE 'SUNSHINE' MILL, AUGUST 2010. THE BUILDING IN THE FOREGROUND WAS THE OFFICES WHILST THE ORE FROM THE MINE, HIGH ON THE MOUNTAIN WAS FED TO THE MILL BY CHUTE. Terry Halden photo



THE 'WINDFALL' MINE AND MILL Ca 1903. Windfall Mining Company prospectus

Over the ensuing years efforts were made to locate the source of the gold in the creek. The 'Sunrise' mine, high on Sunrise mountain, some four miles upstream from the earlier placer activity was discovered by Charles D. McLure who had been the driving force behind the 'Granite' complex, south of Phillipsburg. It produced \$120,000 in gold and some copper, before being declared worked out in 1903. The 'Windfall' a less profitable mine was located by the Scott brothers, W.C. and Paul, along with their partner Fred W. Kroger, on the west side of Henderson Mountain and the Nov. 24 1894 *Montana Mining and Market Reporter* ran an article on the Oro Y Plata Mining Company that was about to hold its annual general meeting in Philipsburg (in 1894 one 'L' was dropped from the name of the burg) stating that its place of business was "in the renowned Henderson Gulch placer ground."•The report continued to talk about water rights and the following year the company would have several giants throwing water. Another active, but inconsequential mine was the 'Bunker Hill' opened in 1894 with as much as 2,200 feet of underground workings.

After 1910 the district was fairly quiet until 1936 when William Schneider discovered calcium tungsten in the creek. Tests followed with the result that in 1940 William Noon, representing the H & H Mining Company bought out Schneider's claims and in 1943 started dredging the creek. Using an electric 4 cubic-foot bucket dredge they continued working throughout the war years, despite the ban on gold mining, because tungsten was needed for the war effort. By 1947 the dredge had shipped 214,000 pounds of ore that contained 63% tungsten and had recovered \$750,000 in gold. Unfortunately, in the process all evidence of old Emmettsberg had completely disappeared by the shovel full. All that remains today, is the remains of the mill office and the foundation of the mill at the 'Sunrise' site along with the monument on the hill.



THE H & H MINING COMPANY DREDGE ON HENDERSON CREEK, Ca 1945 Montana Bureau of Mines photo



Montana Ghost Town Quarterly

MONTANA GHOST TOWN PRESERVATION SOCIETY
P.O. BOX 1861, BOZEMAN, MT, 59771-1861

NEWS IN BRIEF:

MARYSVILLE, LEWIS & CLARK COUNTY..... The 'Drumlummon' mine of Thomas Cruse in Marysville was the major gold and silver producer in the Ottawa Mining District. It finally closed during the mining ban of W.W.II, when it flooded. It was not reopened after the war as it was thought that the mine had played out. The huge mill burned to the ground in 1971. Last year, Toronto based RX Exploration Inc. began exploring, not only the 'Charlie' vein, but also other areas that miners had left untouched as the results, back then had proven to be uneconomical to mine. With gold at \$1,200.00 an oz. and silver at \$17.00 an oz., it may now be feasible to start mining the property again. To date, the company has expended about \$15 million, but the returns have been encouraging. The mine has yielded 1,200 oz of gold and 33,700 oz of silver, but more importantly, 36 miners have been given jobs, along with 10 men at the company's mill in Philipsburg.

HARLOWTON, WHEATLAND COUNTY..... When the mining town of Castle needed a railroad in the 1890's, Richard Austin Harlow came to the rescue and started laying track eastward through the Big Belt mountains to Ringling and on to Lennup. But his efforts were in vain as the silver crash of 1893 virtually wiped out Castle. Despite several setbacks he continued construction to Harlowton, named after him, and sold his railroad to the Milwaukee and St. Paul R.R. In 1908 the new owners build a wood-frame passenger station in Harlowton which served the community until service was discontinued in 1980. In 1991 the community got together and formed a group to restore the railroad station to its former splendor. After 20 years of planning, volunteer labor, and grant applications, the premises, now a museum, has been restored and is open to the public.

RUBY CREEK, MADISON COUNTY..... An archaeological dig, lead by Jason Strahl and our own board member, Shannon Gilbert, archaeologists with the Bureau of Land Management, took place on the last weekend in August near Ruby Creek, south of Ennis. One hundred and seventy Blackfoot teepee rings had been discovered and were being investigated by the crew accompanied by some Blackfoot Elders. Although the weather did not cooperate, everyone, including my daughter and teenage grand-daughter, who were part of the team, confirmed it was an informative experience.