

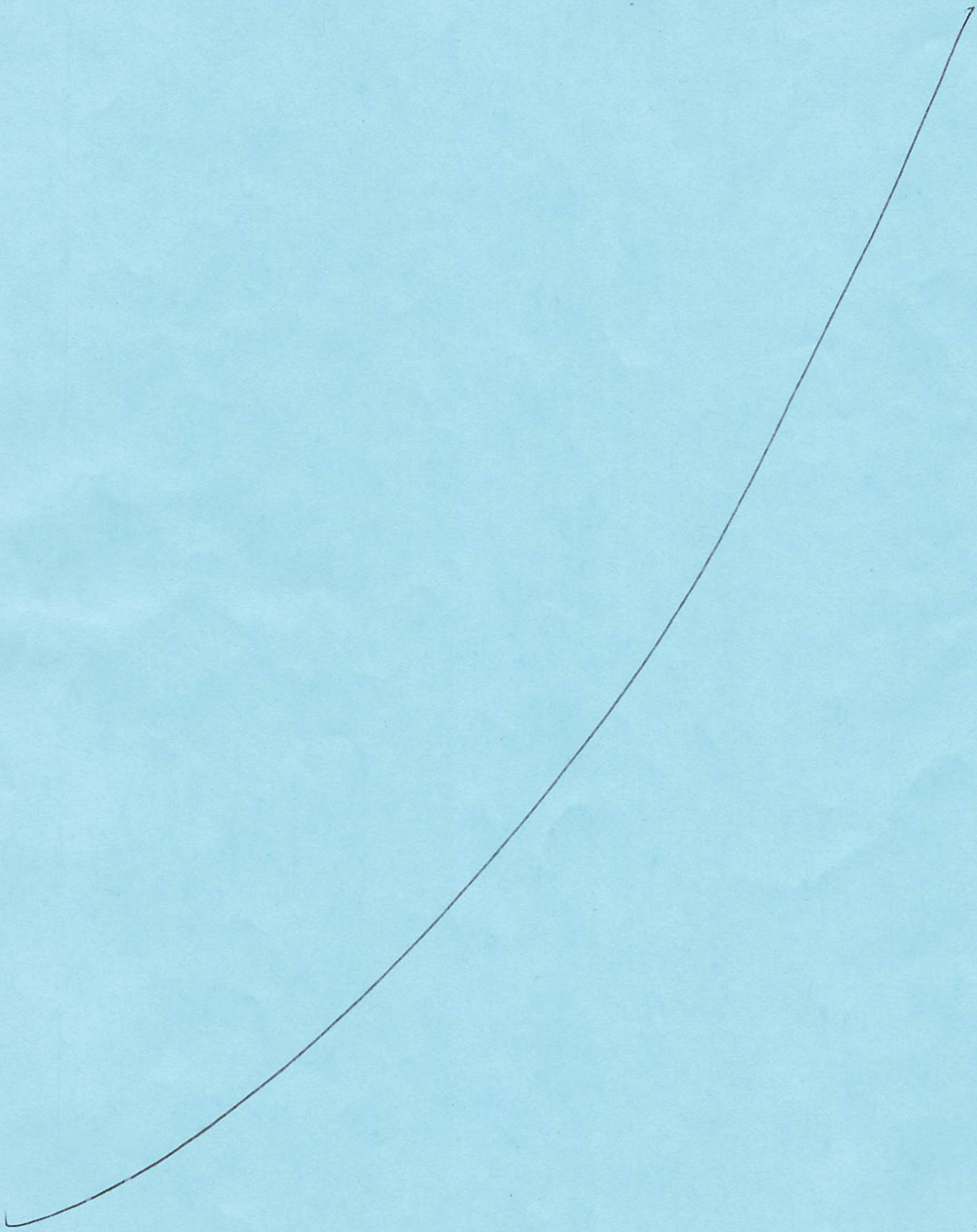
Behrens' Funeral Home
Index to H. J. Behrens' Mortuary Records
Indexed by Don Barnes
Book 7
1960-1971

Some abbreviations used:

BHN	Black Hill National Memorial Cemetery	Sturgis, SD
MTV	Mountain View Cemetery	Rapid City, SD
MTC	Mount Calvary Cemetery	Rapid City, SD
PLN	Pine Lawn Memorial Gardens	Rapid City, SD
D/O	Daughter of	
S/O	Son of	
SB	Still Born	
W/O	Wife of	

The number indicates the number in the original mortuary book

Last Name	First Name	Death Date	Age	Where Buried	Number
Brunstedt	Anna	25 May 1966	89	PLN	11323
Brunstedt	Axel A.	20 Apr 1962	86	PLN	10487
Brustol	John	30 Aug 1971	90	Elm Springs	12555
Bryan	Ruby H.	23 Feb 1966	50	MTV	11267
Buck	David L.	28 Jun 1965	20	MTV	11131
Buckingham	Georgia A.	28 Jun 1960	80	MTV	10094
Buckingham	Lucille	10 Sep 1969	59	MTV	12026
Buckman	Birdie	19 Jul 1970	90	Gayville, SD	12249
Buel	Loretta M.	3 May 1965	83	MTV	11098
Buell	Wm. G.	15 Sep 1969	74	BHN	12029
Buffington	Theodore	28 Nov 1969	70	Piedmont, SD	12100
Bullman	Catherine	6 Nov 1969	47	Pine Ridge, SD	12059
Bullman	Glenn	16 Nov 1970	0	MTV	12339
Bunge	Adolph	7 Apr 1968	67	PLN	11689
Bunge	Mildred	31 Jul 1965	59	MTV	11150
Burch	Jess R.	26 Nov 1961	70	MTV	10392
Burger	Henry	2 Nov 1965	61	Keystone, SD	11204
Burgess	Charlie B.	29 Jun 1971	86	MTV	12505
Burgess	Edward B.	28 Sep 1960	51	MTV	10158
Burgess	Hugh	4 Nov 1960	80	MTV	10184
Burgess	Myra	18 Jan 1960	81	MTV	9987
Burgess	Roland W. "Bill"	8 May 1964	74	BHN	10900
Burkland	Alfred	6 Jul 1965	66	Weden, MN	11135
Burlile	Nellie M.	19 Aug 1970	90	MTV	12277
Burmeister	Claud	27 Jul 1968	59	BHN	11754
Burmeister	Wm.	7 Jan 1962	58	Elm Springs, SD	10424



Dues are Due and Past Due

As membership chairman, I'm asking for your help. Over the past two years, we have had about 116 members listed on our membership rolls, each receiving our quarterly, *The Nuggets*, as a part of their annual dues. However, in 2005 only 75% of the enrolled members actually paid their dues and in 2006 things got worse with only 62% of the members paying their dues.

I hope you can see the problem that is developing. Our cost of printing, publishing, and mailing our quarterly last year cost us almost \$1900 and we only collected \$1500 in dues. We would have been in financial trouble had we not profited \$500 from our semi-annual genealogy seminar two years ago. Due to a lack of volunteers to plan and host the seminar, we are unable to provide one this year.

So my plea is this - if you haven't paid this years dues, please do so. If you haven't paid for the last two years, please consider bringing your membership payments fully up-to-date.

Thanks,
Gene Singaas

FUNERAL

Mrs. Marie Duhamel

Rapid City Journal December 1932

Extracted by Ellen Bishop

Funeral services for Mrs. Marie Duhamel, who died at the home of her son, Norbert DeKerchove, early Saturday morning, were held Sunday afternoon from the Presbyterian Church. Dr. Rev. Walz had charge of the services and burial took place in Mountain View Cemetery. Music was furnished by the church choir.

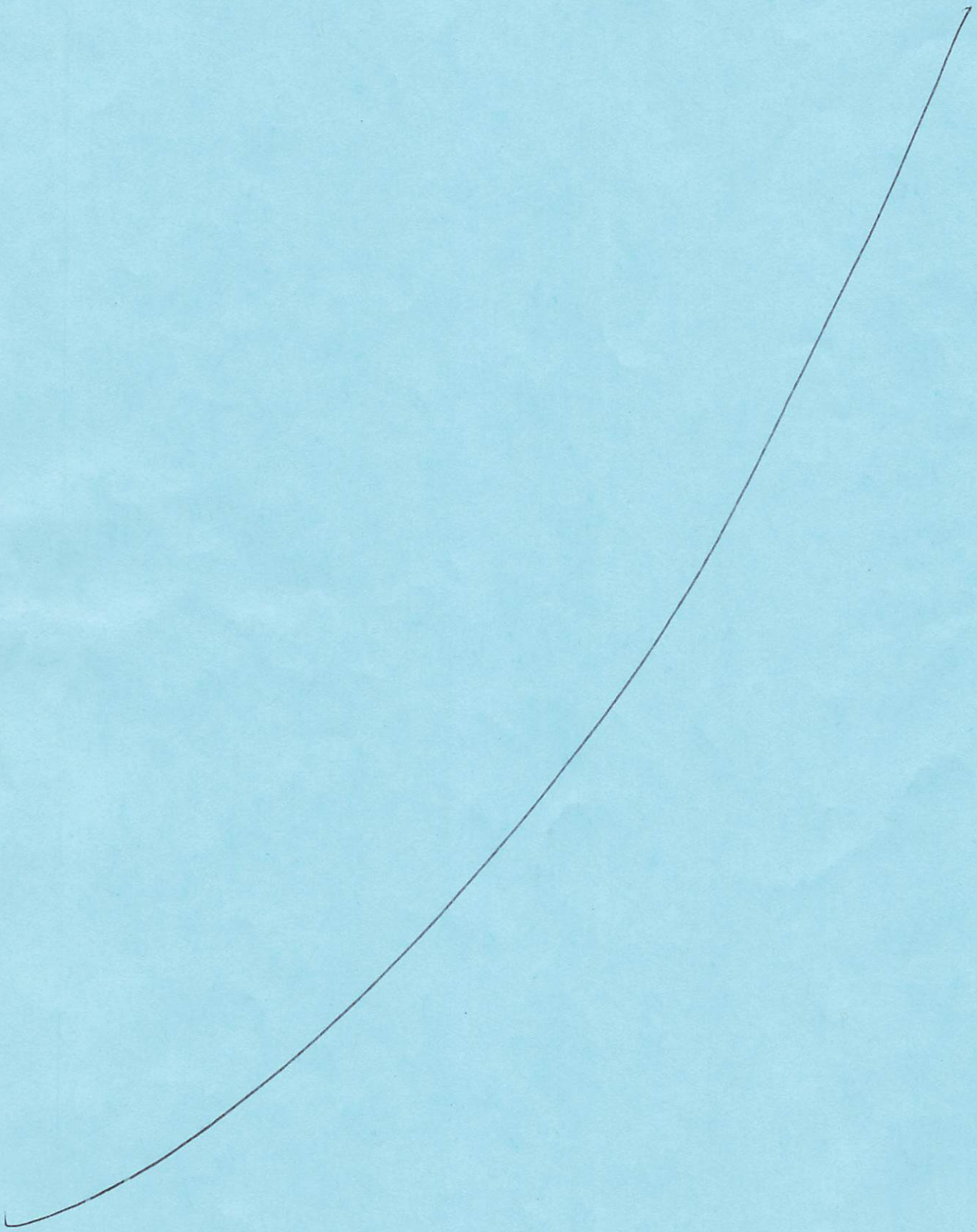
Honorary pall bearers included Michael Quinn, Dr. R. J. Jackson, Dr. F. G. Gilbert, Dr. G. E. LeMar, William Fowden, A. K. Thomas, George Philip, Max Pozanansky, A. C. Hunt, Ben Cohen and A. Ermish. Active pall bearers were A. S. Holm, George Engler, Lawrence Rossum, Stanley Williamson, William Buell and Isaac Chase.

