The following index lists the major topics in the audio recording and the approximate point when they occur in the recording according to an analog cassette recorder’s tape counter. This tape counter index (TCI) has not been edited for accuracy by Archives and Special Collections.
Montana Ghost Towns by Terrence McGlynn
Castle, Neihart and Landusky
OH #38-5

[SIDE A]

000-050 Castle is a true ghost town but there is little to see. Marcus Daly once invested money in Castle's future and the railroad used to run there. Castle has been a true ghost town for the last 37 years. It boomed in 1891. Castle was discovered in 1877 and had a peak population of about 2000 people in 1891. Lead and silver is what brought the people to castle. The panic of 1893 spelled the beginning of the end for the town. The four Hensley brothers named the place Yellowstone after their discover but the cliffs above the city allowed it adopt the name of Castle. One mine produced more than $3 million worth of ore. In 1891 Castle had 14 saloons, 9 stores, 2 butcher shops, two hotels and various other buildings. The town site included 80 acres and the road was busy toward White Sulfur Springs.

051-066 Castle received a railroad but too late to do much for the town. Richard Harlow promoted the Montana railroad which was completed in 1900 after many delays and problems. The railroad ran 60 miles to Castle and was completed for about $25,000. It was finally sold to the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Co. Much of the town was sold in the 1930s and today there is little remaining of the town.

067-100 Neihart is 170 miles away from Butte but relatively close to Great Falls. It is not a true ghost town. It presently has about 109 people living there. The original discovery in the Neihart area was by O'Brien and Harley in 1881. Silver, lead, gold, iron, zinc, copper, antimony, arsenic, platinum, tellurium and manganese have been mined. Total production amounts to about $16 million. The bulk of the $16 million was from silver ore.

101-144 The town, at one time, was larger than Great Falls. In 1885 there were two restaurants, two saloons, a post office, store, butcher shop, about 50 residences and other tents and log dwellings. In 1886 a $200,000 smelter and concentrator, serviced by a flume a mile long, was finished. The location was two miles below Neihart, a suburb called Jericho. Shortly afterward the people moved away because the mines didn't produce to expectations. The town was nearly deserted in 1890. A railroad was completed into Neihart in 1891. The railroad closed down in 1945 but Neihart continues to be a mining camp and resort town.
Landusky is about 350 miles from Butte. A few people still live there. There is a post office there as well as some renewed mining activity. "Pike" Landusky and his son-in-law Bob Orrman who discovered gold in 1893 causing a stampede that caused the town to become incorporated in 1894. After the town started to grow it became the headquarters of the Curry gang who operated in the area. At the height of operation the town had a payroll of about $10,000 a month. The main saloon in town was run by a one-legged man named Jew Jake.

Landusky almost lost his life in 1880 when he was hit in the jaw with the slug from a buffalo gun. Pike pulled out four of his teeth and some of the loose flesh. He was talked into going to Lewistown to get medical help. In Lewistown he lived on whiskey while his jaw, which had to be rebroken, healed. It was Kid Curry who killed Landusky in 1894 but only after Landusky's gun jammed. It still has an active Post Office and is an interesting little town located south of Harlem and north of Lewistown.

This ends this part of the series. [He reads off the names of the many towns to be considered in the next series. The author thanks all of the people who helped in the series and the institutions that helped out].

[END OF TAPE]