SECTION 6
SOUTHEAST AREA
INCLUDING CHEYENNE, LARAMIE, TORRINGTON, WHEATLAND, LUSK AND GLENROCK

1 No services

Redbird
The owner of the store out of which the post office ran here was named Red Bird.

2 No services

Lance Creek
Native Americans used the wood from ash trees that grew along the creek here for arrows and spears, or “lances”, as the early European explorers called them. Thus the name. The town of the same name grew up around the oil industry. This is also one of the first places dinosaur bones were unearthed in Wyoming, in the 1880s, although there is nothing to commemorate the finds at present.

3 No services

T Fort Hat Creek Stage Station
U.S. Hwy 85, 13.5 mi N of Lusk
The Fort Hat Creek Stage Station is 15 miles northeast of Lusk off US Highway 18-85, near the border from Nebraska, on the banks of Sage Creek. The fort also known as Camp Hat Creek, was built by the Army in 1875, under the leadership of Captain James Egin on the banks of Sage Creek. The group thought they were at Hat Creek, Nebraska, hence the name. First established as a sub-post of Fort Laramie, its purpose was to secure communications to the Black Hills. The first mission was to discourage settlers and prospectors from sneaking illegally into the Black Hills. Custer found gold there in 1874 and a rush was on, in spite of Fort Hat Creek. After the resulting Indian troubles had been settled in the white man’s favor, the fort became a stage stop on the Cheyenne to Deadwood Stage Route and then became known as Hat Creek Station. The general store/roadhouse built in the 1880s, after the original building burned, still stands, and the entire station is in the process of being restored. The site is located about 15 miles northeast of Lusk off US Highway 18-85.

H Fort Hat Creek
About 14 mi N of Lusk on U.S. Hwy 18/85
In 1875 soldiers went from Fort Laramie to establish an outpost on Hat Creek in Nebraska. Confused, they built a fort of logs on Sage Creek in Wyoming. The gold rush to the Black Hills started the Cheyenne-Deadwood Stage Route in 1876.
Bullwhackers freighted salt pork and whiskey to Deadwood, armored coaches hauling gold bricks and passengers to Cheyenne, Indians, and road agents brought adventure to Hat Creek Stage station. A two story log structure was built near the fort for a telegraph station, post office, blacksmith shop, hotel and store. This building, still standing and used as a ranch home, is two miles east and one mile south. Source: Wyoming Recreation Commission.

4 Food, Lodging

Lusk
Pop. 1,447, Elev. 5,015
As the county seat of the least populous county in Wyoming, Lusk contains over half of the people living in Niobrara County. Each person in the county is matched by 524 acres of land. The oil industry once created a boom and bust cycle around here, but the town has returned to its agricultural roots to thrive. The economy has also been boosted by an influx of retail, service, and governmental employers.

Named for Frank Lusk, an early rancher who donated land for the town to be established, Lusk was once a stop on the Cheyenne Deadwood Stage Line. It is also close to the Texas Trail, a route commonly used by cattle ranchers moving stock from Texas to Wyoming, Montana, and the Dakotas to take advantage of the open range. Ranching continues to be one of the area’s primary economic bases, as well as oil production and dry farming.

Node
Originally a post office and store named for a cattle brand.

Van Tassell
Schuyler Van Tassell, a major rancher in the area, objected to having a railroad station named after

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Average Max. Temperature (F)</th>
<th>Jan</th>
<th>Feb</th>
<th>March</th>
<th>April</th>
<th>May</th>
<th>June</th>
<th>July</th>
<th>Aug</th>
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<th>Nov</th>
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<td>61.7</td>
<td>46.3</td>
<td>37.6</td>
<td>59.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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| Average Min. Temperature (F) | 11.0| 15.1| 20.0| 28.8| 38.3| 47.3| 53.3| 51.2| 41.2| 31.1| 20.9| 13.5| 31.0 |

---

| Average Total Precipitation (in.) | 0.51| 0.54| 0.96| 2.11| 2.78| 2.50| 1.74| 1.07| 1.21| 1.03| 0.63| 0.55| 15.63 |

---

| Average Total Snowfall (in.) | 7.3 | 7.1 | 9.7 | 8.9 | 1.9 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.6 | 6.2 | 7.5 | 51.8 |

---

| Average Snow Depth (in.) | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 2.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
Section 6

All Wyoming Area Codes are 307

Ultimate Wyoming Atlas and Travel Encyclopedia
him. He persisted in utilizing Cheyenne for shipping purposes, ignoring the much closer stop. Ferdinand Branstetter, the first US soldier to die in the trenches in World War I, was from Van Tassell. The American Legion opened its first post here in 1919, naming it after Branstetter. The Ferdinand Branstetter Post Number One is on the National Register of Historic Places.

**Stagecoach Museum**

In Lusk.

Highlighting this museum is a Cheyenne/Black Hills Stage Line stagecoach built in 1863 by Abbott & Downing of Concord, New Hampshire. In addition to the old buggies, wagons and Indian artifacts are a some museum oddities, too: a two-headed calf, a bedpan collection, and a Barbie doll dressed like Barbara Bush.

**Legend of Rawhide**

In Lusk.

This is an annual celebration of the history, legend and western heritage of Niobrara County. More than 400 volunteers contribute to make this production possible. Events include a dance, auction, golf tournament, rodeo, barbecues, a pancake breakfast, art show, history presentations, and a parade. The pageant festivities are held on the second weekend in July every year. This event attracts a lively crowd to Lusk, so lodging reservations are encouraged.

**Cheyenne-Deadwood Trail**

W of Lusk on Hwy 18 at Rest Stop.

Here you stand on the Cheyenne-Deadwood Trail over which freight wagons and stagecoaches traveled between Cheyenne and the Black Hills gold mining area from 1876 to 1887. One of these stages may be seen in the Lusk Museum. The nearby monument is at the grave of George Lathrop, pioneer stage driver. South you can see Rawhide Buttes, west of which was located the home station of the Cheyenne and Black Hills Stage Lines. One and a half miles northeast was Running Water or Silver Cliff’s stage station, forerunner of Lusk. Last straggler of the great buffalo herds in this area was killed nearby in recent years.

**George Lathrop Monument**

W of Lusk on U.S. Hwy 18 at Rest Stop on the S side of U. S. Hwy 18/20. About 1.7 mi W of the Jct of U. S. Hwys 20/85 and 18/20. Adjacent to Cheyenne-Deadwood Trail Informative Sign (Niobrara County #2)

In Memory of George Lathrop


**Cheyenne-Deadwood Trail**

W of Lusk on Hwy 18 at Rest Stop.

Here you stand on the Cheyenne-Deadwood Trail over which freight wagons and stagecoaches traveled between Cheyenne and the Black Hills gold mining area from 1876 to 1887. One of these stages may be seen in the Lusk Museum. The nearby monument is at the grave of George Lathrop, pioneer stage driver. South you can see Rawhide Buttes, west of which was located the home station of the Cheyenne and Black Hills Stage Lines. One and a half miles northeast was Running Water or Silver Cliff’s stage station, forerunner of Lusk. Last straggler of the great buffalo herds in this area was killed nearby in recent years.
Elk, deer, turkeys, bobcats and mountain lions are found on the buttes. Historically, elk were native to this area but were killed off as food when the area was settled. In the 1960s, the Game and Fish Department transplanted elk to reestablish the herd. The elk continue to thrive in their native environment. Both mule deer and white-tailed deer are found in this area. Mule deer were not found here until the 1920s; and white-tailed deer appeared in the 1950s. Changes in the area due to agricultural development provided additional water sources, forage and predator control for wildlife. Mountain lions, also called cougars, pumas or panthers, can be found in various habitats throughout Wyoming. The key to the presence of mountain lions is the existence of deer or elk. Mountain lions may kill sick or injured animals, thus improving the overall health of elk and deer herds.

Mother Featherlegs

It's a ten mile unpaved journey from Lusk over 8-inch-deep muddy furrows and ruts to find it. Here you'll see a pink granite slab paying tribute to Wyoming's most famous prostitute. The inscription is wearing down and there are no bawdy statuary or explicit images in relief on the stone. Mother Featherlegs earned her name after the local cowboys observed her riding through town with tiers of lace ruffles on her pantaloons fluttering in the breeze as she straddled her horse. "Them ruffled drawers make the old gal look like a feather legged chicken." There weren't many ruffles in Wyoming at that time! Forever after known as Mother Featherlegs, she arrived in Wyoming in 1876 and established a bawdyhouse on the Cheyenne-Black Hills trail. Her place also became a refuge for outlaws ambushing stagecoaches. Acting as a go-between for the road agents, Mother Featherlegs was entrusted with the loot of money and jewelry until the bandits could safely dispose of the stolen booty.

In 1879 Mother Featherlegs was found dead, murdered while filling a bucket of water at her spring. She was buried at the site of her cabin. Footprints around the spring pointed to Dangerous Dick, an old friend, who had apparently skipped the country with the woman's money and jewelry. Davis had returned to his old haunts and criminal activity in the swamps of Louisiana. He was captured and charged with murder and robbery a few years later. Before he was lynched, Davis confessed to killing Mother Featherlegs and revealed that her name was actually Mrs. Charlotte Shepard.

The story Davis told was; "Ma'am" Shepard was one of a gang of cutthroats that operated in the swamps of northern Louisiana after the Civil War. Eventually all the gang members had been hunted down and eliminated, except for Mrs. Shepard and Davis, known in Louisiana as "The Terrapin." Ma'am Shepard fled north to a healthier climate after her sons, Tom and Bill, were honored guests at a vigilante necktie party. That might have been the end of the story, except in 1964 Lusk residents Jim Griffith and Bob Arrow, along with the residents of Lusk dedicated the monument during the reenactment of the Denver to Deadwood stage run. One of the major contributors was Del Burke, whose Yellow Hotel brother in Lusk was still in operation at that time.

A marker stands at the site of her cabin, and her famous ruffled pantaloons have had adventures of their own. Stolen from the site in 1964, they ended up in a Deadwood saloon until 1990, when a determined posse of Lusk residents raided the saloon and retrieved that garment. They now have a permanent home in the Stagecoach Museum in Lusk.
Rawhide Buttes

About 10 mi S of Lusk to W of U.S. Hwy 85

Rawhide Buttes, visible west of this point, once served as a favorite camping spot of Indians and fur trappers. Several different tales explain the origin of the name. One account holds that this locale served as a departure point from which trappers sent fur pelts, or “rawhides,” east to St. Louis. Another story tells of a reckless young man who killed an Indian woman while journeying to California during the 1849 gold rush. Attempting to avoid trouble, his fellow travelers surrendered the man for punishment and then watched in horror as the Indians skinned him alive at the base of the buttes—thus the name “Rawhide Buttes.”

In 1874, a military expedition led by Lieutenant Col. George A. Custer discovered gold in the Black Hills of Dakota Territory. Hoping to capitalize on the ensuing rush of prospectors, the entrepreneurial team of John Gilmer, Monroe Salisbury and Mathewson Patrick organized the Cheyenne and Black Hills Stage and Express line in 1876. The company soon began leasing ranch buildings located at Rawhide Buttes for use as a stage station. When Russell Thorp, Sr. purchased the Rawhide Buttes station in November 1882, the bustling stage stop had grown to include a grocery and dry goods store, stage barn, post office and blacksmith shop.

The arrival of the Chicago and North Western Railroad led to the demise of stage coaching. The last Black Hills-bound stage departed from Cheyenne’s Inter-ocean Hotel on February 19, 1887. With the stage no longer rolling, the buildings clustered at the base of Rawhide Buttes reverted from stage station to ranch headquarters. The end of an era had arrived.

Spanish Diggings

W edge of Lusk

The greatest prehistoric workshop on the American Continent lies twelve and one half miles to the South. Covering an area thirty miles long and ten miles wide, it presents a panorama of hundreds of stone shops surrounded by huge piles of chippings left by generations of prehistoric arrow and spearhead makers. Hundreds of specimens of perfect pottery artifacts you find). One of hundreds of stone shops surrounded by huge piles of chippings left by generations of prehistoric arrow and spearhead makers. Hundreds of specimens of perfect pottery artifacts you find). One of hundreds of stone shops surrounded by huge piles of chippings left by generations of prehistoric arrow and spearhead makers. Hundreds of specimens of perfect pottery artifacts you find). One of hundreds of stone shops surrounded by huge piles of chippings left by generations of prehistoric arrow and spearhead makers. Hundreds of specimens of perfect pottery artifacts you find). One of hundreds of stone shops surrounded by huge piles of chippings left by generations of prehistoric arrow and spearhead makers. Hundreds of specimens of perfect pottery artifacts you find). One of hundreds of stone shops surrounded by huge piles of chippings left by generations of prehistoric arrow and spearhead makers. Hundreds of specimens of perfect pottery artifacts you find). One of hundreds of stone shops surrounded by huge piles of chippings left by generations of prehistoric arrow and spearhead makers. Hundreds of specimens of perfect pottery artifacts you find). One of hundreds of stone shops surrounded by huge piles of chippings left by generations of prehistoric arrow and spearhead makers. Hundreds of specimens of perfect pottery artifacts you find). One of hundreds of stone shops surrounded by huge piles of chippings left by generations of prehistoric arrow and spearhead makers. Hundreds of specimens of perfect pottery artifacts you find). One of hundreds of stone shops surrounded by huge piles of chippings left by generations of prehistoric arrow and spearhead makers. Hundreds of specimens of perfect pottery artifacts you find). One of hundreds of stone shops surrounded by huge piles of chippings left by generations of prehistoric arrow and spearhead makers. Hundreds of specimens of perfect pottery artifacts you find). One of hundreds of stone shops surrounded by huge piles of chippings left by generations of prehistoric arrow and spearhead makers. Hundreds of specimens of perfect pottery artifacts you find).

Shawnee

Elev. 4,396

Shawnee is an unincorporated community named for the Indian tribe of the same name. The tribe migrated from Georgia and the name means “Southern”.

Cottonwoods: Home Along the Prairie River

At Orin rest area

Take a good look at those big old trees down along the river. You know, the ones with the big limbs and huge trunks. Those old cottonwoods are special trees. They have grown tall with their roots spreading as grand as their limbs. Their roots reach down to the water level and help hold the riverbank soil, keeping it from washing away during heavy spring flows. Grass grows tall and lush where the cottonwoods hold the soil. Along these grassy riverbanks, wildlife flourishes. A variety of birds nest and raise their young in the mighty old cottonwoods. Bald eagles nest in the strongest branches above the riffles where fish spawn. Old, dead limbs, where wood is soft, becomes home to woodpeckers, like the northern flicker. Other birds like finches and wrens live in the abandoned woodpecker holes. Other birds nest in the willows and buffaloberry bushes that grow beneath the cottonwoods. Look closely and you might see a yellow-billed cuckoo, brown thrasher, robin or several mourning doves. A Merian’s turkey may make its nest on the forest floor. In all, more than 150 species of birds nest in the healthy cottonwood forest—from the forest floor all the way up to the top of the trees. The variety of bird species occurs because of the lush growth and variety of plants present in this forest.

Birds are not the only critters which make their homes in the cottonwood forest. Fox squirrels, white-tailed deer, opossum, raccoon, beaver and mink also live here. The old cottonwood forests, where they stand tall and strong, are important parts of a formula, making “Wyoming’s Wildlife—Worth the Watching.”

Glendo State Park

Near Glendo

Tipsi rings and cultural artifacts left behind by the Arapaho and Cheyenne Indians highlight this park. Activities are offered May through September, with the park best known for its excellent boating opportunities.

Glendo State Park - History

Glendo State Park is located in one of the most historic areas in the state. The reservoir inundates several miles of historic trails. Two or more branches of the Oregon- Utah- California Trail passed where the water now lies. Some of the state’s early farming and ranching was conducted in this area.

The Spanish Diggings, a large area of aboriginal activity, lies just a few miles east of the reservoir. Also rising out of the reservoir’s east side at Sandy Beach are a series of sand dunes that reach from the Great Divide Basin and the Green River, east to the sand hills of Nebraska. The Arapahoe and Cheyenne Indians arrived in southeastern Wyoming and the North Platte River Basin in the 18th century. The Ogallala and Brule Sioux arrived in the 1830s, moving into eastern Wyoming from South Dakota. Tipi rings and a variety of cultural artifacts are still uncovered in Glendo State Park and the surrounding area (remember, it is unlawful to remove any artifacts you find).

Glendo dam was begun in 1954. The dam was completed in 1957 and the power plant in 1958. The dam is an earth fill structure 2,096 feet long and 167 feet high. Courtesy of Wyoming State Parks and Historic Sites.

M Denny & Associates, LLC

222 S Main in Lusk, 334-4021 or 334-2372, ludenny@coffey.com

Denny & Associates is an outstanding company to see for real estate in Wyoming. Lee Denny has over 30 years experience in banking and real estate in Wyoming. He represents his clients’ interests exclusively and offers the highest standards of professional and personalized service. Whether you are looking for a working ranch, recreational property or just a nice home, call Lee Denny at Denny & Associates and find your piece of heaven in Wyoming.
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ed with the Indians and trapped beaver in the Peak area were the fur trappers. From the early Shoshone and Crow. 11,000 years. Several Indian tribes are known to have been occupied by humans for at least History

miles at 10,200 feet above sea level. The Laramie Mountains provide a striking con-
trast for those traveling through the primarily flat landscape. Massive granite rocks characterize the top of Laramie Peak, which is the highest point on the mountain range, visible for more than 100 miles at 12,000 feet above sea level.

History

Evidence reveals that the Laramie Mountains have been occupied by humans for at least 11,000 years. Several Indian tribes are known to have migrated through or lived in the Laramie Peak area: Arapaho, Siouxs, Cheyenne, Ute, Shoshone and Crow. The first Euro-Americans to enter the Laramie Peak area were the fur trappers. From the early 1820s to around 1840, these hardy men co-existed with the Indians and trapped beaver in the mountain streams. One of the most famous among these mountain men wasJacque La Ramie. His legacy lives on in the place names of the area, including Laramie Peak and the North Laramie River. Other geographic features in the area such as LaBonte Creek (meaning bountiful goodness) and LaPree Creek (meaning the ferns) reflect the predominance of the French/Canadian fur trappers who lived here.

Today

In 1935, a summer long forest fire ravaged thousands of acres of timber and rangelands. As a direct result of the need for fire control, on August 20, 1935, the Laramie Peak Ranger Division was added to the Medicine Bow National Forest by an Act of Congress. This later became the Douglas Ranger District, Laramie Peak Unit. Today, Laramie Peak is still a landmark for weary travelers. It is also a popular recreation area, with a rigorous 5-mile trail to the peak, and Friend Park campground at its base. The trail was originally built for ATV use in the 1960s to access an antennae site, owned by Western Wireless. Hikers discovered the beauty of this “industrial” trail, and have made it their own. However, it will always remain an ATV access trail to the towers at the peak.

Know where you are when recreating on the Laramie Peak Unit, there is scattered land-

ownership. Purchase a forest map and watch for signs. It is illegal to trespass on private property.

For more information on the recreation opportunities found on Laramie Peak, contact the Douglas Ranger Station at 358-4690, or pick up one of the Converse County/Douglas Ranger District brochures at numerous outlets throughout the state.

Courtesy of National Forest Service

H Wildland Diversity

Dwyer Jct Exit 1-25 rest area

The Laramie Mountains provide a striking con-
trast for those traveling through the primarily flat landscape. Rolling plains of southeastern Wyoming. Mountains are important to wildlife in Wyoming. As you go up in elevation, the average annual temperature declines, and the average annual precipitation increases. The rugged terrain in the mountains provides south-facing slopes that get very little. As you travel, take note of the fact that most trees grow on the north slope, where snow accumulates and soil moisture lasts longer. Rough, rugged terrain provides a variety of holes, cracks and crevices which can be used by animals as dens or nesting areas, and places out of the wind where soil accumulates and different plants can grow. These, in turn, attract a variety of animals. A greater variety of habitats or homes means a greater variety of animals. Contrasting vegetation, topography and large wide-open spaces make Wyoming a home to over 600 species of wildlife, which are “Worth the Watching.”

10 Food, Lodging

Guernsey

Pop. 1,147, Elev. 4,354

Incorporated in 1902, this town was named for Charles A. Guernsey, author of Wyoming Cowboy Days. Guernsey was also a noted rancher, legislator, and mining promoter. Located between both the Oregon and Mormon Trails, you can see wagon ruts on either side of town.

Food, Lodging

F Mike’s Place

302 B St in Glendo. 735-4616

Mike’s Place is a local favorite for the residents of Glendo, and it’s no wonder! With the sparkling clean environment, quality food, generous portions, reasonable prices and fast, friendly service, it’s easy to see why people keep coming back. Check out their daily specials. You can take-out, or dine-in and enjoy their full bar. Sit and enjoy your meal in either of their designated smoking and non-smoking sections. Open 7 a.m. to 8 p.m. daily, closed on Wednesdays. If you’re planning an event or meeting, they have meeting and conference space available in the restaurant; or you can check out their catering services. Their convenient location provides easy access from the reservoir and I-25. Stop in for a chat, or check out their daily specials. You can’t go wrong with their Buttermilk Pancakes, or any of their offerings! They take major credit cards accepted.

T Laramie Peak

West and south of U.S. Highway 26 & 1-25, between Ft. Laramie and Douglas.

Geology

The Laramie Range was formed when an uplift thrust ancient granite rock through overlying sandstones and limestones. Remnants of these sedimentary rocks, formed from the ancient seas, are visible on the east slope. Massive granite rocks characterize the top of Laramie Peak, which is the highest point on the mountain range, visible for more than 100 miles at 12,000 feet above sea level.

Production here peaked in 1942, reaching a mil-

Hartville

Pop. 76, Elev. 4,500

Just five miles north of Glendo on highway 270 is historic Hartville. Major Verling K. Hart, once an officer at Ft. Laramie, gave his name to this town when he opened the copper mine here. It became the first incorporated town in Wyoming in 1884. Copper mining brought Italian and Greek immigrants, and with them, a taste of southern European culture, including a Dante Alighieri Society and an opera house. The miners had homes in nearby Sunset, which is now a ghost town. The old buildings still stand, but you need local permission to look around, as they are not officially open to the public.

By 1887, gold and silver had also been mined here in small amounts. The copper had mostly run out, but then miners discovered one of the world’s most extensive deposits of pure iron. Native Americans had used the red-pigmented mineral for war paint. The area became the first open pit mine in the world, named the Chicago Mine, or “The Glory Hole.” The mine was used for other open pit mines. The Chicago Mine went 650 feet deep, deep enough to fit the United Nations Building inside, and is still one of the largest open pit mines the world has ever seen. Production here peaked in 1942, reaching a mil-

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lion tons, but then tapered off. The mine officially closed in 1984. Environmental reclamation of the area has been an ongoing project.

Hartville gave its name to a geological formation. A Hartville Uplift is one that is rich in ores and semi-precious stones. Recent archeological digs have uncovered that, in addition to the metals mentioned above, Native Americans came here to find jasper, moss agate, onyx, chalcedony and flint for arrowheads. The area has been a gathering place due to its mineral treasures for nearly 11,000 years now.

**Sunrise**

One mile east of Hartville lies the mining ghost town of Sunrise. In 1887, a rich vein of iron ore was discovered that led the Colorado Fuel and Iron Corp. to begin open-pit mining. The 650-foot pit was at that time the world’s largest.

**Guernsey State Park Civilian Conservation Corps Museum**

On State Hwy 317 E of I-25 near Guernsey. 836-2334

The park features one of the finest examples of Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) work in the Rocky Mountain Area. Hiking trails, roads, bridges and a museum are all products of the CCC’s efforts. Buildings made of local sandstones are extraordinary and are recognized for their architectural significance. The Castle, a massive picnic shelter, faces the reservoir and Laramie Peak. Work was started in 1933 and approximately 85% completed before the CCC was disbanded in 1936. Visitors can now enjoy Guernsey museum. The museum is located on a high cliff, overlooking the water. The building itself, made of hand hewn timbers and hand forged iron, has been called one of the finest examples of CCC building and architecture in the United States.

**North Platte Valley Overlook**

U.S. Hwy 26, about 3 mi E of Guernsey

This rest area and viewpoint highlight several historic sites.

**Register Cliff State Historic Site**

About one-day’s wagon travel west of Fort Laramie, emigrants took the time to leave a record of their progress. The sandstone cliff is covered with the names of pioneers who passed this way on their journeys during the 1840s, 50s and 60s. Most names include a hometown, state and date. Some even left a message. Source: BLM brochure.

**Oregon Trail Ruts State Historic Site**

Follow signs from the central Guernsey intersection. Go 5 across North Platte River

The Signature Ruts of the trail system are located at a place where terrain forced the emigrant wagons to cross a sandstone outcrop. Thousands of wagon wheels wore ruts into the soft stone to a depth of five feet in some places. Visitors can still see places where the wheel hubs rubbed against the rut walls. Source: BLM brochure.

**Emigrant Hill**

Just outside of Guernsey you will find amazing deep ruts along the Mormon Trail where those pioneers struggled to hoist their wagons up the very steep slope.

**Spanish Diggings**

About 10 mi NE of Hartville

The Spanish Diggings is actually a Paleo-Indian quartzite quarry, dating to 10,000 years ago. Pits 30 feet deep were dug into the solid quartzite
All Wyoming Area Codes are 307

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H Enough Water To Go Around?
At Guernsey Rest stop 2.5 mi E of Guernsey

The Platte River has two forks, both originate in the high Colorado Rockies. This is the north fork of the Platte. The northfork and south fork join in western Nebraska and eventually flow into the Missouri River. As human populations have grown throughout the world, so has their need for water. Platte River water irrigates croplands in Wyoming, Colorado, and Nebraska—part of our nation’s breadbasket. It provides drinking water for over four million people and as many domestic animals. Competition for this water is fierce. Fish and wildlife also rely on this water to survive. Upstream and downstream wildlife use the water from the river for drinking and as a home. It is particularly important as a resting place for millions of ducks and geese as well as the nation’s largest single gathering of sandhill cranes. Vegetation growing along the river’s banks is lush because of the deep soils and available water. This vegetation, when protected and conserved, grows deep roots which hold river bank soils together, keeps the river from eroding the banks and filters soil out of the water before entering the river. River bank vege-

with stone tools. The area was discovered by cowboy A.A. Spaugh in 1879, who thought the Spaniards had dug for gold at the site. Some four hundred square miles of quarries, teepee rings, hearths, chipping stations, and locality markers exist in the quarries. Many significant artifacts have been recovered at the site. Scientists dated the site by the existence of slow growing lichens on the mined rocks. Caches of crude tools and the distinctive lavender and golden quartzite have been found as far away as Ohio and Indiana indicating the extensive trade and travel of prehistoric people. The quarries are located on the Patton Creek Site which is a prehistoric lithic procurement and workshop area listed on the National Registry of Historic Places.

T Guernsey State Park
15 mi E of I-25 Exit 52 on U.S. Hwy 26; 1.5 mi N on State Hwy 317

Guernsey State Park consists of 6,227 land acres and 2,375 water surface areas. The elevation of the reservoir shoreline is 4,420 feet. Construction of Guernsey Dam and Power plant began on June 1, 1925 and was completed in July 1927. Guernsey Dam is a diaphragm-type embankment with a structural height of 135 feet and a length of 560 feet along its crest. The original capacity of the reservoir was 73,810 acre feet, but this has been greatly reduced by silt deposits to about 46,000 acre feet. The PowerPoint contains two generating units, each with a capacity of 2,400 kilowatts. Guernsey State Park provides seven campgrounds (142 campsites), three day use areas and four boat ramps. Source: Wyoming State Parks and Historic Sites brochure.

Wyoming Tidbits
The Homestead Act of 1862 gave 160 acres of government land to each settler. To own the land, settlers had to live on the homestead and improve it within five years. The first homestead in Wyoming was filed by Mrs. Margaret Dolan, a widow and mother of six children, near Egbert.

H Oregon Trail Ruts Interpretive Signs
At Oregon Trail Ruts State Historic Site

The Road West
Settlement of new agricultural land, freedom from religious persecution, the quest for personal riches, and the need for improved communications and commerce across the country. These are all reasons for the Road West. America’s emigrant trails began along the Missouri River in Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, and Kansas. They came into central Wyoming along the banks of the North Platte River. Along the way to their intended destinations in California, Oregon and Utah, these trails crossed unbroken plains, rugged hills, steep mountains and waterless deserts. As trail use intensified and critical resources were depleted, conflicts arose with Native Americans. Though some emigrants died in skirmishes, many more lives were lost due to the rigors of the journey, including shortages of food and water, adverse weather, drownings, accidents and disease. Although overlaps occur between the various uses, four general trail eras can be identified.

The Oregon Trail
The Bidwell-Bartleson wagon train left Independence, Missouri in the spring of 1841. Bound for the fertile valleys of Oregon and Washington, they pioneered the westward migration. Their 2,400 mile journey ended in Oregon near the Columbia River Valley, Oregon City area.

The California Trail
Started around the same time as the Oregon Trail, this trail achieved prominence in 1848 with the discovery of gold in California. In 1849, approximately 30,000 “Forty-Niners” used it to reach the gold fields. Many more emigrants followed in subsequent years. Starting at various points along the Missouri River, the main trail extended from the American Midwest to the

Register Cliffs State Historic Site

Oregon Trail Ruts at Guernsey

I H Oregon Trail Ruts Interpretive Signs
At Oregon Trail Ruts State Historic Site

The Road West
Settlement of new agricultural land, freedom from religious persecution, the quest for personal riches, and the need for improved communications and commerce across the country. These are all reasons for the Road West. America’s emigrant trails began along the Missouri River in Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, and Kansas. They came into central Wyoming along the banks of the North Platte River. Along the way to their intended destinations in California, Oregon and Utah, these trails crossed unbroken plains, rugged hills, steep mountains and waterless deserts. As trail use intensified and critical resources were depleted, conflicts arose with Native Americans. Though some emigrants died in skirmishes, many more lives were lost due to the rigors of the journey, including shortages of food and water, adverse weather, drownings, accidents and disease. Although overlaps occur between the various uses, four general trail eras can be identified.

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Sierra Nevada Mountains and interior valleys of California. A more southerly route began near Talkeetna, Alaska. Known as the Cherokee/Overland Trail (1849-1850). It followed the Arkansas River westward into central Colorado, then turned north into Wyoming. It rejoined the main California route near Fort Bridger in southwestern Wyoming.

The Mormon Pioneer Trail
Seeking freedom to practice their religious beliefs, Brigham Young led the followers of Mormonism from the banks of the Mississippi into the western wilderness. In 1846 they left Nauvoo, Illinois, and wintered along the Missouri River near present-day Omaha, Nebraska. In the spring of 1847, the lead party departed from Fort Bridger, Wyoming for the Great Salt Lake of Utah. By late July, the pioneers completed their 1,400 mile trek. Inspired by this first group of 148 emigrants, nearly 70,000 Mormons followed the trail in the next 20 years, most heading for sanctuary in the Salt Lake Valley.

The Pony Express Trail
The Pony Express Trail was the first major inland communications route linking the eastern United States with the new settlements of the West. Beginning in April of 1860, riders carried mail from St. Joseph, Missouri, to San Francisco, California. With a series of stations along the route supplying fresh horses and men, the 2,000 mile trek could be completed in only ten days. Although service was discontinued in November of 1861 due in part to the construction of the transcontinental telegraph line-the Pony Express provided a vital link between east and west. It is estimated that approximately 500,000 people ventured over the trails to settle and develop the vast resources of the American West. Soon, however, the trails waned in importance. With the completion of the transcontinental railroad in 1869, the 2,000 mile cross country journey, which once took four to six months by wagon or on foot, could be accomplished by rail in a mere two weeks.