Marie Elizabeth Dame was born in Montreal, Canada, May 1, 1875, the fifth child of a family of seven, one sister and one brother preceding her in death. Surviving are a sister, Mrs. Ida Dulude, and three brothers, Peter Dame, Donet Dame and George Dame, all of Montreal. Those preceding her in death were Mrs. Rose Nygaard and Arthur Dame.

In 1891 Miss Dame was married to Charles DeKerchove and to them was born one son, Norbert DeKerchove. They settled in Walhalla, ND where her husband died 18 months after their marriage. Mrs. DeKerchove later moved with her parents to a homestead west of Raleigh, ND and then was in Winnipeg, Man. Canada, to take nurses training.

She was following her profession of nursing in 1906 she was married to Peter Duhamel, Sr., who died five years ago.

In 1933 Mrs. Duhamel underwent a serious operation at Great Falls, Montana, never regaining her health. In July of this year she returned to Rapid City to make her home with her son.



SD
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Behrens' Funeral Home

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The number indicates the number in the original mortuary book.

<u>Last Name</u>	<u>First Name</u>	<u>Death Date</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Where Buried</u>	<u>Number</u>
Coble	Edna A.	21 Feb 1963	85	Hermosa, SD	10658
Cochran	Charles W.	20 Mar 1965	44	BHN	11078
Cosgrove	Stanley	22 Aug 1964	0	MTV	10957
Cosner	Melvina Claire	29 Oct 1962	76	PLN	10587
Countryman	David	11 May 1970	85	MTV	12193
Coursey	Patricia	30 Jun 1969	47	MTC	11971
Courtney	Helen	11 Dec 1969		BHN	12083
Courtney	Rose H.	3 Oct 1963	87	MTV	10784
Coverston	Margaret	25 Nov 1967	85	MTV	11616
Cox	Minnie	8 Mar 1967	75	MTC	11484
Cox	Robert Floyd	5 Sep 1969	80	BHN	12020
Cox	Rodney E.	26 Jun 1971	47	BHN	12502
Cozine	Ralph	24 Aug 1964	88	MTV	10960
Crabb	Sam, Sr.	31 May 1971	89	MTV	12483
Craig	Kenneth	14 Apr 1968	53	BHN	11704
Craven	Alice Miles	2 Jun 1971	64	MTV	12485
Craven	Jessie M.	3 Aug 1964	99	MTV	10946
Crawford	Amy Z.	29 Jun 1960	63	PLN	10096
Crawford	John S.	11 Sep 1961	89	Fairview	10341
Crawley	H. Sherman	23 Aug 1964	77	MTV	10958
Creighton	James Irving	27 Sep 1963	73	MTV	10766
Cressie	John B.	7 Mar 1965	35	Ohio	11067
Crittenden	Dan G.	30 Apr 1968	73	BHN	11705
Cronser	Edward	16 Sep 1962	19	MTV	10562
Cronser	James	22 Jun 1962	64	MTV	10517
Cronser	Wm. F.	25 Dec 1964	52	MTV	11026

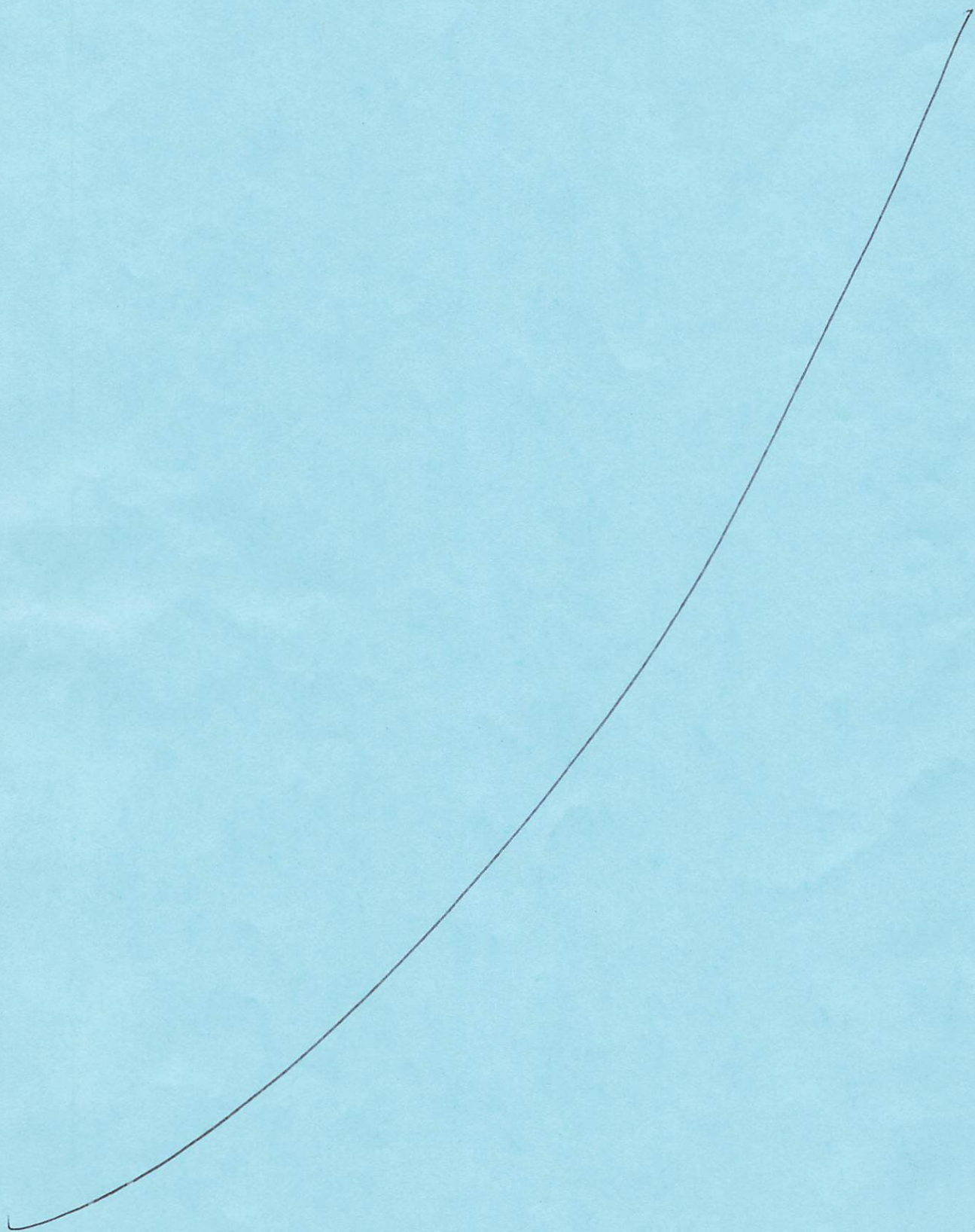


<u>Last Name</u>	<u>First Name</u>	<u>Death Date</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Where Buried</u>	<u>Number</u>
Crosmer	Maude E.	20 Aug 1963	74	Scenic, SD	10746
Cross	Charles A.	20 Jul 1914	56	Lead, SD	12493
Cross	Douglas Hugh	8 Oct 1961	0	MTV	10359
Crossman	Theodore	13 Jun 1966	60	MTV	11410
Croyle	Inf/O Charles	3 May 1966	3-0-0	MTV	11304
Cudmore	Alma	13 Dec 1970	59	Viewfield	12352
Culbertson	Joseph H.	17 Aug 1968	59	MTV	11766
Cummings	Mable	4 Nov 1963	67	Hartford, IA	10787
Cunning	George W.	19 Oct 1968	66	PLN	11814
Cuny	Wilson	17 Jun 1967	73	St. Pauls	11533
Cumow	Elsie	30 Sep 1968	73	MTV	11801
Cumow	Thomas	8 Sep 1960	71	MTV	10150
Curry	Charles	7 Oct 1969	48	MTC	12038
Curtis	Willard D.	27 Jun 1966	69	MTV	11339
Cushing	Bernice	26 Jan 1964	50	MTV	10835
Czsmán	John H.	16 Dec 1965	75	BHN	11233
Dackendorf	Eva	17 Nov 1968	84	MTV	11835
Dahl	Esther	18 Sep 1968	76	Scenic, SD	11793
Dahl	Inf/O Curtis	24 Nov 1967	0	MTV	11614
Dahl	Martin J.	24 Feb 1971	81	Sioux Falls, SD	12415
Cochran	Wills	21 Nov 1969	73	MTV	12070
Coffield	Eugene	31 Aug 1968	82	Hot Springs, SD	11774
Cofold	Elmer M.	18 May 1963	66	MTV	10708
Coldress	Annabelle	16 May 1967		MTV	11519
Cole	Clinton F.	5 Dec 1962	73	MTV	10609
Cole	Ida	30 Aug 1968	78	MTV	11773
Cole	Shawna Rae	23 Dec 1962	6 hrs.	Alcester, SD	10618
Coleman	Lorraine	25 Jul 1961	30	MTV	10316
Collier	Elizabeth	7 Sep 1960	88	PLN	10149
Collins	Clarence	27 Apr 1965	68	Hermosa, SD	11094
Collins	Edward J.	19 Feb 1969	83	MTC	11906
Collins	Gertrude	11 Feb 1970	63	Hermosa, SD	12125
Collins	Maude	23 Dec 1967	87	MTV	11634
Collins	Vernard J.	12 Jan 1966	63	MTC	11247
Cotvia	Mary	4 Feb 1960	76	MTV	10007
Comer	Allen William	19 Jul 1968	58	MTV	11749
Comer	Ethel	6 Jul 1961	93	MTV	10306
Comer	George	27 Oct 1970	50	BHN	12323
Comer	James B.	26 Dec 1969	0-6-0	MTV	12099
Comer	Joe L.	22 Feb 1970		New	12131
Comes Flying	Richard	1 Apr 1968	5-6-0	Porcupine, SD	11684
Compte	Frank G.	2 Nov 1962	76	BHN	10591
Condon	Franklyn	27 Mar 1961	0-0-	MTV	10257
Conner	Kelly J.	23 Aug 1966	22	PLN	11370

