



MT. MORIAH CEMETERY

Cemetery Hours of Operation

There is a \$2.00 entrance fee to Mt. Moriah Cemetery. Funds generated from this fee help with the ongoing maintenance and beautification of the cemetery. Donations accepted when ticket booth is closed.

Memorial Day to Labor Day

Sunday to Saturday - 8:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m.

Winter Schedule

Open to foot traffic but limited maintenance

Visitor Center Hours of Operation

Memorial Day to Labor Day

Sunday to Saturday - 8:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m.

For More Information Contact:



Deadwood Historic Preservation Commission Office

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Deadwood Historic Preservation Commission.



Black Hills Boothill Established 1876



Map & Tour



Mount Moriah Cemetery, established in 1878, has approximately 3,600 individuals interred including some of North America's most famous western legends, miners, madams, lawmen, politicians... and even a pet parrot.

Shortly after the discovery of gold in Deadwood Gulch, thousands of people from all walks of life flocked to the northern Black Hills. By 1876, there were an estimated 4,500 to 5,000 people inhabiting the various mining camps in Deadwood Gulch.

This map and walking tour provides an overview of the cemetery, its design features, and biographies on of noted individuals.

Additional information on the cemetery, please visit the Mount Moriah Cemetery Visitor Center, City of Deadwood Archives, Adams Museum, Days of '76 Museum, or the Homestake-Adams Research and Cultural Center. There are a variety of books about the history of Deadwood and its people available at local shops and in the Mount Moriah Cemetery Visitor Center.



WALKING TOUR

A. Cemetery Gate

An ornate iron gateway once marked the original entrance of the cemetery. In 1942 the gateway was removed as part of a World War II scrap drive. In 2006, artist Darrel Nelson designed the current gate. The three symbols on the gate (left to right) represent: Independent Order of Odd Fellows, square and compass of Freemasonry and the Star of David.

B. Cemetery Additions

The Deadwood Cemetery Association in 1914 purchased the 9.5 acres on either side of you to meet increasing demand for burial plots. Take a moment and observe the headstone styles in these sections. Most of the memorials were placed after 1920.

C. The Original Cemetery

In 1878 Lawrence County platted Mount Moriah Cemetery in an oval configuration following a Late Victorian cemetery design concept. Jerusalem Street bisects the cemetery on the short axis with Potter's Fields on the north, south and east sides.

D. Colonel John Lawrence

The namesake of the county in which Deadwood is located, John Lawrence had a varied career. He was once a Dakota Territorial Legislator, a Deputy United States Marshall of Dakota Territory, and Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives in Washington. D.C. Lawrence's title "colonel" was honorary bestowed to him by Dakota Governor Andrew J. Faulk.

E. Street Names

From here you can see the signs marking the streets within the cemetery. The Freemasons were instrumental in the naming the cemetery and street names. Most of the names are linked to Freemasonry, Solomon's Temple and the Bible.

F. Dora Dufran

Dora Dufan is one of the most recognized madams in the Black Hills. She operated several brothels throughout the local area and befriended Martha "Calamity Jane" Canary. In 1934, Dufran died and was buried with her pet parrot, Fred, next to her husband, Joseph.

The funeral urns and base on the DuFran plot contain the face of the Greek God "Pan", the god of sheep and shepherds. Many of these urns and bases are found throughout the cemetery.

G. Celebrity Graves

Wild Bill, Calamity Jane, and Potato Creek Johnny. Three of Deadwood's most colorful characters are buried at this location.

H. Victorian Design & Symbolism

This section of the cemetery has some of the earliest monuments in the cemetery. Victorian era monuments contain many symbols with various meanings. Please check out the list of symbols on exhibit in the Mount Moriah Information Center exhibit area.

I. Preacher Smith

Methodist minister Henry Weston Smith arrived in Deadwood in May 1876 and is credited for being the first Christian minister in the Black Hills. During the week, Smith worked odd jobs but on Sundays, he preached in the mining camps. On Sunday, August 20, 1876, Smith was murdered while in route to the Crook City mining camp, nine miles away.

J. Civil War Veterans

Lawrence County was settled by many veterans of the Civil War. Most of the veteran's headstones in this section are identical having been provided by the federal government.

K. John McClintock

McClintock, the owner and operator of the Deadwood to Spearfish Stagecoach, became one of Deadwood's early historians. At the age of 92, he wrote *Pioneer Days in the Black Hills*, a book filled with firsthand accounts of events in Deadwood.

L. John Hunter, George V. Ayres, and John Treber

Three prominent merchants are in close proximity to one another. Hunter owned and operated several sawmills in the Black Hills. Deadwood's current City Hall is located in a warehouse built by the company he founded. Ayres, a prominent Mason, established a successful hardware business in Deadwood. Treber became one of the first wholesale liquor dealers in Deadwood Gulch.