Today, by car… a few days; by plane…, a few hours.

Through a Narrow Passage…
at the crest of the hill, thousands of people and wagons eventually wore the deep ruts into the soft stone. Within a day's journey of Ft. Laramie, livestock and riders struggled through the rocky terrain before making camp at Warm Springs or Cold Springs just to the west. Some chose to stop for the night at Register Cliff (three miles east) before proceeding on, depending on the condition of teams and travelers.

While the North Platte River provided critical water for stock and emigrants, it also posed a barrier to overland travel. The river's waters, then untamed by dams could be swift and treacherous, especially in the spring/early summer. Not easily viewed from this vantage point, a deep meander channel of the river lies about two hundred feet to the east. It was easier to traverse the rugged landscape above than risk fording the river below. Childs Cutoff, established in 1850, followed along the north side of the Platte from Ft. Laramie. It rejoined the main route of the trail at present-day Casper without having to cross the river. Still, the majority of emigrants followed the south bank path. Listed as a National Historic Landmark in 1966, this site was dedicated as a State Historic Site in 1970. The numerous trail remnants found here, some vivid, some obscure, serve as a tribute to the passing of pioneers and the westward expansion of the country.

Forts, Stations and Camps
There were four forts, numerous stations and camps along the Oregon-California-Mormon Trails in Wyoming during the mid 1800s. In 1849, Fort Laramie was specifically established to protect emigrants traveling west. The post was abandoned on March 2, 1890. Fort Clay was established October 1855 and redesignated Camp Davis February 1856. Fort Bridger was purchased in 1858 and closed November 6, 1890. Fort Casper was originally established in May 1862 and named Platte Bridge Station. It was designated a fort November 21, 1865 and officially abandoned October 19, 1867. Most military camps and stations were established near Pacific telegraph stations located near river, creek, or springs. The soldiers at those stations were responsible for protecting emigrants, delivering mail, protecting and repairing the telegraph line. All stations were constructed by the 11th Ohio Volunteer Calvary Regiment from 1862 to 1864. Buildings were constructed of logs or sod and had dirt or wood floors. All stations had enclosed corrals. Tents were also used for housing. Camp Marshall, had wood buildings and was located just east of La Bonte Creek Station. It was established by E Company, 2nd Battalion in 1864. Named after Captain Levi G. Marshall, the camp was officially abandoned in the Spring of 1866. Camp Dodge was established April 1865 by the 11th Kansas volunteer Cavalry Regiment, four miles east of Platte Bridge Station on present-day Garden Creek, Casper, Wyoming. It was composed of tents. The camp was abandoned in June 1865.

Post at Platte Bridge/Camp Payne
Payne was established at the Camp Davis site. The post was to maintain communications for the Army's 1858 Utah Expedition and to protect emigrants using the trail. Companies D and E, 4th Artillery Regiment, under the command of Captain Joseph Roberts and Captain G.W. Getty, were assigned there. All of the stations were abandoned in Fall of 1866 when the last battalion of the 11th Ohio Volunteer Cavalry Regiment and the 3rd U.S. Volunteer Infantry Regiment were finally mustered out of service. Fort Clay, later named Camp Davis, was established to protect Richard's Bridge. The post was officially abandoned in November of 1856. At its peak, no more than 53 soldiers were assigned there.

Fort Laramie to Horseshoe Creek Station, (S. of Glendo) 43 miles
Horseshoe to Camp Marshall (on La Bonte Creek) 20 miles
Camp Marshall to La Prele Creek Station 18 miles
La Prele to Deer Creek Station (Genrock) 17 miles
Deer Creek Station to Camp Davis, (Evansville) 24 miles
Camp Davis to Camp Dodge (Garden Creek, Casper) 4 miles
Camp Dodge to Platte Bridge Station (Casper) 4 miles

NELLIE TAYLOR ROSS
Nellie Tayloe Ross was born November 29, 1876 near St. Joseph, Missouri. She was educated in public and private schools, and attended a kindergarten training school in Omaha, Nebraska. She taught school for a few years in Omaha before coming to Cheyenne in 1902, following her marriage to William B. Ross. Mr. Ross began a law practice in Wyoming and eventually became active in politics. He was elected as Wyoming's governor in the 1922 election.

Mrs. Ross was an avid supporter of her husband. When he died in office in October, 1924, the Secretary of State, as Acting Governor, called for a special election. The Democratic party nominated Mrs. Ross to complete her husband’s term. She initially declined, but upon reflection accepted the nomination. She felt she was the best qualified to understand her husband’s goals and work to realize them. Mrs. Ross won the election handily and became the first woman governor in the United States when she was inaugurated 16 days before Miriam A. Ferguson of Texas. She served from January 3, 1925 to January 3, 1927, losing a bid for reelection. Following her defeat Mrs. Ross continued to be a much sought speaker. She was appointed as a vice-chairman of the Democratic National Committee in 1928, and directed the party’s women’s division. She campaigned extensively for Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1932. Following his inauguration in 1933, Roosevelt appointed Mrs. Ross to the position of Director of the United States Mint, a position she held until 1953. After her retirement she continued to reside in Washington, D.C., and kept busy with speaking engagements. She died in 1977 at the age of 101.

Platte Bridge Station to Sweetwater Station (Sweetwater River) 45 miles
Sweetwater Station to 3 Crossings of the Sweetwater Station 36 miles
3 Crossings to St. Mary's Station (Rocky Ridge) 38 miles
St. Mary's to South Pass Station (Burr Station) 18 miles
Total Miles 267 miles

Encampments in the Guernsey Area
By wagon, encampments in the Guernsey area, are a day's trek from Fort Laramie. Emigrants had three choices of camp sites in the Guernsey area: Register Cliff, Warm Springs or Cold Springs, the farthest encampment.

Lieutenant John C. Fremonts Camp Site
In 1842, Lieutenant John C. Fremont, lead a mapping expedition of the west. According to Fremont's map maker, Charles Preuss, the flat area just below this sign is most likely where the expedition camped on July 1842. While camped here, Fremont noted in his report to Congress that Fort Laramie would be a suitable place of a military post.
Warm Springs Camp Site
Many period documents describe this area as the Emigrant’s Wash or Laundry Tub, due to the natural warm water temperature. Warm Springs is located approximately 1.25 miles to the west, up the drainage you are facing. In 1842, Lieutenant John C. Fremont wrote: “At the distance of ten miles from the fort, we entered the sandy bed of a creek, a place where, on the left bank, a very large spring gushes with considerable noise and force out of the limestone. On the opposite side, a little below the spring, is a lofty limestone escarpment, partially shaded by a grove of large trees.” Today, the site remains much the same.

Cold Springs Pass and Camp Site
Cold Springs Pass is located approximately three quarters of a mile and just to the left of the highest point you see. The Pass was used to get to Cold Springs Camp Site. The camp site is observable from a pull out on Highway 26 and is located approximately 2 miles west of Guernsey.

Register Cliff
Register Cliff is located 2 miles to the East. The camp site was located on the flats below a mile long cliff of soft sandstone used as a name register by thousands of emigrants from 1847 on. It’s interesting that no emigrant ever mentions inscribing names or initials on the cliff in diaries. Also located near Register Cliff was the War and Guerrier Trading Post (1852-1855). Mills and Janis Trading Post (1858-1860), and the Sandy Point Pony Express Station (1860-1861).

The United States Army and the Oregon Trail
The U.S. Army’s Role in Protecting the Oregon Trail in Wyoming 1842 to 1870.

Lieutenant John C. Fremont lead an expedition west in 1842 to map a route to Oregon Territory. The Scout, Kit Carson, guided the expedition. Lieutenant Fremont’s report and Charles Preuss’s maps were used by many emigrants. In June of 1849, the first Army Post in Wyoming was established at Fort Laramie, also known as Fort John. Fort John was an old American Fur Company trading post located near the confluence of the Laramie and North Platte Rivers. The mission of Army units stationed at Fort Laramie was to protect emigrants travelling the Oregon Trail.

East of Fort Laramie at the confluence of Horse Creek and North Platte River, the first Fort Laramie Treaty (1851) was signed by representatives of the Sioux, Cheyenne, Arapaho, Gros Ventre, Mandan, Assiniboin and Crow Nations to allow Whites safe passage along the Oregon Trail.

On August 19, 1854, an emigrant’s lame cow was killed and eaten by members and guests of a Brule-Sioux village located approximately nine miles east of Fort Laramie. This lead to an event known as the “Grattan Massacre.” Lieutenant John Grattan’s badly mishandled attempt to arrest High Forehead, a Miniconjou-Sioux, who had killed the cow, resulted in the deaths of Grattan, 29 soldiers and Brule Chief Conquering Bear.

Near present day Casper, Wyoming, the Army established Camp Payne in 1858 and abandoned it in 1859. In 1862, Platte Bridge Station was established nearby. Two separate battles would occur near the station on July 26, 1865 involving Cheyenne, Sioux, and Arapaho warriors and the US Army. In the first, Lieutenant Caspar W. Collins and four troopers are killed. Sergeant Amos J. Custard and twenty-two troopers were killed in the final battle. Sixty warriors involved in the battles were estimated to have been killed. Platte Bridge Station was renamed Fort Casper in honor of young Lieutenant Collins.

With the completion of the Continental Railroad in 1869, and the relocation of the telegraph line, the use of the Oregon Trail dramatically decreased and so did the Army’s role in protection of the trail.

The U.S. Army’s Role in Protecting the Oregon Trail in Wyoming 1842 to 1870
The U.S. Army’s role in protecting the Oregon Trail is best described by the soldiers.

“Who is the cause of all this trouble now? Just one bad man. ‘The man who killed the cow.’ The Great Father does not care about a cow but that fellow was a bad fellow, and was not given up, this caused all the difficulty. It was a very little thing, yet see how it spread over the whole Sioux nation from one bad fellow. I hope all the red people will remember this.” General William S. Harney, Commander of the Punitive Expedition against the Sioux for the August 1854 Grattan Fight. Fort Pierre Peace Council March 1-5, 1856.

“We are so busy now building and getting ready to pass the winter comfortably that I can’t write as interesting letters as I could otherwise. When we get done building we go to hauling wood and then as soon as it will do we will go to making hay. We can get eight dollars per ton for cutting and curing hay. The weather is so warm that we sleep out doors in wagons. We spread out gum blankets and bed ticks over the bows for a cover and it is as dry and cool in there as anywhere.”
—Private Hervey Johnson, Company “G”, 11th Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, June 24, 1864, Deer Creek Station.

“Cold dreary wind and cloudy all night; very chilly cold and windy. Most of the men are in their tents, overcoats on to keep comfortable.
Captain Green of "B" Company and detachment just starting for Deer Creek. Snowing like forty thousand devils; ground covered with snow; still pouring down the near way; very cold, wet snow. Quit snowing but clears after dinner; cool northwest wind. Lieut. Clancy starts to South Pass this evening:"

"--First Sergeant Isaac B. Pennock, Company "I", 11th Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, June 17, 1865, Platte Bridge Station.

"If it is in contemplation to keep open the communications with Oregon Territory, a show of military force in this country is absolutely necessary; and a combination of advantages renders the neighborhood of Fort Laramie the most suitable place, on the line of the Platte, for the establishment of a military post."

"--Brevet Captain John C. Fremont, Leader of the 1842, 43-44, Oregon Trail Mapping Expeditions, 1845.

"Your Great Father...has sent me with a handful of braves to visit you...I am opening a road for your white brethren, and your Great Father directs that his red children shall not attempt to close it up. There are many whites now coming on this road, moving to the other side of the mountains... You must not disturb them...Should you do so, your Great Father would be angry with you although he is the enemy of all bad Indians, he is the friend of those who are good."

"--Colonel Stephen W. Kearny, Commander of Presidential directed Military Show of Force Expedition, June 16, 1845, Council meeting with Brule, Ogala, and Arapaho near Fort Platte, Wyoming.

"I regret the necessity which obliged me to kill any of your people, but under similar circumstances I will always act precisely in the same manner. I am now willing to forget what has passed, and receive you as friends; provided, you promise to behave yourselves here after; otherwise, I shall regard you as enemies, and am ready and able to meet you as such...you might escape at the time, and even for years, yet sooner or later, the day of retribution would certainly come."

"--First Lieutenant Richard B Garnett, Commanding Officer Fort Laramie, June 1853, Fort Laramie Ferry Incident between Chief Little Brave's Miniconjou Sioux and Fort Laramie's Garrison.

"It was a race of life. Nehring, a private of Company K, 11th Kansas, not understanding the order, dismounted to fight from a deep washout in the road. Cpl. Grimm, looking around, yelled to him in German "to the bridge." That was the last that was seen of poor Nehring. Camp, lost his horse and then ran for dear life, but within a few rods of safety was overtaken and tomahawked. Sergeant HankHammer's horse was wounded but carried him safely to the bridge and then dropped. It was a miracle that any man escaped."


"Long trains of wagons were winding their way over the plains, the mysterious telegraph wires were stretching farther and farther, the hunting grounds to the mountains, engineers were surveying a route for a track for the iron horse, and all without saying as much as 'By your leave' to the Indians. Knowing that their game would soon be gone, that their hunting grounds taken from them, and that they themselves would soon be without a country, they had resorted to arms to defend their way of life and themselves."


"No sir; we don't stop here. We are going into Platte Bridge in spite of all the redskins this side of Hell...I don't care a damn. You Ohio fellows, decked out in buckskin and fringe think you know too much about this Injun business. We have been South, where fighting is done, and we know how to do it. You fellows are cow-asked. We will go on, and if you want to be safe, go on with us. We will cut our way through, or go to Hell a-trying. Forward, Men!"


Wyoming Tidbits

The "Glory Hole" was one of the largest open pit iron mines in the world. It began operations at Sunrise in 1887 and operated until 1974.

Oregon Trail Ruts

Oregon Trail Ruts State Historic Site

Wagon wheels cut solid rock, carving a memorials to Empire Builders. What manner of men and beasts impelled conveyances weighing on those grinding wheels? Look! A line of shadows cross country.

Foremost, nimble mules drawing their carts, come poised Mountain Men carrying trade goods to a fur fair — the Rendezouze. So, in 1830, Bill Sublette turns the first wheels from St. Louis to the Rocky Mountains! Following his faint trail, a decade later and on through the 1860s, appear straining, twisting teams of oxen, and heavy draft horses or Conestoga wagons for Oregon Pioneers. Trailing the Oregon-bound avante garde but otherwise mingling with those emigrants. Inspired by religious fervor, loom foot sorr and trail worn companies — Mormons dragging or pushing handcarts as they follow Brigham Young to the Valley of the Salt Lake. And, after 1849 reacting to a different stimulus but sharing the same trail, urging draft animals to extremity, straining resources and often failing, hungry gold rushers California bound.

A different breed, no emigrants but empresarios and adventurers, capture the 1860's scene. They appear, multi-teamed units in draft — heavy wagons in tandem, jerkline operators and bullwhackers delivering freight to Indian War outposts and agents, as the apportionment fades in a changing environment. Dimly seen, this last commerce serves a new, pastoral society: the era of the cattle baron and the advent of settlement blot the Oregon Trail.

Register Cliff

Register Cliff State Historic Site.

The wayfarers penchant for inscribing names and dates on prominent landmarks excites the interest of his descendants. Regrettably, marks of historic value are often effaced by later opportunists. Along the Oregon Trail, famed transcontinental route of the 19th century, pertinent dates are from the 1820s through the 1860s. Three outstanding recording areas exist within Wyoming: Register Cliff here; Independence Rock, 180 miles west; and Names Hill a further 175 miles along the Trail's wandering course. Register Cliff and Names Hill are self-evident titules; Independence Rock derives from a July 4th, 1825 observance which, according to some authorities, was staged by Mountain Men of Fort Trade fame.

Register Cliff invited emigrants because broad river bottoms offered pleasing campsites and excellent pasture. Hardship and illness were inevitable to Trail travel; of 55,000 emigrants during a peak year some 5,000 died enroute. Cliffside graves attest to the high mortality. This being their lot, travelers eagerly sought and singularly valued recuperative lay overs. Here, rest offered the opportunity to register.

But not all who registered were worn and grieving emigrants. Early inscriptions were by Mountain Men invited to wilderness life — many descendants of two centuries of French Fur Trade. One reads; "1829 This July 14". Does it denote an observance? If the American Independence Day was celebrated in 1825 at Independence Rock could the French trappers have noted Bastille Day at Register Cliff in 1829?

Settlement and Homesteaders

In the 1870s and 1880s, ranchers and homesteaders gradually moved into this territory and Fort Laramie was abandoned as a military post in 1890. Charles A. Guernsey came into Wyoming Territory in June of 1880, trailing cattle from Colorado. Heading north, he passed through this area along the old Black Hills freight and stage route. The Guernsey Cattle Company was formed the next year and the 999 (Three Nine) brand became its trademark. Guernsey's land holdings later included ranches on the Laramie, Cheyenne and North Platte rivers.

When Wyoming was admitted as a state in 1890, the first application for purchase of state school land adjoining the present town site of Guernsey was made by C.A. Guernsey. Under the Warren Act, several thousand acres of land lying south of the North Platte in the warm Springs area were also granted to Guernsey upon statehood. This land is still held with the present ranching operation.

Guernsey established his ranch at the base of Register Cliff and continued to operate it until 1926, when the Henry Frederick family acquired the land and began a ranching operation that still continues today. The cave that you see in the cliff face was initially blasted out for the storage of potatoes raised on the ranch, as the stone walls would insulate the produce and keep it from freezing in the winter. Later, the cave was used for machinery storage. It is not currently in use.

Henry Fredrick gifted a portion of the Register Cliff historic site to the State of Wyoming in 1932, and the site was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1970. It is through the generosity of the Fredrick family that the site is open to the public, as most of the land is still under their ownership. Chet Frederick, the son of Henry and a fourth generation Wyomingite, lived on this ranch during most of his life until his death in 1995. He always shared his knowledge and admiration for this area with family and friends alike, including much of the information above. Today, Register Cliff continues to be a stopping point for thou-
sands of visitors each year, as it was during the western migration in the 1800s.

**What Lies Ahead...**

With the change in the geological formation leaving Fort Laramie, the whole face of the country has entirely altered its appearance. Eastward of that meridian, the principal objects which strike the eye of a traveler are the absence of timber, and the immense expanses of prairie, covered with the verdure of rich grasses, and highly adapted for pasturage. Whenever they are not disturbed by the vicinity of man, large herds of buffalo give animation to this country. Westward of Laramie river, the region is sand, and apparently sterile; and the place of the grass is usurped by the artemesia and other odoriferous plants, to whose growth the sandy soil and dry air of this elevated region seem highly favorable.” (Van Tramp, John C., Prairie and Rocky Mountain Adventures; or, Life

**Prairie and Rocky Mountain Adventures; or, Life...**

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**Prairie and Rocky Mountain Adventures; or, Life...**

The importance of the Oregon, California, Mormon Pioneer and Pony Express trails between 1841-1868, the landscape was changing and new challenges lay ahead. Rested and resupplied with provisions from Fort Laramie, emigrants bound for destinations in Utah, California and Oregon now encountered increasingly difficult travel conditions as they made their journey westward. It would be 2,000 miles to the next major supply point, Fort Bridger; or further if other trail cut-offs were taken.

Within a day's travel of Ft. Laramie, Register Cliff or "Sand Point" was one of the overnight camp locations in this area, with others approximately 3 miles further west. As a record of their passing, guests occasionally "registered" at this site by engraving their names and sometimes the date of their visit into the soft sandstone wall. Young Alvah H. Unthank, age 19 and bound for the California gold fields, left his mark here in 1850. His name, along with those of two of his relatives, O.N. Unthank who served as telegraph operator at Ft. Laramie from 1869 to 1874, and O.N.'s son, can be found low on the cliff near the east end of the walking path (can you find it?).

Unfortunately, Alvah Unthank never made it to California. His bones were lost about 75 miles down the trail when, like hundreds of other emigrants, he succumbed to cholera. Several graves of unknown emigrants are found here at the site, enclosed by the fence to the south. In the mid-1850s, Misters Ward and Guerrier operated a small trading post just west of the cliff, offering goods to the emigrants. Later, a pony express station was based here, known as Sand Point or Star Ranch Station.

The importance of the Oregon, California, Mormon Pioneer and Pony Express trails dwindled for the emigrants with completion of the transcontinental railroad in 1869. However, the trail was still utilized by a few travelers as well as the military, especially after Ft. Laramie became a hub for military operations during the Indian Wars period in the West.

**Fort Laramie**

Fort Laramie

This sighting device points to the crest of a ridge separating the North Platte and Laramie Rivers, directly down the opposite slope, on the banks of the Laramie about a mile above the confluence of the streams. For Fort Laramie, it is about eight miles from here as the crow flies, but twelve miles by road.

**Mexican Hill**

Spotted through the right-hand sight is Mexican Hill, at Mexican Hill the covered wagon emigrants, having turned into the fort on the Laramie River for information, supplies or repairs, cut over the intervening ridge to regain the Platte River route. There, wagon ruts worn into bedded rock attest to the volume of westward traffic traversing the Oregon Trail during the years 1840 to 1870.

Coming down Mexican Hill's steep slope, drivers roughlocked wheels to keep wagons from running into their own backward-holding thought forward-moving teams. here, besides the animals iron-shod hooves, it was their single-stiff-legged, sliding step—adapted to hold against the forward thrust of heavily loaded wagons—which, together with the locked and sliding, steel-rimmed wheels, contributed to the extraordinary depth of the ruts.

In 1841 Mexican artisans were engaged by the American Fur company to build the adobe trading post later known as Fort Laramie. This hill took its name from the craftsmen who settled permanently in the vicinity and constructed an irrigation system at the foot of the hill to water their extensive gardens. They sold the produce to fur traders, passing emigrants for whom it was a welcome supplement to diets otherwise lacking any fresh foods other than meat.

**North Platte River**

In 1739 the brothers Pierre and Paul mallet, earliest explorers along this river's lower course, named it after the French word for flat, although the sighting tube aims at a wide, strong flowing stream, the North Platte is not navigable.

It is unlikely that prehistoric foragers, habituated to arid environments, would have attempted a journey on water. But flint quarriers and hematite miners, accustomed to crossing mid-
western rivers and burdened with the products of their labors, might have tried the Platte. In 1812 Robert Stuart's party of eastbound Astorians, recorded discoverers of this ancient, transcontinental route and valley, traveled in a short distance downstream. They fashioned dugout canoes and embarked on the spring floods of 1813, but their craft soon stranded on sandbars and they finished their journey on foot. Eleven years later Tom Fitzpatrick and other trappers paddled a boat in the Platte. They encountered wild waters between canyon walls, and though experienced voyageurs, lost a part of Ashley's valuable furs. Thereafter, mountain men stuck to their horses.

The Platte's chief historical significance, other than as a natural route for transcontinental travel and commerce, relates to the "arid-lands culture theory" of John Wesley Powell, 19th century explorer, ethnologist, engineer and statesman. An agency created through his instigation, the U. S. Bureau of Reclamation, constructed along the Platte one of the west's first great irrigation systems. The prosperity resulting from the regulated spreading of North Platte waters over formerly arid lands is visible for hundreds of miles along the river's course.

The Burlington-Northern Railroad

Pointed out by the sight, Burlington-Northern tracks are in close view. That railroad's forerunner, the Burlington and Missouri, laid rails up the North Platte Valley in 1900. With a view to eventually reaching the Pacific, the company surveyed beyond immediate construction goals—on through South Pass. Primarily laid down as a supplement to existing feeder lines in Iowa and Nebraska, this broadened far moving Wyoming range livestock to midwestern feedlots and, following fattening, on to metropolis, packing plants. Further considerations were developing possibilities for transporting Platte Valley iron ore, petroleum products and irrigated field crops to established centers of processing and distribution.

Subsequent consolidations have made the Burlington and Missouri a part of a vast railroad network. Therein, one of the most profitable sectors connects gulf coast ports—via the Platte Valley and the Yellowstone Valley in Montana—with the Pacific Northwest. Thus the Burlington finally reached the western ocean, but not throng the easy grades as originally projected. Though gradual grades were as important to railroad engineer as to wagon train master, the more abundant timber for ties and coal for fuel found south and north of the famous pass met the railroader's needs better than the wildlife, grass and water which were essential to the emigrant wagoners following the Oregon Trail through central Wyoming.

Guernsey Pipeline Station

This site points to the Guernsey Pipeline Station, jointly owned by the Platte Pipeline Company and the Continental Oil Company, and the continental Oil Company. Most of the structures under view were built in 1952 although, owing to the river's favorable grade and southeasterly course, the first pipeline through this vicinity was developed in 1918. By 1932, valley petroleum wealth to Midwestern urban centers as early as 1918. Technologically, this station is capable of interchanging crude oil among several carrier lines and moving it south to Cheyenne and Denver or east to mid-continent refineries.

Aborigines, from the early foraging societies through the heyday of the Plains Tribes, exploited the North Platte Valley both as a route of travel and commerce and for its own natural wealth. But fur traders, conducting most of their operations further west in the mountains, were chiefly interested in the North Platte as a route of commerce; for covered wagon emigrants, the North Platte was only a necessarily traveled route lying between their past and their future; for Pony Express, stage and telegraph enterprises it was a pathway within the inhabited regions where they provided a connecting link; livestock men did exploit the valley's riches but preferred that someone else provide transportation services; railroaders found some local business but that was incidental to their basic operation—the transcontinental haul.

Petroleum concerns, however, like the aborigines before them, have existed on both the valley's natural wealth and its transportational potential. They have exploited its availability as a route for commerce to increase the value of its products through delivery to areas of maximum demand.

Register cliff

Register Cliff stands in plain view after it is singled out by the sighting device. This natural landmark, enrolled in the national Register of Historic Places, is a developed area with parking and rest facilities, foot trails and informative signs. A fence protects the earliest names registered on the cliff face. Also fenced is a little cemetery originated by covered wagon emigrants.

The Cliff's historic significance stems from the large number of emigrants names and dates carved into the cliff's sandstone limestone formation. It however, it also bears names of early fur traders, Indian Wars participants and names and dates of pioneer ranchers. Some early names have been obliterated by more recent carving, and this made it necessary to fence a portion of the cliff where signatures are most concentrated.

Register Cliff can be reached by a paved and well-marked country road extending three miles southeast from Guernsey.

Sand Point

A monument marking Sand Point appears as a white dot in the center of the sight. Sand deposits caused by currents at a bend in the river evidently gave the site its name. The surrounding meadows have been favorite camping sites since prehistoric time.

Seth Ward and William Guerrier established an Indian trade post at Sand Point in 1852. It was an ideal location for trading in hides and furs as well as for supplying Oregon Trail travelers who camped in the area. In a diary, a lady diarist wrote, "We are now encamped directly on the bank of the river, under two fine trees. The station, about a mile below, is in a handsome bend of the stream and consists of two or three log buildings, with a large one of stone, about half a mile from the river.

In 1855, Ward and Guerrier moved to Fort Laramie, where Ward soon became post sutler—a position leading to accumulation of a great fortune. Until his death in 1858, Guerrier handled the Fort's Indian trade. Thereafter B. Mills and Antoine Janis managed that trade, moving its headquarters back to Sand Point. Later, under Jules Coffey, the post became a stage station and, in 1860 and 1861, it was a Pony Express Station. By 1822, Sand Point was a ranch homestead, and Charles Guernsey acquired the property in 1891. The county road from Guernsey to Register Cliff passes by Sand Point.

Guernsey-Frederick Ranch

The site centers on the headquarters buildings of the Guernsey-Frederick Ranch. That these buildings stand almost in the shadow of Register Cliff is symbolic of the valley's heritage. Here, history emphasizes the Oregon Trail; such other epochs as the storied Cattleman's Frontier are subordinated by memories and the visual landmarks of that nationally famous emigrant road.

Since the days of "open range" and "free grass" the Guernsey-Frederick Ranch has been representative of Wyoming's always important livestock industry. The place is, however, also significant in its own right. It brings together two pioneer ranching family names which also relate to such other facets of state history as frontier military life, political activity, governmental organization and the development of railroads, mines, irrigated lands, schools, churches and banks.

Favorably located and progressively operated, the ranch is as significant in modern times as ever it was in the past.

Oregon Trail Ruts

Although the sight aims at the general location, the Oregon Trail Ruts National Historic Landmark cannot be seen from here. Like Register Cliff, it is a developed historic site, accessible by a good country road.

The terrain here forced travelers to follow a single set of tracks along a relatively soft sand rock formation. Over the years, the volume of emigrant wagon traffic cut ruts so deep as to leave marks of turning wheel-hubs which extend over a length of several hundred feet.

The ruts are reached by a country road out of Guernsey. It is the same road leading to Register cliff but, just beyond a bridge over the North Platte, a sign directs the visitor to a side road which brings him, at the end of half a mile, to the parking area. From there, a short foot trail leads to the ruts.

Laramie Peak

The sight points to Laramie Peak, altitude 10,247 feet, the highest elevation in the Laramie Range. These mountains were originally called the Black Hills, a name deriving from the dark appearance of their evergreen forests as noted from far to the eastward by westward journeying mountain men. Only the northern end of the range, in northeastern Wyoming and western South Dakota, is now known as the Black Hills.

Although the name of that more legendary than historic figure, Jacques Laramie, has been given to numerous features of Wyoming geography, apparently this mountain was the first to be so designated. Looming on a distant horizon, that major natural landmark won historic significance through being cited time and again—in the journals, diaries and letters of Oregon Trail travelers—as first evidence of a successful high plains crossing and impending entry into the Rocky Mountains.

One who so recorded a sighting of Laramie Peak, and whose transit triangulations would later make the mountain an important cartographic reference point, was famed Dr. Francis V. Torrington, Wheatland, Lusk and Glenrock.

Section 6

www.ultimatewyoming.com
Hayden of the U.S. Geological Survey. He wrote, in 1869: “From our camp on the Laramie we enjoyed one of the beautiful sunsets which are not uncommon in this western country. But this was a rare occasion, for the sun passed directly behind the summit of Laramie Peak. The whole range was gilded with golden light, and the haziness of the atmosphere gave to the whole a deeper beauty. Such a scene as this could occur but once in a lifetime.”

**Register Cliff**  
U.S. Hwy 26 just E of Guernsey

Emigrants participating in the great continental migrations of the mid-nineteenth century left enduring traces of their arduous passage along trails. On soft rock faces they inscribed their names and dates of passing. These etchings no longer confirm their presence on the frontier, they are evidence of the pioneers’ realization that they were participants in a dramatic process; the settlement of the trans-Mississippi west. After the first day out of Fort Laramie emigrants paused to mark their passing at Register Cliff, a sandstone bluff one and a half miles southeast of here. Register Cliff can be observed more closely by traveling 2.5 miles southeast of downtown Guernsey.

**Grave of Lucindy Rollins, 1849-1934**  
At Oregon Trail Ruts State Historic Site

Dedicated to the pioneer women of Wyoming, erected by the Historical Landmark Commission of Wyoming 1934.

**Warm Springs**  
On private land in Platte County

Wagon trains heading west found these springs a convenient one-day’s travel twelve miles beyond Fort Laramie. There were two main routes from the fort and emigrants traveling either could utilize this campground. Though well known to early mountain men traveling local streams, Warm Springs was first described by John C. Fremont who stopped here on July 21, 1842.

