

Chapter 1 : Wade's Gold Mill

Black Hills Gold Rush The Rush for Riches: History of the Gold Rush. The Black Hills in South Dakota are abundant with serene landscapes and the sounds of tranquility from the trickling creeks.

History[edit] Satellite image with shaded relief map of Black Hills in west South Dakota This article may be confusing or unclear to readers. Please help us clarify the article. There might be a discussion about this on the talk page. February Learn how and when to remove this template message Although written history of the region begins with the Sioux domination of the land over the native Arikara tribes, researchers have carbon-dating and stratigraphic records to analyze the early history of the area. Scientists have been able to utilize carbon-dating to evaluate the age of tools found in the area, which indicate a human presence that dates as far back as 11, BC with the Clovis culture. Stratigraphic records indicate environmental changes in the land, such as flood and drought patterns. For example, large-scale flooding of the Black Hill basins occurs at a probability rate of 0. The Lakota also known as Sioux arrived from Minnesota in the 18th century and drove out the other tribes, who moved west. The mountains commonly became known as the Black Hills. European Americans increasingly encroached on Lakota territory. In this treaty, they protected the Black Hills "forever" from European-American settlement. Both the Sioux and Cheyenne also claimed rights to the land, saying that in their cultures, it was considered the axis mundi , or sacred center of the world. An official announcement of gold was made by the newspaper reporters accompanying the expedition. The surveyor for the party, Dr. This highest point in the Black Hills is 7, feet above sea level. During the " gold rush , thousands of miners went to the Black Hills; in , the area was the most densely populated part of the Dakota Territory. Three large towns developed in the Northern Hills: Deadwood , Central City , and Lead. Around these were groups of smaller gold camps, towns, and villages. Railroads were quickly constructed to the previously remote area. Following the defeat of the Lakota and their Cheyenne and Arapaho allies in , the United States took control of the Black Hills and another strip of land, in violation of the Treaty of Fort Laramie. The Lakota never accepted the validity of the US appropriation in They have continued to try to reclaim the property [8] and filed a suit against the federal government. Breakup of Great Sioux Reservation[edit] This section does not cite any sources. Please help improve this section by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. August Learn how and when to remove this template message In , the United States dismantled the Great Sioux Reservation , forcing the peoples on to five smaller reservations west of the Missouri River. It made available 9 million acres throughout this area for purchase for ranching or homesteading, in the same year that North Dakota and South Dakota were admitted to the Union. Many of the early farms established by homesteaders in the 20th century failed, as they were too small for farming in the arid regions. People made many mistakes and plowed the grasses holding the earth on the plains, causing the Dust Bowl of the s. The Lakota refused the settlement, as they wanted the Black Hills returned to them. They believe that accepting the settlement would allow the US government to justify taking ownership of the Black Hills. Anaya met with tribes in seven states on reservations and in urban areas as well as with members of the Obama administration and the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs. In an appeal issued August 21, , Anaya brought a sale of over 1, acres of land in Black Hills by the Reynolds family to the attention of the U. August Learn how and when to remove this template message Gold-quartz placer nugget, found near Lead. About 1 cm wide. The geology of the Black Hills is complex. A Tertiary mountain-building episode is responsible for the uplift and current topography of the Black Hills region. This uplift was marked by volcanic activity in the northern Black Hills. The southern Black Hills are characterized by Precambrian granite , pegmatite , and metamorphic rocks that comprise the core of the entire Black Hills uplift. This core is rimmed by Paleozoic , Mesozoic , and Cenozoic sedimentary rocks. The stratigraphy of the Black Hills is laid out like a target, as it is an oval dome , with rings of different rock types dipping away from the center. The granite of the Black Hills was emplaced by magma generated during the Trans-Hudson orogeny and contains abundant pegmatite. The core of the Black Hills has been dated to 1. There are other localized deposits that have been dated to around 2. One of these is located in the northern hills. It is called French Creek Granite although it has been

