Wyoming Blue Book

Volume V

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Foreword



You're holding in your hands the latest update to a rich collection of facts and stories that paint a colorful picture of Wyoming's fascinating past.

Since the original edition was published in 1943, the *Wyoming Blue Book* has informed researchers, historians, librarians, students and history buffs about our state's development.

These volumes continue to be important because our history remains central to our view of who we are as citizens of this state, and where we've come from. As much as we embrace our new world of supercomputers and clean coal technologies, we also appreciate our roots that reach back to times when life here may have seemed less complicated but still offered its own unique set of challenges.

Inside these blue-bound volumes you will find detailed information about our state's government from territorial times through today. This update offers an additional volume to the collection, with new

information on elected leaders, the state's demographics, county governments and our educational system.

From my office in the Capitol, it's remarkable to read about the state's early Legislative Assemblies and see illustrations and photographs of the diminutive buildings where they were held. I also find it intriguing to read early descriptions of the state that guess at the number of trees that could be harvested for timber from our forests, and the amount of valuable natural resources that could be harvested from the ground.

Wyoming has now seen more than a century of such development and we enjoy the benefits of our natural resource-driven economy, yet we value preservation alongside development. We can achieve a balance between growth and conserving all that makes Wyoming special.

As I'm fond of saying, people don't come to Wyoming to go to the opera. It is our wild places and our vast, open spaces that continue to draw people here to visit and to stay. As we work together to shape our future, we can draw on valuable lessons from our first 117 years, and the *Wyoming Blue Book* provides a wonderful glimpse into that past. I hope you enjoy thumbing through it.

Dave Freudenthal
Governor



Wyoming State Capitol Building

Acknowledgments

I wish to acknowledge the help of many people who provided insights, conducted research, and compiled data for this publication. First and foremost are the four people who compiled and edited the first five volumes of this series: Marie Erwin, who conceived of the idea and put together Volume 1 in the early 1940s; Virginia Trenholm, who edited the Erwin volumes and added an update in 1974; Loren Jost, who very ably brought the Blue Book up to date in time for the state's centennial in 1990; and Jim Donahue, who compiled two volumes as a "Guide to the Archives of Wyoming," published in 1991. All four of them did superb work in seeing that the story of Wyoming government, in all of its facets, was accurately and completely chronicled. All of us owe them a great debt.

In compiling materials for this volume, I gratefully acknowledge the able assistance of several University of Wyoming students. Drew Folk, a graduate student in history, was particularly important in this effort. Also contributing were University of Wyoming students Rory Telander, Jack Preston, Mike Kassel, Annie Hilton, Gail Corey, and Dixie Matlack. Numerous other students also contributed and, even though I don't list each of you by name here, I am grateful for the contributions you made as students in public history courses and independent reading who provided research help.

Crucial to completion of the biographies was the work of Judy Sargent. Suzi Taylor was invaluable for her assistance with overall design and organization, as well as for helping select relevant photographs. Many thanks also to Carl Hallberg and Heyward Schrock for their help in proofreading this volume.

I acknowledge the trust placed in me by Roger Joyce, Curtis Greubel and Milward Simpson to undertake this task.

My thanks to the members of the legislative committee, co-chaired by Rep. Pete Illoway and Sen. Jayne Mockler, for their enthusiastic support for this project. Also, my thanks to the rest of the legislature, Gov. Freudenthal, and the University of Wyoming for their involvement in this project.

Thank you also to Wendy Catalano of Last Look Editorial Services for creating the index to this volume.

Last, I thank my wife, Peggy Bieber-Roberts, who donated her time in setting up the pages, designing the segments, and organizing the various sections. Without her help, I could not have completed the task.

Phil Roberts, J.D., Ph.D.
Professor, University of Wyoming

Introduction

The Cultural Resources Division of the Wyoming Department of State Parks and Cultural Resources is statutorily tasked not only to preserve Wyoming's history, but also to make information about the state's past accessible to the public. The *Wyoming Blue Book* is one tool for meeting this responsibility.

Each new edition of the *Blue Book* picks up where the previous edition ended, providing a summary of relatively recent events and developments in the state. This edition covers the years 1991-2007.

Wyomingites enjoy the history and traditions associated with the Old West in Wyoming, the forts, trails, pioneer settlement. The *Blue Book* reminds us of other aspects of our state's history, those accomplishments and events that may get lost in the focus on our colorful settlement period. The *Blue Book* is also a publication that serves as a manual of useful information on the makeup of Wyoming's state government.

We hope you enjoy reading the latest edition of this popular series and find it a useful source of information about the state.

Roger Joyce, State Archivist
Curtis Greubel, Archives Supervisor



Barrett Building, home of the Wyoming State Archives

List of Photographs

All photographs in the *Wyoming Blue Book* are courtesy of the Wyoming State Archives, Department of Parks and Cultural Resources.

