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WYOMING

— THE  75TH YEAR —

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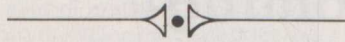


*Tower Falls in Yellowstone
National Park*



WYOMING

THE 75th YEAR



OFFICIAL
PUBLICATION • WYOMING 75TH
ANNIVERSARY COMMISSION





Howdy, and Welcome to Wyoming!

In 1965, Wyoming celebrates the 75th anniversary of her statehood. Wyoming was the 44th state to enter the Union, on July 10, 1890. In 1868, Congress had created Wyoming Territory, which was formally organized in May, 1869. The first legislature was elected in that year, and among the new laws it enacted were those which earned Wyoming its nickname of "Equality State." Women were granted not only the right to vote, but the right of guardianship over their children and the right to hold property—rights sprung from legal attitudes toward women almost unheard of in those days.

The history of the white man in Wyoming began not many years before, in 1807, when John Colter explored the region. In 1860 and 1861, the famous Pony Express made its hazardous trips before it was put out of business by the transcontinental telegraph line in October of 1861.

For a short time in the last 1860's, the heaviest population in the state was concentrated in the mountainous area around South Pass City, where Wyoming's one great gold rush was centered. Now, 100 years later, the region has become once again

a great mining area, but for iron rather than gold.

Livestock and agriculture, oil and gas, and a growing tourist industry make up Wyoming's economic base. Summertime rodeos and fairs recall to the visitor the old days of cowboys and Indians in the hectic atmosphere no longer evident except in television Westerns.

The first ICBM base was established in Wyoming in 1959, and we have moved into the space age with a fine University, five community colleges, and an expanding core of industrial activity. The business climate is favorable to development; taxes are low, and transportation facilities are excellent.

There's room to grow in Wyoming, with its high altitudes and low multitudes.

Be assured of a warm welcome here; and come back often to Wonderful Wyoming!

Sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Clifford P. Hansen". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long horizontal flourish at the end.

CLIFFORD P. HANSEN
Governor of Wyoming

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Without the help of a great many individuals, this Wyoming 75th Anniversary book would never have been published. To all of them—historians, old timers, the collectors and savers of material from Wyoming's past, and those who are contributing now to Wyoming's bright future, we owe a tremendous debt of gratitude. I particularly wish to thank the Wyoming State Archives and Historical Department and the Wyoming Travel Commission which gave generously of their time and facilities; Frye-Sills & Bridges, Inc., Advertising—and all the others whose time and effort are in evidence on every page of the book.

L. W. (BILL) ISAACS
Director of Publication

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Form No. 1.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

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This is an UNREPEATED MESSAGE, and is delivered by request of the sender, under the conditions named above.

THOS. T. ECKERT, General Manager.

NORVIN GREEN, President.

NUMBER	SENT BY	RECEIVED BY	CHECK
16	Om	RK B	3 Paid
Received at <u>Cheney</u> <u>5²⁵ P</u> <u>July 10 1890</u>			
Dated <u>Washington</u> <u>Dec 10</u>			
To <u>Hon John W. Meldrum</u> <u>Governor</u>			
<u>Proclaim to the people that</u>			
<u>Wyoming is a member of</u>			
<u>the indestructible Union of American</u>			
<u>States to them. Extend hearty</u>			
<u>Congratulations. The president signed the</u>			
<u>bill at five thirty Washington time</u>			
<u>J. M. Casey</u>			



STATE OF WYOMING

PROCLAMATION

— BY THE —

GOVERNOR.

• JULY 11th, 1890.

WHEREAS, The people of the Territory of Wyoming did, on the 30th day of September, A. D. 1889, by a convention of delegates called and assembled for that purpose, form for themselves a constitution, which constitution was ratified and adopted by the people of said territory at the election held therefor on the first Tuesday in November A. D. 1889; and

WHEREAS, By an act of the Congress of the United States approved by the President on the 10th day of July, A. D. 1890, the said Territory was duly admitted into the Union as the State of Wyoming, and the said constitution was duly accepted, ratified and confirmed by Congress,

NOW THEREFORE, I, John W. Meldrum, acting Governor of Wyoming, do hereby proclaim that the State of Wyoming has been duly admitted and declared to be a State of the United States of America on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever; and I do hereby call especial attention to the several provisions of Article XXI of the constitution of the said State regulating and providing for the change and transition from the territorial system to a permanent State government.

In performing this duty I extend to the people of the State my most earnest congratulations, and express to them my entire confidence in their readiness and ability to cheerfully meet and sustain the obligations and responsibilities incident to their entrance into the Union of States.



IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of Wyoming to be hereunto affixed at Cheyenne, the Capital, this Eleventh day of July, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the one hundred and fiftenth.

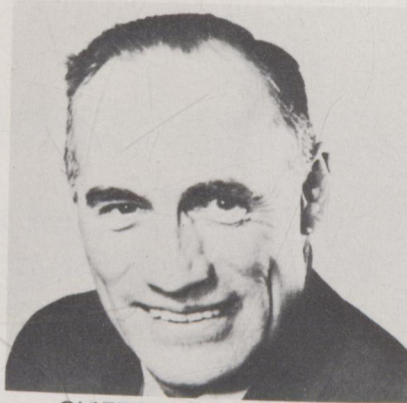
JOHN W. MELDRUM,

Acting Governor.

STATE ELECTIVE OFFICIALS

(TERM 4 YEARS)

1963-1967



CLIFFORD P. HANSEN
Governor



THYRA G. THOMSON
Secretary of State



MINNIE A. MITCHELL
State Auditor



EVERETT T. COPENHAVER
State Treasurer



CECIL M. SHAW
*State Superintendent
of Public Instruction*

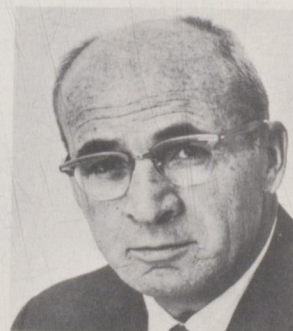
CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION



GALE W. MCGEE
U.S. Senator 1965-71

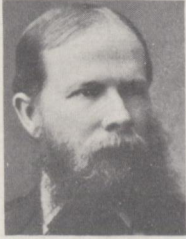


MILWARD L. SIMPSON
U.S. Senator 1963-67



TENO RONCALIO
Representative at Large 1965-67

WYOMING'S GOVERNORS



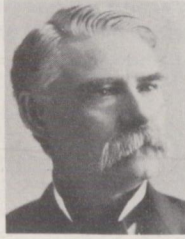
John A. Campbell,
March 15, 1869—March 1, 1875
(Territorial)



John M. Thayer,
March 1, 1875—May 29, 1878
(Territorial)



John W. Hoyt,
May 29, 1878—Aug. 22, 1882
(Territorial)



William Hale,
Aug. 22, 1882—Jan. 13, 1885
(Territorial)



E. S. N. Morgan,
Jan. 13, 1885—Feb. 28, 1885
(Territorial)
Dec. 20, 1886—Jan. 24, 1887
(Territorial)



Francis E. Warren,
Feb. 28, 1885—Nov. 11, 1886
(Territorial)
April 9, 1889—Oct. 11, 1890
(Territorial)
Oct. 11, 1890—Nov. 24, 1890



George W. Baxter,
Nov. 11, 1886—Dec. 20, 1886
(Territorial)



Thomas Moonlight,
Jan. 24, 1887—April 9, 1889
(Territorial)



Amos W. Barber,
Nov. 24, 1890—Jan. 2, 1893
(Acting Governor)



John E. Osborne,
Jan. 2, 1893—Jan. 7, 1895



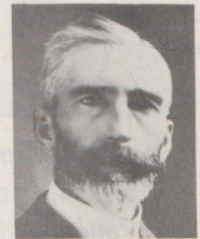
William A. Richards,
Jan. 7, 1895—Jan. 2, 1899



DeForest Richards,
Jan. 2, 1899—April 28, 1903



Fenimore Chatterton,
April 28, 1903—Jan. 2, 1905
(Acting Governor)



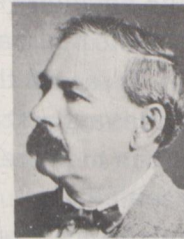
Bryant B. Brooks,
Jan. 2, 1905—Jan. 2, 1911



Joseph M. Carey,
Jan. 2, 1911—Jan. 4, 1915



John B. Kendrick,
Jan. 4, 1915—Feb. 26, 1917



Frank Houx,
Feb. 26, 1917—Jan. 6, 1919
(Acting Governor)



Robert D. Carey,
Jan. 6, 1919—Jan. 1, 1923



William B. Ross,
Jan. 1, 1923—Oct. 2, 1924



Frank Lucas,
Oct. 2, 1924—Jan. 5, 1925
(Acting Governor)



Nellie Tayloe Ross,
Jan. 5, 1925—Jan. 3, 1927



Frank C. Emerson,
Jan. 3, 1927—Feb. 18, 1931



Alonzo M. Clark,
Feb. 18, 1931—Jan. 2, 1933
(Acting Governor)



Leslie A. Miller,
Jan. 2, 1933—Jan. 2, 1939



Nels H. Smith,
Jan. 2, 1939—Jan. 4, 1943



Lester C. Hunt,
Jan. 4, 1943—Jan. 3, 1949



Arthur G. Crane,
Jan. 3, 1949—Jan. 1, 1951
(Acting Governor)



Frank A. Barrett,
Jan. 1, 1951—Jan. 3, 1953



C. J. Rogers,
Jan. 3, 1953—Jan. 3, 1955
(Acting Governor)



Milward L. Simpson,
Jan. 3, 1955—Jan. 5, 1959



J. J. Hickey,
Jan. 5, 1959—Jan. 2, 1961



Jack R. Gage,
Jan. 2, 1961—Jan. 7, 1963
(Acting Governor)



Clifford P. Hansen,
Jan. 7, 1963—

WYOMING HISTORY

by Dorothe Cable

The name Wyoming, it is generally believed, was derived from the Lenni-Lenape, or the Delaware Indian language. It was first applied to Wyoming Valley in the state of Pennsylvania. If the word derives, as according to one interpretation it does, from a compound of the Delaware Indian "Maughwau," meaning "large," and "Wama," meaning "plains," the name describes the state's outstanding topographic feature, the Great Plains area. Some authorities, however, believe that the two Indian words signify "the end" and "plains"; therefore, "the end of the plains."

Organized as a territory in 1868, Wyoming became the forty-fourth state to join the Union, on July 10, 1890. During Wyoming's lifetime, the flags of five nations have flown over her: Spain, Great Britain, Mexico, France and the United States. Perhaps the first white men to see the region were French Canadian explorers, who found themselves in the Big Horn Mountains in 1743. John Colter, a member of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, explored the northwestern corner of Wyoming and discovered the phenomenon

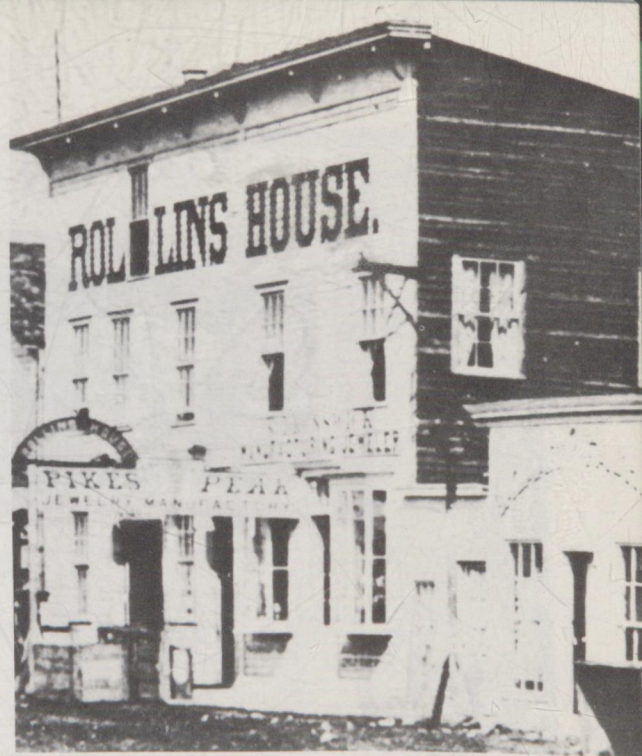
we know now as Yellowstone Park. In 1807, Colter's description of the area gave birth to its original name, "COLTER'S HELL."

Many now-famous mountainmen, traders and pioneers of the nineteenth century knew Wyoming in the ensuing years. But the coming of the Union Pacific Railroad in 1867 and 1868, the huge influx of Texas cattlemen who recognized the value of the vast grazing lands, and the discovery of gold, can most certainly be credited with the state's settlement.

Organized as a territory in 1868, Wyoming granted equal suffrage to its women one year later and triggered a string of "firsts"! Teddy Roosevelt proclaimed Devils Tower our nation's first national monument, during his tenure as President. The beautiful Shoshone Forest was the first timberland to be reserved under the national forest system, and Yellowstone was preserved as the nation's first national park.

A benevolent nature has richly endowed this forty-fourth state with vast resources and incomparable scenery. Wyoming boasts of seven

Rollins House, north side of 16th Street, midway between Carey and Pioneer Avenues, where the Council and the House of the Second Wyoming Territorial Legislative Assembly met



National Forests, covering 14% of its area, ten State Parks, two National Parks, two National Monuments and two National Recreation Areas, Hundreds of markers declare the virility of her history. She shares these blessings with all who visit her, as thousands of enthusiastic travelers can testify. Wyoming is world famous for its bountiful game. Elk, deer, antelope, moose and bear are abundant, and the fisherman's creel seldom returns empty for the wily trout and other Rocky Mountain species prove the state to be the sportsmen's all-around choice.

Altitude? We are generally high, the plateaus lying at 6,000 to 7,000 feet. One spot in the north-eastern corner near the South Dakota state line, dips to 3,125. Wyoming soars to its greatest height on Gannett Peak, in the Wind River Range, at 13,785 feet.

Cattle and sheep far outnumber the populace (some 1,151,000 head of cattle and 2,174,000 head of sheep roam the grassy plains) and account for Wyoming's second largest industry. Wyoming is also second in wool production in all the United States. One of the leaders in coal reserves, the Cowboy State ranks first in bentonite resources. Uranium, oil, phosphate, and other minerals lend their weight to the multi-million

dollar source of mineral production income the state enjoys. Mining, oil and gas are the leading industries.

Tourism is the third largest industry and although the population is numbered at a sparse 345,000 citizens, the summer and fall months find thousands of visitors swelling her ranks and sharing in the variety of attractions offered by this, the ninth largest state in the Union.

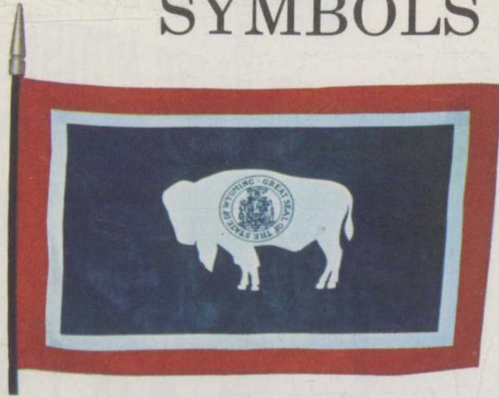
The absorbing, exciting story of Wyoming is a part of the heritage of every American. Its sagey trails to history are marked by the gamut of mankind's emotion and experience.

Contemporary Wyoming will continue to pulsate with growth and progress, but mindful still of its Frontier past, it moves with the independent stride of the self-sufficient personality of the mountainmen she once nurtured.

In 1870, Mrs. Morris, who agitated for Women's Suffrage in Wyoming, became the world's first woman Justice of the Peace.



SYMBOLS OF WYOMING



STATE FLAG

The Wyoming State Flag, designed by Mrs. A. C. Keyes of Casper, was adopted by the fourteenth legislature on January 31, 1917. The original sketch is in possession of the Wyoming State 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 State Flag are the same as those of the National Flag. The red border represents the Red Men; also the blood of the pioneers who gave their lives reclaiming 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.



STATE FLOWER

THE INDIAN PAINT BRUSH

(*Castilleja linariaefolia*)
(Adopted January 31, 1917)



STATE TREE

COTTONWOOD TREE

(*Populus balsamifera*)
(Adopted February 1, 1947)

STATE BIRD

MEADOW LARK

(*Sturnella magna neglecta*)
(Adopted February 5, 1927)

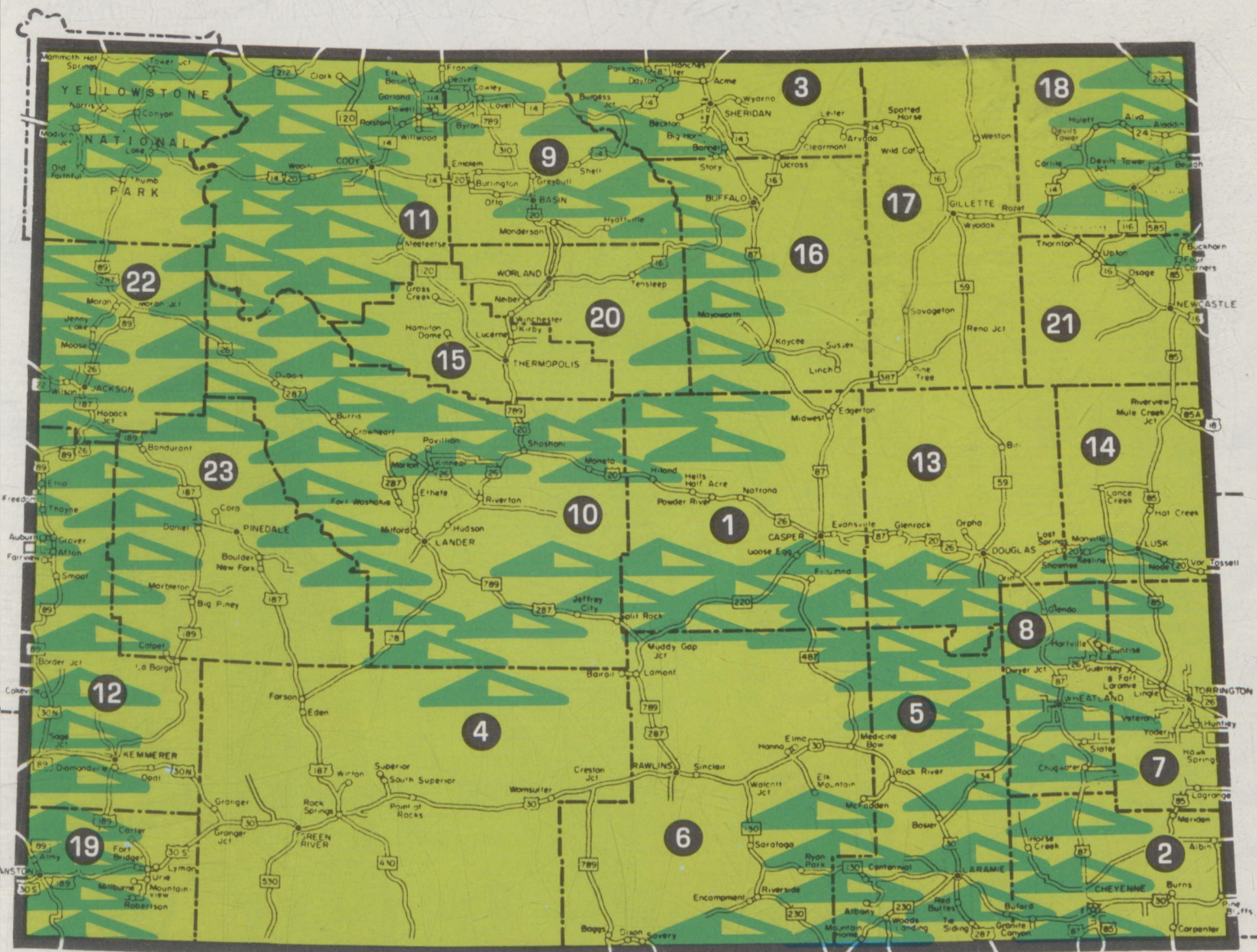


STATE SEAL

The Great Seal of the State of Wyoming was adopted in its present design by the second state legislature, in 1893.

The two dates of the State Seal, 1869-1890, commemorate the organization of the Territorial government and Wyoming's admission into the Union. The number, 44, signifies that Wyoming was the forty-fourth State to be admitted to the Union. The draped figure in the center symbolizes the political status women have always enjoyed in Wyoming. The male figures typify the livestock and mining industries of the State.

The motto displayed on the Territorial seal was "Cedant Arma Toga," translated: "Let arms yield to the gown," or more liberally, "Force must yield to law."



The Counties of Wyoming

- | | | |
|--------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1 NATRONA | 9 BIG HORN | 17 CAMPBELL |
| 2 LARAMIE | 10 FREMONT | 18 CROOK |
| 3 SHERIDAN | 11 PARK | 19 UINTA |
| 4 SWEETWATER | 12 LINCOLN | 20 WASHAKIE |
| 5 ALBANY | 13 CONVERSE | 21 WESTON |
| 6 CARBON | 14 NIOBRARA | 22 TETON |
| 7 GOSHEN | 15 HOT SPRINGS | 23 SUBLETTE |
| 8 PLATTE | 16 JOHNSON | |



*Devil's Gate between
Casper and Rawlins*



1. NATRONA

Created May 9, 1888—Organized April 12, 1890

The Stuart Party returning from Astoria in 1812 built a cabin and spent part of the winter west of Casper. But the early history of Natrona County, like all Wyoming and the west, is involved largely with the Oregon Trail. Every mile conjures recollections of the mountain men, the explorers, the missionaries and the soldiers. Here many of the generals, north and south, in the war between the states, had part of their early training. The trail is dear to the hearts of millions of descendants of the 300,000 men, women and children who made and used it. Their journeys to Oregon, Utah or California were part of the great struggle to expand America. Names of those who passed here are carved on Independence Rock in the southwest corner of the county. Nearby is the old town of Bothwell, which once boasted a townsite, newspaper, post office, store and saloon. Only the graves of Jim Averell and "Cattle Kate" Watson mark the spot. They were hanged July 20, 1889, by six men who were never identified.

The Mormons established a ferry across the Platte in North Casper probably about 1847 and operated it several years. The first private business in Central Wyoming involving buildings was the Richard Bridge and Trading Post near the river between Casper and Evansville. It was protected by the 10th Infantry during the Sioux Expedition in 1855-56, and by the 4th Artillery in the Utah Expedition in 1858-59. The heavy traffic of the Utah Expedition and destruction of the sod covering sandy stretches north of the Richard Bridge built in 1851 justified another bridge. In 1858, Louis Guinard commenced building a second bridge at what it now Old Fort Caspar. At the time of early military occupancy it was called Platte Bridge Station.

Relay stations were built every 15 miles along the trail to serve the Pony Express riders of April, 1860 to October, 1861. These became telegraph stations when the trans-continental telegraph was completed in 1861. They also served as stage stations.

Col. W. H. Collins brought the 11th Ohio to guard the trail during the Civil War. Some of the telegraph stations then became military posts. Col. Collins chose the Platte Bridge Station for the erection of the post later named for his son, Lieutenant Caspar Collins, killed in action at the bridge July 26, 1865. Casper is

named for Caspar Collins though the spelling has been altered.

Parts of military weapons and gear, Indian beads and other artifacts have been found in most parts of the county. In 1938, a museum for these was established by the city in the replica of Old Fort Caspar, built by the W.P.A. Other museums are in the early Episcopal Church, now moved to the Fairgrounds on the Airport Road, and in the Evansville Post Office lobby. Herman Werner is now constructing a museum to house his animal and other collections on 15th Street near the Armory.

At the site of Old Fort Caspar on the north bank of the river, Lt. Caspar Collins, 11th Ohio, with a detachment of 25 faced 2000 Indians July 26, 1865, and gave up his life. He was going to relieve Sergeant Custard and his detail of 23 men who were attacked several miles to the west, within view of the Fort. Only 3 escaped alive. The burial spot of Sgt. Custard and 18 of his men has not been found. Monuments provided by the United States for their graves, should the remains ever be found, are set up in a "Cemetery" in a valley northwest of the old Fort.

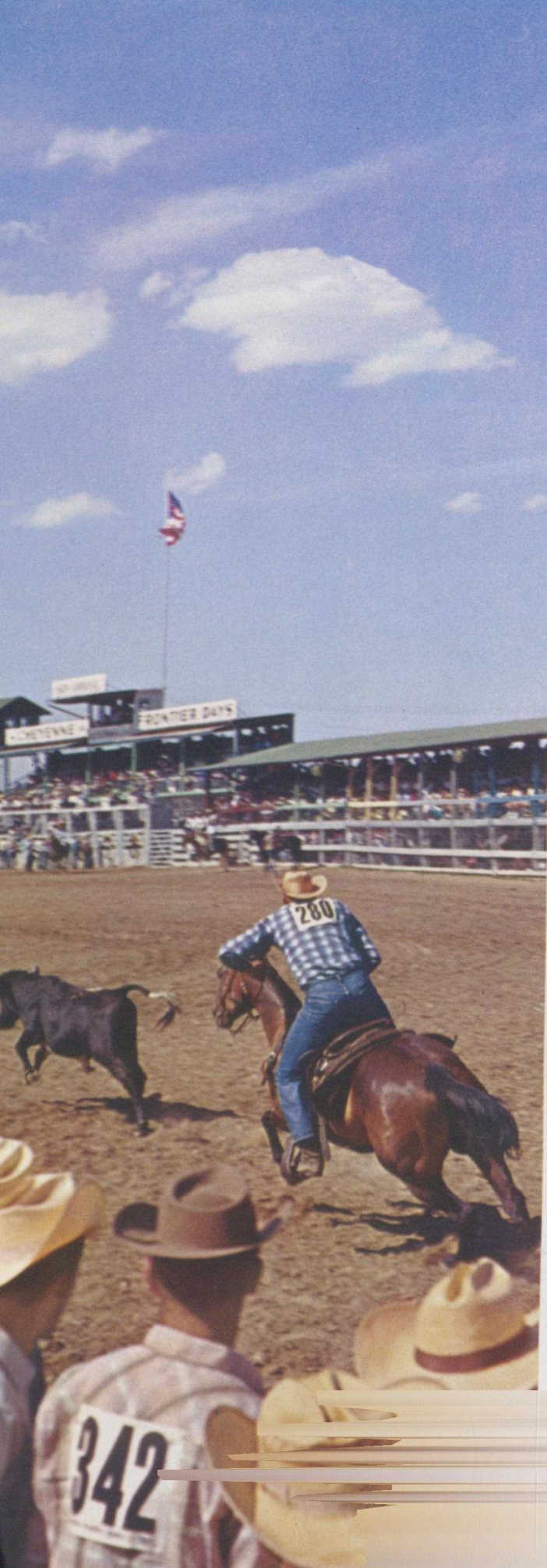
It was commonly supposed prior to 1865 that the Oregon Trail route might be the site of the first trans-continental railroad. In 1865, General Dodge made a famous ride to General Connor's camp at Fort Reno to view the Oregon Trail site, and study the problem of Indian interference with railroad building. His findings on that trip helped change the route for the Union Pacific to southern Wyoming.

After the withdrawal of the troops of Col. Collins and General Connor, the Indians quickly burned Fort Caspar and the bridges. In 1868 a treaty was made surrendering the country north of the Platte River to the Indians. This and the building of the Union Pacific Railroad and a telegraph line through southern Wyoming suspended the history of whites in the vicinity of the Platte for several years. After the Indians subsequently moved to reservations, whites quickly returned to the Platte.

In the early 1870's, enterprising cattle companies, financed in the east and the British Isles, saw the opportunity for quick profits. By the 1880's, the ranges of Natrona County were largely dominated by great cattle companies.

Bryant B. Brooks, who was to become Governor of Wyoming, says in his "Memoirs", that when he came (1880) and started his ranch just east of Casper on Muddy Creek in 1882: "There were only four important cow ranches; the Goose Egg, ten miles west of the present site of Casper, at the mouth of Poison Spider Creek; the old CY cow ranch, where Casper now stands; the VR on Deer Creek, near the present city of Glenrock; and the old Fiddleback, down near the present city of Douglas. A post trader's store at old

(Continued on page 97)



2. LARAMIE

Created Jan. 9, 1867—Organized Jan. 1867

Laramie County was created on January 9, 1867, under the Dakota Territorial laws and became organized in that same month. The county at that time extended from the northern Colorado border to the southern Montana border. It was named for Jacques LaRamie, a noted French-Canadian fur trapper and trader. Cheyenne was designated as county seat and later became the territorial and state capital.

The city of Cheyenne had its beginning when the Union Pacific Railroad gangs came into the Wyoming territory in 1867. It was on the Fourth of July that the first tents were pitched. The majority of the first settlers went on with the railroad as it made its way across Wyoming, but a few stayed and more came and by 1869 the community was quite a thriving town for the West.

The population at that time was about 1500. It was a rough and ready place composed of a few railroad gangs, soldiers from Fort Russell which today is Warren Air Force Base, and employees from Camp Carlin, a supply camp for all the northern posts on the Indian frontier. The town was a very lively place with five variety theaters going at one time and every other building a saloon. The variety shows had regular stages and gave what were called burlesque performances with plenty of lady performers. The cattle industry had hardly started, only a few ranches having been established.

Along about 1871 there was quite an Indian scare in Cheyenne. Indians had killed and scalped a man south of Cheyenne, almost within the city limits, and an attack on the city was feared. Women and children were taken to the courthouse for the night, but no raid developed.

The famous early day characters such as Calamity Jane, Wild Bill Hickok, and others were well known in Cheyenne. Wild Bill was married to a circus girl who used to drive a tandem cart around town. The kids gave them a big shivaree the night following their marriage. Any romantic talk about Wild Bill and Calamity Jane is nonsense although they are buried in adjoining graves in Deadwood, South Dakota. Hickok was one of the few old time gamblers and was always a gentleman and never drank. He was a town marshal

in several of the toughest towns in Kansas and other places and had occasion to kill a goodly number of tough characters. He always permitted a tough to attempt to draw and then beat him to the shot. Calamity Jane was ready at any time to help the sick and needy. She left Cheyenne during the Black Hills gold rush excitement. While in Deadwood, during a smallpox epidemic, she is said to have cared for hundreds of people. Her worst faults or problems were her addiction to alcohol and her lack of moral principles when it came to men.

There were a few lynchings in the beginning of Cheyenne's history. There being no law enforcement, a vigilante committee did good service occasionally, although not more than three men were lynched. After the law was established, murderers were promptly hanged as the citizens were opposed to feeding and maintaining prisoners at a cost of \$100 a month.

The water system of old Cheyenne consisted of "Old Bates". He carried five barrels which he filled at Crow Creek and sold for twenty-five cents a barrel. The next system was four wells at various corners in town with the old wooden bucket and rope. Then came a pipe line from Crow Creek in which water was pumped to the Union Pacific shops.

There was a telegraph built in 1867 from Fort Russell to Fort Laramie. There were only two cabins along the route at that time, one built by a man named Bailey and the other by Bordeaux. The only other signs of civilization were a few teepees. The stages carried official passengers, mail and express and were managed by the soldiers. The Indian dangers were always present, even after the Sioux treaty of 1868 and the building of more ranches along Horse Creek.

Another factor of great importance is that Cheyenne was one of the main centers of the cattle industry in the West. Purebred Hereford cattle were raised at the famous Hereford Ranch near Cheyenne as early as 1880. A purebred bull, imported from England in 1933 at a cost of \$30,000, was the sire of many of the fine Herefords now in the country. The town attracted many very wealthy men from the East, and many high class foreigners, who brought with them their impeccable social amenities. Many of them were graduates of some of the outstanding universities in England and America. These people were able to keep in style with their peers of the East, and other people living in Cheyenne could not help being influenced by these individuals. The cattle barons invested heavily in the lands of Laramie County, and in 1884 this county was considered to be the wealthiest county in the entire United States.

It was during this time that the world famous Cheyenne Club was organized. It gained world wide fame. Its membership consisted of rich men from the East and England, cattle barons who would spend their

summers in Cheyenne and their winters in Europe. The club was sumptuously furnished like an English club. It had a wide veranda, a big dining room, a billiard room, card rooms, a reading room, and a lounge on the main floor. The chef was imported from Canada and his cuisine was world famous. There were apartments for members and friends on the second floor. Nineteen hitching posts stood on the street and many a local boy received a five dollar tip for tying a horse to a post. Rules were very strict—no profanity, no drunkenness, no fighting, no cheating at cards, no smoking of pipes, no betting and no games on Sunday. Many of the members were scions of rich men, and were truly more interested in drinking champagne and enjoying themselves than anything else. One party in celebration of a rather large cattle sale cost over \$5,000 with only about 25 guests at



This stately red brick Georgian is the home of Wyoming governors

the affair. In 1883 the British members of the club gave a party for the American members who happened to be in town. Sixty-six bottles of champagne and 20 bottles of red wine were consumed. In 1936 this building was torn down; perhaps this razing was Cheyenne's greatest mistake for it destroyed her most outstanding link to the great gilded era of the eighties.

Another community of size in Laramie County is the town of Pine Bluffs. It is located on Highway 30, west of the Nebraska line. At one time this area was favored hunting grounds of the Cheyenne, Sioux, and other Indian tribes. The population today is a little more than one thousand.

This has been a brief look at an extensive and fascinating history of one of the country's most unique areas. Very few places in the world have lived through so many eras in less than a century. The stage drivers of the 1870's and the cattlemen of the 1880's would never have imagined that in less than a century their beloved home on the prairie would be a leading rocket and missile center. But, as the world changes, so must the people, and those in Laramie County have done an outstanding job in adjusting themselves to this new and very exciting era. They know Laramie County to be a good place to raise a family and where everyone is reasonably happy.—William Dubois.



*Castle of the Gods on the
Tongue River*



3. SHERIDAN

Created March 9, 1888—Organized May 11, 1888

There are many untold, unrecorded experiences of the early trappers, traders, and pioneers who broke the trails of northern Wyoming and the present site of Sheridan County which was once—in the territorial days—a part of Pease (renamed Johnson) County that stretched from Laramie County to the Montana line. But left behind in the wilderness and across the valleys was evidence of the Portuguese, Canadian, and others who, even in the early 1800's, worked the forests and streams for furs and lived among the new found wonders of this beautiful, strange, wild and virgin land.

As the Far West territories began to attract adventurers and those seeking new homes and business opportunities, Wyoming became criss-crossed with fresh trail of the ox and the mule freighters, the wagon trains, and the trail herds. As the migration intensified, the Indian became alarmed and hostilities arose between the red and the white and the soils of Wyoming and the Sheridan area were to feel the bite of angry hooves in battle and the dampness of fresh spilled blood as each fought to protect what he felt was rightfully his.

Military escorts were seen more frequently on the trails and army out-posts began to appear along the most heavily traveled routes. In the land of "Absoroka" (Land of the Crow), which included the area where Sheridan County now lies, in the winters of 1862-63 John M. Bozeman and J. M. Jacobs broke trail from Bannock, Montana, down the Little Horn River to the foot of the Big Horn Mountains ("Ahsahta"), then down range to Powder River and on to Fort Laramie. The trail carried them through the present Big Horn (city) and Story areas.

Unfortunately, this new trail invaded one of the last and best hunting grounds of the Sioux nation which evoked fresh fighting throughout the territory, and the Sheridan-Johnson area was to become victim of several of the bloodiest battles of northern Wyoming.

The year of 1865 went down in history as "The Bloody Year" on the Plains". It was the year General Connor, with a full complement and Jim Bridger as guide, left Ft. Laramie on the Powder River Expedition in early July. July 26 found the expedition on the

divide at the head of Peno Creek (Prairie Dog Creek—Sheridan). Three days later General Connor led four hundred men and two pieces of heavy artillery north (to Rancheater) for a surprise attack on the Cheyenne and Arapahoe villages of chiefs Black Bear and Old Devil. A son of Black Bear and sixty braves were killed; eleven hundred Indian ponies and some squaws and children were captured. The women and children were later freed.

The following August, six miles south of the Connor attack, Indians set upon Col. James Sawyer's expedition for 13 days. Sawyer's men mutinied but met a detachment of Connor's men and continued on to Bozeman.

The fighting continued and in 1866 three military posts along the Bozeman were ordered constructed. Colonel Henry B. Carrington, in spite of a personal request and warnings from Standing Elk and Red Cloud not to venture beyond Ft. Connor, proceeded under military orders and reached upper Piney Creek July 13, 1866, where Fort Phil Kearney was staked off two days later.

Then followed the historical Fetterman Massacre (Dec. 21, 1866) and the Wagon Box Fight (Aug. 2, 1867), both at the Fort Phil Kearny site. The Dull Knife Fight—Nov. 26, 1876—to the south received little notice in spite of its significance. It followed the Custer massacre by several months and was the last battle, which broke the spirit of the Indians and forced them onto permanent reservations.

Indian forces of 3,000 strong were to participate in the Fetterman and Wagon Box coup de main's. The Fetterman massacre has been remembered for the scalped and mutilated bodies and the 235 mile ride to Fort Laramie by John (Portuguese) Phillips who went in search of help in 22 degree below zero weather. The Wagon Box Fight gained its name from the overturned wagon boxes that served as an improvised fortress for the Fort Phil Kearny troops and wood cutters who were out on detail. At this battle Red Cloud was faced with a weapon new to his people—the breech loading rifle—and was turned back by the small detachment of thirty-two men after eight hours battle at which time relief arrived from the fort.

August of 1868, on orders of General U. S. Grant, Fort Phil Kearny was abandoned and as the emigrants and troops reached the horizon, they looked back to see Little Wolf burning this hated post to the ground.

Treaties were signed with the Indians in 1868 and the trails were closed to all but those who secured permission to cross by the chiefs. But in 1874 the lure and lust for the gold discovered in the Black Hills drew a surge of whites across the trails, breaking treaties and fostering Indian hostilities once again. In those troublesome days through '76, the Sheridan site was to host General Crook and his fifteen troops of cavalry and ten companies of infantry. From the point where

(Continued on page 84)



*Flaming Gorge on the
Green River*



4. SWEETWATER

Created Dec. 27, 1867—Organized early in 1868

The area of which Sweetwater county is a part came into the possession of the United States through the Louisiana Purchase, the settlement of the Oregon question, and the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. As a part of U. S. Territory it has at various periods, in part or as a whole, been under the jurisdiction of the Territory of Oregon, the Territory of Utah, the Territory of Nebraska, the Territory of Idaho and the Territory of Dakota.

On January 9, 1867, the Dakota Legislative Assembly created and organized Wyoming's first county, Laramie, which occupied all of present Wyoming except what later was added from Utah and Idaho on December 27, 1867. Dakota laws created Carter County from the western half of Laramie. These counties extended from the southern to the northern boundaries of Wyoming. South Pass City was the county seat. At the time of the passage of the Organic Act, July 25, 1868, creating Wyoming Territory, Wyoming contained TWO counties, Laramie and Carter. Carbon and Albany Counties were established later, on December 16, 1868, dividing Laramie and Carter Counties.

South Pass was still the county seat when woman suffrage was born. When Wyoming Territory was organized in 1869, Governor Campbell's proclamation sent Carter County voters to the polls on September 2, 1869, to elect three members to the Council Body of the Legislature and three to the House of Representatives. They were to convene in Cheyenne, October 12, 1869. Esther Morris of South Pass had won the promise from William H. Bright (who was elected council president) to "Introduce and work for the passage of an act conferring upon the women of our new territory the right of suffrage." This was done and despite lively controversy Governor Campbell signed the bill into law at midnight on December 10, 1869 (Wyoming Day).

The first Wyoming Legislative Assembly changed the name of Carter to Sweetwater as namesake of the Sweetwater River. In 1873 the Third Assembly changed the county seat from South Pass to Green River. The boundaries of the county were changed several times as new counties were created and adjustment was made

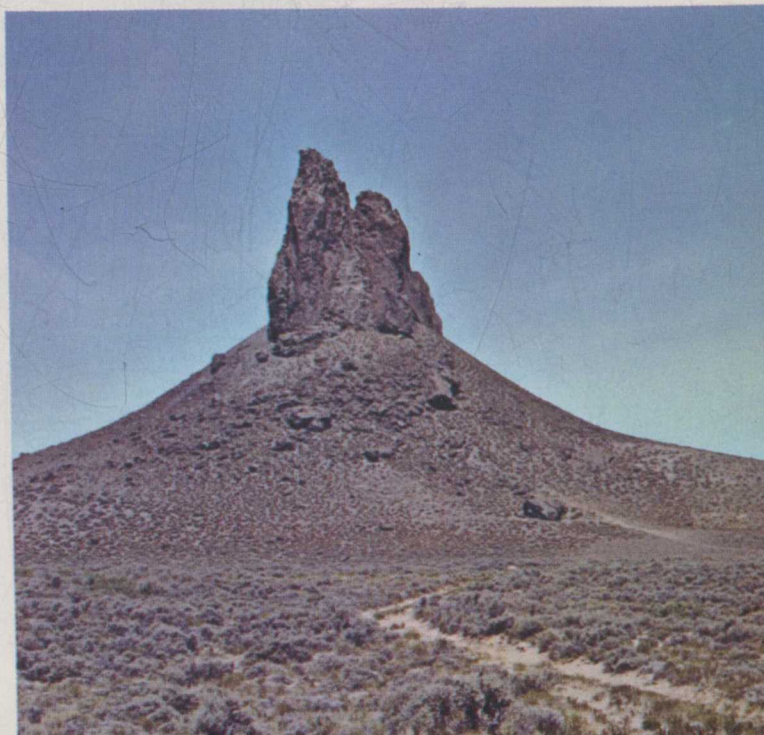
on the eastern boundary, but these were permanently established when Wyoming achieved statehood.

Two of the better known routes in the county, the Oregon and the Overland Trails, have seen the passage of thousands of white-topped wagons, stage coaches and freighting outfits. Robert Stuart and his returning Astorians followed an Indian path in 1812 which took them through South Pass, down the Sweetwater and Platte Rivers. This portion of their trail was a part of what later became known as the Oregon Trail. The real Oregon Trail entered the present confines of this county near South Pass, crossed both the Big and the Little Sandy Creeks (markers have been erected) and followed the general course of Big Sandy until it approached the Green River. Throughout the years of its use the Trail broke into a number of branches. From the Green River, one branch swung southwest to the vicinity of the present town of Opal, and then northwest to the Snake River. After the establishment of Fort Bridger, one branch ran southward leaving the county near the present town of Granger. This later was the road followed by the California gold rushers of '49 and the Mormons. Prior to February 2, 1848, this trail, from a point three-fourths of the way down Big Sandy, was below the forty-second parallel and therefore in Mexican territory.

The Ashley-Smith expedition was in the area in 1824 when Ashley named Sandy Creek. In 1825 he began leading his fur traders down the Big Sandy to the Green River. There by July 1, his trappers and 29 others from the Hudson's Bay Company (total 120) had gathered. Goods, furs, and tall tales were swapped. In succeeding years this annual meeting became known as the "Green River Rendezvous". Ashley was the first

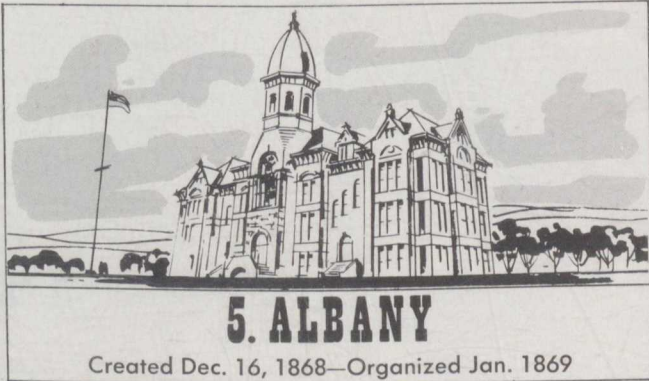
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Boar's Tusk, prominent landmark in southern Wyoming





Vedauwoo, Indian for "earthborn," is a popular picnic spot east of Laramie



After July 25, 1868, Dakota Territory no longer ruled this area. On that date Wyoming Territory achieved official status.

Albany County was carved from the western part of Laramie County the following December, and Laramie City became its county seat. Charles Bradley christened the baby Albany to honor the capital city of his native state, New York. Its birth coincided with the building of the first transcontinental railway.

Prior to that time the population was migratory, composed chiefly of Indians and mountain men.

The red men came from such tribes as the Arapaho and Cheyenne. Two features attracted them — many buffaloes on the Laramie Plains in the early nineteenth century and a mountain forest to the west. Later both the mountain and the forest were called Medicine Bow because wood from the pliable mountain ash furnished "good medicine" for making bows.

A few independent trappers appeared around 1817. Their leader was a French Canadian, Jacques LaRamee (also spelled Laramie or LaRamie; later changed to Laramie). In 1819 or 1820 LaRamee, against the protests of his companions, followed the Laramie River northeastward toward its junction with the Platte. Next spring his friends, alarmed by his prolonged absence, went to find him. Stories of how he disappeared have been rife for nearly 150 years, yet not one has been substantiated beyond doubt.

It seems incredible, although it's true, that this mysterious man's fame should live on in at least eight Wyoming places — a river, a fort, a village, a county, a city, some high plains, a mountain peak, and a whole range of hills! Even a television program bears his name.

Ashley's trappers spent two pleasant weeks on the Laramie Plains in 1825. They were delighted with the trapping, the hunting and the scenery they found there. Captain Fremont, the explorer, with Kit Carson as his guide, followed Ashley's footsteps in 1843.

Four stage stations on Ben Holladay's Overland Trail dotted the Laramie Plains in 1862-66. Their names indicated their locations — Willow Springs, Big Laramie (River), Little Laramie and Cooper Creek.

Several dramatic incidents from the saga of the

first transcontinental railway occurred in what is now Albany County.

Highest point on the entire line was Sherman station, 8235 feet in elevation. News was flashed around the world when the Union Pacific reached that point. Congratulations poured in from far-off places.

Today nothing remains at Sherman except the roadbed (abandoned for a lower grade at the turn of the century), scattered foundations of early homes, a little fenced-in cemetery and — oh, yes, Ames Monument!

This huge pyramid of native granite was built in 1881-82 to honor two Massachusetts brothers, Oakes and Oliver Ames. They had furnished picks and shovels for the railroad and promoted financial backing for it. Even today this monument is a tourist mecca.

Back in 1867 the UP workers faced their hardest job at Dale Creek, west of Sherman. They built a wooden bridge to span an almost perpendicular gorge, 720 feet across, 130 feet high. Yet this remarkable feat was surpassed in 1876 when a steel bridge replaced the wooden one.

Again the eyes of the world were on Wyoming! Eastern editors commissioned artists to sketch this bridge, considered the highest of its kind in the world. Because the steel structure was demolished when the grade was changed, only the stone abutments are there now.

In 1866 the government had established Ft. Sanders reservation, nine miles square, to protect travelers on the Overland Trail, stringers of wires on the new telegraph route and surveyors on the UP line. The post buildings were located just south of Laramie.

Laramie, called Laramie City to distinguish it from the famous fort 100 miles northeast, was reached May 10, 1868. No gifts from "Welcome Wagon" greeted the newcomers arriving on the first train but a motley group stood on the platform. Men who had come ahead to buy lots for family houses; riffraff pushed westward out of Cheyenne and Dale Creek by the vigilantes.

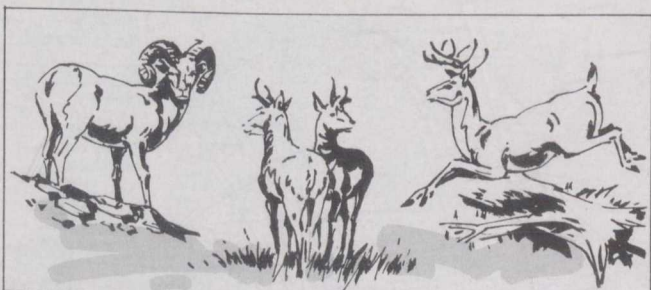
Gambling tents, such as the Belle of the West, stood open for business day and night. When the lawless element forced the three-weeks mayor out of office, the worst of the outlaws took over. The court sessions they held were a mockery of justice. Inevitably the vigilantes hanged a few and drove desperadoes out of town. It was time then to think of building homes, churches and a school.