<u>Last Name</u>	<u>First Name</u>	<u>Death Date</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Where Buried</u>	<u>Number</u>
Conover	Margaret T.	6 Mar 1970	76	Armour, SD	12140
Conrad	Rex	3 Jun 1965	30	Gaylord, KS	11114
Conry	Jennie	2 Nov 1965	84	MTC	11203
Conser	Minnie	15 Feb 1962	69	MTV	10451
Coomes	Feldon	4 Feb 1965	37	MTV	11053
Coon	Claude B.	26 Jan 1968	78	Sioux Falls, SD	11650
Coon	Grace	30 Jan 1962	74	MTV	10440
Coon	Samuel L.	25 Aug 1961	82	MTV	10334
Copeland	Carol Dawn	21 Aug 1961	11	MTV	10332
Cordes	Henry C.	6 Dec 1970	75	MTV	12347
Cordes	Rebecca	3 Nov 1963	64	MTV	10786
Cordes	Vincent	30 Dec 1965	50	Keystone, SD	11238
Core	Stanley L.	22 Nov 1967	99	MTV	11612
Corr	Mildred B.	30 Jan 1960	56	MTV	9996
Cosby	Pearl A.	15 Apr 1971	83	MTV	12455
Cosgrove	Amelia	17 Aug 1970	64	MTV	12272
Cosgrove	Ruby	23 Mar 1971	76	MTV	12434
Cosgrove	Stanley	22 Aug 1964	0	MTV	10957
Cosner	Melvina Claire	29 Oct 1962	76	PLN	10587
Countryman	David	11 May 1970	85	MTV	12193
Coursey	Patricia	30 Jun 1969	47	MTC	11971
Courtney	Helen	11 Dec 1969		BHN	12083
Courtney	Rose H.	3 Oct 1963	87	MTV	10784
Coverston	Margaret	25 Nov 1967	85	MTV	11616
Cox	Minnie	8 Mar 1967	75	MTC	11484
Cox	Robert Floyd	5 Sep 1969	80	BHN	12020
Cox	Rodney E.	26 Jun 1971	47	BHN	12502
Cozine	Ralph	24 Aug 1964	88	MTV	10960
Crabb	Sam, Sr.	31 May 1971	89	MTV	12483
Craig	Kenneth	14 Apr 1968	53	BHN	11704
Craven	Alice Miles	2 Jun 1971	64	MTV	12485
Craven	Jessie M.	3 Aug 1964	99	MTV	10946
Crawford	Amy Z.	29 Jun 1960	63	PLN	10096
Crawford	John S.	11 Sep 1961	89	Fairview	10341
Crawley	H. Sherman	23 Aug 1964	77	MTV	10958
Creighton	James Irving	27 Sep 1963	73	MTV	10766
Cressie	John B.	7 Mar 1965	35	Ohio	11067
Crittenden	Dan G.	30 Apr 1968	73	BHN	11705
Cronser	Edward	16 Sep 1962	19	MTV	10562
Cronser	James	22 Jun 1962	64	MTV	10517
Cronser	Wm. F.	25 Dec 1964	52	MTV	11026
Crosmer	Maude E.	20 Aug 1963	74	Scenic, SD	10746
Cross	Charles A.	20 Jul 1914	56	Lead, SD	12493
Cross	Douglas Hugh	8 Oct 1961	0	MTV	10359

<u>Last Name</u>	<u>First Name</u>	<u>Death Date</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Where Buried</u>	<u>Number</u>
Crossman	Theodore	13 Jun 1966	60	MTV	11410
Croyle	Inf./O Charles	3 May 1966	3-0-0	MTV	11304
Cudmore	Alma	13 Dec 1970	59	Viewfield	12352
Culbertson	Joseph H.	17 Aug 1968	59	MTV	11766
Cummings	Mable	4 Nov 1963	67	Hartford, IA	10787
Cunning	George W.	19 Oct 1968	66	PLN	11814
Cuny	Wilson	17 Jun 1967	73	St. Pauls	11533
Cumow	Eisle	30 Sep 1968	73	MTV	11801
Cumow	Thomas	8 Sep 1960	71	MTV	10150
Curry	Charles	7 Oct 1969	48	MTC	12038
Curtis	Willard D.	27 Jun 1966	69	MTV	11339
Cushing	Bernice	26 Jan 1964	50	MTV	10835
Czsmán	John H.	16 Dec 1965	75	BHN	11233
Dackndorf	Eva	17 Nov 1968	84	MTV	11835
Dahl	Esther	18 Sep 1968	76	Scenic, SD	11793
Dahl	Inf./O Curtis	24 Nov 1967	0	MTV	11614
Dahl	Martin J.	24 Feb 1971	81	Sioux Falls, SD	12415
Dahlbeck	Gus	11 Jul 1971		New London,	12516
Dalley	W. C. (Bunk)	19 May 1969	72	BHN	11952
Dale	William	27 Aug 1971	74	MTV	12549
Damon	Catherine	25 Feb 1969	80	MTV	11911
Damon	Mae	29 Jan 1962	66	MTC	10438
Danker	James	16 Mar 1963	63	MTV	10672
Danley	Eva F.	19 Feb 1964	60	MTV	10848
Darg	Lydia	4 Oct 1967	77	MTV	11587
Darling	Charles J.	3 Feb 1968	76	PLN	10005
Darling	Olive	27 Sep 1969	53	PLN	12032
Damall	Helen	16 Jun 1964	61	MTV	10917
Damall	Jay	8 Jun 1971	72	MTV	12489
Darston	Curtis	27 Jun 1963	74	MTV	10722
Daughenbaug	Anne	14 Aug 1969	72	MTV	12005
Daughenbaug	Arthur W.	12 Nov 1960	79	MTV	10193
Daughenbaug	Olga	3 Jun 1969	86	MTV	11961
Daver	Esther	25 Oct 1965	80	MTV	11198
Davey	Fred C.	1 Jul 1962	69	MTV	10520
Davidson	James B.	30 Jul 1961	89	MTV	10320
Davies	Earl Richard	2 Jan 1961	76	MTV	10222
Davies	Kathie	14 Apr 1966	76	MTV	11296
Davis	Arthur	3 Jul 1961	76	St. Paul, MN	10304
Davis	Bertha	3 May 1964	77	Los Angeles, CA	10897
Davis	George Henry	13 Jul 1962	73	PLN	10530
Davis	Gladys	6 Jul 1967	50	Dallas, TX	11539
Davis	Guy E.	23 Jan 1960	71	Pedro, SD	9992
Davis	J. W. (Bill)	11 Aug 1960	67	MTV	10136