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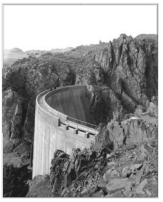
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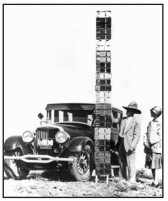
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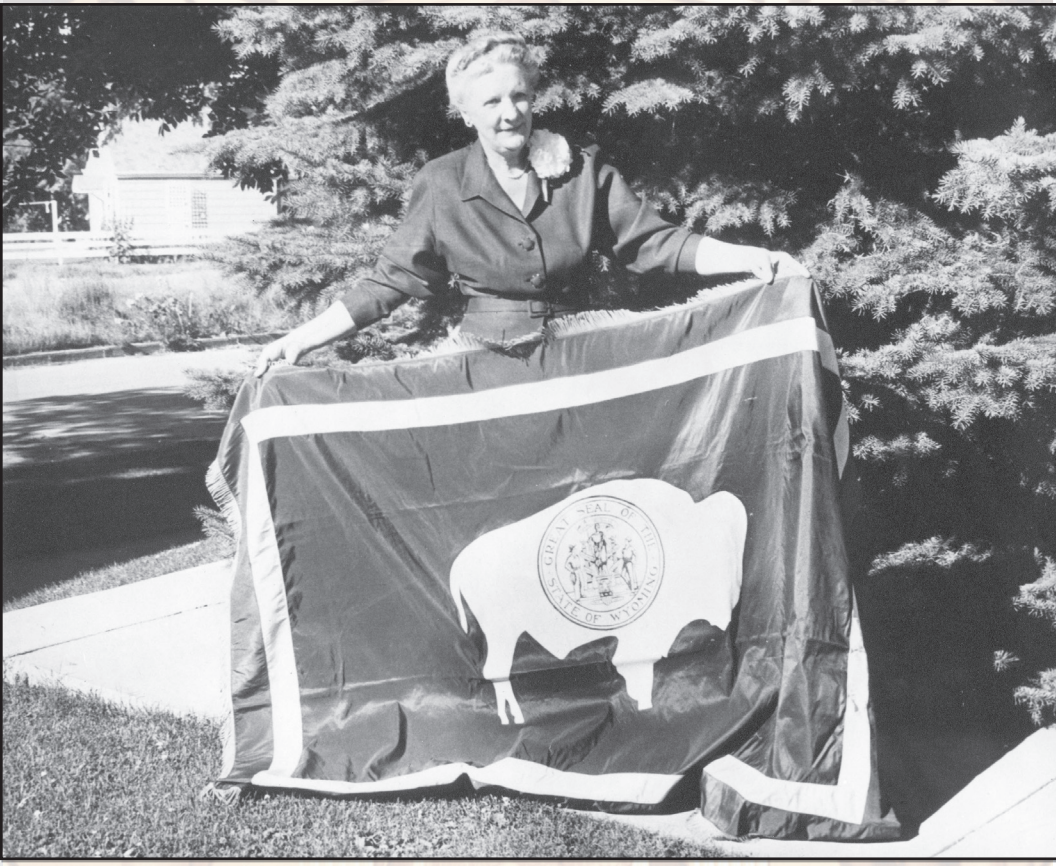


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State Symbols



Verna (Keays) Keyes of Buffalo and Casper, holds the Wyoming State Flag, ca. 1952. Keys won the state flag design contest held by the Daughters of the American Revolution in 1916 with her idea of a white buffalo bearing the state seal on a blue field, bordered by white and red.

State Symbols

Wyoming now has a nearly full complement of state symbols. In 1991, the legislature failed to designate an official state insect. The bipartisan bill to make the *Pailio glaucus* (tiger swallowtail butterfly) the official insect failed in committee.

Unlike several other states, Wyoming has no official state dog (Virginia's is the foxhound), state dance (Washington's is the square dance), state neck wear (Arizona's is the bolo tie), or state food (New Mexico's is chili and frijoles). Such omissions may allow future state legislatures to debate adoption of several more state symbols.

1st American flag raised over Wyoming—John C. Fremont raised a 26-star US flag atop Mount Woodrow Wilson, Wind River Range on August 15, 1842. The flag, designed by Fremont's wife, included more than the usual stars and stripes. Mrs. Fremont included an outline of an American eagle within the design.

State Flag—Before 1916, the state flag was simply the state seal printed in the center of a blue field. It was the flag carried by Wyoming National Guardsmen to the Philippines in the Spanish-American War. The present state flag featuring the figure of the buffalo was drawn by Verna Keays for a contest sponsored by the Daughters of the American Revolution in 1916.

Statues in the US Capitol Statuary Hall—Esther Hobart Morris, placed in April, 1960; Chief Washakie, placed in September, 2000.

