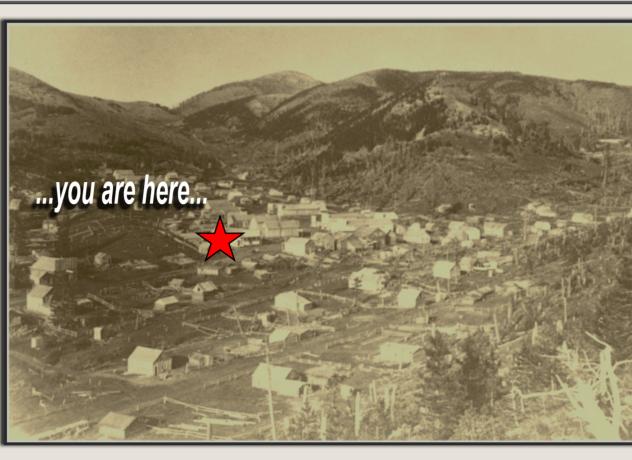


Maidens Early Years

Maiden dates from April 1881 when Snow and Kemper established a town site. They named the proposed town after the daughter of a friend, Mrs. James H. Conings, who they call the "Little Maiden". The town of Maiden was not platted and surveyed. Rather lots were delineated and claimed by the simple expedient of building fences around them. By 1882 the town boasted a number of log and lumber houses, eight saloons, two clothing stores, five general merchandise stores, a dry-goods store, a butcher shop, a blacksmith, two barbers, a feed stable, a lawyer office, a doctor, a hotel and a restaurant. The attorney was S. C. Edgerton, the son of Montana's first territorial governor (Rocky Mountain Husbandman 1882; Wolle 1963).



Around Town





THE LAST BULL TEAMS



William H. Culver Collection

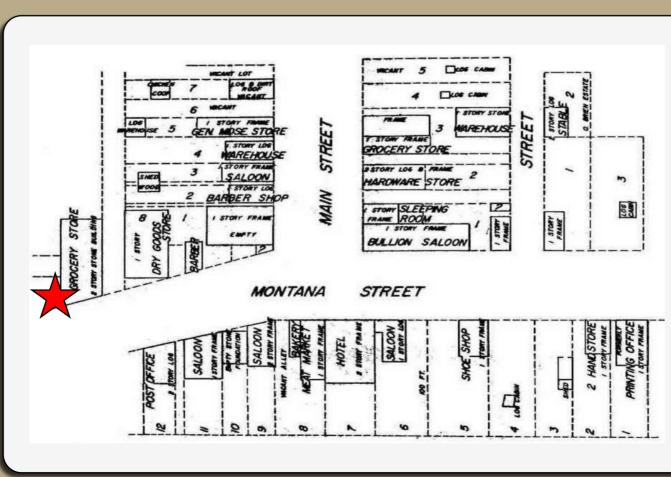
Business Establishments-1887

Samples Grocery Store Landt Brewery **Barnes House** Jail

Lime Rock Wilson's Residence Frenchmen's Smelter Saunders Livery Barn Belanger's Department Store Bucket of Blood Saloon Cole's Blacksmith's Shop Culver Studio Williams Drugstore Maiden Hotel

Billy Jenkins Barbershop Gies Saloon Peterson's Butcher Shop Denny O'Brien's Saloon **Beatty Dance Hall** Poland's Hardware Store **Bullion Saloon** Bushnalt Store Gies Meat Market and Bakery Anderson's Roller Skating Rink Fat Jack's Cabin and Law Office