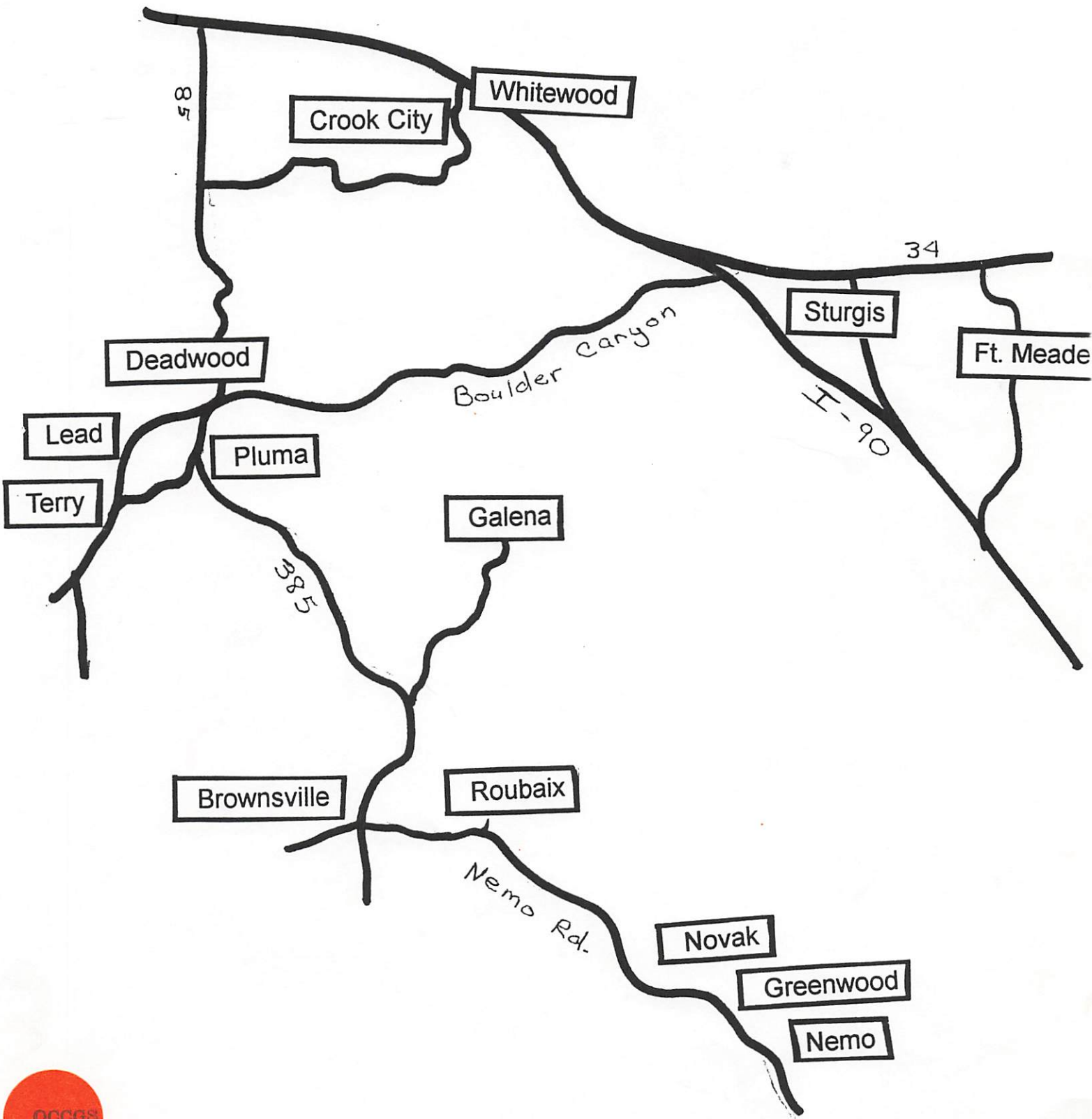
<u>Last Name</u>	<u>First Name</u>	<u>Death Date</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Where Buried</u>	<u>Number</u>
Davis	Jay	15 Apr 1970	47	BHN	12171
Davis	John	28 May 1960	14	MTV	10070
Davis	John M.	23 Jan 1960	90	MTV	9993
Davis	Laura	24 Nov 1968	2-6-0	MTV	11838
Dawkins	Blon A.	16 Jan 1967	70	MTV	11464
Dawkins	Gladys	29 Jun 1970	74	MTV	12230
Dawkins	Guy	23 Jan 1962	72	MTV	10433
Dawkins	Ida L.	4 Jan 1964	64	MTV	10824
Deal	Anna A.	6 Dec 1966	84	Seneva, SD	11432
Debrasky	Ladeu M.	10 May 1962	66	MTV	10495
DeFord	Gladys	3 Nov 1967	67	MTV	11596
DeGeest	Alfred	9 Oct 1969	63	MTV	12039
Degrad	Eli	1 Nov 1966	80	Green Bay, WI	11408
Dendy	Alfred Rae	21 Jan 1963	86	MTV	10636
Dendy	Bertha	25 Dec 1968	81	MTV	11867
Depue	Russell	5 Feb 1963	24	MTV	10647
Deutsch	G.	2 Jul 1966	20	MTC	11342
Dickinson	Harry	15 Nov 1969	82	MTV	12066
Diehl	Kermit	28 Jun 1969	54	El Cajon, CA	12229
Diehl	Wallace	27 Jun 1970	58	BHN	12227
Dier	John G.	9 Nov 1962	64	MTV	10596
Dietrich	Robert F.	27 Dec 1966	46	BHN	11448
Dillon	John R.	14 Jul 1965	42	MTC	11140
Dillon	Linwood	9 Nov 1965	68	MTV	11205
Dimetroff	Mihlal	21 May 1965	78	BHN	11106
Dittman	Fred	23 Aug 1970	77	MTV	12279
Dockter	Gwendelyn	25 Jan 1964	4	BHN	10833
Doeden	Cyrus J.	3 Jan 1966	66	PLN	11240
Doman	Anna	4 May 1966	77	PLN	11305
Doman	Arthur R.	10 May 1969	90	PLN	11944
Donjahn	Clifford	18 May 1970	50	MTV	12198
Donnerwirth	Charles I.	3 Feb 1963	81	PLN	10644
Doolittle	Leslie	1 Aug 1960	69	MTV	10128
Doren	Edwin	29 Nov 1965	77	Nemo, SD	11217
Doty	Wm.	8 Oct 1966	2-6-0	BHN	11398
Doud	Charles W.	27 Oct 1962	80	MTV	10586
Doud	Cleo M.(Little	17 Apr 1971	89	MTV	12457
Doud	Frank A.	30 Mar 1963	85	MTV	10679
Dow	Billy	12 Aug 1969	0	MTV	12003
Downing	Bertha	29 Nov 1965	83	Danville, IL	11218
Dreger	Adolph P.	28 Mar 1960	86	MTV	10035
Dreger	Verna	7 Jun 1963	72	MTV	10718
Dreher	Hazel J.	12 Aug 1961	40	Oregon, WI	10329
Dresch	Andrew	16 Nov 1963	90	MTV	10797



South Dakota
MISC Hills
1.4

Ghost Towns & Grave Sites

(BLACK HILLS AREA OF SOUTH DAKOTA)



FORT MEADE THE PEACE KEEPER POST



The First To Die

At least one of the soldiers buried at the picturesque cemetery at Fort Meade, situated on a high hill south of the old military installation, died before the cemetery was established there.

The records show that Private Albert Neihaven of Company C, Seventh Cavalry, died August 16, 1878. He probably died at Camp Sturgis, a temporary bivouac near Bear Butte which was established on July 1, 1878, and existed until August 28 of that same year. Camp Ruhlen came into being on the latter date on the site of the permanent post which was designated as Fort Meade in December.

The next soldier to be buried in the permanent post cemetery was Quartermaster Corps Sgt. Charles A. Hess who died on Sept. 24, 1878. Five days later Private Henry Weiss of Company B, Ninth Infantry, died at the Camp Ruhlen post hospital and was also buried there. Private Weiss had been injured while his company was engaged in erecting a telegraph line to Fort Keogh, Montana, west of the Black Hills. A wagon overturned on him and he was brought to Camp Ruhlen on September 21. These were the only burials at the post cemetery in 1878.

There were only five burials during 1879, one of the first being a soldier prisoner who was fatally shot in February while resisting arrest. The largest number of burials there during any single year was 12 in 1880. A total of 119 of the 200 burials there took place prior to 1900. The highest number of burials in any single year after the turn of the century was seven in 1907. The last burial before the cemetery was closed was that of Edward R. Gramith, retired first sergeant of Troop A, Fourth Cavalry who died on Oct. 27, 1943.

The cemetery record reveals 53 children of soldiers, including many infants, are buried there. There are also 16 wives of soldiers buried there. Fourteen others are identified on the records as civilian teamsters (three), citizen tailors (two), wagon-master, child of civilian refugee from Indians, soldier's widow, laundress, prisoner of war (in 1907), Indian child and father of commissary sergeant, one each.

There are three types of headstones in the post cemetery, including the official government grave marker, headboards and private headstones. Perhaps the most notable is the sandstone obelisk that marks the grave of two members of Company D, Eighth Cavalry, who died of drinking wood alcohol while on a scout in the vicinity of Belle Fourche in November of 1890. The obelisk was erected by troopers of Company D.

Another distinctive headstone is the one over the grave of Sgt. Albert Knaak of the Ordinance Dept. who died April 7, 1897. It is lettered in gold paint to denote that he was a winner of the Congressional Medal of Honor. He earned the medal for "bravery in scouts and actions against Indians" during the period from August to October, 1868, while serving in Arizona with Company B, Eighth Cavalry. This headstone was not placed, however, until October 25, 1978, the 100th anniversary of the town of Sturgis, because it wasn't known that he was a recipient of the nation's highest military decoration until mid-1978. While at Fort Meade, Sergeant Knaak became a member of the Olive Branch Lodge No. 47, AF&AM, Sturgis on October 5, 1893, by affiliation. He was a native of Switzerland.

Among the graves at the old post cemetery is that of Cpl. Ross Hallon of Company A, 25th Infantry (Colored) who was hanged by a mob in Sturgis in 1885 after he had killed a man there.

The post cemetery was closed to further burials after the Black Hills National Cemetery was established on the west edge of the military reservation in 1948. The first burial there took place on September 27, 1948, and the new cemetery was officially dedicated on October 3 of that year.

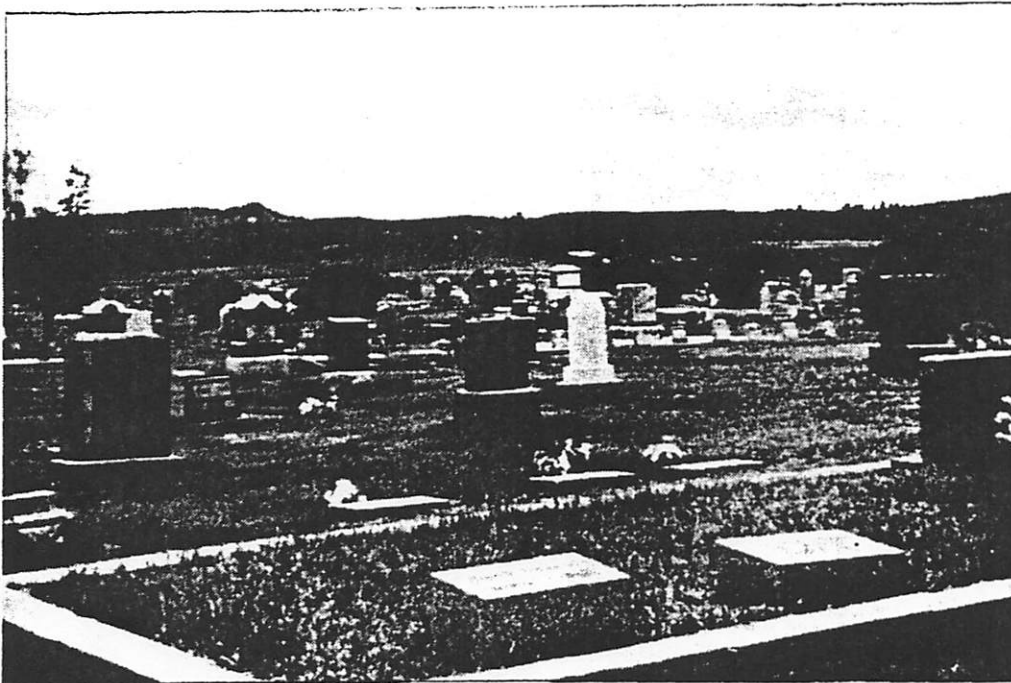


WHITEWOOD

Lawrence County
SW¹/₄, Section 21, T6N-R4E

Whitewood is another of those towns that might have looked like a good real estate investment when the railroad came in. It is the place where the present Chicago & North Western line divided to go to Sturgis and Rapid City on the east and Deadwood and Lead on the west. Although still an active town, it has never boomed as its supporters hoped. A good, brief history of Whitewood is in *Lawrence County: Dakota Territory Centennial, 1861-1961*, edited by Mildred Fielder.