State Flower—Indian paintbrush (*Castillija linariaefolia*), 1917.

State Bird—Meadowlark (*Sturnella neglecta*), 1927.

State Tree—Cottonwood (*Populus sargentii*), 1947.

State Motto—"Equal Rights," adopted in 1955.

State Gemstone—Jade (*Nephrite*), 1967.

State Song—*Wyoming* with words by Charles E. Winter, music by George E. Knapp, 1955.

State Mammal—Bison (*Bison bison*), 1985.
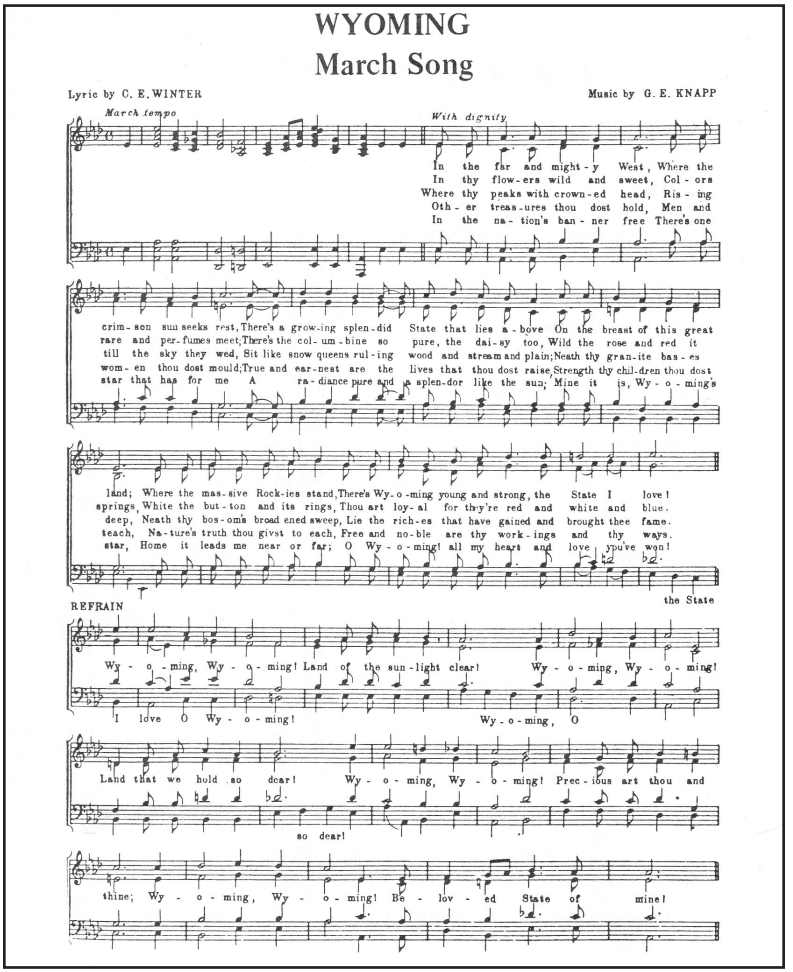
State Fossil—Fossilized fish *Knightia*, 1987.

State Fish—Cutthroat trout (*Salmo clarki*), 1987.

State Reptile—Horned toad (*Phrynosoma douglasi brevirostre*). In 1993, Larry Hodgson's 3rd grade class at Gertrude Burns School in Newcastle began a campaign to make the horned toad the official state reptile.

State Dinosaur—Triceratops. The choice was made by a vote of 650 Wyoming schoolchildren in the spring of 1994. Wyoming was the first state to choose an official state dinosaur.

Wyoming Day (December 10)—The designation of Wyoming Day, signed into law in 1935, ended a 20-year effort to select December 10 as the state's official day. It was the anniversary of the date that Gov. John A. Campbell signed the suffrage bill, granting equal rights to women in 1869. Statehood Day is July 10, commemorating President Harrison's signing of the law admitting Wyoming to statehood in 1890. Designating December 10 began with a resolution passed by the Wyoming Federation of Women's Clubs in 1917. Each legislature passed a resolution urging each governor to designate the day, but it was not official until Gov. Leslie Miller signed the law in 1935.



Wyoming's State Song

"Powder River, Let 'er Buck": The Making of an Icon

University of Wyoming football coach Joe Glenn often repeats the familiar mantra "Powder River, Let 'er Buck" as an expression indicating resolve—"we're going to go out and do this task successfully, whatever the obstacles." The derivation of the expression was debated as long ago as the 1920s because it had been used frequently by American soldiers in World War I. A succession of veterans assumed it had origins in their respective home states—not all of them from Wyoming.