Rock Creek station once ranked as the second northernmost shipping point on the UP railway. Wagon freight went north to army posts and to towns like Douglas and Buffalo. Cattle bound for eastern markets were trailed south to Rock Creek from as far away as Montana and Dakota, even from Canada. But when the tracks were shortened in 1901, Rock Creek became

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*Medicine Bow Peak and
Lake Marie*



6. CARBON

Created Dec. 16, 1868—Organized Jan. 1869

According to Rand & McNally's Atlas, the area of Carbon County is 8,029 square miles. The surface is broken by mountain ranges, between which are rolling plains and fertile valleys, the altitude varying from 5,000 to 12,000 feet. In the north are the Ferris and Seminoe Mountains, northeast of which is the Shirley Basin. In the southeast are the Medicine Bow Mountains, and the Sierra Madre range is in the southwestern part. Between the two last named ranges flows the Platte River with its numerous small tributaries, forming one of the best stock raising districts of the state. In 1900 there were 21,000 cattle, 537,000 sheep and 6500 horses. By 1910 there were 52,600 cattle, 380,000 sheep, and 10,450 horses in the county, valued at over three million dollars.

Next in importance to the live stock interests comes the mining industry. The name "Carbon" was given to the county on account of its immense coal beds. Some of the most productive coal mines in the state were operated by the union Pacific Railroad Company near the town of Hanna.

Because of its isolation, Baggs in the 1880's and 1890's was a rendezvous of bad men. Tom Horn and Bob Meldrum, quick triggered livestock detectives, frequented the vicinity. Tom had a rock fortress on the Seven-Mile Ranch below Baggs; Bob killed his last man here when Chick Bowan, a popular cowpuncher, resisted arrest. The Powder Springs gang, led by Butch Cassidy, came here to celebrate holdups in surrounding states. After one \$35,000 haul in Winnemucca, Nevada, they took possession of Baggs and threw money and bullets about with abandon. The inhabitants, though not exactly at ease during the celebration, knew the gang intended no harm. Financially, they profited by the visits, for no outlaw destroyed property without paying generously for it.

Although Baggs was the most notorious of the Snake River communities, the rest of the valley has a colorful history. The town of Dixon, named for trapper Bob Dixon, reportedly got its start because of a stage drive on the Rawlins-Meeker, Colo. route. The story goes that the driver had a small ranch near the settlement of Dixon. Wanting a chance to stop at home on

his trip, he moved the stage stop and the post office across the river to his home. Dixon was originally about a quarter-mile further down the Snake River than it is now. Dixon and Savery derived their names from trappers who originally came west with Jim Bridger. Bob Dixon, Bill Slater and Bibleback Brown separated from Bridger and trapped along the Snake and its tributaries. Dixon now is the center of a stock raising and agricultural district. Timber is plentiful in the vicinity. General ranching plays a part in the development of the surrounding territory.

Hanna is located about forty-three miles east of Rawlins along the Union Pacific Railroad. Robert Buston and William Roland, coal mine prospectors, discovered and opened up the mines in about 1886. At that time the town of Carbon was on the main line of the Union Pacific and was the big coal mining camp of the railroad. L. R. Moyer, who was in charge as superintendent of the mines at old Carbon, was put in charge of the new mines at Hanna. The main line of the railroad was constructed through Hanna in 1868. The town was named after Mark A. Hanna, senator from Ohio, and also a member of the board of directors of the Union Pacific. In 1939 about 300 men were employed in the mines which produced about 2500 tons of coal a day.

Medicine Bow is one of the oldest towns in Carbon County and has been the scene of many interesting and exciting events, both in the days of Indian raids and during the time the "bad men" terrorized Wyoming. Elk Mountain originated in the 1860's as an assembly point for the railroad timber and livestock shipments. It "boomed" a short time later, growing with Carbon, which is now a ghost town but was once a metropolis. During Carbon's period of prosperity, the railroad maintained a roundhouse and booster engines at Medicine Bow to push trains and haul water to Carbon which had no water supply of its own. In its youth the town was a typical Wild West metropolis. It maintained five saloons. Its history is closely knit with the sheep business. The Brackenbury Ranch was the scene of a cowboy's school. Young Englishmen attended the cattle academy to learn the ways of the cattle and sheep business and the business of western ranching—for a price.

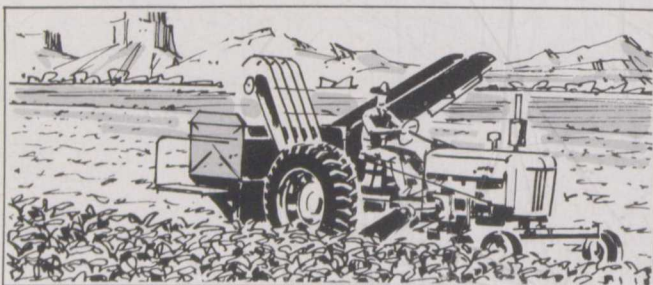
According to legend, James Davis, one time deputy sheriff of Carbon County, was engaged in a poker game at Medicine Bow. One of the other players made a slighting remark concerning Davis' immediate canine ancestry. Davis reportedly replied, "When you call me that, smile!" A young man from Virginia, gathering material for a novel about Wyoming, overheard the remark and Medicine Bow was immortalized when, in 1902, Owen Wister's "The Virginian" was published. It was actually the first wild west novel.

The town of Encampment has a spectacular and tragic history. Coincident with several mining discoveries in the Encampment mining district during the

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Fort Laramie is one of the most famous government forts in the west



7. GOSHEN

Created Feb. 9, 1911—Organized Jan. 6, 1913

The area of which Goshen County is a part was under the jurisdiction of Spain until 1682, when France established her claim with the discoveries of La Salle. In 1762, France relinquished to Spain her right to the land, but obtained it again in 1800. A small portion of the area came into the possession of the United States through the Louisiana Purchase in 1803, but the greater part was acquired by the annexation of Texas in 1845.

Goshen County was created February 9, 1911, and organized January 6, 1913, until which time it had been

a part of Laramie County. Previous to the creation of Wyoming Territory, portions of this area were under the jurisdiction of the Territory of Nebraska in 1854, and the Territory of Idaho in 1863. The boundaries were again changed during the year 1863, placing this area under the jurisdiction of the Territory of Dakota. The area around Fort Laramie was a part of a military division called the "District of the Plains." Fort Laramie, the first garrisoned post in Wyoming, is located near the western border of Goshen County. Wyoming Territory was organized in 1869, and the boundaries which form the present state line were defined.

French Canadian trappers and hunters were numerous on the western plains, many of whom had been employed by the Hudson's Bay Company and later by the American Fur Company. One of these men started a trading post or store in what is now known as the Goshen Hole Country, trading guns, ammunition and groceries, which were procured from a point on the Missouri River, for furs and pelts. The French Canadians held the confidence of the Indians as their wives were Indian women. This particular trader was so exorbitant in his prices that his countrymen called him "Cauchon," which is the French word for hog. Ultimately the country surrounding the trading post was called "Cauchon."

When Americans superseded the French, they innocently pronounced the word "goshen" thinking it was named from the Scripture, the "Land of Goshen."

Trappers and traders knew this area from an early day. Possibly Ezekiel Williams with his small band of men, fleeing from the Indians, passed through this region as they made their way to the headwaters of the South Platte River about 1810. In 1812, the returning Astorians led by Robert Stuart, following the upper North Platte River across this county, encamped in the vicinity of present-day Torrington.

The War of 1812 halted the fur trade expansion in this area, but by 1820 trappers had covered in the trails followed up the Platte River for the most part. In 1832, Captain B. L. E. Bonneville, with his men, crossed through this country on a fur trading and trapping expedition, and encamped for several weeks at the mouth of the Laramie River. Captain Bonneville introduced wagons as a means of transportation on this expedition. Prior to this time, pack horses had been used by the fur trappers.

The first official reports on the topography of Goshen County and the surrounding region were made when Lieutenant John C. Fremont and his party were sent out by the government to explore the region between the Missouri River and the Rocky Mountains. They entered from the south, passed through Goshen Hole, and reached the trading post of Fort Laramie July 15, 1842. They encamped for a week at the fort and made astronomical calculations. Lieutenant Fremont recommended to the government that a line of military posts be established through this country to protect emigrant travel and suggested Fort Laramie as a suitable place for a government post.

The early history of this county centers around Fort Laramie, which is the most historic point in the northwest region between the Missouri River and the west coast. The fort is located in a low fertile valley at the foot of a broken and mountainous region. It is on the left bank of the North Platte River. Jacques La Ramie, a French fur trapper, worked the tributaries of the North Platte in this area and according to legend was killed by Indians about 1820. He left the legacy of his name and a county, city, river, peak, mountain range, plain and fort bear the name of this fur trapper. Robert Campbell and William Sublette built the trading post which was to become known as Fort Laramie in 1834. The fort was originally called Fort Williams. Since there were several Fort Williams, it was known as Fort William on the Laramie and the name was gradually changed to merely Fort Laramie. This fort was often called Fort John by trappers who confused it with a fort of that name situated one-fourth of a mile south of the bridge across the Platte River. Fort John was established by a fur trading company which dissolved a few years later. In 1835, Campbell and Sublette sold Fort Laramie to a syndicate of trappers. Jim Bridger, a famous hunter, trapper and guide, and

Milton Sublette were at the head of this syndicate and later in the same year the fort was sold to the American Fur Company which was founded by John Jacob Astor. It remained the property of the American



This bridge, built by the U. S. Army in 1875, spans the Platte River at Fort Laramie.

Fur Company for 14 years. In June 1849, it was purchased by the United States Government as a site for a military post, for the sum of \$4,000.

Fort Laramie remained a military post for 41 years. The government relinquished control in 1890, and the last soldiers left the fort April 20, in that year. The government sold at auction all military supplies and buildings, except one set of officers' quarters, and October 5, 1891, the land included in the military reservation was opened for homestead entry.

The Oregon Trail followed the North Platte River from Nebraska and continued in a northwesterly direction across this county. As emigrants bound westward traveled along this trail, they occasionally had trouble with the Indians. The first military tragedy occurred in August 1854. This is referred to as the "Grattan Massacre." A Mormon train traveling the Oregon Trail had encamped ten miles below Fort Laramie. A cow or ox belonging to the Mormons was killed by an Indian. A detail of 29 men led by Lieutenant Grattan was sent to the Indian encampment to arrest the guilty man. A fight ensued in which Grattan and his men were killed. The dead soldiers were buried in a common grave by soldiers from the fort, and Lieutenant Grattan's body was shipped away for burial. In 1891, the remains of the soldiers were removed and buried in a government cemetery in Nebraska. This was done at all abandoned military posts. A temporary marker was erected in 1928 by the Torrington American Legion Post to preserve the identity of the Grattan Massacre. Later a monument marking this battleground was erected, and now stands in an alfalfa field on the farm property of the Swan Land and Cattle Company about one-half mile southwest of the town of Lingle, Wyoming.

Coming over the Oregon Trail on the north side

(Continued on page 81)



Glendo Reservoir provides recreational activities and the area is a delight for archaeologists and "rock hounds"



8. PLATTE

Created Feb. 9, 1911—Organized Jan. 6, 1913

Platte County abounds in evidence of prehistoric man, notably at the so-called "Spanish Diggings" in the north eastern part of the county. These stone quarries indicate the life and industry of the middle and late prehistoric period. Artifacts found in the Glendo area, especially the Reed arrowpoint, also establish prehistoric inhabitants for Platte County. "Circles of Stones," themselves the subject of diverse archeological opinions, are numerous in the Glendo Reservoir area

of Platte County, and reveal prehistoric occupation of the region.

As the Plains Indian of various tribes roamed over the territory that is now known as Platte County, they left scattered evidence of their primitive culture. Legend has it that Chugwater Creek was so named because the Indians stampeded the buffalo over nearby cliffs as a means of slaughtering them for meat and hides. According to the story, the buffalo went "chug" when they struck the ground.

The earliest of the mountain men traveled the counties waterways and trails, leaving their names on its landmarks. To name a few, there are Sybille Creek, LaRamie (Laramie) River and Bordeaux, which was originally a road ranch and later a post office.

Laramie Peak, visible from most points in Platte County, was cited by Francis Parkman as "Mount Laramie" of "wild, yet tranquil beauty" during his 1846 explorations. He also remarked about the "arid and desolate" ridges, as well as the timbered banks of Cottonwood and Horseshoe Creeks. After the trapping period was at an end, soldiers, bull-whackers, sportsmen, miners, cattlemen, sheepmen, and farmers tra-

versed the many trails across Platte County. From Old Fort Laramie, they passed along the Emigrant Trail known variously as the Oregon, the Mormon and the California Trails, through or into Platte County. The old military road cut from Fort Laramie across the flats to the Laramie foothills and utilized Halleck Canyon as a pass through the mountains to Laramie Plains. The Bozeman Trail left the main road at Horseshoe Creek and turned north toward Montana. Bordeaux, on Chugwater Creek, (later known as Hunton's road ranch); Uva (Billy Bacon's road ranch) on Laramie River; Tobe Miller's Road Ranch on Cottonwood; and the St. Dennis Road Ranch on Horseshoe were important stage and mail stops on the Cheyenne-Fort Fetterman Road. With the discovery of gold in the Black Hills, the Cheyenne-Deadwood Trail or Cheyenne-Black Hills Road passed through Bordeaux, as it served its lively clientele.

During this period of travel and early settlement, the country now part of Platte County furnished hay, native wild grass, logs for building and for fuel, cattle, and wild game to feed the travelers and settlers. In fertile lands along Sybille, Chugwater, Horseshoe, and Cottonwood Creeks, and Laramie River, the first hardy gardens of the region were planted and harvested.

Railroads gradually pushed north from Cheyenne, and by 1887, the first train reached Bordeaux. As the rails penetrated farther, Uva, Dwyer, Wendover and Glendo became rail stations and centers of trade and activity.

Cattle came through this region on the Texas Trail drives, and some of the cowboys, leaving these treks, or stopping on the return trip, established residence here. English sportsmen, impressed by the excellence of the range, financed the start of many cattle herds. Cattle drives originating in Oregon also brought herds into the Laramie River and Chugwater ranges.

The Swan Land and Cattle Company, Teschemacher and de Billier, the Shaw Brothers, Heck Reel, George Mitchell, J. M. Carey and Brother, Cuny, Ecofey, Reshaw, F. M. Phillips, Workman and Steward, and the MacFarlanes are only a few of the names important in early-day cattle business of pre-Platte County. The first arrivals in this area were colorful and varied—trappers, hunters, bullwhackers, cowboys, fortune seekers, farmers, sportsmen, miners and other laborers.

Nutritious native vegetation, adequate water, and agreeable climate were assets which favored livestock raising as the chief industry. Today cattle and sheep raising exist in harmonious prosperity, although the sheep industry developed much later than the cattle business. The dairy industry soon started and remains a remunerative business. With the introduction of irrigation and intensive farming operations, the cattle-feeding industry rapidly increased. Many fine horses, also, are now raised and trained in Platte County. Easy access to railways and roadways has encouraged the livestock industry. Early settlers were attracted by these features as well as by the nearby forested hills

used for summer range and as sources of fuel and building materials.

The flatland of Platte County naturally invited farming activity, and when the Carey Act of 1894 became a law, the lands around Wheatland were quickly converted to farms. Several "colonizing companies" were organized, utilizing eastern capital and advertising extensively, to attract farm people from the East and Mid-west to this "Garden Spot of America." Homesteaders attracted by "free" government land invaded and fenced the open range, thus changing the way of life for the large cattle and sheep outfits. Later, improved dry-farming practices enabled some of these hardy homesteaders to become prosperous dry-land wheat farmers and cattle raisers. Parts of Platte County have been reclaimed for farming by various irrigation projects.

Mineral deposits in the rougher terrain attracted prospectors; consequently, the hills are pitted with ex-



The deep ruts of the Oregon Trail are still visible south of Guernsey

cavations made by these people. Moss agate stone from a deposit in the Guernsey-Hartville region was shipped to Germany in the late 1800's and is believed to be the first commercially developed deposit of moss agate in the United States. Copper deposits led to the establishment of Hartville in the 1880's, but the copper supply failed to develop. The Seldom Seen mine, west of Wheatland, was opened in the early 1900's as a copper mine, but was later abandoned. The iron deposits at Hartville and Sunrise comprised at one time one of the largest open pit mines in the world. The mine has been in almost constant operation since 1887. In 1964 equipment at Sunrise was modernized to continue profitable operation of the mine which has ceased to be an open pit. A rock quarry near Guernsey has made its contribution to the wealth of the county for many years. Vermiculite and magnetite deposits west of Wheatland have also been developed commercially.

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*Devil's Kitchen —Bad Lands
formation caused by
wind erosion*



9. BIG HORN

Created March 12, 1890—Organized June 4, 1897

In a sense, the history of Big Horn County is the history of the Big Horn Basin for they were one and the same for nearly twenty years.

The Golden Age of the great American west was nearly over by the time white men in any numbers began pushing across the mountain ranges that ring the valley of the Big Horn. The red man had long known the area and prized it for its abundant game. Trappers had criss-crossed it and at least two government expeditions had ventured into it. Jim Bridger had blazed a trail across it to the Montana gold fields that would have changed the nation's history had his trail been used instead of the Bozeman Trail that led through Sioux country.

But it was the early 1880's before the cattlemen, forerunners of civilization, discovered it when other areas of the state were filling up and new range land was needed. Actual stocking of the Basin took place between 1879-1884. Scattered ranches first sprang up along the western fringe of the Basin. Then, as word of the new land spread, others came, settling on the eastern side and pushing out into the central areas of the great valley. First there was a handful of large cattle outfits, then smaller ranches developed along the waterways, then homesteads were taken and freight routes and towns began developing.

The era of the mammoth cattle empires in the Big Horn Basin was short-lived. It lasted less than 15 years but here as elsewhere the free-range era provided a wealth of color and romance.

The buffalo herds disappeared from the Big Horn Basin between 1879 and 1884 and were replaced by the herds of such early cattle outfits as those of the W. A. Carter Company of Fort Bridger, the Chapman outfit, W. D. Pickett, H. M. Lovell and, a little later, Otto Franc and the Torrey Ranch.

The first cattle herd to graze in the Big Horn Basin was brought in by Peter McCulloch in 1879 with eight trail hands and a cook. It consisted of 2,200 head owned by Judge Carter, who owned a store at Fort Bridger and had been invited by Chief Washakie to put cattle in the area. They settled on Carter Creek near present-day Cody. Others followed in the same area. In 1880 Henry

C. Lovell established himself in the eastern part of the county. Others who followed him in this area were W. P. Noble and Captain Torrey, and that area, too, began to develop. The first sheep were brought into the Basin in 1876 by J. D. Woodruff who built a cabin on Owl Creek, the first house in the Basin.

The Big Horn Basin was an exception among the Wyoming and Montana ranges that suffered from the heavy overcrowding and the hot, dry summer that preceded the winter of 1886-87. The severe cold, heavy snows and feed shortages of that famous winter which resulted in heavy livestock losses spelled the end of the vast open range in many areas. But the open range lingered on a while in what was soon to become Big Horn County.

In 1890 the territory became a state and the legislature added the land between the Big Horn and the top of the Big Horn Mountains, then part of Johnson County, to the land between the Big Horn River and the Rocky Mountains and designated it Big Horn County. However, there was still insufficient population in the area and for six more years the Big Horn Basin remained divided between Johnson County and Sheridan County after it was cut from Johnson in 1888 on the east and Fremont County to the south.

But settlement was increasing. Enterprising men built general stores and roadhouses at river crossings and other strategic points. Cowhands who had worked for the big cattle companies established ranches of their own by means both honest and dishonest.

The big ranches soon began to feel the increasing inroads of the small ranchers, scattered homesteaders and, to them, worst of all, the sheep man. The sheep man more than any other was greeted with violence.

By the early 1890's a few villages had begun to spring up. Hyattville and Bonanza had come into being in the late 1880's, the latter in 1887 when a nearby oil seep had sparked the Big Horn Basin's first drilling activity. It flourished briefly and was already falling into decay by the time Otto was coming to the fore. Meeteetse began to put down its roots along Meeteetse Creek after being moved from its original location. Near the mouth of the Shoshone River, John and Ellen Strong's store and hotel became the nucleus of present-day Lovell. The increasing population spurred development of stage lines and freight roads. Some of the newcomers took up farming along the streams and several early attempts at irrigation were made.

By 1896 the need for a new county was apparent and the original 1890 plan was dusted off and put into operation. Establishment of the Big Horn Basin as a county unto itself not only was a milestone in the development of the area, it was also the start of one of the most hotly-contested political contests in the county's history. The town of Otto near the Greybull River was growing rapidly. It was centrally located and designation as the county seat would assure its con-

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*Brooks Lake Creek Falls
near Dubois, Wyoming*



10. FREMONT

Created March 5, 1884—Organized May 6, 1884

To the Shoshone Indians and their great Chief Washakie, this land in mid-Wyoming — where the Popo Agie, Little Wind and Big Wind Rivers flow — was known as their "Warm Valley."

Here the buffalo roamed . . . and the elk, the antelope, the moose, the mule deer, the mountain sheep and the bear. Here, Indians found a happy hunting ground and the white trappers plied their trade.

Now the land, 5,861,120 acres of it, bears the name of Fremont County, honoring its namesake — the early day pathfinder, and explorer of the land west of the Mississippi River — Captain John C. Fremont.

Fremont explored and mapped this Wind River Basin for the U. S. government in the early years of the last century. He crossed South Pass in 1842. But his orderly explorations followed years of colorful history for this area — history dating back to the days of the Shoshone and Arapahoe Indian Tribes who called this country home.

Chief Washakie, great leader of the Shoshone Indian Tribe, got his name, which means "The Rattler" because of a "rattle" charm he always wore, a pouch of buffalo skin containing stones.

It was Washakie who met Crow Chief of the Crow Indian Tribe in deadly combat to settle a territorial dispute between the two men's tribes. They struggled high atop a butte until, victorious, Washakie tore the heart from his opponent and displayed it on a lance. Thus did Crowheart Butte receive its name, to commemorate the spot where the Shoshones won title to the land in question.

Sometime between 1743 and 1744, the white man started exploring this area. According to some legends Sieur de la Verendrye, a French Canadian, and his four sons ventured down from northern Wyoming as far as the Wind River, although it is doubtful they entered present Wyoming. They taught the Indians the value of furs, and the Indians, in return, acted as their guides. Later French Canadians and half-breed Indians built up the Northwest Fur Company, which was to become one of the largest fur outlets in the world.

In 1803, following the Louisiana Purchase, Pres-

ident Thomas Jefferson commissioned Lewis and Clark to find a practical water route through the new possession. Two in their party — Sacajawea, their bright little Indian guide, and John Colter — were to figure later in Wyoming's history.

Colter, whose fondness for the West pulled him back after the Lewis and Clark expedition had been concluded, was the first white man to enter Lander Valley. Working for Manuel Lisa, he had set forth to locate Indian tribes who might trade their furs at his newly-erected post. As his story has been reconstructed, he entered what is now Fremont County over the northern Owl Creek Mountains, ascended the Wind River and crossed Union Pass down into what is now Jackson's Hole.

Later trappers came into this area, until the War of 1812 temporarily halted activity.

Wilson Price Hunt led his party on its way west to Astoria across present Fremont County, through Union Pass and down to the Hoback Canyon in 1811. In 1812 the returning Astorians, under Robert Stuart, first found a route that was to become in part the Oregon Trail, by traveling eastward through South Pass, and down the Sweetwater and Platte Rivers.

In 1824, General Ashley's men rediscovered South Pass and the area became a center for fur trappers. Ashley and his brigade of trappers centered their operations on the Green and the Big and Little Wind Rivers.

In 1832, Capt. Benjamin Bonneville led the first wagon train, composed of 110 trappers, over South Pass. Bonneville, an explorer and fur trader, made maps and kept records of the trip.

But the importance of this broad, easy, water level route through the Continental Divide was not fully realized until the Oregon country opened for settlement and the rush for California gold brought a tide of emigrants across the Oregon Trail.

As early as 1836, the first white women arrived at South Pass. The Rev. Marcus Whitman and the Rev. H. H. Spalding, sent as missionaries by the Presbyterians and the Congregationalists, arrived at the Pass with their brides in July of that year.

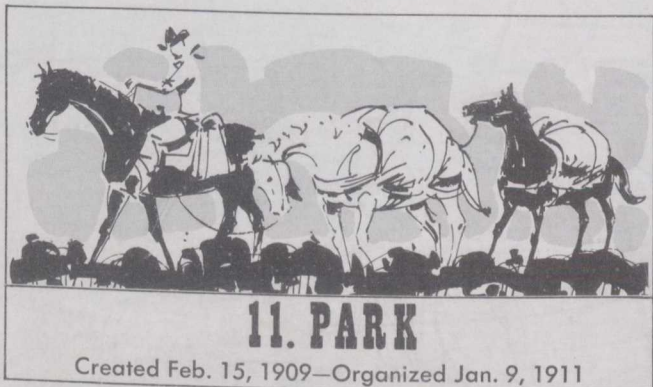
When gold was discovered in California, an expedition was detailed in 1857 to build a road through South Pass to the golden state. Col. F. W. Lander was in charge of the military escort to the expedition.

Ten years later, South Pass's own gold rush started. Gold had been reported in the area as early as 1842, but hostile Indians hampered earlier prospectors. During the winter of 1866-67 a party of eight prospectors — reasoning that the danger of interference from Indians would be lessened during that season — established a camp on Willow Creek. By spring, when they returned to Ft. Bridger, they had recovered some \$15,000 worth of gold from the Carissa Lode. News of their success brought thousands to South Pass. The

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*North Fork Shoshone River,
Cody Road to Yellowstone*



Evidence that Yuma man roamed Park County 7100 years ago or more was brought to light several years ago. The 1963 discovery of the remains of a mummified Indian, estimated to be 1300 years old, was made during the exploration of a cave west of Yellowstone Park. Tepee rings near the Demaris hot springs indicate that Indians camped there for centuries to use the therapeutic waters. The earliest white man in the area was John Colter, a member of the Lewis and Clark Expedition who passed this way in 1807, and whose stories of the Yellowstone and the "Stinking Water", or Shoshone River, gave the area the label "Colter's Hell".

Early efforts at establishing mining communities succeeded in founding the mountain towns of Arland and Kirwin, but because a real "pay lode" was not discovered, and because of difficulties involved in marketing the ore, they were soon vacated. Meeteetse was the first of the three main towns in Park County to serve the early ranchers. It also was a stop on the stage from Red Lodge to Lander.

Cody, the county seat of Park County, was named for the famous buffalo hunter and wild west showman, Colonel William F. "Buffalo Bill" Cody. He was convinced that the natural resources abundant in the area, the generally mild weather, and the proximity of Yellowstone Park, combined to make the Big Horn Basin a potentially prosperous community. He felt that an adequate irrigation system would be a prime inducement. In 1894, Cody and George Beck, an engineer, secured financial backing to form a development corporation.

Many of the streets in Cody are named for these pioneers, and were planned wide enough to turn a team and wagon around and to reduce fire hazards and thus lower insurance rates. This foresight has proved a boon to the clean, spacious community which bears his name.

Cody was vitally interested in the prospects of irrigating the area and was instrumental in urging Congress to create the Reclamation Service. The Buffalo Bill Dam, between sheer granite walls of Rattlesnake and Cedar Mountains on the Shoshone River, just west of Cody, was the first major reclamation project in the

United States. Shoshone Irrigation Project opened for homesteading in June, 1907, with Mr. and Mrs. Charles Robinson filing the first claim near the present town of Powell. There are 111,000 acres in the Shoshone Reclamation project which stretches from Cody through the Garland area. The dam provides irrigation water, electric power and flood control for the area.

When the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad announced the building of a spur line into Cody in 1901, the town fathers decided it was time to formally organize the town. The first council meeting was held on November 11, 1901. By 1903 they had established a water-sewer system and installed electricity and telephones.

The coming of the railroad was a result of prodding and salesmanship on the part of Buffalo Bill, who saw possibilities in developing tourism. Travelers who came in on the train were housed at the Irma Hotel which he built in 1902. They took the stage to Yellowstone, stopping at Wapiti and Pahaska Tepee, which he built as stage stops for Yellowstone-bound tourists.

By May of 1906, Camp Colter, which later became Powell, housed hundreds of construction workers for the Shoshone Reclamation Project. The camp became a town in 1909 and was named for Major John Wesley Powell. Major Powell never visited the area, but was a famous early-day reclamationist who once headed the Geodetic Survey.

Elk Basin was probably first recognized as an oil field by George Ketchum. Gushers were struck there in 1915, shooting thirty feet above the top of a standard derrick. Twenty-seven wells were producing in 1916 and more than doubled in the next year. Large storage tanks were built at Frannie to which the oil was piped, and from there it was shipped to refineries. Oregon Basin opened up when shallow wells brought a small flow of black oil. In 1927 a well was drilled to 3700 feet, producing a gusher that produced 3000 barrels a day. Pipe lines were built to the railroad at Cody. Other fields are now operating at Frannie, Little Buffalo Basin and Four Bear.

Two of the largest gas producers in the state are in Park County, and a sulphur reducing plant is located near Powell at Elk Basin.

The town of Cody is the home of Husky Oil Company and Husky Oil Refinery, a gypsum plant that produces wall board, and a saw mill. It serves as a business center for the sheep and cattle ranches, and farms in the area.

The Shoshone Valley area of Park County contains many acres of irrigated farmland. Thousands of acres came under irrigation as a result of the Heart Mountain Extension of the Shoshone Irrigation Project in 1947 when many veterans of World War II took up homesteads. Principal crops are beans, sugar beets and potatoes. Cattle and sheep raising, dairying, and oil and gas production add to the economy of the area.

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*Gray's River in Star Valley
near Afton*



12. LINCOLN

Created Feb. 20, 1911—Organized Jan. 6, 1913

Events leading to the settlement of Lincoln County started with the fur trapper and trader as early as 1834. The main overland trails crossed this county and here they divided, one leading to Oregon and the other to California. Permanent settlements, however, were not started until after the Civil War.

In the 1840's General Fremont found the coal outcroppings which were to be part of the early coal mines of the Cumberlands.

In 1869, Uinta County was formed from portions of Utah and Idaho. The original Uinta County was about 50 miles wide, with the length of 280 miles. Within it lay nearly all of Yellowstone National Park.

The Union Pacific Railroad arrived in Cheyenne in 1867 and built across Wyoming in 1868. At that time, one mile a day was the average for the laying of track. By the time Union Pacific had reached Carter Station, late in 1868, it was laying about seven miles of track per day.

About 1881 the Oregon Shortline Railroad began its construction through the Kemmerer Area and at this time there began a dispute between the Oregon Shortline and Union Pacific concerning the right of way. The graders of the companies met at a place about three miles west of Kemmerer where they demolished each other's work. This was a place where the railroad went over the top of a big hill which required the use of several engines to pull the load. In later years, a tunnel was built to facilitate rail transportation. Today the old grade can still be seen. By the fall of 1881, the railroad had been completed as far as Sage, Wyoming. The following year it progressed on toward American Falls, Idaho. Ensuing years saw the development of large rail yards, round houses, and depots to facilitate the handling of coal and livestock shipments.

It is interesting that one of the largest retail chain stores in the United States was founded in Kemmerer. In 1902, Mr. J. C. Penny opened his number one store there. The first day's sales were \$466.59 and for the first year the store grossed \$29,000. Today Penney's does over two billion in sales with stores in every state except Hawaii where they are now building.

Opal was supposedly named when in 1881, an

official of the Oregon Shortline and a newspaper man from Omaha were being escorted over the ranch of Mr. Charles F. Robinson. One of the men picked up a stone which Mr. Robinson identified as an opal. In 1882 the railroad was built through that area and the station was called Opal.

Opal was, and still is, an important shipping center for stock. The cattle were driven down from ranches by the cowboys, who trailed them many miles.

Prior to the settlement of Kemmerer, old Hamsfork Town had been established. It was located about a mile west of the present location of Kemmerer. The settlement was small and considered extremely wild and western.

A land mark used by emigrants to guide them over this trail was the Lone Pine which still stands today on the point of the hill over looking the Hamsfork Valley. Prior to the settlement of these early ranches, an Indian raid took place at White Hill. This is near the location of the immortal Nancy Hill grave.

In 1868, a man by the name of Harrison Church, discovered coal on Hamsfork. He built a cabin on the hill where the present Diamondville now stands. He succeeded in interesting some men from Minneapolis and a company was formed of which Harrison Church was stock holder. The Hamsfork Coal Company was incorporated in 1884. S. H. Fields, a promoter from Salt Lake City, Utah, took management and the Diamond Coal & Coke Company was formed under control of the Anaconda Mining Company.

The town of Diamondville was incorporated about 1896 with Thomas Sneddon as first mayor. In 1880, a man named James Lea homesteaded on Hamsfork. He found coal in the vicinity of his ranch, which was considered first grade. After the opening of the Diamondville mine, most of the first people to come here came from Almy, Wyoming, which had had a series of mine explosions in 1881, 1886, and 1896. The bridge crossing the river to the mine was called the "Red Bridge" until it was painted white. It was known as the "White Bridge" from that time to the present.

Since there were no houses, the people lived in shacks and dugouts in the side of the hill where the mine was. This was called "Shack Town". Some of the ruins are still visible. They went down to the river for their water. The first railroad station was a box car between two tracks. A log building was the first school house of one room, and J. H. Sayer was the first superintendent of schools. After the first log school house, a six-room school house was built in 1915 at the same site.

The original town was started on top of the hill because the river had to be re-routed before starting the building of homes in the valley. The homes, built by Victor Smith, were on "400" Row and Red Row.

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Ayer's Natural Bridge near Douglas is one of many wonders of nature.



13. CONVERSE

Created March 9, 1888—Organized May 21, 1888

Converse County came into being in 1888 when the Territorial Legislature approved a bill for creation of the new county — taken from what was originally a part of Albany and Laramie Counties. Douglas became the county seat after a contest that saw Glenrock, Lusk and Fetterman campaigning with Douglas for designation. Plurality in favor of Douglas — by the count on May 18, 1888 — was 1014. The county was named after Amasa R. Converse, Cheyenne banker and Wyoming pioneer.

Influx of population into the county came with

the arrival of the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley Railroad in 1886 and consequent settlement in a tent town north of the present town of Douglas. The new settlement was across the river and a few miles east of Fort Fetterman, a frontier outpost established along the Overland Trail in Dakota territory in 1867.

The Oregon and Mormon emigrant trails, the Pony Express, the first Overland Stage route and the first transcontinental telegraph line, all passed through the county, and predated settlement of the county with widely known landmarks, including the LaPrele and LaBonte stage stations and earlier outposts of the westward migration.

Bull-whackers later joined the emigrants in the county's history and travel between the Union Pacific and north to Fort McKinney, closely following the earlier Bozeman Trail, an important north-south trail.

The area had its share of the sheep and cattlemen's wars as the cattlemen, who arrived sooner than the sheepmen, arose to protect themselves in the 1890's.

Legends of mountain men and trappers who came early into the Laramie mountains, now the southern extremity of the county, are numerous.

Settlement of Douglas and stories of its booming atmosphere in 1886 are elements of history that became almost as legendary as tales of the earlier frontiersmen.

Population of the town reached 2000 within the year of arrival of the railroad and dwindled to less than 300 by 1888, but hung on, bolstered by pioneer confidence and a livestock industry that stands prominent still in the county economy today.

Later industrial development, including mining and oil discovery, steadied a growth that's seen no boom-and-bust since the first years.

Legendary character of the community was George W. Pike, whose burial place is in Douglas Park Cemetery.

Development of oil and gas near Glenrock before 1910, together with the early day coal mines as well as lead mining activity in the Laramie Mountains during the early 1900s, was important to the county history.

Converse County stretches 80 miles north and south and 40 east and west. It embraces 3,520 square miles with a population of 6,366, or a density of 1.8 persons per square mile. The population is concentrated in two major towns—Douglas, with just under 3,000 residents, and Glenrock with approximately 1,600. Other residents are scattered throughout expansive rangelands where ranches run to a hundred square miles and more in size.

Lay of the land includes vast open prairies stretching northward from the North Platte River that cuts diagonally through the center of the county. Southward from the valley of the Platte is a gradually rising land that reaches its summit at 10,274-foot Laramie Peak. Elevation along the river is 4,000-5,000 feet with a gradual rise to the north and more abrupt climb to the south. Grasslands characterize the arid north country, where annual rainfall stays near 10 inches. Toward the Laramie Mountains, annual precipitation moves upward to the 15-20 inch range and long-grass ranges give way to forested mountain country. Fertile and productive soil along the river and three main creeks to the south provide most arable land for hay production and farming. Higher and more arid ranges in either direction produce warm and cool-season grasses for summer and winter grazing.

Principal resources that have been the mainstay of the county economy from pioneer times are agriculture, minerals, timber and recreation.

Livestock plays a major role in the agricultural picture, with most crop raising directed to the end of feeding to livestock.

Range cattle graze the county from end to end and number into the many thousands with sheep about equally popular and numerous. A major lamb-feeding and alfalfa pelleting operation now runs near Douglas on the Mortons Inc. ranch with feedlots handling thousands of lambs yearly.

Coal, too, forms the base for fertilizer manufactured by American Humates Co. in a factory near Glenrock.

Oil and gas is a major industry drawing from underground reserves in the historic Big Muddy Field near Glenrock, the South Glenrock Field and the newly-opened Shawnee Flat Top Field on the western edge of the county.

Lumbering is a little known but thriving industry that draws upon a perpetual yield of ponderosa and lodgepole pine in the southern end of the county.

B & H Mines in the northwest part draws upon uranium reserves to supply nuclear raw materials.

Ayer's Natural Bridge park on LaPrele Creek south of Interstate 25, a free tourist park by the riverside at Douglas, and National Forest campgrounds in the Laramie Peak and upper LaPrele area make up major links in the park and camping facilities in the county.

One of the greatest pronghorn antelope ranges in the world stretches to the north from Douglas, with the pronghorns in recent years spreading throughout the county. Mule deer tempt hunters throughout the county, and recent Game and Fish Department plans promise future supplies of Elk and Rocky Mountain Big Horn Sheep in the mountains to the south.

Rainbow, native brook and German brown trout populate mountain streams south of the river, and public fishing areas now line the North Platte where rainbow fishing awaits anglers.

The Wyoming Pioneer Museum on the State Fair Grounds at Douglas features relics of the cultural heritage of Wyoming. Exhibits range from a one-room schoolhouse moved to the fairgrounds from the LaPrele area to thousands of Indian and pioneer relics stored within the masonry museum building. The school, known as Pleasant Valley School, was built in 1885 to serve homesteaders who had settled in the LaPrele valley south of Fort Fetterman.

Exhibits in the museum include relics from the emigrant days, Indian wars, and later days of early agricultural development.

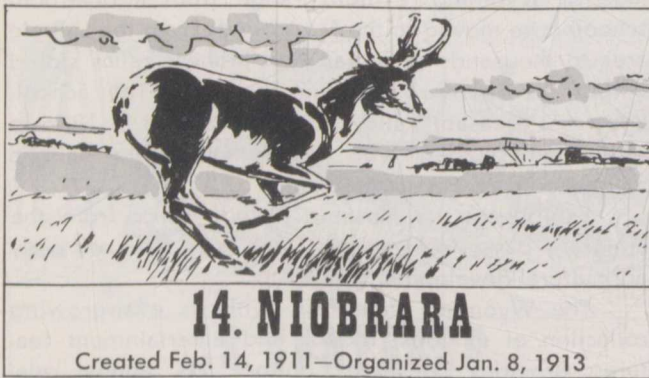
The Wyoming State Fair, with its ever-growing collection of exhibits, rodeos and entertainment features, provides Converse County's top, annual celebration. But the fairgrounds each year plays host to more special events including horse shows, purebred livestock sales, and rodeo and steer roping events that at times almost dwarf the State Fair in appeal. The Wyoming Inventor's Congress meets at the fairgrounds annually, and the state 4-H Junior Leader Conference and a host of similar activities take place with regularity in Douglas.

Wyoming Boys Ranch, the state's only independent home for boys, will see its 9th anniversary this year. Situated on Boxelder Creek at the site of a former Boy Scout Camp, the ranch features facilities for approximately 20 boys and operates its own elementary school.

—Russell Fawcett



Rawhide Days, celebrated each year in Lusk



Niobrara County has its share of firsts in Wyoming. On its rolling prairies prehistoric men operated the first organized industry in the state about 10,000 years ago. Digging thirty-foot holes in solid rock with stone tools to obtain quartzite, they chipped it into crude stone tools and weapons. Thousands of small tepee rings still mark their villages at misnamed "Spanish Diggings."

Like most of Wyoming, Niobrara County was an ocean millions of years ago. As the Rocky Mountains rose, part of the water drained away, leaving tropical marshes with dense vegetation. Huge dinosaurs feast-

ed and fought where sheep and cattle now graze. Again and again the buckling earth heaved up the land. Prehistoric animals trapped in mud and covered with volcanic ash were preserved as fossils. Northern Niobrara County is a treasure chest of petrified skeletons of dinosaurs, dawnhorses, saber-toothed tigers, and oreodons. Here was found the world's oldest mummy, a duck-billed dinosaur with shrunken skin well preserved. Fossilized clam and sea shells, petrified turtle shells and sharks' teeth, scattered abundantly, tell of ancient sea life.

Although most of the county is treeless prairie, a ridge of pine and cedar-covered hills known as the "breaks" runs from west to east through the south central part. These breaks make a climatic division. To the south deep snows fall, and rich grass grows in the sandy soil. This is one of the best dry farming areas in Wyoming. Heavy crops of summer-fallowed wheat are now harvested here. North of the breaks the land, a thousand feet lower in altitude, is gumbo type and receives less moisture. Winters are generally open, allowing grazing of short grass. Here are the oil fields.

Nomadic Indians were hunting buffalo on the prairies when the first white men arrived. One of the large drainage branches of the Missouri River rises near present Manville, following east the length of

Nebraska. Indians agreed that this river, running through the flat plains, spread wide and ran rapidly. Pawnee called it Kitsu Kakis, or "Running Water." Omaha and Ponca tribes called it Ni Bthatha, or Water Spreading, which early settlers pronounced Niobrara. This river, first known in Wyoming as Running Water, eventually became the Niobrara. Another large tributary of the Missouri, Cheyenne River, first receives its name in Niobrara County, although some of its branches rise in Weston and Converse counties.

Gold was discovered in the Black Hills of South Dakota in 1874. Indians fought the invasion of gold-crazed prospectors flooding into the land promised the Indians "as long as grass shall grow and water flow" by the Fort Laramie Treaty of 1868. Troops were sent from Fort Laramie in 1875 to build a camp on Hat Creek in Nebraska. Confused on the unmapped prairie, they built their camp on Sage Creek in Wyoming, naming it Hat Creek. A tunnel connected the fort to Sage Creek so water could be obtained in time of siege.

Luke Voorhees started the Cheyenne and Black Hills Mail and Express Company, and located Stations for changing horses about every eighteen miles. This trail ran west of Rawhide Buttes, with the stone barn on Running Water as one of the stations. From Hat Creek the route led north across the Cheyenne River near the famous holdup spot, Robber's Roost. Later when road agents and Indians made this long stretch north of Hat Creek especially perilous, the route was shifted northeast through Indian Creek country. When Russell Thorp, Sr., bought the stage line in 1883, he made the Rawhide station, now on the Ord ranch, his headquarters. Hat Creek, at the end of the telegraph line, became a well developed station with stores, blacksmith shop, and even a brewery.

Traffic to the gold mines of Deadwood was heavy: prospectors, gamblers, promoters, highjackers, and adventurers. Of these Calamity Jane and Wild Bill Hickock were the most famous. Gold bricks were transported to the Cheyenne railroad in steel salamanders bolted to bullet-proof coaches. Guards rode shotgun on the boot and top of coaches drawn by fast, tandem teams of six horses. Long string teams of oxen were used to freight goods over the rutted roads. These ruts may still be seen in the butte rock north of Lusk. George Lathrop and Fred Sullivan were drivers of the stage. Lathrop had the honor of "holding the ribbons" when the stage made its last trip in 1887. One of the stage coaches, presented by Russell Thorp, Jr., to Lusk, is now in the Lusk Museum.

Three hundred mile trips to Cheyenne and back for beans, salt pork, and other necessities of life ended July 13, 1886, when the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley railroad, now the Northwestern, arrived. Officials offered to buy the land where Silver Cliff stood from Ellis Johnson, but his price was too high. Frank Lusk donated land to the east. So railroad officials laid out the townsite of Lusk. The present Free Lance build-

ing and tents were quickly moved to Lusk. Residents greeted the railroad with a big celebration and the driving of a spike made from local silver and copper.

Homesteaders followed the railroad, each getting his parcel of 160 acres for improving and living on it. As the ranchers with their big spreads had crowded out the Indians, now the homesteaders with their barbed wire fences and acres of crop land ended the free range. They drilled wells and harnessed the wind with windmills. W. L. Pinkerton bought a self-binder in 1891 and did custom cutting of crops. By 1909 Frank Reinecke was doing custom plowing with his steam engine that pulled eight plows at a mile an hour. The first automobile, a Cadillac, was brought to Lusk by Hans Gautschi in 1905. This one-cylinder wonder with no windshield made 25 miles per hour, and was used for transportation to the Rawhide copper mines in Muskrat Canyon.

With increase of population, the "east-enders" objected to the long trip to Douglas, county seat of Converse County. Harry C. Snyder and E. B. Willson led the action to divide the county. There being no opposition in Douglas, a petition was sent to the legislature which created Niobrara County in 1911 and organized it on January 8, 1913. The name was suggested by Mr. Snyder. Governor Carey appointed Willson, Albert Rochelle, and Thomas H. Thompson as the first county commissioners. Lusk was chosen county seat at a special election.

The last armed engagement between Sioux Indians and white men took place in Niobrara County on Lightning Creek in the fall of 1903. A group of Indians had been given permission to leave the reservation in South Dakota and go on an annual hunt. Controversy arose between ranchers who claimed they were killing cattle and the Indians who said they were only hunting antelope and deer. Led by Sheriff Miller of Newcastle, ranchers attacked the entrenched Indians

(Continued on page 82)

Rawhide Days





Thermopolis' famed hot springs brought settlers and visitors in search of therapeutic benefits as early as 1900



15. HOT SPRINGS

Created Feb. 9, 1911—Organized Jan. 6, 1913

Hot Springs County was created from portions of Fremont, Big Horn and Park counties, and is one of the smallest, as well as one of the richest counties in the State of Wyoming. Topography of the territory is rolling, with fertile valleys and table lands, rich grazing lands in the foot hills, snow-capped mountains

surrounding. Several streams traverse this county, the largest being the Big Horn River.

Thermopolis ante-dates 1897, as a community, but as a real town it made its appearance in 1897, soon after the treaty between the Shoshone Indians and the United States government reduced the size of the Wind River Indian Reservation. That year a townsite was surveyed by a Mr. Seymore, which started at the southwest corner of the mile square set aside for the reserve. At that time a homesteader could file on two business lots or six business lots, and at the same time take up another homestead. A town board was set up to issue deeds for the property.

The little settlement that had been established at the mouth of Owl creek was moved 6 miles south to the townsite, which boasted almost immediately a general store which had been run by Higgins, McGrath and Bird. Bird was shot and killed just before the moving took place, and his two partners built a new store building on lot one in block seven of the new

townsite and set up business. McGrath later bought Higgins' interest and years afterwards sold out to Woods brothers.

A saloon was started and a little bank was established by Amoretti and Parks. This was a branch of the bank at Lander, county seat of Fremont County and nearest place of importance to the south. It was located at the rear of the lot on which the First National Bank of Thermopolis was later built.

The first hotel in the Hot Springs town was the Hot Springs hotel. It was a two-story building owned and operated by John R. Todd.

About 1899, John L. McCoy built the Keystone hotel, the largest and best hotel on the Big Horn river, between Lander and Billings. Reservations were so much in demand at the Keystone that in 1901 it was considered inadequate and the owner built an addition to it, doubling its size. In 1906, the Emery hotel was built.