WHITEWOOD CEMETERY



The well maintained Whitewood Cemetery is located east of the town, with the first recorded burial made in 1894.

The Whitewood Cemetery, located east of the town, is a fenced and well kept cemetery, which has room for many more burials.

Crook City, to the south of Whitewood, went into a decline when the railroad arrived in Whitewood, in 1888. Many of the burials in the Crook City Cemetery were re-interred in Whitewood, where the first burial is recorded in 1894.

Recently established is the Whitewood Cemetery Association that provides perpetual care. The current caretakers are Jim and Marian Eatherton.

Marietta Scruton has the old cemetery book, listing the names of the individuals buried here. A current list is at the City Hall.

CROOK CITY I

Lawrence County

This predecessor of the present-day Crook City II was on the tablelands above the valley, and about 2 miles from the present site. Even as early as 1876 it was a ghost town, consisting of a collapsed log cabin, a pile of logs, and a hole in the ground.

Horatio N. Maguire, who mentioned this earlier town in his *American Wonderland*, unfortunately did not say in which direction it was from the newer village, and since there are table lands pretty much all around Crook City II, it is hard to locate its predecessor accurately.

CROOK, CROOK CITY II

Lawrence County

NE¼, Section 33, T6N-R4E

Crook City, named for General George Crook who had camped there in 1875, was one of the first towns in the northern Hills. Founded in 1876, it soon had a population of 2,000-3,000. A reporter passing through noted that it had 250 houses and that every other one of them was a saloon. The liquor, he observed, was a good deal more of a threat to life and limb than the hostile Indians hovering around the neighborhood. The town's newspaper, the *Crook City Tribune*, achieved but a single issue, on June 10, 1876, but otherwise the town flourished, building a church, a school, and other civic buildings. By-passed by the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley Railroad, Crook City collapsed, and in the early 1880s was taken over as a homestead by L. W. Valentine and J. L. Denman. By 1900 it had only a post office and a population of 27.

The few remaining homes are about a mile south of Whitewood; local directions will help you find them.

Crook City Cemetery had and still has a few handsome markers, some enclosed with a fence. The cat on top of the marker is alive, one who came along for the walk. Many of the bodies here were re-interred and buried in the Whitewood Cemetery.

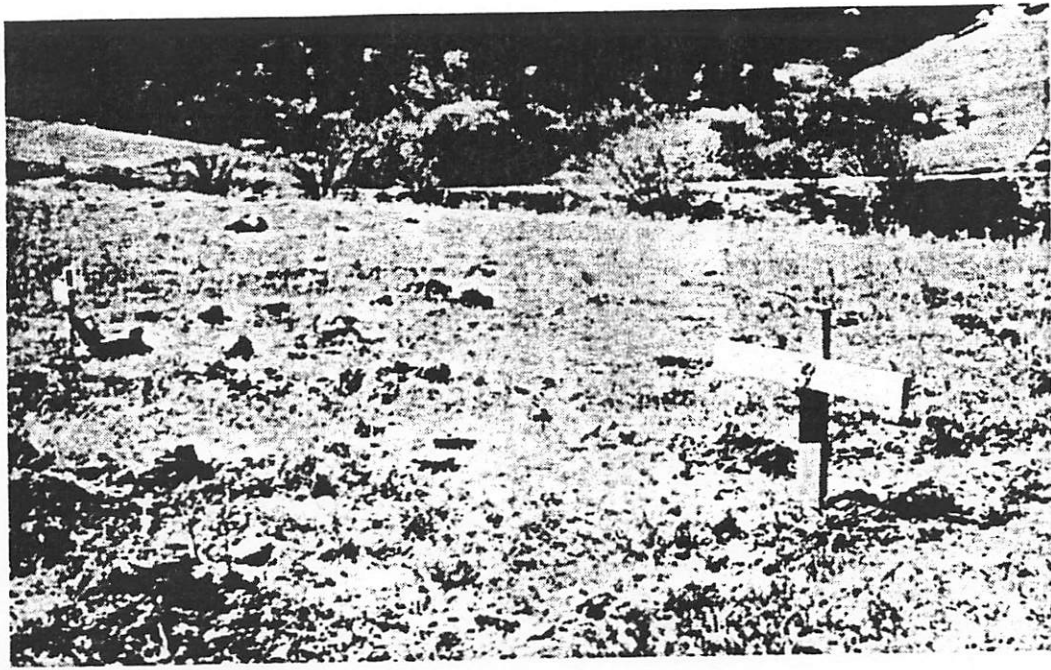
The Crook City Cemetery is one of the oldest and most historic graveyards in the area, since Crook City was an important camp in the early days. There was placering in Whitewood, individuals were locating farms and ranches in the vicinity, the Bismarck, the Sidney, and the Fort Pierre stage and freight trails were nearby. However, the Indians took a dim view of the newcomers and killed a number of settlers, who were then interred in the cemetery located on a hill east of the camp. Several of the graves once had handsome markers, although most of them have since disappeared. There are bodies in unmarked graves, including a man named Provence, another by the name of McLaren and members of the Wagner family who were killed by a party of Indians on the Bismark Road. Mrs. Wagner was shot four times and scalped, although the men were not. The bodies of the two men and the wife of one of them were found by M. M. Baird, who had a ranch nearby. Grasshopper Jim Frederick, Mike Lilleberg and Baird made a crude coffin utilizing the wood from the wagon and took the bodies to the

Crook City Cemetery. A plaque marks the site of the killing, a short distance from Bear Butte.

Henry Wells, born October 20, 1827, died at the Red Bone Hospital on November 23, 1863. The family placed a marker as a memorial for this Civil War veteran.

Many of the bodies were disinterred and moved to the Whitewood Cemetery. The graveyard is on land owned by Frank and Mildred Willson. In the warm months rattlesnakes abound there among the weeds.

GRAVES OF UNKNOWN (NORTH OF CROOK CITY)



Long ago, two men, who were preying on travelers in Centennial Valley, were killed by freighters. In 1974, wooden crosses marked the graves.

In the early days, three men with two freight wagons camped on this site, north of Crook City. At that time, there were individuals roaming Centennial Valley who preyed on travelers, killing and robbing them. The freighters had been warned to be on the lookout for the marauders, so when they were camping that evening, they noticed two men approaching the wagons. One of the freighters stayed outside near the campfire and the other two hid in the wagons with guns at ready. The man outside invited the newcomers to join him but they aimed their guns at their would-be host, whose friends in the wagon shot them. This deed brought an end to the plundering and killing in the valley.

TERRAVILLE

Lawrence County
SW $\frac{1}{4}$, Section 28, T5N-R3E

Terraville perches on the top of the mountain between Lead and Central City, right beside the open cut of the Homestake mine. The town was founded in 1877, mainly to support the Deadwood, Terra, and Caledonia mines. A total of 220 stamps were working in Terraville at its peak, and some 700 people got their mail at its post office in 1900. Now the town has dwindled some but is still worth a visit, for it has less level ground in it than any other populated community in the Hills. The townspeople do their shopping in Lead, walking through the underground mine workings which the Homestake keeps shored up and lighted for their convenience.

Best way to reach Terraville is to go to either Lead, or, preferably Central City, and there ask directions.

DEADWOOD

Lawrence County
Sections 22, 23, 26, & 27, T5N-R3E

Deadwood Gulch, so named from the many burned trees the early miners found there, was a booming placer camp in 1876, and has prospered ever since. Its present population is 2,409. The best book on its early times is Estelline Bennett's *Old Deadwood Days*, a fascinating account of her girlhood in the days before the railroad came.

Oak Ridge, east of Deadwood, is a beautiful cemetery. In the early days, the Crook City-Deadwood stage road went through here. Later, a race track was established west of the cemetery. At one time a town site was contemplated, complete with the names of streets, but it didn't come to be.

The Deadwood City Council began a search in the late 1940's for additional cemetery space as Mt. Moriah was filling rapidly. The area beyond Mt. Meadow at the right of the highway was favored by some but opposed by others because it was a draining area. The higher area on the left of the highway was selected as most desirable. However, it was not easily available as it was in use as a milk ranch, and the owners did not wish to sell.

It became necessary to acquire the property through condemnation proceedings. A letter dated May 20th, 1949, to Mayor Eddie Rypkema from Francis Parker, attorney for the city, on file in the Oak Ridge Cemetery Book, states "we will push this condemnation proceeding to trial as fast as the circumstances will permit, as we realize it is important to do so.....". It also stated that the necessary papers had been served May 19, 1949.

The purchase was finally accomplished, and Scott Engineering of Aberdeen was hired to complete "the lay-out." Originally the lots sold for \$25.00. In the beginning, there was difficulty with the water supply; the first well went dry, but later drilling located an adequate supply. The newspaper reported a burial Dec. 21, 1950 in "the new Oak Ridge Cemetery near Deadwood."

OAK RIDGE CEMETERY



"GEMS"

The first burials in Oak Ridge are said to have been in the Potter's field, located on the left side as you enter the gate. There are only a couple of stones, with the rest of the graves having mortuary stickers.

The children's section, with about 30 graves, is toward the east side. This area was called Mountain Ranch, where there once was an early school and the first plane in the vicinity made a landing here.

DEADWOOD DICK

Richard Clark, later known as "Deadwood Dick," was buried on Sunrise Mountain, north of Deadwood, "a ten minute walk from his old cabin at Pine Crest Tourist Park." Born in England, December 15, 1885, he came to the United States at the age of 16. In April, of 1876, he trekked to the Black Hills with the Ward Brothers party, settling in Crook City until that community went into decline when the railroad came to the northern Hills, and Whitewood was established. He and his wife and five children lived in the area for years with him working for the railroad. Later, Richard abandoned his family.