Sometimes called the “Big Springs” by emigrants, Warm Springs is best known in Wyoming folklore as “the Emigrant’s Laundry Tub”. This later term can be confirmed by at least one account, that of Pusey Graves who camped nearby on June 24, 1850. He wrote, “After I finished my letter to send back to the Fort, I proceeded to the spring a distance of 1 1/2 miles with my bucket of dirty clothes.” Early settlers found this area littered with wagon train debris and many graves. Of the graves, only one remains to be seen today. It is located across the draw southwest of here.

**Elva Ingram**  
On private land in Platte County

On April 15, 1852, James and Ritta Ann Ingram with their nine children left Salem, Henry County, Iowa, for Pleasant Valley, Oregon. The wagon train, consisting of forty people in four families, reached the Fort Laramie area June 21, 1852. Here on the North Bank (Child’s) road, on Wednesday, June 23, 1852, their daughter, four-year-old Elva Ingram, died. The cause of her death is unknown. On that day eighteen-year-old James Akin Jr., wrote: “Travel 12 miles very hilly bad roads pine and cedar bluffs—cloudy rainy weather, Elva Ingram died. Camp in good place. Plenty wood no water.” There were seven more deaths in the Richey-Ingram-Akin wagon train, which reached the Williamsitte Valley late in October 1852. Research and signing by Oregon-California Trails Association, funding by Dr. Jack Ingram and Family, Medford, Oregon 1987.

**Cheyenne Deadwood Stage**

Driving north of Lusk you can still see the deep ruts worn on the famous Cheyenne-Deadwood Stage Route. The trail connected the Union Pacific Railroad in Cheyenne with the gold mining region in the Black Hills of Dakota Territory. Often a dangerous and desolate trail for travelers in the 1870s through the 1880s. The coaches were routinely besieged by horse thieves, stagecoach robbers, Sioux warriors protecting their own land, along with a host of other problems and invaders.

Along the rough and tumble trail, travelers were tossed about the coach, wheels often broke on the rocks, and blizzards swept across the prairie. The spirits of Persimmons Bill and “Big Nose” George Parrott, outlaw, Stuttering Brown, a hired agent for the stagecoach company, along with those of the robbers, and Sioux warriors, might still be felt along stretches of the trail. There are possibly echoes of famous passengers such as Buffalo Bill, Calamity Jane, and Wild Bill Hickok. Hat Creek Station, along with Robbers Roost were busy stops along the trail.

Imagine riding from the hard benches and the breathing the choking prairie dust as one bumped along on the rutted and rocky trails. The stage left Cheyenne every Monday and Thursday, with returning stages leaving Deadwood on Tuesdays and Saturdays. It was a little less than 200 miles one way. Top speed of travel was about eight miles per hour. The route was blazed by freighters, seduced by the lure of gold in the Black Hills. Most of the land the trail covered was owned by the Sioux Indians. Eager to partake of the latest gold rush, this fact was largely ignored by the miners, settlers, and government, thus inviting trouble for trespassing.

Some of the trails heaviest use occurred during the United States military’s last campaign against the Sioux, Cheyenne, and Arapaho Indians at the Battle of the Little Big Horn when Sioux warriors under Crazy Horse and Sitting Bull destroyed most of George A. Custer’s command.

In the early 1900s, the stage itself, gained much notoriety traveling with Buffalo Bill Cody's Wild West Show. The Stagecoach Museum in Lusk exhibits an original coach used in the show. The Road is marked by monuments and informative signs at intersections with public roads. Most of the actual trail is on private land, but much of the route is paralleled by improved county and state roads, near Cheyenne, Chugwater, Lusk, and Newcastle. US Highway 85, also known as the Cheyenne-Deadwood Stage Line in several locations.

**Miners and Stockmans Bar**  
608 Main St in Hartville. 836-2008

Hartville is the oldest incorporated town in Wyoming still in existence, and Miners and Stockmans Bar in Hartville is the oldest bar in Wyoming. Stop by and experience the friendly local atmosphere for yourself. Miners and Stockmans Bar is a well-stocked, full service bar serving lunch, dinner, and offering event catering as well. Come and enjoy a game of pool, darts, video games, or horseshoes. Summer hours are noon to close, Thursday through Tuesday. Winter hours are noon to close, Thursday through Sunday. Hartville is located just minutes north of Guernsey. Located on the Scenic By-way in a picturesque valley on the Hartville up-lift, this area is a geological interest point—one more reason to come and visit!

**Jay Em**

Just off highway 85, halfway between the towns of Lingle and Lusk, sits the near-ghost town of Jay Em. A few people still live there, fifteen by last count. When homesteaders began to flood into the area at the turn of the nineteenth century, Lake Harris, a man of vision, saw the need for several businesses to service the newcomers. As the demand for goods and services grew, so did the town. In addition to overseeing the towns creation and growth, he was, at different times, a newspaper publisher, banker, postmaster, and land commissioner. Today his children and grandchildren give tours of the town and its buildings.

The town took its name from local cattle rancher James Moore whose ranch was situated two miles north of the town site. His brand “JM” was transformed from initials to words and the town was named. Mr. Moore had a colorful career as a Pony Express rider, a drover, and a freighter before settling down to ranch. A number of the original buildings are still standing and are a photographer’s delight.

**Hardware Store**

Built in 1920 it was called “J.M. Hardware.” People traveled as much as 100 miles to get ranch supplies here, always knowing they would be able to get what they needed. Mr. Harris even kept parts for one complete windmill; just to be sure he had what the customer needed. The hardware was more than a supply store though, it also had a soda fountain and gas pumps. Town meetings, socials, and even rifle practices were held in the hall above the store.

**Grocery Store**

Built in 1935, this building replaced the grocery store that was originally in Lake’s home and then later in the mill building. People were allowed to charge their groceries and dry goods. The hall above this store was used for Sunday school, church club meetings, and as apartments.
explore much of eastern Wyoming. As well as being an auxiliary stop to the old fort site, the town has its own share of historical significance. Wyoming's oldest post office was established here in the 1880s, and the old iron bridge here, built in 1875, was funded by a $15,000 congressional appropriation for the express purpose of accommodating the Cheyenne-Deadwood Stage.

**T Fort Laramie National Historic Site**

Follow signs off U.S. Hwy 26. 837-2221

One of the most significant outposts on the trail was officially established as Fort William in 1834 by fur traders William Sublette and Robert Campbell. An adobe fort was built in 1841 by the American Fur Company and named Fort John. The U. S. Military purchased the fort in 1849 as a base to protect and supply the growing emigration on the trail. Fort Laramie became a major link in the Pony Express, Overland Stage, and transcontinental telegraph systems and served as an operations base for the Plains Indian Wars. Today, the site is operated by the National Park Service and is open year around with extended hours and living history programs during summer months. Many related historic sites are in the vicinity. Source: BLM brochure

**H Henry Hill**

Located on private land in Goshen County along the Oregon Trail. At least three grave markers, each with conflicting data, have marked this grave of Henry Hill. A wood headboard was found here in the 1870s. In 1972 a headstone was found among the stone debris inscribed HENRY HILL June 8 [?] 1852 59 M.

From the date of his death and the numeral 59, presumed to be his age at death, it is believed that this is indeed the grave of Henry Hill, born in Caroline County, Virginia, in 1793. A veteran of the War of 1812, he sold his 399-acre farm in Monroe County, Missouri, in April 1852, to accompany his daughters, Martha and Clemencia, and son Joseph, with their families to California.

From the North Platte ferry area, on June 15, 1852, in-law James Hill wrote: "...about thirty five miles below Fort Laramie we was called on to pay the last tribute of respect to old Father Hill." The cause of death was a cholera-like illness. "next morning we buried little black boy Billy."

Henry's daughter, Clemencia, died on Forty-Mile Desert in Nevada. Nancy J. Hill, the sister-in-law of his son, Joseph, died July 5, 1852, on the Sublette Cutoff. Her marked grave is located northwest of Kemmerer, Wyoming.

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**Cream Station**

Now located between the grocery and hardware store, this small, but mighty, cream station at one time shipped out more cream than any other station in Wyoming.

**Gas Station / Garage**

James Shoults was the first proprietor, from 1928–1945, calling it "Shoults Garage." From 1946–1960 it ran as "Wolfes Repair." A blacksmith shop was located in the rear.

**Jay Em Stone Shop**

The first blacksmith shop was west of Harris's home. Bill Bradbury was village blacksmith. After it was flooded out it was then moved to this site around 1919 and later became a garage. In 1933 Lloyd Darrnow and Oscar Bradbury opened a business called Jay Em Onyx & Gem Co. Through the years it was also known as the Wy. Marble & Stone Inc., and Jay Em Stone Shop. Here they made head stones, fireplace mantels, tabletops, paperweights, salt & pepper shakers, ash trays, candle stick holders, and jewelry.

**Lumber Yard / Mill Building**

The mill building was first called Jay Em Store and then General Store. In 1917 this building housed the grocery, hardware, drugstore, livestock feed, and lumberyard. Lumber and equipment came by train to Ft. Laramie or Lingle.

**Bank / Post Office**

Farmers State Bank of Jay Em opened for business in 1920. It was sold to the 1st National Bank of Torrington in 1945. In 1933, after President Roosevelt's inauguration, he issued a proclamation closing all banks and embargoing all gold, this to prove the government's power to cope with the financial crisis of the Depression. The Jay Em bank did not receive word of this so it stayed open. The bank was robbed in 1935.

The first Post Office for this area was established in 1899 in William (Uncle Jack) Hargraves cabin just north of town. The Postal inspector reprimanded Mr. Hargraves for being lax in his duties so Uncle Jack told him to take the post office back. In 1908 Silas Harris (Lake's father) sent a request to Washington D.C. to have a post office in the area again. Lake Harris carried mail by horseback three times a week for three months, free of charge, to show he was worthy of running a Post Office. On February 10, 1909 Mrs. C.H. Thornton was appointed postmistress. Lake was not old enough, but in 1914 he was appointed postmaster, and again in 1931 until he retired in 1959. The Post Office was located in a front corner of the Bank building. Portions excerpted from Goshen County Chamber of Commerce brochure.

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**12 Food, Lodging**

**Fort Laramie, The Town**

Pop. 243, Elev. 4,230

Like the river, Ft. Laramie was named for French-Canadian trapper Jacques La Ramie, who...
Section 6

H The Journey West Continues

All Wyoming Area Codes are 307

by John “Portugee” Phillips from Fort Phil Kearny

“...and encamped outside the boundaries of Uncle Sam.” So wrote Dr. J. S. Shepard in 1851 as he began the second leg of his journey west. “To leave Fort Laramie was to cast off all ties with civilization. It was an alien land,” he noted.

The emigrants’ elation at reaching the “civilization” of the Fort after 650 miles of monotonous, difficult overland travel was soon tempered by the realization that even more troublesome trail conditions lay ahead over the final two-thirds of the journey. “Here comes the ascent to the Rocky Mountains,” wrote an apprehensive Cornelius Conway at mid-century.

To lighten their loads many travelers cast off thousands of dollars worth of food and equipment. This was especially true of the “49ers” who, in their haste to reach the gold fields, often invested little effort in planning their trip. Joseph Berrien reached Fort Laramie early, May 30, 1849, yet still referred to it as “Camp Sacrifice” because of the large quantities of abandoned gear and foodstuffs he saw nearby.

Between 1849 and 1854 an annual average of some 31,000 overlanders passed through or near the fort on their journey to Oregon, California, or Utah. Most passed on a trail marked by the ruts before you. Wagon travel near the Platte River, just to the north, was difficult due to seasonal high water and progressively more difficult terrain.

H Cheyenne-Black Hills Stage Monument

U.S. Hwy 26 S 3 mi W of Fort Laramie

The Cheyenne-Black Hills Trail passed near this point between 1876 and 1887. Built to supply the Dakota gold camps, the road was constructed in violation of the Ft. Laramie Treaty of 1868 which reserved the Black Hills for Sioux Indians. Stagecoaches and wagons carrying passengers, freight and gold bullion rumbled through nearby Ft. Laramie, an important stopping point along the line, until the arrival of the Chicago and North Western Railroad rendered the route obsolete.

H The Greatest Ride In History

2.5 mi from the entrance of the Fort Laramie National Historic Site on Fort Laramie Rd

In memory of the thoroughbred horse ridden by John “Portugee” Phillips from Fort Phil Kearny Wyoming to Fort Laramie Wyoming December 24 and 25, 1866. When he sought aid for the garrison at Fort Phil Kearny, which was surrounded by Indians, after the battle with Lieutenant Colonel William F. Fetterman, resulting in the death of Lieutenant Colonel Fetterman and 80 men. The horse died from exhaustion soon after arriving at Fort Laramie, having gone 236 miles in two days, through a blizzard with the temperature below zero.

H Grattan Fight Site

State Hwy 157, 3 mi W of Lingle

This monument marks the location of one of the earliest conflicts between the American Indians and soldiers in Wyoming. The fight broke out when Brevet 2nd Lt. John L. Grattan and 28 soldiers attempted to arrest a Sioux Indian for killing a crippled cow belonging to a Mormon wagon train. An allegedly drunken interpreter, who had grievances against the Indians, apparently misinterpreted an order creating the Rural Electrification Administration (REA) on May 11, 1935.

Electrical service was widely available in towns, but rural residents struggled to bring water to their homes in buckets while their children studied by the light of smoky kerosene lanterns

Cooperatives were formed by people who were determined to have electricity even though many thought it was not economically practical to build and maintain lines to isolated farms and ranches.

Wyrulec Company in Lingle was the first cooperative formed in Wyoming to bring electricity to the rural people. It started in October of 1937 to supply power to 101 member/consumers in Goshen County and the surrounding area.

In 1985, there were fourteen rural electric systems in Wyoming. Because of the rural electrification program, nearly everyone in rural America can receive electric power.

H Agriculture and Wildlife

As you travel across Wyoming, its beauty, wide-open spaces and mountains may beckon to you. Many people have chosen to live in Wyoming because of its splendor. As we settle the land we must continue to keep in mind that humans are not the only inhabitants.

The area around you has been used by people for a very long time. Native American tribes traveled across the plains hunting the migrating bison, elk and pronghorn. The native people had little impact on the land because they seldom settled in one area. They lived off the land and shared it with all forms of wildlife. They knew they must treat the land well so it would return a living to them.

Today we have built houses, cities and roads throughout these wildlands. These are areas we must share with the native plants and animals, which are adapted to this environment. We have taken a diverse prairie community and turned it into fields of alfalfa, corn and wheat. Cropland is needed by all of us. Even though it has decreased available food and habitat for some wildlife, it has benefited other wildlife.

Acknowledging the fact that we need to

Outlaw Saloon Summer Rodeo Series

The Outlaw Saloon Summer Rodeo Series is an exciting event, held every Friday night in Pine Bluffs, Wyoming. The series consists of 10 regular rodeos running from May 30 through August 16.

Events in the rodeo include: Bull Riding, Bareback Riding, Bronc Riding, Steer Wrestling, Team Roping, Mixed Team Roping, Breakaway Roping, 3D & Open Barrel Racing, Pee Wee Barrel Racing, Novice Bull Riding and Steer Riding.
share all resources with other forms of life is the first step we can take towards improving our own environment.

14 Food, Lodging

Torrington
Pop. 5,776, Elev. 4,104
Situated near the Platte River along the Oregon and Mormon Trails, the Cheyenne Deadwood Stage Route, and the Texas Trail, Torrington is now a busy farming community reminiscent of the Midwest. When William G. Curtis opened the post office out of his ranch here, he named it for his hometown of Torrington, Connecticut. When the Burlington Railroad arrived in 1900, the town was relocated off ranch property, and was officially platted in 1907.

With two major waterways diverted from the river (Fort Laramie Canal and Interstate Canal), Torrington was excellent property for homesteaders. The town grew with the production of sugar beets, dry beans, corn, hay, alfalfa, and oats, and continues to depend on these crops today. The Holly Sugar Factory, which processes the sugar beets grown in the area, is the town's number one employer.

Homesteader’s Museum
495 Main St in Torrington

The Homesteader’s Museum is located at the crossroads of world famous trails: the Oregon Trail, Mormon Trail, Cheyenne to Deadwood Stage Route, Fort Laramie Trail and Texas Cattle Trail. From the Homesteader’s Museum, Stage Route, Fort Laramie Trail and Texas Cattle Trail, Morman Trail, Cheyenne to Deadwood crossroads of world famous trails: the Oregon Trail, the Homesteader’s Museum is the museum build-. The museum is actually a complex of buildings—its two major waterways diverted from the river (Fort Laramie Canal and Interstate Canal), Torrington was excellent property for homesteaders. The town grew with the production of sugar beets, dry beans, corn, hay, alfalfa, and oats, and continues to depend on these crops today. The Holly Sugar Factory, which processes the sugar beets grown in the area, is the town's number one employer.

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The Trout Homestead Shack was built in 1910 by Ben Trout. It is 127" X 128" and was occupied by the family for 12 years. It was located north of present day Hawk Springs Reservoir in southern Goshen County.

The Yoder Family Memorial Home houses hundreds of items from the old 4A Ranch (Yoder) which was established in 1882 by Phillip and Cinderella Yoder and their seven children. This ranch was located on Bear Creek, west of the town site of LaGrange, Wyoming. The Yoder children were involved in ranching, banking, politics and rodeo.

The Midway School House was built in 1928 and closed in 1949. This building is one of the last of its kind remaining in Goshen County.

Enjoy the saddles and rodeo memorabilia of Carl Sawyer. See the F. A. Meanea saddles of Odessa Dearing and Eunice Cameron Everling. Also see the veterinary medical equipment of ‘Doc’ Fuller, early homestead veterinarian. Visit the Union Pacific Caboose Gallery of railroad photographs and railroad memorabilia. Both Union Pacific and burlington Northern items are on display. Both railroads run through Torrington.

See the Knowlton family’s International Harvester Auto-Buggy which was brought to Goshen County in 1908. This was the first car in the area at that time. ‘Will’ Knowlton, first elected County Assessor, used the car to travel the new county (1913) as he assessed homesteaders in the area. The car was acclaimed the best ‘hill climber’ of its time.

Enjoy fashions and costumes from the late 1890s through 1945. See how style changes in women’s clothes foretold the changes in social and political issues of the period.

Browse the Merrill and Marie Potter Collection of early Plains Indians arrowheads, knives, scrapers, drill, hammerheads and more. Approximately 11,000 plus pieces collected while walking the plains of Goshen, Platte and Niobrara Counties.

The museum is open year round. Call for hours. Reprinted from museum brochure.

Torrington

| Food, Lodging |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Elevation</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Torrington</td>
<td>5,776</td>
<td>4,104</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Average Max. Temperature (°F) 40.3, 45.1, 51.0, 61.8, 71.2, 81.6, 89.2, 87.4, 78.0, 66.1, 51.1, 42.3, 63.8
Average Min. Temperature (°F) 10.9, 15.3, 21.5, 30.7, 40.9, 49.9, 55.7, 53.1, 42.3, 30.6, 20.2, 13.0, 32.0
Average Total Precipitation (in.) 0.29, 0.36, 0.69, 1.69, 2.54, 2.47, 2.24, 1.16, 1.19, 0.95, 0.49, 0.37, 13.75
Average Total SnowFall (in.) 4.2, 4.9, 5.8, 3.3, 0.6, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.3, 1.6, 4.4, 5.3, 30.6
Average Snow Depth (in.) 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0
Wind Speed (mph / kmh) 12 / 19, 12 / 19, 13 / 21, 13 / 21, 12 / 19, 11 / 17, 10 / 15, 9 / 15, 10 / 16, 10 / 16, 10 / 17, 11 / 18
Wind Direction WNW, WNW, WNW, WNW, WNW, SE, SE, SE, SE, SE, NW, NW, NW, NW
Cloud Cover (out of 8) 5.0, 5.0, 5.4, 5.1, 5.1, 4.1, 3.6, 3.6, 3.6, 4.1, 4.9, 4.8

Century 21 Valley Realty
111 W 22nd St in Torrington.
532-2110.
harold.brethour@century21.com

Century 21 Valley Realty has been in Torrington since 1966, making it Torrington’s longest operating real estate company. Dedicated to meeting the real estate needs of buyers and sellers. Find knowledgeable and experienced Realtors that will help you in every aspect of your relocation. They are a group of highly trained professionals, specializing in residential, commercial, investment, and farm sales. Members of Wyoming MLS, North Platte Valley Board of Realtors, Wyoming Board of Realtors, and the National Board of Realtors. They’ve worked hard to build a reputation of trust and honesty throughout the community by helping clients and customers reach a common goal of customer satisfaction. Continuous professional training keeps them on top. If you’re looking for personalized care with attention to detail, Century 21 Valley Realty is the office for you.
Section 6

Torrington Livestock Market
Auctions take place every Friday at 10am

Torrington Botanical Park
1st Ave & S Main in Torrington
A small park laced with paths and plants for the enjoyment of the community and visitors.

Stuart Campsite
On U.S. Hwy 26 about 5 mi E of Torrington
East of Torrington, near the Wyoming/Nebraska state line, is the camp site of Robert Stuart and his party of Astorians. They were the men who laid out and first traveled the route from the West Coast to St. Louis, which later became known as the Oregon Trail. Leaving Astoria, John Jacob Astor's fur trading post at the mouth of the Columbia River, the Astorians got as far as present-day Torrington by December, 1812.

According to Stuart's diary, the party constructed a small shack and spent the rest of the winter on the bank of the North Platte River.

Cold Springs
On the E side of U. S. Hwy 85 about 1.5 mi S of the intersection of U. S. Hwy 85 and 26 in Torrington. Adjacent to Oregon Trail marker
Cold Springs 3/4 mile east from this point
Cold Springs was a popular camping ground on the Overland Emigrant Trail to California, Oregon, Utah, and other points in the far west.

It was a stage station along the Overland Stage route 1854-1862 and also a pony express relay stop 1860-1861. Station tender was M. Reynal.

Hawk Springs State Recreation Area
3 mi SE of Hawk Springs, between 66 Mountain and Bear Mountain

History
Hawk Springs reservoir and the surrounding area is owned by the Horse Creek Conservation District. When the word began to spread about the recreational opportunities at Hawk Springs, visitation increased dramatically. The Wyoming Game & Fish Department began to enforce regulations for recreational water usage (fishing and boating) and installed 12 picnic tables and fire grills, the boat ramp and two toilets.

The site was named a state recreation area in 1987 at which time the Wyoming Recreation Commission (now called the Division of State Parks and Historic Sites, Wyoming Department of State Parks and Cultural Resources) agreed to administer the site. In 1989 the agency further improved the site with additional tables and fire grills, a sprinkler drip system for trees donated by the Hawk Springs boat club and many other trees were planted. In 1990 camping fees were first collected.

Bird Watchers
Hawk Springs reservoir boasts a blue heron rookery. At the south end of the reservoir in the reeds, patient bird watchers will be rewarded by a glimpse of the blue heron. This may only be accessed by boat. Other birds in the area include the Canada Goose, mallard, blue-winged and green-winged teal, gadwall, pintail, wood duck, avocet and great horned owl.

Fishing
Fishermen have long known that fishing is good at Hawk Springs. Game fish include walleye, large mouth bass, yellow perch, channel catfish and black croppie. Walleye fishing is best in June and July. A valid fishing license is required by both residents and nonresidents. Winter ice fishing is also good at the park. Keep in mind, however, that the roads are not maintained during winter, so be cautious when driving.

Reprinted from Wyoming State Parks and Historic Sites brochure.

H Of Birds and Bluffs
At the rest area S of LaGrange on U.S. Hwy 85
Notice that you are in a depression surrounded by bluffs as you observe the landscape. This is the southern part of an area called “Goshen Hole.” It is also the western edge of the North American short-grass prairie.

The bluffs were formed by deposition of materials from the Laramie Mountains, located to the west. These bluffs consist mainly of siltstone and are capped by sandstone. The entire area supports a variety of wildlife. The bluffs and associate prairie provide habitat for raptors, including Swainson’s and ferruginous hawks, prairie falcons. American kestrels and burrowing owls. Mule deer, coyotes, prairie dogs and meadowlarks are a few of the other inhabitants.

One population, which has recently increased its numbers, is the sharp-tailed grouse. Sharp-tails eat grains, forbs (non-woody, flowering plants), grasses, buds and fruit. They also eat insects such as grasshoppers, especially when the birds are young.

Grouse need a variety of habitats to survive throughout the year. Prairies and shrubby draws are crucial for their survival, providing breeding habitat, cover and a winter food source. In the past, declines in sharp-tailed grouse populations were due to competition with agriculture, which changed the prairie. Many landowners now plant shelter belts and leave tall grass cover which are used by grouse and other wildlife for food and shelter. Wildlife also search grain fields for seeds. Keeping remaining native prairies intact will help ensure prime habitat for these birds and other wildlife in the future.

H Of Birds and Bluffs

LaGrange
The oldest town in Goshen County. (incorporated in 1889), LaGrange was named for local rancher, kale LaGrange. The first Texas cattle came...
19

Albin
Pop. 120, Elev. 5,334
This little town was named for John Albin Anderson, the first local postmaster in 1905, whose father owned the ranch nearby. Keep your eyes out for the old frontier sod house.

20 Food, Lodging

Burns
Pop. 285, Elev. 5,455
Originally named Luther (for Martin Luther) by the German emigrants who settled it in 1907, Burns name was changed by UP officials to honor an engineer for the railroad, who lead a survey team who chose this site for a station in 1868.

Hillsdale
This little town was named for Lathrop Hills, an engineer for the railroad, who lead a survey team who chose this site for a station in 1868.

Egbert
Dan and Augustus Egbert were railroad workers who chose this site for a station in 1868.

Pine Bluffs
Pop. 1,153, Elev. 5,047
This border town was once a stop on the Texas Trail. The town was established when the railroad came in 1867, and by the 1880s, Pine Bluffs became the major shipping hub for the cattle industry. More cattle boarded trains here than anywhere else in the world. Originally called Rock Ranch, the name was later changed to reflect the pine-covered bluffs south of the town site. Pine Bluffs is now primarily a farming community, with several silos and a variety of crops growing around the town.

T University of Wyoming Archeological Museum & Archeological Site
1001 Muddy Creek Dr in Pine Bluffs. 245-3746
Housing more than 50,000 cataloged fossil, rock, and mineral specimens, this is an important source of information for researchers throughout the world. The museum functions to support both public education and educational research.

T Texas Trail Park and Museum
201 W 3rd St in Pine Bluffs. 245-3695
This museum is housed in Pine Bluffs original power plant. It preserves and displays historic treasures of the area, town, cattle ranches, and homesteads. There is even a fully complete boarding house interior. The Transportation of Time Exhibit showcases the importance of Pine Bluffs Crossroads in the development of Pine Bluffs and the West. It is open the first week of May through the third week of September, Monday through Saturday 11 a.m. to 4 p.m.

T Our Lady of Peace Shrine
N side of I-80 on U.S. Hwy 30 at Pine Bluffs, 632-0100
Our Lady of Peace Shrine, is the dream of a Wyoming couple, Ted and Marjorie Trefren of Cheyenne. The dream came from Marjorie’s visit to the Old World holy shrines of Medjugorge, Yugoslavia, Lourdes, and Fatima, where visions of the Blessed Mother have appeared. Although Marjorie saw no visions, she returned to Wyoming with the dream of a Marian Shrine in her home state. For several years, the couple sought a site for the shrine, and formed the non-profit Our Lady of Peace Shrine Organization, with the blessing of the local Catholic Diocese.

Finally, the Pine Bluffs site was chosen and the work by sculptor Robert Fida began. The statue was rendered in rubber, fiberglass, and foam before a laser generated cast was filled with marble cement, a mixture of marble dust, sealant, and additives. The marble was taken from a Wyoming quarry in Wheatland. The completed sculpture stands 5-stories high, and weighs 10 tons, one of the largest Marian statues in the U.S.

Wildflowers
Wildflowers emerge in early spring when the soil warms and the rains begin. The Bluffs area is colored with the white and yellow of low growing species such as western yarrow, mountain lily, and pasque flower. These early spring bloomers struggle for light and warmth and after a few weeks of vigorous activity, they disappear or sometimes persist in the shade of other plants long into the summer.

In the summer months when moisture is scarce, the prickly pear, large flower to sedum, beards tongue, sawsepal penstemon, scarce, the sun. This is an excellent time to hunt and identify wildflowers in the area.

In the summer months when moisture is scarce, the prickly pear, large flower to sedum, beards tongue, sawsepal penstemon, scarce, the sun. This is an excellent time to hunt and identify wildflowers in the area.
mon, standing milk vetch, death camas (which is possibly the most poisonous plant in the area and looks a lot like a wild onion), western yarrow and lupines are in full bloom.

In the later part of summer and into fall, flowers such as the sunflower, asters, golden-rods, and some species of the Gentian family are in bloom. These are but a few of the wildflowers found in the Pine Bluffs area.

The succulent green growth of wildflowers are an important source of protein to the doe mule deer nursing her fawns. Bird life of the area rely on the insects, hatched in the shade of wildflowers as a source of calcium and protein for producing eggs. Young birds also require this insect food in early stages of growth.

With a wildflower field guide and some time in the field you can discover a whole new world. You will see that wild beauty in the eye of humans is also an important part of the formula making Wyoming’s wildlife a nation.

Tipi Rings

The classic plains lifestyle often depicted in the movies developed after the European introduction of the horse which provided more mobility, allowing the Indians to follow buffalo (bison) herds, increased trade and contact with other Indian tribes and Euro-American traders and explorers. Archaeological sites of this time period are often recognize by the presence of spaced stone circles or “tipi rings.”

Actually several thousand years ago, Native American Indian groups developed a conical leather tent, or “tipi,” which was ideally suited to a nomadic life on the High Plains. With a shape offering low wind resistance, ventilating flaps for catching the breeze in warm weather, and other features, no better design has ever been developed.

The bottom edge of the hide covered tips was often held down with a circle of rocks which were left in place when the tent was moved. Some of these “tipi rings” are relatively complete and obvious to anyone, while others, with just a few rocks, require identification and verification by professional archaeologists. These stone circles or “tipi rings” are found throughout the Pine Bluffs area and Plains in general are one of the lasting legacies of the rich history of the human occupation of the High Plains.

The Prairie Rattlesnake

Less conspicuous than the pronghorn antelope and the golden eagle is an even more ancient inhabitant of the high plains and valley of Wyoming, the prairie rattlesnake. Feared by many and respected by most, these pit vipers (so-called because of their heat-sensing facial pits used to detect warm bodied prey) are common in the eastern two-thirds of the state in all but alpine habitats. During winter these snakes hibernate in underground dens for up to eight months. In spring they migrate away from the dens in search of food (typically rodents and other small mammals) and mates. Studies show that they move from the den in virtually a straight-line path covering perhaps several miles until they find a food source. They stay on their fixed-angle course by using the sun as a navigational aid. When the temperature cools in fall, the snakes return to the same den.

The habitat around you no doubt contains many of these secretive and fascinating reptilian hunters, but there is really very little to fear. Though they are poisonous and seemingly hostile, evidence indicates that chances of being bitten are virtually nil, as long as the snake is not touched, provoked, or frightened. Since rattlesnakes are deaf and cannot actually hear rattling, this behavior is believed to be defensive. A rattling rattlesnake is simply trying to warn or drive off another creature if it perceives to be a threat.