The principal form of amusement in Thermopolis, like in every other early western town, was dancing. A man named Hansen built a log dance hall on lot four in block 22, which was on the south side of Big Horn Street between Fifth and Sixth Streets. Later "Pop" Hubbard built the Hubbard Hall just north of the Herard Drugstore.

The Hubbard Hall was built about six feet above the sidewalk and was considered a "real dance hall." It was lighted by three immense oil lamps hung from the ceiling. Two or three dances were held each week until it was turned into a saloon and a new building was erected for dances. Pop Hubbard also built one of the first dwellings in the town which was located directly across the street from the Stewart Lumber Company. Two livery barns were set up in the new town and equipped with horses and rigs for hire as well as stable and feeding space. A taxi service was run by the livery barns. A "hack" drawn by two horses carried passengers to and from the springs. There was no bridge across the river leading to the springs so a cable ferry was installed for use during the high water season. When the water was low, the river was forded. Someone built a round-bottomed boat about 15 feet long which was hung on a cable just below the ferry. This was used as a free passenger boat and during its short-lived existence, several persons were drowned while utilizing it. Later an iron bridge replaced the ferry and finally a cement bridge was built.

In the early days of white man's habitation of the springs area, bathing facilities were crude and meager. A plunge was dug out of the formation about half way between the present Star Plunge and State Bathhouse. It was covered with canvas and consisted of two dressing rooms separated by a suspended canvas, and the bathing pool. Before the treaty, little bathhouses had been built of stone and brush, and tubs were cut out of the solid formation. At an early date,



Shoshone Indians present the Gift of Waters Pageant each year in Thermopolis

the black sulphur spring was flowing and the bathers enjoyed its water more because they were not as hot as the other springs. In 1894 M. D. Gregg came to the springs suffering from a severe attack of paralysis. After persistent use of the mineral waters his recovery was complete. He is said to have seen more cures performed at the springs than any other man, and in 1902 he and a Mr. Wedells built a little sanitarium. It was the first and the only place where sick folks could stay on that side of the river, and all along the other side, where accommodations today are readily available, health seekers pitched tents. This camp site was called "white city."

The first post office in Thermopolis was in the Higgins-McGrath building. It was soon moved to a little stone building. Martin McGrath was the first postmaster. Mail was brought by stage from Casper. The trail followed Bridger Creek, across the mountains at the DE Ranch, then down Kirby Creek to the river and up the east side of the river to the ferry. It took at least 30 hours to make the trip one way and when the weather was bad, the time was often extended to 60 hours. Passenger fare on the stage from Casper to Thermopolis was at first \$14.60, then it was raised to \$16.00. Freight was hauled over the same route by jerkline outfits and the trip for the freighters took at least a month. Freight rates from Casper were two dollars per hundred. In 1906 the railroad was extended to Shoshoni from Casper and a stage route was set up between the end of the line and Thermopolis. The 35-mile trip took about 10 hours and the route went over scenic Bird's Eye Pass, a place so called because of its high altitude visibility. The railroad came from the north to Worland and by the end of 1914, the line was extended thru Thermopolis and the Wind River canyon to the Shoshoni and Casper line.

The coming of the railroad and subsequent in-

(Continued on page 98)



Indian paintbrush dots the landscape throughout Johnson County



Johnson County, first called Pease County, was created December 8, 1875. There were no settlers and no settlements. The name was changed to Johnson in 1879 for E. P. Johnson, a Cheyenne attorney. The northern boundary was the Montana line, the western, the Big Horn River. In later years the county was reduced to the present size as Sheridan, Big Horn, Washakie, and Hot Springs Counties were created.

The first white men of whom we have record who visited present Johnson County were Wilson Price Hunt and his party of Astorians who, in 1811, passed through enroute to Astoria on the Columbia River. The party was composed of Hunt, five other Company partners, eleven hunters, interpreters and guides, forty-

five French Canadians, one woman — a Sioux squaw, wife of an interpreter — and her two children.

For almost a half a century after the passage of this expedition, our history is largely a blank page with an occasional scrap of fact or surmise. Indians fought Indians for control of the region and later fought white traders and trappers for the same purpose. White traders and trappers occasionally trapped the streams of the Powder River drainage, and about 1834 a Portuguese named Antonio Montero, a free trader, built a trading post on the Powder River below Kaycee, and occupied it for a few years. These were probably the first buildings erected in northern Wyoming, and the ruins were afterward called the Portuguese Houses.

In 1851, Father DeSmet, the Belgian Jesuit missionary to the Indians, passed through and gave his name to the lake some eight miles north of Buffalo. This lake may achieve more fame in the near future for nearby has been found what is said to be one of the thickest veins of coal known to man.

In 1854, Sir George Gore, the internationally known Irish sportsman, with his large entourage, and with Jim Bridger as guide, camped for some time in our area and killed such vast numbers of buffalo, elk, deer and other game that the whites and Indians alike resented the slaughter.

In 1859, Captain Reynolds of the Army Corps of Engineers, guided by Bridger, traveled from the north to the south along the eastern base of the Big Horn

Mountains and conducted a careful study of the terrain.

In 1862, gold was discovered in western Montana with the inevitable result that gold seekers flocked there by the thousands. John W. Bozeman, a Montana prospector, opened the needed highway which was called thereafter the Bozeman Trail or the Bozeman Road.

The road passed through the heart of the Indian hunting country and when eager gold seekers started using it in increasing numbers, the Indians began making it extremely hazardous to do so. Therefore, in the summer of 1865, the Powder River Expedition, under General P. E. Connor, was ordered to enter the Powder River country to punish the Indians and to protect the Bozeman Trail.

The following summer eight companies of troops under Colonel Carrington were sent to build forts and to keep the Bozeman Trail open. They reached the Powder River on June 26, 1866. Fort Connor was renamed Fort Reno and Carrington immediately rebuilt and strengthened it, leaving two companies as garrison. With the remaining six companies, he marched north to Piney Creek where he arrived on July 13 and began to build Fort Phil Kearney. Four companies were assigned to build and garrison this fort, the last two companies being sent north to build Fort C. F. Smith on the Big Horn River.

The Indians reacted swiftly and violently. Every wagon train that went over the Bozeman Trail was attacked. They particularly hated the fort on Piney Creek and, in the first five months of the fort's existence, they killed one hundred and fifty four persons, soldiers and civilians, wounded twenty more and ran off seven hundred and seventy head of cattle, horses and mules.

On December 21, 1866, a wagon train engaged in hauling wood for the fort was attacked by many Indians. A force of three officers, seventy-six soldiers and two civilians, led by Bvt. Lt. Col. W. J. Fetterman, was sent to protect the wood train. The detachment passed from sight behind a nearby ridge and, disregarding orders, marched into an ambush and was killed to the last man. This engagement is known as the Fetterman Massacre. A monument has been erected where they died.

That night there were only one hundred and nineteen soldiers left to defend the fort. An estimated eighteen hundred Indians were nearby and flushed with victory. There were no reinforcements nearer than Fort Laramie, two hundred and thirty-six miles away, and no means of communication except by messenger.

John (Portugee) Phillips, a civilian, volunteered to try to get through and in the middle of a dark night, in below zero temperature, started his epic ride which ended at Fort Laramie on Christmas Eve, his horse dying and he himself barely alive.

Reinforcements arrived in January. Colonel Carrington was removed from command. Severe winter

weather made the Indians less active, but with the arrival of spring, the attacks along the Trail renewed in full fury.

The wood cutters of the fort, who cut their timber along the foot of the mountains some five or six miles distant, were in constant peril of attack and it became necessary to station a small detachment of soldiers in the vicinity. The morning of August 2, 1867, a large force of Indians, led by Red Cloud, attacked and there ensued one of the most remarkable battles in the annals of Indian warfare. It is known as the Wagon Box Fight.

The Indians first attacked the wood cutters and their soldier guard, drove them into the forest and burned their camp and wagons. Four civilians and three soldiers were killed. Two officers and twenty-six soldiers and four civilians took refuge in a previously prepared circular corral made of fourteen wooden wagon boxes.

The Indians surrounded the corral and kept up a constant fire. At least two massed charges were attempted during the action. The rapid and deadly fire of the defenders beat off all attacks and inflicted heavy losses. One officer and two soldiers were killed, two soldiers wounded. The number of Indians killed



The first of the Buffalo-Burlington stage coaches stands in front of the old Occidental Hotel in Buffalo

was very large and they quickly withdrew when reinforcements from the fort approached.

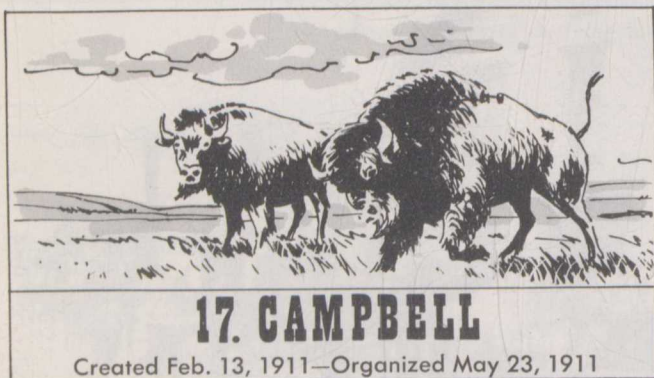
The following year the Indians won a great and bloodless victory. For some strange reason the government agreed, by treaty, to close the Bozeman Trail, abandon the forts, and allow no white man to enter the Powder River country without first obtaining the permission of the Indians. In August 1868, the three forts were abandoned. Almost before the withdrawing troops were out of sight the buildings were burning.

The Bozeman Road was dead. For almost a decade grass grew in the ruts made by the wagon trains. But the march of civilization could not be halted. The Indians were ordered to come in to their reservations

(Continued on page 71)



Pronghorn antelope congregate at a salt lick in Campbell County



Campbell County, situated midway between the Black Hills and Big Horn Mountains, is mainly a high plains area with elevations roughly between four and five thousand feet. Being a good grass area it was a good game area. As such, it surely was a prime hunting ground for our first inhabitants, the various Indian tribes that were in the area. Many beautiful Indian artifacts and camp sites attest to this conclusion.

Sharing honors for its name with our first territorial governor, John A. Campbell, and our early fur trader and trapper, Robert Campbell, comprising an area of 4,761 square miles, Campbell County ranks seventh in size in our state. It was created on February 13, 1911, and organized May 23, 1911, with Gillette, its only incorporated town, as county seat.

Since Wyoming territorial days, the area now comprising our county, has in turn been parts of Laramie, Albany, Crook and Weston counties. Three hundred

qualified tax payers signed a petition asking Governor Joseph M. Carey to instigate the necessary machinery to form the new county of Campbell.

The earliest known expedition into and across Campbell County was that of the Astorians, led by Wilson Price Hunt who had planned to follow the Lewis and Clark route, which went directly through the Black-foot Indian territory. His trappers and guide advised him to take a more southerly and direct route, and thus avoid the very hostile Blackfeet. So he left the Missouri River at the Aricara Village, above the mouth of the Grand River.

Needing horses for his long overland march, he traded his boats to Manuel Lisa for some, buying and trading for others from the Aricaras, who, although they did not have many, said they could steal enough to replace the ones Hunt bought. At the Cheyenne villages he purchased enough more to allow one to each two members of the party.

In 1859 the war department sent out the Reynolds Expedition to explore and map the Big Horn and Powder River area. That fall they moved south to the Platte River and went into winter quarters at the mouth of Deer Creek near the present site of Glenrock.

From this camp, Captain W. F. Reynolds sent out a party of eight men on horseback under the guidance of J. H. Snowden to explore and map the headwaters of the Cheyenne and Belle Fourche Rivers.

They entered Campbell County south of the Pumpkin Buttes and reported climbing the south one. Mr. Snowden's official report indicates they traveled east, crossing the headwaters of the Belle Fourche, then

through Little Thunder Basin and on to Black Thunder Creek following it to where it joined the Cheyenne River, then turning back toward their camp on the Platte River.

The "Powder River Expedition" headed by General Patrick E. Connor followed this route in 1865. General Connor set out from Fort Laramie on July 30 with about 800 men including 75 Pawnees under Captain Frank North and 70 Winnebagos and Omahas under Captain E. W. Nash. A train of 185 wagons with teamsters and wagon masters accompanied the troops. This command reached Powder River on August 11, and three days later began building a stockade called Fort Connor.

One of the early day expeditions to cross Campbell County was the "Sawyer Expedition" in 1865. Financed by a government appropriation of \$80,000, the purpose was to lay out and construct a wagon road from the mouth of the Niobrara River in Nebraska, to Virginia City, Montana, as a much shorter route than via the Overland Trail. Col. James A. Sawyer was in charge.

Following up the Niobrara River across the Nebraska, crossing the southwest corner of South Dakota, they entered Wyoming. Following up the Cheyenne River, then Black Thunder Creek, crossing over into the Belle Fourche drainage on Four Horse Creek, they entered Campbell County on August 6, 1865.

Continuing up the Belle Fourche, then Caballo and Bone Pile Creeks, they passed a few miles south of Gillette. They attempted to go on west to powder River, but due to scarcity of water and rough terrain they decided to back track to their camp of August 9 on Caballo Creek and then go southwest through the Pumpkin Butte area. While on this back track they were attacked by Indians and lost three men. Two circles of rifle pits—one on Bone Pile, the other on Caballo Creek—are undoubtedly where these encounters took place.

Col. Sawyer made a second trip over this same

route in 1866. This was a practical road so far as topography of the country, but completion of the Union Pacific made it unnecessary and after 1866 no wagons ever passed over it.

As the Bozeman Trail crossed the Indians' finest hunting grounds, it was fiercely contested. So strong was the opposition that on April 28, 1868, the government signed a treaty with the Sioux giving them undisputed control of all the area lying north of the Platte River between the Big Horn Mountains and the Black Hills. All government forts in that area were abandoned.

Following the discovery of gold in the Black Hills the white men failed to respect the treaty.

In 1876 the government decided to force the Indians to live on reservations and a general campaign under General Crook broke down Indian resistance.

Immediately thereafter the cattle men began to take advantage of the vast ranges and by the early 80's probably all of our county was being grazed by Texas longhorns. Cattle were also trailed in from Oregon. Well organized roundups were conducted in the late 70's and the early 80's. The disastrous winter of 1886-87 took a heavy toll of livestock, some losses running as high as 75 per cent.

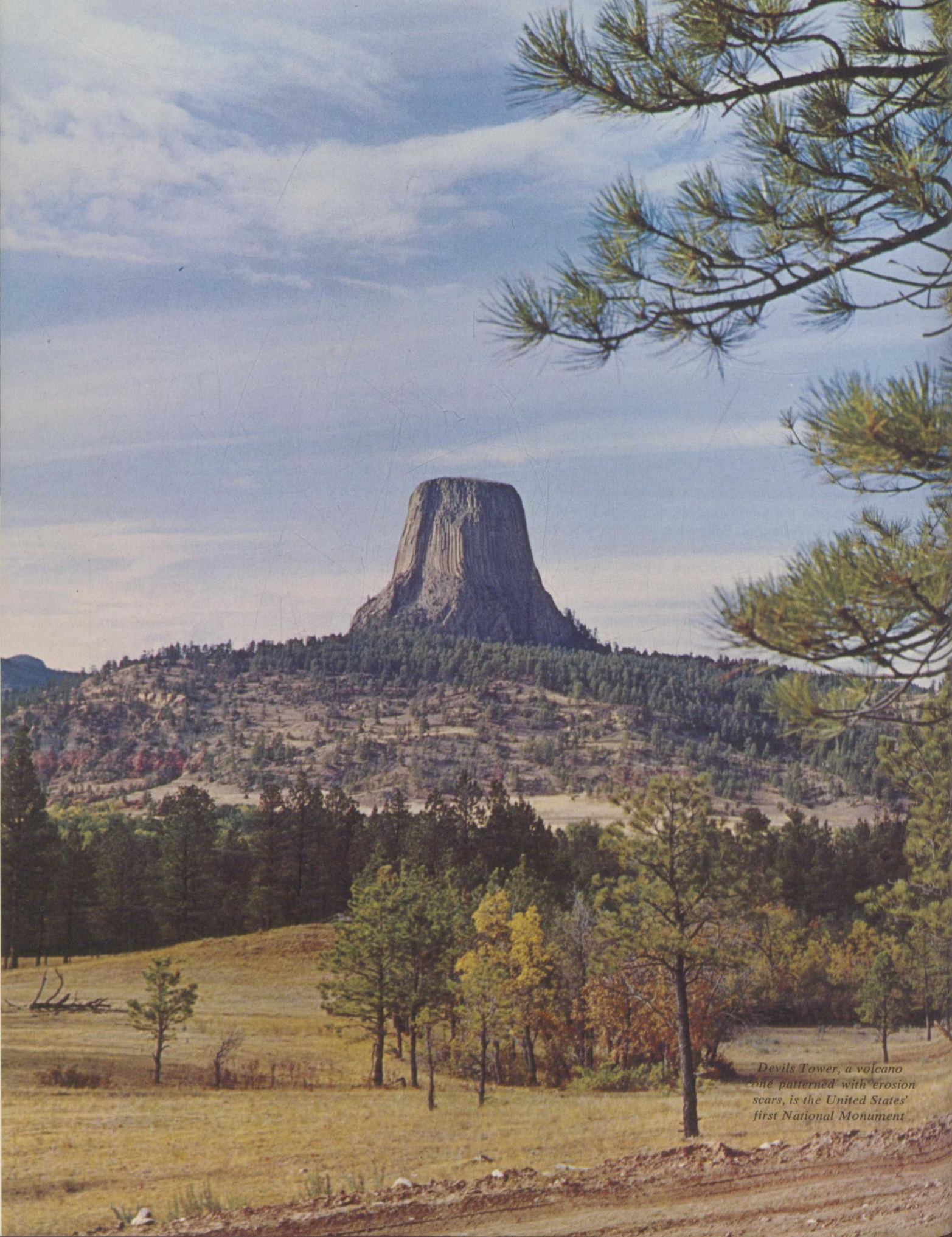
Mail was carried from Sundance to Buffalo from July 1888 till in 1891. A postoffice called "Little Powder" was at the present site of the Elmore Ranch. A stage route from the rails end at Upton was also run to Buffalo, and as the Burlington Railroad was completed farther west, the stage line was shortened.

The original survey for the Burlington Railroad made by a Mr. Ensign continued up Donkey Creek from the present day Wyodak, and passed south of the present line. Chief surveyor, Edward S. Gillette, reran a line up Rockpile Draw (where Gillette is now situated) and on west. This constituted a savings of several bridges, some mileage and a better grade. He selected the present town site as a temporary terminus, while

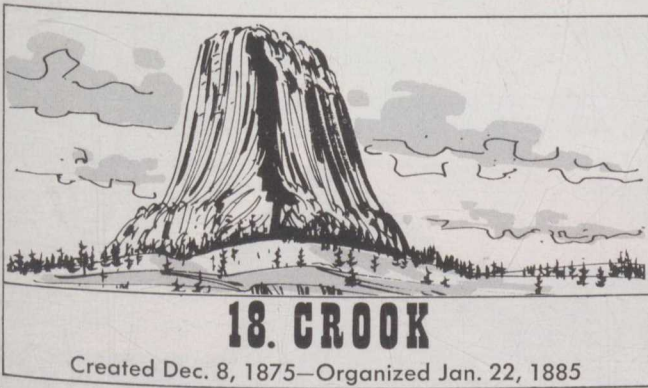
(Continued on page 80)



Freighting wool to Gillette



*Devils Tower, a volcano
one patterned with erosion
scars, is the United States'
first National Monument*



was built by Dan Toomey on Sand Creek using water power.

Today Beulah is a very busy tourist attraction because of the good fishing on Sand Creek. It has a post office, a store, two bars and a cafe.

A few miles up Sand Creek is the United States Government Fish Genetics Laboratory where extensive research is conducted.

The townsite of Aladdin, a few miles north of Beulah, was at one time the livestock shipping point for the eastern part of Crook County. There was a large coal mine in operation and a big general store run by Dan Hickey. Fred Mann was a prominent business figure in early days in Aladdin when there was a railroad there.

Many good cattle and sheep ranches are found in the Colony area, in the northeast corner of Crook County. The bentonite industry adds to the economic benefit and there is a railroad spur from Belle Fourche, South Dakota, which helps with shipping needs.

Twenty-eight miles to the northwest of Sundance is the first National Monument — Devils Tower created under President Theodore Roosevelt September 24, 1906. Thousands of tourists come yearly to see the Devils Tower and are thrilled with the Indian Legend of the Tower and exhibits in the Museum, by the use of pictures, diagrams, artifacts, and specimens. An explanation is presented of some of the features of the Tower, its geology, setting, history and legend. There is a new administration building and a new amphitheater, and there are many interesting roads and trails.

Camping facilities are available at Devils Tower, and motel and hotel accommodations in surrounding towns.

Twelve miles northeast of the Devils Tower is the town of Hulett. L. M. Hulett settled on a homestead just south of the present town in 1881. Mr. Hulett was the first postmaster. This town is on the Belle Fourche River. Today Hulett is a busy and energetic inland town with industries of lumbering, livestock and wheat raising.

Alva, a small town with industries of lumbering, livestock and wheat raising, lies to the east of Hulett.

Thirty-five miles west of Sundance on Highway 90 is the town of Moorcroft. In 1891, the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad came into Moorcroft. It had become a post office as the office which was at LaBelle had been closed. Soon there was a hotel built by Jeremiah Noonan.

In 1893 a general store was started in a twelve by fourteen walled tent. This was a very successful venture for Lou Robinson as the business grew until in 1906 it was incorporated as Robinson Mercantile Company. In the early 1900's this store's volume was

(Continued on page 72)

Crook County was first created by the Fourth Legislative Assembly of the Wyoming Territory in 1875 and included at that time what we now know as Crook, Weston and Campbell Counties. On January 22, 1885, Crook County was organized and Sundance was designated as the county seat. The town site of Sundance was a part of the land owned by Albert Hoge. Mr. Hoge founded the town of Sundance in 1879 as a supply point for the many cattle and horse ranches which were steadily increasing in this area.

The county courthouse building, started in 1885 and dedicated in 1887, is still in use.

The first white child born in Crook County was Donald C. Wakeman on July 30, 1882. The first person buried in the Sundance Cemetery was Gene Barlow who was killed by a run-away horse. The first couple married in Crook County was Clint Wells and Lottie O'Dell, the second was Lew Woodward and Lizzie Thorn. Both ceremonies were read by Probate Judge J. P. Gamon.

Sundance is an interesting and thriving inland town, at the foot of Sundance Mountain or "The Temple of the Sioux" relating to the Indian legend, as it was on this mountain that the sun-worshippers performed their dance to the Sun God when this was known as the "Land of the Sioux".

It was founded as a cow-town but besides cattle raising there is extensive wheat farming and sheep raising. Sawmills are scattered over most of the county, and we have productive oil wells.

For the sportsman we have good deer and antelope hunting, excellent fishing and the Keyhole Dam is fast becoming noted for good water skiing.

Beulah, near the eastern border of the county, had plenty of incidents with Indians in early days. In 1877 a party known as the Pettigrew party started for the Big Horn Mountains from Spearfish, South Dakota. As they reached Beulah they were completely surrounded by Indians. The rifle pits are still to be seen in the meadow near the present site of Beulah. This party was finally rescued and safely returned to the Spearfish Stockade, but made no further attempt to go to the Big Horns. In 1881 there was a stage line from Spearfish to Beulah. The first flour mill in this region



Fort Bridger is now a State Park and museum



19. UINTA

Created Dec. 1, 1869—Organized April 7, 1870

Uinta county, whose south and west boundaries form part of the south and west boundaries of the state, takes its name from the Uinta Mountains, whose foothills dominate the southern part. Numerous streams rise from nearby peaks, snow-covered the year round, and form the circuitous Bear River, which enriches Bear River Valley, the western half of the county.

Most of the eastern half of the county lies in Bridger Valley, named for the famous mountainman, Jim Bridger. The waters of Black's Fork, into which Smith's Fork empties and also many smaller tributaries, wends its way out of this valley to join the Green River. Henry's Fork and Beaver Creek water the southeast corner, where the community of Lonetree is located.

In the early days, wandering bands of Indians visited the area to camp along the trout-filled streams, hunt deer and antelope in the hills and pasture horses on the abundant and luxuriant native hay in the fertile meadows. Squaws gathered the service and haw berries and relished the tart chokecherries. They trapped beaver and mink and varied their diet with sage chickens, which were then numerous.

Nowhere was the altitude less than 5500 feet. Winters were long and usually severe. Spring was slow and summer frosts common. Yet, the vegetation thrived and mountain flora flourished. Willows and cottonwoods traced the courses of the streams and evergreens marked the higher altitudes.

By an Act of Congress in 1868, what became Uinta County was annexed from Utah and Idaho territories and ran from the southern to the northern boundaries of the new territory. The southern part of the county had been known as Green River County, Utah, and had become a part of the Union by the Mexican Cession of 1848.

As created at that time, the county was about 50 miles by 280 miles and within it lay nearly all of Yellowstone Park. In 1903, Uinta County's principal towns were Evanston, Diamondville, Kemmerer, Cokeville, and Cumberland. The rich agricultural and dairy area of Star Valley and Jackson Hole were also included.

Legislation in 1911 reduced the county to its present boundaries.

John Robertson, a middle-westerner who had been employed by the Hudson Bay Company, was the first white man to make a permanent home within the county. "Uncle Jack" built a cabin on Smith's Fork in 1834 and later other squawmen settled in the area with their wives. A monument marks his grave in the Fort Bridger Post Cemetery.

Jim Bridger established his trading post in 1843 and had as his partner, Louis Vasques. Additions were made to the original lone, log house, and the post soon became a well-equipped station with a blacksmith forge and other necessities.

During 1847 the westward tide of migration to Oregon increased with the first Mormon trains headed for Salt Lake Valley. The gold rush to California beginning in 1849 also had its effect on Fort Bridger which was a famous stopping point. In 1853 the Mormons acquired Fort Bridger.

That same year church authorities called Orson Hyde to take a number of families and locate a settlement for the purpose of raising grain which could be turned into flour. Two companies, captained by John Nebeker and Isaac Bullock, joined forces and settled on Willow Creek, about 2 miles above the confluence of Smith's Fork and Willow Creek, (about) 12 miles south of Fort Bridger.

Fort Supply, as this temporary settlement was called, thrived. The agricultural experiment proved a success, but both Fort Bridger and Fort Supply were abandoned in the fall of 1857 because of the approach of federal troops under Col. Albert S. Johnston. Fort Supply was never resettled.

Fort Bridger became a military post in 1858. Improvements were made to strengthen the fort and quarter the soldiers. Trees were planted, which beautify the countryside today. The post was abandoned in 1890 by the military. Through concerted community effort, the old fort grounds were set aside as a state park in 1933 and impressive ceremonies were conducted. Many of the former buildings have been restored and a surprisingly well-filled museum is maintained by the State Archives and Historical Department.

When the Pony Express was begun from the western terminus of the telegraph lines in St. Joseph, Missouri, to Sacramento, California, Fort Bridger lay on the route. Riders who started on April 3, 1860, from the two terminals met on the fifth day not far from Fort Bridger, the relays hailing each other from the saddle and galloping on, we are told.

Western Union's telegraph line to Salt Lake City met the line of the California Telegraph Company in October 1861. The building and maintenance of the line through Uinta County was made easier with the assistance of soldiers from the fort.

The old stage coach trail, from east to west

through the county, crossed Bear River near what is now Myers Bridge. From 1861, the station at this crossing was kept by John Myers, whose descendents still reside on ranches in the area.

In 1868, the Union Pacific Railroad Company was laying tracks through the county at the rate of 7 miles per day. Fort Bridger soldiers guarded workmen and the county was spared the awful tragedies that occurred farther east from Indians. Bryan was the first big camp west of Green River.

By November of 1868, the graders had reached Bear Town, about 90 miles west of Green River. The Bear Town riot of November 21, 1868, was instigated by the rough element which preyed on the workers. Fort Bridger soldiers called to quell the disorder found order restored when they arrived the next day.

The town of Evanston, which is a county seat, was located next. It was named for a Union Pacific surveyor, who platted the town. It soon became a commercial metropolis and shipping center of the area. It was declared a voting precinct in the newly created but unorganized county annexed from Utah in August 1869.

On December 1, 1869, Uinta County was created officially and the town of Merrill, which was located on the bench east of Fort Bridger, was named county seat for the time being. At the first election September 6, 1870, by majority vote Evanston was made the



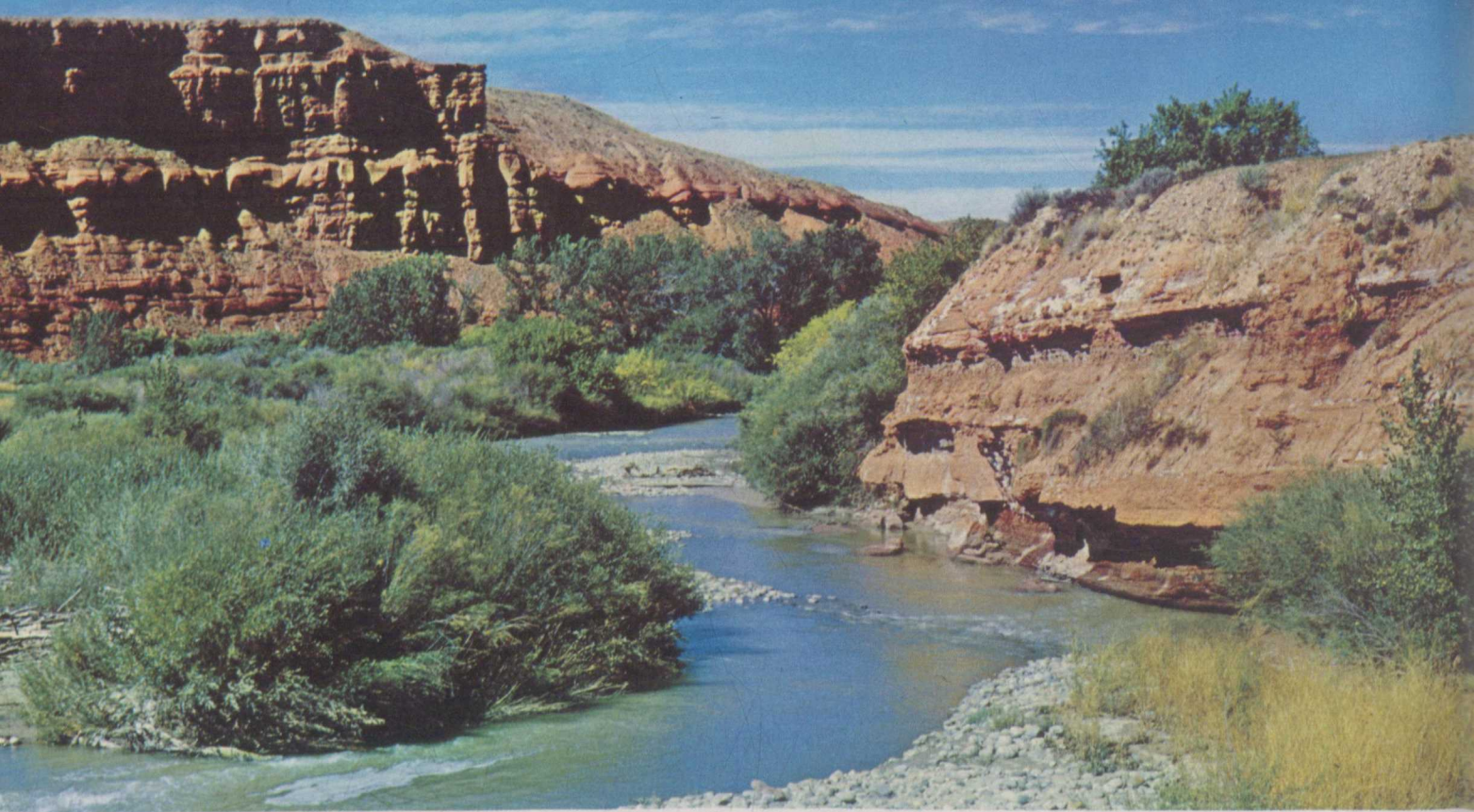
These 30-foot tall antique kilns once supplied the iron industry of Utah with the charcoal fuel needed in smelters

county seat. Merrill has since completely disappeared and is a ghost town along with Bear Town, Almy, Fort Supply and Cumberland.

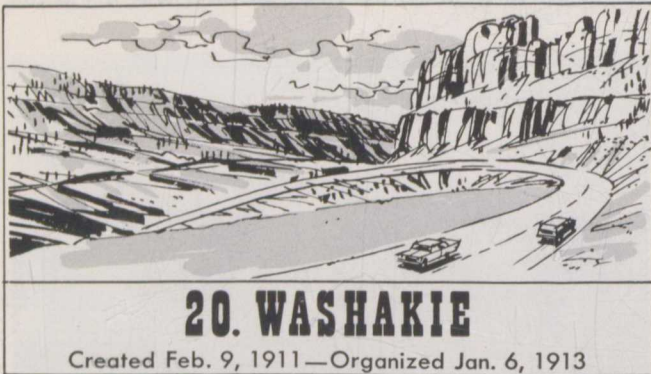
The Evanston railroad station was located on June 9, 1869, and the township surveyed. Lots were offered for sale in June and E. S. Whittier was the first property owner. The post office was established in 1870, and Charles Deuel named Postmaster.

In the summer of 1868, a civil engineer for the Union Pacific Railroad discovered coal three miles northwest of Evanston. The next year a coal mine was open-

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Tensleep Creek near Tensleep, Wyoming



In the beginning there was war in the shining mountains between the red men. The tribes fought to live. They battled for favorite buffalo hunting ranges, for safe winter camps with plenty of wood and water and pony grass. On the west slope of these mountains they knew of a beautiful country of canyons and rolling grassy foothills where the game was fat and plentiful, the water sweet and pure, the lodge pole pines tall and useful and the buffalo grass never lacking. But the tribes were jealous and fought for rights to this favorite winter camp in the Big Horns. And then—to add fear—the white man moved west.

In this sunny land of hills and timber and painted badlands, there camped a valiant tribe of small numbers known as the Shoshone. A wise chief led the Shoshone in never-ending wars for his homeland. But

often women wailed in the tepees when warriors failed to return. Hostile tribesmen raided the herds of buffalo and antelope and ran off with the ponies. In winter—the starvation moon—food often ran out. The great chief, Washakie, knew that the terrible want of winter could not be fought off with arrows and tomahawks. To the prized winter camp on the west slope of the shining mountains (knowing that warriors of hostile tribes would be there to seize rights—perhaps the Sioux or the Cheyennes, the Arapahoe or the Crows), he came on a mission of peace. Chief Washakie was a fighting warrior who, above all things, believed in peace and security for his people. He secured that peace for the Ten Sleep Pow Wow Camp, and left satisfied it would always be a camp for peaceful people.

The most famous scout in the western country was Jim Bridger — Old Gabe he was called. Once he fought at Chief Washakie's side against a hostile attack on the Shoshoni camp on Green River. Now he had come to find a safe road to guide miners to the gold fields of Montana. Washakie showed him a road for this. He also showed him a road across the badlands to the Big Horn River and to a trail on the west side of the river where the land was hot and dry with little buffalo grass. That way the white man would not bother the Ten Sleep Pow Wow camp and there was not much chance for white men to live on this trail. It would require a brave and hardy people. But the good chief could foresee that the brave and hardy people would some day come.

By 1903, there was a pioneer camp on the west bank of the Big Horn River right on the Bridger Trail—here in a hot dry land where the grass was too thin for horses and cattle and the water you drank was hauled from the river in wood barrels. Camp Worland, this was called, and it was the homestead of Charles H. Worland, known as “Dad”, from Missouri. There were a few settlers here and there—Neibers and Denver Jake up the river and Tiedown Johnny. There was a colony of German farmers who moved in a few years later—the Wostenbergs, Vosses, Loudans, Bihrs and Bosches. They knew if they put water on this land they’d raise good crops. They worked like beavers on what they called the Fritz ditch. There were also plans for what they called the Bluff and the Big Horn ditch. Water here was worth all the Montana gold that old Jim Bridger’s trailers sought.

By 1904, the town was growing. A. J. Rupp moved his store in from down the river. He operated it in a dugout and Sam Black built a warehouse and used half of it for a hardware store. John Ashby Howell ran a little mercantile store in the other half. The camp had a dance hall which later became sleeping quarters for transients. A man named Brown ran a blacksmith shop—later taken over by Bill Grant. They even had a school in the end of the Hanover Canal Company warehouse. Carrie Ley was the first teacher and Mrs. Alice Rhodes succeeded her. Things were looking up. The first arrival was little Bernice Mercer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bowman Mercer who ran a rooming house. Leroy Laird, the first actual settler under the canal, landed on South Flat April 4, 1904. He lived and died here, and his son Russell is still here.

Now the winter of 1905 was a bad one . . . severe cold and snow. To make matters worse, these settlers heard upsetting news: Oh, the railroad was still coming, but **not** down the west side of the river as was expected! So here’s a new town—born and prospering—on the west side of the river, and the vital new railroad coming down the east side. Yes, the railroad was coming; but between it and the town rolled the long and unruly Big Horn. They had a ferry, but no big safe bridge to cross it. They had to do their moving with horse power or man power. In those days, there were few machines fed by gasoline. The automobile was but a fad, its real usefulness far in the future.

There was nothing to do but let old Mother Nature help out. The settlers decided that when the old river froze over, they would move their town across on the ice. And that’s exactly what they did.

You can imagine how anxiously these folks waited for the river to freeze over, for they had contracted for help from a big moving company in Sheridan. They would use plenty of horses, big trucks, wagons, buckboards, buggies, pack horses, chuck wagons, and even the stout backs of men. The Elma Hotel, which was mounted on a flat bed wagon on rollers, would serve meals each day they were moving. Mrs. Thomas,

for whom the Hotel was named, would cook up the grub at night while the wagon was at rest.

The Lincoln Land Company took over the townsite of the new Worland, and on Dec. 15th, 1905, its surveyor arrived on the scene and laid out the original town of Worland. Locations for new stores and residences were being staked out on every hand. There was an incipient town boom. Both sides of the river presented scenes of hustle and bustle and confusion as the movers hurried to beat the January thaw. However, order and good nature were maintained, and there were no claim jumpers.

By the summer of 1906, the sun was blazing down where a few months before movers were battling snow and ice. Worland became an incorporated town this year . . . churches were built . . . also a small cemetery. By now, the railroad tracks were laid as far south as Worland, and on July 11, 1906, a fully equipped train was sent into Worland by the Burlington with mail, baggage and express, two coaches, and one pullman. It carried an advance guard of several thousand people and future citizens.

Mr. and Mrs. Rico Stine, newlyweds from Carroll, Iowa, came to Worland on that first train on their honeymoon. The Golden Spike was driven by Mrs. Robertson, wife of the ditch superintendent. It was a heavy year for Worland with the moving of the town and the coming of the railroad and the driving of the Golden Spike. Citizens were now pouring in on the steel rails. A new era had come to the Pow Wow country and the Bridger trail range. It was a far cry from the dug-out days of Dad Worland’s homestead on Fifteen Mile Creek.

There was a town hall now and a town council, the first in Worland’s history. Robertson, the boss of the ditchdiggers, was the first mayor. Assisting him were councilmen John Ashby Howell, Jim Lawson, Barry Bonine, Dr. E. W. Foster, (pioneer physician), and last but not least, old Dad Worland.

There were good times and bad ahead for these pioneer settlers. In 1907 the north side of the town burned down and had to be rebuilt. One observer declared they shouted, “Let her burn, but save the whiskey!” The townspeople fought the blaze with all they had, but it was mainly bucket brigades.

Just rebuilding the town wasn’t enough. The whole State of Wyoming was changing over. The railroad had come in and brought with it thousands of new citizens from all over the world. They came in on emigrant cars or arrived in covered wagons. Wyoming then was made up of a few great big sprawling counties. You see, if a man aimed to do business at the county seat, he had to take a week off to get there and back. This was real horse country, so, naturally, these pioneers thought it would be a lot easier if they had counties more convenient in size. So, in 1909, Robertson and banker Herman Gates went to the legislature

(Continued on page 90)



Old Homsteader's Cabin — Weston County



21. WESTON

Created March 12, 1890—Organized May 16, 1890

1965 is the 75th anniversary of Weston County as well as that of Wyoming Statehood. Named in honor of Jefferson B. Weston, a geologist and surveyor, associated with the pioneer construction firm of Kilpatrick Brothers and Collins, Weston County was created by the Wyoming Territorial Legislature on March 12, 1890, and was organized May 16, 1890.

Although the county was organized only 75 years ago, its history goes back much further. Weston County is part of the Black Hills, a range said to be the oldest on the continent or perhaps in the world. The recent discovery of a Sandia point and other artifacts in a Weston County valley indicate that men have lived

and worked in this area as long as 20,000 years ago. Picture writings on walls of caves and canyons bear witness to a culture which, to this time, has not been dated.

The earliest trails through the county were probably made by buffalo, followed by hunters, both Indian and white. Trappers, traders, missionaries, miners and homeseekers followed the same trails.

Titled Englishmen and their entourage with mountain men as guides hunted buffalo and other game throughout the area. Some, attracted by the richness and beauty of the country, started large ranches.

One of the parties killed about five hundred buffalo on one expedition on what is now known as Skull Creek. Early ranchers named it so because of the many buffalo skulls they found bleaching in the sun along the creek.

In 1874, General George A. Custer made his historic trek through the Hills and gold was discovered. Alarmed by report of gold seekers swarming to the area, the government sent the Jenney expedition to check the authenticity of reports.

Professor Jenney and his men camped on the exact location where Lt. Warren had camped eighteen years before. They built a log cabin and stocked it with provisions. When they departed they left a stock of food and a man to look after the camp.



Branding Time

Professor Jenney reported that reports of gold had been greatly exaggerated but it was too late. The fever had been contracted and the rush was on. Gold seekers and other travelers on their way to the Hills were grateful for the stopping place provided at Camp Jenney the winter of '76.

When the stagecoaches began to roll, Jenney Stockade served as a stage station and also as a telegraph office.

Anxious to receive their share of the wealth, railroads planned to extend their lines northward through the Hills country and on to Montana. First a supply of suitable coal must be found. Young Frank Mondell and a group of men were sent to search. They found the coal and in 1887 the Kilpatrick Brothers began to develop the mines and the Cambria Camp was started.

On September 10, 1889, lots were put on sale at Newcastle by the Lincoln Land Company. Tubtown moved in almost overnight.

Located in the heart of a rich farming country, on the railroad and only seven miles from the Cambria mines, Newcastle was assured of prosperity from its beginning and became doubly secure when the town was named county seat in 1890.

Today Cambria is a ghost town inhabited only by memories. Former residents return annually to pay respects to the dead and to visit the living who remained in Newcastle and the surrounding area.

Oil was discovered early in Weston County history and as the coal supply at Cambria dwindled, nature seemed to try to compensate with new oil activity at Osage. In 1918 the Osage field was discovered. Since that time the oil has played an ever increasing part in the local and state industry.

Osage, until the development of the adjacent oil fields, was merely a flag stop along the Burlington railroad about 14 miles northwest of Newcastle. With the increase in oil activity, Osage became a busy little supply town. It has never been incorporated.

In addition to the oil there is a plentiful supply of bentonite in the Osage area.

Farther up the track is the town of Upton, named for M. A. Z. Upton who had played an important part in the organization of the town. Before its incorporation in 1909, Upton was known first as Iron City, due to its proximity to Iron Creek and nearby iron deposits. Later when it became a sheep shipping center it was renamed Merino.

(Continued on page 71)



*The Grand Tetons from an
upland pasture*



22. TETON

Created Feb. 15, 1921—Organized Dec. 2, 1922

Teton County is generally spoken of as Jackson Hole, a name evoking the colorful fur trade, and especially that crafty and elusive trapper, David E. Jackson, for whom the mountain-ringed valley was named by the mountain men in the 1830's.

Though hidden in the midsection of the Rockies, and almost inaccessible, Jackson Hole has passed through several sovereignties. By right of exploration and discovery, it was early claimed by England, Spain and the United States simultaneously. It was the most southwesterly corner of the Oregon Country, to which Spain relinquished claim in 1819. Both England and the United States held the right to hunt there under the joint-occupancy treaty of 1818 until the Oregon Treaty of 1846, at which time England withdrew from it. The Oregon Country lay unorganized until 1853 when the Oregon Territory, embracing land from 42-49 degrees north latitude and from the Pacific Ocean to the continental divide, was created, and so continued until 1859 when Oregon became a state with its present boundaries.

Long before white men came to the West, Indians of the plains and Rockies had been coming summers to the valley, hemmed in by the Gros Ventre and Teton ranges, to hunt antelope, deer, elk and particularly buffalo; but in the fall they followed the game to the open plains outside the valley. The first white man known to have come to Jackson Hole was John Colter who had been a member of the Lewis and Clark expedition and had remained in the mountains to hunt. In the spring of 1807, he joined the fur brigades of Manuel Lisa, one of the first and best "booshways" of the early western fur trade. Lisa built Manuel's Fort at the mouth of the Big Horn, and in the fall sent Colter, who had trapped that region with two other hunters the winter before and could communicate with the Indians by sign language, to persuade the Indians to bring their furs to Manuel's Fort. While on this errand Colter, with Crow Indians for guides, entered Jackson Hole, probably on snowshoes, in the late fall of 1807. Crossing the Tetons at Teton Pass or some point further north, he camped on the west side of the Tetons, crossing back into Jackson Hole at Conant Pass west of Jackson Lake, and returning to Manuel's Fort. A tree

blaze and the inscription, "Ike Wheeler Oct. 17, 1809," found a few years ago on the divide between Granite and Shoal creeks in Jackson Hole by Donald Faris of Bondurant, shows that other trappers were soon to follow Colter.

The western fur trade was gathering momentum, and by 1810 John Jacob Astor had gotten into the act. Organizing the Pacific Fur Company, he sent a waterborne party around the Horn to the Columbia and another party by land under Wilson Price Hunt to follow the Lewis and Clark route to the Pacific. In the spring of 1811 Hunt's party met Hoback, Robinson and Reznor on the Missouri and induced them to turn back and guide them through the mountains.

The War of 1812 put an end to American fur trapping for a time, but the Northwest Fur Company of Canada had men working out of posts on the Columbia under Donald MacKenzie who had been in Hunt's party in 1811. Remembering the good hunting at the headwaters of the Snake River, he led his men there again in 1819.

All through the heyday of the western fur trade (1822-1840) Jackson Hole was constantly trapped by the brigades of half a dozen fur companies. Davy Jackson considered it his personal bailiwick; Jim Bridger trapped there for thirty years; Joe Meek, Tom Fitzpatrick, the Sublettes, Nathaniel Wyeth and Osborne Russell all knew its best beaver streams. Caleb Williams had such a hilarious tangle with a grizzly in Hoback Canyon that the trappers called every grizzly Caleb after that.

It was the government expeditions that made Jackson Hole known to the rest of the country. The first, in 1860, was led by Capt. W. F. Reynolds, who came in over Union Pass, which he named along with neighboring Union Peak. One of his men, L. C. Bradley, was drowned while trying to find a ford across the Snake above the mouth of the Gros Ventre.

The most elaborate expedition in Jackson Hole was that of President Chester A. Arthur and his retinue in 1883. It traveled on horseback with one of the most

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Jackson as it looked in 1910



Green River Rendezvous held annually the second Sunday in July at Pinedale



23. SUBLETTE

Created Feb. 15, 1921—Organized Jan. 2, 1923

Sublette County is that land of high elevations in western Wyoming which was the southeast corner of the Oregon Territory. To the south of it were the lands of Spain and Mexico, to the east the Louisiana Purchase. It is spread out within a semi-circle of mountain ranges. The Wind Rivers are to the east, the Gros Ventre and Sawtooths to the north and the Wyoming Range to the west. From these mountains the waters drain to the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans, draining into the great river systems, the Seeds Kee Dee Agie (Spanish for Green River) the Snake and the Columbia. Its eastern ramparts are the Continental Divide and the highest elevations in the state, draped with glaciers and ice.