metamorphosed into gneiss. The other is called the Bear Mountain complex, and it is located in the west central part of the hills. The angular unconformity between the Deadwood Formation and the underlying Precambrian rocks near Rapid City. The rocks in this ring are all very old, as much as 2 billion years and older. This zone is very complex, filled with many diverse rock types. The rocks were originally sedimentary, until there was a collision between the North American continent and a terrane. This collision, called the Trans-Hudson Orogeny, caused the original rocks to fold and twist into a vast mountain range. Over the millions of years, these tilted rocks, which in many areas are tilted to 90 degrees or more, eroded. Today we see the evidence of this erosion in the Black Hills, where the metamorphic rocks end in an angular unconformity below the younger sedimentary layers. Paleozoic[edit] The final layers of the Black Hills consist of sedimentary rocks. The oldest lie on top of the metamorphic layers at a much shallower angle. This rock called the Deadwood Formation is mostly sandstone and was the original source of gold found in the Deadwood area. The Minnelusa Formation is next and is composed of highly variable sandstones and limestones followed by the Opeche shale and the Minnekahta limestone. Mesozoic[edit] The next rock layer, the Spearfish Formation, forms a valley around the hills called the Red Valley and is often referred to as the Race Track. These shale and gypsum beds as well as the nearby limestone beds of the Minnekahta are used in the manufacture of cement at a cement plant in Rapid City. Next is the shale and sandstone Sundance Formation, which is topped by the Morrison Formation and the Unkpapa sandstone. The outermost feature of the dome stands out as a hogback ridge. The ridge is made out of the Lakota Formation and the Fallriver sandstone, which are collectively called the Inyan Kara Group. Above this, the layers of rocks are less distinct and are all mainly grey shale with three exceptions: These outer ridges are called *cuestas*. Cenozoic[edit] Fallingrock cliff in Dark Canyon. The rock is of Paleozoic age but is capped with a Cenozoic gravel terrace. The preceding layers were deposited in a horizontal manner. All of them can be seen in core samples and well logs from the flattest parts of the Great Plains. It took a period of uplift to bring them to their present topographical levels in the Black Hills. This uplift, called the Laramide orogeny, began around the beginning of the Cenozoic and left a line of igneous rocks through the northern hills superimposed on the rocks already discussed. This line extends from Bear Butte in the east to Devils Tower in the west. Evidence of Cenozoic volcanic eruptions, if this happened, has long since been eroded away. These beds are generally around 10, years old or younger, judging by the artifacts and fossils found. A few places, mainly in the high elevations, are older, as old as 20 million years, according to camel and rodent fossils found. Some gravels have been found but for the most part, these older beds have been eroded away. Most of the Hills are a fire-climax ponderosa pine forest, with Black Hills spruce *Picea glauca* var. Oddly, this endemic variety of spruce does not occur in the moist Bear Lodge Mountains, which make up most of the Wyoming portion of the Black Hills. Large open parks mountain meadows with lush grassland rather than forest are scattered through the Hills especially the western portion, and the southern edge of the Hills, due to the rainshadow of the higher elevations, are covered by a dry pine savannah, with stands of mountain mahogany and Rocky Mountain juniper. Wildlife is both diverse and plentiful. Black Hills creeks are known for their trout, while the forests and grasslands offer good habitat for American bison, white-tailed and mule deer, pronghorn, bighorn sheep, mountain lions, and a variety of smaller animals, like prairie dogs, American martens, American red squirrels, Northern flying squirrels, yellow-bellied marmots, and fox squirrels. Biologically, the Black Hills is a meeting and mixing place, with species common to regions to the east, west, north, and south. The Hills do, however, support some endemic taxa, the most famous of which is probably white-winged junco *Junco hyemalis aikeni*. Some birds that are only in the Black Hills and not the rest of South Dakota are pinyon jay, gray jay, three-toed woodpecker, black-backed woodpecker, American dipper, ruffed grouse, and others. Geologically separate from the Black Hills are the Elk Mountains, a small range forming the southwest portion of the region. The rally was started in and the 65th Rally in saw more than, bikers visit the Black Hills. It is a key part of the regional economy. Mickelson Trail is a recently opened multi-use path through the Black Hills that follows the abandoned track of the historic railroad route from Edgemont to Deadwood. The train used to be the only way to bring supplies to the miners in the Hills. The trail is about miles in length, and can be used by hikers, cross-country skiers, and cyclists. The cost is two dollars per day, or ten dollars

annually. Today, the major city in the Black Hills is Rapid City , with an incorporated population of almost 70, and a metropolitan population of , It serves a market area covering much of five states: In addition to tourism and mining including coal, specialty minerals, and the now declining gold mining , the Black Hills economy includes ranching sheep and cattle, primarily, with bison and raptures becoming more common , timber lumber , Ellsworth Air Force Base , and some manufacturing, including Black Hills gold jewelry , cement, electronics, cabinetry, guns and ammunition. In many ways, the Black Hills functions as a very spread-out urban area with a population not counting tourists of , Other important Black Hills cities and towns include:

Chapter 2 : Information on Gold Panning in the Black Hills of SD | USA Today

The Black Hills Gold Rush took place in Dakota Territory in the United States. It began in following the Custer Expedition and reached a peak in Rumors and poorly documented reports of gold in the Black Hills go back to the early 19th century.