If you encounter a prairie rattlesnake, give it plenty of room and you will be in no danger—it’s probably more frightened than you are. Allow the snake to go on its way and hunt prey like its ancestors have done in this area for thousands and thousands of years. The prairie rattler may not earn you admiration, but it deserves respect as a fascinating and important element of Wyoming’s wildlands.

Archaeological Site

Archaeology is the scientific study of prehistoric peoples, and deals with lifeways, subsistence practices, settlement patterns, and prehistoric technology. The bluffs extending east and south from Pine Bluffs incorporate one of the largest concentrations of archaeological sites on the western plains. Although perhaps not as impressive as the archaeological record of many other regions, the Pine Bluffs area contains a rich prehistoric legacy. This scattering of chipped stone artifacts, burned rock, stone circles, (tipi rings), and other materials represents and accumulation from over 11,000 years of occupation by small groups of nomadic Native American Indian peoples.

The Pine Bluffs Site, one of the largest sites in the area, is located on and around the bluff on the west side of the I-80 Rest Area. Excavations by archaeologists from University of Wyoming have revealed cultural levels which include the...
entire range of occupation, from early historic plains Indian tribes such as the Arapaho, Kiowa, Cheyenne, and Dakota back to the earliest Pleistocene (ice age) big game hunters. These archaeological excavations revealed the remains of butchered buffalo (bison), deer, antelope, rabbits, and other small mammals. Plant remains have also been found which together indicate these prehistoric ancestors of the modern American Indians lived by hunting the wild animals inhabiting the prairies and from gathering wild plants. Although a wide range of plant and animal resources were used by prehistoric inhabitants of the Pine Bluffs area, evidence reveals that bison were the preferred game animal. The Pine Bluffs site is a “master key” for the study of the prehistoric occupation of the entire region.

H Lathrop Hills, Surveyor for the First Transcontinental Railroad, Killed by Indians

S of the Post Office in Hillside

On June 11, 1867, Lathrop Hills led a party of surveyors up the nearby Lodgepole Creek, staking out the location for the Union Pacific Railroad, the first transcontinental railroad. Hills was riding out in front of the group when he was attacked by Indians and killed. Within minutes his men drove off the Indians and later reported they found 19 arrow wounds in his body. He was 35.

Hills’ work lived after him. By November 14, 1867, the track layers had reached Cheyenne and 18 months later a golden spike was driven at Promontory, Utah, completing the first railroad connection between the East and West and opening millions of acres for settlement. The railroad reduced travel time from six months required by wagon train to five days from Omaha to San Francisco.

21 Food, Lodging

Cheyenne
Pop. 55,739, Elev. 6,862

Situated in the southeast corner of the state, Cheyenne is the gateway to Wyoming from both Nebraska and Colorado. At the intersection of I-80 and I-25, all kinds of transportation meet here and send people in every direction across the state. To the east lie the Great Plains, and brilliant thunderstorms can be viewed over the prairie on summer nights. To the south and west loom the Rocky Mountains in all their glory, awing newcomers with their splendor. Cheyenne is becoming increasingly urban, as its political and economic connections put it more and more on the map of the American West. As the state capital, and home of Francis E. Warren Air Force Base, governmental support helps tremendously. The shopping and tourist industries have boosted the city’s prospects as well. Frontier Days, one of the most widely known Western attractions, is held here every July.

Cheyenne

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Named for the Indian tribe, Cheyenne is actually the French trappers’ spelling for the Sioux phrase “sha hi ye na,” which means “speakers of a strange language.” The Cheyenne called themselves “tsis tistas,” meaning “The People.” They inhabited most of the southeast quarter of the state of Wyoming before the eastern influx of immigrants. Cheyenne became a “hell on wheels” tent city in 1867, established by Gen. Grenville Dodge for workers on the UP railroad. The fast and furious race to lay down tracks brought laborers from all parts of the world, especially many from famine-ravaged countries like Ireland and China. The town grew so fast it became known as “The Magic City of the Plains.” The Cheyenne-Deadwood Stage carried gold-hungry workers between the railroad and the gold fields of South Dakota. Law and order were loosely maintained, mostly by vigilante groups. The military was sent in to keep the peace, and Ft. D. A. Russell was established to protect the railroad from both outlaws and Indians. It eventually displaced Ft. Laramie as the strategic headquarters in that area.

Cheyenne was among the few such towns to survive the completion of the railroad and become a train station city. Not only did it end up being the half-way point between Omaha, Nebraska, and Ogden, Utah, but its location just before the highest point on the Transcontinental Railroad made it the perfect place to tune up engines before the big climb. In 1869, Cheyenne was declared the unofficial capitol of the Wyoming Territory. As the Indians were sent to the reservations, and the buffalo diminished, the range opened up. The trains brought homesteaders of...
Scandinavian, German, Slavic, English, and Basque decent, to name just a few. Many wealthy aristocrats also took advantage of the opportunities the open range promised. As a shipping hub, Cheyenne naturally became a place to socialize for the preeminent ranchers and businessmen in the area, and the Cactus Club became the local hotspot. Later renamed the Cheyenne Club, it ultimately hosted many of the elite, some of whom only resided in Cheyenne in the summer.

By 1880, Cheyenne was known as the wealthiest city per capita in the world. In 1882, it became one of the first cities in the nation to have incandescent electric lighting. In 1886, the first public county library was established here. Then in 1887-88, the country's economy crashed, and many cattlemen were forced to leave the area. The Cheyenne Club went out of business, and was burned to the ground in 1936.

In the meantime, Cheyenne remained Wyoming's largest city, and became the official capital when Wyoming became a state in 1890. In 1920, Buck Chiffon flew the first Transcontinental Air Mail flight from the hills of Cheyenne westward. First Governor and long-time US Senator Francis E. Warren died in 1930, and Ft. Russell was renamed Ft. Warren in his honor. The new-fangled Air Force acquired the fort in 1947, and it received the name it has today. Francis E. Warren Air Force Base. The base became important in 1958 as the site of the nation's first strategic nuclear missile silos.

Cheyenne continues to be a lively community of events and opportunities for lovers of the Old West and modern consumers alike.

Campstool
13 mi E of Cheyenne

Named after the Camp Stool Ranch, the town was founded shortly after the Civil War.

H Swan Land and Cattle Company
Among the most famous of all cattle operations in Wyoming, this was founded in 1883 by brothers Alexander and Thomas Swan. Backed by Scottish investors, the company ran more than 100,000 cattle on nearly one million acres. Lawsuits and the devastating winter of 1886-87 pushed the company into the verge of bankruptcy. The new-fangled Air Force acquired the company reorganized and survived for another 50 years, raising sheep instead of cattle after 1903. By 1950, profits were dwindling and the operation was liquidated. The ranch complex has been designated a National Historic Landmark.

22 Food, Lodging

F Estevan's Cafe
1820 Ridge Rd in Cheyenne. 632-6828

The family owned and operated Estevan's Cafe has been serving outstanding Mexican food since 1985. They will make you feel at home with great food, great service, and great prices in a quaint Mexican atmosphere. This popular restaurant serves daily specials and homemade specials that are loved by locals and visitors alike. Some say the homemade tortillas and deep-fried tacos "are to live for. The prices are the same for lunch and dinner. A wide range of authentic dishes and combinations will delight your palate. Accent your meal with beer, wine, and margaritas. Don't forget to try the fried ice cream or fluffy sopapillas.

Sierra Trading Post
Outlet Store
Located at 180 and College Dr Exit 364. 5025 Campstool Rd in Cheyenne. 775-8090 or 800-713-4534

Sierra Trading Post® Outlet Store has Savings of 35-70% off retail prices. When others call it on sale they call it ongoing savings. They buy top quality closeouts, overstocks, and seconds from over 700 name brand manufacturers, and offer a wide selection of products from a variety of the finest brands sold in the USA and Europe. Brands such as Patagonia, The North Face, Carhartt, Columbia Sportswear, Danskos, Keen, Birkenstock, Teva, Merrell, and more. 100% customer satisfaction, guaranteed! Find savings on gear for hiking, biking, camping, fishing, hunting, or any Wyoming adventure and beyond. Open all year and located in Cheyenne and Cody. WY, Reno, NV and Boise, ID. Visit their Bargain Barn for savings of 60% and more! For a FREE Catalog call 800-713-4534 or shop online at SierraTradingPost.com

23 Food, Lodging

H Merci Boxcar Train
NE of downtown at the corner of Lincolnway and Big Horn in front of the American Legion Hall

This Boxcar is just one of forty-nine presented to each of the forty-eight states and one to Washington D.C. and Hawaii in 1949. The Train was an expression of thanks from the citizens of France to the people of the United States for aid rendered during and after World War II. This boxcar was laden with gifts which were distributed throughout the State of Wyoming. This Boxcar is both a rarity and a remembrance to the Gallant Men and Women who served. The cars were built between 1872 and 1885 and ferried troops, horses, and equipment during both World Wars. Donated by Republique De France to: The State of Wyoming in care of the Grand Voiture Du Wyoming La Societe Des 40 Hommes Et 8 Chevaux (40 Hommes—40 Humans, 8 Chevaux—8 Horses)

Volte Locale
Cheyenne 851 Casper 321 Lander 1437

24 Food

T "Big Boy" Steam Engine
SE of downtown Cheyenne in Holiday Park

Old Number 4004, the world's largest steam locomotive, was retired from active duty by the Union Pacific in 1962 after logging over 1,029,507 miles. Overall length: 132 feet, 9-1/4 inches and weighs about 600 tons. Big Boy is considered by many to be the largest, most successful articulated steam locomotive ever built. "Articulated" refers to the flexibility of the locomotive which is crucial to successfully handling curves on the track.

H Big Boy Locomotive
SE of downtown Cheyenne in Holiday Park

“Big Boy”—The world's largest steam locomotive. Built in 1941 Big Boy was designed especially for use by the Union Pacific Railroad on its rugged Cheyenne to Ogden, Utah run. The mighty 4004 was one of a series of only 25 locomotives of this type ever built. It was retired from service on December 21, 1956.

Total weight 1,208,750 lbs. Overall length-132’ 93/8”. Fuel capacity—28 Tons. Water capacity—25,000 Gals.

25 Food, Lodging

T Cheyenne Area Convention and Visitors Bureau
309 W. Lincolnway in Cheyenne. 778-3133 or 800-426-5009. www.cheyenne.org

T The Nelson Museum of the West
1714 Carey Ave in downtown Cheyenne. 635-7670 www.nelsonmuseum.com

This museum has 11,000 square feet of displays including an eclectic collection of cowboy and Indian collectibles and wildlife trophies from around the world. It is open year round. Call for hours. There is an admission fee.

T Wyoming State Museum
2301 Central Ave N of downtown Cheyenne. 777-7022

Founded in 1895, and located in the Barrett Building just south of the State Capitol Building, the Wyoming State Museum is the only museum in the world dedicated to the entire history of Wyoming. The museum also hosts several temporary exhibits throughout the year.

In the Wyoming's Story gallery visitors can view artifacts from many era of Wyoming's history. The Blocks of Time exhibit compares the significant amount of time involved in the states natural history and the relatively small amount of time the state's human history occupies. A large interactive map highlights archaeological sites, trails, military forts, mountain man rendezvous sites, and military
Wyoming is a dinosaur graveyard and the state's dinosaur and other fossils can be found in museums throughout the world. The R. I. P. - Rex in Pieces gallery tells of fossil discovery competitions in the nineteenth century, and examines some of the state's earliest prehistoric residents. R. I. P. - Rex in Pieces features a cast (reproduction) of a full-sized Camptosaurus skeleton.

Camptosaurus was one of the first dinosaurs found in the state. Another highlight is a cast of a huge leg bone from an Apatosaurus.

Highlights of Wyoming's Common Wealth gallery include the silver service from the battle ship USS Wyoming, fine Native American beadwork and quillwork, a marble sculpture depicting the state's animals and plants, firearms, and a diorama made in the 1950s of Wyoming cowboys at work branding calves.

The Drawn To This Land gallery looks at the reasons why certain industries and peoples have been drawn either permanently or temporarily to what is now Wyoming. Its six sections tell the story: animal management, retail, tourism, agriculture, the military, transportation and mining.

The living in Wyoming gallery focuses on six themes to address the social history of Wyoming: the home, Wyomingites, traditions, government, education, and recreation. This is the largest permanent gallery in the museum.

Prestigious temporary exhibits rotate through The Changing Exhibits Gallery each year. Some recent ones included the Wyoming Game & Fish Department Conservation Stamp Art Competition, Show & Sale in the spring and the Governor's Capitol Art Exhibition in the summer. Throughout the year, other temporary exhibits related to Wyoming’s history are on display here, as well as temporary exhibits created through the museum's From the People of Wyoming program.

The museum is open Tuesday through Saturday year round. Call for hours. Admission is free.

- Wyoming Arts Council Gallery
  2320 Capitol Ave in Cheyenne. 777-7742
  Features a variety of changing and traveling exhibits throughout the year.

- Wyoming Transportation Museum & Learning Center
  1701 Capitol Ave in Cheyenne. 637-3376
  Visit this museum to learn about the many ways that people have crossed the state over the years. Exhibits in the museum recreate the history of people on the move throughout the American West. The building is considered by many to be the most beautiful railroad station between Omaha and Sacramento. Call for hours.

- Historic Lakeview Cemetery
  2501 Seymour Ave in Cheyenne. 637-6402
  Established in the 1800s when the Union Pacific Railroad came to Cheyenne, this nest of Old West history offers self-guided tours. Open Monday through Friday, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.

- Martin Luther King Park
  17th St and Ames in Cheyenne
  Named for the famed Civil Rights leader, this verdant park offers a picnic area and playground, as well as tennis and basketball courts.

- Cheyenne Street Railway Trolley
  309 W Lincolnway in Cheyenne. 778-3133
  Hear tales of the area’s rich past on this two hour trolley tour of Cheyenne and F.E.Warren AFB. Operates daily with boarding at 16th and Capital from MId-May through September.

- Frontier Hotel
  1901 Central Ave in Cheyenne
  Throughout the country, Art Deco designers embellished their buildings with local images and created a unique American architectural expression. The Frontier Hotel, built in 1937, is a fine example of Art Deco style. Plains Indian tipis frame the terra cotta entrances, and a portrait of rodeo cowboy Pete Knight flanks the south entrance. Under windows, stepped brickwork contrasts with geometric terra cotta blocks. Bands of stylized floral motifs ring the building and finish vertical panels.

- Lane House
  1721 Warren Ave in Cheyenne
  This modest family cottage is representative of early Cheyenne residences. Its Queen Ann styling features include fish scale siding, arched bay windows, and a central chimney. A part of the Rainsford Historic District, this home demonstrates the natural expansion of community development and the supportive role the neighborhood has with the economic center of Cheyenne.

- Nagle-Warren Mansion
  222 E 17th St in Cheyenne. 637-3333
  This Romanesque residence, built by Erasmus Nagle of stone rejected for use in the State Capitol, underwent a stucco facade when the stone face deteriorated. The mansion’s stained glass windows, parquet floors and woodwork of cherry, oak and maple highlight the interior, as do copper and bronze fireplaces and papier mache ceiling embellishments. Less than a year after the home’s completion Nagle died, and the new owner was Francis Warren. Among Warren’s guests was frequent visitor President Theodore Roosevelt.

- The Whipple House
  300 E 17th St in Cheyenne. 638-3551
  Ithamar Whipple constructed this Italianate mansion during Cheyenne’s golden age, 1880-1890. A Cheyenne merchant, Whipple became a founder of the Wyoming Stock Growers’ Association. He later sold this home to Territorial Supreme Court Justice John Lacey. The building was later used by a private men’s club and fell into disrepair before being restored to its original grandeur in 1986. Listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

- Lincoln Theater
  1615 Central Ave in Cheyenne. 637-7469
  The Lincoln Theater formerly opened with the Orpheum Circuits Centennial bill, the “Peer of all Vaudeville”. In 1990, the building was restored to its 1953 elegance, boasting a vintage neon marquee and a proscenium arch framed with roccoco flourishes.

Wyoming Tidbits
Cattle drives not only added romance to the history of Wyoming, they were a vital part of the territory’s growth. Stock prices were high and grazing land was free. In 1867, the Union Pacific finished its line to Cheyenne and cattle could now be shipped to eastern slaughter houses.
T Wyoming State Archives
2301 Central Ave in Cheyenne. 777-7826. http://wyarchives.state.wy.us
Located in the Barrett Building, the archives is open Monday through Friday 8 a.m. to 4:45 p.m. daily. Monday through Friday is closed holidays. State and local government records documenting the activities of government in Wyoming and information about state history are available for research and copying. There is also a large collection of newspapers, Western books, periodicals, maps, military records, historical photographs and other important documents are available.

T Governor's Mansion - Tour
300 E 21st St in Cheyenne. 777-7878
Designing the Mansion
Fourteen years after achieving statehood in 1890, the State of Wyoming built its first governors' mansion in 1904. The state purchased the vacant corner lot at 21st and House Avenue in an established, middle class neighborhood, five blocks from the State Capitol. The lot was surrounded by beautiful Queen Anne houses, built in the mid-1880s, such as those located just east and catty-corner from the Mansion.

The architect was Charles Murdock of Omaha, Nebraska. Although stately, the Colonial Revival residence he designed was modest compared to the mansions built in Cheyenne by the cattle barons in the 1880s and 1890s on Carey Avenue and in what is now downtown Cheyenne.

The mansion was never intended to be a showplace, intimidating in size or location. Thus it was never enclosed by a fence and it never had on-site security. It was intended to be a comfortable, gracious residence that the people of Wyoming provided their governors and first families. The mansion's front facade was enhanced by the portico supported by four Corinthian columns cast in sections and installed on-site. Construction began in the spring of 1904 and was completed that fall. The final cost of the two and one-half story house with a full basement and separate carriage house was $33,253.29. This figure included the cost of the lot ($3,000), landscaping ($2,036), and all the original furnishings. The house was modern in most respects because it had central plumbing, hot water heat, and combination gas and electrical fixtures throughout.

From 1903 to 1976, the mansion was the residence of nineteen Wyoming first families. Governor Bryant B. Brooks and his family were the first occupants. Brooks, a Natrona County rancher, and his wife, Mary Naomi Brooks had five children-four daughters, Jean, Lena, Abby and Melissa; and a son, Silas, who was the youngest child. The children brought their pet pony from the V-V Ranch with them. The pony was quartered in the carriage house and tended by the resident horse groom. The Brooks were the largest
and youngest family ever to occupy the mansion. The last family to occupy the mansion was also Wyoming's first three-term governor, Ed Herschler and his wife, Casey. The Herschlers have the distinction of being the last first family to live in the mansion and the first to live in the new Governors' Residence located in Frontier Park. The Herschlers lived here for almost two years, from January 1975 until October of 1976.

In July 1977, the Historic Governors' Mansion opened to the public as a historic house museum.

FIRST FLOOR

Entrance Hall

The ceramic tile floor is original. The pair of combination, brass ceiling fixtures are like the originals. When frequent brown-outs or electrical failures occurred, the gas arm was lit as a back-up system. The elevator chair on the staircase was originally installed for First Lady Casey Herschler who had multiple sclerosis. The steet horn chair, dating from 1900, is an example of organic furniture. Photographs of the Wyoming Territorial and State Governors hang on the staircase walls.

Library

The actual library collection was moved to the new Governors' Residence in 1976. The photos of the Territorial (bottom row) and State Governors (top three rows) were hung when the house became a museum. A twenty minute introduction and tour video can be viewed at any time.

Drawing Room

Two pieces of furniture the mahogany library table and the cane-topped side table are original furnishings from 1905. The Chickering concert grand piano, made in 1869 in Boston, replaces the original one that was moved to the new residence in 1976. The upholstered furniture was purchased by the state in 1937 at the Chicago Furniture Mart. None has its original fabric. The photo collections show the first families, 1905-1976. The wallpaper and silk curtains are Scalamandre fabrics installed in 1963. The 1915 oak mantel and over-chimney piece replaced the originals. The round pedestal table, made of inlaid woods identified in the center silver band, was made by local rancher Johnnie Gordon for the Wyoming exhibit at the 1904 St. Louis World's Fair.

Dining Room

The dining room furniture in the Chippendale style, was made in Rockford, Illinois. The leather upholstery is original. The set, purchased in 1937 at the Chicago Furniture Mart, includes a sideboard, chest of drawers, and a cabinet-on-stand.

Breakfast Room

This room was added in 1937 as a family dining room. The set of French pottery plates with rabbits dates from 1901.

Kitchen

The metal cabinets with stainless steel counter tops were installed in 1937. The Tappan Range and Thermador ovens and bread warmer were installed in 1959. The GE dishwasher, the third in the mansion, was installed in 2001. The inlaid stone pattern seen in the vinyl floor is the same pattern of linoleum that was installed in the 1920s.

Staff Dining Room/Sitting Room

The mansion usually had two full-time, live-in employees, a cook and a housekeeper. Additional help was employed for special events. The room is now used as the museum office.

ANTELOPE

Public lands are home to antelope in southwest Wyoming. Over 60,000 antelope are found on over 5 million acres of public land managed by the BLM Rock Springs District. The BLM is responsible for providing habitat in the form of food, water, and cover, space and unrestricted movement.

Antelope, like many other animals in harsh environments, must move seasonally to find suitable habitat. Some of the antelope in the district migrate over 200 miles between summer and winter range from Jackson, Wyoming, to south of Rock Springs. This is the longest migration of large animals in the United States outside Alaska. Fences are obstacles to antelope movement. The fewer fences on antelope range, the better.

Antelope are the most visible, large, wild animal in western Wyoming. This visibility provides many thousands of hours of viewing pleasure for both residents and visitors.

Over 40 trophy antelope have been taken within the Rock Springs District. Adult males weigh up to 140 lbs. Males have black cheek patches; females do not.

Antelope breed in late summer. Bucks (males) and fight each other for female groups called harem.

Harem can number up to 15 does. The mating season lasts only 2-3 weeks. After a pregnancy of 250 days, does give birth in May or June. Does usually have a single fawn their first birth and twins thereafter in good quality habitat. Fawns weigh 5-7 pounds at birth. Fawns spend virtually all their time hiding and are inactive their first week. Fawns begin eating some vegetation at about 3 weeks.

Antelope live for about ten years. Predators do not significantly affect antelope in good quality habitat with few or no obstacles. Long, cold winters with deep snow are the greatest cause of death in antelope. Deep snows make travel difficult and cover up plants that antelope eat. Wire fences, highways, railroads, and roads can also keep antelope from reaching enough food in winter. Winter concentrations of antelope can exceed 1,000 animals.

Pronghorns can run 40 miles per hour with a cruising speed of about 30 miles per hour.

Dominant males establish territories with small bands of does, yearlings, and fawns in the spring. Bucks establish and defend territories on summer range.

Antelope occupy habitat ranging from sea level to 11,000 feet in altitude. Most live between 4,000 to 6,000 feet in elevation. Antelope are generally found within 3-4 miles of water in the summer.

Antelope were estimated to number 30-40 million in the early 1800s in the United States. Antelope in Wyoming were almost killed out due to settlement of white men in the West and by unregulated meat hunting. There were an estimated 1,300 animals remaining in 1920. Today's estimates are over 500,000 for Wyoming alone.

Governors' Den

Last redecorated during Milward Simpson's term (1955-59), the furniture was made in Cody, Wyoming by Tom Molesworth, a well-known Wyoming furniture maker who attended the Art Institute of Chicago. The upholstered arm chairs show the Indian Paintbrush in punch embroidery. The floor lamp shade is made of unborn calf skin. The table lamps have lamb skin shades.

SECOND FLOOR

The double window is original stained glass showing a flower de-lis design. Originally this floor had six bedroom and two full baths. In 1937, the floor was remodeled to its present state of four bedrooms, each with a full bath and closets. The Pioneer Club of Cheyenne donated its 1990 Wyoming Centennial Quilt which hangs in the hallway.

Children's Bedroom

The room is interpreted to reflect its first occupants— Lena and Melissa Brooks, who chose this bedroom so that they could be close to the carriage house to hear their pet pony. The red and white "calling card" or "memory" quilt, depicting the names of 800 Cheyenne residents, was made in 1908 by the Presbyterian Aid Society as a fund-raising project. The names of three Brooks children, including the younger brother Silas, appear on the quilt. The oval photograph shows the Brooks' daughters, the room is furnished with American Eastlake furniture, after Sir Charles Lock Eastlake, an English painter and Keeper of the National Art Gallery in London.

State Guest Bedroom

The walnut poster bed has been here since 1937. The handworked oriental rug was made in the 1920s in Persia (present day Iran) in the Sarouk pattern.

Fireplace Bedroom

This room was intended to be the master bedroom and was the only bedroom that furniture is American Eastlake in cherry wood with marble top panels. The bureau and matching chair are Art Nouveau style. The wool patchwork quilt is in the bow tie design.

Second Master Bedroom

The Renaissance Revival furniture is from the estate of Governor Joseph M. Carey. An antique crazy quilt covers the bed. The Campbell County Woolgrowers Auxiliary donated the pet.

Sunporch

In 1955, Governor Milward Simpson created an open-air patio over the roof of the kitchen and staff dining room. The ceramic tile floor was laid and the retaining wall built. In 1959, during the term of John J. Hickey, the patio was enclosed with aluminum windows and corrugated fiberglass panels. During the administration of Stanley K. Hathaway, Wyoming's first governor to complete a second term (1967-75), the room was refurbished with redwood paneling and Andersen windows. The Hathaways lived in the room for eight years, longer than any other first family. Mrs. Hathaway placed the set of Heywood-Wakefield wicker furniture.

THIRD FLOOR

The back staircase and the landing that traverses the window, allowing daylight to reach both sides of the landing, are original. The third floor was used as the maids' quar-
Wyoming State Capitol Building

Between Capitol and Warren St at 24th St in Cheyenne.

The arrival of the Union Pacific crews in 1867 as they laid the tracks westward changed Cheyenne from a village to a city in a matter of months, and the seat of the new Territorial government was established in 1868. In 1886, the Ninth Territorial Legislative Assembly authorized construction of the State Capitol, to be erected in the City of Cheyenne at a cost not to exceed $150,000.

A five-member Commission, appointed by Governor Francis E. Warren, was charged with the selection and purchase of the site, selection of an architect and accepted the lowest bids for construction of the building. The Commission chose the firm of David W. Gibbs & Company, Architects, to draw plans and specifications. These were accepted in July 1886, and the contract was awarded to the lowest bidder, Adam Fell & Brothers, who bid $131,275.12 and broke ground on September 9, 1886.

The architecture of the building is pseudo-Corinthian, reminiscent of the National Capitol Building in Washington, D.C.

The first two courses of the building proper are of sandstone from the quarries of Fort Collins, Colorado the remainder of the building is of sandstone from the quarries at Rawlins, Wyoming.

The building cornerstone was laid on May 18, 1887, with maps, a roster of territorial officers and other papers placed within the cornerstone. During the Centennial of the Capitol in 1987, the cornerstone was removed and these documents replaced and the cornerstone reset.

The Territorial Legislative Assembly convened in the still-to-be completed building. The second portion of the building, small wings on the east and west, was completed in April 1890. Crowded conditions persisted with the growth of the state and in 1915, the Thirteenth Territorial Legislative Assembly approved the construction of the House and Senate Chambers, which were completed in March 1917.

The Dome of the Capitol is real gold leaf. The 24-carat gold leaf dome is visible from all roads entering the City. It has been gilded six times, the first in 1900 and the last in 1988. A highly skilled person is needed to put this leaf in place because, if touched by fingers in handling, it will disintegrate. The peak of the dome is 146 feet high, and the base is 50 feet in diameter. The 42nd Legislature in 1974 appropriated funds for the first phase of a renovation of the Capitol. At a cost of $7.6 million, the project was completed in 1980. Work included stripping and staining all woodwork, painting walls in the original designs, replacing wooden floor beams and floors with steel and concrete and modernizing the wiring, heating, plumbing and air conditioning.

Dome Interior

While standing in the center of the rotunda, look upward at the base of the dome directly overhead and see the blue and green stained glass, imported from England. It sparkles with blue and green hues from underneath, but the upper side glister with red, orange and yellow shades. Normal sunlight cannot penetrate and illuminate the glass. Electric spotlights were installed in the dome to shine downward.

Four of Wyoming’s five elected officials — Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor and Treasurer — have their offices surrounding the Capitol Rotunda on the first floor. The Superintendent of Public Instruction is housed in the Hathaway Building.

The mounted Bison specimen on display in the hallway was raised with the state herd in Hot Springs State Park near Thermopolis. While living, the animal weighed approximately 3,000 pounds and holds the distinction of being the third largest bison ever to be enrolled in the Boone and Crockett Book of Records. In 1885, the state legislature enacted a bill designating the American Bison as the State Mammal of Wyoming. This American Bison is an excellent specimen of Wyomings monarch of the plains. The Bison was a key to the Indian economy, and when it began to disappear because of the white man, the Indian’s independence diminished.

“Here in this Rocky Passage” an oil painting by Wyoming artist, John Giarrizzo, hangs in the rotunda near the Secretary of State’s Office. The painting, which honors the diverse national and ethnic groups who settled the State of Wyoming, was formally unveiled on February 22, 1988.

Chief Washakie

“Washakie stood for bravery and courage, he was a peacemaker a strong leader and above all a wise and generous man.” John Washakie, Chairman, Eastern Shoshone Business Council

As you leave the first floor, mention should be made of the wood used in the Capitol. The wood in the basement is maple, while the wood in the rotunda is cherry. In the House and Senate the wood is oak.

House of Representatives

The House of Representatives Chamber is in the East Wing, and was completed in March 1917. Allen True painted the four murals. Two oil paintings were done by William Gollings who has many paintings featured in the Whitney Gallery of western art in Cody, Wyoming. In the ceiling, the State Seal is embedded in Tiffany stained glass.

Wyoming presently has 60 representatives. The 40th Legislature, in 1969, had a woman speaker of the House for the first time in the states history. She was Miss Verda James of Casper. Representatives come from the state’s 23 counties and are elected to two-year terms. They must be 21 years old and a United States citizen and must have lived in the county for at least 12 months. The number of members is controlled by legislative apportionment. The number is never to be less than twice nor more than three times the members of the Senate. The House has the sole power of Impeachment of state and judicial officers except justices of the peace. All revenue bills must originate in the House.

Senate

The Senate Chamber is housed in the West Wing, which was also completed 1917. The four murals were painted by Allen True. The State Seal is embedded in the Tiffany stained glass in the ceiling. (See House Gollings Information)

Wyoming currently has 30 Senators, who are elected for four-year terms. To be eligible to run for the Senate, a person must be 25 years old, a resident of Wyoming and a United States citizen. The Governor’s appointments are confirmed by the Senate. It sits as a Court of Impeachment of state and judicial officers (except for justices of the peace) after charges are brought by the House.

Balconies

The balconies are usually open for visitors at all times. Again, you should note the Corinthian architecture here, which the columns graphically depict. The Tenth Legislative Assembly was the first to convene in the Capitol in 1888. The First State Legislature convened in November 1890.

Stained Glass Ceilings

The ceilings of both House and Senate chambers are inlaid with beautiful Tiffany-style glass and the Wyoming State Seal is prominently displayed in the center.

Allen Tupper True Murals

The Senate and House of Representatives chambers are in the building’s two wings—the Senate In the West and the House of Representatives in the East. Each chamber has four large murals depicting industry, pioneer life, law and transportation. The Senate murals are titled “Indian Chief Cheyenne,” “Frontier Cavalry Officer,” “Pony Express Rider,” and “Railroad Builders/Surveyors” Those in the House are named “Cattlemen,” “Trappers,” “Homesteaders,” and “Stagecoach.” They are the works of Allen True who contracted to paint them in August 1917 for a price of $500 each.