In the mid-1920's, he was promoted by the Deadwood Chamber, as "Deadwood Dick" of dime novel fame, to add aura and authenticity to the tourism efforts. He was established at Pine Crest Tourist Park, first in an army tent, and then in a log cabin built on the north slope of Sunrise Mountain.

Clark was a picturesque old character in his buckskin outfit and long gray hair--he attracted a lot of attention as the tourists found him very interesting. He was featured in Days of '76 parades, attended travel shows, old settlers' picnics, parades and other events.

It is interesting to learn that he had been a scout for Custer, an Indian fighter, a mail carrier, a shot gun messenger on the stage, and a guard on gold shipments--certainly a worthy individual to bear the title of "Deadwood Dick."

ST. AMBROSE'S CEMETERY



St. Ambrose's, on Burnham in Deadwood, has a beautiful angel.
(Photo by Linda Green, Courtesy Evelyn Mason)

The St. Ambrose's Cemetery, located in the northeast part of Deadwood, is usually called the Catholic Cemetery in that city. The lower entrance, located on Pearl Street--off Burnham Avenue, has a wrought iron gate entrance with the words, "St. Ambrose's Cemetery." There is an angel with a broken arm at the gate. The second entrance, located about a block up the street, leads to the newer section of the graveyard.

The cemetery, started in 1880, has property lines that are not clearly defined. There is a record of interments since 1946, but there is no record of earlier burials. At the present time people aren't buried here except for cremains in burial sites individuals have given up.

The Akrop Brothers and members of the parish have done some clean-up work; however, it needs a lot of attention. Historical grants can be given to many projects, but, unfortunately, not to cemeteries.

The Akrops also have made a chart of grave sites, obtaining the information from the markers. This chart with the burials is invaluable to people who are researching their family trees.

Pan, depicted on some markers, was very popular in the 1920's when people were interested in Grecian things.

The record of burials can be obtained at St. Ambrose's Church.

LEAD

Lawrence County
Section 33, T5N-R3E

A thriving mining town, home of the great Homestake mine, and populated by some 5,420 souls. The town was originally called *Washington*. Mildred Fielder's *The Treasure of Homestake Gold* is a mine of information about the area.

POORMAN GULCH

Tom Beimrohr, now living at the Hickory House in Spearfish, says that he built the first house in Poorman Gulch in Lead...this was at 318 Dixon. Later when he started to build a garage next to his house, he came across bones of humans. He smoothed the ground and left the bones there. Here is soil, but above toward Terraville Avenue is rocky ground and it was found to be impossible to construct a road.

Beimrohr believes this was the first graveyard in Lead. In the early days it was a considerable distance from town. In the book, "Gold, Gals, Guns and Guts," there is a photo of two ladies walking past wooden fenced graves on Poorman, reportedly of two white men killed by Indians in 1876.

SOUTH LEAD CEMETERY



The South Lead Cemetery has unique headstones, this one has an ornate cement edge and round cement balls.



Lead was known for its many nationalities. There are headstones in South Lead with the language of the deceased as this one in photo.

The South Lead Cemetery, located in the South Lead residential area, is on gentle sloping land at the top of Mill street. Some distance to the west, at the same time there was another cemetery. It was many years before the two cemeteries had grown together at such an extent that it was all but impossible to differentiate between them. A third cemetery existed in West Lead. More than two decades had passed before the rapid growth of the city necessitated a search for more ground. The South Lead Cemetery, searching for a new location at the same time, was recalling some of the history of the South Lead cemetery site.

It was up to the people of Lead to take steps toward securing a suitable location for a new cemetery. The Cemetery Association, headed by S. R. Smith, president, and Victor Jepsen, secretary and treasurer, had already recognized the necessity for procuring additional room for burial purposes and were casting about for a tract of ground that would be suitable for such a project.

S. R. Smith admitted that the question of location was not any easy solution. He was inclined to think that it would be necessary to seek such a place outside the city, and had mentioned a spot below Englewood, on the Ft. Pierre road, called Lake, as a possible location. Ruby Flats had also been considered but it presented the difficulty of being approached by steep grades.

The South Lead and Catholic cemeteries, which were practically one, had, at that time, contained over 1,500 bodies, and the capacity had almost reached its limits. The cemeteries had been in use for twenty-four years and had served their purposes; however, the growth of the community had brought the termination of their utility within view.

MOUNTAIN LAWN CEMETERY



Mountain Lawn Cemetery does not look like the usual graveyard as the markers are laid flat. On the south side is the Holy Cross Cemetery and under the road separating it from the north section is said to be a grave. To the west is the children's section with about 50 graves.

LOCATED: N. Easterly part of HES no. 43, Section 30, Township 4 and North of Range 3, East Black Hills Meridan.

The Mountain Realty Company purchased approximately 13 acres of land southwest of Lead on the Rochford road, for one dollar and other valuable consideration, from Robert and Ruth Mowry in February of 1938.

Glenn A. and Agnes Rounsvell acquired the property and sold it to Lead City in January of 1954 for a cemetery. The cemetery--Mountain Lawn--has 11.672 acres and the adjoining graveyard--The Holy Cross (Catholic) has 10.308 acres. In January of 1972, the St. Patrick Church--the Catholic Church in Lead--gave the deed and bill of sale to Lead when they found it too difficult to keep up. (At this time they also gave the South Lead Catholic Cemetery to the city.) Anyone can be buried in any of the city cemeteries in any location they wish.



ODD FELLOWS

A beautiful marker in the West Lead Cemetery, Odd Fellows section.

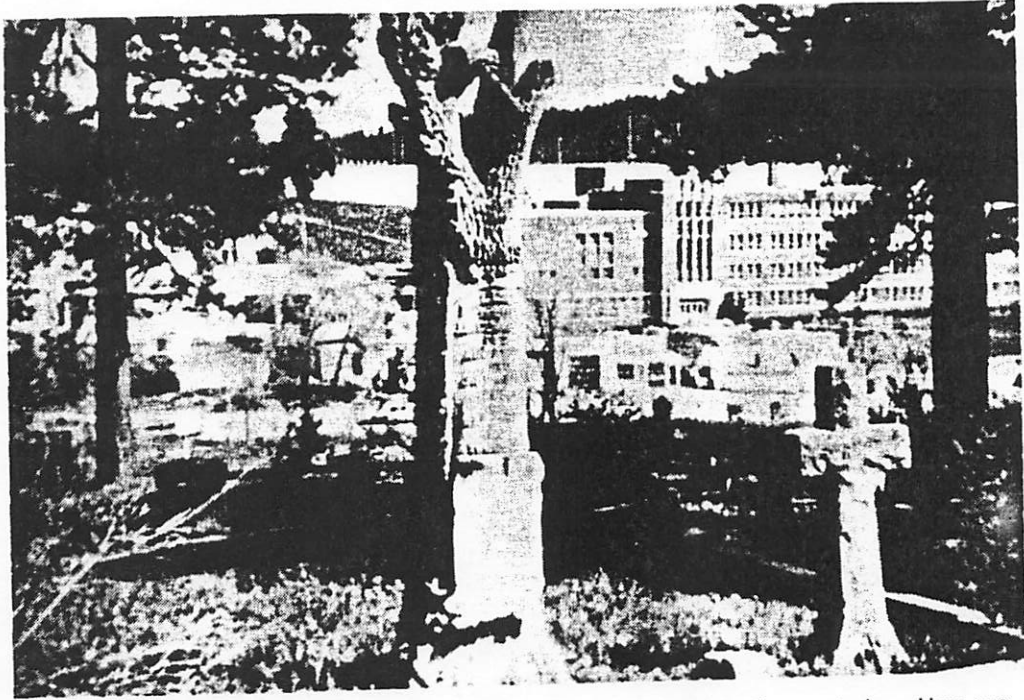
The Odd Fellows Cemetery is located in the south portion of the West Lead Cemetery, with the Central City section above it, although the Central City Odd Fellows is no longer active. Mr. and Mrs. Bill Glover have records of the burials, although some of the early ones are missing. The organization plans on getting new style markers to place on unmarked graves, including eight grave sites where 14 children are interred, undoubtedly victims of one of the many diseases that swept through the population in the early days.

There are plans to institute perpetual care of the cemetery. Gary Linn takes care of the grounds.

PYTHIAN CEMETERY

The Knights of Pythias & Pythian Sisters burial ground comprises two rows next to Highway 16 A in the West Lead Cemetery. It is surrounded on three sides--like a horseshoe--by the Odd Fellows section. The Knights of Pythias & Pythian Sisters organizations are no longer active in the area.***

MASONIC WEST LEAD CEMETERY



West Lead has three sections, the Odd Fellows, Pythian, and Masonic cemeteries. Here are some of the most handsome markers and unusual ones in the area. In many graveyards are Woodman of the World markers that are of cement, but look like logs.

(Photo courtesy Evelyn Mason)

The West Lead Cemetery, which has been referred to by several names, one is the "Society Cemetery" and another the "Masonic Cemetery," lies about a mile west and five hundred feet above the original center of Lead, but is now within city limits. How this location came to be a cemetery has not been determined, but it appears to have been used as a burial ground since the very beginning of Lead history.

The first prospectors started the town near the gold discovery site on Gold Run. Their "road" was extended westward and, at the foot of Glover's Hill, split, with one fork going southwest toward Cheyenne Crossing, and the other going over the hill, over a saddle between hills, joining another trail that came up Poorman's gulch from Central City. High up the hillside above the fork in the road, William Goldsworthy was buried in April of 1879; he was fifty-seven years old. Later, other members of his family were buried near him. The area, at that time, was unsurveyed government forest land, with the only access to the area being a logging trail that left the Poorman Gulch road at the crest of the hill where the Miners and Merchants Bank branch office is now located. The road ran southwesterly through the Homestake mansion site and over a low ridge behind 110 Fairview Avenue to the present cemetery site.

TERRY

*Lawrence County
Section 1, T4N-R2E, and Sections 6 & 7, T4N-R3E*

Terry was founded during the gold rush of 1876 but reached its peak in the early 1890s with the discovery of large flat bodies of gold-bearing ore. It took its name from nearby Terry Peak, which in turn was named for General Alfred H. Terry, who commanded the military district at the time it was discovered.