It is a land of many streams and hundreds of lakes. It opens up to the south onto the Little Colorado Desert. In the northeast corner is Union Pass and in the Southeast corner is South Pass, approximately one hundred miles apart, the two historic openings for man's crossing of the Rockies.

This area was a land of horse mounted Indians, the homeland of the Shoshone, frequently traversed by Bannocks, Crows, Gros Ventre and Blackfoot. The enigmatic Sheepeaters lived high in the mountains. These Indians used and ranged over every part of what is now Sublette County from the edge of the high glaciers to every part of the desert. These were meat-eating Indians and they depended upon the hunt to survive, so they ranged widely. There was no lack of game, for this was, as it is today, one of the greatest wild-life habitats ever known, supporting buffalo, elk, deer, antelope, mountain sheep, moose, wolves, coyotes, fox, wolverine, martin, mink, beaver, otter, lynx, lions and bobcats. The buffalo, wolf and wolverine have disappeared. Birds and fish were abundant and easy prey for those seeking food. The winter range for most of this animal life was on the deserts to the south. The destiny of this land was set with such an abundance of fur-bearing and meat animals.

On October 18, 1811, Wilson Price Hunt and sixty other Astorians descended Union Pass making their way



Green River Lake, a gateway to the Bridger Wilderness

westward to the Pacific Ocean. That night they camped on what is Burnt Wagon or Wagon Creek where it enters the Green River. The next day they followed the Green River to the mouth of Twin Creek and turned northwestward towards the waters of the Columbia. There they met a band of Snake or Shoshone Indians. For several days they hunted buffalo with the Indians. This was the first recorded history of any part of Sublette County. It is a loss to posterity that Hunt's "Journal" was not more complete and expressive, for in crossing Union Pass he had been on one of the most spectacular scenic overlooks known, where the Tetons and the Windrivers display all their glory and magnificence.

With Hunt were the three ghosts of western history hired as guides: Hoback, Reznor and Robinson. They had been to the west of the Tetons the previous year with Andrew Henry's party. It is possible that they had seen some of what is now Sublette County at that time, as it may also have been with John Colter and some of the Canadian Northwest men. No documentation exists, however, as to their being that far south.

The following year, 1812, Robert Stuart and his Astorian companions returned to St. Louis to report the tragedy of Fort Astoria on the Pacific. They passed

through from what is now the northwest corner of Sublette County to the southeast corner and the South Pass area, recording for the first time this pass in the Rocky Mountains.

From 1812 until March 21, 1824, records are meager of any white man's being in this area. On that date in March of 1824 the immortal Jedediah Smith and his party of Ashley men made the first known westward crossing of the South Pass by white men, in a driving blizzard, and descended onto the Seeds Kee Dee Agie or Green River. This was an important date in the history of the West, for henceforth this would be the gateway of an empire.

Before they had finished the trapping season, many men had left their names on many of the tributaries and streams in what is now Sublette County and the adjoining area. They had found the greatest beaver waters ever known. For the next sixteen years this was the center of the fur trade. From it would scatter these trappers, the greatest group of land explorers ever known, to every part of the West, from the Missouri to the Pacific, from Canada to the Rio Grande. They ferreted out every trail and pass and found the source of every stream, returning to the waters of the Green River and nearby places for their annual rendezvous.

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Prexy's Pasture, the hub of student traffic

UNIVERSITY OF WYOMING

Wyoming Territory was admitted to the Union on July 10, 1890, and this particular fact is being acknowledged by a series of events throughout the state during this, its 75th anniversary year.

Not too many Wyoming citizens in 1965 are aware that the University of Wyoming had been functioning as such for more than two years when July of 1890 rolled around.

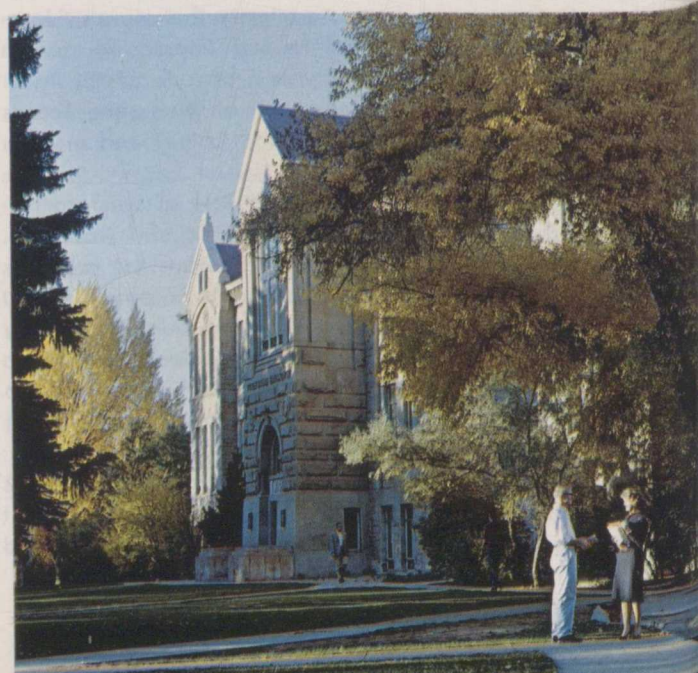
Gov. Francis E. Warren signed into law the bill establishing UW on March 4, 1886, and the institution opened its doors Sept. 6, 1887, a little more than a year later.

At the time, UW boasted of a single building (Old Main, now the university's administration building) erected at a cost of \$49,700, five professors, two tutors and a total of 42 students.

Fees assessed students amounted to \$7.50 each and the estimated cost of living during the initial year in Laramie was set at between \$250 and \$300. County "nominees" were admitted free and UW was open to all, regardless of race, creed, or sex.

By far the bulk of the original 42 enrollees were from Laramie and nearby areas, since travel conditions were formidable in Territorial Wyoming. Those who came from a distance were prepared to remain in Laramie for the entire academic year.

From these rather humble beginnings, UW has progressed, slowly at first, then more rapidly toward the stature it has attained by the state's 75th year.



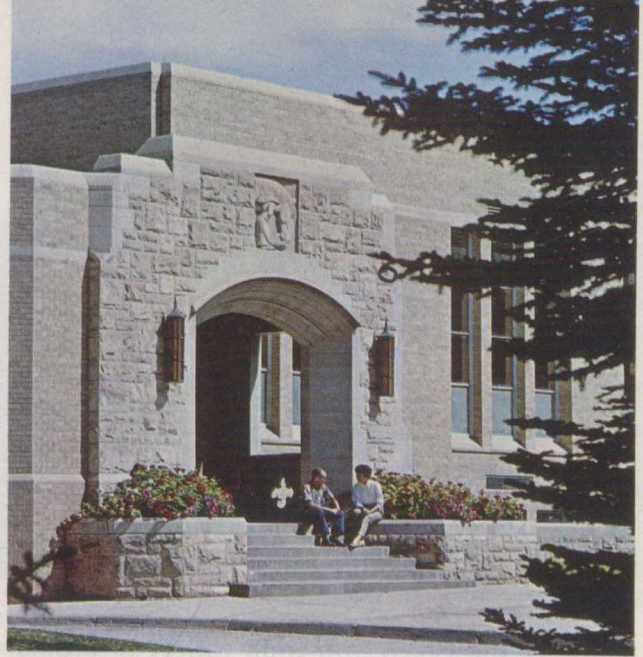
Old Main, "the old man" of UW buildings

Knight Hall Annex

Founded to further the cause of the practical and liberal arts within an entire state, UW has in the intervening years admirably fulfilled this purpose and that of the Morrill (Land-Grant) Act which has had such a profound effect on all of American higher education.

This promise was hardly evident in the physical picture presented by the university in its formative years when a single stone structure was etched against the grassed foothills of the Laramie range, unrelieved by tree, shrub or lawn. A buffalo wallow was evident north of Old Main and to the east there was nothing but sagebrush and the Laramie cemetery. On Arbor Day, 1897, the planting of 160 trees about the growing campus signaled the end of UW's frontier aspect.

UW graduated its first class of two in 1891, the year an agricultural school and experiment station were established on campus under terms of the Morrill Act. Two years later, the second building, the Mechanical Arts Hall (since razed) was erected. In 1894, the colleges of agriculture, liberal arts and engineering were formed and provided the major portion of UW's slowly growing curriculum until after the turn of the century.



UW's now widespread Alumni Association was organized in 1895 and, perhaps because of it, the university's football team enjoyed its first unbeaten season the following year.

The number of degree recipients, one excellent yardstick by which to measure UW growth, shot to a grand total of 11 in 1900, was at 169 in 1930, rose to 325 in 1940, hit 996 in 1950 (thanks to returning WWII veterans who deluged the Laramie campus), slipped to 906 in 1960 and topped 1,000 for the first time in 1962 when 1,013 graduated. During the 1963-64 academic year, a total of 1,101 persons received degrees ranging from the bach-

Crane-Hill Halls





The University of Wyoming campus in 1903

elors' to the Ph.D. in a wide variety of professional areas.

Looking back at the university's general growth picture we find slow but steady expansion in both student numbers and course offerings from UW's beginning until the end of the Second World War. The spurt occasioned by the returning veterans in 1945-46 was fairly brief, but served advance notice on the twin "explosions" of knowledge and population which began to be apparent at UW in the 1950's and 1960's and which continue at the present time.

This picture of growth reflects in general the higher educational picture throughout the U.S. during the same period. Classic and literary studies dominated the American college curriculum of the 1890's and were gradually balanced by increasing emphasis on the practical and scientific beginning in about 1900 and accelerating rapidly after the late 1940's.

Establishment of UW's various individual colleges traces this general U.S. picture as it was

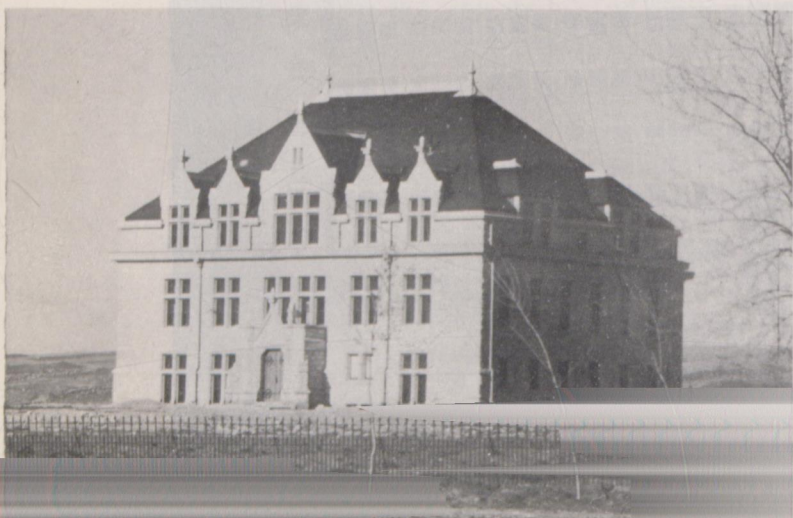
reflected in the UW development. After the colleges of agriculture, liberal arts (now arts and sciences) and engineering were set up in 1894, there followed the establishment of the UW college of education in 1914, the law school (now college) in 1920, the UW graduate school in 1945 (the same year Casper College was founded), the college of pharmacy in 1946, commerce and industry in 1947, and the college of nursing in 1957.

UW's original campus area was some 20 acres in extent and now covers 437 acres, not counting the 2,720 used by agricultural experiment stations near Laramie and the additional 2,751 given over to substations in other parts of Wyoming.

Physical plant development on campus followed this gradually accelerating timetable: Old Main 1887, Geology 1902, Merica Pharmacy (then a dormitory) 1908, Graduate School (then Normal School) 1910, Chemistry-Zoology (then Agriculture Hall) 1914, Hoyt Hall 1916, Aven Nelson 1924.

Gymnasium-armory 1925, engineering 1926, Residence Hall 1928, arts and sciences 1936, Student Union 1939, Knight Hall 1941, art-post office 1948, Wyoming Hall 1951, education and agriculture 1952, service building and NRRI laboratory 1953, law 1953, Memorial Fieldhouse and Stadium 1951, Coe Library 1958, Ross Hall, student health-nursing and commerce and industry, all in 1961, Crane-Hill Halls 1962.

Many of the earlier structures have been added to or have sustained extensive remodeling since their initial construction.



Geology Hall as it appeared shortly after it was built in 1902. The structure is still in use

St. Matthews Hall, first University of Wyoming women's dormitory, 1900.

Today, total investment in UW physical plant facilities amounts to more than \$40 million with more in the final planning stages.

Authorized by the 1965 session of the Wyoming Legislature were two major UW bond issues—one of \$9.6 million for dormitory construction and another of \$4.2 million for initial construction on the science center and other academic structures.

Two dormitories, one of 12 stories and another of eight, will be started this spring, along with a combination food service—recreation facility. In 1966, a second 12-story dorm will be started to round out the complex which includes the eight story residence hall now under construction and scheduled to open next fall. The entire complex is scheduled for completion by 1967, providing housing for 2,090 students.

Funds to be derived from the \$4.2 million bond issue will be expended on five campus projects: a new classroom building, a combination vocational teacher education-agricultural engineering structure, additional power plant facilities, land purchase, and the first phase of the science center which includes a physical sciences building to be started this spring and a biological sciences structure scheduled for a start in 1966-67.

Bond issues and additional funds from other sources will provide for about \$20 million in campus construction in the years immediately ahead.

Down through the years, a number of capable presidents have guided the university. This line of distinguished scholar-administrators was begun with John W. Hoyt who served 1887-1890. Following in order were Albinus A. Johnson 1891-1896, Frank P. Graves 1896-1898, Elmer E. Smiley 1898-1903, Charles W. Lewis 1903-1904, Frederick M. Tisdell 1904-1908, James D. Towar from March to May of 1908, Charles O. Merica 1908-1912, Clyde A. Duniway 1912-1917, Aven Nelson 1917-1922, Arthur G. Crane 1922-1941, James L. Morrill 1942-1945, and George D. Humphrey 1945-1964 who was succeeded by the present chief administrator, Dr. John T. Fey, last July.

The University of Wyoming, under the vigor-



ous leadership of its current Board of Trustees and distinguished new president, can be expected to continue the progress made during its initial 78 years of history.

The past growth of its parent state is best reflected in the expansion and diversification of Wyoming's lone degree-granting institution and the destinies of both appear to be as intertwined in the coming years as they have been since the 1800's.

The state and a state university make up one of the finest partnerships yet devised by Western civilization and perhaps nowhere in the U.S. is there a better example of the mutual benefits to be derived from this type of cooperative effort than is seen in Wyoming.

Both can look forward in 1965 to another 75 years of continued mutual effort just as it is appropriate at this time to examine the progress enjoyed by both during the first 75.



The University of Wyoming's entire faculty in the academic year 1901-02



Former Governor Jack R. Gage

The Territorial Legislature 1869: Famous and Infamous

Inaccuracy will be better served if in this short story of the 1869 Territorial Legislature names are substituted for the correct ones. At the same time, possibility of successful challenge of the content is greatly reduced, which seems desirable to the author.

Mentioning the vigilantes in connection with this Legislature is plausible, only because a percentage of the membership had at one time acquired the distinction or lack of distinction that accompanies participation in such a self-styled authority. Since vigilantes had a talent for maintaining strict adherence to nonexistent law or making a law on the spot, it is possible that their thinking as legislators was strongly flavored by their previous experiences which encompassed all three branches of government and where they made small, if any, distinction between any of them.

The Wyoming 1869 Territorial Legislature, which convened on October 12 and adjourned on December 10, is at once many things, the most unique of which perhaps would be an unchallenged claim to be the most infamous and at the same time the most famous legislature ever convened in this or any other state.

There was no Senate, but there was a Council made up of nine men. This Council was shoved in the background by the eleven-member house that not only dominated the entire legislative field but slopped over into the executive and judicial branches to successfully toss its weight about. All members were paid \$3.00 a day IF they worked, and there were occasions when members were docked for their failure to meet minimum requirements, which requirements seemed to alter from day to day.

The make-up of the eleven-member House pretty well ran the gamut from highly educated to virtual illiteracy. We will name but four members, not so much for their accomplishments as for their obstinate determination that nothing be accomplished by anyone: a man by the name of Mr. Bob Mound, an Everett Hill, a George Slope and a Posey Flat. Between these four

in all probability half the time of the entire session was wasted. A good example is what happened when in the absence of the four the balance of the House properly moved and passed a bill giving the Sergeant-at-Arms \$2.50 for every member he arrested for absence and returned to the halls of the Legislature. The Sergeant-at-Arms had been lackadaisical in his duties until this bill was passed, then he became overzealous. At any rate he arrested Mr. Mound, brought him back to the House, whereupon he (Mr. Mound) stood at the back of the chamber and called the Speaker of the House a very bad name indeed. You can run over your own list of bad names and pick the one you wish, but this resulted in a day and a half recess while, to the tune of some real sincere fist-cuffings, it was determined whether or not Mr. Mound was entitled to call the Speaker of the House such a name. This perhaps would not have been prolonged if the division had not been so even between those who thought the name was applicable and those who thought it was not.

A second unique maneuver in which the four participated was the completely illegal raising of their own salaries, which bill when passed was vetoed by the Governor, then passed over the Governor's veto. At the same time Mr. Posey Flat made a proposal that from that time forward no communication from the Governor be read to the House, which proposal was passed and virtually eliminated the already weak control of the executive branch.

In order to uphold his share of ridiculous conduct, sometime during the session Mr. Slope introduced and jammed through a bill to have 2,000 copies of the Governor's message printed, 500 of them in German. No explanation has ever been given for the 500 in German. At the same time Mr. Mound introduced a bill that required the state to buy pen knives for each member, locks for their desks and a subscription to "The Leader." This caused great controversy because there were members who thought anyone who cared

to read "The Leader" should pay for it himself. The final settlement of the question was reached by turning the question over to the Committee on Indian Affairs, which certainly was the epitome of the ridiculous, particularly since Mr. Mound was the Chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Pages could be devoted to the crafty and confusing activities of these four. They did such things as pass bills to protect loggers from miners and countered that with a bill to protect miners from loggers. They corresponded with the Federal War Department and obtained \$1,642.61 in cash for the purchase of rifles for a nonexistent militia. They quarreled with the War Department about what type of rifle should be purchased and gave up their quarrel when it was revealed there was only one type to purchase (Springfield).

Actually, the fame of the 1869 Territorial Legislature rests, as everyone knows, in its passage of the first woman suffrage bill ever to find its way into law in any state. A quick run-down and a very much condensed recitation of what transpired after the bill had been reported out of committee goes as follows:

Mr. Mound immediately moved for indefinite postponement. This was lost. Mr. Mound then moved that a message from the Council be considered. This was lost. Mr. Mound moved adjournment; lost. Mr. Hill moved the reconsideration of the acceptance of the report from the committee. This was lost. Mr. Hill appealed from the decision of the chair. This was lost. Mr. Mound moved adjournment; lost. Posey Flat suggested the House switch to other business, which it did do for a period of two days, considering such things as the adoption of a law for the establishment of schools for colored children, which was passed.

A whole bevy of bills under the category of "morality bills," which included a bill making it easy to change your name; a bill to prevent the spread of contagious diseases, which was voted down; a bill for the restriction of certain immoralities, which was voted down; a bill introduced to dissolve the marriage of Pete and Kate Minningham, which was passed. It has never been clear in my mind whether this had been requested or was forced upon the unhappy couple. A bill was introduced for the purpose of thanking the Secretary of State for courtesies extended by his office. The desirability of thanking the Secretary of State was debated for half a day and lost. A bill was introduced giving a repairman a lien on carriages and buggies upon which he had worked. Last of the "morality bills" was a measure for the support of illegitimate children. Perhaps the most flagrant and illegal act was a bill introduced to offer a bribe to the Dakota tax collectors to bring the money they had collected into Cheyenne rather than take it to the Dakota Territory.

It became apparent that they had reached the last of their ability to forestall a final vote when they were down to debating the subject of should there be or should there not be smoking in the House Chamber

on the last evening of the session, at which time those in favor of woman suffrage finally got the bill back on the floor. Mr. Mound immediately moved to recess to 7:00 p.m. This was lost. Mr. Mound moved to postpone to Saturday next. This was lost. Mr. Slope moved to change the word "sooner" to "never." This was lost. Mr. Mound moved that all colored women and squaws should be included. This was laid on the table. Mr. Hill moved to insert "ladies" in lieu of "women." This was laid on the table. Mr. Mound moved to put the age of 21 in place of 18. Probably much to his surprise, this was carried. Rules were suspended and the bill was passed 7 to 4. Mr. Flat immediately moved to reconsider, which was lost.

In 1871 Bill No. 4 to repeal woman suffrage passed both Houses but was vetoed by the Governor and there was not a large enough majority to pass the bill over his veto. In the Constitutional Convention in 1890 Proposition No. 25 was the repeal of woman suffrage, which failed.

The author is sure that the good men of Wyoming would quite solidly contend that the even better ladies of Wyoming were well entitled to be the very first to enjoy woman suffrage, as indeed they were.

Perhaps it is all right to very timidly point out the seldom, if ever, mentioned fact that one man, Governor Campbell, who vetoed an act repealing woman suffrage in 1871, is entitled to play second fiddle to Esther Morris.

Be that as it may, in front of our Capitol Building for all the world to see will be found a very impressive statue of that courageous lady who, reportedly and almost single handedly accomplished so much for the cause that opened wide to the women of our nation not only the use of the ballot but the right to pursue all types of political careers previously reserved for men.

It would be far less than honest to leave the impression that even today, almost a hundred years later, that all men and all women are in solid agreement on all phases of the suffrage question. I am sure you could find both men and women who would with emphasis contend that Esther Morris' statue is nowhere near large enough, nor does it have a prominent enough position.

Unbelievable as it may seem, there are those who think the statue should be about the size of a broom closet and displayed in one! Please note, the author is quoting, not contending.—Jack R. Gage.



Wyoming
Territorial
Seal

THE CAPITOL

The capitol building of today was constructed under three different contracts; this building has been in use since January, 1888. Prior to 1888, a number of different buildings in the city of Cheyenne, capitol of the territory and later of the state, served as the state capitol.

The Ninth Territorial Legislative Assembly, 1886, authorized the construction of the state capitol to be erected in the city of Cheyenne, at a cost not to exceed \$150,000.

On July 17, 1886, Governor Francis E. Warren received a telegram from Joseph M. Carey, Wyoming delegate in Congress, to the effect that Congress had approved of Wyoming Territory building a capitol.

David W. Gibbs & Co., who was chosen architect by the Capitol Building Commission, submitted plans and specifications which were accepted by the commission, July 19, 1886.

Ground for the capitol was broken September 9, 1886. The first two courses of the building above the ground are of stone from the stone quarries at Ft. Collins, Colorado; the building proper is of sandstone from the quarries of Rawlins, Wyoming. The building is of Corinthian architecture, greatly resembling the national capitol in its classic lines.

The cornerstone was laid May 18, 1887, in accordance with Masonic rites and ceremonies. There was a great celebration, parade and barbeque. People came from all over the territory. A copper box containing Federal and Territorial documents, maps, roster of territorial officers and members of different lodges, etc., was placed within the cornerstone. The 17th Infantry of Fort D. A. Russell (Fort Frances E. Warren) took an active part in the celebration.

On September 7, 1887, a fine, large American flag, the handiwork and donation of Mrs. S. Feick and Mrs. S. C. Wilcox, floated from the pinnacle of the capitol.

The Tenth Territorial Legislative Assembly was the first legislative assembly to convene in the new capitol, January, 1888, though the building was not quite completed at the time.

The capitol building, according to the plans and specifications of the first contract, was completed and the keys turned over by the outgoing Capitol Building Commission to the new commission on March 29, 1888.

The Tenth Territorial Legislative Assembly, 1888, provided for the building of the first east and west

wings of the capitol. Governor Thomas Moonlight vetoed the bill, feeling this would greatly increase taxation, but the council and House of Representatives reconsidered the same, and passed the said bill, notwithstanding the Governor's objection, March 2, 1888.

The second Capitol Building Commission was appointed by the governor with approval of the Legislative Council. David W. Gibbs & Co., architect, was retained by the second commission and bids for the building of the two wings were submitted. On July 25, 1888, H. W. Newell was awarded the contract to build the east wing, and M. P. Keefe was awarded the contract to build the west wing. Several days later H. W. Newell asked the Capitol Building Commission for their consent to transfer the contract awarded him for the building of the east wing of the capitol to M. P. Keefe. The Capitol Building Commission granted his request.

The first wings of the capitol were completed and accepted by the Capitol Building Commission, April 4, 1890.

In view of the crowded condition of the state capitol, the Thirteenth State Legislature, 1915, provided for the building of new east and west wings to the capitol.

On March 15, 1915, the third Capitol Building Commission secured the services of an architect, William R. Dubois, who submitted plans and specifications for the \$150,000 addition to the state capitol.

On September 6, 1915, John W. Howard, of Cheyenne, was awarded the contract for the building of the east and west wings. Mr. Howard completed the wings and turned the building over to the Capitol Building Commission, March 15, 1917.

The Senate and House of Representatives chambers are in these wings. The Senate chambers is in the west wing, the House of Representatives in the east wing. Each chamber has four large murals, depicting industry, pioneer life, law, and transportation; the titles of the murals in the Senate are "Indian Chief Cheyenne," "Frontier Cavalry Officers," "Pony Express Rider," and "Railroad Builders-Surveyors." Those in the House of Representatives are "Cattlemen," "Trappers," "Homesteaders," and "Stage Coach." These murals are the work of Allen T. True, who was awarded the contract August 17, 1917. The ceiling in each chamber is of beautiful stained glass, with the seal of the State of Wyoming in the center.



COMMUNIQUE, 1869-1888

From the original archival records in the Wyoming State Archives and Historical Department

"THE ABSENCE OF WHITE HORSE"

May 7, 1888

Mr. Horace R. Blevin
Big Piney, Uinta Co. Wyo.
My dear Sir.

I have heard from Col. Thos. M. Jones, U. S. Indian Agent at Shoshone Agency, regarding the absence of "White Horse" and his story about the agent wishing to purchase elk and deer hides. "White Horse" stole away from the agency some time ago and has no permission to hunt or be absent, and is subject to arrest and punishment like any white man violating the law. An Indian absent by permission has the right to hunt on govt. land, but cannot violate the law of the Territory any more than a white man can and if the officers of the law would arrest them and bring them to punishment, the thing would be stopped. Col. Jones is an upright, honorable gentleman, and would not dicker in pelts or any other truck in violation of his trust, and so repudiates the "White Horse" story, and hopes the law will reach him.

Very Respectfully
Thomas Moonlight
Governor

PETITION FOR POSTMASTER

Aug. 8, 1888

Hon. A. E. Stevenson
First Asst. PM Genl.
Washington, D.C.
Dr. Sir.

While at Sundance, Crook Co. Wyo. about a month ago I learned of the discontinuance of the Killson P. O. on the Route to Jew Jake's on the Belle Fourche. I went out on that route as far as Jake's ranch (the proper P. O. name I do not know) and then followed up the Belle Fourche to its source. The settlements on the Belle Fourche are accommodated with the P. O. at Jakes but there is a space of over thirty miles from Sundance to that point, and Killson P. O. about half accommodated all the settlers on Injan Kara and tributary streams. Edgar C. Wakeman keeps a road ranch one mile east of the old Killson P. O. and his place is altogether the best place for a P. O. and he is a reputable good citizen. I made it my business to see him and make inquiry concerning him. I earnestly ask the establishing of a P. O. to be called Linden, with

Edgar C. Wakeman as postmaster. I learned that a petition or application had been sent the department some time ago for such appointments and I beg to assure you that it will be a great convenience to many people. The mail to Buffalo passes right past the door of Wakeman's ranch, so that there would be no extra expense in this respect. I also desire to say, that I found the reputation of the old Killson P. O. far from reputable.

Very Respectfully
Thomas Moonlight
Governor

"REWARD . . . FOR TRAIN ROBBERS"

Whereas the Eastbound Union Pacific train No. 2, second section, about 2:30 A.M. this day, was boarded by three men, names, ages, and descriptions unknown, who shot at and wounded, probably fatally, the brakeman and fireman, at or near Dana Tank, Carbon Co. Wyo. and whereas the Hon J. R. Dixon, county and prosecuting attorney for Carbon County, has by telegram requested that a reward be offered immediately, for the arrest and delivery of said train robbers:

Now, therefore, I, Thomas Moonlight, Governor of Wyoming Territory, do hereby offer a reward of Five hundred dollars for the arrest and delivery at Rawlins to the proper authorities, of each of the three train robbers above referred to.

Done at Cheyenne, the Capitol of the Territory, this 18th day of August 1888.

Thomas Moonlight
Governor

" . . . OF MILITARY SPIRIT"

Sept. 12, 1888

Gus F. Deckleman
1st Sgt. Co. A 1st Reg. Wyo. N. G.
Laramie
My dear Sir.

I was more than pleased with your brief description of the camp life, and the history of Company A. in "Camp Moonlight". I not only approve heartily of what the Company has done but desire to express my approbation of the military spirit displayed.

A taste of civic soldiering will do the officers and men much good, and will prepare them for any and all emergencies.

I desire to thank the officers and each member of

the company for the honor of having the first camp named for me, and trust every year will find you camped for as long a period as possible at "Moonlight."

I am very Respectfully
Thomas Moonlight
Governor

"SEND TROOPS . . . "

Cheyenne, Wyoming
18th May, 1869 - 9 P.M.

Maj. Genl. C. C. Auger,
Fort Bridger.

I have just received the following dispatch.
South Pass City
18th May 1869

Governor Campbell

Send us troops if possible. We are surrounded by Indians. They have taken off most of the stock, and killed several men.

L. M. Colbath
I. McCarty
W. E. Erwin
County Commissioners

Can you do anything?

(This is the first communication in the letterpress book of Governor Campbell.)

" . . . AND HIS CHIEFS "

16 Sept.

Capt. J. H. Patterson
U. S. Indian Agent
Fort Bridger, Wyoming
Captain:

I desire to meet Washakie and his chiefs at or near South Pass City at as early a day as possible. I will be accompanied by some Arapahoe Chiefs who wish to have an interview with Washakie in relation to going on the reservation with him. Please let me know by telegraph when the interview can be had. It will be necessary for you to be present with an interpreter.

Very Respectfully,
Your obedient servant
J. A. Campbell

Governor and Ex-Off Supt. of Indian Affairs.

"RED CLOUD'S SIXTY SIOUX . . . "

15th Nov.

Hon. Ely S. Parker
Commissioner of Indian Affairs
Washington, D.C.
General:

I have the honor to make the following report in relation to a recent raid of Sioux Indians in the vicinity of Fort Fetterman: On the night of Thursday the 28th ult., a hunting party consisting of three men of "K" Company 2nd Cavalry named McKinna, McAllister, and Wentworth were attacked about fifteen miles from

Fort Fetterman by a party of about sixty Sioux of Red Cloud's band and McKinna and McAllister instantly killed. Wentworth who was an old hunter and accustomed to dealing with Indians escaped, and came into the Post the next morning.

Upon Wentworth's report of the facts, Capt. Wells the Commanding officer at Fort Fetterman instantly dispatched Capt. Engan with his company ("K" 2nd Cavalry) in pursuit of the Indians, but they were unable to overtake them. They found the bodies of the soldiers. The Indians had left them without either scalping or mutilating them, and their guns, ammunitions, and equipment were all undisturbed. One of the horses belonging to the soldiers had been shot and left; the other three were taken off by the Indians.

Black Coal and another Arapahoe Chief of Medicine Man's band accompanied Capt. Engan's company as guides. All agree that these Indians were Sioux of Red Cloud's band, about sixty in number.

It is supposed by many that John Richard, Jr. late Indian trader at Fort Fetterman was the leader of the band. After Richard murdered the Soldier at Fort Fetterman as reported in my letter of the 28th September he escaped to the Indians, and reported to them that he had been at great expense to get permission to trade with them: that he had supplied himself with cloth, beads, arms, ammunition, etc. for them, and that after he got already to trade, the permission was taken from him, as it was the intention of the whites not to permit the Indians to have food or arms and as soon as they were completely exhausted to massacre all the Indians on the Plains. The Cheyenne and the Arapahoes both claim that Richards told this story to them.

Richard is a quarter breed of Red Cloud's band of Sioux. He is a man of some education, considerable intelligence and energy, and a dangerous character to lead a war party.

It is my impression that the Sioux are bent on mischief. It is said that they are indignant at the settlement of the Sweetwater country by the miners, and at the Wind River Valley being set off as a reservation for the Snakes.

I am in hopes, however, that the Sioux will be forced to go into winter quarters, and that we will have no further trouble with them this season.

Very Respectfully,
Yr. Obt. Svt.

Governor and Ex officio Supt. of Indian Affairs.

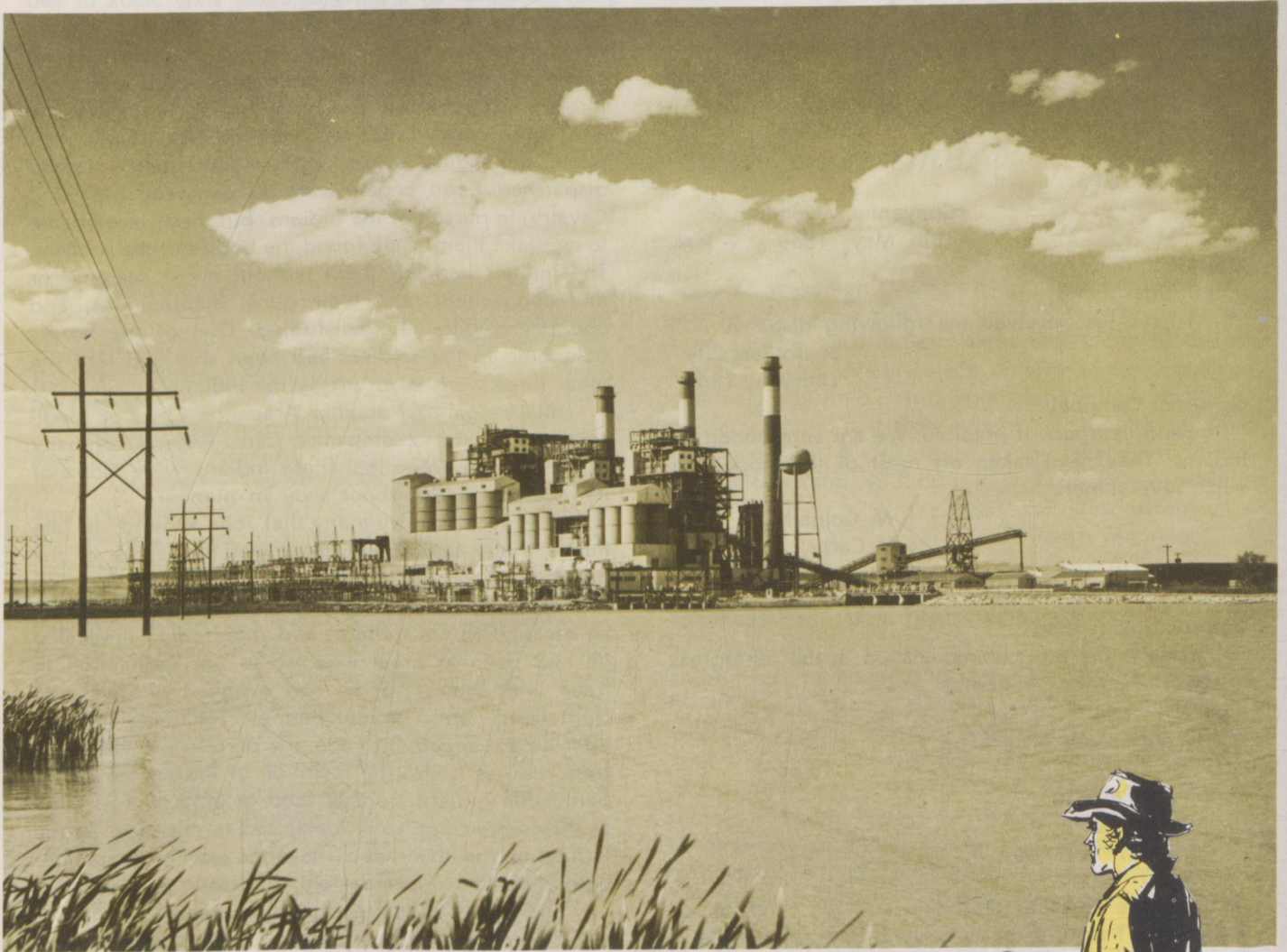
"ARAPAHOE-SHOSHONE TREATY . . . "

20th November

Hon. E. S. Parker
Commissioner of Indian Affairs
Washington, D.C.
General:

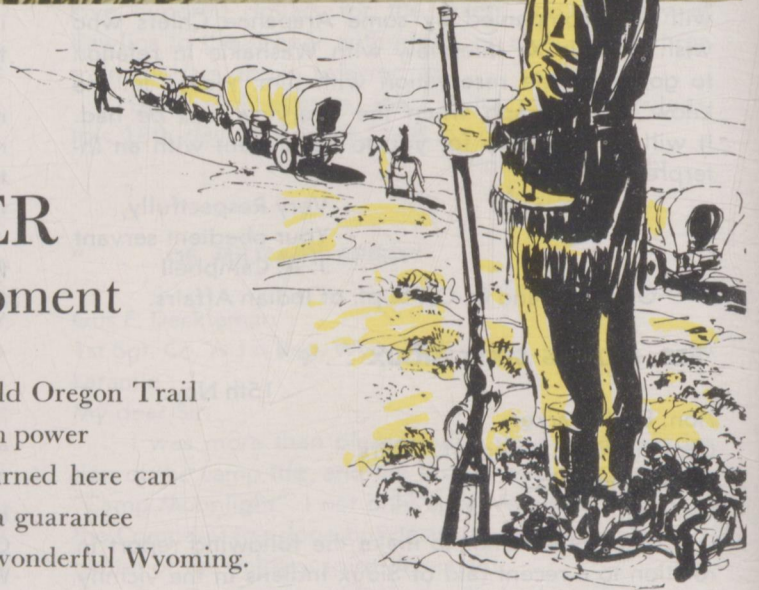
I have the honor to make the following report in relation to a recent attempt of the Northern Arrapahoes

(Continued on page 108)



PLENTY OF ELECTRIC POWER for Growth and Development

A stone's throw from the wagon ruts of the Old Oregon Trail east of Glenrock stands the great Dave Johnston power plant. Coal from Wyoming's vast deposits burned here can produce 420,000 kilowatts of electric power—a guarantee of ample energy for growing industry here in wonderful Wyoming.



PACIFIC POWER & LIGHT COMPANY

JOHNSON COUNTY — Continued from page 45

and remain there. When many refused, the last big campaign of the Indian wars got under way in 1876.

General Crook marched north along the Bozeman Trail, fought a drawn battle on the Rosebud, and retired with his dead and wounded to his base camp. Eight days later, Custer rode to his death on the Little Big Horn. The troops, defeated or stopped, paused to lick their wounds and to prepare for further campaigning. They were soon again on the march with Crook and Miles pressing hard on the heels of the hostiles until all were driven to the reservations or with Sitting Bull to Canada.

The last major battle of the campaign was fought in November 1876, on the Red Fork of the Powder River. Here Colonel MacKenzie struck the winter camp of Chief Dull Knife of the northern Cheyennes, destroyed the camp and drove the Indians into the mountains.

By 1878, the Bozeman Trail was again a busy highway, but the dust clouds were now raised by the covered wagons of the settlers. This year Fort McKinney was established on Clear Creek and this resulted in the locating of the town of Buffalo some two miles down stream. The town was incorporated in 1884, having a population of five hundred.

On the heels of the first settlers came the cattle and now began the brief era of the cattle barons, the cow-punchers and the rustlers. The terrible winter of 1886 caused tremendous losses. The rustlers increased their depredations, and the abortive Johnson County War of 1892 put an inglorious end to the era.

The Hole in the Wall soon ceased to be a way station for the "Wild Bunch" and the other organized bands of horse thieves and train robbers, or a sanctuary for a few individuals who were confident that the brand worn by a cow could be altered by an expert.

Johnson County even had a railroad for a time. It connected with the C.B.&Q. at Clearmont in Sheridan County and terminated at Buffalo. Some of the local residents called it the C.B. & B. — Clearmont, Buffalo and Back. The rolling stock was antiquated, the sche-



Ox team stands in the Main Street of Buffalo

dules elastic. It suffered from malnutrition and died a lingering death.

In the present century Johnson County has settled down to a rather uneventful pursuit of a reasonable prosperity, based on livestock, agriculture, petroleum, tourists and big game hunters. However, our unexploited natural resources are large and we can always hope that in the near future some adequately financed industrial enterprises may find it profitable to utilize the vast deposits of coal and bentonite which are known to exist. —John C. Thom, Buffalo, Wyoming.

WESTON COUNTY — Continued from page 55

Agriculture, the livestock industry, oil and bentonite have all contributed greatly to the progress of the Upton community but perhaps the greatest resource is the cooperative spirit of its people. Entering Upton one sees a large sign stating boldly: "Upton, Best Town on Earth". People of Upton believe this is true and work hard to keep it that way.

Weston County has much to be proud of but there are a few dark blots on the pages of its history. Probably the blackest is the hanging of Tom Waggoner, a rancher only suspected of horse stealing, by a group of self-styled vigilantes. This was the first of many acts of violence occurring in the "Johnson County Invasion". It was never proved that he was in any way guilty and he was never formally charged with the crime.

Wars and the depression have left their marks on Weston County but the people have overcome most troubles, changing what they could and learning to live with what could not be changed.

Weston County has vast resources which still have scarcely been tapped. The past 75 years have seen tremendous progress and the next 25 should see even more.—Mabel E. Brown and Elizabeth J. Thorpe.

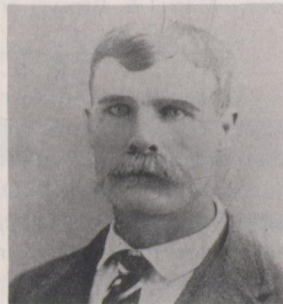
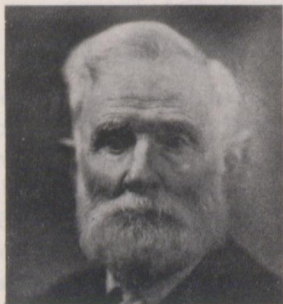
When Wyoming Territory was organized in 1869 Carter County was one of the four counties with established governments within the new territory. In compliance with a proclamation by Governor Campbell, Carter County went to the polls on September 2, 1869, and elected three members to the Council Body of the Legislature and three members to the House of Representatives which convened in Cheyenne October 12, 1869. Elected at that time were Wm. H. Bright, George Wardman and W. S. Rockwell as councilmen; James W. Memefee, Ben Sheeks and John Holbrook as representatives. This is the only legislative assembly wherein Carter County, as such, ever had any representation or voice. Before the first legislative assembly of Wyoming Territory adjourned, it changed the name of this county from Carter to Sweetwater. — ("Laws of Wyoming," 1869, "Council Journal" of 1869 and "House Journal" of 1869.)

TETON COUNTY — Continued from page 57

complete pack trains ever organized, escorted by a full troop of cavalry. They came in over Sheridan Pass, made six camps in Jackson Hole (at Goosewing, the Red Rocks, present Kelly, near the mouth of the Gros Ventre, the mouth of Spread Creek and near the south gate of Yellowstone), passed through Yellowstone Park and ended up at Ft. Ellis. With the President were his Secretary of War, Robert T. Lincoln, Generals Sherman and Sheridan, Gov. G. S. Crosby of Montana Territory, Sen. C. G. Vest of Missouri and others of note. Military couriers were posted every twenty miles with fresh relays to make sure the President had daily contact with Washington.

By this time settlers were beginning to come into Jackson Hole. In 1884, the trappers John Holland and his partner Johnny Carnes and his Indian wife came in over the Bacon Creek divide, built cabins on what is now the Elk Refuge and procured the first territorial water right in Jackson Hole. When the first Mormon families, led by Sylvester Wilson, took two weeks to negotiate Teton Pass in November, 1889, they found forty bachelors in the valley but precious few women. Since it was too late in the year to build cabins, the bachelors took in the separate families in the Wilson clan. In spring cabins were built, and in 1891 the first white children, Effie Wilson and Howard Cheney, were born in Jackson Hole.

By 1914, Jackson, the chief town in the valley, boasted of near 500 citizens, and took upon itself the task of becoming an organized city. By counting visitors and unborn babies, they were able to number the necessary 500 required for incorporation. They voted in Harry Wagner as mayor who also doubled in brass as cashier of newly established Jackson State Bank. In 1920 Jackson made the front page of the "Detroit Free



Johnny Carnes (left) and John Holland were the first settlers in Jackson Hole in 1884

Press" when they elected an all-woman slate, with Mrs. Robert E. Miller as mayor.

In the days before settlement, wild game, especially elk, had roved freely through what is now Yellowstone Park and Jackson Hole but never wintering there because of deep snow. But when ranchers in Idaho and on Green River put up fences across the ancestral migration routes of the wapiti, thousands of them col-

lected in Jackson Hole each winter, ravaged the settlers' haystacks and died of starvation by hundreds and thousands in the ranchers' very yards. Steve Leek took telling pictures of the wapiti's plight, wrote articles for national magazines, gave illustrated lectures in the East at his own expense, and finally aroused enough concern to bring about in 1913 the formation of a National Elk Refuge in Jackson Hole. In 1927 the Isaac Walton League added another 1,760 acres; and today the Elk Refuge also harbors birds, particularly the stately trumpeter swans.

From the time of the first settlers, cattle were the first and foremost factor in Jackson Hole economy, with dude ranching running second from 1912-1944. But by 1950, with improved highways, better facilities for tourists both in the valley in general and in Grand Teton Park in particular, only the blind could fail to see that tourism had become the Number One business in Jackson Hole. Its potentialities are still unrealized. They seem practically boundless when one considers that over two million tourists go through Jackson Hole each summer.

—Elizabeth Wied Hayden.

CROOK COUNTY — Continued from page 49

in excess of a quarter of a million dollars. Homesteaders were locating in this area and Robinson Mercantile not only furnished staple groceries but also livestock feeds and seed for farming.

As early as 1884 cattle were being trailed through Moorcroft from Texas and that year thirty-two herds went through. These herds sometimes numbered as high as from two to four thousand head and made quite a sight, as they would be nearly a half mile wide and a possible two miles long.