Legislative Conference Room 302

Ornate and uniquely designed hinges were installed during the construction of the Capitol in 1887. Their beauty and craftsmanship add to the handsome cherry wood doors found on entering Room 302.

A 1,000-lb. Tiffany chandelier, which was originally located elsewhere in the Capitol, hangs beneath a beautiful four-pane stained glass ceiling insert.

The 8 by 22 mural painted by artist Mike Kopriva, a Wyoming native dominates the north wall. Entitled “Wyoming, the Land of the People, Past and Present” the art work depicts “real Wyoming and also some secrets”.

Outside Points of Interest

A replica of the Liberty Bell stands on the Capitol grounds at the corner of 24th and Carey. Wyoming is one of the few states given a replica of the Liberty Bell that keeps it outside for all to see. On the Capitol grounds at the corner of 24th and Central Avenue stands a statue dedicated to those who served in the Spanish American War.
Wyoming State Flag
The Wyoming State Flag, designed by Mrs. A.C. Keys, Casper, was adopted by the 14th Legislature on January 31, 1917. The original sketch is in the possession of the Wyoming State Archives and Historical Department.

The Great Seal of the State of Wyoming is the heart of the flag. On the bison, once the monarch of the plains is the seal representing the custom of branding. The colors of the flag are the same as those of the United States flag. The red border represents the Red Men, also the blood the pioneers shed in giving their lives to claim the soil. White is the emblem of purity and uprightness over Wyoming. Blue, the color of the sky and mountains, is symbolic of fidelity, justice and virility.

The State Seal
The Great Seal of the State of Wyoming was adopted in its present design by the second state legislature in 1889. The original design was submitted in 1891, but the main objection to the seal was that the figure of the woman was unclothed. Therefore, for two years, the state was without an official state seal. The two dates of the seal, 1869 and 1890, commemorate the organization of the Territorial Government and Wyoming’s admission into the Union. The number 44 signifies that Wyoming was the 44th State to be admitted to the Union. The draped figure in the center symbolized the political status women have always enjoyed in the State. The male figures typify the livestock and mining industries of Wyoming.

The motto displayed on the Territorial seal was “Cedant Arma Togae,” translated; “Let arms yield to the gown,” or more literally, “Force must yield to law.”

Reprinted from State of Wyoming brochure.

H Old Governor’s Mansion
300 E 21st St in Cheyenne
The 1902 Wyoming Legislature authorized an Executive Mansion and appropriated $40,000 for that purpose. Under architect Charles W. Murdock, this Georgian style building was completed late in 1904 at a total cost, including site, landscaping, construction and furnishings, of $33,253.29.

Governor and Mrs. Bryant B. Brooks were the Mansion’s first occupants. A society-news item from the Cheyenne Daily Leader, January 4, 1905, said: “Mrs. B. B. Brooks will return from Casper on Friday evening accompanied by her children. Every effort is being made by the decorators and furnishers to have the Executive Mansion in readiness to receive the family Saturday.”

The Mansion got its housewarming in official and formal style when, on January 23, 1905, Governor and Mrs. Brooks entertained at a reception in honor of State Legislators, State Officials and their wives. Next day, the Wyoming Tribune reported the affair in a page one story which said, “A Happy Throng of Guests Assemble at Executive Mansion to meet the Legislature.” Other accounts proclaimed the occasion “one of brilliance” and stressed the “stately Mansion ablaze with lights.”

State Executive Mansions were customary structures long before Wyoming got around to building this one as a home for its governors. Still, this Mansion had one “first.” When Mrs. Nellie Tayloe Ross became Governor of Wyoming in 1925, this was the first Executive Mansion in the Nation to become the home of a woman governor.

H The Cheyenne Club
17th St and Warren Ave in downtown Cheyenne
The Cheyenne Club was built on this site in 1882. Most of the members were wealthy cattle barons from the East and Europe. The Club gained world-wide fame. After the blizzard of 1886-1887 the cattle business was ruined, and the Club lost its glamour. The building became the headquarters for the Cheyenne Chamber of Commerce. It was razed in 1936.

H Cheyenne—Fort Laramie—Deadwood Trail
22nd St and Capitol Ave in downtown Cheyenne
The Cheyenne—Fort Laramie—Deadwood Trail started from the corner of Capitol Ave. & 16th Street and ran 88 miles north to Ft. Laramie, the most historic fort in the Rocky Mountain west. In 1876 it was extended to Deadwood and the Black Hills gold fields 266 miles from Cheyenne. Indians, trappers, traders, pack trains, cavalry, freighters, cowboys, and stage coaches traveled this way. Road agents and Indians added to the hazard of the road.

H Cheyenne Opera House And Territorial Library
N of comer of 17th St on Capitol Ave in downtown Cheyenne. On the side of the old J.C. Penney store
The Cheyenne Opera House and Territorial Library was erected on this site in 1882. For twenty years, it was the center of civic, and cultural activity.

In 1902, a fire destroyed the auditorium and stage of the building. In 1905, the annex was built on the site adjoining the remaining portion of the opera house. The two buildings were razed in 1961.

H The Liberty Bell Model
24th St and Capitol Ave on the capital lawn in Cheyenne
DEDICATED TO YOU,
A FREE CITIZEN IN A FREE LAND
This reproduction of the Liberty Bell was presented to the people of WYOMING by direction of the HONORABLE JOHN W. SNYDER, Secretary of the Treasury, as the inspirational symbol of the United States Savings Bonds Independence Drive from May 15 to July 4, 1950, it was displayed in every part of the state.

The dimensions and tone are identical to those of the original Liberty Bell when it rang
out our independence in 1776. In standing before the symbol, you have the opportunity to dedicate yourself, as did our founding fathers, to the principle of the individual freedom for which our nation stands.

This bell is one of fifty-three cast in France in 1950, and given to the United States Government by:

American Smelting and Refining Company
Miami Copper Company
Anaconda Copper Mining Company
Phelps Dodge Corporation Kennecott Copper Company
The American Metal Company
Steel Supports by U.S. Steel Corporation’s American Bridge Company.

This plaque donated by Revere Copper and Brass Incorporated.

H Esther Hobart Morris Statue
In front of Capitol Building in Cheyenne

Esther Hobart Morris

Proponent of the legislative act which in 1869 gave distinction to the Territory of WYOMING as the 1st government in the world to grant WOMEN EQUAL RIGHTS.

North face

A grateful people honors this stalwart pioneer who also became the 1st woman justice of the peace.

H St. Mark’s Episcopal Church
1908 Central Ave in downtown Cheyenne

Finding “the wickedness unimaginable and appalling,” the Rev. Joseph Cook organized St. Mark’s Parish Jan. 27, 1868, in Cheyenne, Dakota Territory, then a railroad winter camp. The first church at 18th and Carey Avenue was dedicated in August 1868 and was the first church building erected and dedicated in Wyoming. This present edifice was constructed in 1886 and was patterned after Stoke Poges Church, Buckinghamshire, England.

The ministry of St. Mark’s is historically linked with the settling and development of the frontier west. The church register records the burial service of the cavalrymen killed by Indians, the wedding of an acting governor, and use of the Parish Hall as a social and cultural center.

The Rev. George Rafter, Rector, was asked to “pray over” Tom Horn during his public hanging in November of 1903.

In August 1915, the wife and three daughters of the General John J. Pershing were buried with solemn military rites from this church. They lost their lives in a tragic fire at the Presidio, San Francisco. Hundreds of cavalry troops from Fort D. A. Russell participated in the burial procession.

On Sunday, Oct. 11, 1936, President and Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt worshipped here.

H Castle Dare 1886
Just E of Pioneer Aven and 20th St in Cheyenne

Castle Dare was designed by architect J. P. Julien and built by R. W. Bradley, pioneer stonemason and contractor. The original house was commissioned by cattle baron Alexander Swan as a wedding present for his daughter Louise. Construction was begun in 1886, but the terrible blizzard of that winter caused Swan such financial reverses that the house was sold to David D. Dare who undertook its completion and furnishing. It was for Dare that the house was named.

Later, the house became the property of Bradley, who built the barn carriage house. Both buildings were done in a combination of Norman Revival and Richardson Romanesque architecture. The characteristics include ashlar masonry and towers with crenelated battlements or conical roofs.

The main house served as a boarding house, funeral parlor, and lodge hall until it was razed in 1963 to make way for a parking lot. The carriage house has been used as a private club, shops, and professional offices.

It is a reflection of Cheyenne during the height of the cattle baron days and is representative of the town when it was referred to as the richest small town in America. Renovation of the carriage house began in 1979 and was done almost entirely by volunteer labor.

Wyoming Tidbits

The William C. Irvine mansion in Cheyenne was purportedly the first American home wired for electricity.

H Cheyenne Architectural Heritage Map
Corner of W Lincolnway and Capitol Ave in downtown Cheyenne

August 29, 1886, this Cheyenne Architectural Heritage Map was donated to the City of Cheyenne by the X-JWC Federated Women’s Club. The purpose of the map is to preserve the memory of the beautiful historical buildings in the downtown area of Cheyenne. Artists William A. Little Jr., and Randy Hurst. Photographs Courtesy of: Wyoming State Archives, Museums and Historical Department. Constructed by: Western Specialty Mfg. Corp.

Wyoming State Capitol
24th & Capitol Ave

The Territorial Legislature authorized 150,000 for the construction of the Capitol’s first phase in 1886. The Wyoming Capitol is one of ten gold domed U.S. state capitols.

Union Pacific Depot
121 W 15th St

Construction began in 1886, and included a Romanesque clock tower that was a prominent landmark for railroad travelers approaching Cheyenne at the turn of the century.

Tivoli Building
301 W 16th St

A fine bar and restaurant was established here in 1883. Ladies, with or without escorts, were welcomed. The present building was constructed in 1892.

Atlas Theatre
213 W 16th St

Built in 1922 by Harry P. Hynds, a prominent Cheyenne businessman and philanthropist, this was the site of the historic Intercon Hotel.

Idleman Building
NE Comer 16th St & Carey Ave

Completed in 1882 by Francis F. Warren at a cost of $35,000. The Phoenix boasted three stories and a complete plumbing system with water and gas.

Hynds Building
1600 Capitol Ave

Built in 1884 for wholesale liquor business, customers could walk among barrels and siphon samples through a tube, buying whatever they fancied.

Commercial Building
200 block W 16th St

This building housed federal government offices until 1905. U S. Deputys, Marshal Joe LeFors heard hired gunman Tom Horn’s alleged confession here.
In 1963 all but the carriage house was razed. Alexander Swan and D. D. Dare failed to close. moved into the mansion after sales to both.

Construction started in 1886. R. W. Bradley

and politician, Francis E. Warren, this commercial structure was later the funeral home and furniture store of Hobbs, Huckfeldt and Finkbiner.

Knights of Pythias
312 W 17th St

The Greek Revival red brick structure graced

The Nagle Warren Mansion, one of Cheyenne’s most elegant residences, was built by Erasmus Nagle in 1888. In 1910, it became the home of Francis E. Warren, businessman, Governor, and U.S. Senator. It is conveniently located on the edge of the downtown Cheyenne business district. Owner Jim Osterfoss invites you to share in the rich western history and contemporary comfort of this elegant bed and breakfast. Every room in the house has been decorated to recreate the elegance of the Victorian West. This bed and breakfast offers 12 guest rooms with private baths, central air conditioning, 2 line telephones, dataports, and television. Enjoy their unparalleled comfort and accommodations for business, getaways, or special events. Visit them on the web.

L Nagle Warren Mansion
Bed & Breakfast
222 E 17th St in Cheyenne. 637-3333 or 800-811-2610. www.naglewarrenmansion.com

Wyoming Tidbits
A former Wells Fargo agent in Cheyenne and later restaurant critic who had a cake mix named for him in 1949 was Duncan Hines.
Section 6

Wyoming's Wildlife Heritage
At I-25 Exit 7 rest stop
Welcome to wonderful Wyoming! As you travel through the state, your visit will be more enjoyable and interesting if you stay alert to one of Wyoming's most precious treasures—a abundance and diversity of free ranging wildlife. The large expanses of wildlands make Wyoming unique and well worth exploring.

Wyoming is most famous for large mammals. Free-ranging pronghorn, elk, mule deer, bighorn sheep, moose and grizzly bear grace our wild places. Over half of the world's population of pronghorn (also called antelope) reside here and the largest concentration of bighorn sheep in the country can be found each winter on Whiskey Mountain near Dubois. The world's largest concentrations of elk can be found in the northwest part of the state. When it comes to wildlife-habitat relationships unique to each area, you will find interpretive signs at highway rest areas calling your attention to wildlife-habitat relationships unique to each area. Pick up a loop tour guide and increase your viewing opportunities and learning experiences. Visit the Game and Fish Department Visitor Center in Cheyenne.

We hope your visit here is most memorable and we also believe you will agree, Wyoming wild life—is "worth the watching."

H The Gangplank
About 16 mi W of Cheyenne on I-80
The granite rocks to the west are more than a billion years old (Pre-Cambrian in age). The sedimentary rocks to the east are some 10 million years old (Late Miocene in age). After the mountains were eroded, some 20,000 feet of rocks were eroded from their crests. Later the younger sedimentary rocks were deposited against the flanks of the range.

The time between the formation of the granite to the west and the deposition of the onlapping sediments to the east is measured in terms of more than ten hundred million years. You are now standing on the gangplank.

30 Food, Lodging
31 Food, Lodging
32 No services

T Laramie County Community College Fine Arts Gallery
At Laramie Community College

M Laramie County Community College
1400 E College Dr Dr in Cheyenne, 778-5222 or 800-522-2993. www.lccc.cc.wy.us/
Laramie County Community College was established in 1968. The campus is near the Medicine Bow National Forest and an hour and a half from many of the outdoor activities of Colorado. It is a full-service, comprehensive community college with campuses in Cheyenne and Laramie and an outreach center in Pine Bluffs. A wide range of academic, vocational, and continuing education/community service programs provided. The 271-acre campus includes 20 buildings, most of which are connected by enclosed walkways. Annual enrollment is approximately 2,556.

33 Food, Lodging

H Camp Carlin
Just W of Cheyenne on State Hwy 210
Camp Carlin or Cheyenne Depot, 1867-1890, was 2nd largest quartermaster depot in the United States. In Wyoming it supplied Forts Russell, Sanders, Steele, Bridger, Washakie, Fetterman, Laramie, McKinney and Phil Kearny; in Nebraska, Forts Sidney, Omaha Robinson; in Utah, Fort Douglas; in Idaho, Fort Hall; and Meeker Colorado. It supplied annuity goods for Indian tribes, Particularly the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail Agencies. Site 1/4 mile west, 1/4 mile south. Erected by the National Landmark Commission of Wyoming 1957.

36 Lodging

T Wyoming Game and Fish, Cheyenne Visitor Center
5400 Bishop Blvd in Cheyenne. 777-4600
View dioramas of Wyoming wildlife while you find information about hunting and fishing.

T Cheyenne Botanic Gardens
710 South Lions Park Dr in Frontier Park, Cheyenne. 637-6458. www.botanic.org
The Cheyenne Botanic Gardens is a 6,800 square-foot, three-sectioned greenhouse conservatory. The greenhouse is 100% passively solar-heated and partially solar-powered. It is one of the region's largest and most unique solar energy demonstrations. Meander through the greenhouse and follow the paths through a fragrant herb garden, past the softly trickling waterfall, and under exotic vines and tropical trees including angel's trumpet, citrus trees, a cactus garden and a variety of ornamental flowers. If you're lucky, the towering fig tree and banana plant will display their unusual fruits. Discover the world of herbs used in cooking, dyes, fragrances and medicines.

Winter is one of the most colorful times inside the Cheyenne Botanic Gardens with fragrant stocks, snapdragons and freesias along with...
the interesting blooms of thunbergia, bougainvillea and assorted forced bulbs. By the small waterfall, you'll see a tall bamboo plant and papyrus along with Koi goldfish, a turtle and a frog. In late winter, you will see bedding plants destined for the Cheyenne park system, grown and maintained by the Garden's volunteers.

The Gardens are open daily.

Excerpted from Botanic Gardens brochure.

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**Old West Museum**

4810 N Carey Ave in Cheyenne at Frontier Park. 776-7290. www.oldwestmuseum.org

Rotating exhibits capture the spirit and rigorous life of the Cowboys, Pioneers and Native Americans whose challenges and courage shaped the West as we know it today. Travel through time with the third largest carriage collection in the country. Pique your imagination with their outstanding collection of Western art, which includes bronzes, oils, watercolors and more. The "Hole in the Wall" Kid's Room delights children of all ages. The museum is open daily year round. Call for hours. An admission fee is charged.

Excerpted from museum brochure.

**Railing from Riner Viaduct—**

In Service from 1929 to 1982

Although named after J. S. Riner, Cheyenne's mayor from 1887 to 1891, the structure has also been called the Central Avenue Viaduct. Riner was in his second term when the Kansas City Structural Steel Co. of Kansas City, Mo., replaced the original viaduct with a steel structure in 1929. The replacement was a joint venture by the railroad, Laramie County and federal government.

However, after many years of heavy use and weathering, deterioration set in. Use restrictions became necessary, and replacement became inevitable.

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**Chugwater Chili Cook-off**

The Chugwater Chili Cook-off is held the third Saturday in June each year. This event attracts dozens of chili chefs from far and wide and hundreds of eager chili connoisseurs.

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**On the morning of July 15, 1982, the last vehicle passed over Riner Viaduct because the first of two replacement viaducts was ready for traffic. Riner Viaduct was razed during the 1982-83 winter to make way for construction of the second viaduct.**

37 Food

**Wyoming Hereford Ranch**

1114 Hereford Ranch Rd, 5 mi E of Cheyenne. 634-1905

Covering nearly 60,00 acres, the ranch has been in operation for over one hundred years. The current residents, the Hales, are the first owner-operators to live on the Wyoming Hereford Ranch, originally claimed in 1883 as part of the famed Swan Land and Cattle Co. Wyoming Hereford Ranch is revered throughout the American West for its cattle. A visitor's center covers the history of the ranch and tours of the many vintage buildings are available.

38 Exits 16, 17, 21, 25, 29, 34, 39, 47

**Little Bear Monument**

About 27 mi N of Cheyenne on I-25

Cheyenne, Fort Laramie, Deadwood Trail, 1867-1887, started from Camp Carlin and Fort D. A. Russell on the west edge of Cheyenne. This road first ran to Ft. Laramie and in 1876 was extended to Deadwood, Dakota Territory, and the Black Hills gold fields. It also joined the Bozeman Road to Montana. Little Bear stage station, 150 yards east, was opened as a road ranch by Isaac Bard, May 4, 1875. It became a stage station in 1877.

39 No services

**Horse Creek**

This creek and the town were named for a Crow raid on a white trapping party, in which all the whites horses were stolen. The party, passing through in 1824, included Jedediah Smith, Thomas Fitzpatrick, and William Ashley. Another creek named Horse Creek can be found in Sublette County, west of Daniel. It was named for wild horses, which roamed in the area.

40 Food, Lodging

**Chugwater**

Pop. 244, Elev. 5,288

Nearby Chug Springs, at the head of Chugwater Creek, was once the site of an Indian buffalo jump. According to legend, chasing buffalo off a
cliff, instead of hunting them, was the idea of a young chieftain. He was known as “The Dreamer,” because he was a man of thought, not action. Derived from the sound the buffalo made when they fell into the water, the Indians called the place “water where the buffalo chug.” Immigrants shortened this to Chugwater, and so it remains to this day. Today Chugwater is best known for Chugwater Chili which was created by local residents and is now sold and famous worldwide.

A lively place for such a small town, Chugwater was once the central headquarters for the Swan Land and Cattle Company, the biggest Wyoming cattle concern for many years, covering over 500,000 acres. It was also an important stop for the Cheyenne-Deadwood Stage. John “Portugee” Phillips, of Fetterman Fight fame, became the first postmaster here, and opened the Chugwater Ranch in 1876.

Chugwater is also the source of an important geologic term: Chugwater Formation. This is a telltale combination of red gypsum and shale discovered here which gives a specific Triassic dating to the rock wherever it’s found.

Slater
Named for homesteader Ellis Slater, there was once another post office named Slater in Sheridan County, as well as one just across the Colorado border south of Savery.

Chugwater Community Museum
In Chugwater
This collection of Western artifacts includes ranch brands, farm machinery, and railroad items, including an old train caboose. Research materials include homestead locations and area maps. Open Memorial Day to Labor Day. Admission is free with donations accepted.

Wyoming Tidbits
Wyoming’s State Fair is held in late August each year in Douglas. The first fair was held with a $10,000 appropriation from the State Legislature.

Chugwater Rock Outcroppings
Chugwater Rest Area at I-25 Exit 54
Rugged rock outcrops, like those nearby, are clearly visible on the otherwise treeless and lonely plains of Wyoming. Sculpted by years of wind and weather, the rock formations provide a pleasing contrast to the often stark prairie scenery. The rock formations also offer a diversity of habitats, which provide homes for a variety of wildlife, including some animals not normally found on the prairie.

More than 13 species of mammals live in, on or around the rocky formations. Cottonball rabbits, yellow-bellied marmots and least chipmunks are common sights at the outcrops. Other more secretive residents, like plains harvest mice, deer mice, bushy-tailed wood rats and bats, are nocturnal. Reptiles like snakes, lizards and skinks reside in cracks and crevices. Some predators—like the long-tailed weasel, striped skunk and bobcat—hunt the smaller mammals, birds, reptiles and insects that live on the rocks.

Many different species of hawks and owls use the rocky outcroppings as nest sites. Red-tailed hawks and golden eagles nest on ledges, and fumigous hawks nest on boulders and pillars. The prairie falcon and great-horned owl nest in holes and crevices. These raptors, or birds of prey, help keep small mammal populations in balance. Smaller insect-eating birds, like Say’s peobe, cliff swallows and rock wrens, also nest in and around the rocky cliffs. Other birds, like the rosy finch and raven, come to the rocks in winter, seeking shelter from the wind and cold. The rocks add contrast to Wyoming’s wildlands scenery, and provide essential habitat for a variety of wildlife.

Chugwater

Wheatland

S Wheatland Mercantile
875 Gilchrist in Wheatland. 322-1727 or 800-620-7897. www.wheatlandmercantile.net. TripleArrow@mac.com

Step back in time at the old Wheatland Mercantile. It was originally built in 1903 as the Wheatland Hardware with locally made brick. Today, you can walk on straight-sided oak floors, under the original ceiling of pressed tin. Gas chandeliers were replaced with electric lights in the 1930s. You can enjoy collections of old artifacts-some for sale in the store. Wheatland Mercantile is the home of Rhys Precision Gunworks, and a selection of custom built guns and knives. They have a gunsmith/knife smith, and do gun repairs. Cross-stitch and needlework enthusiasts will find everything from Bobbin Lace supplies to Stamped Embroidery. They carry First Day Covers for collectors of postal items. Stop into their internet cafe or browse through the Booksense independent bookstore.

JACKALOPE DAYS

Douglas pays tribute to its trademark creature during this lively festival. The Jackalope Days Festival held during the middle of June has been an annual event for about 20 years. The signature and most likely largest jackalope in the world, stands over eight feet head-to-tail in Jackalope Square at 3rd and Center Streets downtown. The festival is loaded with events for the entire family from dancing, bed races, art and crafts, car show, and lots of great food.

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<tr>
<th>Chugwater</th>
<th>Jan</th>
<th>Feb</th>
<th>March</th>
<th>April</th>
<th>May</th>
<th>June</th>
<th>July</th>
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<th>Sep</th>
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<th>Nov</th>
<th>Dec</th>
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<tr>
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<td>42.8</td>
<td>48.4</td>
<td>58.5</td>
<td>68.1</td>
<td>78.2</td>
<td>86.9</td>
<td>85.3</td>
<td>76.6</td>
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<td>49.4</td>
<td>41.7</td>
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<td>16.9</td>
<td>20.8</td>
<td>28.5</td>
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<td>49.5</td>
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<td>21.8</td>
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mostly on energy and ranching concerns, but welcomes tourism with a number of historic sites, services, and amenities.

**T Laramie Peak Museum**

1601 16th St in Wheatland. 322-2052

Features historical artifacts from the Platte County area. A number of items dating back to the late 1800s tell the story of the Oregon Trail, the cattle baron era, and the first settlers in the area. Open third Monday of May through second week of September.

**H In Honor of Jacques LaRamie**

State Hwy 320 N of Wheatland

Free trapper, who came to this region around 1815 and met an unknown fate, probably at the hands of Indians, about 1820, on one of the rivers bearing his name between which this monument stands. Tradition says he was an honest, just and courageous leader and trader. His name is perpetuated by three Laramie Rivers, Fort Laramie, the Laramie Plains, Laramie Peak, Laramie City, and Laramie County.

**Wyoming Tidbits**

An 1875 territorial law forbade the wearing of firearms within the limits of Wyoming’s towns, but it was rarely enforced. “In Cheyenne, it’s gettin’ easier to kill a man than to steal his horse,” the Cheyenne Daily Leader commented.

**Douglas**

Pop. 5,288, Elev. 4,815

Hometown of the Jackalope, and the county seat of Converse County. Douglas was named for Stephen A. Douglas, Abraham Lincoln’s famous opponent. Once a railroad tent town, Douglas prospered in true renegade fashion (there were 21 saloons) until Casper became the end of the line, and the community settled into a peaceful rural existence. Like so many other Wyoming towns, though, this would not be the only boom and bust cycle. Through the years, the discovery of coal, oil, natural gas, and even uranium brought prosperity and disappointment to the community’s fortunes. Today, the town relies mostly on energy and ranching concerns, but welcomes tourism with a number of historic sites, services, and amenities.

**Sir Barton Burial Monument**

Washington Park in Douglas

The first Triple Crown Winner, Sir Barton began racing in 1918. After retiring to a Wyoming ranch, the noble steed died of colic in 1937. A statue is erected over his grave in Washington Park.
The original Wyoming Pioneer Memorial Museum was built in 1925. The log structure was used until a new, modern facility was erected adjacent to it and dedicated in 1956. Since then the museum has been enlarged three times and many new exhibits have been added.

Among the exhibits you will see: the saddle of Range Detective Tom Horn, the mittens worn by “Portugee” Phillips on his historic ride, artifacts from the Johnson County Cattle War, and the original bar from the historic LaBonte Inn. As you tour the museum you will find everything from dolls and dishes to guns and harness. Traveling on the trails and life on the frontier was packed full of trials and hardships. Having very little to roam free, the Indians were the undisputed rulers and the pioneers struggled in a hostile and uncharted land.

Over the years the museum has acquired a fine collection of art depicting life in the West, past and present. It also hosts various traveling exhibits and the permanent collection from the Plains Complex and the Wyoming State Fair. This gallery is the final resting place of several interesting Western characters, including outlaws “Doc” Middleton and George W. Pike. The chamber of commerce provides information for a walking tour.

Some of the more interesting entertainment over the years has included:

- The Girl in Red, a member of Professor Carver’s High Diving Girls, jumping her diving horse from a platform into a pool below and Baxter Adams with his airplane stunts and motorcycle racing.
- Premium list advertisers in the early days included DeLaval Cream Separators, Mica-Axle Grease and Chloro-Naptholeum Dip and Disinfectant.
- Speaking of the first state fair in 1905, M.C. Barrow, early day publisher of “Bill Barlow’s Budget,” said: “...There was plenty doing each day on the range and singing songs around their campfires. Now that would probably have been a true taxidermist. Jackalope have literally popped up everywhere. Since the 1930s in magazine articles have been written, movies made, found for sale in gift shops, truck

It is believed that the first jackalope sightings on United States soil first occurred while lonesome cowboys were relaxing at the end of long hard day on the range and singing songs around their campfires. Now that would probably have been a true taxidermist. Jackalope have literally popped up everywhere. Since the 1930s in magazine articles have been written, movies made, found for sale in gift shops, truck

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Fort Fetterman — Its History

Fort Fetterman, located approximately eleven miles northwest of Douglas, Wyoming, is situated on a plateau above the valleys of LaPrele Creek and the North Platte River. The fort was established as a military post on July 19, 1867, because of conditions that existed on the North Platte River. Civilization was advancing across the frontier, the fort represented protection and was a haven to travelers.

During World War II Douglas hosted a large POW camp that housed approximately 3,000 prisoners. The only remnants left today are the murals that Italian POW’s painted in the old officer’s club, now the local Odd Fellows Hall.

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All Wyoming Area Codes are 307

pump the water detail was usually a punishment for the fort with water. Prior to installation of the pump used during later years to supply the fort with water. The sighting device points out the location of the well. The walls were made of adobe, and the ground floor of the fort was covered with mud. Due to the isolation of the fort, there was a lack of fresh water. The fort was supplied with water from a spring located nearby.

Barracks
Three identical enlisted men’s barracks stood in a row parallel to the walk. Bunks were double-decked, with springs made of rope stretched on a wooden frame. Mattresses consisted of large bags filled with prairie hay. Clothing and other gear was hung on pegs or stored on wall shelves near each bunk.

Soldier’s Rations
The row of barracks which paralleled this walkway, were kitchens and mess halls. Cooking duties were supposedly rotated; actually the most competent man usually held the job. Campaign food customarily consisted of the unleavened biscuit called hardtack; wild game when available, otherwise salt-pork; bacon, often moldy and/or wormy; and a watery soup ladled from a stock of canned vegetables mixed and boiled with hardtack. In garrison, baked bread, occasionally beef, and fruits such as raisins and dried apples and peaches offered variety. Raw onions were used as a means of preventing and curing scurvy, supplemented at established posts by fresh vegetables from the garden.

Bozeman Trail
From this point, the Bozeman Trail wound a long, twisting northwesterly route to the Montana gold fields. Also leaving the fort at this point was the telegraph line to Fort Reno about 75 miles northwest. Later, with the abandonment of that fort in 1868, the line ended here until it was extended to Fort McKinney, established in 1878, near the present town of Buffalo.

Stables and Shops
Fort Fetterman had extensive stables, with corrals enclosed by a six-foot adobe fence. Teamsters’ quarters were also located within the walls. Due to the isolation of the fort, there was provision for all types of repair work.

Hog Ranch
“Hog Ranch” was a common frontier term used to describe certain off-post facilities which catered to the lonely soldier’s desire for wine, women and song. A cluster of cabins, the “ranch” was typical of similar establishments located outside the bounds of many western military reservations. The nearby one was among the most notorious in the history of the west. Below, on the North Platte River, is a probable former site of a ferry crossing. Because the Hog Ranch was off-limits, soldiers who desired to visit it usually swam the river. Later a bridge was built not far from the present highway crossing.

Water Supply
From this location, where the water reservoir once stood, one can see several interesting points. The sighting device points out the location of the pump used during later years to supply the fort with water. Prior to installation of the pump the water detail was usually a punishment duty, water having been dipped from the river and hauled in a wooden tank wagon to the fort. There were never any wells on the grounds of the post.

