

**Guided Notes: Mining Booms and Busts**

When we hear the word mine in South Dakota, we think of \_\_\_\_\_. Most South Dakota gold came from the huge Homestake Mine at Lead, where miners dug nearly \_\_\_\_\_ straight down beneath their city, through hard rock.

They also called the pink rock granite, but in fact, it was a super-hard stone called \_\_\_\_\_. A mine that's open to the sky, without underground tunnels, is often called a \_\_\_\_\_. It wasn't only South Dakota towns that bought these pavers for streets. In 1889, Sioux Falls Granite Company shipped \_\_\_\_\_ million pavers by trains to Omaha, Kansas City, Chicago, and \_\_\_\_\_. Money was tight all across the \_\_\_\_\_ in the 1890s, and cities stopped buying so many pavers.

Boom means plenty of stone or metal is being mined, and people are \_\_\_\_\_ good money for it. Bust means the supply of whatever is being mined \_\_\_\_\_ -or, as happened to the Sioux Falls Granite Company, customers stop \_\_\_\_\_.

In 1886, \_\_\_\_\_ was discovered here. If you look carefully when you visit the state park today, you can still see where the old \_\_\_\_\_ Lode Mine was dug.

Coal is valuable in a different way – because it can be burned for \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. By the 1930s, \_\_\_\_\_ coal mines were in business in South Dakota. Those were hard years: not enough rain, dust \_\_\_\_\_, and once again tight money.

In the \_\_\_\_\_, another mining product that supplied energy stirred big excitement in South Dakota. There was new technology for making \_\_\_\_\_ at

nuclear power plants. For many miners, it cost \_\_\_\_\_ to drive a truck to Edgemont than they were \_\_\_\_\_ for their load of uranium soil.

Gold was discovered in the Black Hills in 1874, by an army expedition led by \_\_\_\_\_, and thousands of people rushed to the area, hoping to strike it rich. G\_\_\_\_\_ H\_\_\_\_\_ wasn't like others hoping to strike it rich. Hearst built an amazing underground world and an equally amazing \_\_\_\_\_ above ground, thanks partly to his \_\_\_\_\_, Phoebe. In the late \_\_\_\_\_ and early \_\_\_\_\_, people from around the world moved to Lead for Homestake jobs. They brought \_\_\_\_\_, clothing styles, and customs from England, Italy, Ireland, and eastern European lands they called \_\_\_\_\_ nations.

Miners had to be careful around \_\_\_\_\_ and powerful machinery. Homestake workers got underground by dropping thousands of feet in big, rattling elevators they called \_\_\_\_\_.

For most of Homestake's history, the United States government set \_\_\_\_\_ for gold, and limited who could own big amounts of it. In the 1980s, gold prices were so \_\_\_\_\_ that several new mines began digging. Even Homestake put some of its miners to work on the surface, in an area next to Lead called the \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_. The new surface mines began going bust – some because they \_\_\_\_\_ of gold, some because of low prices.

In the year 2000, Homestake said it would close at the end of 2001 – after \_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_. Today workers take \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ out of the ground.