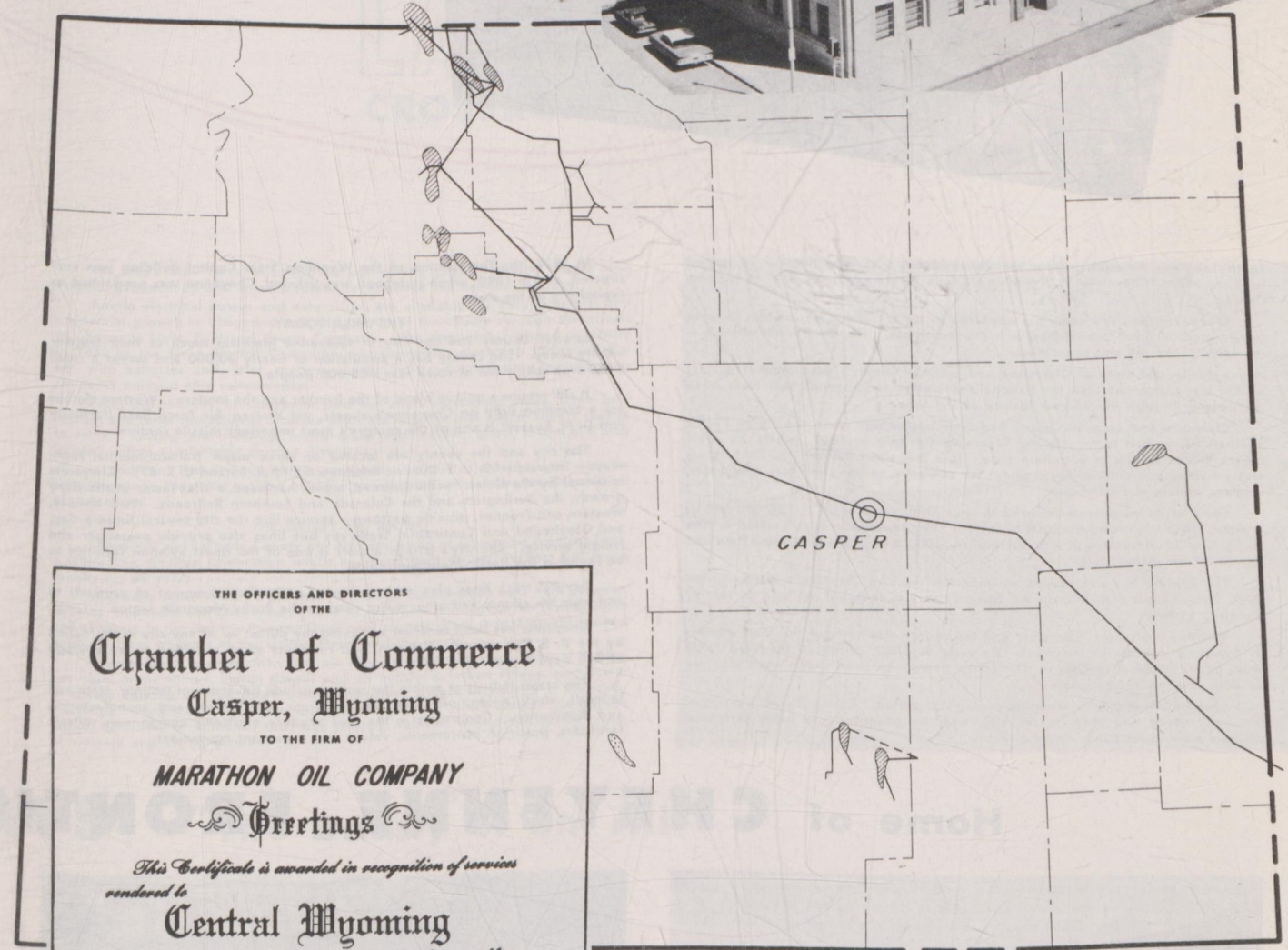
Two killings are reported in and near Moorcroft. About 1880, in the fall a man known as "Coyote Bill" shot a man named Miller at the road house owned by Jake Kaufman who had the nickname of "Jew Jake", and Cal Francis killed Jim Morgan early in 1900. The cowboys would get a little wild during the fall when the large ranches were shipping.

A mail route, making trips three times a week which could carry passengers as well as mail, was started in 1892 between Moorcroft and Sundance. Today there is daily service between these points.

Sheep raising became an early industry in Crook County. One of the largest raisers of sheep was known as the Empire Sheep Company, organized in 1900 with Silas Guthrie as manager. This ranch was located two miles below Moorcroft on the Belle Fourche River.—Mrs. Grace Hawkins.

The first building in the city of Laramie was the Frontier Index Office and Frontier Hotel. (Alter, "Early Utah Journalism," page 155.)

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April 4, 1963 DATE



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MARATHON OIL COMPANY

DIVISION OFFICE:
Casper, Wyoming



CHEYENNE

THE MAGIC CITY

To the average American, there has always been a certain glamour connected with the name "Cheyenne" — Wyoming's Capitol city and County Seat of Laramie County.

Whenever the city's name has appeared in history, literature, motion pictures or newspapers, it has been linked with the red-blooded life, the frontier attitude — the spirit of the old and open West.

Actually, the story of Cheyenne and Laramie County's development is only a little less glamorous than the fictionalized stories and legends that have been dramatized through the 98-year history of the area.

Cheyenne and Laramie County had their beginnings when the Union Pacific Railroad gangs first came into the Wyoming Territory in 1867, nearly 23 years before Wyoming was to become a state. In a few short months, the lively town was a trading and entertainment center for cowboys, railroad workers, emigrants, soldiers, miners and gamblers.

Some of its inhabitants referred to it as "Hell on Wheels". The more civic-minded citizens followed the lead of Eastern newspaper writers and called it "The Magic City", as it boasted of a population of 5,000 men and women less than one year after being founded.

The military has also played an important part in Cheyenne's history. Fort D. A. Russell (now F. E. Warren Air Force Base) was founded in the first year of the city's growth.

Within a few years, Cheyenne and the county were one of the main centers of the cattle industry in the West. As early as 1880, purebred Hereford cattle were being raised at ranches in the county. Large herds of sheep were also run on area ranches in later years.

Cheyenne was territorial capital during this period. The territorial legislature met once every two years in the city, and the governor and other territorial officials were in residence in the city.

In 1886, the first section of the Wyoming State Capitol Building was constructed, and in 1890, when statehood was granted, Cheyenne was proclaimed as capitol city of the state.

THE AREA TODAY

Laramie County and the City of Cheyenne maintain much of their frontier vitality today. The county has a population of nearly 80,000 and serves a retail trade area comprised of more than 400,000 people.

It still retains a unique blend of the frontier and the modern. Western clothes are a common sight on Cheyenne's streets, yet Warren Air Force Base (formerly Fort D. A. Russell) is one of the country's most important missile centers.

The city and the county are located on three major transcontinental highways — Interstate 80 (U. S. 30) and Interstate 25 (U. S. 85 and U. S. 87). Cheyenne is served by the Union Pacific Railroad, which has been a vital factor in the city's growth; the Burlington; and the Colorado and Southern Railroads. Two airlines, Western and Frontier, provide passenger service into the city several times a day, and Greyhound and Continental Trailways bus lines also provide passenger and freight service. The city's jet-age airport is one of the finest aviation facilities to be found in the Rocky Mountain region.

Several truck lines play an important part in the movement of products to and from the county and other major cities in the Rocky Mountain region.

Cheyenne has been certified as having the purest air of any city in the nation by the U. S. Department of Health, and residents enjoy sunshine on an average of 320 days a year.

The major industries within the county include government (county, state and federal), stock-raising, oil, railroads, aviation, construction and manufacturing and distribution. Companies in the area produce electronic components, nitrate fertilizers, precision instruments, valves and restaurant equipment.

Home of CHEYENNE FRONTIER



LARAMIE COUNTY

CROSSROADS OF THE WEST

The area's labor force, although not particularly large in number, has a high level of productivity and an educational level above the national average.

Ample electrical power and natural gas are available for both industrial and residential growth in Cheyenne and other areas of the county through the efforts of Cheyenne Light, Fuel and Power Company. The company, founded originally in 1882 as the Swan Electric Company, was producing electricity for residential use with batteries and, later, modern means before most Eastern metropolitan residents enjoyed this convenience.

Parks dot the city of Cheyenne, and the city's swimming pools, three golf courses and other recreational facilities offer the resident and visitor alike a chance to relax. Fishing and hunting, scenic areas and frontier ghost towns are also located within comfortable driving distances.

In addition, the city supports a symphony orchestra, choruses and smaller singing groups, theatrical groups, historical groups and many other smaller cultural organizations.

THE DADDY OF 'EM ALL

Cheyenne and Laramie County are also the home of Cheyenne Frontier Days, a week-long western celebration which has been held during the last full week in July for 69 years.

Originally conceived by a group of Cheyenne businessmen on a train between Greeley, Colorado, and Cheyenne in 1897 to provide a holiday for the townspeople and ranchers in the county, Frontier Days now attracts more than 150,000 visitors annually from all parts of the United States and the world.

Frontier Days is more than just six days of championship rodeo. Visitors see night arena shows, Indian dances and an authentic Indian village, participate in square dancing on downtown streets and chuck wagon breakfasts in the early mornings. They watch three two-hour western parades, which feature the world's largest collection of authentic early-day western vehicles, and dance to the music of western and swing bands.



DAYS "The Daddy of 'em All"



But the real story of Frontier Days is behind the scenes, where more than 500 members of the community lend a hand to put on the yearly celebration, which is now the oldest continuous outdoor rodeo in the world.

Frontier Days is a project of the Cheyenne Chamber of Commerce. A committee of local business and professional men works throughout the entire year to make the show a success. In the arena, in the parade and throughout the celebration you will find bankers, mechanics, ranchers, lawyers, retail merchants, doctors and many others doing jobs of all types — jobs that are essential to the success of "The Daddy of 'Em All".

One such working group is the Heels, an organization of men who donate their time each year to assist in the rodeo arena. Another group is the W-Heels, a group of ladies who have helped to make the parade possible every year since 1925. The X-JWC, a Cheyenne women's club, prepares costumes for the parades.

Many other men, women and organizations play their parts in the town's unique celebration—a show that would not exist except for the dedication and efforts of the city's residents.

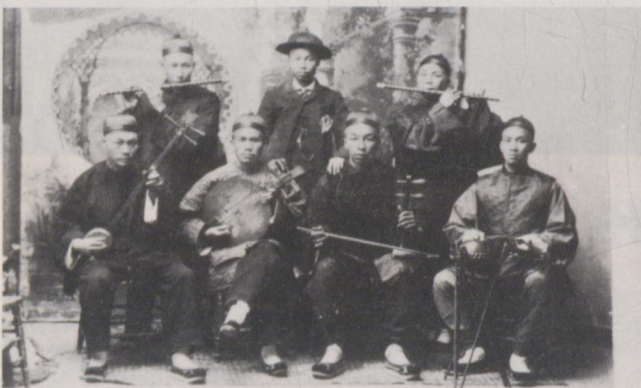
Each year, Cheyenne Frontier Days continues to grow in fame and stature as residents of Cheyenne and Laramie County re-create a slice of western frontier life for the thousands of visitors.

SWEETWATER COUNTY — Continued from page 21

white man to navigate the Green River which was supposed to flow into the Gulf of Mexico. Forty years later a United States geological survey party found "Ashley 1825" painted high on the rock wall of the Red Canyon of the Green River.

In 1847 the Mormons started on this trail. Brigham Young, leading the second detachment, met Jim Bridger. Bridger was traveling east to Fort Laramie and advised them to camp on the spot while he gave detailed information to them about the desert of the Salt Lake Valley. A monument stands at Farson, Wyoming, (Highway 187) in memory of this meeting. Several years after the Mormons had settled in the valley, trouble arose between them and the United States Government. For a few years much fighting existed along the Oregon Trail that lies within this county. In October, 1857 an incident of the "Mormon War" occurred near Big Sandy thirty miles north of the town of Green River. Lot Smith, captain of the Utah militia, burned seventy-five wagons destined to supply Johnston's army at Fort Bridger. Because of this the troops had to winter at Camp Scott on one-fourth rations and were not able to go into Utah that winter. The remains of the wagons can still be seen near Simpson's Hollow along the Blue Rim-Farson county road.

In 1862 Ben Holladay took over the stage line of Russell, Majors and Waddell. Due to increasing hostilities of the Sioux along the upper Platte, the route through South Pass was abandoned and the Cherokee Trail (later the Overland) along the South Platte, to Fort Halleck, Bridger's Pass and on to Fort Bridger was used. This trail, running east to west, was used by Bridger and other trappers from an early date. Travel



Chinese were imported to mine coal in the Rock Springs area in the 1870's

along the trail in this county was continued until the coming of the Union Pacific Railroad in 1868. There were many important stage relay points in this county but the remains of the stage station at Point-of-Rocks is the only one still in "fair" condition. This station can be seen from the highway.

THE FRONTIER INDEX, a press on wheels, fol-

lowed the construction head of the Union Pacific Railroad westward across the country and by August 11, 1868, it had reached Green River City. It was published there through October 13, 1868. While in Green River, a book, "A Vocabulary of the Snake or Sho-Sho-Nay Dialect" by Joseph A. Gebow was printed. Although it was a second edition of a booklet of 1859 printed in Salt Lake City, it was the first book or pamphlet printed in Wyoming.

Bryan, today a ghost town, was reached by the Union Pacific in September of 1868. About twelve miles west of the town of Green River, Bryan once boasted of a temporary population of 5,000 people. It was a business center of the county where railroad machine shops and a roundhouse were maintained for several years. When drought struck, and the Black's Fork River water level fell, the town suffered a decline. When the railroad later straightened its tracks, Bryan became a ghost town.

In 1875 coal miners in Carbon and Sweetwater Counties went on strike and the Union Pacific brought in Chinese workers. There was no open hostility until, without previous warning, a riot finally broke out on September 2, 1885. Twenty-eight Chinese were killed, fifteen wounded, and hundreds driven out from Rock Springs. The original source of the trouble was strike-breaking, but the immediate cause was the assignment



Sweetwater County Court House was built in 1876 at Green River

of stalls or rooms. White workers argued that the Chinese were given preference. The Chinese Government and the United States Government investigated and China asked damages which the Federal Government paid. United States troops were kept in Rock Springs for several years to maintain order after the riot.

The southern part of Sweetwater County was noted for the hide-out of the Butch Cassidy gang and many other notorious outlaws. Extensive grazing was developed in the area by the early settlers including many miners who were barred from working because of the Chinese workers or other misdeeds involving the coal companies.

Today, the town of Green River, first stage stop on the Overland Trail, and later a division point established by the Union Pacific Railroad, continues to flourish as the county seat. Extensive railroad activity, industrial development, and improved recreational facilities have aided Green River's economy. As industry has grown in this region, and as the oil and gas fields to the south of Rock Springs have advanced, Rock Springs finds itself the center of oil activity here as well as the fifth largest city in Wyoming.

Among the expanding giants in Sweetwater is the Stauffer Chemical Company producing per year some 150,000 to 350,000 tons of natural soda ash which, in its crude state, is known as "trona". This highly automated plant is 21 miles northwest of Green River. Twenty-one miles west at Westvaco is the "daddy" of trona mines. This FMC Corporation complex will have an output close to a million tons a year. A new trona plant under construction west of the Blacks Fork River and near the old highway indicates the interest of the Allied Chemical Company in the mineral deposits of this area.

One of the most significant outdoor attractions evoking wide interest is the Flaming Gorge Reservoir which over the years will back up to within seven miles of the town of Green River. Here, boating and water skiing abound, and year-round fishing is available. And so, in this Jubilee Year commemorating Wyoming's 75th birthday, the historians, the nature lovers, the fishermen, and those just seeking relaxation will find that an enjoyable way to "celebrate" includes a visit to Sweetwater County. — William L. Thompson.

UINTA COUNTY — Continued from page 51

ed on the site by Thomas J. Almy, for whom the settlement which quickly sprung up was named. The Rocky Mountain Coal and Iron Company was organized by the Central Pacific Railroad Company and the Union Pacific opened mines.

Almy grew rapidly and by 1881 the two large companies were shipping as much as 24,000 tons of coal a year. Until the Rock Springs massacre, many Chinese were employed in the mines. Chinatown lay in Evanston north of the tracks. One of the three Joss Houses in the United States was erected there and the Chinese New Year, which is celebrated in February, drew thousands of Chinese here to celebrate and worship. The Joss house was destroyed by fire in 1922, but long before that nearly all the Chinese residents had left.

Labor troubles and tragedies at the mines from explosions, notably the No. 5 Union Pacific mine explosion, March 20, 1895, led to the final abandonment of Almy. Valuable coal and other important mineral deposits are still at the site. The Almy Old Timers Associa-

tion conducts a reunion each August at the Bowns Ranch, where the old bowery formerly stood.

The roundhouse of the railroad was completed and the railroad shops moved to Evanston from Wasatch in 1871. Evanston was made headquarters of the division. The terminal and roundhouse were moved to Green River in 1925. Since 1926, the Union Pacific has maintained a reclamation plant in Evanston, which employs approximately 300 persons.

Lyman, the second largest town in the county, was named for Francis M. Lyman, apostle of the L.D.S. Church who selected the townsite in 1899. Though an inland town, it is on the Lincoln Highway and booming. For the past five years, increased activity at Church Buttes by the Mountain Fuel Supply Company, which has brought in productive natural gas wells, has been reflected in the growth of Lyman, six miles west.

Church Buttes lies partly in Uinta and partly in Sweetwater Counties. In 1952, the Company erected in Uinta County a dehydration plant and a booster station pumping plant near Lyman. They also extended the gas line from Lyman to Urie, Fort Bridger and Mountain View and built a combination residence-office for the operations-serviceman stationed there.

The Downs Opera House was erected on Front Street in 1885. Many old-timers can remember the dramas played here. Three motion picturehouses were running in Evanston in 1907.

In 1888, the Wyoming State Hospital for the mentally ill was located in Evanston. Some of the original buildings were destroyed by fire in 1918. Modern brick buildings have been erected and the institution is one of which the county and state may be proud.

The first newspaper of consequence in the county was the Evanston Age, published by W. L. Vaughn, in 1871. The News Register, published for many years by Joseph U. Allard, was a leader.

Lumbering has been a factor in the economy of the county. All of the early residents were housed in buildings erected from local mills. Railroad ties and mine timbers were in great demand. Much of it was taken from national forests in Utah but milled in the county. — Mary W. Richards.

PARK COUNTY — Continued from page 35

Powell is the trading center for this prosperous area.

Park County is famous all over the world for its excellent big game and fishing opportunities. Some of the best known dude ranches are in this area, and sportsmen from all over the world come here to try their luck with the big horn sheep, elk, deer, antelope and bear, as well as trout fishing in lakes and streams.

Excellent highways now crisscross the county, but such was not always the case. For years it had been customary for men in Cody who could work efficiently

on the job to go up on the North Fork road to Yellowstone and shovel snow until they met the Park Service shoveling toward them from the Park side. There was so much enthusiasm manifested by everyone to get the Park tourist business developed that "Good Roads Days" were frequently held, usually led by Dave Jones, L. L. Newton and Jake Schwoob. They raked rocks out of the Shoshone Canyon road, drained and shoveled roads leading into Cody, and repaired washouts in the Canyon. Eventually the Highway Department assumed these duties.

In 1913 Gus Holms, president of the Cody Club, the chamber of commerce, together with A. C. Lucier of Powell as official photographer, a representative of the Automobile Blue Book, and a lecturer from Rapid City, made the first automobile trip from Chicago to Cody by way of Rapid City and Buffalo, Wyoming, and over the Big Horn Mountains. They made the trip in a new Studebaker car bought by Jake Schwoob in Chicago to be delivered in Cody by this party at the end of their advertising tour.

The trip took three weeks, and their experiences with muddy roads and as the first car ever to cross the Big Horns gave them plenty of stories to tell. Their route was taken up by some of the numerous highway associations and pressure groups. They formed the Black-and-Yellow Trail association, and others were the Billings-Cody Way; the Yellowstone Highway from Cheyenne to Cody. The object of these associations was to get roads built and to attract tourists to the scenic resorts in the area and to Yellowstone. The work of these groups has been taken over now by Highway 14, Highway 16 and 20 organizations as well as auto clubs across the nation, but for several years before 1916 there were "good-roads meetings" in Billings, Casper,



The Cody Volunteer Fire Department, including Col. Cody, 1907

Rapid City and elsewhere in which enterprising Cody residents took an active part.

Cody is located about fifty miles from the eastern gate of Yellowstone Park, and Powell, twenty-three miles further to the northeast. The "Cody Road to Yellowstone", or the "Buffalo Bill Highway" passes through magnificent scenic terrain and many historical areas.



Buffalo Bill Cody was one of Wyoming's most famous and most colorful citizens

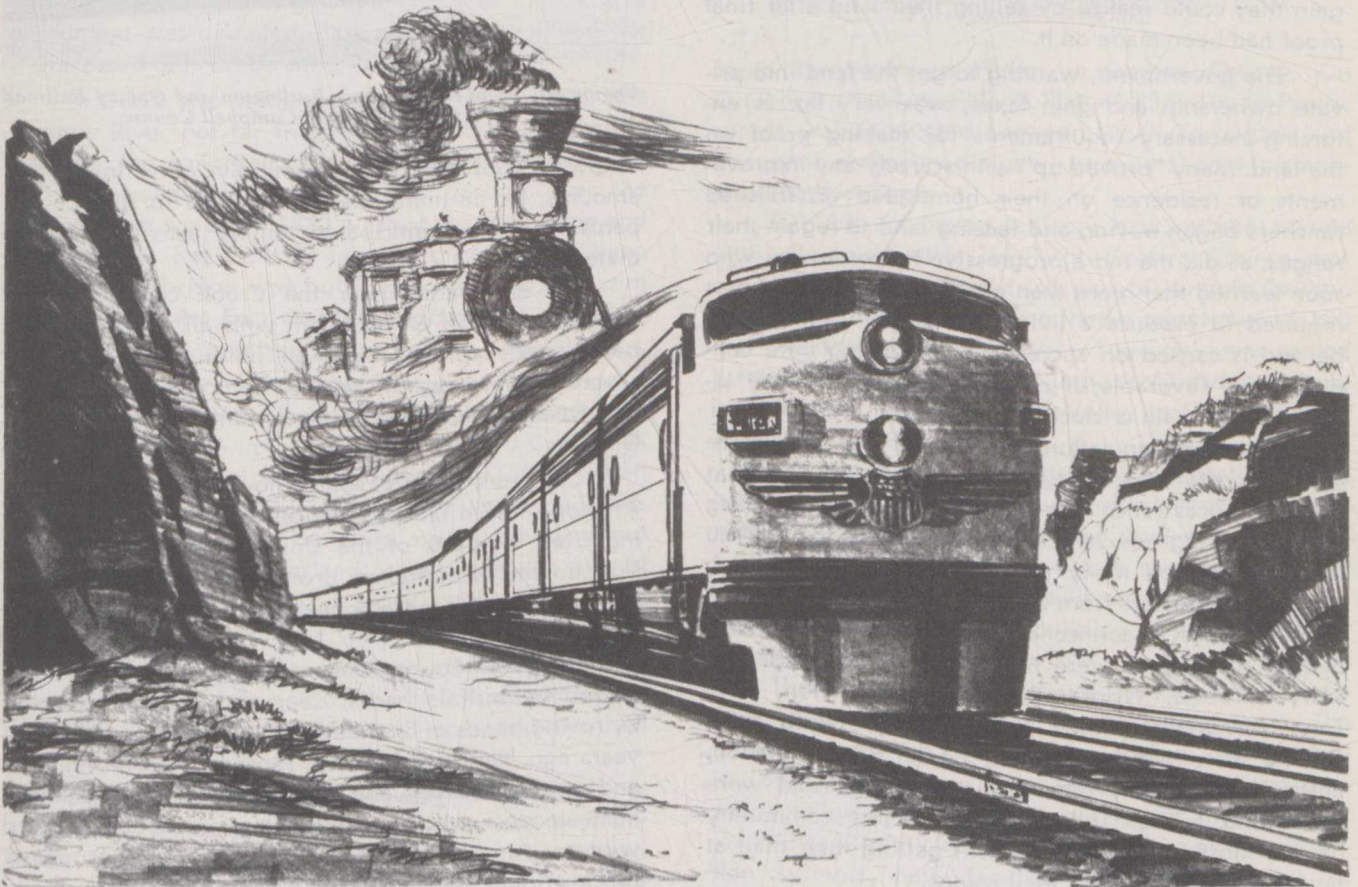
The Buffalo Bill Historical Center is located on the western edge of Cody on Highway U.S. 14 and 20. Formed in 1922 as a project of the Cody Club, the Buffalo Bill Memorial Association has labored to preserve the memory of the old scout. The famous Buffalo Bill equestrian statue was a gift, land and statue, of Mrs. Gertrude Vanderbilt Whitney, who was the sculptor. In a short time the present museum was erected with Mrs. Mary Jester Allen, niece of Col. Cody, as the curator. The Association has gathered a remarkable display of old weapons, Indian relics, and personal effects of its namesake. Additional buildings have been added including a barn, coach shed, Buffalo Bill's boyhood home from LeClaire, Iowa.

Built as a part of this center in 1958 is the Whitney Gallery of Western Art, with Dr. Harold McCracken as director. It houses one of the finest displays of Western Americana Art ever displayed in one gallery. It features work of Frederick Remington with his entire studio collection, Charles M. Russell, William Henry Jackson, Alfred Bierstadt, Alfred Jacob Miller, and George Catlin, among others. It also contains the original Deadwood Stage which was used as part of the Buffalo Bill Wild West show and the 1300-year old mummified Indian.

The Northwest Community College in Powell is the third largest institution of higher education in Wyoming and is accredited by the University of Wyoming. The college offers educational opportunities in many fields and serves a great need in this northwestern corner of Wyoming.

A nightly tourist attraction in the summer months in Cody is the night rodeo. Given every night except Sunday, it gives the tourist an opportunity to witness first hand the great events of a major spectacle. It is done in conjunction with the "Cody Stampede", an annual rodeo given on July 4th, and a natural by-product of Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show in Buffalo Bill's home town — Marjorie M. Simonton.

Evolution of a territory ...and of a railroad



For almost a century Union Pacific has been a proud partner in the growth and development of the West, providing transportation for communities and their industries.

Again and again, new industries embraced by the people of the West plan their growth with rail arteries carrying their materials and products. Giant power units on Union Pacific speed shipments the automated rail way; by push-button classification yards, electronically controlled traffic and communications.

As part of the vibrant growing West, Union Pacific continues its role in building for the future. Whenever you ship or travel in these western states, be specific, say "Union Pacific."



**UNION
PACIFIC**
Railroad

OMAHA 2, NEBRASKA

CAMPBELL COUNTY — Continued from page 47

construction was in progress, and it was named in his honor. Rails were laid into Gillette on August 10, 1891. It immediately became a lively railroad town and livestock shipping point.

Many of the homesteaders came here with the true pioneer spirit and established good homes for their families, were progressive and civic minded. Others came only with the thought of what financial gain they could realize by selling their land after final proof had been made on it.

The government, wanting to get the land into private ownership and gain taxes, was very lax in enforcing necessary requirements for making proof on the land. Many "proved up" with scarcely any improvements or residence on their homestead. Established ranchers began buying and leasing land to regain their ranges, as did the more progressive homesteaders who soon learned that more than a half section of land was required to produce a living. While dry farming can be and is carried on successfully when moisture conditions are favorable, it primarily is and probably always will remain a stock raising area.

Increased population brought the need for more schools, postoffices, churches, roads, etc. One school at the J. Y. Lucas ranch was being held in 1913. During the 20's as high as 20 schools were being held. Thru this same period many postoffices were established, supplied by carriers from Gillette, many of them having country stores in connection with them. In the south half of the county were Maysdorf, Hilight, Hidivide, Lawyer, Teckla, Wright, Savageton, Clarketon, Pine Tree, Turnercrest, Piney and Dillinger. North from Gillette were Weston, Spotted Horse, Recluse, Adon, Bertha and possibly others. Along the railroad were Rozet and Echita. Today these are just community names, most of the rural element getting their mail at boxes along the various mail routes.

Vast deposits of coal underlie much of the county. Being near the surface, it is exposed in many places. This was a godsend to early ranches and homesteaders as it solved their heating problem at no expense, other than the labor involved in mining it.

The Peerless Coal Co. attempted to establish a shaft and tunnel coal mine six miles east of Gillette around 1920, which resulted in failure. In 1921 the Homestead Mining Co. of Lead, South Dakota, did exploration work in the same area, finding plentiful reserves of coal lying near the surface. By stripping off 25 to 30 feet of clay overburden, 80 to 90 feet of subbituminous coal was exposed. They immediately began construction of a plant and tipples along side of the railroad. Modern homes were erected for use by the employees and Wyodak came into existence.

During the 50's discoveries of uranium were made in the Pumpkin Butte area triggering a rush of claim staking and exploration work. Considerable production



Engine No. 68 of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad was a familiar sight in Campbell County

followed, but the ore, seemingly only in limited amounts, led to many disappointments for the participants. The large anticipated mining activity failed to materialize.

Oil discoveries near the Crook county line in 1956 touched off an oil boom with all major oil companies participating. Many oil fields have been discovered in the eastern part of our county as well as the Dead Horse field some twenty miles west of Gillette.

Campbell County, long known as "Home of the Antelope," each fall experiences a host of hunters coming from all parts of the United States to test their skill on the fleet footed pronghorns and mule deer. Plentiful game generally sees them going home with their permits all filled.

Campbell County was a wide open range country grazed by buffalo herds, deer and antelope, hunted by roving bands of Sioux and Crow Indians only ninety years ago. Replaced by early ranches, Texas longhorns and cowboys, sheep and shearers, and optimistic homesteaders who withstood dry summers and hard winters, it is now an area of well improved farms and ranches, pure bred sheep and cattle, improved county roads and paved highways. Cowboys and rodeos are still commonplace and bring back memories of an earlier era.—Ralph G. Kintz.

The first report on public instruction in Wyoming was made in 1871 by Dr. J. H. Hayford of Laramie, the territorial auditor for the preceding biennium. Doctor Hayford reported good schools in Albany and Laramie counties, fair schools in Uinta and Carbon counties, but in Sweetwater county neither superintendent nor schools. — (Bartlett, "History of Wyoming, page 432.)

The Union Pacific opened its first coal mine at the "old town" of Carbon, now a "ghost" town (1868). (Beard, "Wyoming from Territorial Days to the Present," page 231.)

GOSHEN COUNTY — Continued from page 27

of the Platte River, the first camp was at the site of the present town of Torrington, the county seat. In accordance with an act of the Wyoming Legislature in 1913, markers have been placed at the most noted stopping places along the trail in Wyoming. The monument marking the camp at Torrington was unveiled in 1914. The marker stands on land of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company at the intersection of the two main highways. On June 17, 1915, a monument was unveiled marking the place where the trail crossed old Fort Laramie.

In 1851 two traders erected a bridge over the Laramie River not far from Fort Laramie to insure the crossing for emigrants and the soldiers at the Fort. Toll was collected from emigrants passing over the bridge. High waters in 1853 washed out the bridge and a ferry boat was built to take its place. It has been claimed this bridge was built by private parties, with officers from the Fort as silent partners.

In 1876 one of the well known freighting companies was the Pratt and Ferris Company. This company went into the cattle business in 1878, with headquarters near the state line in what is now Goshen County. A sod house was used as headquarters until 1883 when grout (a mixture of sand, cement, and water) buildings were erected. The grout buildings are still standing and in good shape. The Overland Stage Company owned by Russell, Majors and Waddell, began operating through this area in 1859, passing by Fort Laramie.

The Pony Express in 1860-61 made Fort Laramie one of its stops and in 1861 the first transcontinental telegraph line to the Pacific began operating and had an office located at Fort Laramie.

Several important treaties were made with the Indians at Fort Laramie, including one treaty with the Sioux Indians on April 29, 1868. This treaty gave to the Indians the "Great Sioux Reservation". The Crow Treaty was also concluded at the fort on May 7, 1868.

When the Union Pacific Railroad entered the State of Wyoming in 1867, a route more direct than the old emigrant road which passed by Fort Laramie was found by the engineers. The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad came into the county in 1900. In 1926 the Union Pacific Railroad constructed a spur running from



Indian tepees stand in the parade ground area of the Fort Laramie compound

South Torrington to Yoder, in Goshen County. On October 9, 1928, the North Platte Valley Union Pacific cut-off was completed between South Torrington and Cheyenne and opened a new agricultural area in south-eastern Wyoming.

By 1890 Wyoming territory had become a state with eleven counties. In 1911 Goshen County was established, being taken from part of Laramie County. At that time Lingle, Wyoming, had a population of 100 and Torrington had 350 persons. Torrington was named as the county seat. The Burlington railroad was built west through the North Platte Valley in 1900, reaching Torrington in 1905.

The records show considerable prospecting in the early days of the county. But the principal industries today are farming (irrigated and dry), dairying, beet sugar manufacturing, and livestock raising. When the Union Pacific Railroad was built south of the river in 1926, it made possible the building of the Holly Sugar Company plant.

There are but few towns in Goshen County. Torrington, the county seat, is the largest town. The oldest town in the county is La Grange, incorporated in 1889. Fort Laramie is located about one and one-fourth miles northeast of the old fort of that name.

After World War I, with the opening of new irrigation systems, new families homesteaded parts of Goshen County and small towns grew up at Huntley and Veteran. Many of the homesteaders were German people who had lived in Russia under Catherine the Great. They came mostly from Western Nebraska and many names on rural mail boxes indicate the background of these hardworking Americans.

Modern times have made a great impression on Goshen County with newer and better methods of farming. The county seat of Torrington is really Wyoming's "model town" with clean streets and handsome homes, and a most progressive city government. Oil was discovered on city property and the revenues and influx of workers helped the city and county.

New federal defense projects have brought new people for the construction of the Minutemen missiles which are scattered throughout the county.

Goshen County people are proud of their county, and in the tradition of the early pioneers have continued to build and improve. There is a constant aware-



Torrington in 1908

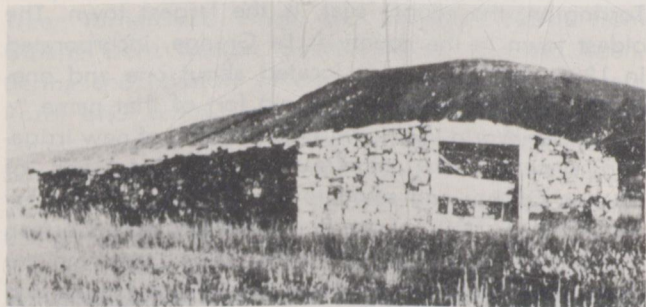
ness that we all stand and live in what is the most historic spot from the Missouri River to the Rocky Mountains. — The Rev. Lamar P. Speier, Torrington, Wyoming.

NIORARA COUNTY — Continued from page 41

at Lightning Creek. Miller and men on both sides were killed in a bloody battle. The Indians fled back to the reservation. Some squaws were wounded. At a hearing in Douglas no action was brought against the Indians, the feeling being that they had been unlawfully attacked.

A strong flow of gas from three test wells in Cow Gulch in 1917 heralded the Lance Creek oil boom. The Union Oil Company of California leased 20,000 acres between Buck Creek and Twenty Mile Creek. A rotary drill, tons of casing, pipe, and machinery were unloaded in Lusk and Manville, and hauled by horses and trucks to the new field. Within a year 25 rigs were operating. Ohio Oil Company opened as a big producer in 1918. Rigs and camp equipment were rushed in. Lance Creek grew like a mushroom. Manville and Lusk boomed. In four days 555 tons of freight were moved from Lusk alone. Every available horse and truck were used. A refinery was built at Lance Creek, and a pipe line laid to the railroad.

A big gusher came in with 2,000 barrels of oil in the first hours. Derricks were everywhere. When the flow of the shallow wells weakened, drilling deepened.



The Running Water Station of the Cheyenne to Deadwood Stage near Lusk

The Lance Creek field was first in oil production in Wyoming from 1939 to 1945.

The spirit of the county is symbolized in a pageant presented annually by more than 200 rural and urban people working together. "Legend of Rawhide" was instigated by Dr. Walter E. Reckling, written by Eva Lou Bonsell, and first presented in 1946. It is based on a legend about the naming of the Rawhide Buttes south of Lusk; portrays the life and struggles of emigrants in a covered wagon train in 1849. Many scenes, including life in an Indian village, have been added to the pageant since its first presentation. Dramatic incidents



Longhorn cattle graze along the Texas Trail

include the shooting of an Indian maid, an Indian attack on an encamped wagon train, a burning wagon, and the skinning of a man alive—hence the name Rawhide. The pageant is presented each year in August.—Mae Urbanek.



The citizens of Lusk dress up in century-old costumes to present the "Legend of Rawhide" each summer

Laramie was the first place in Wyoming Territory, and probably in the known world, where the Woman Suffrage Act or anything similar was put in force. On March 7, 1870, The Hon. J. H. Howe, Chief Justice, presiding, handed down a decision that women might serve on the grand jury, whereupon those women who had been called for duty were tried and sworn in. Associate Justice J. W. Kingman concurred with this decision. (Triggs, "History and Directory of Laramie City, Wyoming Territory," page 47.)

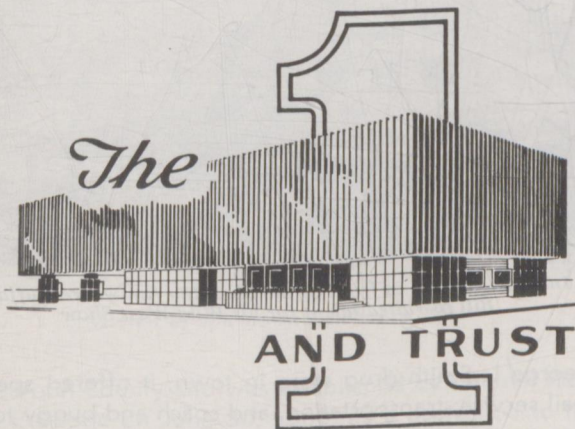
The first ranch in the county, "if not in the state, where a foundation for a claim house was laid and for which a patent from the government was obtained," was that of Judge W. L. Kuykendall, as related in his book, "Frontier Days," published in 1917. "It is where Uncle Sam has located his dry farming experiment station, a mile or two east of Cheyenne."



WE WERE THERE!

SEVENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO, under our old STOCK GROWERS NATIONAL name, this bank was enjoying its eighth year of vital financial service to the citizens of the great new State of Wyoming.

It is with all the pride, affection and respect borne of old and valued friendship that we salute our famous Equality State on this important occasion.



FIRST
NATIONAL BANK
AND TRUST COMPANY OF WYOMING

SHERIDAN COUNTY — Continued from page 19

Big and Little Goose Creeks join, Crook "pow-wowed" and was joined by Crow and Shoshone Warriors. The Crow and Sioux had become enemies over land settlements in the Big Horn City area, south of the present Sheridan site, which provided the whites a strong ally. Crook moved northward on June 16 to the Rosebud where he and his 1,100 men were encountered by Crazy Horse and five thousand or more braves. The Crook troops returned to their Goose Creek camp; then moved further south on Peno and Soldier Creeks (Big Horn City area). The ill fated Col. Custer met his match on the 25th of that month and the only survivor of the massacre was "Comanche", the mount of one of Custer's officers.

"Dutch Henry", a trapper, had lived with his Shoshone squaw on Little Goose from 1873-78 and then moved to the present town of Sheridan. He and another trapper built a cabin where the two lived with their wives. A child was born (only to die at three months) to one of them, and possibly was the first child born in the area. George Mandel eventually occupied



A 24-oxen freighter was a familiar sight in Pease and Sheridan Counties during the early days

the cabin where he opened a stage station that gave the town of Sheridan its first name — "Mandel".

John D. Loucks rode through the area in the summer of 1880 while following the Bozeman to Miles City and during the following months was tormented with the memory of the Big Horn Mountains, the rolling hills and the rich valleys he had left behind. The spring of 1882 he returned to take occupancy of the Mandel cabin and on May 10, he summoned Jack Dow, from Big Horn City, to survey and stake out his "new 40 acre town." Then he sent for his family. He named his town "Sheridan" after his Civil War commanding officer



An early photograph of Sheridan shows the old fire station (second building from left) and other main street buildings

(and who had visited the area during a fort inspection in 1880). Loucks started a new post office and store, added a room to the cabin for "schooling" and then set to the task of encouraging others to take up land in the area.

In 1884 competitive ambitions arose between Sheridan, Buffalo and Big Horn City. Buffalo had become incorporated, and Big Horn City had the newspaper "Big Horn Sentinel" but lacked the population for incorporation. The area had become Johnson County and Sheridan and Big Horn City were vying for their independence by luring all big round-up trade and new residents and businesses to their respective towns. Sheridan won out by offering cowboys free lots in the new addition of their town.

With the growth came the inevitable pains. Indians were pilfering everything not under lock and key, the winters of '86 and '87 took a heavy toll of cattle and feed, and rustlers were having a "heyday". In 1892 to the south, the Johnson County "Cattlemen's War" erupted. The county was badly in need of rail transportation.

The railroad was realized in 1892 when the northern Wyoming branch of the Burlington reached Sheridan, and with it new avenues for income were opened. The county's "tie" camp operation became big business, ranching expanded, and local mines were opened along the Tongue River, employing 10,000 people at the peak of the coal mining era. The Sheridan Inn (built by the Burlington and Sheridan Land Company), opened July 1, 1893, was to become one of the greatest attractions of the West. It boasted fine foods, the first bath tubs and electric lights in the country; it had the only telephone in the county which was a direct line to the



Indians perform in front of the Sheridan Inn where Buffalo Bill recruited talent for his Wild West Show

George L. Smith drug store in town; it offered special mail service, transportation, and coach and buggy tours for guests.

By 1903 the town of Sheridan had 30 saloons (an ordinance was once passed that no more than 22 saloons could operate simultaneously), six churches, two opera houses, wooden sidewalks on Main and

trees where parking meters click away today. In 1912, the city supported six banks, a general hospital, 200 Chinese, a new City Hall and a wooden blocked Main Street that occasionally floated off toward the prairies when heavy rains drenched the country.

Fort MacKenzie, established in 1897, put in operation to help control the Indians in 1905, abandoned in 1918, is today one of the nation's best Veteran's Hospitals.

On September 2, 1907, Chief Medicine Crow (Crow tribe) brought a thousand of his people to Sheridan on a "good will expedition" and staged a show that, perhaps was the beginning for "All American Indian Days."

Throughout her early history are other names such as Kendrick, Spear, Thorn-Rider, Benton, Hamilton, and Coffeen. What isn't recorded in the annals of history are the names of hundreds upon hundreds who, shoulder to shoulder with their horses and sweat, cut the roads and reservoirs and produced the food across the county; who battled the diseases of man, beast and crops; who fought the Indian, elements and pressures of times to bring forth from the wilderness "The Queen City and County of Wyoming."—Pegge A. Cooksley.

CARBON COUNTY — Continued from page 25

hectic days of the 90's when national interest had been attracted to mining by the Cripple Creek and Klondike booms, a company of Denver promoters, aided by several Carbon County residents, established the Encampment townsite on a slightly location bordering the Encampment River. The first log cabin was erected in the summer of 1897.

Fort Fred Steele was located at the point where the Union Pacific Railroad crosses the North Platte River



A view of downtown Rawlins in 1891

in Carbon County and was established by Colonel Richard I. Dodge on June 30, 1868, as a protection to the builders of the railroad. It was named in honor of Major General Frederick Steele of Civil War fame. Within 48 hours after the completion of the fort, camp followers to the number of 500 or more had established the town of "Brownsville" nearby. Five days later the



This court house in Carbon County was used between 1882 and 1936

population of the town was estimated at 1300.

On June 28, 1869, the government established the reservation of 36 square miles. The frame buildings of the post provided quarters for four companies and a garrison was maintained there for more than ten years. In 1886 the fort was finally abandoned. Fort Steele now is the headquarters for sheep companies in the territory.

Elk Mountain is situated in the east central part of Carbon County and takes its name from the mountain at whose base it nestles. It was a landmark in covered wagon days, and at its foot was a stage stop on the Overland Trail. One of the first bands of sheep in Wyoming was trailed in from California by Louis Seberlin of Elk Mountain.

Rawlins, the county seat of Carbon County, dates its beginning from the spring of 1868 when the Union Pacific Railroad was completed through Wyoming. The city was named by Major General Grenville M. Dodge, who was chief engineer of the Union Pacific during the days when the first rails were being laid across the plains. When in 1867, General John A. Rawlins discovered a spring in a draw near this point, he called it "the most gracious and acceptable of anything" he found in this area; he told General Dodge that if anything were ever named for him, he should prefer it to be a spring. Both the spring and the town established near it the following year were named Rawlins. General Rawlins, said to have been the only officer who could influence General Grant, is believed to have planned some important moves of the Union armies during the Civil War.

The stabler citizens of Rawlins were at first beset by the usual lawless frontier elements. In June 1878, "Big Nose George" Parrott and "Dutch Charlie" Burris, with two accomplices, tried to derail the westbound Union Pacific pay car by drawing the spikes that held the rails. The bandits fled when a section boss, who

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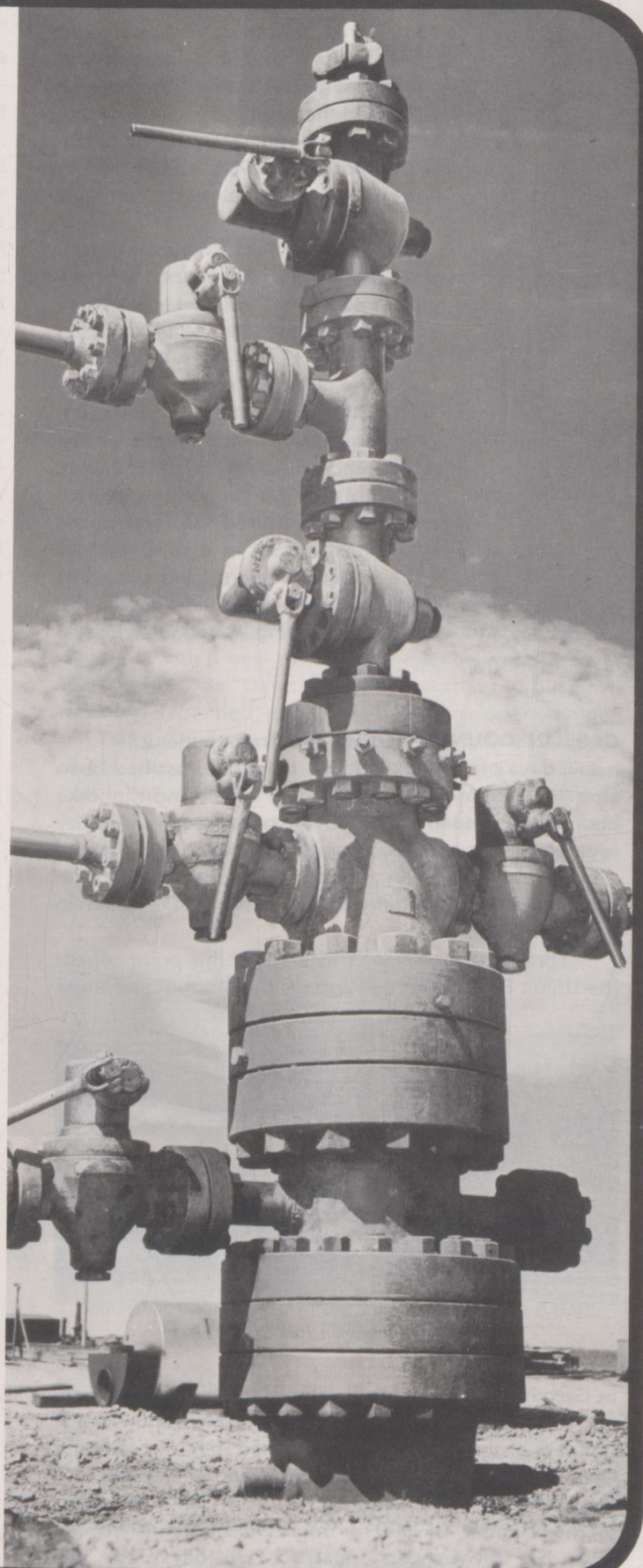


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Jim Baker's Cabin (now in Frontier Park in Cheyenne) once stood on the Little Snake River near Savery where it was used as a fort, a home and a trading post

noticed the loose rails, flagged the train and notified the sheriff. Tip Vincent and Ed Widdowfield, leading a posse, followed the trail of the bandits to a cove of willows and, while stooping to examine the ashes of a campfire, were shot dead. About a year later word came from Miles City, Montana, that the bandits had been arrested there. Both were brought back to Wyoming for trial, but at Carbon, Dutch Charlie was taken off the train by local citizens and hanged from a telegraph pole; Big Nose was tried before Judge Jesse Knight at Rawlins and sentenced to hanging. His legs were kept shackled. One evening, having managed to file through one of the bolts with a case knife, he swung the shackles upon Bob Rankin, the jailer; Mrs. Rankin, however, closed the cell door and gave the alarm. That night a crowd took Big Nose from jail and hanged him. The Vigilantes then sent warnings to 24 other bad men, and next morning the Rawlins ticket office of the Union Pacific sold 24 tickets.

In 1888 the State Legislature located the penitentiary and the building was completed in 1898. During the years, additions and remodeling have been carried out on an extensive scale in improving the buildings and grounds.