Crook’s Campaign
It was from this post that General Crook, in the spring of 1876, led the southern unit of the three-pronged Big Horn and Yellowstone Expedition against the Sioux, Cheyenne and Arapaho Indians. Severe losses were sustained by Crook on June 17th, in the stand-off Battle of the Rosebud. Shortly thereafter, on June 25th, the same Indians annihilated Lt. Col. George A. Custer and the 220 men of the 7th Cavalry which he personally led in the Battle of the Little Big Horn. Fort Lettimer figured prominently in the final wars with these tribes and, following termination of hostilities, the post was abandoned in 1882. The sighting device points to Crook’s camp at the beginning of his campaign.

Lettermann Hotel
Located here was a trapper’s quarters, usually occupied by the younger bachelor officers. Following abandonment by the army in 1882, the post was converted by civilians into the town of Lettermann. That town was given a notorious reputation under the name “Drybone” in stories by Owen Wister, the founder of the western novel and author of “The Virginian”. The building was known as the Lettermann Hotel at that time. Lettermann began to die when, in 1886, the town of Douglas was established by

Edward Ivinson was born in 1830 at Three River Estates on St. Croix in the Virgin Islands. He was educated at the Croft House Academy in Brampton, England, and arrived in London on Queen Victoria’s coronation day in 1837. He returned to St. Croix, and after a time, emigrated to New York where he served as an apprentice at Lord and Taylor, learning the mercantile business. He married Jane Wood in 1854, in New Jersey, shortly after her arrival in the United States. She was born in Bolton, England, in 1840. The young couple started west in 1856, and after various business ventures in Pennsylvania, Tennessee, and Illinois, arrived in Laramie City, Dakota Territory, in May, 1868. With them they had the necessary stock to open a grocery and general mercantile business. Accompanying them was their daughter, Margaret, whom they had adopted in Peoria. In addition to his mercantile business, Edward Ivinson became the chief purveyor of ties and timber for the Union Pacific Railroad, and this enterprise was the base of his future fortune. In 1871, he purchased a bank and expanded his real estate holdings. It was said that for fifty years he walked past the bank every night at exactly 8:30 to see that all was well with the institution, which held his millions. In addition to his business interests, Ivinson was active in a great number of civic enterprises. He was Treasurer of the University of Wyoming’s first Board of Trustees; Vestryman and Senior Warden of St. Matthew’s Episcopal Cathedral parish; Mayor of Laramie, and an unsuccessful gubernatorial candidate in the second state election in 1892. Jane Ivinson was instrumental in forming the Episcopal parish, the first Sunday School, the first public school, and was involved in a wide range of educational and charitable activities. She died in 1915, not long after the couple had celebrated their sixtieth wedding anniversary. In her memory, Ivinson built a hospital, a home for aged ladies, deeded their mansion to the Episcopal Church to house a girls’ school, and completed the towers, the clock and the chimes of St. Matthew’s Cathedral. He died in Denver in 1928 at the age of 98. Reprinted from Laramie Plains Museum brochure.

Edward and Jane Ivinson
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the westward-building predecessor of the Chicago North Western Railway.

**Post Hospital**
The post hospital once stood near this point. Due to its frontier isolation and location on an exposed plateau, Letterman received the dubious honor of being called a hardship post. Here the relentless wind carrying biting sand or stinging snow gave the fort a reputation for being desolate, a reputation due to the unfavorable location of the fort rather than the general climate of the region. Because of these conditions and the hard duty, more soldiers were treated for mental disorders, or physical injuries received in brawling, than those hospitalized due to wounds received in combat.

**H Herman Werner 1892-1973**
Fort Fetterman Site Memorial Shelter
Born here, at Fort Fetterman, son of an emigrant soldier serving on the Western Frontier, Herman Werner commenced his career as an open range cowboy and went on to develop one of the most notable ranching operations recorded in Wyoming's history.

Prominently known throughout the state as a rancher, businessman, a sportsman and a philanthropist, Herman Werner remained at heart a cowboy. Surely, in his own estimation, his greatest success was that ranch workers everywhere recognized him to be “one of the boys.”

**49 No services**

**T Ayres Natural Bridge**
11 mi W of Douglas on I-25 to Natural Bridge Ext 151, then 5 mi S

One of nature's wonders, Ayres Natural Bridge is one of the few natural bridges in the world that has water flowing under it. The Bridge is part of the Casper Sandstone Formation which was laid down during the Pennsylvanian Age more than 280 million years ago. Time and water eroded a hole in the rock allowing the stream now known as LaPrele Creek to flow through.

The bridge arch above the water is 50 feet high and 100 feet long. It sets in an amphitheater of red sandstone walls with tree-shaded picnic grounds for a pleasant visit.

Indian lore tells of the time that an Indian brave was struck by lightning near the bridge and was killed instantly. His people believed that an evil spirit, “King of Beasts,” lived beneath the bridge and had swallowed the life of this warrior. From then on, the Indians would not go near the bridge. It became a sanctuary for people fleeing the Indians. If they could make it to the bridge, they would be safe because the Indians wouldn't follow for fear of the evil spirit.

In 1882, Alva Ayres, an early day freighter and bull whacker, settled on the land which included the bridge on LaPrele Creek. Alva's son, Andrew Clement Ayres, gave a deed for 15 acres of land to Converse County in May 1920. This land included the bridge and was to be known as Ayres Natural Bridge Park. In later years, Glen Edwards donated more land to the county to be added to the park.

The old two-story cement building near the entrance to the park was built by the North Platte Valley Irrigation Company in the early 1900s. When completed, it was to be a power house that would furnish electricity to pump water out of North Platte River for 40,000 acres north of the river. LaPrele Dam, located two miles south of the power house, would have supplied water for the installation. The company went bankrupt before the power project was completed.

Ayer's Natural Bridge Park is located four miles south of Interstate 25 at the end of county Road #13. The Natural Bridge interchange is 11 miles west of Douglas, Wyoming at Exit 151. Reprint of Converse County Brochure.

**H Ayres Natural Bridge Park**
South of I-25 Exit 151 on Natural Bridge Rd

Ages ago Wyoming was covered by seas. Through a period of millions of years the land gradually rose, leaving the present landscape of plains, mountains and rolling hills. As the land emerged, erosion began and through eons of time, formed Ayres Natural Bridge as it exists today.

The bridge is 20 feet high and has a 90 foot span at the base. A trout stream flows beneath.

The setting is in the center of a high red sandstone walled amphitheater, which provides a fine shady picnic ground.

All facilities are free and maintained by Converse County. Visitors welcome.

The bridge is 4-3/4 miles south from this point on an all weather road.

**50 Food, Lodging**

**Glenrock**
Pop. 2,231, Elev. 5,009

Named for “The Rock in the Glen,” a Deer Creek landmark that is now by the old railroad station, pioneers often camped here between 1843 and 1887. The rock now bears many of their names, and some solitary graves are scattered nearby. The Mormons turned the place into an official way station in 1850. Shortly thereafter, it became the Deer Creek trading post.
Section 6

Oil played a large part in the development of early settlement. The cattle industry, mining, and migration days on the Oregon-California Trail and from the prehistory of the Indians through to the immigration of 1866. Glenrock is unique in that it was a "home station" for the Pony Express. The museum displays articles and artifacts for the community. Visit Glenrock and it is easy to see why the pioneers decided to go no further. The building housing this museum was formerly "A. Lincoln:" "The completion of the telegraph to Salt Lake City is auspicious ... and the government reciprocates your congratulations." The telegraph was in business. And just as quickly, the fate of the Pony Express was sealed.

Military Outpost

As Indian depredations grew worse, the U.S. government found it necessary to station military troops at strategic locations along the Oregon, California, and Mormon trails. From Fort Laramie west, troops were garrisoned at several of the old Overland Stage Stations including Deer Creek Station (1862-65). Military duties included guarding wagon trains, keeping the telegraph line in repair, and chasing after bad Indians. Attacks grew worse. By 1865, the Indians were engaged in open warfare. More troops were brought in. Nine companies of the 11th Kansas Cavalry were at Deer Creek on April 18 when Collister received a message telling of the assassination of President Lincoln. On July 27, following the attack on Platte Bridge Station, two companies of troops were dispatched from Deer Creek to reinforce its sister station to the west (shortly renamed "Fort Caspar, where Casper, Wyoming now stands)."

In August of 1866, Indians burned the telegraph station to the ground. It was never rebuilt. Traffic on the old trails dwindled. And Deer Creek Station became a part of the past.

From Glenrock Historical Commission brochure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Glenrock Chamber of Commerce</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>506 Birch St in Glenrock. 436-5652</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Glenrock is situated roughly at the confluence of the North Platte River and Deer Creek where rich history evolved as pioneers traveling the spacious and beautiful Wyoming Territory decided to stay. Today, Glenrock is a unique place to live and raise a family in harmony with nature. Families live without the hindrances of pollution, congestion, and explosive growth, while making lifelong friendships. The area provides year round recreation, abundant wildlife, and excellent museums. Highly acclaimed educational facilities in Glenrock have demonstrated progressiveness in the buildings and programs. The Glenrock Diagnostic and Treatment Center offers a total health care center for the community. The museum displays articles and artifacts for the community. Visit Glenrock and it is easy to see why the pioneers decided to go no further.

The museum is the repository for Dr. Bakker's collection of Jurassic-age dinosaur bones from the Como Bluff area in south central Wyoming. Summer hours: 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Tuesday through Saturday. Winter hours: 1:00 p.m.-5:00 p.m., Tuesday through Saturday. Admission is free and donations are accepted.

The museum was formed in 1994 after the discovery of a Triceratops skull just outside of Glenrock. Since then it has grown to incorporate a wide variety of fossil material. Displays include parts of numerous Wyoming dinosaurs such as Triceratops, Torosaurus, Nanotyrannus, Camarasaurus, Allosaurus, Allosaurus, and Tyrannosaurus. It also includes displays of fossil mammals, small reptiles, and fish from throughout the world. Displays are constantly changing and visitors will likely see something different every time they visit. The museum is the repository for Dr. Bakker's collection of Jurassic-age dinosaur bones from the Como Bluff area in south central Wyoming. Summer hours: 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Tuesday through Saturday. Winter hours: 1:00 p.m.-5:00 p.m., Tuesday through Saturday. Admission is free and donations are accepted.

The museum is open all year. Visit Glenrock and it is easy to see why the pioneers decided to go no further.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Glenrock Deer Creek Historical Museum</th>
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<tr>
<td>935 W Birch in Glenrock. 436-2810</td>
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The building housing this museum was formerly the church of Our Redeemer Lutheran. It was moved from Kinneir, Wyoming to its present location in 1976. The museum displays articles and artifacts of the prehistory of the Indians thru the immigration days on the Oregon-California Trail and early settlement. The cattle industry, mining, and oil played a large part in the development of Wyoming which is also represented.

The museum is a free museum and is open from 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. every day except Wednesday and Thursday, from Memorial Day through Labor Day, and is handicapped accessible.

From Glenrock Historical Commission brochure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deer Creek Station and Pony Express Station in the Town of Glenrock</th>
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| In 1857 a major trading post, consisting of a stage coach station, a store, a blacksmith shop and a post office, was established at the point where the trails crossed Deer Creek. Just above the creek's junction with the North Platte River. This was a very popular emigrant camping and resting place and an important stop on the stage line to Salt Lake City. The Station served the Pony Express and the telegraph before being burned by Indians in 1866.

Originally a pioneer and Indian trading post during the 1850s, the settlement first took the name of "Deer Creek Station" as a relay terminal for the Overland Stage system. In 1866, it became a "home station" for the Pony Express.

A remarkable feat of courage by pony rider Henry Avis took place here, resulting in the Pony Express Co. paying him a bonus of $300 for exceptional bravery. Upon reaching Horsehoe Station (about a mile south of present-day Glenwood, Wyoming) Avis found the relay rider unwilling to carry the mail. Up ahead marauding Sioux Indians were on the warpath, making the trail a treacherous death trap. Undaunted, Avis changed horses ... and rode into the night. He reached Deer Creek only to find the station abandoned, the station keeper missing and all relay mounts stolen. To compound matters, the eastbound pony rider arrived, he too refusing to ride further. So, once more Avis took the saddle, returning to Horsehoe Station. Without a rest, he had covered 220 dangerous and bone-weary miles.

<table>
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<th>Wyoming Tidbits</th>
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<tr>
<td>In 1959, construction began on underground missile silos in southeastern Wyoming as part of the Atlas and Minuteman missile systems. Warren Air Force Base became a Strategic Air Command Center.</td>
</tr>
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During 1861, construction crews raced to string a single strand of wire, which when completed would link the eastern states with far-off California. Completed on Oct. 18, the first telegraphic message was sent from Salt Lake City. It read: "Utah has not seceded, but is firm for the Constitution and laws of our once happy country." Oscar Collister, telegrapher at Deer Creek Station (1861-1864) relayed the message to the Pacific Telegraph Company's office in Cleveland, Ohio. (Electrical current for transmitting messages was so weak that signals could only travel short distances, requiring many relay stations across the continent.) Shortly, a message came back, signed by President "A. Lincoln:" "The completion of the telegraph to Salt Lake City is auspicious ... and the government reciprocates your congratulations."

The telegraph was in business. And just as quickly, the fate of the Pony Express was sealed.

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<table>
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<th>Ada MaGill Grave</th>
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<tr>
<td>5 mi W of Glenrock. Next to the railroad tracks about 1/3 mi SW of old brick building at Parkerton</td>
</tr>
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Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Magill, with their two small children, joined up with a Kansas wagon train enroute to Oregon. While camped at Fort Laramie, their daughter, Ada, came down with dysentery. A hundred miles of jolting torture later, the feverish little body reached Deer Creek. That night her condition worsened and five miles west of Glenrock at a favorite "nooning" spot (wagons stopped to rest during the heat of the day), Ada Magill passed away.

There, beside the Oregon Trail, July 3, 1864, the grieving family laid Ada to rest, a little tombstone: "Here lies Ada MaGill, 5 years, 8 months and 22 days, daughter of W. J. Magill in memory of the valor of her parents and her noble race."
stone over her head, with stones piled high upon the grave to discourage the wolves from digging up her remains. But the Magill’s grief was not over. Before reaching their destination, their 2-year-old daughter, Sarah, was found dead; and she too died young and is laid to rest here. … another victim of the trail.

From Glenrock Historical Commission brochure.

T A. H. Unthank Grave
Old U.S. Hwy 20-26-87 E out of Glenrock. Turn left after 4 mi onto paved road leading to the Gavel Johnston Power Plant (just before reaching the interstate). 5 mi E, his grave can be seen 50 yds to the S.

Traveling with friends and relatives, Alvah Unthank left West Port (now Kansas City), Missouri, bound for the gold fields of California. Not yet turned 20, he carefully carved his name in the sandstone of Register Cliff (east of Guernsey, Wyoming) only to be struck down within the week by dreaded cholera. His Uncle Joe placed a stone bearing these words on his grave: A H Unthank Way Co. Ind. Died July 2, 1850.” He also took time to set a footstone (an exception on the Oregon Trail) bearing the initials “A H U.”

From Glenrock Historical Commission brochure.

T Brigham Young Mail Station (BYX)
3 S of 145 Glenrock Ext S 185

Anxious to obtain better mail service from the States, Hyrum Kimball, acting as agent for the Mormon BYX operation with headquarters at Salt Lake City, was low bidder for a U.S. Postal contract to carry the mail between western Missouri and that city. The contract was formally awarded Oct. 9, 1856. (Notice was not delivered until the following spring.) Construction of a “Mail Station” at Deer Creek (south of present-day Glenrock) began the following spring. Elder John Taylor reported progress of construction, July 24, 1857: Fifteen acres had been planted to crops, a corral had been completed “… 130 feet square made of logs 12-1/2 feet long with their ends in the ground and dovetailed together near the top, and a stockyard adjoining the same dimensions nearly completed … the fort is 320 feet square … with a stockade enclosing 42 houses …” (not yet completed). A survey plat prepared by Howard Bronson for the Mormons, dated July 11, 1857, showed the “Trading Station” (Bissonette’s Trading Post) to be 3-1/2 miles to the north (on the Oregon Trail). As fate would have it, the project was never completed.

The United States government, acting on a false belief that Mormons were taking over the West, ordered federal troops to march against Utah that summer. Upon learning of Col. Albert Johnson’s advancing army, the Mormons hastily withdrew from Deer Creek, returning to the sanctuary of Salt Lake Valley.

Twiss Indian Agency
A major influence in shaping the decision of President Buchanan was a letter written by Major Thomas S. Twiss, Indian agent for the Upper Platte District located at Ft. Laramie. It read: “On the 25th May (1857) a large Mormon colony took possession of the valley of Deer Creek, one hundred miles west of Ft. Laramie, and drove away a band of Sioux Indians whom I had settle there in April. … settlement contained “… houses sufficient for the accommodation of five hundred persons …” He summed up by saying, “I am powerless to control this matter, for the Mormons obey no laws enacted by Congress.”

No sooner had the Mormons left than Agent Twiss penned a letter to Washington, dated Nov. 7, 1857, showing his return address as: “Indian Agency of the Upper Platte, Re: Deer Creek.” It began, “I have the honor to report that I have arrived at this post on the 29th ultimo and shall remain here for the present.” And remain he did, conducting all Indian affairs business from his Deer Creek headquarters for several years thereafter, including the distribution of yearly annuities to various Indian tribes, even entering unto a treaty which would have made Deer Creek valley into an Indian Reservation had the treaty been ratified by Congress.

Lutheran Indian Mission
Sharing the Twiss Agency were several Lutheran missionaries who established an Indian Mission within its stockade, later building five structures 1-1/2 miles above the old fort. History records that these missionaries conducted the first formal Christmas ceremony (1859) in what would later become Wyoming. Their efforts enjoyed only limited success and the mission was officially closed in 1867.

From Glenrock Historical Commission brochure.

T Emigrant Crossing
N of Glenrock at the Platte River

A narrow gorge a few miles west of present day Casper, Wyoming, forced all pioneers traveling the south bank of the North Platte to cross to the other side. Three of Casper’s earliest crossings were in general use near old Fort Caspar, but with the horde of 49ers glutting the trails during the California Gold Rush, wagon trains were forced to wait for days to be ferried across.

Impatient gold-seekers, unwilling to waste precious time, began swimming just above the mouth of Deer Creek. Impromptu prospectors attempted to swim across, resulting in a long list of drownings reported daily. More cautious pioneers took time to build adequate ferries.

Such was the case when J.C. Bruft reached Deer Creek on July 16, 1849; “… which we crossed, passing through hundreds of tents, wagons, camp fires and people of every age, sex, congregated on its banks … camped on the banks of Platte, at the Ferry … “ He described the ferry being of eight dugout canoes. On July 24 of the same year, Capt. Howard Stansbury paid to have his troops transported across the Platte for $2.00 per wagon, describing the raft as being made of seven canoes. Yet another ferry was mentioned in Charles Gould’s diary as being “… constructed of six ‘dug-out’s’ fastened together, worked by oars …” Sensing fat profits, in 1851, John Richard (pronounced “Rehshaw”), a squaw-man, along with four other French traders, built the first bridge to span the North Platte River just above the mouth of Deer Creek. Although it was washed out in the spring flood of 1852, it holds the distinction of being the first such enterprise in Wyoming.

From Glenrock Historical Commission brochure.

T Hayden Pioneer Monument
Downtown Glenrock behind Higgins Hotel in Kimball Park

The only known granite monument erected to the memory of Dr. F.V. Hayden was placed at Glenrock, Wyoming, thanks to the tireless efforts of renowned photographer William H. Jackson. Dr. Hayden first came to the Deer Creek area while attached to a military operation called the “Expedition of the Yellowstone.” As a doctor, he looked after the medical needs of the troops wintering at the Twiss Indian Agency (1859-60). As a geologist (his first love), he did scientific research for the government.

Credited with later founding the U.S. Geological Survey, he began writing annual geological reports; the first published in 1867. He visited Deer Creek in both 1870 and 1871, observing that “… the coal bed … on fire in the winter of 1859-60 … is still on fire” and had baked the earth “to a brick red color.” Accompanying Hayden both years was none other than pioneer photographer Wm. H. Jackson, who, on Aug. 17, 1870, made the first photograph of Converse County’s “Natural Bridge.” More importantly, the following year he accompanied Dr. Hayden on an official expedition to explore the Yellowstone country. There, Jackson recorded the first photographs ever taken of the wonders of that region. Now, armed with graphic evidence, the marvels of Yellowstone could no longer be disputed (for 6-1/2 decades the outside world had scoffed at the tales of rumblings in the ground, boiling mud, hissing geysers and the like). Upon returning to Washington, Hayden and Jackson put their talents to work, convincing Congress that a bill should be passed, preserving the natural state of the region forever. As a result of their concerted efforts, Yellowstone National Park came into existence, March of 1872, the first such park in the United States of America.

From Glenrock Historical Commission brochure.

Wyoming Tidbits
A ribbon of gold leaf 67 feet long and one-half inch wide is used in the delicate process of gilding the Wyoming State Capitol Building dome.

T Mormon Mines
E of Glenrock on Mormon Canyon Rd

The first group of Mormons to reach Deer Creek, that balmy June 10th, 1847, described it as a “… lovely place to camp. Swift current, clear water and abundance of fish. Nice grove of timber on the banks, and a coal mine about a quarter mile up, on the east side.” One of the party, William Empey, recalls in his writings “… the country is more beautiful then we saw it since we left winter quarters; Brother B. Young says he will have a few family farms on it on Deer Creek for it is a Delightful place.”

Upon reaching the crossing place over the Platte (near old Ft. Caspar), where mountain men suggested crossing, they encountered a river running high from spring run-off, making it necessary to build a ferry to float their wagons across. Mr. Empey relates in his own words “… on the 13 of June we washed our faces with snow (part way up Casper Mountain) we came back with our poles at 9 o’clock at night it being 7 miles to the mountains … on the 14 June we commenced ferrying across the platte taking 2 wagons side of each other.”

Like a blessing out of the blue, another wagon train arrived and, like the Mormons, needed to cross. A bargain was struck. The wagons would be ferried over in exchange for foodstuff and other supplies. (Money was of little value so far removed from civilization.) Another train arrived — and Wm. Empey wrote “… Brother Brigham young gave us in struct how to proceed with the jentiles. (Gentiles were anyone who was not a Mormon.) Another train arrived — and the country is more beautiful then we saw it since we left winter quarters; Brother B. Young says he will have a few family farms on it on Deer Creek for it is a Delightful place.”

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for a load of coal ... " and even though Wm. Empey found it " ... Disagreeable on account of Indians ... " and he didn't want to go, in true pion
neering spirit he states. " ... but we went." Then, having gotten their coal " ... on the 23 we arrived to our Ferry." Thus is recorded the first coal
mined in what would 22 years later become the Territory of Wyoming.

From Glenrock Historical Commission brochure.

T Rock in the Glen
W of Glenrock

On the south face of this landmark for the Oregon-California Trail are carvings of some of the names and dates of only a few of the estimat
ed 350,000 immigrants that passed this way from 1841-1869.

Lt. John Charles Fremont and his first expedi
tion to the far West camped here on July 26, 1842. The "Pathfinder" was following the trail used by trappers and traders since 1812 and
Indians since pre-history. Today, the sandstone winds are slowly eroding the names away but history will forever record what these people did to promote development
in the West.

Take a short walk to the outcropping on the right behind the farm. Walk around to the far side to find more carvings. Be careful walking on the sand stone as it is very slippery.

T Parker-Ringo Grave
2 mi W of Glenrock on Hwy 20/26

At this spot stands two sandstone markers, silent
sentinels over the final resting place of two more
victims of the old trails. One simply reads, "J.P.
Parker, Died July 1, 1860, Age 41 Yrs., Iowa."

The other bears only the name "M. Ringo," nothing more. And yet, research brings to light a fascinating tale: Martin Ringo, veteran, wagon
master and freighter during the war with Mexico, was enroute to California with his family. While
camped near Deer Creek an accident caused his
gun to discharge, mortally wounding him. To
John, his 14-year old son, fell the distasteful task
of burying his father. John continued with his
family, successfully reaching California. But per
haps the traumatic experience of his father's death
proved his undoing, for Martin's son reportedly
was killed in 1866. The remains of the four men were removed
from their original burial place in the valley and
reinterred beside the grave of Mary Hurley.

H Deer Creek Station
Cedar and 4th St in Glenrock

Deer Creek Station, which once stood on the site
of present- day Glenrock near the confluence of
Deer Creek and the North Platte River, became a
familiar landmark along the Oregon-California
Mormon Trail between 1857 and 1866.

The station began with Joseph Bissonette's Trading Post, also known as Dakota City. The
mountain man's store, post office, blacksmith shop, corrals, and hotel-saloon, served the
needs of a variety of visitors. They included
photographer William Henry Jackson during his
days as a freighter, stage passengers such as
British author, Sir Richard Burton, a party of
Lutheran missionaries who remained in the
area from 1859-1864, troops en route to Salt
Lake City during the Utah war and in the winter
of 1859-1860, an expedition of the Army Corps
of Topographical Engineers under Captain
William F. Raynolds. From 1857 to 1861, the
post also was a trading center for the nearby
Upper Platte Indian Agency, located about three
and a half miles upstream along Deer Creek.
Beginning in April of 1860, Pony Express
Riders exchanged mounts here at Deer Creek
Station. The Pony Express experiment, however,
ended abruptly in mid-1861. The completion
of the first transcontinental telegraph meant
that clicking telegraph keys quickly replaced
pounding hooves.

Indian-white hostilities escalated after the
Civil War began, prompting troops from Fort
Laramie to erect a military installation across the
road from the trading post in 1862. From Deer
Creek, troops sought to protect the telegraph
line and travelers along the trail. Intensifying conflicts between the soldiers and Indians ulti
mately forced Bissonette to abandon his estab
lishment in the fall of 1864. Indians finally
burned Deer Creek Station on August 18, 1866.
This incident marked the closing of an impor
tant chapter of Wyoming's early history.

H McKinstry Ridge
This is located on private land in Converse County.

On June 26, 1850, portions of two emigrant
companies, the Upper Mississippi Ox Company and the Wisconsin and the North Platte was enroute to the gold fields of California. They are believed to be the first wagon trains to follow a
route beyond Fort Laramie that remained north
of the N. Platte River. This trail segment, ending
at the ferries of the Platte at present-day
Glenrock and Casper, is known as Child's Cutoff,
named for Andrew Childs of Waukesha,
Wisconsin, whose emigrant guidebook was pub
lished in 1852.

School teacher Byron N. McKinstry of
McHenry County, Illinois, was, like Andrew
Childs, a member of the Upper Mississippi Ox Company. His diary entry for June 26 describes
this stretch of trail:

"After following the river for 5 or 6 m. we
crossed some very rough ground. Following a
kind of divide first rising in a Northerly direction
to the summit, then turning SW. and descend
ning to the Platte—the crookedest road possible.
These hills are bare and have a wild savage
appearance, but little vegetation on them.

Camped on the Platte. Poor grass. 20 m."

McKinstry's diary, published in 1975 and
edited by his grandson, Bruce L. McKinstry,
has become a classic trail account. This stretch
of Childs Cutoff, described so vividly by Byron, is
named McKinstry Ridge in his honor and also
for grandson Bruce, who, by tracing his grandfa
ther's journey across the country, has made an
invaluable contribution to trail scholarship.

H Martin Ringo
Located on private land in Converse County

On May 18, 1864, Martin and Mary Peters
Ringo left their home in Gallatin, Missouri,
intending to settle in California. With them went
their five children, John, Albert, Fanny, Enna,
and Mattie.

The wagon train traveled with—some
seventy wagons grouped together for mutual
protection—camped here on the night on July
29. Early the next morning, as Ringo climbed up
his wagon, his shotgun went off in his own
hands, killing him instantly. He was 45 years old.
A friend, William Davenport, wrote: "He was
buried near the place he was shot, in as decent
a manner as was possible with the facilities on
the plains."

The family eventually reached San Jose,
California, the home of Coleman and Augusta
Younger, brother-in-law and sister of Mary Ringo.
Mary Enna Ringo, daughter of Martin and Mary
Ringo, became an outstanding teacher in the
San Jose school system for over fifty years.

H Joel Hembree
Located on private land in Converse County

Joel Jordan Hembree, his wife Sara (Sally)
and their eight sons from McMinnville,
Tennessee, were part of the estimated 1,000
men, women and children who left Fitzhugh's
Mill near Independence, Missouri, in May
18, 1843, for Oregon.

On July 18, between Bed Tick Creek and
here at LaPrele Creek, six-year-old Joel
Hembree, the second youngest son, fell from
the wagon tongue on which he was riding and
was fatally injured.

Dr. Dariot William T. Newby wrote, July 18: "A
very bad road. Joel J. Hembrees son Joel fel off the
waggon tung & both wheels run over him. Distance
17 miles." July 19: "Lay by. Joel
Hembree departed this life about 2 o'clock." July
20: "We buried the youth & raised his name on the
headstone. Dr. Marcus Whitman described the fatality as "... a wagon having
passed over the abdomen." This is the oldest
identified grave along the Oregon Trail.
The Hotel Higgins is one of the oldest continuously operated hotels in Wyoming. The beautiful lobby is graced with antiques and fixtures that will take you back in time setting the tone for your visit. The Paisley Shawl Restaurant provides elegant dining in a romantic setting. The mouth-watering menu includes steaks, veal, seafood, pasta, duckling and other exquisite entrées. They offer an extensive wine and champagne list. The cozy pub features 25 other exquisite entrées. They offer an extensive wine and champagne list. The cozy pub features 25 brands of beer on ice and a light bar menu. During the summer months enjoy dining on the outdoor patio. The Hotel Higgins is an excellent location for weddings, reunions, or a special getaway.

Exit 290

Food, Lodging

Laramie

The city of Laramie, known as the "Gem City of the Plains," looks like a handful of precious stones nestled in a black velvet jewel box when approached from any direction at night. Surrounded by the Snowy Range to the west and the Laramie Mountains to the east, the Laramie Valley is wide enough to be considered a high plain. Its local high school's mascot is the Plainsman, a nod to explorer/trapper Jacques LaRamee, for whom the town is named. One of the highest incorporated cities in the US, at an elevation of nearly 7,200 feet, Laramie is also near the highest point in the US on l-80. Lincoln Monument, at 8,640 feet, is about 10 miles to the east of town.

With the Laramie River running through it, the area has been a stopping place for travelers for millions of years, as the remains of dinosaurs and other ancient creatures here has proven. Native Americans, including the Sioux, Shoshones and Teton-Dakotas, have been camping here since about 8,000 years ago. Jacques LaRamee was probably the first white man to come to the area between 1810 and 1820, as well as building the first European habitation in the area, a cabin at the confluence of the Platte and Laramie Rivers. A few settlers left the Oregon and Mormon Trails in the 1840s and 50s to settle in the valley, which resulted in some Indian hostility. The US Army established a fort for protection, Fort Sanders (originally named Fort Buford) in 1866. In 1868, Indian troubles decreased for a time and the railroad came. General Grenville Dodge established the town site for Laramie, just north of the fort, as a center for the Union Pacific workers. An artesian spring with pristine drinking water and ample timber from the nearby Medicine Bow forest made this an ideal location.

The early days were typical of an "end of the tracks" town, with a lot of wild and rough individuals. By the end of 1868, Laramie sustained 23 saloons, one hotel, and not a single church. Law-abiding citizens became fed up after a while and formed a "vigilance committee" to keep the lawlessness to a minimum. After a few well-displayed hangings, and a little help from the federal government, the town settled into a more peaceful existence.