History of the Gold Rush The Black Hills in South Dakota are abundant with serene landscapes and the sounds of tranquility from the trickling creeks. Today, hikers traverse the hills for some soul-searching, and campers pitch their tents for a peaceful night by an open fire. But the hills have another story to tell, one of a different kind of fortune. The Black Hills once held the promise of gold, and the frontiersmen flooded the area with the hopes of building an insurmountable personal estate. With eyes sparkling with the promise of prosperity, miners came from all over the country to pan for the precious mineral: According to the Treaty of Fort Laramie , the Black Hills belonged to the Sioux tribe and were set aside for their exclusive use. But early pioneers were allowed on the land with authorization. Roman Catholic missionary Father De Smet noticed the tribe carrying gold, gold they told him came from the Black Hills. The Rush Begins With rumors of gold in the air, an expedition was established by the U. Army and it consisted of over one thousand men, known as the 7th Cavalry. They set out on July 22nd, in what is presently known as Bismarck, North Dakota. The rumors were confirmed when small amounts of gold were found in in French Creek in Custer, South Dakota. Even though only small amounts of gold were found, people from all over the country flocked to South Dakota to try their hands at panning for fortunes. The land that was promised as Sioux Territory by the Treaty of Fort Laramie was now being hounded, trampled, and taken by the pioneers. The Flock Continues In , larger deposits of the mineral were found in Deadwood, located in the northern territory of the Black Hills. Miners set up camp all along the creek banks and extracted all the gold they could find. The most luck was had by a small team of men on April 9th, Instead of panning for flakes, these men set out to search for a larger outcrop of gold that was producing the smaller bits in and around the creek. Every miner who set out for the Black Hills had high hopes of being one of the first, or one of the luckiest, miners to extract the mineral from the land. But the land was good to some, like the pioneers who discovered the Homestake Mine, and they were able to build a lifetime and more of fortune. These locations continued to produce the precious mineral until very recently, and the families prospered. Whenever there is money involved, you can count on there being a large number of people who want to get their hands on it. The Black Hills Gold Rush was no different. Robbers would stop the wagons on their way and use violence if necessary to steal the gold. Where are They Now? It is rumored, however, that General Custer lives on. In , the Sioux lost the Battle of Wounded Knee , which meant forfeiting the land they worked so hard to protect. Roughly 30, Sioux Indians are living today. They mostly still reside in the Great Plains area. Whether or not certain individual miners found fortune in the hills, many of them ended up staying in the area and making a home of South Dakota, and towns sprouted up all over as former miners gathered together. Some residents today are the descendents of the early miners. The Homestake Mine closed its doors in , but until then it was the largest and deepest gold mine in North America. In , the Homestake location was chosen by the National Science Foundation for the Deep Underground Science and Engineering Laboratory, which will work on experiments involving dark matter and neutrinos, as well as research for biology, geology, and mining. Stories of rags to riches, of the hope and promise for prosperity, and of bloodshed and battles fought for the land. Fortunes were won and lost, and the dream for gold vanished just as quickly as it arrived. The land was stripped and taken. The Black Hills may not produce the gold they once did, but they are still rich with beauty and lush with charm. A great place to start is our Black Hills travel guides section or also visit our blog for the latest updates about the area. Connect With Us Online.

Chapter 3 : Black Hills - Wikipedia

Watson Parker's reprinted book is an example of how precise scholarship and attention to fine detail can make a non-fiction book not only an outstanding read, but also an indispensable resource for other writers who are doing research on the Black Hills.