Saratoga is a supply point for hunters, fishermen and ranchers. Its first building (1878) was a trading post. Early settlers called the place the Springs, Warm Springs, or Hot Springs, but it was named later for the big Saratoga Hot Springs in New York. It is stated that in olden days Indians came from long distances to bathe in the waters of these springs for the cure of all kinds of ailments with which they might be afflicted.

Oil development in the country north of Rawlins reached a state during 1921 and 1922 that made the location of an oil refinery on the main line of the Union Pacific commercially feasible. Late in 1922 the Producers and Refiners Corporation began the construction of a refinery at Grenville, later named Parco from

the initials of the company's corporate name. Parco is located six and one-half miles east of Rawlins. During the winter of 1922 and 1923 a small amount of construction work was carried on, and in the early spring of 1923, it was decided to build a larger and more extensive plant than was first contemplated. The plans were put into the hands of the J. C. White Engineering Company of New York City. Parco was a "Dream City", the creation of the brain of Frank E. Kistler, then head of the Producers and Refiners Corporation. It was on April 1, 1925, that the town was virtually completed and articles of incorporation were filed which officially designated Grenville as Parco. The town flourished until the thirties when the general economic depression struck the locality. The refinery struggled for existence during this period but to no avail. On May 21, 1934, ownership changed hands to the Sinclair Oil Corporation, the highest bidder at an auction authorized by the Cheyenne Federal Court. In the fall of 1942, a special election was held to change the name of the town to Sinclair in honor of H. F. Sinclair, president and founder of the Sinclair Oil Corporation. The change was approved and on January 1, 1943, the town officially assumed its present name.

Walcott, a small town on the Union Pacific Railroad about 22 miles east of Rawlins, started as sheepshearing headquarters and stock shipping point. With the development of the Encampment mining district, it became the transfer point for materials being freighted into Encampment and from that point. During the early 1900's more freight was handled at Walcott than at any other Union Pacific station between Omaha and Ogden.—Margaret Baker.

PLATTE COUNTY — Continued from page 29

Recently, a marble deposit in the same general area justified the establishment of a marble-processing plant at Wheatland.

"Rock hounds" find Platte County a rich source of many varied specimens. The recent discovery of a rare nephrite (Black Jade) in the Glendo Dam area led to the location of the deposit in a neighboring county. This find stimulated further prospecting in Platte County. A Wheatland firm, which has foreign as well as home markets for many of these materials, operates a rock shop popular with residents and tourists alike.

The name of Platte County derives from the French word "plate", indicating "dull" or "shallow", and was first applied to the river, then borrowed when the county was created in 1911 and organized in 1913 with Wheatland, which had incorporated in 1905, named as the county seat. Other towns active in the county are Hartville, established in the 1880's; Sunrise, incorporated in 1916, a town built by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company; Guernsey, incorporated in 1902, served by highway and rails, now important as site of the Glendo Dam and Reservoir and a ranch trading center;

Chugwater, incorporated in 1919, an agricultural and ranching community on both rail and highway and currently a center of missile site activity. Changes since early settlement have left at least three ghost towns in Platte County — Uva, Wendover, and Dwyer.

After the organization of the Wyoming Development Company, now the Wheatland Irrigation District, the Wheatland Flats became one of the earliest and most outstanding farming projects in the state. On the outlying ranches many fine herds of pure-bred cattle are being raised. The Wheatland Rural Electrification project was established in the early 1930's and now serves most of Platte County and parts of neighboring counties, using many miles of service lines. Mining and industrial enterprises continue to be actively healthy. Small business undertakings, such as a plant nursery, manufacturing of jewelry and western supplies, are now in operation. Recreational areas at both Glendo and Guernsey Dams provide relaxation for residents and vacationists. The Laramie Peak foothills furnish a beautiful setting for numerous camps and resorts, as well as limited lumbering projects.

Educational facilities have been of prime importance to Platte County residents since early settlers exchanged newspapers and magazines and taught school in their homes. From numerous one-room, one-teacher rural schools, constructive reorganization and pooling of funds have built a system of consolidated schools in Glendo, Guernsey, Chugwater and Wheatland. In spite of a widely scattered rural population, very few isolated, one-room schools remain in the county. Proximity to the University at Laramie encourages advanced education for the young people.

Along with the schools, early-day churches were established at Uva, Dwyer, Sunrise, Glendo, Wheatland and Chugwater. Many of the early-day ranch people were Irish and of the Roman Catholic faith. As a consequence, the Catholic, as well as several Protestant churches, are well attended.

Cultural life in Platte County has been characterized by early-day debate societies, fraternal organizations and Dephian music and reading groups. A Wheatland Subscription Library which was established in the early 1900's was followed by a Carnegie Library in 1917. The citizens of the county recently approved a bond issue for enlarging and renovating the County Library building. They also voted to build a nursing-wing addition to their already modern hospital. Both new structures are a credit to the county. Construction activities in Wheatland during 1964-65 have reached an all-time high; yet, agriculture remains the main source of income, supplemented by active mining and industrial developments.—Ruby Pruitt.

One of Wyoming's first governors took office in the middle of the night in an unusual — if not too dignified — candlelight ceremony at the Capitol.

The acting governor — Secretary of State Dr. Amos W. Barber — allowed as how he wasn't about to let Governor-elect John E. Osborne, a Rawlins Democrat, take over the reigns of state.

Not about to be bluffed out, Osborne, who was the people's choice in the general election, showed up in Cheyenne and, in cahoots with a bunch of dyed-in-the-hide Democrats, plotted to oust Barber.

One of the ring-leaders was determined, if not too dashing-looking, Dan Gill, a 90-pound, 5-foot real estate agent and notary public.

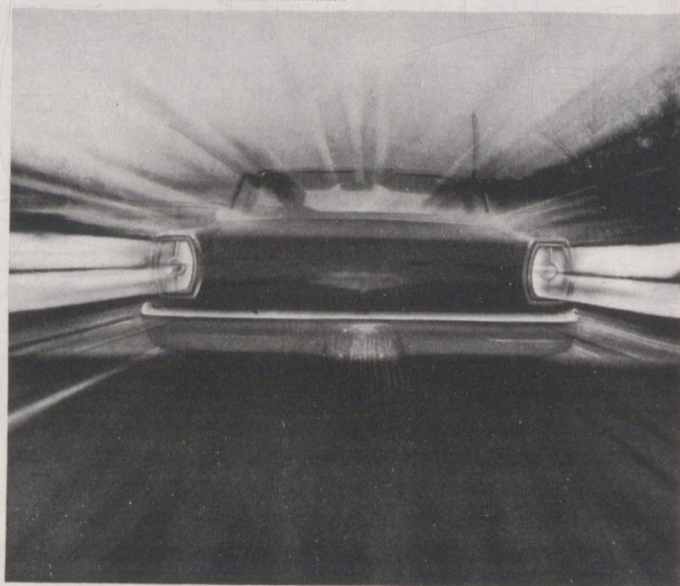
They decided to fix Barber's wagon at midnight on January 1, 1893. At that hour the conspirators met at the Capitol — the current building minus most of the east and west wings — equipped with keys and ladders.

But they didn't even have to jimmy a lock. Some unsuspecting person left a south window open and the new governor got into office through it.

Gill did the swearing-in, then the Democrats settled down for the night and were there with a not very warm welcome for a surprised Barber the next morning.

Not to press his luck, Barber went back to his business as secretary of state. But determined to be as contrary as possible, he kept Osborne in a quandary for several months by refusing to ante up the keys to vaults where vital administrative records were stored.

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Wyoming State Fair Entrance



Wyoming Pioneer Memorial Museum



The Glen-Rock

Commissioners of Converse Co., Douglas, Glenrock, Douglas Chamber of Commerce, Wyoming State Fair

WASHAKIE COUNTY — Continued from page 53
in Cheyenne to begin the spade work on a new county. Then, when the legislature met again in 1911, Governor Carey signed an enabling act creating Washakie County —April 18th. It was organized in 1913.

Just how the new county got its name is interesting. During the bill's passage—just for identification purposes—it was called Hanover. But later Senator Cross of Converse County, a man well-versed in Indian lore, wished to name it after the famous Indian, Chief Washakie. The committee from Worland gladly consented.

Thus was created Washakie County and named for a fighting man admired by red and white alike for his courage, his desire to find peace and prosperity for his people. So today, it is the only county in Wyoming named for an Indian chief.

Well, the golden years slid past—some good, some not so good. In 1917, Holly Sugar built its factory here, which today is one of the main-springs of this valley. There was oil, too, and timber and more stores and such in Worland and Ten Sleep. They put black top paving on our roads. Why, I can remember getting stuck going downhill on the famous Slick Creek hill. Another time I came from Worland to Ten Sleep and couldn't get back for three weeks on account of muddy roads.

So we end our salute to the pioneers of old and the folks who today are carrying on what started in a little old dugout over in peaceful pow wow grounds. —Taken from the narrative Golden Ann Pageant, by William F. Bragg, Sr.

BIG HORN COUNTY — Continued from page 31
tinued growth and prosperity. But a few miles away on the flats above the Big Horn River, a rival was looming.

W. S. Collins, lawyer, surveyor and promotor, had come to the Big Horn Basin from Colorado, drawn by the prospect of oil in the bonanza area eight years before and had remained in the new area. With the impending creation of the new county, he had gone to Otto with the hope of developing the struggling community. He had been rebuffed, however, and in 1896 he turned his efforts toward founding Basin City. Collins announced that Basin City would be a candidate for county seat.

A sizzling battle was carried on among the newspapers of Basin and Otto (the latter boasted two papers) and each cried loudly the virtues of its own town. Cody, newly founded, was a late entry in the race, and when Basin won the election it was claimed by some that Cody's entry had been a scheme to draw votes from among supporters of Otto's candidacy.

Word of the Big Horn Basin was spreading outside the state and the flow of new settlers increased. A Mormon colony had settled in the Burlington area in 1893 and now two more colonies came from Utah,

establishing the towns of Cowley and Byron and building the Sidon canal in 1903 to bring a substantial area under cultivation. German emigrants who had settled earlier in western Nebraska had fallen upon hard times and, seeking a more hospitable location, moved to high benchlands north of Burlington and established the community of Germania, now known as Emblem. Homesteaders were spreading along the streams by increasing numbers by the early 1900's. Sagebrush flats were being cleared and tilled. Wheat was the first major crop. Flour mills were built on the Nowood River at Basin and at other points. Alfalfa, too, became an important crop. The first sugar beets in the area were grown experimentally near Lovell. The



The ancient Medicine Wheel east of Lovell is Wyoming's most baffling unsolved puzzle. The origin of the relic is lost in antiquity

experiment proved so successful that this crop earned a lasting place of importance in the Big Horn Basin agriculture.

The Toluca-Cody branch of the Burlington railroad reached Cody in eastern Big Horn County on November 2, 1901. This line started at Toluca, near present Billings, Montana, went through Pryor Gap into the northern part of the Basin and Garland, now in Park County and ended at Cody, becoming an important rail point for the area. Construction of the road played an important part in the success of the Mormon colonies at Cowley and Byron for it provided work for the men and horses during the difficult period of clearing the land and building the canal.

In the south central area of the Basin, yet another small community was springing up around a dugout saloon operated by C. R. "Dad" Worland. In January 1906 it was moved to the east bank of the Big Horn. The buildings of Worland, as it became known, were skidded across the frozen river during the winter. Start of construction of the 53-mile-long Big Horn canal spurred the early growth of the community and brought many more acres of land under cultivation.

Thirty miles to the east the community of Ten Sleep had sprung up a decade or so earlier.

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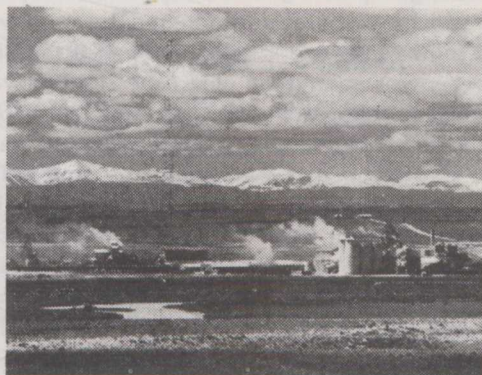
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About 1905, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad began pushing a line southward into the Big Horn Basin from southern Montana. The rails were extended southward along the west bank of the Big Horn and new towns sprang up along the right-of-way. The ranch and roadhouse operated by Mrs. Jack Morris became the town of Frannie, named after her daughter. Deaver sprang up a few miles to the south. The line pushed on through Kane and reached Basin in mid-summer of 1906. It was built thru Worland and as far as Kirby that same year. A division point was established at the mouth of the Greybull River and the town of Greybull began to grow. The rails reached Thermopolis in 1909, and in 1913 pushed through the Wind River Canyon to bridge a gap from Thermopolis to the Burlington line near Shoshoni, thus giving the Basin a southern outlet by rail.

The last great conflict between the cattlemen and the sheepmen took place in Big Horn County in the spring of 1909. Sheep had been becoming increasingly numerous in the Basin and the cattle interests felt more crowded on the ranges and more reluctant to share the grazing areas. A deadline was established across which sheep men were warned never to take their herds. It was crossed, and the famous Spring Creek or Ten Sleep raid resulted. One April night eight cowmen surprised a group of sheepmen. Three of the sheepmen were killed and many of the sheep slaughtered.

The general animosity between the two groups of livestockmen became an even sharper division. Some brilliant detective work by Big Horn County Sheriff Felix Alston uncovered the guilty men and they were brought to trial in Basin. One was convicted and the others pleaded guilty to one charge or another. Basin had become an armed camp during the trial. Both sheepmen and cattlemen gathered in the town, and all went armed. The National Guard was encamped in the square surrounding the courthouse. But the matter was settled without further violence, tensions eased and before many years were out, sheep and cattle grazed in peaceful company on the hills and mountain slopes.

By now settlement and development of the Big Horn was proceeding apace. Beginning in 1911, the county was divided into smaller counties. Park County was established in the west and Hot Springs County in the far south. Washakie County was created north of Hot Springs and east of Park. In 1913, the Fifth Judicial District was created and Percy W. Metz, who had been county attorney during the trial resulting from the Ten Sleep raid, was named District Judge, the youngest in the nation. He held the post for nearly 40 years.

Industry was beginning to take its place beside agriculture. A sugar factory was built at Lovell, and an oil refinery was built at Greybull where oil had been discovered a few years earlier. Oil, too, was found in

the hills east of Basin, which before 1910, had been able to boast both natural gas and electric service, something even more major cities were yet to obtain.

Construction of a new courthouse was begun in Basin in 1917. It was completed a year later and the former courthouse, which had been the scene of a tragic jail mob action fifteen years earlier, became the sheriff's quarters and jail.

A glass factory was established at Lovell and flourished briefly. It was succeeded by a brick and tile plant which still thrives there. Beans had become an important crop in the southern half of the county and mills were built at Basin to process them.

Roads, which had already replaced the tracks and trails, were well established and now the automobile, which had made its first appearance in the county before 1910, became more numerous.

Schools blossomed from scattered, part-time, one-room affairs to well established districts with permanent buildings and expanded curricula.

For a long time the threshing machine had been the only mechanized farming equipment known in the area, but in the 1930's the tractor began to replace the horse, and other farm machinery was introduced and became widely accepted. Trucks replaced wagons and major highways were paved. The great depression came, too, and the children of the early pioneers learned to appreciate the hardships and grinding poverty their parents had endured in their effort to carve civilization out of the virgin wilderness.

The Second World War brought renewed prosperity and with it came a period of renewed activity to the petroleum industry that had faded following the feverish activity of the twenties. Tourism that began with the first arrival of the railroad in the early 1900's and grew in the twenties and thirties expanded greatly after the war.

In the 1950's a change began to affect the county's agriculture. In some areas lavish use of irrigation water had earlier turned productive farmland into bog and alkali flats. Now subtle economic pressures slowly began to bring about a consolidation of small farms into larger ones. Farming practices, too, changed. Diversification and crop rotation became a general practice. Soil and water conservation practices were begun. Farming ceased to be a half-year operation. Winter cattle feeding became popular as did the wide use of chemical fertilizers.

All these are still going on today for agriculture remains the basis of the county's economy although petroleum accounts for the greatest part of the county's wealth.

New industry came, too, with development of the county's vast bentonite deposits. Development of gypsum is beginning. Uranium, the cause of feverish exploration on the county's northern fringe in the late 1950's, is still produced there. — Warren Brome.

ALBANY COUNTY — Continued from page 23

a ghost town. The inhabitants moved with the railway to Rock River.

Long ago Albany County proved herself a worthy daughter of the "Equality State."

Women from Laramie City were the first in the whole wide world to serve on a court jury. That was March, 1870. New York editors poked fun at what they called "the Wyoming experiment," woman suffrage. They sent cartoonists west to draw ridiculing caricatures of the six female jurors. Reporters wrote mocking couplets, such as "Baby, baby, don't get in a fury; your mamma's gone to sit on the jury!" But not all men laughed! King William of Prussia cabled congratulations to President Grant on such a forward-looking movement.

Next fall Laramie City officials opened the polls



Fort Sanders in Albany County

a little early so "Grandma" Swain could be the world's first woman voter in a general election.

Mary G. Bellamy served Albany County at Cheyenne in 1911 as Wyoming's first woman legislator.

A federal prison was built in west Laramie in 1872. It housed both U. S. and territorial criminals. When Wyoming joined the union in 1890, the penitentiary was turned over to the state, but it functioned for only seventeen years. By that time the new state prison at Rawlins could accommodate all the convicts.

Then the state university at Laramie converted the former penitentiary grounds into a stock farm. Beef cattle, now housed inside the main building, and sheep inside the old broom factory, are much more docile than their predecessors. The farm supervisor lives in the former warden's home. Underground tunnels connecting all three buildings have been closed.

The University of Wyoming, still the only four-year institution of higher learning in the state, first opened its doors at Laramie in 1887.

"Old Main," still in use, was the only structure on the 20-acre campus then. Today, 29 principal buildings dot the 437-acre campus and present plans call for immediate construction of six more.

The 1887-88 faculty, excluding President John W. Hoyt, numbered five. The current full-time academic faculty, directed by President John T. Fey, numbers 410.

The 1887-88 enrollment listed 42 students; all but eleven lived in Laramie. The 1964-65 year opened with 5,751 students, representing all 50 states, the District of Columbia and 32 foreign countries.

Naturally the UPRR payroll was Albany County's chief source of early income. Other industries, important but more fluctuating, included mining, lumbering and livestock raising.

Gold mines were opened at places like Cummins City and Centennial; coal was discovered near such spots as Red Buttes and Cooper Lake. But some mines had a way of "petering out" and operational costs might prove excessive.

Early sawmills hummed near Sherman, Dale Creek and the Medicine Bow foothills. Timber was, and still is, available in great quantities.

When cattle hit the Texas trail by the tens of thousands in the sixties, Albany County received its fair quota of Wyoming's share. Many of the present ranches belong to sons or grandsons of the original owners. The beef bonanza days drew to a close around 1888 or 1890 but fat, sleek cattle still dot the Laramie Plains. Some stockmen raise sheep, as well as cattle.

One big sheep ranch, started by three brothers

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GREEN RIVER

in the 1880's, became famous throughout the world for the prize-winning sheep it bred.

Albany county ranchers — cattlemen, sheepmen and small settlers — often had divergent interests but they lived quite peaceably side by side. One big exception occurred in 1904 when masked men raided a herder's camp near Tie Siding, burned his wagon and slaughtered many sheep.

Three major shifts in boundary lines caused Albany County to lose the shape of a long rectangle set on end. Most of the early population centered along the UP railway and land north of the Platte River was considered "Indian territory" then. Realizing also that Laramie, the county seat, was far removed from the northern section, in 1875 Governor Thayer recommended the subdivision of that area into new counties. This was done.

The second big change was made eleven years later. Mining centers such as Jelm, Keystone and Centennial were part of Carbon County then, but mountain barriers separated them from the seat of government. Annexation by Albany County was a natural result.

The five largest contributors to Albany County's current economy, in order of rank, are the University of Wyoming, the Union Pacific railway, manufacturing, tourism and agriculture. — Clarice Whittenburg.

FREMONT COUNTY — Continued from page 33

following year South Pass City boasted a population of 4,000 and 1870 an estimated \$5,000,000 in gold had been taken from this district.

During its heyday, South Pass City also gained fame as the home of Esther Hobart Morris who promoted the cause of equal rights for women. Mrs. Morris pledged Col. William H. Bright, a member of the first legislature of Wyoming Territory, to introduce and work for legislation granting suffrage to women. Col. Bright introduced such a bill November 27, 1869, and it was signed into law by Gov. J. A. Campbell on December 10, thus making Wyoming Territory the first government in the world to give its women the right of equal suffrage. In 1870, Mrs. Morris became the first woman justice of the peace in the world, serving at South Pass City.

In 1868, the Shoshone Indians were given land for a reservation by the Treaty of Fort Bridger. When the government built forts and camps to protect the Shoshones from raids by the Sioux and Cheyenne tribes, land seekers followed.

Homesteaders flocked to the area when the U. S. by treaty reduced the size of the Indian reservation and the land around South Pass and Lander was opened to settlement.

Meanwhile, Chief Washakie, who befriended the white man in the area and whose leadership accounted for a distinguished relationship between his people and the U. S., lived on at the reservation until his death

in 1900. He was buried with military honors — the first ever given an Indian — in a Post Ceremony at Ft. Washakie on Feb. 23.

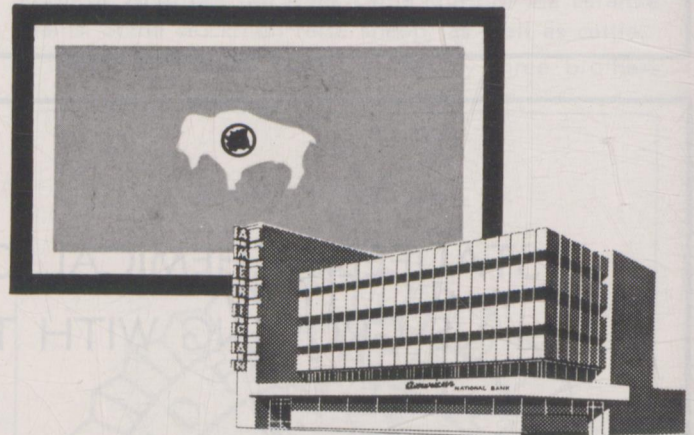
Sacajawea, Lewis and Clark's trusted aide, returned to the reservation to spend her last years. She died, and was buried there in April of 1884. The year of her death, Fremont County was created, and Lander, which bordered the Indian reservation trading post, was made the county seat.

Fremont County traces its "ancestry" from Idaho Territory, through Dakota, Nebraska and finally to Wyoming Territory. Stemming from the original Carter County, the name of which was later changed to Sweetwater, Fremont was cut from the northern part of the old Sweetwater County by the Eighth Wyoming Legislative Assembly.

The county's principal cities all stem from its colorful past.

Lander was originally a settlement called "Push Root" for the way vegetation sprouted each spring in the "Warm Valley." Now it bears the name of Col. F. W. Lander, who supervised the building of a road through the county from the Burnt Ranch on the Sweetwater River to the Upper Crossing of Green River.

Fort Washakie was so designated January 1, 1879, and is now headquarters of the Wind River Reservation,



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the home of 4,000 Indians of the Shoshone and Arapahoe Tribes. It encompasses 1,800,000 acres — an area larger than Yellowstone National Park. It stems from the original Camp Augur military post, established in 1869. A year later the post's name was changed to Camp Brown and three years later the post was moved to the Shoshone Indian Reservation 16 miles north of Lander.

Riverton, the county's largest city, was not founded until 1906, when land adjacent to the townsite opened for homesteading. In the early days it was named Wadsworth for H. E. Wadsworth, a local Indian agent. —Meg Hunter and Jack Langan.

NATRONA COUNTY — Continued from page 15

Fort Fetterman was the hub and center of all festivities."

West of Casper, the site of the first ranch house of J. M. Carey's CY Ranch (1876) was in the vicinity of Sycamore Street and Bellaire Drive.

The old Searight "Goose Egg" Ranch was established about 1878. The Goose Egg house, now demolished, was celebrated in Owen Wister's novel "The Virginian", as the place where the babies were exchanged at the dances. ("The Virginian" was the prototype of "Western" stories.) Rocks from the old house were used in constructing the Pioneer Monument at Old Fort Caspar.

Bessemer Bend is the location of the Stuart party cabin built November 2, 1812, the first cabin built by whites in Wyoming, and occupied until December 13, 1812. Nearby is the "ghost" town of Bessemer. In an election April 8, 1890, it cast 667 votes to be the county seat of Natrona County. The votes were cast out, as fraudulent. Casper cast only 304 votes, but was declared the county seat.

As lands were opened to settlement under the free homestead law approved by President Lincoln in 1862, hundreds from the east and the west moved in. They took up homesteads and established farms and ranches. By the close of the 80's, private land owners became sufficiently established to largely supplant the great outfits, though it took the Johnson County invasion of 1892 to convince everyone that the small stockman was here to stay.

The 75th Anniversary of Wyoming Statehood, July 10, 1890, happens to almost coincide with the 100th Anniversary of the death of Caspar Collins, (July 26, 1865) and the 75th Anniversaries of Natrona County (first defined by a law of 1888, but organized in 1890) and the City of Casper, (Incorporated July 18, 1889).

The county was first managed from offices above Mr. White's saloon and court was held at the Town Hall. Courthouses were subsequently built in 1892 and 1908, and in 1936 a modern City County Building was constructed.

In 1889, Casper had a small school operated on funds subscribed by patrons. Seventy-five years later Natrona County has a population approaching 50,000 and more than 15,000 pupils in the grade and high schools, also a two year college with 1100 students in day classes and 1500 in evening classes.

Casper has always been a communications center. The first transcontinental telegraph line built in 1860-61, though developed for business, family and governmental messages, was used to transmit news long be-



Artist W. H. Jackson portrays a Pony Express Relay Station

fore the great press associations developed in that field.

The Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley Railroad, now the Northwestern, in 1888 connected Casper with the East, and in 1906 extended to Lander. The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad joined its lines from the east and north by completing its lines through Wind River Canyon in 1913, giving Natrona County connections to the northwest coast and to points east and south. After the close of World War I, enterprising young fliers chose Casper to build an early airport east of the City. This was followed by a City-County Airport six miles north.

Not all projected cities endured. Eadsville, on Casper Mountain, had a brief boom as a mining camp, but like Bessemer, and like Bothwell, near Independence Rock, and like Lavoye, an oil field near Sinclair oil field in the Salt Creek district north of Casper which in 1925 had nearly a thousand people, does not exist now. The town of Salt Creek at that time claimed a population of 2500, and Teapot Station 80. Midwest was laid out for oil company employees; recently the houses were sold to them. To the west of Casper, a geologic wonder, Hell's Half Acre, is found beyond the village of Powder River.

Soda deposits found in the vicinity of Natrona, west of Casper, give their name to the station as well as to the county, the word Natrona being derived from the word meaning native soda. During the 80's prospectors had great hopes of developing mines for gold, silver, asbestos and other minerals on Casper Mountain and in other areas. There were brickyards at Bessemer

and Casper. The area has shared in uranium and bentonite development. It was oil, however, that gave Natrona County its great initial industrial expansion. Oil was first produced in 1890. The first refinery was built in 1895, followed by the Franco-Wyoming Refinery of 1912. It was the southern terminus of the first pipeline from Salt Creek Field. Since 1890 the county has produced a total of 500 million barrels of oil. In recent years both uranium and bentonite have been mined in Natrona County.

In the northeast corner of the county on the John Beaton Ranch is the ancient landmark known as Teapot Rock. Teapot Dome, northeast of the rock, gave Wyoming extensive publicity, though no Wyoming citizens were involved.

Alcova Dam was developed in 1936 to irrigate the Kendrick Project in Natrona County. Some 125 families on the project now irrigate over 20,000 acres, supplying a variety of farm crops, in addition to hay and grain for the livestock industry. The Reclamation reservoirs in Natrona County furnish fishing, boating and camping facilities. Gray Reef Dam was built to control surges due to irregular release of water for peak power production. This dam makes the river flow below it more uniform, to protect fish and irrigators. The village of Alcova, near the Hot Springs recalls a venture of 1891 when an eastern group projected a vast resort, which never materialized. Pathfinder, partly in Carbon County, was built for the North Platte irrigation system in 1905-09 irrigating lands to the east. — Tom Nicholas.



Independence Rock on the Oregon Trail is known as the Register of the Desert. Inscriptions on the rock date back to the 1830's

John W. Hoyt, the first president of the University of Wyoming, was knighted by Emperor Francis Joseph at Vienna for outstanding work in educational matters. He was three times president of the International Jureis in learning.

By the first education act, passed in 1869, the territorial auditor was made ex-officio superintendent of public instruction.

HOT SPRINGS COUNTY — Continued from page 43

creased activity along the line brought about agitation for a new county to eliminate the necessity of going to Lander, Basin or Cody, which were the county seats of Fremont, Big Horn and Park counties, and to which residents had to go for business depending upon the area of the present Hot Springs County in which they lived. In January, 1911, a bill was passed by the Wyoming Legislature cutting a new county out of the southern end of Big Horn County, the northeast corner of Fremont County and the southeast corner of newly organized Park County. On February 9, 1911, Governor Carey signed the bill and an organizational committee met on March 30. On May 16, a special election was held to determine whether the people really wanted the new county. The vote carried in favor and Thermopolis was made county seat of the new Hot Springs County.

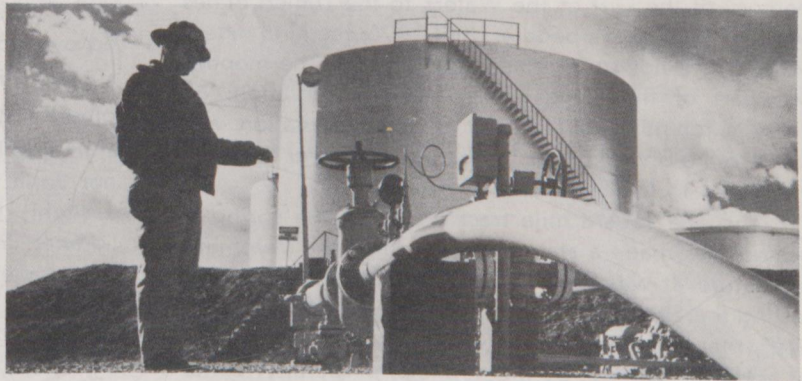
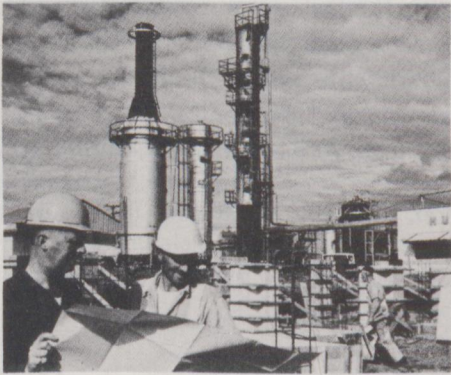
Big Horn Hot Springs flows regularly 18,600,000 gallons of mineral water every 24 hours at a temperature of about 135 degrees Fahrenheit. The spring itself is about 25 feet in diameter. Water from the spring is fed onto the Rainbow Terraces where the minerals create beautiful colors and formations on a terrace which can be walked upon and seen from the highway. Also the water is fed into cooling ponds and then feeds several mineral water swimming pools in Hot Springs State Park for use of the public. Hot Springs State Park is the state's only park of its type



Gift of Waters Pageant held each year in Thermopolis

and houses the Wyoming Pioneer Home, a State Bath House, the Gottsche Rehabilitation Center, and the Hot Springs Memorial Hospital.

A highlight in the park's year is the annual presentation of The Gift of the Waters Pageant during



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CASPER, WYOMING



the first week of August. The pageant is presented in memory of the Gift of the Waters to the United States by Chief Washakie's people. Until 1896, the land where we find the hot springs and the town of Thermopolis was part of the Wind River Indian Reservation. By treaty a ten-mile square tract of the reservation was given to the United States by the Indians. Later this tract was given to the State of Wyoming.

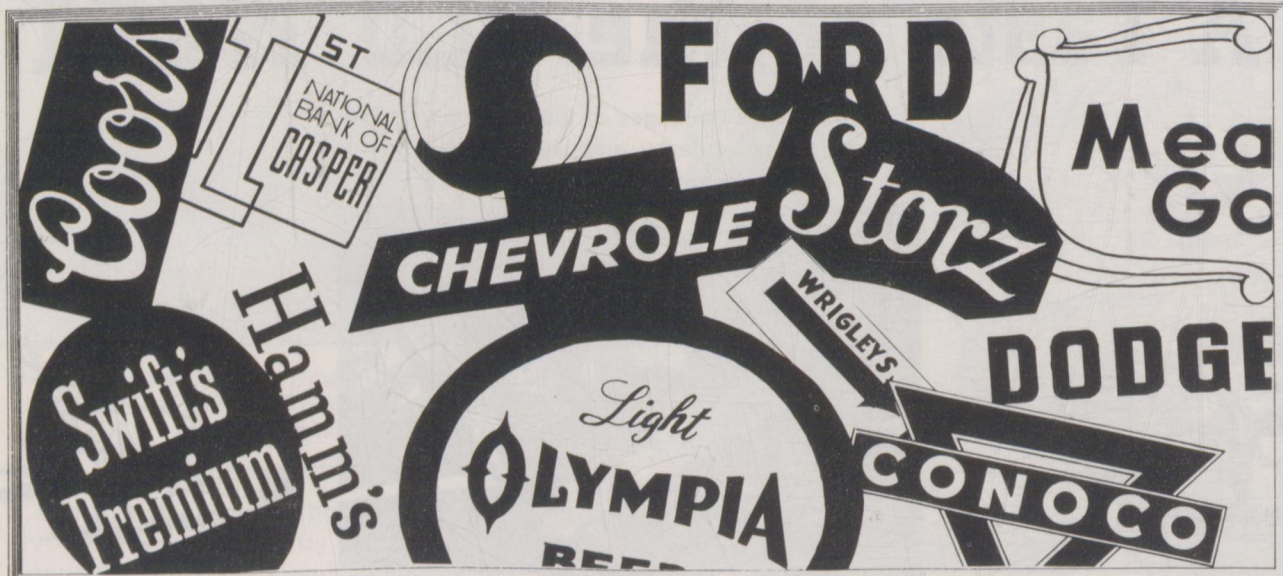
The one square mile tract on which the spring is located was made a state park by act of the Wyoming Legislature. It was the wish of Chief Washakie, representing the Shoshone tribe in dealings with the government, that a portion of the water from the spring be set aside for free use by the public in perpetuity. Cattle and sheep ranching, oil operations, tourism and abundant game populations make up the present economy of Hot Springs County. Coal fields of Gebo and Grass Creek still produce a small amount of coal but the days when Gebo and Crosby Mines were among the largest producers in Wyoming are gone. — Johnny Black and material from the Wyoming State Archives and Historical Department.

First authorization for a "Great Seal of State" for Wyoming was an act passed at the first session of the State Legislature, approved on January 10, 1891. From several designs submitted, the one presented by Hugo E. Buechner, representative from Laramie County, was

selected, as recorded by Bartlett in his "History of Wyoming," page 221. The first seal was completed and turned over to the state about March 1, 1891, but was the subject of considerable uproar from the press and others because "Victory," the central figure of the design, was in the nude. At the second Legislature, Governor John E. Osborne, in his message, recommended a slight change, with the result that the figure was "draped in classic robes." The Legislature took further advantage of its opportunity by creating practically a new seal.

Mrs. Susan Brisnet Luman, said to be the first white child born in Wyoming, was born in 1836 at Fort Laramie, then an American Fur Company post in the Territory of Missouri. She resided in the same locality for sixty years, but during that time she found that she had lived in five territories and one state. Mrs. Luman died at Hyattville, Wyoming, on December 13, 1918, at the age of eighty-two.

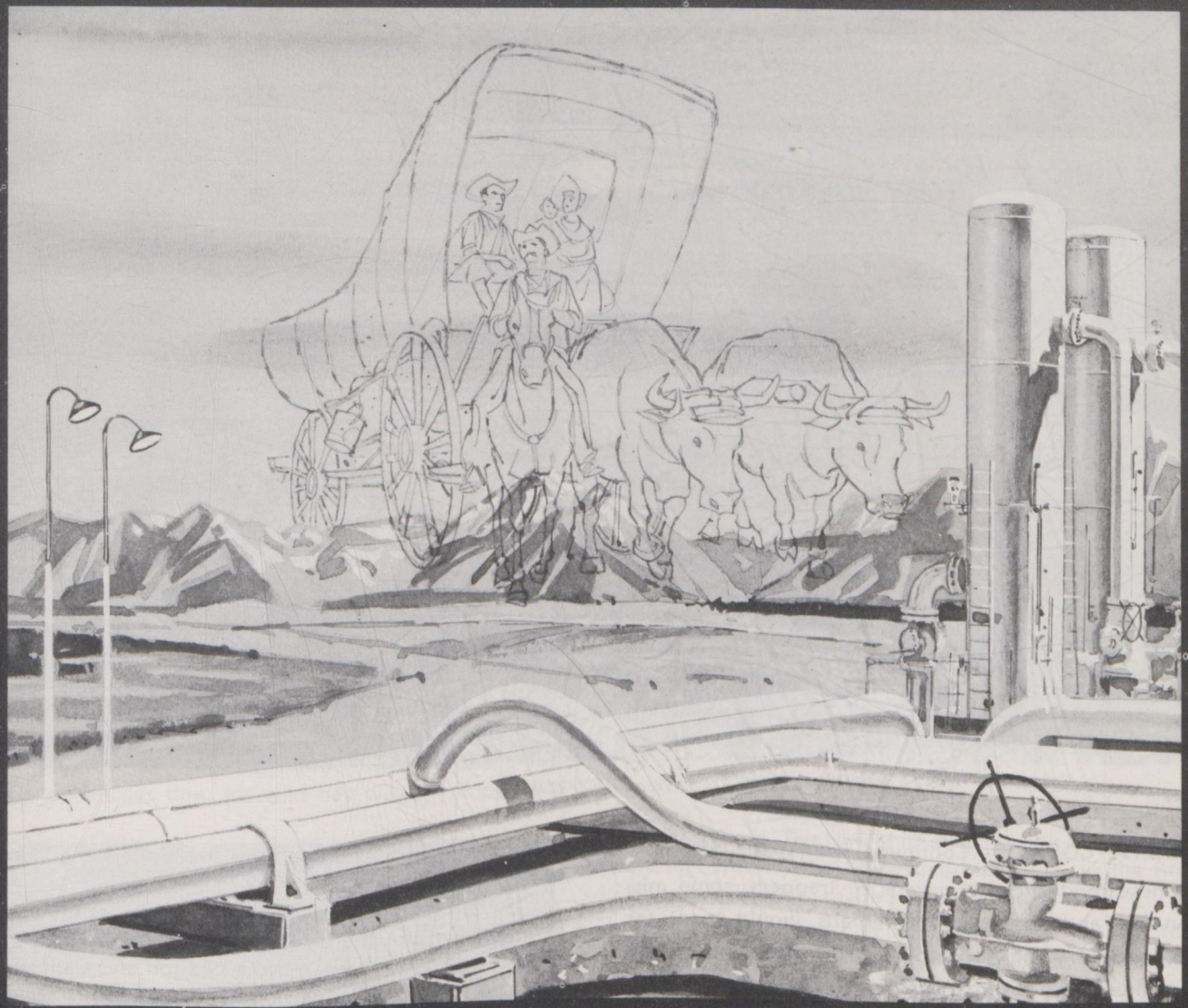
A subscription school attended by 12 white children and an Indian boy was the first school in Jackson Hole. The pupils furnished their own desks and benches. Their newspaper, "The Jackson Hole Kicker", was read at school programs.



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COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO
"A COMPANY ON THE GO"



Green River cattle

SUBLETTE COUNTY — Continued from page 59

At these rendezvous hundreds of trappers, some missionaries and thousands of Indians would meet for the annual trading and blowout. Encampments would be scattered out for miles from the center of the event, due to the thousands of horses in need of pasture. Sketches and paintings of these were made as one of the most important records of western history by Alfred Jacob Miller, the artist who accompanied the West's first sportsman, Sir William Drummond Stewart. These were the first illustrations ever known to have been made of the Rocky Mountains and what is now Sublette County.

Near the mouth of Hoback Canyon on August 23, 1835, before a mixed group of mountain men and Indians, the Reverend Samuel Parker gave the first Protestant service held in Wyoming. Five years later, on the banks of the Green River, near the present site of Daniel, Father De Smet held the first Catholic service.

By 1840 the fur trade had come almost to a halt because there were no more rendezvous. The beaver hat became less of a fashion as silk hats became fashionable and the streams had been cleaned of most of the beaver. This was the Rocky Mountain's first economic setback. The change had come, and the explorer, the trapper, the hunter, the meat eater and the van-

guard were being replaced by the settler, the home seeker and the raiser of grain.

A few of the old die-hard trappers eked out a living in the mountains. The old trappers' trails were becoming wagon roads and the Oregon and California trails cut through the west on the south end of the county. The trappers became the emigrants' indispensable help. They acted as guides, hunters and operators of the ferries over the rivers for hundreds of thousands of emigrants heading for the far west.

From 1843 until 1868 thousands of people passed through this country. This high land on the divide of the continent was the great transcontinental highway to more promising lands to the west. The arid country of present Wyoming held no promise for them at that early date.

Early in August of 1878, William Henry Jackson, a photographer with the Hayden Survey Party, made his way from South Pass, through the Wind River Mountains, and ascended Fremont Peak. Jackson took photographs from the summit and photographed Seneca Lake. These are the first known photographs made of this area.

Where the Piney Creeks join the Green River, several parties with cattle wintered in 1878. The stock was in such good condition in the spring that these people remained and the first settlement was made. It was somewhat ironical that after so many thousands of



Sauerkraut Lake in the heart of the Bridger Wilderness

people had traversed the breadth of the country that its value for settlement was so slow to be realized. Once started, settlement was rapid and within twenty years the best ranch lands were filed on and the irrigation rights granted.

The first water right was granted in 1882 and up to 1900 over 330 water rights were granted. Some of the settlers had large numbers of cattle, but most had very few or none. Sage brush was grubbed and irrigation ditches dug, for wild hay was the important



Middle Piney Lake near Big Piney

need. Houses were built of logs, cottonwoods from the river bottoms and pine from the mountains. Some fences were made of bucks and poles, but barbed wire was used for most fences. The first barbed wire was unrolled in 1881 on the Circle outfit at Big Piney. Most of the settlers were people who had been working on the Union Pacific railroad and in mines from the gold mining area of South Pass. The large migration of game from the mountains to the desert provided food and incomes for many. Live elk were trapped by some,

hauled to the railroad and shipped to different parts of the United States. It was a minority of the settlers who did not have traps to get fur to help meet expenses. An abundance of fish and sage grouse provided additional food. Cattle were of many kinds and came from many places. None of the Texas trail herds ever settled in this area and there were no Texas Longhorn cattle.

Near La Barge was an oil seep, from which the people would secure grease for use on their wagons



Skiing at Surveyor Park near Pinedale

and machinery. The township in which this was located was surveyed by the Government in 1881, as the first official survey ever made in the region.

Although there had been little trouble with the Indians since the days of the fur trade, game laws enacted by the Territorial Government curtailed their freedom of hunting. The reaction was the cause of an Indian scare in the summer of 1885 in the northern part of what is now Sublette County. At the mouth of Granite Creek, in Fall River or Hoback Canyon, a group of Bannocks and Shoshones were apprehended by some of the settlers. The Indians made their escape and

Hunting is excellent in the Pinedale area





Aerial view of Casper with Casper Mountain in background.



Petroleum industry is major interest to Casper, the oil capital of the Rockies.

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CASPER... **a growing** **modern city**

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Continued development of Wyoming's vast natural resources will mean more growth for Casper, the oil capital of the Rockies. Your industrial inquiries are welcome.

CITY OF CASPER

Patrick H. Meenan
PATRICK H. MEENAN, Mayor

there were no casualties. This was the last conflict in the country between Indians and whitemen.

To supply the early settlers of the community, freight and mail was hauled by string and jerkline freight outfits from points along the railroad as they were established. It was a long haul, from 70 to 140 miles. The western area of Sublette County was a part of early Uinta County, and later of Lincoln County. The eastern part of Sublette, on the east side of Green River, was a part of Fremont County and the mail was hauled from Lander over South Pass.

The winter of 1886-87 was one of destruction and havoc throughout the west. Heavy wet snows followed by a long period of sub-zero weather coated western Wyoming with a solid sheet of ice, which remained for weeks. Thousands of head of cattle and game animals died. Thousands of sage grouse froze, standing with their heads into the storm and covered with ice. The Spur outfit, on La Barge Creek, lost over fifteen thousand cattle, saving some of their saddle horses by feeding them cottonwood bark. This ended the enterprise of many of the small settlers who had little to go on with. Those who remained concentrated upon raising more hay to provide for such an emergency.

In 1892 the first nationally known big game hunting headquarters was established on Willow Creek, south of New Fork Lake or Lake De Amelia, as it was known at that time. The Gros Ventre Lodge, also known as The Well's Place, fitted with many conveniences, including plumbing and a bathtub, was started in 1897 as probably Wyoming's first dude ranch. It was located on the east side of Green River at the mouth of the Little Gros Ventre, which today is known as Tosi Creek. The name Dog Ranch was commonly applied to it due to the number of dogs kept for chasing lions. All the operations of this famed outfit were photographed by the renowned photographer, A. G. Wallihan, of Lay, Colorado.



Wagons at the Green River Rendezvous

Antagonism between the cattle and the sheep men was intensified in the early 1900's, when sheep from outside the area which is now Sublette County entered upon the summer ranges. This resulted in the killing of one man and several thousand sheep. The bitter feeling between the two factions was alleviated over the years and helped by the regulations of the United States Forest Service, which became effective in 1905.

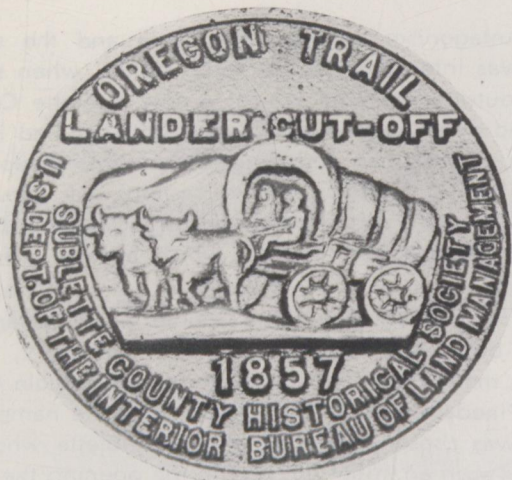
The creation of Sublette County was February 15, 1921, but it was not organized until January 2, 1923. It was made up of parts of Fremont and Lincoln Counties. Pinedale became the county seat. The name Sublette was chosen to honor William Sublette who had played such an important part in the opening the West and who had spent much time in this area. It was one of the last two counties organized in the state and ranked sixth in size with an area of 4,876 square miles. About ten per cent of it was private land at the time, the remaining ninety per cent being National Forest and Public Domain. Today the lands are 18 per cent privately owned, the other 82 per cent being Public Land. It has next to the smallest population of any county in the state.

One of the great changes to mankind occurred in the decade from 1900 to 1910, when man changed from animal transportation to mechanical travel. The automobile and truck entered into the development of this area, so far from rail transportation. Even today no railroads enter Sublette County. The day of the string teams and jerkline outfits was coming to an end. However, the first oil rig delivered into what is now Sublette County was hauled in with a jerkline outfit in 1910 by Ira Bailey to the oil spring near La Barge.

Acceleration of development increased with mechanical transportation and speed, improved roads and advent of new types of haying machinery. In 1924 the development of the oil and gas field at La Barge and the surrounding area commenced, resulting in the county becoming the largest natural gas producing county in the state. The county and its people weathered conditions brought about by the depression in the early thirties with less hardship and loss than many areas.

The passage of the grazing Homestead Act of 1914 made available more lands for private ownership on the Public Domain. Thousands of acres passed from the public lands to private ownership in the next decade. This somewhat changed the handling of stock. More cattle and sheep were placed in private pastures and less on the open range. It also placed more land under taxation to help local governmental units.