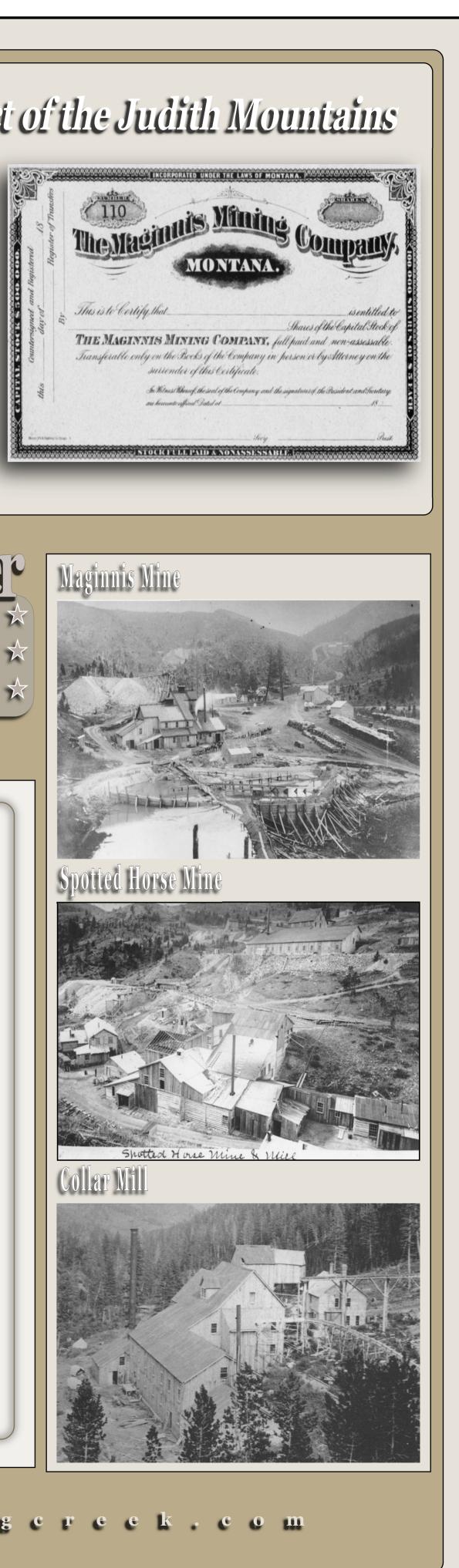
Town Plat



The Warm Spring Mining District of the Judith Mountains

The Warm Spring district is located about 11 to 15 miles northeast of Lewistown near the headwaters of Warm Spring and Ford Creeks. The first gold strike occurred on Anderson Creek in the spring of 1880. By June additional discoveries were being worked on Maiden Creek, Alpine Creek, Warm Spring Creek and Ford Creek.

The Warm Spring district contains several small mining communities: Andersonville, Maiden, New Year and Gilt Edge were the most significant while Alpine and Rustle were of lesser stature. Andersonville was named after "Skookum" Joe Anderson, one of the area's original discoverers of gold in 1880. Anderson and David Jones were in the Black Hills in 1879 and from there wandered to the Yogo district and then to the Judith Mountains in the spring of 1880. In June they were joined by C. C. Snow and F. T. McPartlan. The first paying strike in the district occurred in Alpine Gulch on June 10, 1880. A few days later strikes were made on Warm Spring Gulch and then in Maiden Gulch. One prospector, J. R. Kemper, was said to have worked ground that paid \$115 per sluice box (Wolle 1963; Foster 1990).



The **Spotted Horse Mine** (24FR673) is located one mile east of Maiden on the west side of Maiden Canyon. The mine was discov ered by Skookum Joe Anderson and David Jones in 1881. After extracting some high grade ore from the discovery shaft, Anderson sold the mine to Perry McAdow and B. Dex ter. Although McAdow was confined to heelchair, his considerable mining know edge allowed him to develop the property and by 1883 he was sole owner. Under combine management with his wife, a 10-stamp mil s moved from the Collar Mine and erec ed on the Spotted Horse. Vanners were added to recover values from tellurides and sulphides. A rumored one million dollars of ore was reduced in this mill. Some of the telluride ore was so rich that it was taken out by a spoon and placed directly in small sacks. The mine was bonded to the Jay Gould Company in 1892, but they were not able to man age it properly and ended their effort deep in debt. The mine reverted to McAdow who then reportedly took out another million dollars (Lincoln 1911; Lyden 1948; Wolle 1963; Munson 1988).