The year 1870 put Laramie in the history books, when the first woman in the world to ever vote in a general election, "Grandma" Louisa A. Swain, cast her ballot. That same year, the world's first female jurors took their place in a trial in Laramie, despite taunts of "Baby, Baby, don't be in a hurry. Your mama's gone to sit on the jury." At the same trial, the Andrew Howie Case, Mrs. Martha Atkinson became the first female bailiff in the state.

In 1873, the Wyoming Territorial Prison was built near Laramie, and later housed many famous outlaws, including Butch Cassidy and "Big Nose" George Parrott. The 1870s and 1880s brought the advent of the cattle industry in the Laramie area, as herd after herd came up from Texas. In 1886, Wyoming University opened its doors. Now called the University of Wyoming, it remains the only four-year institution of higher learning in the state, although it has branches in several towns.

As other railroad towns went the way of the wind, the stability provided by the university, the prison, and the timber and ranching industries gave the town a niche as a permanent stop on the railway line, even though Cheyenne was only fifty miles away. The Old Laramie Depot continues to be a functioning depot today, and the town is a significant crossroads for both passenger and freight lines.

The territory became a state in 1890, and the prison (then penitentiary) burned down and was relocated to Rawlins. But the lumber, cattle, and educational advancement of Laramie kept the area strong while other towns in the state went through several boom and bust cycles.

Today, Laramie is most strongly influenced by the University, and the students and faculty from all parts of the country and the world who are drawn to this rich, windswept landscape. They bring to it their own skills, talents, and perspectives to enrich the local milieu. Like many other Wyoming communities, Laramie is able to embrace both its historical ties to Western history and the new and increasingly global character of Wyoming's lifestyle.

Location

Laramie stands astride a pair of the nation's most significant transcontinental transportation arteries: I-80 and the Union Pacific main line. The point of highest elevation, (8,640 feet above sea level) on I-80 is just east of the city at the Lincoln Monument in the Pole Mountain area, West of Laramie, Medicine Bow Peak rises to 12,013 feet. The diversity of altitude creates diversity of habitat and life. From the pronghorn antelope beside the Interstate to the moose in the marshes on the high ground, the presence of wildlife adds to the pleasure of living here.

The city is built on the sun-dappled plain between two units of the Medicine Bow National Forest. The granite Snowy Range mountains west of Laramie and the unusual sandstone formations of Vedauwoo to the east provide unparalleled opportunities for outdoor recreation.

Day to Day Living

Every place in the world has its own quality of life, the characteristics which make it unique. Laramie is distinguished by its variety. The influence of the University of Wyoming, the state's only four-year institution, is marked. Faculty and students come from everywhere. Their skills, talents and tastes enrich the local milieu. The University also has impact on the local business environment, providing a well-educated labor force and employers spurned off from University-related research projects. This is enhanced by two more post-secondary education providers: Laramie County Community College's Albany County campus, and Wyoming Technical Institute, a highly-regarded vocational school.

The urban environment is highlighted by a charming downtown area with lovingly restored buildings. Some of the most remarkable characteristics of Laramie, however, don't come into play until you leave the city limits. The Snowy Range Mountains to the west shelter a family downhill ski area, 80 mountain lakes, innumerable ice-cold mountain streams, and all the room in the world for snowmobiling, mountain biking, cross-country travel, and other outdoor activities.
skiing—all manner of mountain delights! The Wyoming Territorial Park also makes its home in Laramie, centered on the Wyoming Territorial Prison, restored to the glory of its first life in the 1870s. The park also hosts special events like the Valentine’s Day Territorial Sweetheart Ball, Beerfest, Halloween Haunted Prison and the Lumberjack competition.

The Old West lives on in modern-day Laramie. The broad plain on which the city lies supports big cattle ranches and with them, the singular blend of reliance on community and proud individualism which typifies life on the land. Portions excerpted from Laramie Chamber of Commerce brochure.

Register. The arrival of the Union Pacific Railroad to Laramie City brought not only prosperity, but also problems in the form of unscrupulous riff-raff to the area. The need for law and order, along with a place to house criminals, was quickly recognized. In December of 1869, a bill was passed by the territorial legislature approving the construction of the penitentiary. Federal funding was approved on July 15, 1870 for the construction of the Wyoming Territorial Prison.

During its use as a federal penal facility (1872 to 1903), more than 1,000 men and 12 women served sentences at the Wyoming Territorial Prison. Some of the West’s most notorious outlaws, including Butch Cassidy, spent part of their lives in this place that was “dedicated to evil doers of all classes and kinds.” Discover how the prison had a civilizing effect not only on the prisoners, but the “hell on wheels” railroad town of Laramie. Listen carefully and you can almost hear the clanking of the leg irons or the damnable bang of the cell doors closing.

When Wyoming became a state, a new penal institution was built in Rawlins and the prison was turned over to the University of Wyoming for use as an experimental stock farm. It was as a stock farm that the prison had its most use – 70+ years until it was restored as a museum. Today, the prison brings those famous legends to life through state-of-the-art displays and interactive exhibits on frontier law and justice, and other facets of Western history. Well-versed tour guides take you through the old building, giving you a glimpse into the colorful past of this unique institution and its residents.

Courtesy of Territorial Museum and the University of Wyoming

**T Wyoming Territorial Prison, Old West Park, and U.S. Marshall’s Museum**

**At I-80 Exit 311 in Laramie. 745-6161.**

The inspiration and cornerstone of the Wyoming Territorial Park is the beautifully restored Wyoming Territorial Prison Museum, built in 1872, now a showpiece of the National Historic Register. Unique events of interest for the whole family are held throughout the year at the Territorial Prison and Old West Park. The first week in June brings the Antique & Classic Tractor Festival. The last weekend in June marks the arrival of the Mountain Man Rendezvous with costumed reenactments by traders, trappers, along with black powder, tomahawk throws, crafts, and food. The U.S. Marshals Day & Posse Rendezvous takes place the third weekend in July when marshals from around the country compete and demonstrate their skills. Vintage Baseball games are held the third weekend in August. The Historic Horseback Theatre runs Thursday through Saturday nights the end of June through August October brings thrills with the Haunted Prison Tours. Fall also brings the Beer Fest in October and Wine Fest in July. Christmas holiday events begin the last week in November and continue through the season. At the Territorial Park. 745-6161.

The peaceful, park-like setting is surrounded by mountains and consists of five small lakes, covering nearly 2,000 acres.

**H Construction History**

At Wyoming Territorial Prison

The building of the Wyoming Territorial Prison was fraught with political infighting charges of fraud, delays, faulty construction practices and much finger pointing. Yet, several of the original structures have stood for more than a century of use conversion, and abandonment to eventually become historic landmarks unlike any others in the United States. In 1871, Melville C. Brown was appointed “Superintendent of Construction of the Penitentiary for Wyoming Territory.” Brown oversaw a lengthy bidding process that included accusations of favoritism and fraud. Promising to give the merchants of Laramie an “opportunity to bid.” Judge Brown finally awarded the construction job on April 14, 1872, to Samuel Livingston and George Schram of Denver for $31,450. Then, on July 15, some of Laramie’s citizens laid the cornerstone, placing in it mementoes such a copies of local Newspapers, speeches by national politicians, merchants’ business cards, photographs of Laramie’s leading society, and a bottle of old bourbon. The gathering dedicated the building to “evil doers of all classes and kinds.” The first phase of construction took just six months to complete.

The original penitentiary included only the north wing and kitchen addition of the existing structure. It contained 42 brick cells on three tiers. Walls were of stone masonry two feet thick and a massive steel and wood plank door measuring 4x8 feet formed the entrance. Barely seven months after the first prisoners arrived, much of the original woodwork and roof were destroyed in a fire resulting from faulty construction of one of the chimney flues.

In 1875, convict labor built the warden’s quarters of stone quarried from the banks of the Big Laramie River outside the prison grounds.

**T National U.S. Marshalls Museum**

**At I-80 Exit 311 in Laramie. 745-6161.**

www.wyoprisontour.org

Law and order prevail in an impressive collection of artifacts saluting the steadfast courage of the nation’s oldest law enforcement agency. Over 200 years of service is commemorated in this unique exhibit that pays tribute to the men and women who enforced the Constitution of the United States. Reprinted from museum brochure.

**T Hutton Lake National Wildlife Refuge**

Hay 230. 12 mi S of Laramie

Avid bird watchers take great pleasure in the assortment of ducks, migratory birds, and shorebirds, along with other wildlife that gathers here. The peaceful, park-like setting is surrounded by mountains and consists of five small lakes, covering nearly 2,000 acres.

**T Wyoming Tidbits**

Among the instructions given stagecoach drivers on the Cheyenne-Deadwood run were these:

1. If ladies are present, gentlemen are urged to forego cigars and pipes as the odor of same is repugnant to the gentle sex. Chewing tobacco is permitted, but spit WITH the wind, not against it.
2. Abstinence from liquor is requested. But if you must drink, share the bottle. To do otherwise makes you appear selfish.
3. Do not hog the buffalo robes.

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2. Abstinence from liquor is requested. But if you must drink, share the bottle. To do otherwise makes you appear selfish.
3. Do not hog the buffalo robes.
That same year saw improvements of the addition of a 12 foot high stockade to reduce the number of escapes, an irrigation canal, brickyard, and ice house. Then, in 1889, the capacity of the penitentiary was doubled with the addition of the central area and south wing. In 1892, the first wing of the broom factory was built with additions following in subsequent years.

**Prisoners**

At Wyoming Territorial Prison

In the thirty years prisoners were incarcerated at the Wyoming Territorial Prison, they were a good representative cross-section of the American West. They came from all corners of the U.S. from Europe, Canada, Mexico, and China. Among them were Native Americans, African Americans, and a variety of European ethnicities. They were Protestants, Catholics, Jews, Mormons, and atheists. Though a few were well educated, most had little, if any, education. Their crimes ranged from shoplifting to murder, though the greatest number were guilty of cattle or horse rustling. Sentences were from one year to life. Prisoners attributed their lawlessness to avarice, intemperance, wantonness, and ignorance, gambling, association with prostitutes, and general depravity.

Once in the prison, their lives were difficult, though not without small pleasures. Prisoners would rise at 5:30 or 6:00 a.m; clean their cells; have a breakfast of hash or stew; work for five hours (when season permitted and work was available); take a midday meal of roasted or boiled meats, fresh baked breads, and vegetables, if available; return to work for another five hours; and end their day with a dinner of simpler fare. They had to observe a strict code of silence except when working outside. Tobacco, for either smoking or chewing, was distributed each week and the prisoners were permitted to partake of it in their cells.

Forever promoting prisoner uplift, Laramie citizens collected books and magazines for a prison library that at one time held some 1,200 volumes. Likewise, community ministers held weekly services, and university faculty gave periodic instructive lectures to guide prisoners back to the right path. Baths were taken weekly, more often in warm weather. Uniforms were routinely laundered. Those who exhibited notably good behavior were granted up to five days off their sentence for each of the calendar months in which they qualified.

Common punishments consisted of living in total darkness; loss of tobacco or library privileges; bread and water diets; and forfeiture of good time or time off. In more extreme cases, a prisoner might be manacled to his cell door; and hung by both hands from the ceiling of the cell for two to four hours; placed in the solitary cell or “dungeon”, or subjected to a high pressure water dousing for up to fifteen minutes at a time.

This was unusual, though as it was the intention of the prison administration to reform the prisoners, to have them “go out from here better, both morally and physically”. And so with a good serviceable suit of clothes to the value of $15 and a cash gratuity of $5 they went forth to rejoin productive society.

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**Bill Nye**

Bill Nye, born Edgar Wilson “Bill” Nye, was one of America’s most famous and beloved humorists and journalists. He was born in Maine around 1850 and raised in Wisconsin. He moved to Wyoming from Wisconsin in 1876 and became a lawyer, postmaster, justice of the peace, and later becoming a judge. He founded and edited the Laramie Daily Boomerang, named in honor of his mule. Nye soon achieved national fame for his poker faced, tongue-in-cheek editorials and his humorous comments and yarns of frontier life as a correspondent for several national newspapers. He remained in Wyoming until 1886, then moving to New York City and continued writing, authoring several books and plays. His highly successful life was cut short when he died of a stroke in North Carolina in 1896.
Section 6

H One Mile South
5 mi SW of Laramie on Hwy 230
Site of Big Laramie Stage Station and river crossing of Overland Trail, 1862-68 which became in 1869 part of the first established cattle ranch on Union Pacific Railroad. This ranch known as Hutton or Heart Ranch was owned by a Charles Hutton, Tom Alsop and Edward Creighton after completing a Union Pacific grading contract.

M Laramie Area
Chamber of Commerce
800 S 3rd St in Laramie. 745-7339 or 866-876-1012. www.laramie.org
The Laramie Area Chamber of Commerce Visitor Information Caboose is located at I-80, exit 313, at the corner of Third Street and I-80. The Caboose is open Memorial Day through Labor Day. Stop in and get tourist information for Laramie, Albany County and the State of Wyoming. The rest of the year, head a few blocks up the street to the office of the Laramie Area Chamber of Commerce, at 800 S. 3rd Street. The friendly staff will assist you in finding that perfect spot to spend the day or order a relocation packet if Laramie is where you would like to hang your hat.

T Fort Sanders
Off U.S. Hwy 287 about 2 mi S of Laramie
Originally christened Fort Buford, Fort Sanders was established by Captain Henry Mizner of the 18th U. S. Infantry in 1866. The first permanent settlement in this area. At one time 600 soldiers were housed here, but numbers dropped with fear of Indian attacks. The military reservation covered 81 square acres of southeastern Wyoming in its heyday, protecting travelers over the Overland Trail and later Union Pacific Railroad workers. The post headquarters was located two miles south of present-day Laramie. Very little remains of the settlement which was abandoned in 1882.

T Fort Sanders Monument
About 2 mi S of Laramie on Hwy 287
The first army outpost established in the Laramie area by General Dodge, Fort Sanders provided protection for railroad workers during the late 1860s. Although most of the fort has long since been overrun by the construction of the highway and housing developments, you can still find the monument and a couple of old buildings. One of the buildings was moved to LaBonte Park in Laramie, on 9th and Harney, where it serves as a community center for arts and crafts.

H Fort Sanders Marker
2 mi S of I-80 Exit 313 on Hwy 287. Located in a fenced enclosure on Kiowa St NE of the cement plant.
This monument marks the site of Fort Sanders established September 5, 1866. Abandoned May 18, 1882. Named in honor of Brigadier General William P. Sanders.

H Laramie
1502 S 3rd in Laramie N of I-80 Exit 313
Founded in 1868 upon the arrival of the Union Pacific Railroad, Laramie was named after the fur trader Jacques LaRamie, The first female juror served here in 1870 after Wyoming Territory, in 1869, for the first time in history, gave women full rights of suffrage. Humorist Bill Nye founded his Boomerang newspaper in 1881, and the University of Wyoming opened its doors in 1887. At the south edge of the city lies the ruins of Fort Sanders, 1866-1882. West of the city can be seen the first intermountain ranch (1869) and the ruins of Ben Holladay’s stagecoaches on the old Overland Trail.

T Laranie Plains Museum
603 Ivinson Ave in Laramie. 742-4448
In 1870 when Edward Ivinson bought a city block of land for his future home, Laramie City was only two years old—barely past vigilante days and frontier justice “necktie parties.” By 1892, the town had become a staid community and Banker Ivinson a wealthy man. That year he and his wife, Jane, built a handsome Victorian mansion on the block originally purchased from the Union Pacific Railroad. The home was built for the then princely sum of $40,000. The house had central heating, electric lights and running water, as well as the most elegant appointments of any house in town. Jane Ivinson designed the interior of the house. She selected the variety of hardwoods used to enhance the mansion’s rooms, and in 1892 and 1893, she visited Chicago to select fur- gant appointments of any house in town. Among the many items you’ll see are intricately hand-carved furniture made at the Wyoming Furniture Foundation in 1975 and became operational in 1977. It ranks as one of the premier infrared observatories in the world. For more information call the University of Wyoming Department of Physics and Astronomy at 766-6250.

T St. Matthew’s Cathedral
104 S 5th St in Laramie. 742-6608
One of Laramie’s first large structures, St. Matthew’s was built in 1868 and funded by Edward Ivinson. Made of limestone quarried in the area, this sizeable church has all the appointments of a classic cathedral in high Victorian style.

54 Food, Lodging

55 Food, Lodging

T Albany County Tourism Board
210 Custer St in Laramie. 745-4195 or 308-445-5303. www.laramie-tourism.org

LARGEST INFRARED OBSERVATORY

The largest infrared telescope in the continental United States is in Albany County. Located 25 miles southwest of Laramie the telescope sits on top of Jeb Mountain. This site was chosen for dry air, low pollution, and dark skies. The observatory was funded jointly by the Wyoming State Legislature and the National Science Foundation in 1975 and became operational in 1977. It ranks as one of the premier infrared observatories in the world. For more information call the University of Wyoming Department of Physics and Astronomy at 766-6250.
Laramie City Historical Signs
Located on grounds of Ivinson Mansion at 603 Ivinson Avenue in Laramie

Laramie Woman’s Club
Laramie Woman’s Club, organized in 1898, honors Laramie’s “First Ladies” who pioneered civic and political responsibility by women in this country and the world.

Louisa Gardner Swain made world history as the first woman to vote in a general election. She cast her ballot early in the morning of September 6, 1870 in Laramie, Wyoming.

Mary Godat Bellamy
Mary Godat Bellamy, the first woman elected to the Wyoming State Legislature, represented Albany County in 1911. She worked effectively for laws benefiting woman and children and became a nationally known speaker for woman suffrage.

Martha Symons-Boies
The first woman bailiff in the world, Mrs. Martha Symons-Boies, was appointed to arrange accommodations for the first woman jurors when the Grand Jury met in a building located at First and Garfield Streets in Laramie, March, 1870.

West side of pillar
World wide attention focused on Laramie in March, 1870 when the first women in history to serve on a jury dealt stern justice in cases of murder, horse-stealing, and illegal branding. They were Miss Eliza Stewart, Mrs. Amelia Hatcher, Mrs. G. F. Hilton, Mrs. Mary Mackel, Mrs. Agnes Baker, and Mrs. Sarah A. Pease.

Jeffrey’s Bistro
123 Ivinson in Laramie. 742-7046.
webmaster@jeffreysbistro.com
Jeffrey’s Bistro is a cozy little oasis that has been conveniently located in downtown Laramie for over 20 years. You’ll find a mouthwatering menu that offers a wide variety of eclectic dishes, including a good selection for the Vegetarian diner. All foods are prepared or baked on the premises, using the finest ingredients available. Their unique salad entrees are filled with nutrient-rich leafy greens and served in large bowls with extra room for tossing. All meals include homemade bread and the desserts are out of this world! For a fresh and healthy meal, you’ll surely enjoy your lunch or dinner at Jeffrey’s, in a smoke-free environment.

Loggers and Lager
Sawing races, tree felling, and other lumberjack competitions take place the first weekend of July each year at the Territorial Park in Laramie.
The University of Wyoming in Laramie is set in the idyllic backdrop of southeastern Wyoming's Snowy Range and Medicine Bow Mountains and high plains. Established in 1886 it is the state’s only provider of baccalaureate and graduate education, research, and outreach services. UW combines major-university benefits and small-school advantages, with more than 180 programs of study, an outstanding faculty, and world-class research facilities. The main campus is located in Laramie, approximately two hours north of Denver. The university also maintains the UW/Casper College Center, nine outreach education centers across Wyoming, and Cooperative Extension Service centers in each of the state's 23 counties and on the Wind River Indian Reservation. There are nearly 9,900 students enrolled at the Laramie campus with nearly 6,000 students served at the other locations.

**T The University of Wyoming Art Museum**

In the Centennial Complex on the UW Campus. 766-3497

The museum is located in the dramatic new Centennial Complex on the university campus in Laramie. The Centennial Complex, which also houses the American Heritage Center, was designed by internationally recognized architect Antoine Predock.

Museum exhibitions offer something for everyone and are displayed in an exciting environment. Nine expansive galleries and a dramatic outdoor sculpture terrace offer a variety of exhibition experiences. The permanent collection is a primary source for exhibitions in addition to those on loan from other institutions, galleries, and artists. Contemporary art and art of the 18th, 19th and 20th centuries fill the galleries. Exhibitions include paintings, drawings, prints, sculptures, crafts and ethnographic arts from America and around the world.

The museum has a diverse collection of over 6,000 objects. Significant holdings include European and American paintings, prints, and drawings; 19th century Japanese prints; 18th and 19th century Persian and Indian miniature paintings; 20th century Persian and Indian miniature paintings; 20th century photography; decorative art; crafts; and African and Native American artifacts. The museum is open year round from Tuesday through Sunday. Excerpted from museum brochure.

**T University of Wyoming Geological Museum**

Near the NW corner of the UW campus. 766-2646. www.uwyo.edu/geomuseum

This is Wyoming’s oldest museum, established in 1887. Exhibits include: Big Al, the most complete skeleton of Allosaurus ever found; displays featuring the Red Gulch Dinosaur Tracksite in northern Wyoming, the largest tracksite in the State, with over 1,000 meat-eating dinosaur footprints preserved; a 75-foot-long, mounted Apatosaurus (Brontosaurus) skeleton, one of only six on display in the world; a skull cast of Wyoming’s State Dinosaur, Triceratops; the largest, complete, freshwater fossil fish on display in the world, a 50-million-year-old garfish from Wyoming’s Green River Formation; the fluorescent mineral room, featuring specimens from Wyoming and all around the world; and a one-of-a-kind, life-size, copper-plated Tyrannosaurus rex statue, along with a skull cast of T. rex and the story of the world’s first T. rex found in northeastern Wyoming in 1900.

The museum is open daily from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. weekdays and 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. weekends. Admission is free. Excerpted from museum brochure.

**The Life and Times of Big Al**

The Late Jurassic dinosaur Allosaurus has been known for over 100 years. However, it was not until 1991 when Big Al, a young, 95 percent complete Allosaurus fragilis skeleton with numerous injured bones was discovered, that one of the most fascinating paleontological mysteries began to unfold. The skeleton was found on public lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management near Shell, Wyoming, in the Upper Jurassic Morrison Formation. Research on this specimen has provided exciting new information on Allosaurus (the dominant predator of the Late Jurassic of North America), as well as the environment in which he lived. Big Al has gained international recognition as the story of his tragically painful life, early death, and rapid burial has been told through interactive exhibits and state-of-the-art television programs at the University of Wyoming Geological Museum.

Excerpted from museum brochure.

**Sweet Melissa Vegetarian Cafe**

213 S 1st in Laramie. 742-9607

Sweet Melissa Vegetarian Cafe boasts “comfort food for the homesick vegetarian.” Since 1999, they’ve been serving up 100% vegetarian cuisine with vegan and non-vegan dishes. They provide attentive and friendly service with fresh ingredients and generous portions. With their eclectic menu and an ambiance equally so, this is an exceptional place for anyone seeking a wonderful vegetarian and vegan dining experience for themselves and their non-vegan/vegetarian friends. Signature dishes include portobella fajitas, lentil leaf mashed potatoes, broccoli and cheddar turnovers, and lasagna. They are famous for their desserts, most notably their fried banana bread with ice cream and maple-walnut sauce. Stop in and enjoy an amazing meal with one of their organic beers or wines. Be sure to check out the rotating art displays from local artists.

**TraveLodge**

165 N 3rd in Laramie. 742-6671

Laramie. 766-1121 or 800-342-5996. www.uwyo.edu

The University of Wyoming in Laramie is set in the idyllic backdrop of southeastern Wyoming’s Snowy Range and Medicine Bow Mountains and high plains. Established in 1886 it is the state’s only provider of baccalaureate and graduate education, research, and outreach services. UW combines major-university benefits and small-school advantages, with more than 180 programs of study, an outstanding faculty, and world-class research facilities. The main campus is located in Laramie, approximately two hours north of Denver. The university also maintains the UW/Casper College Center, nine outreach education centers across Wyoming, and Cooperative Extension Service centers in each of the state’s 23 counties and on the Wind River Indian Reservation. There are nearly 9,900 students enrolled at the Laramie campus with nearly 6,000 students served at the other locations.

**T Wyoming Children’s Museum & Nature Center**

968 N 9th St in Laramie. 745-6332

The Wyoming Children’s Museum and Nature Center offers hands-on activities for children ages 3-12. Exhibits include topics such as the Oregon Trail and Native Americans. There is also a nature center, a discovery center, and pottery and ceramic youth classes. The Nature Center emphasizes wildlife and environmental awareness. Open year around with a modest admission charge.

**University of Wyoming**

Laramie. 766-1121 or 800-342-5996. www.uwyo.edu

The University of Wyoming in Laramie is set in the idyllic backdrop of southeastern Wyoming’s Snowy Range and Medicine Bow Mountains and high plains. Established in 1886 it is the state’s only provider of baccalaureate and graduate education, research, and outreach services. UW combines major-university benefits and small-school advantages, with more than 180 programs of study, an outstanding faculty, and world-class research facilities. The main campus is located in Laramie, approximately two hours north of Denver. The university also maintains the UW/Casper College Center, nine outreach education centers across Wyoming, and Cooperative Extension Service centers in each of the state’s 23 counties and on the Wind River Indian Reservation. There are nearly 9,900 students enrolled at the Laramie campus with nearly 6,000 students served at the other locations.

**The University of Wyoming Art Museum and American Heritage Center**
American Heritage Center

At the Centennial Complex on the UW campus in Laramie. 766-3520

The American Heritage Center is a major research facility and repository of manuscripts, photographs, rare books, and artifacts. It holds materials related to the history of Wyoming and the American West and various aspects of the American experience.

Named for Eleanor Chatterton Kennedy, daughter of former Wyoming Governor Fenimore Chatterton, and Joe and Arlene Watt, descendants of Wyoming pioneer families and long involved in cattle ranching in the state, the AHC occupies 60% of the Centennial Complex on the UW campus. Designed by architect Antoine Predock of Albuquerque, New Mexico, the building is an abstract representation of the surrounding Wyoming landscape. The cone, that houses the AHC, represents a mountain, the UW Art Museum resembles a village at the foot of the mountain, and the Sculpture Court represents the Laramie Plains.

The 137,000 square-foot building took three years to build at a cost of nineteen million dollars (half state funds and half private donations). Groundbreaking for the building took place on October 6, 1990. Wyoming Governor Mike Sullivan and UW President Terry Roark cut the ribbon officially opening the facility on September 11, 1992.

The Rentschler Room is an exact replica of the library of George Rentschler, a New York industrialist and collector of Western art. Born in 1892 in Fairfield, Ohio, Rentschler attended Princeton University and served as an aviator in World War I. After the war, he joined the family foundry business and expanded it into shipbuilding, railroad equipment, armaments and other heavy machinery. Rentschler often hunted in Wyoming's Powder River Basin and his love of the West influenced the art he purchased. After Rentschler's death in 1972, his family agreed to donate the paintings to the American Heritage Center. Lichts are subdued to protect the paintings but still open to the public.

Hanging in the room is a portrait of Shoshone Chief Washakie by George De Forest Brush, and paintings by Western artist Henry Farny, who was Mr. Rentschler's favorite artist. Farny produced more than 100 pieces of Western art.

The Storer Loggia represents an early forest with columns that resemble giant trees surrounding a welcoming fire. The Loggia contains paintings by famous Western artist Alfred Jacob Miller. Through his paintings he documented an 1837 expedition to the fur-trading region of Wyoming. Presenting a romantic view of the West Also in the Loggia are artifacts including the saddles of William “Hapalong Cassidy” Boyd, The Cisco Kid, and Jack Benny's violin. Tub Loggia also features a variety of rotating exhibits.

The Toppan Rare Books Library is home to UW’s rare books collection, consisting of more than 40,000 items. The majority of the materials are printed books, although there are newspapers, magazines, illustrated manuscripts, and other materials. Subjects collected include the American West, British and American literature, history, early exploration, religion, hunting and fishing, natural history, women authors, and examples of the book arts.

The Colket Room is located in the Toppan Library. C. Howard Colket (1859-1924) traveled the world beginning in 1879 when he journeyed by horseback from Beirut to Baghdad, visiting the ancient cities of Telloh, Corinith, Ninevah, Baalbek, Tel Billa, and Rayy, collecting many artifacts, curios, and mementos. Some of the artifacts acquired during these travels, and the cases built to house them, are on display thanks to the generosity of Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Colket, II.

The American Heritage Center Exhibit showcases principal collecting areas of the AHC. These are Wyoming and the American West, UW Archives, Environment and Conservation, Mining & Petroleum Industries, 20th Century American Culture, Journalism, Politics & World Affairs, Rare Books, and Transportation. The AHC holds collections such as the papers of U.S. Senator Gale McGee, Barbara Stanwyck, Admiral Husband Kimmel, pioneer aviator Roscoe Turner, and the Anaconda Mining Company.

The LaBarre Business History Center (turn left as you exit the elevator and pass through the door labeled “Public Gallery”) is the only public area on the fifth floor. Displayed are photographs of Laramie and the Snowy Range Mountains are available from this floor.

The Reliquary contains exhibits that are drawn from the AHC's collections. Located on either side of the Reliquary are the Meg and Fred Karlin Audio-Visual Room and The Anaconda Reading Room. The Anaconda Geological Document Collection is the country's largest collection relating to geological exploration. These rooms are available by appointment only and are not part of the self-guided tour.

The Center is open Monday through Friday from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Admission is free. Reprinted from Heritage Center walking tour brochure.

University of Wyoming Anthopology Museum

14th and Ivinson on the UW campus in Laramie. 766-5136

The Anthropology Museum has collections and displays that highlight Wyoming, Northwest Plains Indian and other North American Indian cultures. It is open year round Monday through Friday from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.

University of Wyoming Insect Gallery

Rm 4018 College of Agriculture Building on UW campus. 766-2298

The Gallery includes a variety of exotic and native insect displays, educational exhibits, live insect zoo, insect artifacts, insect hand stamps, insect models, kids’ book corner, and a mural and display explaining the importance of insects in forest ecosystems (student artists are continuing to work on this). Included in the insect zoo are Madagascar hissing cockroaches, tropical millipedes, wolf spiders, crickets, grasshoppers, tarantulas, and beetles, and other seasonal displays. It is open to the public Monday through Friday from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Admission is free.

University of Wyoming Gallery 234

On the UW campus. 766-6340

Open M-F from 8:5, the gallery boasts an eclectic collection of student, contributing and visiting artist projects.

Cooper Mansion

Grand Ave and 15th St in Laramie

The Cooper Mansion was built in 1921 and designed by architect, Wilbur Hitchcock. The beautiful building is an interesting combination of styles including: modern and classical styles, part pueblo and mission, and part art deco. It has been listed on the National Register of Historic Places since 1983. As the Cooper family home the mansion serves as tangible evidence to the extent and character of British economic colonialism in the western United States during the late 19th century. Beginning in the 1870s many wealthy young men from Britain came to Wyoming and purchased huge tracts of land on which they sought to establish virtual empires. Collectively called the “Cattle Barons,” on the Laramie Plains, Frank Cooper was the leading member of the foreign-born contingent. It is currently serves as the home to the American Studies Program at the University of Wyoming.

University of Wyoming Rocky Mountain Herbarium and Williams Botany Conservatory

In the Aven Nelson building on the UW campus. 766-2236

These collections of plant life are among the most extensive in the nation. The Herbarium, located on the Third Floor of the Aven Nelson Building, is open only by prior arrangement. The Conservatory is open every weekday at 10 am, closing at 4pm on Monday - Thursday, at 3pm on Friday During the winter, it is open on Saturdays from 10am - noon.