The Public Domain had long been a more or less free range. Utilization of it was more or less by a gentleman's or common agreement, symbolized by the free movement of the wild horse. With the enactment of the Taylor Grazing Act in the 1930's all uses of this



Oregon Trail Marker furnished by Bureau of Land Management, placed by Sublette County Historical Society

vast domain came under Government regulations. This required many users to reorganize their operations and some to dispose of theirs entirely. The wild horse was doomed for extinction and the free range was no more.

One of the greatest assets of Sublette County is its important historical heritage and in knowing it is one of the most important historical areas in the West. This was realized in 1935 by some of the residents of the county. To preserve this important heritage and its landmarks, the Sublette County Historical Society was organized, producing in 1936 the first re-enactment of the Green River Rendezvous which is still an annual part of the Society's program after thirty years.

A large part of the historical landmarks, trails and graves, have been marked by the Sublette County Historical Society with the cooperation of some of the governmental agencies. For its work at both the county and the state level on history, the Society was awarded National recognition. With the passing years the Green River Rendezvous reenactment has become nationally known. Along with it, programmed during the summer months, are the Chuck Wagon Days at Big Piney, the Barbecue at Bondurant, and rodeos as well as cutter races during the winter months.

The mountains of the county support one of the most important watersheds in the West. These waters are produced by the heavy snowfall. In 1936 and 1937 a survey and examination was made in the area for skiing purposes. Results of the survey showed the area at Surveyor Park as an ideal site, with an earlier and a later snow condition for skiing than most parts of the West. The area was developed by the Forest Service with probably one of the first ski tows in the State. A modern tow was installed in the fall of 1961. Unimproved road conditions have prevented the area from gaining its full potential.

With the ending of the Second World War, momentum and activity in the county mounted. Gas and oil production soared. Further improvements in

machinery and land use improved ranges and crop areas. The impact of the increase in recreation use and tourist travel added to the construction of services for these.

By an act of Congress in 1964, the Bridger Wilderness Area was approved to be left and protected as it is in its primitive state forever. This spectacularly high section of the Wind River Range of Mountains will look to the people who see it years from now just as God made it.

Sublette County is truly one of the most beautiful mountain areas in the United States. Only three per cent of its total area is cultivated for crops. The rest is grazing lands and mountains. On these lands are hundreds of miles of streams and lakes. These inexhaustible resources for stock raising and recreation will forever be its assets. Of the exhaustible resources, gas and oil are the most important at the present time. This county with its ranches, towns, schools, roads and public services, with its vast area and small population, has gone far in its forty-four years. — Jim Harrower.

A. A. Anderson, the first supervisor of the National Forest in Wyoming, was an eminent artist and maintained a studio in Paris for many years. He rented an old chateau and founded the American Art Association of Paris, and for seven years made up all deficits of the group.

A WYOMING SUCCESS STORY

In 1907 Chris Christensen established Plains Dairy on a homestead six miles from Cheyenne. In addition to offering opportunity for the future, it served to keep his seven sturdy youngsters out of mischief.

Chris's was the first modern dairy barn in the area. Plains Dairy was one of the first to dispense milk in steam-sterilized glass bottles, and they had one of the first milking machines on the market.

In 1923 Chris's eldest son Val, together with his wife Martha, assumed operation of the business and in 1929 they built a pasteurizing and bottling plant in Cheyenne. In 1936 Plains Dairy was given the first Grade A rating in the Rocky Mountain region. It was then that the name was changed to Plains Dairy System to include the producing farmers who also met the strict Grade A requirements.

Ever since their humble origin, Plains Dairy products have been the choice of most Cheyenne area families. Now, under the ownership of grandson James and his wife, Janet, Plains Dairy System continues to grow with completion of a new, modern plant in June 1965.

Plains Dairy
SYSTEM **Established 1907**

909 E. 21st St. Cheyenne, Wyoming
 A WYOMING HERITAGE INDUSTRY

LINCOLN COUNTY — Continued from page 37

The town of Diamondville was platted in August of 1898.

The Mormons first met in the school house and later in a two-story house in the canyon where the markets had built their slaughter houses. There a fire of buildings burned all records. They re-organized on September 14, 1901, when the Diamondville branch of the Church was raised to the status of Ward. They built their Church on top of the hill on February 2, 1902. Andrew Easton was the first Bishop. The Church building was later moved to the bottom of the hill until it too was moved.

The Methodist Church was built in 1896. It was also called the Mission Church. In later years, the blind Rev. Minnie Haddenham was in charge until her death.

The Finnish people built the Finn Hall used for a meeting place and entertainments. The annual Bobby Burns celebration was held there. They also had a Finn Temperance Society.

The Slavic people built their own meeting house, the Slavenski Dome. They also had several meeting places.

An Italian Lodge was organized August 13, 1900, and is still carrying on.

Wooden sidewalks were built on "400" Row in 1911, and over most of the town in 1915.

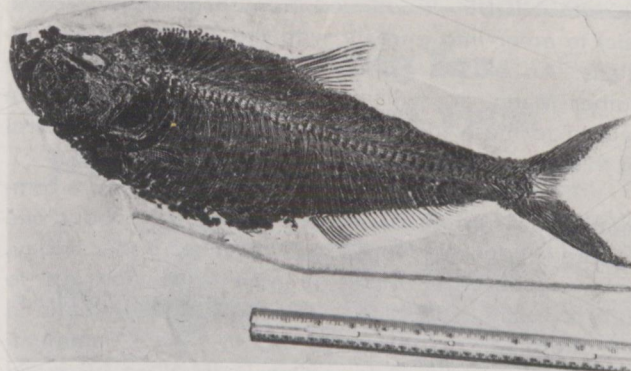
Located in the extreme southwest corner of Wyoming, Star Valley is unique among mountain valleys of the state. The gently sloping valley floor, bisected by softly flowing streams, and enclosed on every side by lofty mountain ranges, truly entitles it to be called, "The little Switzerland of America."

Development of the valley as a home by Mormon pioneers who obeying the edicts of Brigham Young to "Go out and colonize the mountain valleys adjacent to Utah", first started in June 1879 when a small group unspanned their wagons and settled at the little town of Freedom in Lower Star Valley.

Now comprising about one-half of Lincoln County, Star Valley was a part of the first county created by the Wyoming Territorial Legislature in 1869, Uinta County. Subsequent changes necessitated by the creation of new counties reduced the area in size but not in importance.

Economic development of the valley has been slow but steady throughout the years. Dairying, a step-child of adversity and born of necessity, early became an important industry of the settlers. Providing milk, butter, and cheese for their tables in the beginning, it grew and expanded until in 1889 a creamery was established. This proved to be a profitable venture and by 1910 several creameries were in operation.

In 1926 an association of dairymen was formed to manufacture Swiss cheese. Hauling was now done



This fossil fish is entombed in volcanic ash in one of the world's greatest fossil fish beds near Kemmerer.

by truck and expansion of the market developed rapidly. In 1964, from two plants now remaining, 2,500,000 pounds of cheese was produced, 1,350,000 pounds of butter, and 2,500,000 pounds of dried milk and other associated products. Truly it should be known as the dairy capital of the state.

The first general merchandise store on a permanent basis was started at Afton in 1886. It has been succeeded by many new and modern stores of all types.

In 1939 a man with a dream and an idea started plans for an airplane manufacturing plant at Afton. In 1946 the dream became a reality and a building was erected and work started. The plane was named the Callair. Progress has been generally steady throughout the years and today the plant with about 75 employees makes and sells 85 planes of various types per year. Their planes for crop dusting and other agricultural uses are widely known as are the rugged mountain types used for snow measuring and mountain flying.

Perhaps the best known topographic feature within the county and the valley is the intermittent spring on the headwaters of Swift Creek above Afton. One of three such oddities known in the world, it ebbs and flows at intervals of about eighteen minutes. A pipeline now brings its water into the watermains of the town, a pure cold flow of water, perhaps the only one in the world from a like source.

Recreation and sports have crept into the picture over the years. Hunting and fishing, once a source of food supply for the natives, has now entered the big business stage and many non-residents now come to the valley to enjoy these privileges. Cutter racing has come into its own during the past decade and has now become one of the major winter sports throughout the area.

About 95% of the valley population is of the L.D.S. or commonly called Mormon religion. Steadfast and God fearing in their ways, they have held steadily to the line of progress since the valley was first settled. They have contributed much to the economic growth and prosperity of the state.—Tom Potter and Ed Cazier.

COMMUNIQUE — Continued from page 69

(sic) to enter into a treaty with the Shoshonee (sic) Indians. An extract from the last report of Ex-Agent Luther Mann, Jr., will explain the state of affairs in regard to these Indians at the time I assumed control of this Superintendency in May last.—

"Sometime in the month of May I received a communication from C. C. Auger stating that about one hundred lodges of Northern Arrapahoes under Friday, Sorrel Horse, and Medicine Man were desirous to form a treaty with and to join Washakie's Indians in their Reservation, on the 30 day of June I Communicated this proposition to Washakie. He then informed me that he had lately perfected a treaty with the Crows and that he was anxious to be strengthened by any reliable allies. He said he could not understand why the Arrapahoes who had for years allied with the Sioux and Cheyenne against him should now suddenly wish to join him, the weaker, against their old friends. He remembered Friday as a friend of his youth and seemed favorably impressed because the proposition had his name associated with it. He desires to meet their delegation and when he can see their faces, says he can understand their intentions. I have been unable to communicate a later message from Gen. Augur in which he informed me that the Arrapahoes were at Fort Fetterman and anxious for the Council."

On the 1st ult. I received a telegram from Gen. Augur dated at Fort Fetterman in which he informed

me that he would bring down with him from that post five Arrapahoe Chiefs, and on the 8th inst. he arrived at this place with them. They were Medicine Man, Sorrel Horse, Little Wolf, Friday and Cut Foot, whose names I give in the order of their rank—Medicine Man being chief of the tribe. Friday is an Indian of some education and considerable intelligence. He speaks English fluently and acted as interpreter. The Indians were in charge of Lt. P. H. Breslin U. S. Army, who by order of Genl. Augur accompanied them. I directed Lt. Breslin to proceed with them to the Shoshonee Agency, giving him for his instructions a letter (A) and also for Capt. Patterson a letter (B) copies of which are transmitted herewith. On the 10th inst., the party returned to this place, and Lt. Breslin made a report, copy of which (C) is also transmitted. On the 14th they returned to their village.

On the 12th inst., I had a talk with the Chiefs, during which I elicited the following information in regard to their condition and wishes.

The Northern Arrapahoes under Medicine Man number about 180 lodges, making in all 900 Indians, averaging 5 persons to a lodge. They are at present residing in their village about fifteen miles north of Fort Fetterman and subsisting on flesh and game. They claim to be peacefully disposed toward the whites, and never to have broken any treaty made with them. They are now at peace with the Sioux and Cheyenne, but are very suspicious of them; and the Sioux on their part are watching the Arrapahoes closely for fear they will join the Shoshonees or the whites.

The Arrapahoes are very anxious to join the Shoshonees and go on the Reservation with them and it is a matter of regret that the Chiefs did not get an interview with Washakie. They state, however, that in about six weeks they will go again across the country to Washakie's hunting grounds on the Shoshonee Reservation and make a treaty with them.

They ask for clothing, provisions, arms, and ammunition and the establishment of a trading post at Fort Fetterman in order that they may trade their furs, skins, etc., for necessaries. I promised nothing to them, but sent by Lt. Breslin to the Com'd'g. officer at Fort Fetterman a letter of which I transmit herewith (D) a copy.

They are apparently very humble, and complain of their poverty and neglected condition, and in the interests of humanity it was impossible to refuse them this opportunity to trade their furs and skins for the absolute necessaries of life.

Very Respectfully,

Yr. obt. svt.

J. A. Campbell

Govr. and ex officio Supt. of Indian Affairs.

"AN ACT TO RESTRICT GAMBLING"

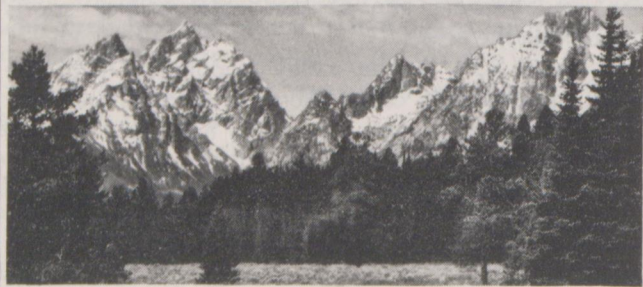
To the Honorable Council of Wyoming Territory:

I am constrained by what I believe to be a proper

CONGRATULATIONS **Big**
wyoming
ON YOUR **BIG 75th!**

This year is Wyoming's Diamond Jubilee of Statehood, and the pioneer spirit lives on as big as ever. In the rodeos. In the Western pageants. In the rugged, unspoiled vistas of the Great Plains and mountains and National Parks. We of the Jackson Hole Country are proud to be a part of big and brawny Wyoming, this year and every year.

GRAND TETON LODGE COMPANY
JACKSON, WYOMING



regard for the public morals to return to the Council in which it originated, without my approval, a bill entitled, "An Act to restrict Gambling."

If I could convince myself that the passage of a law of this character would restrict gambling, I would be glad to see it passed, although I would much prefer a law making the keeping of a gambling house a criminal offense and providing for the punishment of the criminal. But I fear that the licensing of crime would not in any way restrict it. Rather, I believe that when the vice is allowed to parade itself under the protection of law, the open and brilliantly lighted gambling halls will allure to destruction many who not having the temptation placed so prominently before them would never otherwise have yielded to it.

There is no doubt in the minds of any person that gambling is a vice, ruinous to the morals of all who make a business of it, and to the fortunes of their dupes and victims. I can see reasons for licensing this special vice that would not apply with equal force to the licensing of any other violation of the moral law. We may not be able to prevent or even to restrict the practice of vice, but we can at least pay the compliment to virtue of endeavoring to do so.

J. A. Campbell

"REGARDING THE HILLSDALE RANCH — AND RANCHING"

Dec. 10, 1888

Hon. Joel B. Harris
Rutland, Vt.
My dear Sir,

I am in receipt of your favor of the 4, inst. and am sorry to learn the reports I sent never reached you. This sometimes happens through roughness and carelessness in handling a package of five reports. I will try it again and hope the reports will reach you.

I have been many times on the Hillsdale Ranch and around that country hunting, of which I am very fond, and while giving me exercise enables me to see the country and meet the people. I have never made any inquiries about the ownership of the ranch, or the amount of stock, land, management etc., because people are very touchy, and were I to make any inquiries, the word would be carried at once to someone interested, who would speak to the other parties interested about here, and I would at once be set down as a spy and enemy.

My own opinion of all the ranches is, that the day of success is passed away unless a man interested remains permanently on each ranch and devotes his whole time, and gives his whole attention to the business. Everything is going to decay naturally, houses, fences, buildings and implements, and even the grasses. See in pages 1 & 22 of my report what I say of grasses.

This is true of the Hillsdale Ranch, and I do not believe the cattle business, or horse business can be

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made to pay in Wyoming when there must be six months feeding, except by the small holders in conjunction with agriculture. I have traveled over 2,000 miles in a buggy during the summers of 1887 and 1888 for the purpose of seeing and I am convinced of what I say. Many of the ranges have been fed to death and animals are stunted and runty thereby, and so bring the lowest prices. The cattle business has been overdone in all the range countries. See page 1 of my report, and the result is half fed, small cattle which have a limited market and so a limited price. The good cattle will bring a good price, but the difficulty is to make them good.

I would like to talk with you face to face on the whole subject if you could see your way out this far during the spring.

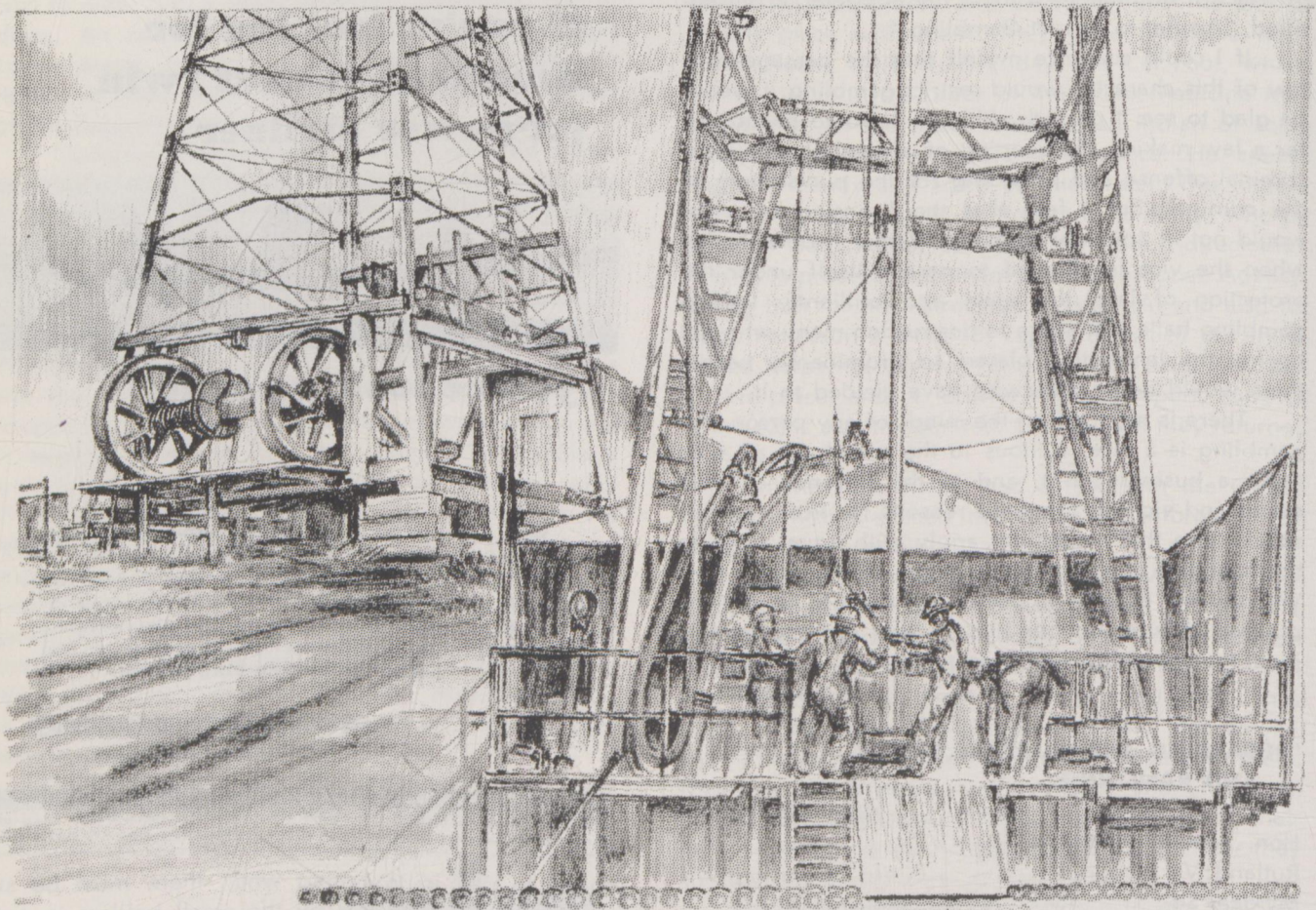
I am very respectfully
Thomas Moonlight
Governor

"RESPONSIBILITIES OF HARD TIMES"

Jan. 21, 1888

Hon. Frank L. Lusk,
Lusk, Wyo.
My dear Sir,

Your kindly and complementary letter of the 14, inst. was duly received, and fully appreciated. With yourself I fully realize the responsibilities of hard times in Wyo. during the transition period from cattle alone



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. . . throughout most of Wyoming's colorful history, Pan American Petroleum Corp. has been busy finding and producing oil and gas.

Organized in 1911, Pan American's predecessor company (Midwest Oil Co.) gave impetus to those early years at Salt Creek field. Today, using vastly-improved equipment and modern techniques, Pan American is continuing its program of oil progress in Wyoming . . .

PAN AMERICAN PETROLEUM CORP.

to the many industries, and particularly of farming and mining, which, of course, includes all kinds of valuable materials to be found in Wyo. My hope is in immigration during this period of general depression, by reason of the breaking up of the large herd business. The income of several thousand hardy, working settlers each year, would bring about new developments, and open up new lines of wealth, hitherto almost ignored. What the legislature may do, I know not, but am inclined to believe the members of both houses are awake to the threatenings of financial troubles, and will work for relief to the best of their ability. For the first time in the history of Wyo. the newspapers and the people of the states, are discussing the possibilities of our territory, and attention is being directed to our resources. It is just the time to work earnestly and intelligently in the direction of immigration, and the creation of a department for this especial work, would add to our wealth and population more than we can fairly conceive.

I trust you will take an interest in this matter, and lend a helping hand toward the accomplishment of what we believe will be for the best good of the Territory.

The railroad companies in the Territory should be very much interested in this matter, but I have not seen any of the managers, and have never met any of the Wyoming Central men.

Very Respectfully
Thomas Moonlight
Governor

" . . . TO DRAW ARMS AND ACCOUTREMENT "
March 21st 1888

The Honorable
Secretary of War
Washington, D.C.
Sir.

A militia organization has just begun in Wyoming, and one Infantry Company will be fully uniformed and made ready for muster-in before May 1st 1888, at Laramie City. I now desire to draw Arms and accoutrements for this Company, and have them shipped to Laramie City in my name, and when I go to muster in the Company the property will be there ready for issue without any second handling, as no funds are at my disposal for this purpose. I have refused any company an organization until they secure uniforms so as to bind them for an enlistment, and I feel convinced that there will be organized in this way this year, probably, three companies. Hence I would be much pleased to have the arms and accoutrements of the latest and best pattern. The men will then take a pride in them, and I will see that they are only used for strictly militia purposes. I have no blank Ordnance Requisition; Have no list of prices, and do not know just what a company is allowed.

Springfield Rifles Cal. 45. complete. 50 in number

with all the parts to make the company complete.

Sergeants swords 5 in number to fit on belts.
Five thousand rounds of fixed ammunition for service.

Five thousand rounds of blank cartridges for practice.

Fifteen muster-in rolls, and twenty muster rolls.

Two hundred enlistment papers, and all blanks necessary for enlistments and reports. It would be a great service to have all the blanks as soon as possible and the arms, accoutrements, etc., as soon as they can be shipped to Laramie City, but the Invoices, Receipts, etc. to come here.

Very Respectfully
Thomas Moonlight
Governor

The first sheriff in what is now Wyoming was Robert Foote, appointed by the Dakota legislature on January 9, 1867. His headquarters were at Fort Sanders, county seat of Laramie County.


William Tweed, an Englishman, said to have been the first to introduce sheep raising into the Lander area, settled in Red Canyon in 1870. He started with 200 sheep as an experiment.



"The measure of a bank is not so much its ability to serve the community...but rather its willingness to do so."

A. H. TRAUTWEIN
President

OUR FIFTH ANNIVERSARY YEAR

 **Cheyenne National Bank**

16th and Capitol

Ph. 634-3527

"GROWING WITH WYOMING"

A GAME WARDEN'S DIARY

August 3, 1895—today, I accepted a position as a deputy game warden for Natrona County under State Fish Commissioner and Game Warden, Gustave Schnitzen. Only I can't really say it's a position. Since the county commissioners didn't see fit to hire me or anybody else to tend to the county's enforcement obligations, Mr. Schnitzen talked me into the chore. There's no pay involved. But, the law provides, according to Mr. Schnitzen, that I'll receive half of any violator's fine money. Perhaps, I can make expenses and a little money by rounding up a few violators. I've certainly seen enough of them the past few years. Also, I figure it'll help my outfitting business.

August 11—Since hunting season won't start until September 1, I decided to take advantage of an offer I received from my old friend, S. E. Land and look at his new hatchery. He's some kind of a boss up there.

August 11, 1895—I took a trip to Sheridan, out of curiosity. Only the hatchery was located 17 miles out of Sheridan on Decker Springs (named after the fellow who deeded the State some land for the hatchery) and Wolf Springs. The first thing I noticed, as I rode up, was a dam across the place—on the spring run by the hatchery. The dam is 12 feet wide by 24 feet long, a roadway. This dam empounds water to a height of four feet making a large fish pond. Finally I spotted Land. His work certainly has kept him busy the last few

months. Imagine taking over 2,000 fish out of 12 different streams. A lot of fishermen, I know, would like to do that feat. Only he's got a purpose—to get fish for next year's fish rearing and distributing operations.

August 12, 1895—A party of us, Land, Mr. and Mrs. Stotts, Sheriff Armstrong and I started for Sand Creek. The drive was 25 miles. From this beautiful spring, 115 Red Speckled Brook trout were taken. These three and four year old fish were transported back to the hatchery, in two fish cans, and by the use of ice in water with the fish, and ice in the ice chest on top of cans. We hope to preserve them.

August 13—We made the long trip back in one piece. It was the same story for the fish, all but one large trout lived.

September 1—My first day at the job. I really took my obligations seriously; if I say so myself. This job wouldn't be for one with a thin hide. A lot of folks are disturbed about my badge. Some say that anybody who wants game meat should be able to get it anytime. Others complain that if the Indians can hunt for animal hides and hunt the year-round, why can't they. Fortunately, there are many who think, at least generally, a game and fish law is needed in this state.

September 10—My first day in court. But, it didn't appear to be too successful. I caught two hunters with six antelope in their possession. But, the county attorney brought out the fact that their parents were early settlers and the judge let them go scot free.

September 20—My party of non-residents arrived from New York. They paid \$20 a piece for their hunting and fishing licenses. I imagine they'll expect results and their limit.

October 5—The trip was a good one and everybody got their limit. I took them to some darn good spots and consequently I was well paid. Even though this deputy game warden business isn't too good, guide service is.

October 12—It was dull around here, so I took off to the hills looking for violators. I caught one red-handed. I took him to court and he pleaded guilty. The justice imposed a fine on him of \$5 plus court costs. The game found in his possession was a deer and two heads. These were confiscated and the money was paid into the county treasury. The confiscated game was sold at an auction. The whole irony is that Mr. Jizzup who bought the meat, shipped it to the same place where the violator had intended to send it. I wonder if this was some kind of a partnership?

October 27—Things are getting lively again. The sheriff of Converse county summoned my help to arrest a gang of market hunters. They were reported to have killed a wagonload of antelope—some 50 to 60 animals. The sheriff and his assistant tried for four days to find the hunters, but apparently some informer had tipped the violators off that the law was looking for them.

Our good wishes to Wyoming
on her 75th anniversary.

We are proud to be a part
of her picture of progress.

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Transporters of Rocky Mountain Crudes

Box 1690

CASPER, WYOMING

November 15—Here's a part of the job I didn't ask for—reports. Mr. Schnitzen sent me a letter asking me the following questions: Have you made any arrests and how many? Before what justice was the case brought? Give names and persons arrested and those who paid the non-resident license for killing game. What is the sentiment of the people in your vicinity in regard to Game and Fish law; its enforcement and protection? I referred to the diary for my report.

November 16—I picked up what I thought was another violator. A rancher who had two deer and two antelope caged up on his property. But, the justice found him not guilty. There's no law stating that he couldn't do this.

December 20—Another report due! If they think I'm going to ruin my Christmas vacation figuring out facts, they should have another think coming. What do they want for free? I lost money as it was, at the game enforcement business. And what laws we have . . . some folks think they're not worth the paper they're written on. After my experience on November 16, I almost agree with them.

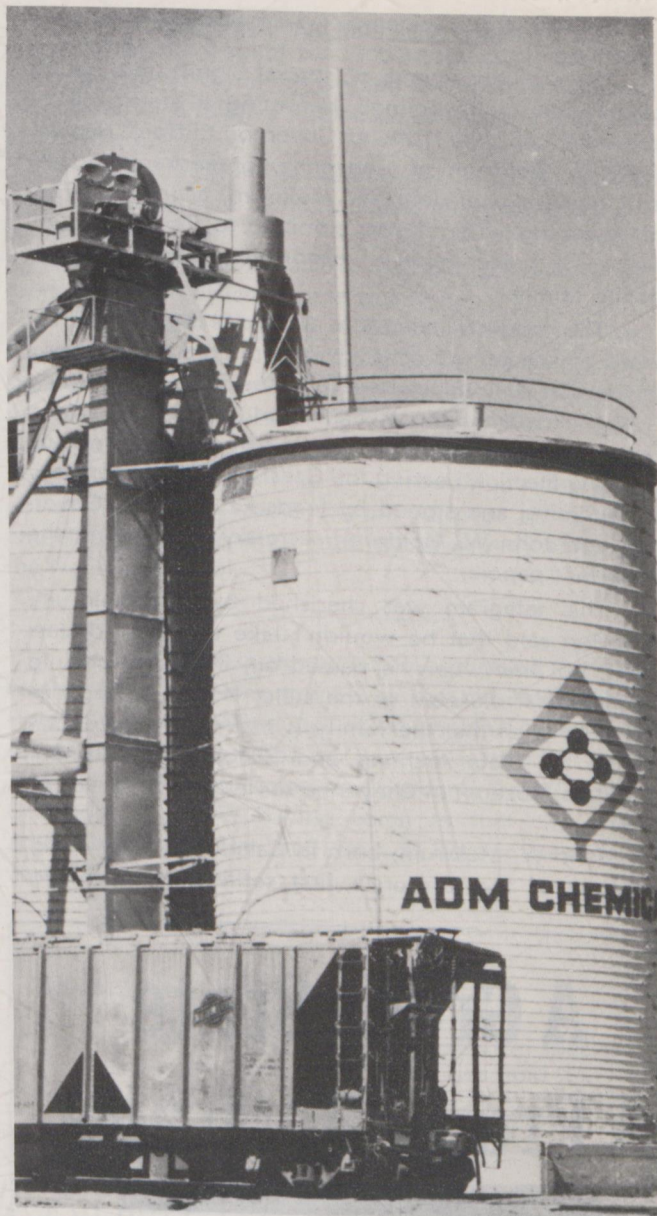
January 15, 1906—Another harrasing, nasty letter why I didn't turn in my violators report. I decided to turn in my resignation and stick to ranching and guide service. I just couldn't make ends meet with this enforcement bit.

January 12, 1915—It seems pretty good to get back in this "game-warden business" after 10 years. But, I've been pretty lucky at my guide service and my son Jeb can look after the ranch this fall. It's sure different now since I get \$3 a day plus necessary expenses.

August 31—Tomorrow the hunting season will open. Today's ride on horseback pointed out how much game Wyoming has now. And after 30 years of fishing I can certainly see how today's anglers are better off than they used to be. In this vicinity there's been a spectacular increase in deer and antelope. Around the other parts of the state, I understand, there are notable gains in elk, moose and mountain sheep.

October 15—The attitude of the justices certainly has changed, and the game laws are so much better now. Today I brought in three hunters from Pinedale for hunting without a license. All three were fined \$50 each plus \$3 apiece for court costs. I imagine 20 years ago they would have been found not guilty.

February 16, 1919—I got a copy of the Department's Annual Report. I knew from talking with other game wardens that last year was a terrific year from both a hunting and fishing standpoint. I was amazed to read that sales from game licenses and certificates amounted to \$25,957. You know what! I'll bet my last pair of boots that they'll never top that figure again! — Written by Bob Larson, from reports of the Wyoming Game & Fish Department.



FROM COLONY AND UPTON, WYOMING
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TACONITE, FIRE FIGHTING, WINE CLARIFICATION,
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THE MELDRUM PAPERS

Several documents of special significance to the celebration of Wyoming's becoming a state will be presented on July 10th to Governor Clifford Hansen. John G. Meldrum of Cheyenne, great-grand-nephew and namesake of John W. Meldrum, acting governor of Wyoming when it was admitted to the Union, will make the presentation of historical papers on behalf of the family.

The original telegram which brought the first word of Wyoming's officially becoming a state, a copy of the first state paper issued for the State of Wyoming — the Proclamation of Statehood issued by Acting Governor Meldrum — and a copy of the Proclamation for State Election bearing the Great Seal of the Territory of Wyoming and signed by Francis E. Warren, Governor, and John W. Meldrum, secretary, are among the important papers.

This telegram was cherished by Mr. Meldrum. He often said that he wouldn't take a million dollars for it, but that when he passed on, it was to go into the historical museum of the state. It is in accordance with that wish that the family is making the presentation to the State Archives and Historical Department and State Museum in Cheyenne during this anniversary year.

John W. Meldrum, born in Caledonia, New York, was one of the territory's first settlers. He came to

Cheyenne in 1868 after service in the Army of the Potomac followed by two years as master mechanic in Little Rock, Arkansas, Department of the Army. After being in Cheyenne a short time he went to Fort Collins where he lived on a ranch for two years. He then moved to Laramie, which was his official residence until he was appointed the first U. S. Park Commissioner when that office was created for Yellowstone Park, which had been established in 1872. He served in this capacity from 1894 until 1935. During the earlier years of the Territorial government, he had served in many governmental positions.

When the Constitutional convention was called and held in Cheyenne in the fall of 1889, he made all provisions for holding the constitutional convention and forwarded the constitution to President Harrison. Meldrum wrote, "It was written by my own clerks under my close observation. I saw to it that every 'j' was crossed and every 'i' dotted."

When Congress decided on Wyoming's becoming a state, Warren, then Territorial Governor, was visiting in Boston. It was in his capacity as acting governor that Meldrum received the news from Senator Carey and issued the first state paper for the State of Wyoming.

A SUPERINTENDENT'S VISIT TO A RURAL SCHOOL

Marion Tinker Dillon was a teacher in the Sheridan Public Schools from 1887 until 1896 when she was elected County Superintendent of Schools. In her autobiography she gives an account of one of her visits to a rural school. Wyoming had been a state six years when Mrs. Dillon was elected County Superintendent of Schools, and so she does not belong to the territorial period. Her account of this trip is presented here simply to show some of the problems involved in the supervision of the rural schools at this time.

During the four years that I filled the office of County Superintendent, the work was very strenuous because of the long distances between the schools lying on the outskirts of the county, which was ninety by one hundred miles of territory, and the distances all being covered by a one-horse buggy, and so many of the schools being held in the dead of winter.

Especially do I recollect one trip which I made to visit a school on lower Powder River, some twenty or twenty-five miles below Arvada. In the old days as now there were calamity howlers as to the cold, the loneliness of the road, etc. As I wanted to get an early start from Clearmont, I took a midnight freight, after being duly persuaded by my son-in-law, "Johnny" Taylor, to take his silver mounted revolver as protection (I had never shot a gun in my life, but to keep peace in the family I consented) that night. When I got on the freight I noticed a traveling man on the train

A Great State A Proud Heritage

Just as the citizens of Wyoming are proud of their heritage and the growth of their great state during the past 75 years, The Frontier Refining Company is proud of its association with Wyoming's citizens for the past 25 years. We salute our friends and valued customers on this great occasion.



THE FRONTIER REFINING COMPANY
EXECUTIVE OFFICES: DENVER, COLO.
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Salt Lake, Utah • Farmington, New Mex.

with a satchel, a sort of a pasteboard contraption that we pioneers all had alike, in the way car.

We got to Clearmont about daylight and after having breakfast, I was chagrined to find that my one-horse buggy was a two-wheeled cart and the horse a rack of bones, and again the evil prophets: there was no road, and the snow, and the wolves were so thick, I will confess that my heart almost failed me when I got started and saw the wolf tracks in the snow. I never saw so many. It seemed like thousands and no other tracks of any kind, but with a reassuring thought of the firearms in the pasteboard satchel in the bottom of the cart, I "budded up" the old horse, and when about noon I came to a dirt covered log house vacant, I knew I was on the right track.

About four o'clock on this November day, I sighted another dirt covered roof, this time with smoke issuing from the chimney, and when I alighted and told them I was the county superintendent, Queen Marie's welcome was no greater. I was ushered into one large room with the dirt floor pounded as hard as rock. How good that supper of venison, biscuits and "spuds" tasted! But when I went to retire and opened my pasteboard contraption, alas! No nightgown, no revolver, simply socks, men's handkerchiefs and shirts. The traveling man had gotten mine instead of his and he had gone on to Newcastle or Alliance or somewhere, but the good woman loaned me a nightgown and I slept so well that night. How the oatmeal bobbed and spluttered and boiled all night and tasted so good! A couple of days later when I got back to Sheridan, I found my own satchel had been sent back to me.—From "A History of the Founding of Sheridan" by Ida McPherran.

"Fort Supply was the first agricultural settlement in Bridger Valley, Wyoming. Its site was on Willow Creek, a tributary of the Smith Fork of Black's Fork of the Green, near the present Robertson, Uinta County. At the height of its prosperity it consisted of twenty-five buildings, corrals and a stockyard, enclosed in an area of ten acres by a double row of pointed pickets eighteen feet long and about one foot thick. The colonists brought with them many wagons, oxen, horses, mules, milk cows and beef cattle, farm implements, grain and miscellaneous supplies, for the colony was intended to be not only the headquarters and distributing point of the Mormons in that region but also a trading post for the emigrants. Some time later it was made the county seat of Green County, Utah." — (Hebard, "Washakie," pp. 79-80.)

Senator Clarence D. Clark was Wyoming's first representative in Congress, serving until March, 1893. —(Beard, "Wyoming from Territorial Days to the Present," page 515.)

When people began to take state government and the status of the Capitol building seriously, it seemed like everyone in Wyoming wanted the prestige of having himself or a relative immortalized in stone and displayed there.

To keep things from getting out of hand, it was decided there would be no statues at all on the grounds or in the building.

After years of legislative wangling, portraits of prominent state officials were finally hung.

It took more finagling to get the statue of Esther Morris, pioneer of women's rights in Wyoming, installed in front of the Capitol. It was, however, decided that Mrs. Morris deserved the recognition since it was her prodding of the First Wyoming Territorial Convention in 1869 that resulted in its becoming the first government in the world to grant suffrage to women, and since too, a replica of the statue already stood in the National Capitol.

The first hotel in the world to be lighted with an electric lamp in every room was the old Inter-Ocean Hotel, Cheyenne, Wyoming, of which John Chase was the proprietor, according to Bancroft's "Works," Vol. XXV, page 801. He came to Cheyenne from Denver, Colorado, in 1873, having come to that city from Atchinson, Kansas, in 1863. He was born in New York in 1842.

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of our friends can get SPECIAL weekend rates — \$8.50 per night for your ENTIRE FAMILY (Friday, Saturday or Sunday). NO LIMIT ON NUMBER IN ANY FAMILY GROUP!

Wyomingites . . .

have made the Henning their Casper headquarters for years and years. WHY DON'T YOU?

First &
Center

HENNING
HOTEL....

Casper,
Wyoming

"Where All Wyoming Meets"

GHOST TOWNS

Carbon, the first coal mining town in Wyoming, was established with the coming of the U. P. Railroad to that point in 1868. Carbon was situated 11 miles southeast of the present town of Hanna. Thomas Wardell, Michael Quealey, Wm. Hinion and several associates entered into an agreement with the railway authorities which permitted them to open and develop mines on lands granted to the railroad by the government. Carbon was not merely a construction camp for the railroad, as were so many towns along the line, but grew to prominence through the coal beds, deriving its name from the mammoth coal deposits. The first mine opened in Carbon exploded in 1869. Because it was Sunday no one was in the mine when it blew up. The explosion was caused by dust and for many years afterward the mine was on fire. During the early days of Carbon, the inhabitants were kept in constant terror of attacks by the Indians. Many nights the entire population retreated into the mine while guards walked post outside all night long. The first church was built in 1873. On December 9, 1891, the Carbon State Bank was organized. In the fall of 1890 the town was incorporated. The first ordinance compelled every house owner to build brick chimneys and to abolish the old fashioned stove pipe which extended above the roof. During 1889 the Union Pacific Coal Company began making preparations to abandon the

mine at Carbon. In 1889 the Hanna cut-off was built, leaving Carbon on a spur track. In the fall of 1902 the spur track was removed, the mine closed down and the town was dead. The majority of citizens were unable to sell their homes in Carbon when the town passed into oblivion, and were compelled to leave them stand, they being eventually destroyed by thieves and vandals. Today Carbon stands there, wrecked and forlorn, the bare ghost of its former self.

Old tumbledown log cabins and the weathered debris of a dead mushroom town scattered over 40 acres in a grassy mountain park are all that remain of Dillon. Dillon was a miner's town, founded when the mining company banned saloons in Rudefeha. The town was named for Millica Dillon, a former soldier with Major General George Cook. Dillon opened a boarding house and saloon in the new town, and legend has it that he operated his boarding house entirely free of charge the first year, depending on his liquor receipts to run the place. In 1903 Dillon erected a hotel, and levied a charge for his accommodations. Grant Jones, a graduate of Northwestern University and a star reporter on metropolitan newspapers, published "The Dillon Doublejack." Jones who had lost many jobs because of drinking, spent his last years in this wilderness area and, free of the pressure of big-city journalism, did his best writing. His yarns of the Cogly Woo, Backaboar, and One-eyed Screaming Emu, strange fauna that haunted the Sierra Madre Mountains, were reprinted in various parts of the country. Grant died in Dillon in June 1903.

Benton was one of the towns that mushroomed along the railroad in 1868. Within two weeks there was a population of 3,000. According to J. H. Beadle's "Undeveloped West": "There were squares arranged into five yards, a city government, a daily paper, and a volume of ordinances for the public health. It was the end of the freight and passenger, and the beginning of the construction division; twice every day immense trains arrived and departed, and stages left for Utah, Montana, and Idaho; all goods formerly hauled across the plains came here by rail and were reshipped, and for ten hours daily the streets were filled with Indians, gamblers, saloon-keepers, merchants, miners and mulewhackers. The streets were eight inches deep in white dust as I entered the city of canvas tents and polehouses; the suburbs appeared as banks of dirty white lime, and a new arrival with black clothes looked like nothing so much as a cockroach struggling through a flour barrel; the great institution of Benton was the "Big Tent", a nice frame building 100 feet long and 40 feet wide, covered with canvas and conveniently floored for dancing, to which and gambling it was entirely devoted."

The Humble Company and
its employees

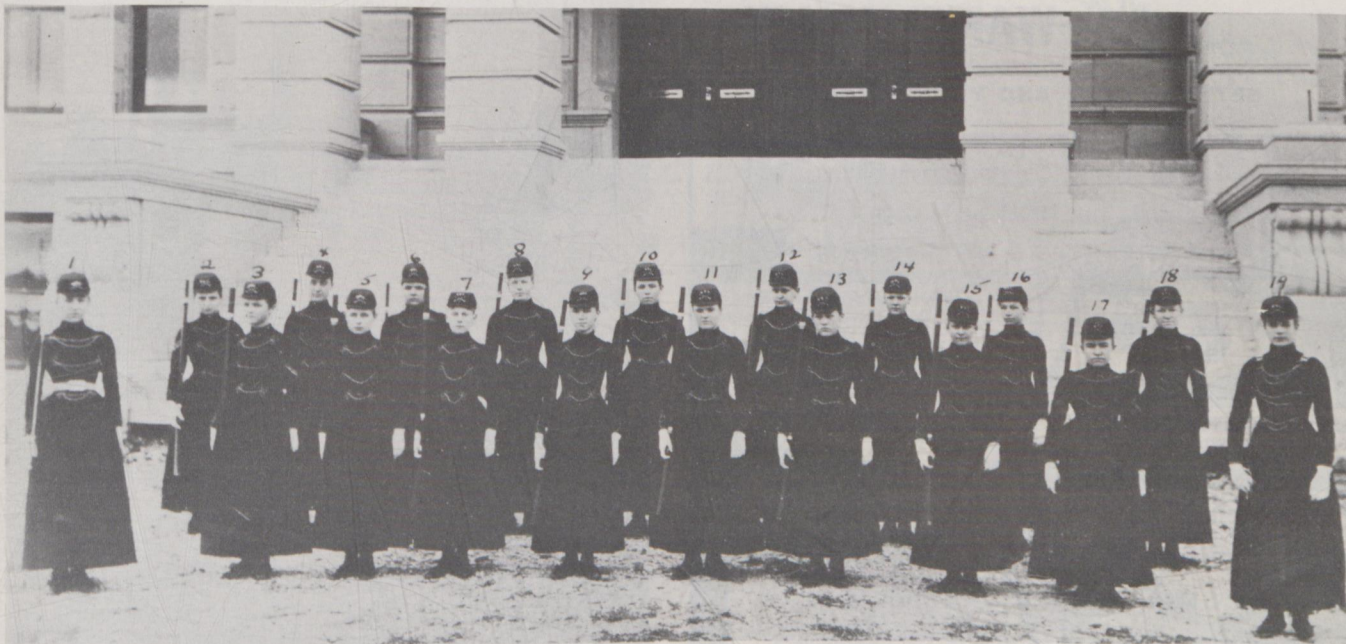
Salute WYOMING

on the 75th Anniversary
of her statehood



Humble Oil & Refining Company
AMERICA'S LEADING ENERGY COMPANY

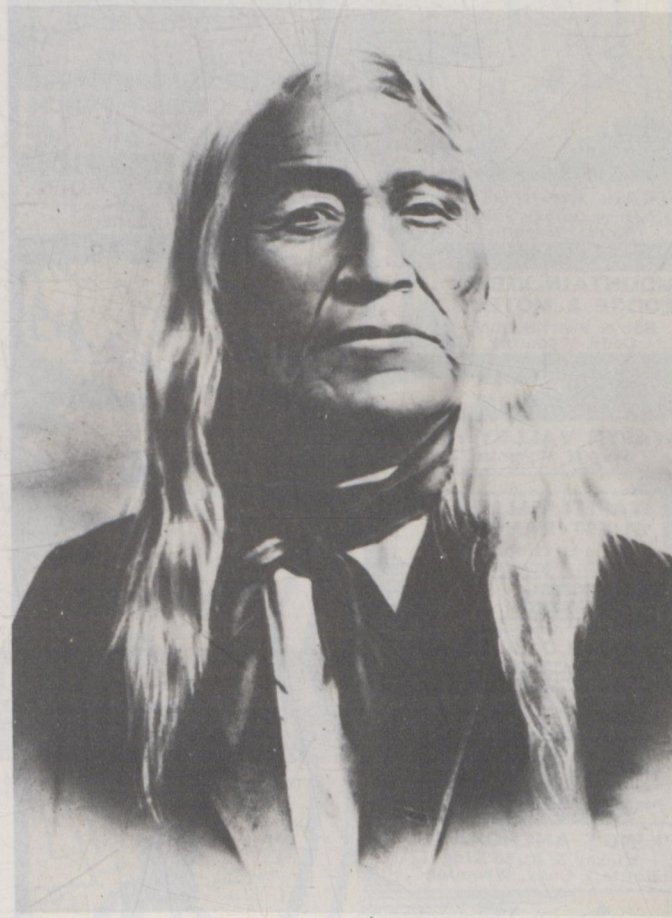
Wyoming at the turn of the Century



Company H. Wyoming State Guards—These girls were actually mustered into the U. S. Army for the celebration of Statehood, July 23, 1890, but disbanded after the celebration was over



Interior Sunrise Store about 1903



Chief Washakie of the Shoshones about 1890

On Your Trip to YELLOWSTONE PARK

ENJOY THE

Spectacular

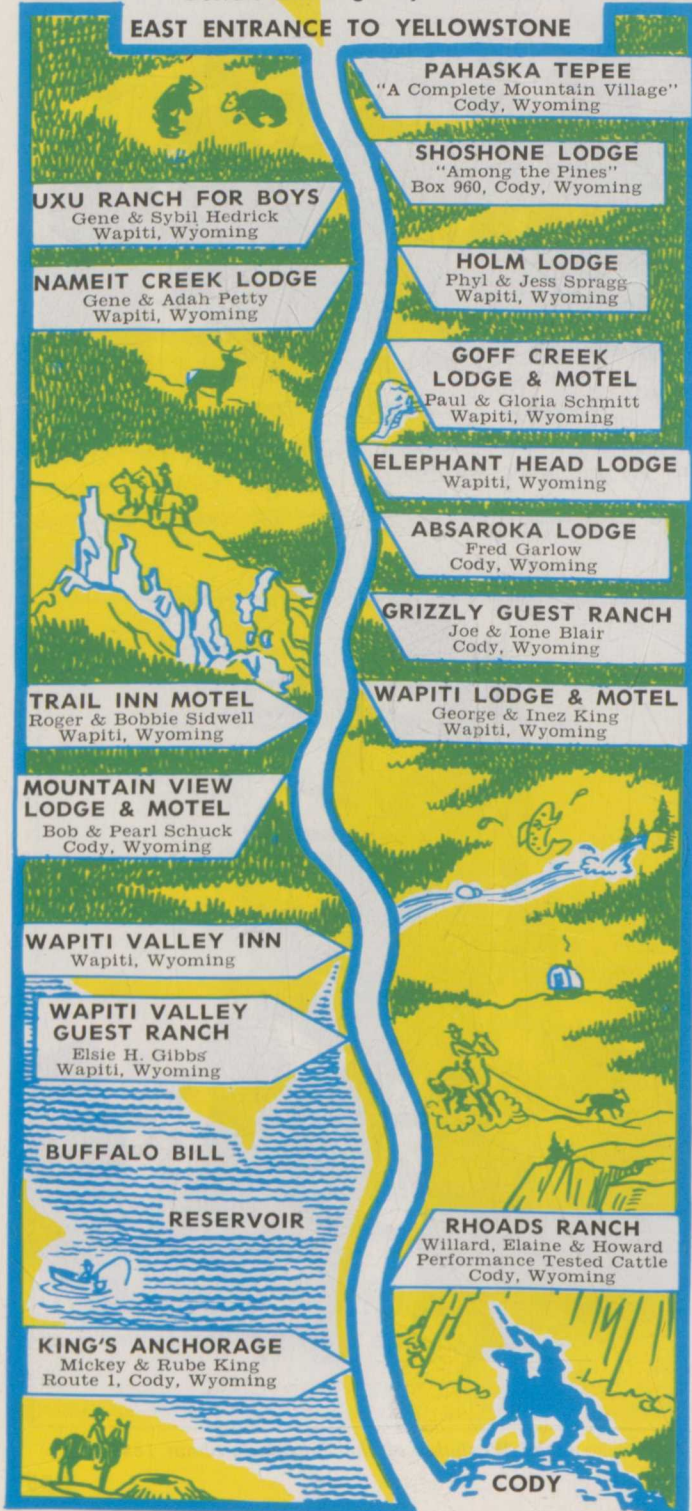
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BETWEEN CODY AND YELLOWSTONE

15 Motels and Lodges — Gasoline — Fishing
Big Game Hunting — Horseback Riding

Buffalo Bill Highway 14-16-20

EAST ENTRANCE TO YELLOWSTONE



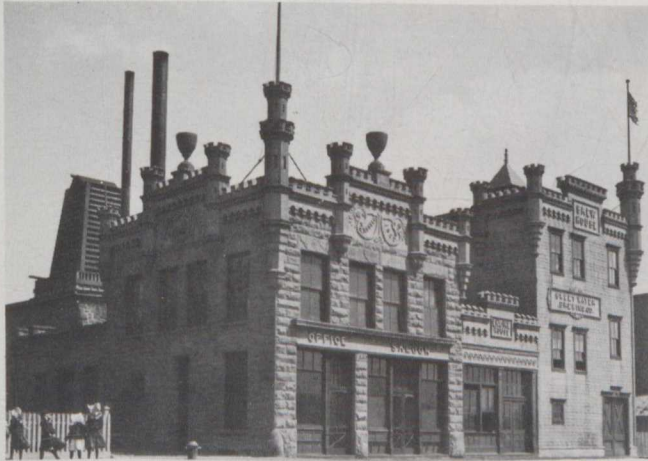
Sheep Wagon, Two Bar Ranch, Natrona County



Compliments of

PETER KIEWIT SONS' CO.
AND
BIG HORN COAL CO.