In 1883 the mine was sold to the Maginnis Mining Company of Hauser and Holter They spent \$80,000 on a new 20-stamp mill and \$20,000 on other mine improvements. The 2-compartment shaft sunk to 260 feet with three levels. The mine and mill emploved 20 men and the mill was kept in constant operation. Despite these improvements, the mine could not pay its way (Munson 1988).

By 1891, McAdow had repossessed the mine and was in the process of once again making it a fabulous producer. He radically expanded operations and soon had 200 men working around the clock and receiving a payroll of \$23,000 per month. In 1893 a \$100,000 gold brick from the Spotted Horse was proposed to head the Montana Exhibit at the World's Fair (Lincoln 1911; Lyden 1948; Wolle 1963: Munson 1988).

In 1893 the mine finally left McAdow's hands and became the property of the Double Eagle Mining Company. In 1893 a body of rich free milling ore worth \$30,000 was extracted from an open quarry. Free gold was observed in large masses imbedded in irregular shaped masses of fluorite. The ore was peculiar in that it did not contain lead. The Double Eagle Mining Company did well with the property but a crooked manager skipped with the mill's profits. The property landed in the hand of its creditors, the Bank of Fergus County and the Power Mercantile Compan of Lewistown. M. L. Poland then managed the mine until 1896 when it was sold to J. L Bright of Columbus, Ohio. The property changed hands several more times until th St. Paul Montana Company acquired it as part of a larger deal with the Johanna Gold Mining Company. The St. Paul company was primarily interested in the Whiskey Gulch and New Year properties; the Spotted Horse was thrown in to complete the deal. As a result the mine languished. However, a

40 ton cvanide plant was erected to recover

the lost values in the impounded mill tails. The process extracted 95% of the \$12 gold per ton that re mained in the tails (Lincoln 1911; Lyden 1948; Robertson 1950; Wolle 1963; Munson 1988)

tted Horse was closed in 1902 and 1 ained idle for several years. In 1909 lessees shipped 23 tons of ore from the mine and in 1910 the mine was d by the Cumberland Gold Mining Co. In 191 e mine reopened under lease to Coolidge, Brvar and associates. The mine worked four ore chimneys to a depth of 585 feet. The new company employed 15 en and in 20 months shipped \$200,000 in ore an had, at the time of reporting, \$145,000 was awaiting shipment. A new cyanide mill was built on the property in 1916. The new mill was rated at 100 tons but realistically could only work 75 tons per day. Prior to the construction of the mill only \$20 or better ores could be shipped for treatment; the mill allowed \$3 per ton ores to be worked. The operation reportedly vas then able to produce \$12,000 in gold per month. By 1916 the property had produced a total of \$5,000,000 in ore; this accounts for over half of the listrict's total production (Hoyt 1915; Freeman 1916; Munson 1988).

The mine was developed through a 2-compartment shaft that eventually reached 450 feet. A winze on the 450 foot level extended the mine down to 585 feet. In ll, eight levels were developed. One ore shoot on the lowest level produced 850 tons of \$22 ore (Robertson

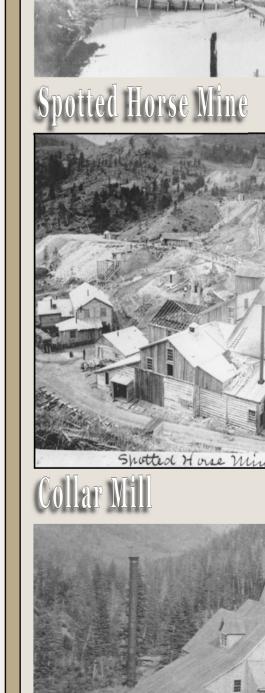
The mine continued to be worked intermittently until 1919. The increased war-time wages, the depletion of high-grade ores and the death of an active owner conspired to close the mine. Finally, a lessee working the mine quit hard rock to enter the oil business. The mill was dismantled around 1935 and all buildings and equipment removed from the property. No production has been recorded since 1936 and the workings were reported to be caved in 1948. When visited in 1988, the features recorded included the main shaft, glory hole, discovery shaft, a small concrete dam on Spotted Horse Creek to empound tailings (Robertson 1950; Wolle 1963; Munson 1988).