Golden Key Realty

107 S. 5th • P.O. Box 1234
Laramie, WY 82070
1-800-578-1027
(307) 742-8131

The Ames Monument

Near the summit between Cheyenne and Laramie approx 1.5 mi S of I-80, exit 329

This 60-foot tall limestone pyramid was built in 1881 to honor Oliver and Oakes Ames, two brothers who were largely responsible for the
financing of the Union Pacific Railroad. A great deal of scandal accompanied some of their methods for appropriating funds. A congressional investigation failed to account for missing money. Costing some $65,000 to build, in the days when a large mansion cost less to build, the monument itself caused quite an uproar. The railroad that the Ames brothers helped to build once passed nearby, but when it was rerouted to the south, both the monument and the little town of Sherman were abandoned. The Ames brothers died under a cloud of suspicion. Only the monument and a small cemetery remain.

T Sherman
Built in the 1860s at the highest point along the transcontinental railroad, Sherman was a major stop. It sported a five stall roundhouse and turntable. Most of the buildings have fallen, but several foundations remain.

T Vedauwoo Recreation Area
SE of Laramie on I-80
Spectacular granite rock formations welcome climbers, hikers and mountain bikers.

T Lincoln Monument
I-80 between Cheyenne and Laramie
A 13-foot bronze bust of the famous president marks the highest point on Interstate 80 on Sherman Hill. Commissioned in 1959, it is one of the largest busts in the U.S. The monument originally stood on the Lincoln Highway, which traversed America before the building of the interstate. It was moved to its present location in 1969. Sculptor Robert Russin was a professor of sculpture at the University of Wyoming whose work was nationally known. More of his work can be seen on and around the UW campus.

T Devil’s Playground
Off I-80 SE of Laramie
Located in the Medicine Bow National Forest, Devil’s Playground is a jumbled pile of granite boulders. The area was named in 1929 by businessmen from Cheyenne who were promoting the area as a tourist attraction.

H Sherman Mountains
At pullout on I-80 between Exits 329 and 335
The Sherman Mountains are erosional remnants rising above the general level of the surface of the Laramie Range. The flat topped characteristic of the range resulted from beveling during an ancient erosion cycle. Bedrock here is granite, a crystalline rock made up of pink feldspar, glassy quartz, black mica and hornblende, which originated deep in the earth’s crust over a billion years ago.

The peculiar rock forms of the Sherman Mountains are controlled by three sets of joints, or planes of weakness, cutting the granite and dividing it into large blocks. Weathering has rounded off corners and has enlarged joint planes, resulting in irregular blocky rock masses, many of which are capped by balance rocks.

H Gateway to the Rockies
At Exit 323 rest area
Tall trees, short trees, shrubs, grasses, and flowering plants—mountains, canyons, rivers, bottomlands, and prairies—all intermingle to form the landscape. The greater the variety of landforms and vegetation, the more homes or habitats there are for wildlife.

The large expanses of native wildland habitats make Wyoming unique and the home to over 600 species of native wildlife. Here at the Gateway to the Rockies you will see animals of the conifer forest. The golden-crowned kinglet is found nesting and feeding atop the forest canopy in the older, taller evergreen trees. Other birds nest and feed here, some in shrubs and some on the ground. Woodpeckers hammer on trees building nest cavities. Other species of birds and mammals use these holes for nesting and shelter. Birds consume insects, which can harm trees.

Dead trees, both standing and fallen, provide homes for wildlife, too. A last contribution before nutrients are returned to the soil. Elk and mule deer feed at dusk and again at dawn in forest openings. The nearby forest is used as cover.

Beyond this gateway we pass into the rich land and plant diversity offered by the Rocky Mountains and its many basins. The Rocky Mountains are beautiful, majestic and powerful, but they are also a crucial part of this fragile formula. These Rocky Mountain habitats are the reason for much of Wyoming’s wildlife.

H The Ames Monument
Near the summit between Cheyenne and Laramie approx 1.5 mi S of I-80, ext. 329
Completed in 1892 at a cost of $65,000, this monolithic, 60 foot high granite pyramid was built by the Union Pacific Railroad Company. It stands on the highest elevation (8,247 feet) of the original transcontinental route. Until 1901, when the railroad was relocated several miles to the south, it passed close by the north side of the monument where once stood the rail town of Sherman.

The monument serves a memorial to the Ames brothers of Massachusetts, Oakes (1804-1873) and Oliver (1807-1877), whose wealth, influence, talent, and work were key factors in the construction of the first coast to coast railroad in North America. The contribution made by Oakes was especially significant even though in 1873 he was implicated in a scandal relative to financing the construction of the railroad.

Ames Monument was designed by the distinguished American architect Henry Hobson Richardson (1838-1886). Located further west than any of his works, this memorial typifies the Richardsonian style by its energetic elemental characteristics. His love for native construction materials is demonstrated by the monument’s great, rough hewn granite blocks, quarried from “Reeds rock” one-half mile west. A Richardson biographer has called the monument “perhaps the finest memorial in America... one of Richardson’s least known and most perfect works. The bas-relief medallions of the Ames brothers were done by the prominent American sculptor, Augustus Saint-Gaudens.

H Tree Rock
At pullout on I-80 between Exits 329 and 335
This small pine tree that seems to be growing out of solid rock has fascinated travelers since the first train rolled past on the Union Pacific Railroad. It is said that the builders of the original railroad diverted the tracks slightly to pass by the tree as they laid rails across Sherman Mountain in 1867-69. It is also said that trains stopped here while locomotive firemen “gave the tree a drink” from their water buckets. The railroad moved several miles to the south in 1901 and the abandoned grade became a wagon road.

In 1913 the Lincoln Highway Association was formed “To procure the establishment of a

LARAMIE JUBILEE DAYS

This celebration of the Wyoming’s statehood includes parades, rodeos, music, street dancing, a free pancake breakfast, melodramas, softball, a carnival, and the biggest Fourth of July fireworks display and concert west of Cheyenne. A cattle drive down Third Street is also part of the festivities.
continuous improved highway from the Atlantic to the Pacific.” The Lincoln Highway was an instant success in a nation enamored with the newfangled automobiles and eager for a place to drive them. The Lincoln passed right by Tree Rock as did U.S. 30 in the 1920’s and Interstate 80 in the 1960s. At this place the road was approaching the 8,835-foot Sherman Summit, the highest point on the Lincoln. The view of the surrounding mountains was like nothing westbound easterners had ever seen. Still, they noticed the little tree, which became the favored subject of many early postcards and photographs. It still is.

The tree is a somewhat stunted twisted limber pine (Pinus flexilis), a type of tree commonly found in this area where ponderosa and limber pines dominate the landscape. The age of the tree is unknown, although limber pines can live as long as 2000 years. The tree grows out of a crack in a boulder of Precambrian era pink Sherman granite formed more than 1.4 billion years ago.

The Terrain

The seven sections of richly varied landscape that comprise the park include flora and fauna on the foothills of the Laramie Mountains halfway between Cheyenne and Laramie. In fairly close proximity to the Colorado border, 12 miles directly south, and the Nebraska border, 61 miles east, the beautiful attractions within Curt Gowdy State Park are also near the crossroads of two major interstates, I-80 and I-25. Several historic sites of note lie nearby, including Ames Monument.

In addition to two reservoirs, the park includes Hynds Lodge which is listed on the National Register and an amphitheater available for concerts, theater and other cultural activities. Both are available by reservation.

The area is one of low-lying meadows, gently rolling hills and massive steep granite formations. Wildlife abounds and both reservoirs are stocked by the Wyoming Game & Fish Department. The elevation varies from a low of 6,450 feet to a high of over 7,500 feet.

Hynds Lodge

The lodge is named for noted Cheyenne philanthropist and capitalist, Harry P. Hynds, who built and donated the structure in 1922-23 to the Wyoming Game & Fish Department. The building is open to both large and small groups on a reservation-only basis (reservations may be made starting on the first working day of January each—call park headquarters). A covered porch, large kitchen, dining area, recreational and sleeping accommodations, a hiking trail and amphitheater are all part of the lodge complex. Reprinted from Wyoming State Parks and Historical Sites brochure.

Buford

Pop. 2, Elev. 8,000

This one-time railroad station, established in 1867, was named after General John Buford, who was in charge at nearby Ft. Sanders in 1866. The post office remains, and Buford marks the halfway point between Laramie and...
Cheyenne. Keep your eyes open for the Tree in the Rock Monument, a marvel of nature just to the east of Buford.

**Tie Siding**

When the post office was built here, which still stands, the outside of the building was lined with surplus railroad ties; thus, it has "Tie siding". The ties were shipped through here from the Medicine Bow Forest from 1868 on. With the completion of the railroad, the small community remained to provide goods and services to area ranchers.

**61 Food, Lodging**

**Woods Landing**

Col. Samuel S. Woods came to Wyoming as a freighter. He came with his family from Atlantic, Iowa in 1883 and stayed to settle, building a sawmill. He and his wife became known for their extensive hospitality and often hosted dances and parties, first in their home, and later in a community hall built for such purposes. Their property was further developed by a couple from Indiana. In 1927 a hall was built on top of 24 boxcar springs and even today is reputed to be the best dance floor in southeastern Wyoming. The dance hall was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1986. The present resort community at Woods Landing continues to reflect this celebratory spirit.

**University of Wyoming Infrared Observatory on Jelm Mountain**

2 mi E of Woods Landing. 766-6150.

WIRO is located 25 miles SW of Laramie, two miles east of Woods Landing, and situated atop Jelm Mountain at 9365 feet (2954m). The site was chosen because of: (1) the dryness of the air (an important consideration when doing infrared astronomy since moisture absorbs IR radiation), (2) comparatively low turbulence in the air above the mountain, (3) low air and light pollution levels, (4) proximity to the University of Wyoming, and (5) the site had pre-existing electricity, phone lines, and a road to the top (Jelm was formerly used by the US Forest Service and BLM as a fire look-out station.) This ranks as one of the premier infrared observatories in the world. Call to arrange for a private tour.

**62 Food, Lodging**

**Bosler**

This tiny town was named for Frank Bosler, owner of the Diamond Ranch and prominent figure in Albany County for many years. Before his tenure at the Ranch, it was the headquarters for Tom Horn, an infamous hired gun who was hung in Cheyenne after killing a boy by mistake.

**Iron Mountain**

Named for a nearby mountain rich in iron ore, this town was once a railroad station and post office. It is most notorious for being the place where hired gun Tom Horn allegedly shot a 13-year-old boy, Willie Nickel, whom he mistook for the boy's father. Horn paid for the crime at the end of a rope, one of the last hangings in Wyoming. There is still much debate about whether or not Horn really committed the murder.

**Rock River**

Pop. 235, Elev. 6,892

This railroad town once thrived after the Rock Creek Station (now Arlington) was closed in 1900. Some accounts say it was the same community, just moved downstream. Como Bluff, just northwest of Rock River on Hwy 30, is one of the most significant paleontological sites in the world, where diploidoons fossils, the largest animal ever known, were first found.

**Como Bluffs**

Hwy 30/287 N of Rock River

This ordinary looking rock formation was once the most significant dinosaur find in America. The fossils found here impacted paleontology in the late 1800s like never before. Leading researchers from Yale came to unearth the unprecedented fossil remains, which included many species of dinosaurs and ancient mammals that were new to science. Rivalry over who found what first resulted in many fossils being destroyed to prevent others from getting them. The dig sites are now quite thoroughly cleaned out, and what was there is now housed in a number of museums on the East Coast, including the Smithsonian, the Museum of Natural History (NY) and the National Museum in Washington D.C., but there still remains “The World’s Oldest Building,” a locked-up gift shop constructed of dinosaur bones. The dig site is currently closed to the public. Fossil Cabin Museum is open during the summer months eight miles east of Medicine Bow on State Highway 30.

**Rock River Museum**

212 D St in Rock River. 379-3386

View phosphorescent rocks, dinosaur bones, and local pioneer memorabilia alluding to the area. Wild West history, in this small museum, open Tues-Sun. 10-3, June through August.

**Dinosaur Graveyard**

Hwy 30/287 at the Carbon/Albany County line

The bluff lying 1.3 miles to the north is Como Ridge, just beyond the crest of which lies "The Dinosaur Graveyard", one of the greatest fossil beds of dinosaur skeletons in the world. One of the largest skeletons ever unearthed, measuring 70 feet in length, was taken from this fossil bed. Hundreds of other dinosaurs and the bones of early mammals were unearthed and shipped from this area between 1880 and 1890. These dinosaurs lived from about one hundred million to two hundred million years ago.

**Wyoming State Fair**

Enjoy the Cowboy State at its finest at the Wyoming State Fair held in mid-August. You’ll find everything you expect at a state fair here. The pure Wyoming hospitality will treat you to great exhibits from the garden to the livestock to cooking and art. For the adventurers there is always a midway, demolition derby, paintball wars, and even an arm wrestling tournament. Plenty of special events include everything from sheet shearing to horse competitions to police dog demonstrations. Great entertainment is featured nightly at the grandstand. Of course, there are plenty of rodeos too. Spend a day or a few, enjoy great entertainment, and a variety of food. This is great way to spend the whole family to enjoy, especially if you are seeking refuge from the fast paced city life. The fairgrounds are handicapped accessible with plenty of shade and large grassy areas. The Wyoming Pioneer Memorial Museum is conveniently located on the fairgrounds. Call the Wyoming State Fair Office for more information and current schedules.

**SCENIC DRIVES**

**Snowy Range Scenic Byway**

This road crosses the Medicine Bow Mountain Range and includes 27 miles of the Medicine Bow National Forest along Wyoming Highway 130. Located in southern Wyoming, this route can be reached by exiting Interstate 80 at Laramie or at Walcott Junction, approximately 22 miles east of Rawlins. Driving time along the Snowy Range Scenic Byway from one forest boundary to the other depends on the interest of the visitor. Driving straight through during the summer tourist season will take about an hour. Stopping to enjoy the magnificent scenery, the many points of interest, or adventures like camping and fishing can extend travel time by several hours, or even days. Approached from the west or east, the route rises from 800 feet on the valley floor to an elevation of 10,847 feet above sea level. At Snowy Range Pass, nearby Medicine Bow Peak towers to 12,013 feet.

The highway over the Snowy Range is one of the shortest of Wyoming's Scenic Byways, both in length and in the number of months it can be driven. It is a two-lane highway, leading over the second highest mountain pass in Wyoming, and when open is drivable by passenger cars. Snow usually closes the highest section of the road about mid-November. Snowplows then traditionally open the road in May before the Memorial Day weekend. The east and west extremes of the Byway are drivable during the winter, because there is less snow accumulation at the lower elevations. On this drive, travelers are close enough to medicine Bow Peak to feel the chill from its year-round glaciers. Even deep in summer it is easy to see how the Snowy Range got its name. Watch for wildlife while driving this byway, because deer and elk and the many other creatures that live in this forest may cross the road at any time, especially in the early morning or late evening hours. Reprinted from Wyoming Department of Transportation Brochure.

Happy Jack Road

This 27-mile stretch of two lane highway, with sections of three lanes for passing, climbs...
over the Laramie Mountain Range and through the Medicine Bow National Forest between Cheyenne and Laramie on a route parallel to Interstate 80. It can be reached off of I-80 at the Lincoln Monument/Summit Rest Area, or from Cheyenne at the Happy Jack exit.

This route is usually open year round, and is often passable even when the interstate is closed. It crosses over a broad stretch of open grassland at the eastern end, passing by Curt Gowdy State Park and Veedauwoo Rocks before it begins a dramatic ascent up the tree-lined mountains, terminating at Lincoln Monument before reconnecting with the interstate above Telegraph Canyon.

Several opportunities to stop and view the scenery, as well as campgrounds, short hikes, and recreational opportunities, can be found along the way.

Sybille Canyon

Passing over the Laramie Mountains and past the Sybille Wildlife Center, this 52-mile paved highway offers beautiful views of the mountains and the canyon, as well as opportunities to fish, hike, and scout for wildlife. This route heads east off of US 30/287, about 18 miles north of Laramie, where it intersects with Wyoming Highway 34. There are services in both Laramie and Wheatland. The route takes you across a grassy plain before climbing up into the foothills of the Laramie Range and through the gouged out rock walls of the canyon. As you pass the Wildlife Center, keep your eyes open for elk, moose, deer, and bighorn sheep which are fostered here. Another climb higher into the mountains takes you through a hill-lined valley and some ranch land before connecting with Interstate 25 to Wheatland.

Hikes

Laramie Range Trails

Black Mountain Lookout
Distance: 2.5 miles
Climb: moderate
Rating: easy
Usage: moderate
Location: From Wheatland, head north on I-25 to El Rancho exit. Follow signs to Harris Park to the Boy Scout Camp, and turn left. Turn right on FDR 667 and proceed until the marked Forest Service boundary (prior to that is private land). Park within the Forest boundary.

The “trail” is a road that is not for passenger cars. As you reach journey’s end, the Black Mountain Lookout comes into view. It is a 13 by 13 metal, flat-roofed structure with a catwalk located atop a rock knob, reached by a metal stairway. You are invited to stroll the catwalk, but remember that, while it is staffed, the lookout is also a residence, so enter only if invited.

Laramie Peak Trail #602
Distance: 5 miles
Climb: 3000 feet
Rating: difficult
Usage: light
Location: Take Hwy 94 south from Douglas for 17 miles. Continue south on County Road 5 for 11 miles, then southwest 15 miles. Turn left (SE) on FDR 671 and drive 2 miles to FDR 661. Continue 1 mile to trailhead.

The trail is relatively flat for the first mile, as it follows along Friend Creek. As the climb increases, the trail affords views of the nearby rock hills. Friend Falls is a small waterfall about 2 miles up the trail and provides a convenient resting or turnaround point. As the hiker climbs further, the trail rises 2500 feet over approximately 3 miles. Panoramic views can be seen from the summit of Laramie Peak. Once can see several states, mountain ranges, and cities.

SALT LICK TRAIL #606
Distance: 4.4 miles
Climb: 100 feet
Rating: moderate
Usage: light
Location: From Wheatland, head north on I-25 to El Rancho exit. Follow signs to Harris Park to the Boy Scout Camp and turn left. Then take FDR 667 through the camp about one mile to the Harris Park Trailhead. FDR 667 is rough; you will need a high clearance vehicle.

This trail travels through an area of beetle-killed, blown-down timber and provides some camping opportunities along meadows near Salt Lick Creek. This trail connects with the Black Mountain Trail, which turns northeast and ends at Black Mountain Lookout.

FRIEND PARK TRAIL #609
Distance: 4 miles
Climb: 800 feet
Rating: moderate/difficult
Usage: light
Location: Take Hwy 94 south from Douglas for 17 miles. Continue south on County Road 5 for 11 miles, then southwest for 15 miles. Turn left (SE) on FDR 671 and drive 2 miles to FDR 661. Continue 1 mile to trailhead.

This trail leaves the Laramie Peak Trail about 1/8 mile below the campground and travels south towards Arapahoe Creek. Due to a bark beetle epidemic that killed many of the pines in the area during the late 1980s, one can expect to find blown-down, dead trees across the trail.

HARRIS PARK TRAIL #616
Distance: 2.8 miles
Climb: 1000 feet
Rating: moderate/difficult
Usage: light
Location: Take Hwy 94 south from Douglas for 17 miles. Continue south on County Road 5 for 11 miles, then southwest for 15 miles. Turn left (SE) on FDR 671 and drive 2 miles to FDR 661. Continue 1 mile to trailhead.

This trail leaves the Laramie Peak Trail about 1/8 mile below the campground and travels south towards Arapahoe Creek. Due to a bark beetle epidemic that killed many of the pines in the area during the late 1980s, one can expect to find blown-down, dead trees across the trail.

TWIN PEAKS TRAIL #618
Distance: 2.5 miles
Climb: 1400 feet
Rating: moderate/difficult
Usage: light
Location: From Wheatland, head north on I-25 to El Rancho exit. Follow the signs to Fletcher Park. Follow the Fletcher Park Road west past Camp Grace. Signs to the trailhead can be found at the intersection of Fletcher Park Road and Cow Camp Road.

This trail provides public access to 3.5 miles of the North Laramie River, which offers good fishing of primarily brown and rainbow trout, ranging in size from 6 to 15 inches. Upstream the canyon becomes very narrow and steep. Most of the year the river has to be crossed to reach its upper portions. Downstream the canyon opens up where...
bighorn sheep, deer, and elk may be seen. You will also notice the large fire that swept through this area. In July of 1996, 7000 acres were burned as the result of a lightning strike. Watch the area grow as the years go by. In the bottom of the canyon is an old homestead, built in the 1920s. It was developed into a resort, known as the Rainbow’s End, and includes 15 buildings scattered along the river. Some of these structures are unsafe so please use care around them. They are part of our cultural heritage, so please help protect them and don’t injure or disturb them or any artifacts.

Curtis Gulch and La Bonte Canyon Trail #624
Distance: 4.1 miles, 3.7 miles
Climb: 1300 feet, 700 feet
Rating: difficult/moderate
Usage: light

Location: From Wheatland, head north on I-25 to the Glendo, the Wheatland Area, and Laramie Peak.
Location: Take Hwy. 91 west then south from Douglas for 20 miles, then County Rd. 16 south for 14 miles, and northeast on FDR 658 for one mile. Curtis Gulch Trailhead is just 50 yards west of Curtis Gulch Campground, on the north side of the road. The Bong Canyon Trailhead is in the campground.

Steep canyon sides, along with patches of aspen and conifers, make this area one of the most scenic on the Douglas Ranger District. The canyon bottom is about 6000 feet in elevation, and has granite rock formations for climbing and photography.

Sunset Ridge Trail #680
Distance: 1.6 miles
Climb: 1400 feet
Rating: moderate
Usage: moderate

Location: From Wheatland, head north on I-25 to the Glendo, the Wheatland Area, and Laramie Peak.
Location: From Wheatland, head north on I-25 to the Glendo, the Wheatland Area, and Laramie Peak.
Location: Take Hwy. 91 west then south from Douglas for 20 miles, then County Rd. 16 south for 14 miles, and northeast on FDR 658 for one mile. Curtis Gulch Trailhead is just 50 yards west of Curtis Gulch Campground, on the north side of the road. The Bong Canyon Trailhead is in the campground.

As a moderate loop trail, this offers a terrific opportunity for families to discover a panoramic view of Glendo, the Wheatland Area, and Laramie Peak.

Black Mountain Trail #683
Distance: 1.8 miles
Climb: 3000 feet (descent)
Rating: moderate
Usage: light

Location: From Wheatland, head north on I-25 to the El Rancho exit. Follow signs to Harris Park to the Boy Scout Camp and turn left. Then take FDR 667 through the camp about one mile to the Harris Park Trailhead. This road leads to a staffed Forest Service Lookout Tower where visitors are welcome. The trail provides a hiking link between the lookout and the Salt lick Trail within the Aspenfield Basin, the largest block of contiguous National Forest lands in the Laramie Range.

This trail travels through very rugged, steep country with large rocky outcroppings and an abundance of blown-down, beetle-killed ponderosa pine. Drainages in the area offer cascading water over rocks and numerous pools within a very remote, secluded setting.

**INFORMATION PLEASE**

**Tourism Information**

**Albany County Tourism Board** 745-4195
Cheyenne Area Convention and Visitors Bureau 778-3133
Douglas Area Chamber of Commerce 358-2950
Converse County Tourism Board 358-2950
Glenrock Chamber of Commerce 436-5652

Laramie Area Chamber of Commerce 745-7339
Nobobara Chamber of Commerce 334-2950
Goshen Chamber of Commerce 532-5612

**Government**

Wyoming Game and Fish, Cheyenne Visitor Center 777-4554
Wyoming State Parks and Historic Sites 777-6324
Medicine Bow-Routt National Forests Thunder Basin National Grassland - Laramie District 745-2300
Medicine Bow-Routt National Forests Thunder Basin National Grassland - Douglas Ranger District 358-4690

**Car Rentals**

Price King Rent-A-Car - Cheyenne 638-0688
Price King Rent-A-Car - Laramie 721-8811
Affordable Rent A Car - Cheyenne 632-1907
Enterprise - Laramie 721-9876
Hertz - Laramie 745-0500
Ford Rental - Wheatland 322-2355
Hertz - Cheyenne 634-2131
McCarty Rent-A-Car - Laramie 745-8921

**Hospitals**

Community Hospital - Torrington 532-4181
Memorial Hospital of Converse County - Douglas 358-2122
Nobobara Memorial Hospital - Lusk 334-2711
United Medical Center-West - Cheyenne 634-2273

**Airsports**

Wheatland 322-9909
Cheyenne 634-7071
Douglas 358-4924
Guernsey 836-2661
Laramie 742-4164

**Golf**

Glen Red Jacoby Golf Club - Laramie 745-3111
Nobobara Country Club - Lusk 344-9916
Wheatland Golf Club - Wheatland 322-3675
Glenrock Golf Course - Glenrock 436-5560
Trail Ruts Golf Club - Guernsey 836-2255
Douglas Country Club - Douglas 358-5099
Leaning Rock Golf Course - Pine Bluffs 245-3236
Little America Hotels & Resort - Cheyenne 775-843

**Outfitters and Guides**

Wyoming Outfitters & Guides Association 777-6324
Cheyenne 777-6324

**Bed and Breakfasts**

Nagle Warren Mansion B&B - Cheyenne 637-3333
Hotel Higgins & Paisley Shawl Restaurant - Glendo 346-9212
Rainseid Inn B&B & Cheyenne 638-2337
Howdy Pardner B&B & Cheyenne 634-6493
The Storyteller Pueblo B&B - Cheyenne 634-7036
Windy Hills Guest House & Spa - Cheyenne 632-6423
Carriage House B&B & Douglas 358-2752
Morton Mansion B&B & Douglas 358-2129
Bear Mountain Riding Ranch & B&B - LaGrange 834-2492
The Inn at Bear Creek - LaGrange 834-2398
Adventures Country B&B - Cheyenne 632-4087
Avenue Rose B&B - Cheyenne 635-2400
Double M & N B&B - Cheyenne 778-7021
Porch Swing B&B - Cheyenne 778-7182
Heaven’s Little Wonder B&B - Albany 742-2247
Darr Forks Ranch - Douglas 358-2033
Two Creek Ranch - Douglas 358-3467
Bit-O-Wyo Ranch B&B - Cheyenne 638-8340
Annettes B&B & Guernsey 836-2148
Bear Mountain Back Trails - LaGrange 834-2281
Sage & Cactus Village - Lusk 663-7653
Blackbird Inn B&B - Wheatland 322-4540
Gentry Guest House - Torrington 532-5774
Home Ranch B&B - Laramie 745-6010
Prairie Breeze B&B & Laramie 745-5482
Alpine House - Jackson 739-1570
Rannke & T’s Tail Hunting B&B - Torrington 532-4107

**Lodges and Resorts**

Windy Hills Guest House & Spa - Cheyenne 632-6423
Rainbow Valley Resort - Centennial 745-0368
Glendo Marina - Glendo 735-4203
Lakeview - Glendo 735-4461
Hubbard’s Mountain Cupboard - Wheatland 322-4520
Woods Landing Resort - Woods Landing 745-9638
Little America Hotels & Resort - Cheyenne 775-8430

**Outfitters**

Wyoming Outfitters & Guides Association FHERG 265-2376
LaBonte Canyon Ranch H 358-2447
BB Ranch Outfitters H 358-5941
Mike Tillard Outfitters H 436-8555
Grant Ranch Outfishing H 436-2421
Wyoming Professional Hunters H 436-8655
Rough Country Outfitters & Guides HFRE 436-2304
Chug Creek Outfitters H 422-3372
Million T.J. Outfitting H 632-6848
Snowy Range Snowmobile Tours G 632-4075
Timberline Outfitters H 635-7288
Jim & Lorrie Werner Hunting H 358-2633
Spearhead Ranch H 358-2694
Rockin 7 Ranch H 358-2530
Ronnie & T’s Tail Hunting H 532-4107
A.J. Rosas Fat Boy Fishing H 733-3061
Grizzly Bear Outfitters H 736-2277
Dodge Creek Ranch HF 322-2345
Jones Outfitters HFE 721-2133
Monster Critters Outfitting HF 745-5196
# Dining Quick Reference

Price Range refers to the average cost of a meal per person: ($) $1-$6, ($$$) $7-$11, ($$$$) $12-up. Cocktails: “Yes” indicates full bar; Beer (B)/Wine (W), Service: Breakfast (B), Brunch (BR), Lunch (L), Dinner (D). Businesses in bold print will have additional information under the appropriate map locator number in the body of this section.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MAP#</th>
<th>Restaurant Type</th>
<th>Restaurant Name</th>
<th>Cuisine Type</th>
<th>Price Range</th>
<th>Child Menu</th>
<th>Cocktails</th>
<th>Meals Served</th>
<th>Credit Cards Accepted</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>Cavalryman Supper Club</td>
<td>Fine Dining</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Taco Bell/KFC</td>
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<td>Fireside Restaurant &amp; Cowboy Bar</td>
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<td>21</td>
<td>Lira's Mexican Restaurant</td>
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<td>22</td>
<td>The Java Jar</td>
<td>Espresso /Soup &amp; Sandwich</td>
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<td>$</td>
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<td>23</td>
<td>Arby's</td>
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<td>Jose Palazio's</td>
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<td>D/V/M</td>
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<td>Long Horn Grocery &amp; Cafe</td>
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## Dining Quick Reference—Continued

Price Range refers to the average cost of a meal per person: ($) ‘1-6, ($$) ‘7-11, ($$$) ‘12-up. Cocktails: “Yes” indicates full bar; Beer (B)/Wine (W). Service: Breakfast (B), Brunch (BR), Lunch (L), Dinner (D). Businesses in bold print will have additional information under the appropriate map locator number in the body of this section.

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### Dining Quick Reference-Continued

Price Range refers to the average cost of a meal per person: ($) $1-$6, ($$$) $12-up. Cocktails: “Yes” indicates full bar; Beer (B)/Wine (W), Service: Breakfast (B), Brunch (BR), Lunch (L), Dinner (D). Businesses in bold print will have additional information under the appropriate map locator number in the body of this section.

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<tr>
<th>MAP#</th>
<th>RESTAURANT</th>
<th>TYPE</th>
<th>PRICE RANGE</th>
<th>CHILD MENU</th>
<th>COCKTAILS</th>
<th>MEALS SERVED</th>
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### Motel Quick Reference

Price Range: ($ Under $40 ; ($$) $40-$60; ($$$) $60-$80, ($$$$) Over $80. Pets [check with the motel for specific policies] (P), Dining (D), Lounge (L), Disabled Access (DA), Full Breakfast (FB), Cont. Breakfast (CB), Indoor Pool (IP), Outdoor Pool (OP), Hot Tub (HT), Sauna (S), Refrigerator (R), Microwave (M) (Microwave and Refrigerator indicated only if in majority of rooms), Kitchenette (K). All Wyoming area codes are 307.

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### Motel Quick Reference-Continued

Price Range: ($) Under $40 ; ($$) $40-$60; ($$$) $60-$80, ($$$$$) Over $80. Pets [check with the motel for specific policies] (P), Dining (D), Lounge (L), Disabled Access (DA), Full Breakfast (FB), Cont. Breakfast (CB), Indoor Pool (IP), Outdoor Pool (OP), Hot Tub (HT), Sauna (S), Refrigerator (R), Microwave (M) [Microwave and Refrigerator indicated only if in majority of rooms], Kitchenette (K). All Wyoming area codes are 307.

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