At its busiest, Terry had a population of 1,200, two schools, two churches, lodges of Masons, A.O.U.W.s, Knights of Pythias, Red Men, Rebe-kahs, and Western Federation of Miners. The town was served by both the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley and Deadwood Central narrow-gauge railroads, the bridge piers and cuts of which can still be seen. The town does not seem to have been a wild one, but more of a settled, industrial community. When the mines gave out most of the people left, buildings were moved or torn down, and the railroad tracks were taken up. Today nothing remains but a few traces and some summer homes.

Terry is about 4 miles southwest of Lead, on US 85, on the road to Trojan and the Terry Peak ski lift.

TERRY CEMETERY



The town of Terry has disappeared due to mining activities by the Golden Reward Mining Company, but the cemetery is still there. Only individuals who have lived in the Terry area or have family members interred here can be buried in the cemetery.

Even though the town of Terry, four miles west of Lead, has disappeared due to recent mining activities by the Golden Reward Mining Company, the cemetery is still there. The land was given by the company to establish the cemetery, but no papers can be found regarding this. The old graveyard was started in the late 1800's.

The Terry Cemetery Association and Memorial Fund, which pays for the upkeep of the site, has board members who are: Edwin Johnson, the sexton; and Wayne and Anna Burleson are the caretakers. These people and others help to mow and rake the grass twice a year.

Individuals who express an interest to be buried there are to contact Ben Shepherd of the Golden Reward Company. Only those individuals who have families or have lived in the Terry area can be interred in the cemetery.

The present entrance is near the Terry Peak Ski Slopes, since the road to the cemetery through Terry has been blocked by a gate. The old entrance, changed by the company, eventually connects with the old road.

The wooden markers of the early burials deteriorated and Edwin Johnson (before his death 9-2-1991) made new ones to mark some of the early grave sites.

MOSES GRAVE

The grave of Joe Moses, a native of Vermont who died June 19, 1935, is located eighteen miles west of Lead, on Highway 85 on the old Whoop-up Road. The services were held at Rounsvell's Funeral Home in Lead, with Art Crowley as a pall bearer. In 1940, the grave registration record noted that there was a wooden fence around the plot. Crowley believes that Joe's brother, Forest, who had an adjoining ranch, may be buried here also. Forest was shot by a man named Reed and thrown in a well on the Jack Gritt ranch. This occurred years before Joe expired.

About 150 yards from where Forrest Moses was shot is the grave of Jack Gritt, the ranch owner. There is a plaque on a tree designating the site of his grave.

PLUMA

*Lawrence County
NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Section 34, T5N-R3E*

Pluma, at the confluence of Gold Run and Whitewood Creeks, is the beginning of the long pull up Strawberry Hill. An electrical generating plant, fence post treating plants, and some roadside stores constitute the present industries. In times gone by a considerable gold-refining mill and Pluma's location on the main road between Deadwood and Lead led to its frequent mention in Black Hills news.

GALENA

Lawrence County
NE $\frac{1}{4}$, Section 9, T4N-R4E

Although named for a vein of galena, or lead ore, found in its vicinity, Galena was a silver mining town and is surrounded by an incredible number of claims, prospects, and mines, some of which still are worked on occasion. In its early days the town was served by a branch of the narrow-gauge Deadwood Central, which came in in 1902, running as far as Galena Junction over the tracks of the Black Hills & Fort Pierre, then striking out the last 7 miles on its own. Another narrow-gauge line was run by Jim Hardin, owner of the Branch Mint mine; it went through Galena from the Branch Mint mill westward for about 3 miles to the Gilt Edge Maid and other mines. Although the line was abandoned in 1912, it was not until 1953 that its little locomotive, the "Natalie," was removed from her private shed at the lower end of Galena.

Other great mines were the Golden Crest, which has been recently un-watered, the Oro Hondo, and three named Emma, after an agile young woman who worked in Reuther's boarding house. The glory hole at the Gilt Edge Maid is well worth a visit as the square-set timbering is exposed, and you can see how this intricate method of holding up the roof and sides of the mine was used.

Galena proper was the town down to Mrs. Borsch's garden, *Cariboo* extended from thence to the mouth of Butcher Gulch, and beyond that to the lower end of town was *Hardscrabble*.

Galena still has some population and a great many of the old buildings. It is best reached by turning east at the top of Strawberry Hill, about 5 miles south of Pluma on US 385, then going northeast over the dirt roads for about 2 miles.

VINEGAR CEMETERY (GALENA)

Vinegar Cemetery is on Vinegar Hill, west of this once bustling mining town of Galena. Evelyn Mason wrote an article in the *Lead Daily Call*, "*Dead Men May Not, But Cemeteries Do Tell Tales*", that states that there are some people who believe the graveyard was named for a man with the moniker of Vinegar Joe, Bill, Henry or whatever, or it could be that someone with a still in the area had his product turn into vinegar.

There are 103 names of individuals interred there, although 60 graves are marked, with indentations in the ground of unmarked graves. Mrs. John Fahrni says that her mother believed that there were some Indians buried in the cemetery. The custom of the Native American was to place their dead on platforms in trees. Later the bodies often were buried, although the graves were not covered with dirt. The graves are marked with a variety of decorations, two graves are marked with a post as a headstone, wooden fences around five graves, and many of the early enclosures were made with wooden pegs. One of the fanciest fences, of twisted iron, is around the grave of Mrs. Mary Galvin, who died in 1884.

Some of the individuals buried are: Dave Sharpe, killed in a blasting accident, Alex Lee and Will Chubs in a cave-in, all at the Ajax Mine; Patrick Gorman, killed by William Thatcher, a gunman hired as a bodyguard by Colonel J. H. Davey, who had a dispute with Gorman over mining ground; Sally "Aunt Sally" Campbell, the first non-Indian woman in the Black Hills who came in the the Custer Expedition in 1874. Seth Galvin was buried with his casket inclined to get the first rays of sun; and Fred Borsch, owner of the site of Galena, who died in 1981, was laid to rest beside his wife, Esther. The first burial was either Archie McLean or Shadrock Neal—both early residents of the camp.

BROWNSVILLE

Lawrence County
SW $\frac{1}{4}$, Section 30, T4N-R4E

Brownsville was an early Homestake lumber camp, run to supply timbers for the mine, lumber for the buildings, and fuel for the boilers. It was named for David Brown, the contractor who for many years supplied much of the logging equipment and supervision. As early as 1880 some 400 men were employed at Brownsville, and this number probably increased when the narrow-gauge Black Hills & Fort Pierre Railroad came in. In 1883 a disastrous fire destroyed the Hood & Scott sawmill half a mile northeast of town and killed eleven of the men employed in it.

Today, Brownsville is a gas station, store, and tavern on the west side of US 385, about 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Pluma. Other names of the town were *Avalon* and, more recently, *Esther's Place* and *Anderson's Place*.

ROUBAIX

It was not unusual that even in the most unsettled areas of the American West, burials sites, the ordinary method of disposing of the dead came into being. It has long been observed that a hill or a knoll near frontier settlements was the common selection. The Roubaix Cemetery is located in a wooded area at the top of a hill, a short distance from the non-existent town of Roubaix, which was also known as Perry.

Even though some interments are recorded prior to the 1900's, it is rumored that the land, possibly a mining claim, was originally donated for a cemetery by the Sawyer family after the death of their infant daughter, Bertha Ellan Sawyer, who was buried on January 15, 1906, at the age of 6 days. However, researching the Lawrence County Record of Burials reveals possible earlier burials at the site. Among these were: Patrick Mahr of Brownsville, buried near Brownsville, on May 14, 1884; Henry Hilturen, 10 years old, buried at Perry, in August 1885; Oleans Johnson, age 38 years old, buried near the Sam Mine on September 7, 1885; and Mrs. Sophie Amanda Pietila, born in 1850, and died October 5, 1888.

Although these people are recorded in the Record of Burials, nothing substantiates these graves. The only confirmed burial is that of Mrs. Pietila, who has a large granite tombstone marking her grave, as well as the graves of two infant sons, Nels A., who died in October, 1887, at the age of 49 days, and Frank J., who died on October 26, 1888, at the age of 21 days.

Grave markers confirm that there were three infant burials in the 1890's. They were Hilda Balander, who was born in 1889, and died in 1890; Henry W. Pinske, born and died in 1895; and Mary A. Pinske, who was born and died in 1896.

Sometime in the 1970's, in October, a visual survey was done by Mrs. Esther E. Salmon. She located at least 27 unidentified graves, several of the wooden markers were weathered and worn past reading. When another walking survey was done in 1990-1991, the results compared, the cemetery was found to have two hundred sixty-six marked graves that were identified and listed.

Besides the Sawyer infant, there were 12 other tombstones--verified burials in the 1990's. The burials include 7 infants/children and five adults, 3 males and 2 females.

ROUBAIX

Lawrence County
SW $\frac{1}{4}$, Section 29, T4N-R4E

13

Roubaix was originally named *Perry*, but the arrival of the CB&Q Railroad made it necessary to change the name to avoid confusion with Terry farther north. It was renamed *Roubaix*, after the home town of Pierre Wibeaux, a Frenchman with cattle and mining interests in the town.

The story of Roubaix is mainly that of the Uncle Sam mine. Discovered in 1878, the mine changed hands many times. In 1889 Wibeaux bought it, named it the Clover Leaf, set up a 60-stamp mill, and, up to 1905, took out \$900,000 worth of gold. Most of the ore was free-milling and only a mercury amalgamation was necessary to get over 90% of the gold out of it. Wibeaux once took out \$3,000 in a single day, and another time \$29,000 in three weeks, but the miners stole the so-called "jewelry ore" and reduced the profits. In 1905, a very wet year, a cave-in blocked the flow of water to the pumps, which ran away and burned out. The whole mine then flooded and had to be abandoned. In 1934-1935 the Anaconda Gold Mining and Milling Company of Rapid City attempted to reopen the mine but only got about \$10,000 worth of gold out of it. In 1899 the town had a population of 500, a post office, boarding houses, a barber shop, town hall, churches, a school, and a newspaper. Nowadays there are only a few houses left, to the east of US 385, about 7 miles south of Pluma.