OF THE CENTURY



Sweetwater Brewery at Green River



Stage between Meeteese and Thermopolis about 1903



Indian Home, Fremont County about 1903



Elliott and Hynds Blacksmith Shop, Cheyenne



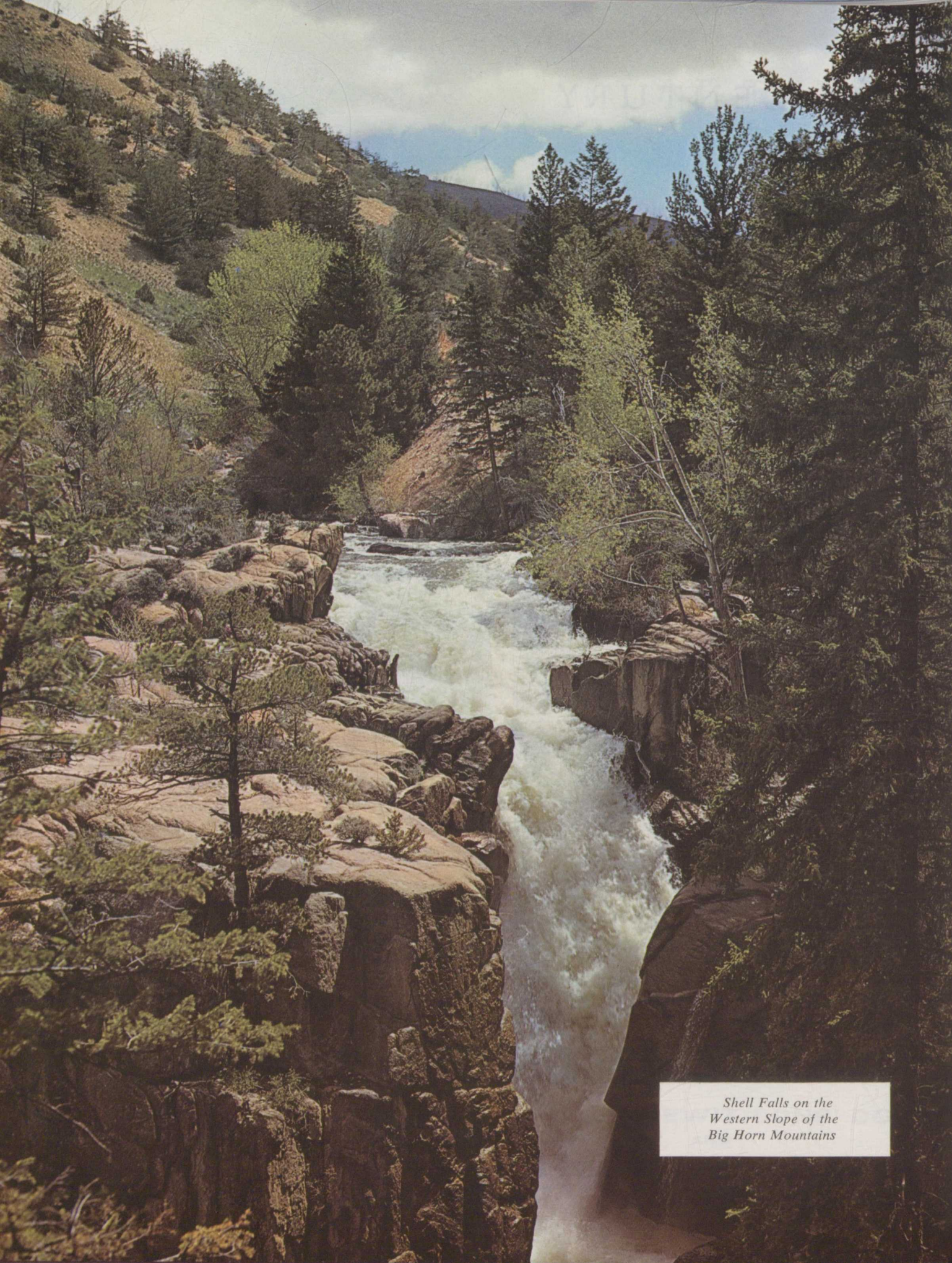
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Natural Gas Company Inc.



For Dependable GAS Service



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Western Slope of the
Big Horn Mountains*

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Montgomery Ward

Professional Pharmacy
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& Pony Lounge

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ABC Sheridan

K W Y O
1410 on your Dial

The Golden Steer
Banquet Facilities
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Carroll Realty Co.
Realtor — Insuror

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Box 751 Sheridan

Brown Drug
Sheridan

Compliments of
Duncan Dickinson

Eric's Enco Service
Avis Rent a Car

Oswald Jewelers
12 N. MAIN

Quick Printing Co.
43 S. MAIN

The Sheridan Greenhouse
Wyoming's Largest

Flowers By Carlton

Modern Shoe & Western Wear
Western Wear For The Family

Lansing Paint Studio
All American Art Works

Strehlow's
Office Supply

Bentley's
Pendleton Sportswear

Hanes Jewelry
200 No. Main

Sheridan Stationery
Your Bookstore

J. C. Penney Co.
Founded in Wyoming in 1902

Green Heating
"ORR" Plumbing

Rochford Studio Inc.

Sheridan Iron Works
If Its Made of Metal See Us First

Compliments of
Sheridan Co. Bar Assn.

Compliments of
F. W. Woolworth & Co.

Compliments of
N. E. Wyoming Dental Assn.

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N Z Shoes

Serving Central & Northern Wyoming

Bridgford - Holcome -
Jenrich, Inc.

Real Estate Bonds Insurance

1895

1965

Stevens Fryberger & Co.

Celebrating 70 years in Sheridan

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Compliments of

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of Sheridan

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An Loan Association

Compliments
of

Goar's Shoe Store

King's Saddlery
Cowboy Equipment

The Sheridan Commercial Co.
Since 1892

Carl's Super
Town & Country

Ranchester Motel
on your way to Yellowstone Park

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U. S. Government Inspected

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Most Complete line of Field Seed

1926 A. W. Herrman-Pres.

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"Your Home Furnishers"

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G. H. Electronics

38 So. Main Phone OR. 4-9886

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"Sheridan's Foremost Fashion Shop"

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50 East Loucks

Sweetbriar Shop

Ladies Ready-to-Wear Since 1919

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Since 1883

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Anywhere & Everywhere in Travel

Mossholder Furniture Store

Home of Quality Brands

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Frickey's

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24 Hr. Coffee Shop 612 N. Main

Tucker's Inc.

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Sheridan Wyoming

Rodeo

July 16th, 17th, 18th

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Master of Photography
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Bob's Western Wear

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MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

Established 1893

GREEN RIVER

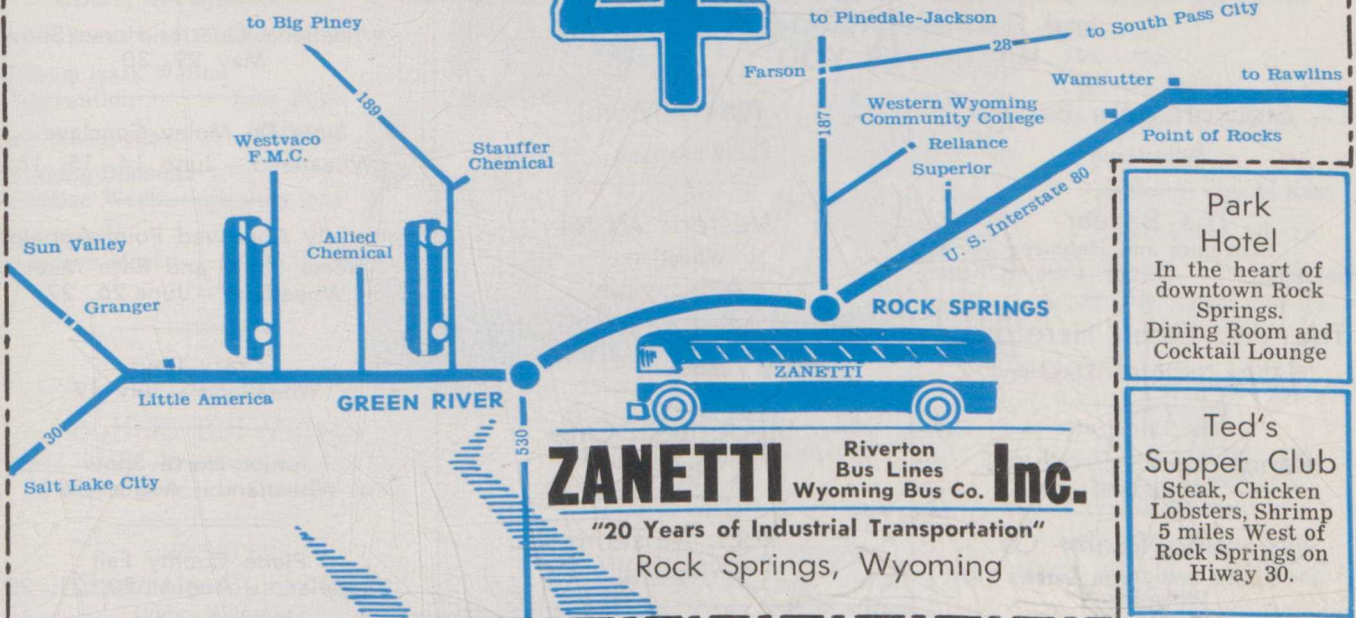
"The Twin Tunnel City"
Gateway to Flaming Gorge National
Recreation Area.
Chamber of Commerce — City Council

ROCK SPRINGS

"Wyoming's 4th Largest City"
For further information please contact:
Rock Springs Chamber of Commerce
399 Bridger Avenue, Rock Springs, Wyo.

SWEETWATER COUNTY

4



Park Hotel
In the heart of downtown Rock Springs.
Dining Room and Cocktail Lounge

Ted's Supper Club
Steak, Chicken
Lobsters, Shrimp
5 miles West of Rock Springs on Hiway 30.

Green River & Big Sandy Livestock Co.
Producers of Wool and Lambs
1909 — TALIAFERRO — 1965

"Enjoy Western Hospitality in Southwestern Wyoming"
Rock Springs Motel Association
17 Modern Motels — 1200 Accomodations
Within a 50 mile radius: Fishing — Big Game Hunting — Boating — Rock Hunting — Scenic Views — Historic Points.

Fordmore Furniture Company
Complete Home Furnishings
Rock Springs, Wyoming

THE SANDS RESTAURANT
Rock Springs, Wyoming

CREAM O'WEBER
Rock Springs, Wyoming

- GREEN RIVER**
- AMERICAN ELECTRIC
 - BESTWAY BUILDING CENTER
 - BROOKS LADIES APPAREL
 - KEMP MOTOR
 - KELLEY'S ROUNDUP
 - MODEL DRUG STORE
 - SUGAR BOWL
 - DESMOND MOTEL
 - DELL'S MARKET
 - TOMAHAWK PHARMACY
 - JUNE'S FASHIONS
 - LEE'S BAKERY
 - RED FEATHER GARDEN
 - STATE BANK OF GREEN RIVER
 - Sweetwater County Historical Society
 - ROMIG'S DEPARTMENT STORE

Flaming Gorge National Recreation Area.



**THERE'S SO MUCH
TO SAY ABOUT . . .**

**PLATTE
COUNTY**

**The Wheatland Retail Merchants
and Business Association
WELCOMES YOU**

Stockgrowers Bank
Wheatland

The Bazaar
Souvenirs and Hobbies
Wheatland Owner, Carolyn Baker

The Von Forell Herefords
5 Miles North of Wheatland

The Home of
Ranch Hand Products
Wheatland

Wyoming Realty Co.
Ranch and Farm Sales
Wheatland

Parkway Motel
Wheatland

Rural Electrical Association
Wheatland

Richards Hall
Saloon and Dance Hall
Little Bear
Owner, Jim Dayton

State Bank
Wheatland

West Winds Motel
Wheatland
Owners, Wilson Bros.

Vimbo's
Restaurant, Bar and Lounge
Wheatland

Hotel La Ramie
Bar and Lounge
Wheatland

City Bakery
Wheatland
Owner, Bill Dannar

Plains Motel
Wheatland

Western Motel
Wheatland

Sioux Minute Man Cafe
Wheatland

Stockman's Cafe
Wheatland

Rock Museum
Wheatland

Glendo Welcomes You

TIPPIE INN
BELLEWOOD MOTEL
GLENDO SUNDRIES
S. A. FOSTER LUMBER
TRAIL HOTEL
FATS DRIVE INN
STANDARD STATION
GLENDO CASH STORE
BEN'S TAVERN
THOMAS BAR
LAKEVIEW MOTEL

Chugwater Welcomes You

STANDARD OIL CO.
FARMERS CO-OP ASSOCIATION
WAGON WHEEL CAFE
CHUGWATER TELEPHONE CO.
LATTA'S DRUG STORE
TRI-COUNTY ELEVATOR
CHUGWATER HOTEL
CHUGWATER VALLEY BANK
ADA'S CAFE

EVENTS FOR 1965

Wheatland Quarter Horse Show
May 29, 30

State De Molay Conclave
Wheatland - June 14, 15, 16

Nationally Approved Point Appaloosa
Horse Show and Race Meet
Wheatland - June 26, 27

Crazy Days
Wheatland - July 17

Junior Horse Show
Wheatland - August 20

Platte County Fair
Wheatland - August 20, 21, 22

Wyoming State Firemen Convention
Wheatland - June 17, 18, 19

Art Festival Week
Wheatland - September 12-18

4-H Achievement Day
November 6

Christmas Show
Wheatland - December 9

Junior Rodeo
Wheatland - June 12, 13

Loyal Order of Moose
No. 1636
Meetings 2nd and 3rd Thursday

WOTM No. 990
Meetings 1st and 3rd Tuesday
Wheatland

**WE CAN'T SAY
IT ALL HERE . . .**

PARK COUNTY

CODY, WYOMING

Dates and Events

National Izaak Walton
Convention June 16-20
Cody Stampede July 3-4
Wyoming Diamond
Jubilee Week July 3-11
State Muzzle
Loaders Meet July 17-18



MEETEETSE, WYOMING

Dates and Events

Park County
Fair, with
Special Jubilee
Activities August 12-13-14

POWELL, WYOMING

Dates and Events

Old Timers' July 17-18
Labor Day Rodeo September 1

Buffalo Bill Village

Motel—Cafe—Chuckwagon—Tap Room
Western Museum—Frontier Town

WEBSTER

Chevrolet-Buick Co.
Cody, Wyoming

Diamond Lumber Co.

"Everything to Build Anything"
587-2485 Cody, Wyoming

Mountaineer Court

Downtown Cody
Phone 587-2221

Lariat Motel

T.V., Radios, Air Cooled Units
1535 Sheridan Ave. Cody, Wyoming

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Your Master Host
587-4243 Cody, Wyoming

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Prescription Druggists
Dick Barsness, Reg. Ph. Cody, Wyo.

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The Apothecary Shop

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24 hr. Ph. 587-4641 Roger Mumeey, owner

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Just Look It." Powell, Wyoming

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Your Rexall Drug Store in Powell for
the Last 30 Years.

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Serving Northern Wyoming for 55 of
those 75 years . . .

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"Your Friendly Yard"
206 South Absaroka Powell, Wyo.

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"Everything to Build Anything"
Powell, Wyoming

Cream of the Valley

Serving the Big Horn Basin
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Cody — Powell

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K & K Shop

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Open Early & Late 1347 Sheridan Ave.

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Complete Sewing Center, Singer Rep.

Four Winds Supper Club

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Dining Room and Motel Cody, Wyo.

New Western Motel

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Cameras and Repair—Film—Rock Shop

Goodies

Spud Chips

Crisp as Autumn Leaves

NIOBRARA COUNTY

PLATE

<p>Robert B. Dixon LANCE CREEK</p> <hr/> <p>South Side Cafe Norm & Cathy — Lusk</p> <hr/> <p>Mrs. Henry Kaan LUSK</p> <hr/> <p>Midwest Hardware & Furniture Company</p> <hr/> <p>Lyon's Department Store LUSK</p> <hr/> <p>Quality Shop LUSK</p> <hr/> <p>Budget Food Mart LUSK</p> <hr/> <p>Willard Drug Company LUSK</p> <hr/> <p>Dairy Bar LUSK</p> <hr/> <p>OK Barber Shop LUSK</p> <hr/> <p>Whiteaker's Clothing LUSK</p> <hr/> <p>Reed's Bakery LUSK</p> <hr/> <p>Ben Franklin Store LUSK</p> <hr/> <p>Niobrara Adjustment Bureau LUSK</p> <hr/> <p>J. & L. Jewelry LUSK</p> <hr/> <p>Coffee Cup Cafe LUSK</p> <hr/> <p>Hiway Super Service Texaco Bulk Plant—Lusk</p> <hr/> <p>The Ranger Hotel LUSK</p>	<p>Oasis Bar LUSK</p> <hr/> <p>Ranger Florist & Gift Shop LUSK</p> <hr/> <p>Walt Reed & Ted Eberspecher LUSK</p> <hr/> <p>Coast to Coast Store LUSK</p> <hr/> <p>Gamble Store No. 4726 LUSK</p> <hr/> <p>Blackmore Service Station LUSK</p> <hr/> <p>Covered Wagon Motel LUSK</p> <hr/> <p>Robert W. Wise, O.D. Optometrist — Lusk</p> <hr/> <p>Pennington Trucking LUSK</p> <hr/> <p>Foster Lumber Co. LUSK</p> <hr/> <p>Kilmer Creamery Co. LUSK</p> <hr/> <p>Lusk Motors Authorized Mercury - Ford</p> <hr/> <p>Mr. & Mrs. James L. Thompson LUSK</p> <hr/> <p>Doyle Blackmore KEELINE</p> <hr/> <p>Kut & Curl Beauty Salon LUSK</p> <hr/> <p>Boner Bros. Ranch HAT CREEK, WYOMING</p> <hr/> <p>Little Dilly Super Market LUSK</p> <hr/> <p>Van Tassell Ranch VAN TASSELL, WYOMING</p>	<p>W. L. Magoon Ranch LUSK</p> <hr/> <p>Lusk State Bank LUSK</p> <hr/> <p>Mr. & Mrs. Roy Chamberlain LUSK</p> <hr/> <p>Fire Side Inn-Cowboy Bar LUSK</p> <hr/> <p>"Crazy" Charlie's Southside Truck Stop</p> <hr/> <p>Joss Livestock MANVILLE, WYOMING</p> <hr/> <p>Boys Scouts Troop No. 116 LUSK</p> <hr/> <p>O'K' Super Service LUSK</p> <hr/> <p>The Roy Johnson Family LUSK</p> <hr/> <p>Ed Hales Construction LUSK</p> <hr/> <p>Hunter Herford Ranch LUSK</p> <hr/> <p>Kaan Angus Ranch LUSK</p> <hr/> <p>Sioux Service Gasoline—Diesel—Fuel Oil</p> <hr/> <p>McMaster and Son VAN TASSELL, WYOMING</p> <hr/> <p>Leo & Martha Thompson LUSK</p> <hr/> <p>Mr. & Mrs. Bunny R. Chard HARRISON, NEBRASKA</p> <hr/> <p>Helmuth P. Klemke Ranch LUSK</p> <hr/> <p>Smiths Motor Lodge LUSK</p>
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Gautschi Service Station
LUSK

Ranchers Feed Service
Harry E. Brown — Lusk

Mr. & Mrs. Frank Johnston
LANCE CREEK

Bar 6 Ranch-Hatcreek
Mr. & Mrs. A. E. DeGering

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Your patronage has been our success

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Roger & Sara G. Percival
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Owned by those we serve
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SAFEWAY STORE

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The Lovell Clay Products Co.

"Clay" Nature's Most Enduring Material

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ITS DIAMOND JUBILEE

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Serving Natural Gas in the
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Be Sure You Visit Greybull
On Highways 14-16-20.
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The First National Bank
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Security — Courtesy — Service

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Drilling Mud - Pelletizing - Waterproofing

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Greybull, Wyoming

BIGWIG
The Aristocrat of Canned Foods



Your
Locally
Grown
and
Processed
Food

Every
Can
Guaranteed

Big Horn Canning Co.
Cowley, Wyoming

JOHNSON COUNTY

Plans for the Summer of 1965 — Buffalo, Wyoming

Roping at Fairgrounds every night, Monday through Friday. 7 p.m. to 9 p.m. On Sunday, 2 p.m. until sunset. No admission charge.

Daily buck board rides through scenic Buffalo.

Lamb-o-Rama — August 7th. Free hamburgers and coffee all day.

Town and Country Garden Club 'Pioneer Theme' Flower Show, May 29th.

'Pack Trip' down hi-way 87. Five days enroute to Douglas, Wyoming, to State Fair. Melodrama — twice weekly.

Old fashioned celebration July 3 and 4 with Buffalo Bar-B-Q. Will include Jack-pot roping, matched bronc riding, melodrama, foot racing. Breakfast Sunday morning at airport for Flying Farmers followed by joint church services.

Johnson County Fair and Rodeo — August 13-14-15. Parade 14th — 1890 style.

Enco Servicenter

Artifacts Display — Rock Hounds Info
Kaycee, Wyoming Center of Town

PARADISE GUEST & HUNTING RANCH

Fun all the Time

★

Pack Trips for that
Never-to-be-Forgotten Vacation

★

BUFFALO, WYOMING

American Legion Club

Seafood — Steak — Chicken
Smorgasbord Every Sunday

The Idlewild Cafe

"Buffalo's Finest"
Carl and Fay Waugh

Big Horn Motel

12 Modern Units
Free Ice — TV Phone 684-7611

Wyoming Bank & Trust Co.

Buffalo, Wyoming

Adams Funeral Home

44 Years Service
Phone 684-2251 — Ambulance Service

Keahey's Motel

Air Conditioned — Carpeted
Phone 684-2225 35 Units

Gatchell's Drug Store

Buffalo's Pioneer Drug
1900-1965

Bald Mountain Trailer Court

Modern — Laundromat — Campground
2½ Miles West of Buffalo

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"Oldest Bank in North Wyoming"
1885-1965

Buffalo Grocery & Market

Home Owned and Operated
Phone 684-2237 Groceries and Meats

Caribou Resort

28 Miles West of Buffalo on U.S. 16
Open Year 'round—Hunt—Fish—Meals

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Hickory Smoked — Quality Meats
Lockers — Butchering and Slaughtering

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Fishing — Hunting — Pack Trips
10 Miles South of Buffalo

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Complete Rural Gas Service
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Knepper Electric

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Buckingham Lumber Co.

Log Siding—Square Logs—Knotty Pine
"Everyone Buys Wholesale"

Ray's Drive-in Liquor

Beer—Wine—Liquor—Ice, Sack or Block
Hiways 16 and 87 Buffalo, Wyoming

Mansion Houwe Motel

20 Modern Units
Main Street, Buffalo, Wyoming

South Fork Inn

Meals, Jeep Trips, Fishing, Hunting
U.S. 16 W. of Buffalo Al & Louise Davis

Original Occidental Hotel and Bar



On bank of beautiful Clear Creek.
Continuous Community Service
Since 1879.

**NOW NEW AND MODERN
IN EVERY DETAIL**

Alabams

Soup or Service — Polka Dot Spot
Everything for Fisherman and Hunter

New York Store

Serving Johnson County Since 1898
Dillinger and Hancock

Jersey Creamery, Inc.

Home of Quality Chekd Dairy Products
At Your Door or Store Buffalo, Wyo.

W. F. Smith Lumber Company

"Everything to Build Anything"
Lumber—Hardware—Fencing—Paints

Christensen

Automotive Supply Co.

Mechanics Tools and Equipment

Buffalo Federal

Savings & Loan Assn.

Carter Appliance

Zenith — Norge
"Service Is Our Specialty"

Seney's Drug

1910-1965
Buffalo, Wyoming

Sheridan Flouring Mills, Inc.

Serving Wyoming and Montana 1921-1965
"Best Out West" "Tomahawk Feeds"

Reeves Concrete Products

Transit Mix Concrete
Washed Sand and Gravel

C. A. Reeves Construction Co.

Road Building
Box 389 Buffalo, Wyo.

Bower's Court
Esther and Lawrence Bower
Inviting Modern Individual Cabins

Blue Creek Ranch Company
Phone 738-2340 Kaycee, Wyo.

Dean Graves
Outfitter and Guide Kaycee, Wyo.

Donald Taylor
Outfitter and Guide Kaycee, Wyo.

John Daly
Outfitter and Guide South of Buffalo

Canon Motel
997 Fort Street Phone 684-2957

Buffalo Bowl
90 Cedar Phone 684-2613

Johnson County Bar Assn.
Buffalo, Wyoming

Ray A. Braten, D.D.S.
150 South Main Phone 684-7612

Buffalo Medical Clinic
500 West Lott Phone 684-2228
JOHN A. KNEBEL, M.D.
THOS. W. NICHOLAS, M.D.
ROBERT C. CARNAHAN, M.D.
Buffalo, Wyoming

Buffalo Board of Realtors
Buffalo, Wyoming

Beutler Surplus & Feed Store
Dealer for Wyoming Official Jubilee Gun

Buffalo Bakery
Pastries — Coffee Bar

Prescription Shop
510 W. Lott Phone 684-7003

Merle Norman Cosmetics
Alice Morehouse Phone 684-7872

Mulhollands Flowers & Gifts
"For Every Occosion"

Lariat Cafe
Open 5 a.m. to 11 p.m.

Marcia's Family Shoe Store
23 North Main Buffalo, Wyo.

Suzanne Shop
For Teenagers, Ladies to Grandma

Robert J. Mansur, D.C.
Chiropractor Buffalo, Wyo.

Dr. Clara Powell Accola
Osteopath — Physician and Surgeon

CONVERSE COUNTY

Beacon Cafe
Open 24 hrs. Truck Stop

The Saul Co.

Lee's Tavern, Bar & Lounge
Pkg. Goods

George Agency
Insurance & Real Estate

Douglas Dairy
At Door & Store

Scott E. Layton
Real Estate & Loans

Converse Lumber Co.

Platte Motor Co.
General Motors Corner

The Converse County Bank
Sound Progressive Banking Since 1918
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Irwin's Hardware
Complete Home Furnishings
Est. 1919

J. W. Supply Co.
Box 240 Ph. 358-2151
Firestone Off The Road Tires
Contractor Supply

Coast to Coast Stores

Peyton Bollin Grocery
Fresh Meats — Fresh Vegetables
Groceries — Frozen Foods

Converse Hotel
115 N. 2nd St.
Ph. 358-9987

Links
STANDARD OIL BULK
Farm Storage & Supplies
Quaker State Motor Oil

Messick Sales & Service
Ford and Mercury Sales and Service
115 South 2nd St. Douglas

CAMPBELL COUNTY

Stockmens Bank

Established Jan. 7, 1907

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GILLETTE MOTELS

Corner Motel 682-3279
Gillette Motel 682-4781
Spur Motel 682-3181
Triangle Motel 682-4793
Western Motel 682-4744

Decker's Shopping Center

Off the Douglas Highway
HUNTERS' DRUG
BEN FRANKLIN STORE
DECKER'S FOOD CENTER
TOWN & COUNTRY BEAUTY SALON

Coulter Construction Company

General Contractors

GILLETTE

Medical Arts Clinic

50 years of Wyoming Medicine
by Drs. A. G. Hoadley & J. E. Hoadley

Valley Homes, Inc.
Meadow Hills Addition

Wyoming Homes
(Newcastle & Gillette)

Hi-Way Service

JEEPS
Phone 682-3707

Farmers Cooperative Assn.

Elevator
Service Station LP Gas

Gillette Enco Servicenter

Adams, Adams, McCormick
Phone 682-4603

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Your Headquarters for
Nixon & Red Hat Feeds

Voco of Gillette

Fuel Oil, Diesel, Gasoline
FAST EFFICIENT SERVICE

D & I Motors

D & I Service

Chevrolet Cadillac

Buck's Motor & Equip. Co.

Pontiac, Olds, and International
111 East Third Street

News - Record

Serving Campbell County Since 1905
Printers, Publishers, Stationers

Campbell County Abstract Co.

Bonded Abstracters, Title Insurance
Fire Insurance, P. O. Box 299

JUBILEE DAYS

June 4, 5, 6, — J. C. Rodeo.
June 25 — Lamb Promotion.
June 25th — Paul Harvey Day. Beard
Growing Contest, 1890 Costume Ball.
July 4—Plow-boy Rodeo (Frank Parks
Ranch).
July 24 — Little Levi Rodeo.
Aug. 18, 19 — Campbell County Fair.

Jersey Products

WINLAND DAIRY SERVICE

Wilson's Dry Goods Store

Evelyn G. Wilson, Owner
P. O. Box 867 Phone 682-3466

GILLETTE

"The Brand Name Store with the
Open Door" To Quality Service,
and Fair Prices

Sands Motor Lodge

Restaurant and Lounge
Best In Western AAA
Good Food: Mixed Drinks Motel Rooms:
HEATED POOL

Radio Station KIML-1490
Cates Electric, Wiring & Service,
Box 493

Corner Drug Store, 682-3212
Gillette Medical Clinic
Les & Del's Auto Repair
Stockmen's Motor Company

Rock Island Oil & Ref. Co., Inc.
Crude Oil Purchasing Company
Transporting by Truck & Pipeline

Kambel Conoco Service
"Hottest Brand Going-In"
FIRESTONE TIRES

A & V Gas Service
Propane, Service Calls,
Also Oil Field Service

Saunders Lumber Company
(Always Reliable)
Phone 682-3101

Kline's Sinclair Service
"If it's not right
We make it right."

Cate's Men's Wear
"The place to go for
the Brands you Know"

W. H. Edelman, Jr.
W. H. Edelman, III.
A. W. Edelman

Gillette Mayor
D. E. "Peanuts" Dalbey
Building Contractor

Montgomery Hotel and Bar
100 Gillette Avenue
Phone 682-3344

Center Bar
GILLETTE'S
JACKELOPE HEADQUARTERS

Gillette Commercial Laundry
Norge Laundry & Dry Cleaning Village
United Rent-Alls

Reeves Concrete Products
'Washed Sand & Gravel'
Box 825 Gillette

Wyodak Resources
Development Corp.
Wyodak Coal
Produced in Campbell County Since 1925

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Sheep — Wool — Cattle
Bonded Livestock Buyer

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For your bowling pleasure come out to
CAMELANES, INC.

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Shoes — Men's, Women's and
Children's Wear

Underwood Lumber Company
Building Material
Super Kemtone

Arrowhead Motel
Indian Artifact & Rock Collection
Ralph & Dot Kintz Ph. 682-9327

Hartzell, Inc.
Livestock Hauling — Feed
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Fifty years.

State Farm Mutual
Insurance Company
Norman K. Mapel, Agent

M. J. Hannum, Jr., M.D.
Owner
Hannum Quarter Horse Ranch

Wagar Construction Company
Building Contractor
GILLETTE

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Ladies Ready-to-Wear
Gladys Davis

Pearson Service
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Located on the Hottest Corner in Town

Boyd's Super-Market
"The Family's Favorite
Food Store"

Gillette Aerie No.2711
Fraternal Order of Eagles
Phone 682-9942

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Rubber Stamp Service
Rab & Sandy Briggs

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Hested Store
"Where Friends Meet"

Murphy's Gillette Drug
Your family health center
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Insurance of all kinds
Nation Wide Motor Club

Bell and Mooney, Inc.
Petroleum Products, Core Barrel Hauling
and Storage, Winching Service &
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WOLFF AUTO PARTS & SUPPLY CO.
Phone 682-4758
WOLFF OIL COMPANY—Phone 682-4784

Coltrane Well Service

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The Vandekoppels 4
Mr. & Mrs. Richard Flint
Mr. & Mrs. E. W. Record
Mr. & Mrs. Lester Wright
Mr. & Mrs. Leland G. Turner
Mr. & Mrs. Joe F. Napier
Ollie Mary Kane 7
Kanes Ranch 7
James B. McKenzie 2 →
Innes Ranch 7
M. W. Moser H7
Jack & Angela Boos T7
Annie & John Hines 7
Ed & Blanche Willard
Mr. & Mrs. Jack Pownall
I. W. & Winnie Lynde
Nell & Sonny Moore
Frank & Barbara Parks
Otis Wright IT
Iberlin Bros. CP
John & Irene Thielen
Eric Ohman
Jacobs Land & Livestock
Marquiss Little Buffalo Ranch
Don Marquiss
Robert & Evelyn Deaver
J. A. Allison A
Mr. & Mrs. Lee Mankin
Mr. & Mrs. Elmer Oedekoven
Biggerstaff Ranch
Wm. W. Smith & Son

Cosner Ranch //H
Eugene Heptner F
Oscar Heptner 7m
Norman Ranch Co. OX
Mr. & Mrs. H. W. Geer 6
Chas. & Mildred Mankin 74
Charles H. & Nellie Cook 7
Richard Mankin 6X
C. H. Persson 70
Axel W. Ostlund -A-
Harry & Harriett Underwood 7
Ruby Ranch Inc. 7
James A. & Roma Reeves 7
Glenn E. & Mary E. Morse > <
Einar & Jane Lodahl 7
Joe & Mary Keeline 7
Milo Haight 7 HHH
Jake & Joe Edwards 7 OOO 7
Gilbert Oedekoven 7 7
Christinck Land & Livestock Co. 7 7
Harry D. & Helen A. Turner 7 7
George & Chas. Heald 7 7 7 7 7
Lewis C. & Wm. L. Barlow 7 7 7
Stuart Bros. Inc. 7 7
Floyd Jr. Reno 7 7
Urban Groves 7 7
Spur Ranches 7 7
C. H. & Elma Davis 7 7
Dillinger Ranch 7 7
Springen Hereford Ranch 7

CROOK COUNTY

Sundance Drug
Drug & Sundries
SUNDANCE

Petersen
Lumber & Grain Co.
SUNDANCE

Durfee's Dept Store
Everything-to-wear
SUNDANCE

Elkhorn Cafe
Just Good Food
SUNDANCE

Log Cabin Cafe
Western Hospitality
C. A. Bray

Big D Oil Co.
A. Policky, Owner
SUNDANCE

Tracy Motor Co.
FHC — Chrysler - Plymouth
Sales & Service

Dime Horseshoe Bar
"Service with a Growl"
SUNDANCE

Sand Creek Trading Post
Store - Bar - Lounge
BUELAH, WYOMING

Royal Club
Finest in Foods
BUELAH, WYOMING

Model Grocers
D. M. Stech
SUNDANCE

Jackpot Ranch Corporation
Registered Arabian Horses
Herbert Finch Lloyd Rolf

Sundance State Bank
Oldest Bank in
Northeast Wyoming

Moorcroft Grocery
Hunters Headquarters
for Game Processing
MOORCROFT

Boyd's Super Market
Complete 1-Stop Shopping
Ice & Camping Supplies
SUNDANCE

Tri-County Electric Assn., Inc.
Consumer-owned Electric Utility
Service To
Crook, Campbell & Weston Counties

GOSHEN COUNTY

Torrington Livestock
Commission Co.
L. W. Maxfield

Z & W Mill
Steam Rolling — Feed Mixing
Purina Chows

Travis Snow Post No. 5
American Legion

Bucks Tire Service
Goodyear Tires
1008 South Main

Krug Auto Body Service
"We Take the Dents Out of Accidents"
A. J. Krug W. B. Krug

McCone's Texaco
24 Hour Service
Thieman-Anderson Bulk

Smith & Cobb
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Central Service
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Jirdon Wyoming Co.
Feed for Your Livestock
Food for Your Soil

Ship By Truck
Truck Equipment & Supply
Petroleum & Heavy Equipment Hauling

Stickney's, Inc.
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Television and Appliances

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Gulley Enco Service Center

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Consistently Good Food
Parties, Banquets, Buffets

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AL'S STANDARD

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Distributors of
COORS BEER

Moose Club

Goshen County
Memorial Hospital

10-Pin Tropic
Bowling Lanes
AND DRIVE-INN

Oregon Trail Lodge
6 Blks. East on Hwy. 26 — Room Phones
Swimming Pool — Phone 532-2101

WERGER BULK DELIVERY
HOOTS SERVICE
CHRISTY'S SERVICE

UINTA COUNTY

The Blyth & Fargo Co.
General Merchants
EVANSTON

First National Bank
Full Service Bank
EVANSTON

Uinta County State Bank
"Since 1919"
Mountain View, Wyoming

New Motel
T.V., TILE BATHS
East on Highway US 30

Smith Transportation Co. Inc.
Sinclair — Goodyear
EVANSTON

Bridger Valley Electric
Ass'n Inc.
Owned by Those We Serve
Mountain View, Wyoming

City Drug Co. &
Evanston Drug Inc.
Complete Drug Service
EVANSTON

Evanston
Chamber of Commerce
EVANSTON

Lincoln Service Station
Chevrolet, Buick & Oldsmobiles
EVANSTON

EVENTS

AUGUST ----- COUNTY FAIR
Evanston

SEPT. 5-6 ----- COWBOY DAYS
Evanston

JULY 24 ----- PIONEER DAYS
Lyman

Bear River Lumber Company
Ren South Bob Dickerson
Phone 789-3677 Evanston

Sunset Motel "Reliable"
East Highways 30 — 80 & 189
EVANSTON

Lloyd's Liquor Store
Geo Sessions Chas. Hartzell
Choice Liquors, Wines & Beer
EVANSTON

Proffit's Store
General Merchandise
Lyman, Wyoming

Lyman Implement & Auto Co.
Lyman, Wyoming

Bradshaw Motor Company
Ford and Mercury
Lyman, Wyoming

Fort Motel
"In Historic Rock Buildings"
FORT BRIDGER

Jim's Cafe
J. Weddle — W. Earll
EVANSTON

Evanston Hotel &
Freeman's Cafe
EVANSTON

Evanston Truck Terminal
All Credit Cards Accepted
Cafe 24 Hours Service

Penneys
Always First Quality
EVANSTON

Evanston, Queen City
of the Mountains
Home of Cowboy Days

Vagabond Motel
Highway 30 East
EVANSTON

The Stockgrowers Bank
Our Motto, To Serve
EVANSTON

Cowboy Days, Inc.
DANCING RCA RODEO
The Biggest little Rodeo in the World
Sunday and Labor Day
Carnival Gun Shoot Out
EVANSTON

Evanston's Oldest Service Club
Congratulates BIG WYOMING
On its Diamond Jubilee

Evanston Lions Club
EVANSTON

Uinta County
Historical Society
For Preservation of History

Neville's Hardware Co.
EVANSTON

Neponset IGA
Bob Cusins
EVANSTON

Union 76 Service
E. L. ASHSTON — J. H. TROUT
EVANSTON

Evanston Motor Co.
Dodge Cars & Trucks
EVANSTON

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Your Home Newspaper
EVANSTON

Cazin & Houtz
Serving Over Three Decades
EVANSTON

Uinta Title Ins. Co.
J. Robert Hamblin
EVANSTON

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Chevrolet & Buick
Lyman, Wyoming

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Best Western
EVANSTON

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New & Used Auto Parts
EVANSTON

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Your Texaco Dealer
EVANSTON

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Mr. & Mrs. J. W. Dean
EVANSTON

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Funeral Home
EVANSTON

Bill's Texaco Service
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EVANSTON

Hillcrest Motel
West Highway 30-1-80
EVANSTON

Wyoming Finance Co.
937 Main Street
EVANSTON

Sather's Jewelry
939 Main Street
EVANSTON

Cue's Mens Furnishings
219 10th
EVANSTON

Elizabeth Shoppe
944 Main Street
EVANSTON

Evanston Floral & Gift Co.
909 Main Street
EVANSTON

Benedict Trading Co.
General Mercantile Sporting Goods
Mountain View, Wyoming

Scott's News & Book Store
EVANSTON

Rip's Groceries
75 County Road
9 A.M. to 9 P.M.
EVANSTON

Ballinger Clothing Co.
1009 Front Street
EVANSTON

Janes' Posey Shoppe
Flowers For Every Occasion
EVANSTON

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Lingeries — Dresses & Accessories
EVANSTON

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Provident
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Savings & Loan

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Ford Family of Fine Cars

Rhodes Hardware
Ten Sleep, Wyoming

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Worland, Wyoming

Read's Drug
Worland, Wyoming

Kelley's Shoes
Worland, Wyoming

Goose's Liquor Store
Worland, Wyoming

Fair Deal Furniture Co.
Worland, Wyoming

Dun Rovin Motel
Worland, Wyoming

Edward's Lumber & Hardware
Worland, Wyoming

War Surplus Store
Worland, Wyoming

Motel Washakie
Worland, Wyoming

Cream of Valley
Worland, Wyoming

Big Horn Grocery
Worland, Wyoming

Fausett Implement Co.
Worland, Wyoming

Gamble's
Worland, Wyoming

Smitty's Chevron Service
Worland, Wyoming

Mead & Sons Implement Co.
John Deere Sales & Service

Triangle Packing Co., Inc.
Worland, Wyoming

Big Horn Chevrolet
Worland, Wyoming

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Through Community Development

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Chas. A. Alexander, Inc., Dist.
Coors
Washakie, Park, Hot Springs, Big Horn

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Home of the . . .
Matador

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& Dry Cleaners
Worland, Wyoming

Washakie Deluxe Cleaners
Best in the B.H.B.

Ricker Pharmacy
Worland, Wyoming

Worland Hardware & Lumber
Everything to Build Anything

Davis Lumber Co.
Worland, Wyoming

Worland Kiwanis Club
"We Build"
Golden Anniversary — 1915-1965

First National Bank
in Worland

Worland
Chamber of Commerce
Working for Washakie County

Merz Bakery
What Worland Makes Makes Worland

Broadbent & Healy
Worland, Wyoming

Don's Texaco
Worland, Wyoming

Farmers Lumber Co.
Worland, Wyoming

Western Motors
Worland, Wyoming

Jon's IGA Food Basket
Worland, Wyoming

The Outdoorsman
Worland, Wyoming

Valley Motel
Tensleep, Wyoming

Ten Sleep Drug
Ten Sleep, Wyoming

Pawnee Motel
Worland, Wyoming

Graham Drug
Worland, Wyoming

Town House Motor Inn
Worland, Wyoming

Cook Sales & Service
Oldsmobile — Cadillac — Rambler

Sun Valley Motel
Worland, Wyoming

Furniture, Carpet
& Appliance Center

Ten Sleep Red Horse Service
Ten Sleep, Wyoming

Big Horn Bar
Ten Sleep, Wyoming

Roy's Husky Service
Worland, Wyoming

Willard Feed & Seed
Worland, Wyoming

Worland Machine
Worland, Wyoming

Wyoming Pure Seed
Growers, Inc.

Wortham's Trailer Court
Worland, Wyoming

Dunn's K.O.A. Camp Ground
Worland, Wyoming

Stockgrowers State Bank
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Wyoming Gas Co.
"Naturally it's Gas"

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Compliments

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The Sliders

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Newcastle, Wyoming

Don & Ruth (Kinney) Collins

Newcastle, Wyoming



Tri-State Company

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Newcastle, Wyoming

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Newcastle, Wyoming

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Upton, Wyoming

Arrow Service

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Upton Grocery

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Upton, Wyoming

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Pringle Motor Co.

Chevrolet-Buick Sales & Service
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M-BAR SERVICE

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PINES MOTEL

BILL TOWNSEND

THORSONS PRODUCTION

JOHNSON, BOCK & JOHNSON

(and the good people of Osage)



Throughout the pages of Wyoming's 75th Anniversary Book many will relive memories of an earlier day. The young will acquire some knowledge of their heritage. To all it will be a memento to cherish and to keep.

Space and time does not permit me to list all who have worked so diligently on this publication. To those who have spent many hours on this book, my heartfelt thanks and gratitude.

A "Bouquet of Roses" to the Wyoming 75th Anniversary County Chairmen and their Committees for their efforts, hard work and plans for State-wide activities.

It is indeed a privilege to be a working part of Wyoming's 75th Anniversary Year. It is also a privilege and my pleasure to work with the Commission members: Lewis Bates, Kerm Kath, Stephen Accola, Jim Harrower, Earl Madsen and Edness Kimball Wilkins, our Advisor, Lea Phillips and Publicity Director, George Peverley.

To meet, to visit and work with the people of Wyoming is to know why our State is called "Wonderful Wyoming."

Alice Messick



*The 75th Anniversary
Commission float at the
Tournament of Roses,
1965*



Carl Peter