With their impressive pinnacles, mysterious geologic formations, and dense forests, the area provides a number of picturesque views, hiking opportunities, ghost towns, National Parks and state parks, and a wealth of history in this region of stark contrasts. It is the oldest set of Mountains in what is now the United States. The region has been inhabited by Native Americans for almost 10,000 years. The Arikara arrived in the Black Hills by about A.D. 1000. However, when the Lakota arrived in the eighteenth century, they drove out the other tribes and claimed the land for themselves. While other adventuresome trappers also explored the Hills, most avoided the area because it was considered sacred by the Lakota. The Lakota never welcomed the white man to their hunting grounds and as immigration increased there was a marked decline in American Indian-white relations. The Army established outposts nearby, but they seldom entered the Black Hills. Trouble escalated when bands of Lakota began to raid nearby settlements, then retreating to the Hills. Despite being pushed by pioneers to explore them, the military recognized the importance the Lakota Nations attached to the Black Hills. In 1851 the federal government entered into a series of treaties with the Lakota resulting in the Fort Laramie Treaty which established the Great Sioux Reservation including all lands from the Missouri River west to the Bighorn Mountains of western Wyoming. The treaty forever ceded the Black Hills to the Lakota Sioux in an effort to bring about a lasting peace with the tribes of the plains and established agencies which would distribute food, clothes, and money to the Native Americans. The treaty prohibited settlers or miners from entering the Hills without authorization. In return, the Lakota agreed to cease hostilities against pioneers and people building the railroads. However, settlers continued to enter the Lakota reservation and renewed Indian raids on nearby settlements caused General Philip Sheridan to propose an expedition to investigate the possibility of establishing a fort in the Black Hills. In the fall of 1876, the U. S. Army defeated the Lakota, forced them onto reservations and formed yet another treaty in 1876, which gave the U. S. Over a century later this Act would be determined illegal by the Supreme Court. Numerous trails abound throughout the parks for hiking, biking and cross-country skiing, through forests and grasslands where the nature lover will find an abundance of wildlife including buffalo, deer, antelope, big-horn sheep, prairie dogs, and more. Though most of the mining has been replaced by ranching, signs of the past can still be seen in a number of ghost towns including Central City, Addie Camp, Addie Creek and more. The one time gold camp of Deadwood is now a well-preserved gambling mecca and its twin city of Lead features tours of the now-closed Homestake Mine. In Sturgis, the annual motorcycle rally draws more than a half a million visitors to the Black Hills each August. All in all, the Black Hills offers something for everyone, from the historian to the naturalist, as it combines a flavor of the Old West with quaint attractions, rodeos, and outdoor recreation. The February Act of 1887 which stripped the Sioux of the Black Hills and permanently established Indian Reservations is still in dispute to this day. Controversy results from the fact that the Federal Government purchased the land from the Sioux, but there is no valid record of the transaction. The Tribe refused to accept the award from the Supreme Court, saying the courts decision should be vacated on the grounds the tribe was not represented. Legal battles continue with the Tribe wanting the Federal lands of the Black Hills, and money. Despite the fact that the award given to them in 1887 still sits in a trust gaining interest, they refuse to accept the outcome of the Supreme Court decision saying it would remove any legal standing they have to the Black Hills. The issue was revived in 2009, when President Barack Obama stated his support for the tribes decision not to take the settlement money for the Black Hills. In September of 2010, the United Nations, after meeting with several tribes in the U. S. The dispute is still unresolved as of this update.

Chapter 4 : Gold in the Black Hills – South Dakota Historical Society Press

The Black Hills gold rush and the consequent local mining industry began with the Custer Expedition of As Custer led his men through the Hills, two miners attached to the undertaking uncovered small quantities of gold near present day Custer, South Dakota.

It began in following the Custer Expedition and reached a peak in Rumors and poorly documented reports of gold in the Black Hills go back to the early 19th century. Despite being within Indian territory, and therefore off-limits, white Americans were increasingly interested in the gold-mining possibilities of the Black Hills. Prospectors found gold in near present-day Custer, South Dakota , but the deposit turned out to be small. The large placer gold deposits of Deadwood Gulch were discovered in November , and in , thousands of gold-seekers flocked to the new town of Deadwood , although it was still within Indian land. The first arrivals were a force of men led by George Armstrong Custer to investigate reports that the area contained gold, [5] even though the land was owned by the Sioux. They moved north, establishing the towns of Hill City , Sheridan, and Pactola. Things changed when the miners stumbled across Deadwood and Whitewood Creeks in the northern Black Hills. For the initial discoverers, each spade of earth revealed a veritable fortune in gold. Although all the land was claimed, thousands more flocked in, hoping to find a missed spot. The gold the miners found was placer gold, loose gold pieces that were mixed in with the rocks and soil around streams. Most good prospectors knew that this placer gold was eroded from hard-rock deposits. They had located the area from which the placer gold in Deadwood Creek had eroded. Many more prospectors hoped to find another "Homestake" so they continued to look, but the Homestake mine was unique. Miners call this kind of gold extraction free milling. In these conditions, gold was chemically bound to the rock, and very difficult to remove. It was called refractory gold ore. For many years, the Homestake operated as the only major gold mine in the Black Hills. Chlorization and smelting were seen as two methods that could remove gold from the refractory ore in the s. More rock mining regions opened up around Lead and Deadwood because of this discovery. The last recorded hold-up occurred around 3: The robbers bound and gagged the stableman and lined the stable wall with their guns through cracks between the logs. As the coach approached the station, the desperadoes opened fire. One guard was killed, and two guards were wounded. The chief guard took cover behind a large pine tree, exchanged a few shots with the bandits, and got them to agree to let him go if he would leave the coach with them. Several suspects were lynched , others were convicted at trial on various counts, and more than half of the gold was eventually recovered. University of Nebraska Press, p. American Institute of Mining Engineers, , p. The Thoen Stone