Early graves often had wooden markers as does this in 1974, in the Roubaix Cemetery.

GREENWOOD

Lawrence County

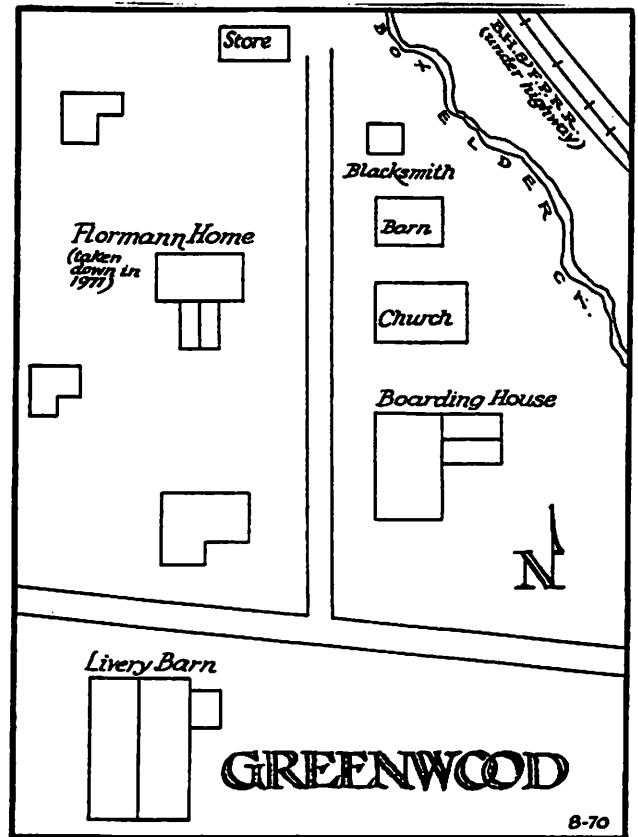
Center, Section 18, T3N-R5E

Greenwood, which was founded about 1885, was the home of a very considerable mine, and at its prime it had a post office, store, school, livery stable, stage barn, blacksmith shop, and boarding house for the miners. The town survived at least until 1912, when Robert Flormann was buried there, having been killed attempting to rescue one of the miners from the burning mine. In 1971 the last of the houses was torn down, and the last of the grove of trees which gave the town its name was decimated, but many foundations and the mine itself can still be seen.

Father Rosen seemed not to think highly of this mining enterprise:

"Greengood" [counterfeit] would have been a very appropriate appellation. The newspapers of even Chicago heralded the discovery of gold there as one of the greatest of the age. . . . Hundreds of thousands of dollars were spent in building mill, tramway and flume. It is said that not a dollar's more worth of gold was taken out of the rock than was put into the rock by salting. . . . A Chicago capitalist was the wiser, but the mining business and prospects for miners received such a "black eye" that even at this date [1895] it will take years to regain its former standing. "Wildcat" schemes have indeed retarded the development of the Black Hills and especially of Lawrence County, more than most of our readers are aware of.

Carl Leedy in his *Golden Days in the Black Hills* attributes the mining swindle to Bob Flormann himself, "the most notorious swindler in the business," and says that he sold more than \$500,000 worth of stock, much of it to an ex-postmaster from Chicago. Those who are equally familiar with Bob Flormann, however, vigorously dispute the allegation.



Greenwood, on the Black Hills & Fort Pierre Railroad, from a photograph taken in the 1880s. The town grew up to serve the nearby mines, and faded away with them around 1900.

GREENWOOD CEMETERY

Greenwood, a once flourishing camp between Brownsville and Nemo, has disappeared. The Greenwood Cemetery was located a short distance to the east of Novak, a camp that came into existence after Greenwood's heyday. At one time there was an ornate fence around some of the children's graves but it disappeared and later re-appeared around a yard in Lead. A number of years ago a bit of fence marked the spot; today it is marked with a post placed by Wayne Troxell.

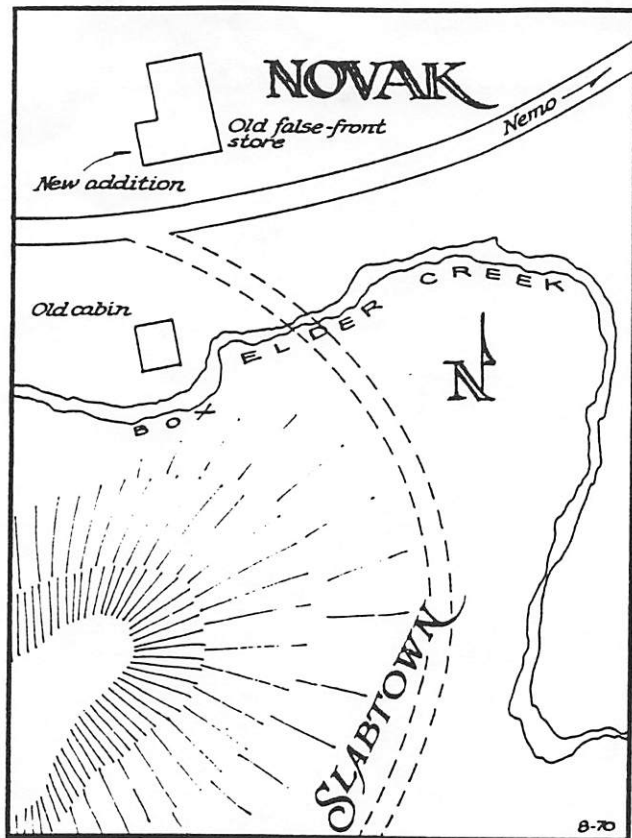
BURIALS HERE ARE:

Joseph Gilmore
(Child, inflammation of the bowels)
Dod: September 20, 1884

Walter Campbell
(13 month old infant, inflammation of lungs)
Dod: December 23, 1883

Mrs. (Captain Kreider)
Dod: March 9, 1889

Old Fritz
Buried March 1891



One occupied ranch and a couple of abandoned houses are all that is left to mark the site of Novak and Slabtown, mining towns on the Black Hills & Fort Pierre Railroad.

NOVAK

Lawrence County

SE¼, Section 18, T3N-R5E

Novak, also known as *Cindell Spur*, was a small mining community on the southern branch of the Black Hills & Fort Pierre Railroad. The present location, given on the USGS map, is the SW¼ of Section 17, but the old town seems to have been at the location above. A wide meadow, one log cabin, and a false-front building now used as a barn appear to be all of the original structures remaining.

It is on Boxelder Creek, about 3 miles northwest of Nemo on the Roubaix Road.

NEMO

Lawrence County

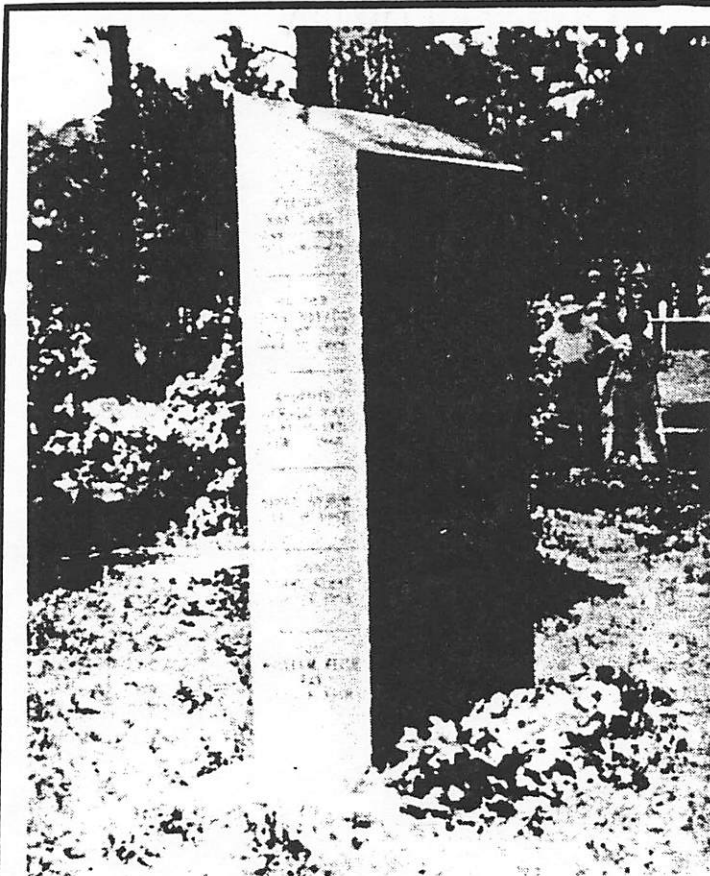
NW¼, Section 27, T3N-R5E

Nemo began in 1877—nobody seems to know why the name was chosen. Omen spelled backward, or Jules Verne's captain of the *Nautilus*, or the comic strip character Little Nemo have all been suggested as possible sources.

In 1898 the Homestake set up a timber camp in Nemo and began operation as Case One in the harvesting of the National Forests. The narrow-gauge Black Hills & Fort Pierre came in during the same year and went on from Nemo to Piedmont in 1910.

The lumber has long since been cut, and new growth isn't yet big enough to cut again. Nemo now thrives as the home of the 4-T guest ranch, with several summer homes, a school, an attractive log church, a general store, and a Boy Scout Camp in its vicinity.

Nemo is on Boxelder Creek, about 14 miles northwest of Rapid City over a good tar road.



This handsome marker in the Nemo Cemetery gives the birthdays and the death dates of deceased family members, yet none of the individuals are buried here.

The cemetery is one-fourth of a mile south of Nemo, on Forest Service land. The site received a special permit issued September 28, 1917, by Haines Pond, Forest Ranger.

There are 120 individuals buried in the neat and well kept cemetery—nine rows of grave plots, numbered from east to west, with individual plots numbered from south to north. The reserved plots are designed by the letter "R" and service veteran plots designated by the letter "V".

A. A. Moodie, R. O. Robinson, and A. J., with the latter two buried in Nemo, formed and chartered the Nemo Cemetery Association on August of 1971. The present Cemetery Association officers are: Elton Adams, who has a register of deaths as does the association's secretary/treasurer; Terry Schmits; and Donald Keough.