Located 1,500 feet from the Spotted Horse Mine the Maginnis group was composed of five patented including the Montana Lode, the Oro Cashe Lode. Oro Cashe Extension. Oro Cashe Mill Site and the Holter Placer. The mine was discovered just west of the divide between Warn Springs and Maiden Creeks in 1881 and worked until 1899. On the west side of the mine the town of Maiden developed. In 1884 the Maginnis Mining Companv was incorporated by Messrs. Houser and Holter of Helena and capitalized to \$500,000. The company purchased the Oro Cashe and the Montana Lodes and abandoned the small 2-stamp mill that previously worked the ores in favor of a Huntington mill. Concentrators, amalgamators and a 50 horsepower steam plant were also installed. The previous mill was said to ave lost 60% of the ore values as it worked the soft lead carbonate ores of the mine (Hovt 1915; Robertson 1950; Munson 1988) In 1887 the Maginnis Mining Company patented (MS#12134) the Oro Cashe lode and site properties and later the Montana lode. They obtained the **Spotted Horse Mine** in 1889. Production was expanded and reported to be profitable from 1886 to 1896. However, the mill apparently worked only intermittently and had a reputation for being closed. In 1889 twelve men were reportedly put to

work repairing the mill and adding a cyanide circuit

The total production from this first period vas estimated to be around \$1,500,000 Hovt 1915: Robertson 1950: Munson 1988 n 1904 a lessee, G. M. Anderson, struck a rich deposit in a winze. Later that summe he mine was sold to the banking firm of Conrad-Stanford of Great Falls and Helena The mine shipped its ore to the East Helena nelter until the mill could once again be remodeled. A 60 horsepower gas hoist was installed on the shaft to facilitate the removal of ore (Munson 1988). The mine was repened in 1909 and worked in a small wa for three or four years by the Gold Reef Leas ing Mining Company. They added the use of a 10 stamp mill to the machinery already at the mine's mill. Production from the second period was reported at only \$328,000. Ores averaged \$100 per ton, but one small body of ore netted \$5000 per ton with select samples unning \$68,000 per ton. Ores above the adit levels were oxidized while those below contained some copper sulfides. Gold in the ore was free-milling or in tellurides associat ed with sulphides (Hoyt 1915; Robertsor 1950; Munson 1988). The mine was worke from two adits, 300 and 1,450 feet long. A 225 foot winze was sunk in the lower adit at a point 800 feet from the portal. Several evels were driven from the winze. A south shaft was sunk on the Montana claim near the divide around 1897. It was reported that ,500 tons of 60-ounce silver ore was shipped from this shaft to Wickes to be smelted. By 1910, 9,000 feet of underground had been developed. Heavy water flow in the lowest level prevented the extraction of some \$16 gold ores. Numerous large cavities were encountered in the limestone; one of which was 150 feet deep (Robertson 1950). In 1915 the mine had again changed hands to the Dartmouth Land Company and its former owner Holter. The mine was reported to be employing underhand stoping methods and hoisting ore by hand windlass. The shaft had reached 426 feet when it encountered a dior te intrusion. No effort had been made up to that time to drift from the shaft. In 1916 the 10- stamp mill was overhauled and new equipment installed. The high grade ore was run through the mill and concentrators while the low grade ore was worked by a cyanide plant. From 1904 to 1940 the mine reported 18,674 ounces of gold, 24,255 ounces of silver, and 21,807 pounds of lead were milled from 34,993 tons of ore (Hoyt 1915; Freeman 1916: Robertson 1950: Munson 1988). When visited in 1988 the site contained the collapsing remains of a mill building that contained a 10 stamp mill, a Huntington mill, a 50 h.p. steam engine, two steam driven pistor pumps, a redwood tank and various bins and chutes. A cvanide circuit was located in front of the mill. In addition to the mill, a mine office, collapsed haulage tunnel, several shafts, pits and glory holes were recorded (Munson 1988).

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