Chapter 5 : All Black Hills Gold jewelry products - racedaydvl.com - Klugex

After Horatio Ross discovered gold along a creek in the Black Hills in the s, one of the last great gold rushes descended into this area of South Dakota. In the ensuing decades, people have.

How to Pan - steps for panning gold. Gold in streambed information and Placer Gold information. Gold maps clearly show location of gold sites on the maps so you can find the sites. GPS record numbers shown by each gold site Roads, streams and creeks enhanced for clarity Contours, parks, cabins, landing strips and more shown. Gold maps size are 24" x 36" GPS points allow field location of mines and placers. GPS points allow use by google maps to show aerial view of sites. Thank you so much for the superb high-quality maps. Keep up the great work - I will be back for more - Jeff M. Will order more later It was money well spent Ah thank you very much again great map worth every penny. Hello HH, I sent an email yesterday from this address also wondering about my maps. I received them last night and am very happy with them. Thank you for your prompt service and great product. Thank you very much. Better than I expected. We will be doing business again in the future. Thanks for the quick reply I am impressed with your package. Don How did you find our gold maps? The gold map as shown in the index above is listed below and gives the number of official recorded gold sites found in the gold maps. Black Hills National Forest, Mt. It began in following the Custer Expedition and reached a peak in While most of the miners sought the placer gold in the streams, some were looking for the mother lode in hard rock. The Homestake gold mine produced over 40 million ounces of gold from to The mine was closed in Today, small scale prospectors still pan the creeks and streams around deadwood, Lead and in other areas of the Black Hills National Forest. There are prospecting clubs that have claim sites on the streams in this area. Please click below to find the price of the gold map Gold maps will be mailed via U. These folks do not take kindly to trespassers. Look before you pan. Always look for the claim markers. To help you avoid panning in claimed areas, the bureau of Land Management BLM , which grants the mining claims, provides a website to show you where active claimed areas are located. The new updated website is easy to use. Select a target area from our gold maps to pan on and then enter the Township and Range, shown on the gold map, into the blm site along with the state and meridian, to find the meridian search for "blm meridian maps" on the net and you will get a printout of active claims in that area. Please note that active mining claims change on a daily basis, and you must be up to date when you go panning. Enter this data in the BLM site to find active claims. If you want to see the actual current ground aerial view of the gold site you entered, click the FLY TO box. If you are not satisfied with the gold maps, please return them and we will refund your money less the cost for shipping and handling. These gold maps show so much map data, that besides the gold sites, you can use them to navigate and plan for fishing trips, camping trips and hiking.

Chapter 6 : Black Hills Gold Rush - Wikipedia

Gold in the Black Hills, South Dakota, and How New Deposits Might Be Found By James J. Norton ABSTRACT Of the recorded production of 34,, troy ounces of gold.

Chapter 7 : Black Hills Gold Mining History | Gold Panning | Big Thunder Gold Mine

Gold in the Black Hills brings to life the days "when adventure stood by a man's elbow, fortune lay at the tip of his shovel, and it was good to be alive." In this classic account of the Black Hills gold rush of , Watson Parker weaves a delightful and authoritative guide out of the chaotic and complex history of early settlement.

Chapter 8 : Gold Discovered in the Black Hills

Rumors of gold in the Black Hills had begun early in the 19th century. The area however was granted to the Sioux nation as part of the Treaty of Laramie in Sioux could often be seen wearing jewelry made of gold, which increased the petite of

some to explore for gold in the area.

Chapter 9 : The Black Hills of South Dakota â€“ Legends of America

Black Hills Gold Outlet is IN THE BLACK HILLS, unlike many other Black Hills Gold jewelry sites you'll find. Every Black Hills Gold jewelry manufacturer is located within two miles of us here in Rapid City, South Dakota, the gateway to Mount Rushmore and the beautiful Black Hills.