M. Deadwood Overlook

This birds eye view is one of the most photographed areas in Deadwood Gulch. The view encompasses most of the historic downtown district including the Franklin Hotel, the Homestake Slime Plant, the Adams Museum, the Bodega Saloon, and the residential neighborhood of Forest Hill.

N. Chinese Section

Section #06 once contained burials of Deadwood's Chinese immigrant community. Several years after burial, the remains were exhumed, packaged and shipped back to China. In 1908, the Chinese Community received permission to build an altar and burner in this section. In 2013, the Deadwood Historic Preservation Commission rebuilt the altar and burner before you.

O. Children's Section and Mass Grave

Infant and child fatalities were relatively common prior to the 20th century. Communicable diseases including diphtheria, croup, scarlet fever, and pneumonia took their toll on many children of Lawrence County. This is one of two children's sections in the cemetery.

On the night of March 10, 1883 eleven men perished in a fire at Brownsville. The men were lumber mill employees who were asleep when the fire broke out and became trapped on the second floor of the building.

P. The Masonic Section

The Masonic Section. In 1887, the Deadwood Masons purchased 1.5 acres of the cemetery for a Masonic section. This area now known as Section 10 is located in the center of the cemetery. In 1914 the Deadwood Masons, arranged this section to resemble an outdoor Masonic Lodge or Celestial Lodge as part of a beautification project.

Q. William Emery Adams

In 1877, William Emery Adams arrived in Deadwood and established a grocery business on Main Street. Adams would become a successful merchant, Mayor of Deadwood, and philanthropist who gifted the Adams Museum to Deadwood. Although Adams isn't buried in Mount Moriah, this marker is dedicated to the memory of his family.

OPTIONAL PATH

At this point, you can take a left up Jerusalem Street and continue up to the Jewish Section and the gravesite of Seth Bullock. This path has moderate inclines, uneven surfaces and is approximately 2,000 feet (610 meters) out-and-back from this spot.

R. The Jewish Section

In 1893, the Deadwood Hebrew Society purchased 119 lots in Section #04 for \$200.00 and dedicated it as Mount Zion. Today there are 84 Jewish burials in this section, and seven monuments contain Hebrew inscriptions. The Star of David also appears on several of the monuments.

S. Harris Franklin

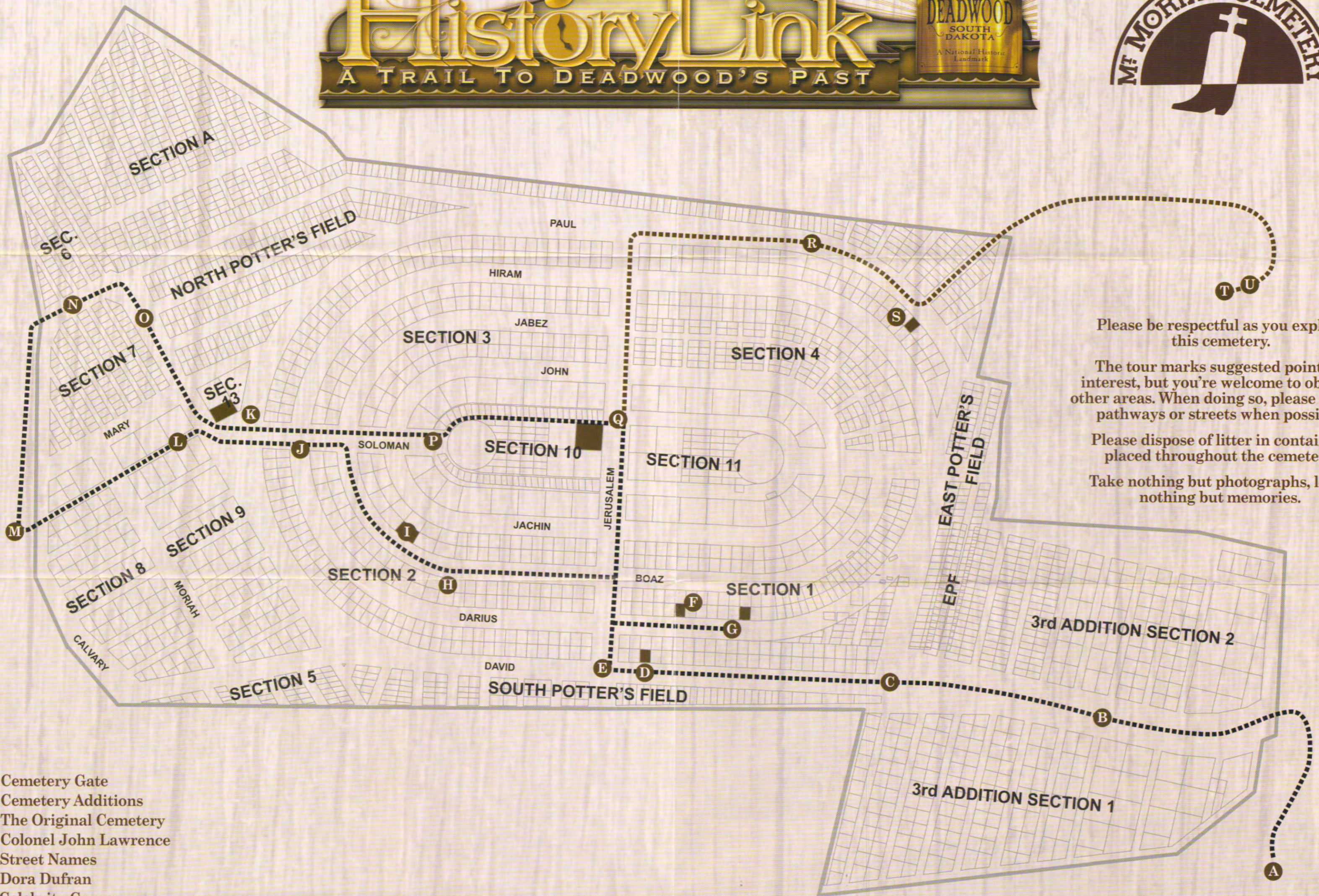
Harris Finklestein anglicized his last name to "Franklin" after immigrating to the United States. Franklin arrived in Deadwood during the 1876 gold rush and eventually became one of Deadwood's richest businessmen. The Franklin Hotel along upper Main Street was named in his honor.

T. Seth Bullock

Seth Bullock is remembered as a tireless promoter of Deadwood and the Black Hills and friend to Theodore Roosevelt. He and his business partner Sol Star arrived in Deadwood in 1876 and established a hardware store. Bullock was the city's first appointed sheriff, and went on to acquire a number of business interests. Bullock was instrumental in organizing the construction and dedication of Mount Theodore Roosevelt.

U. Burials from Deadwood's First Cemetery

Deadwood's first cemetery was located at the corner of Jackson Street and Taylor Avenue. An estimated 120 individuals were interred at this location from 1876 to 1878. In 2006 and 2012, two burials were unearthed by construction workers. A forensic investigation determined their ancestry as Asian/Native American and Caucasian.



Please be respectful as you explore this cemetery.

The tour marks suggested points of interest, but you're welcome to observe other areas. When doing so, please stay on pathways or streets when possible.

Please dispose of litter in containers placed throughout the cemetery.


Take nothing but photographs, leave nothing but memories.

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G. CELEBRITY GRAVES


Wild Bill Hickok

James Butler Hickok was already widely known as Wild Bill - a famous lawman, scout, gunfighter, and actor - when he came to Deadwood in 1876. While pursuing his only true passion - gambling - Hickok was murdered at Nuttall & Mann's Saloon #10 on August 2, 1876 by Jack McCall, a drifter. Hickok's friends buried him in the Deadwood's first cemetery, but two years later he was reburied at this site. Hickok's early memorials were vandalized and destroyed by souvenir hunters. The current marker installed in 2002 was created by Nebraska artist David Young and commemorated the completion of the \$4.6 Million dollar restoration of the cemetery.



Calamity Jane

Martha Jane Canary was better recognized as Calamity Jane, a rugged individual known for her boisterous lifestyle and varied occupations including cook and laundress, prostitute, bullwhacker and a storyteller in Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show. Canary came to Deadwood in 1876, and acquired a reputation as a notorious alcoholic. On August 1, 1903, Canary died in the mining camp of Terry. Her dying wish - which was granted - was to be buried next to Wild Bill Hickok, fueling legends of their presumed love for each other. While Canary appears to have had some affection for Hickok, the feeling was apparently not reciprocated.



Potato Creek Johnny

John Perrett immigrated from Great Britain to the United States in 1883 and began prospecting a small waterway west of Deadwood that gave him his nickname: Potato Creek Johnny. Standing just four feet, three inches tall, Perrett is best-known for discovering one of the largest gold nuggets in the Black Hills, which is now on display in the Adams Museum. In his later life, Perrett portrayed a prospector during the annual Days of '76 celebration, and the Deadwood Chamber of Commerce paid him to travel around the country promoting the Black Hills as a tourist destination.