According to an old-time Wyoming cowboy who wrote about the origins of the expression in *Annals of Wyoming*, the term first gained notice in central Wyoming—right where you would expect—along the banks of the Powder River. In the winter of 1928-29, the *Annals* editor asked Edward J. Farlow of Lander, a well-known former mayor of Lander and state legislator, to tell the story in order to resolve the question that "has been revived by an eastern publication."

Farlow explained the origins in "Powder River, Let 'er Buck: Famous World War Slogan Came from Lips of One Missouri Bill," in *Annals of Wyoming*, January 1929:

> *In the fall of 1893, the L outfit, Four Jay, Horse-collar and IX outfits pooled their herds of 1,600 beef steers and dry cows to be driven to the railroad and shipped east to market at the Double Dives, on the south side of the Big Wind River, just south of where the town of Riverton now stands.... When this roundup was over, the beef bearing the brands I mentioned above were all put in one herd, and the outfit shaped up for the long drive to the railroad. This time to Casper, as we had never shipped from Casper before, and this was our first trip and the trail was new to all of the cowboys, but myself.*

The outfit consisted of eight cowboys, one cook, one horse wrangler, and Farlow who was boss of the outfit. As Farlow pointed out, usually the herds were taken south to Rawlins to the train, and sometimes to Medicine Bow. But this time, it was to Casper.

> *None of them had ever seen Powder River and they were all excited. In the morning when they were catching*

horses for the day, I called out to them to get their swimming horses as we were going to cross Powder River several times before night. Missouri Bill, who already roped his horse, turned him loose, muttering that 'this damn buckskin couldn't even wade a river.'

About 10 o'clock the lead of the herd reached the river and it was almost dry, the water standing in holes and barely running from one hole to the other. The herd followed down the stream for a distance of about two miles before they were watered, and we crossed it many times.

When Missouri Bill saw it, he looked at it very seriously for some time, and then said, 'So this is Powder River,' and that night in camp he told us he had heard of Powder River and now he had seen Powder River, and he kept referring to Powder River nearly every day until we reached Casper, which we did in 28 days.

In the evening before we were going to load for shipping, and the cattle were all bedded down near the stockyards, the boys all adjourned to the saloon for a social drink, and Missouri Bill said, 'Boys, come and have a drink on me; I have crossed Powder River.' They had the drinks and a few more and were getting pretty sociable.



Cowboys roping cattle at a round up on the open range in the 1890s. (photo by C.D. Kirkland)

> *When Missouri Bill again ordered, he said to the boys, 'have another drink on me; I swam Powder River,' this time with a distinct emphasis on the words 'Powder River.' 'Yes, sir, by Powder River,' a little stronger emphasis. When the drinks were all set up, he said, 'Well here's to Powder River, Let 'er Buck'... The slogan was shouted louder and louder along with other similar references to the stream, very tiny most the year where the cowboys had crossed it en route to Casper.*

As Farlow concluded his story, "that is the first time I ever heard the slogan, and from there it went around the world." Farlow added that "Missouri Bill's name was William Shultz and I have not heard of him for more than 20 years. He was a good cow hand and while here he worked for the L Outfit most of the time."

Heard frequently in the Powder River country, the term apparently was not generally used elsewhere in the state. Eventually, however, the phrase became associated with the University of Wyoming, probably as a result of soldiers returning from World War I and Powder River Basin students repeating the phrase.

In the late 1920s, competition was announced for a school "fight song" for the University of Wyoming. The winning entry, written by Lorna Simpson, wife of Milward Simpson (later a University of Wyoming trustee, governor and US Senator), included the words, "Powder River, Let 'er Buck." (The song was sung at the dedication ceremonies for the Simpson Family Plaza on the University of Wyoming campus in September 2006.)

In recent years, Coach Glenn has re-popularized the phrase, re-introducing Wyoming students (and younger state residents) to a commonly used expression of resolve dating from the days of the range cowboys in the early statehood period.

The Bucking Horse on the License Plate

Every year questions are asked about the bucking horse insignia on Wyoming's license plates. Claims from several sources seem to confuse the history of just where the emblem originated.

License plates were not issued in the first decade of automobile use in Wyoming. In fact, according to file materials in the Wyoming State Archives, Division of Cultural Resources, State Department of Parks and Cultural Resources, the first plates were issued in 1913 from the Secretary of State's office. In that year, the law read:

> *Such number plate shall be an enameled plate or placard on metal... in the upper left hand corner of which there shall be a facsimile of the seal of the state, underneath which there shall be the abbreviation 'Wyo'... Said number plate shall be of a distinctive different color or shade for each year, to be designated and selected by the Secretary of State.*

Previously, numbers had been issued to individuals with the responsibility of fashioning them into "plate" for their vehicles. The 1913 plates, red figures on a white background, had a state seal made of German silver. Two years later, the seal was embossed on the metal and in 1916, the plate was enameled. For the first five years of their issuance, license plates did not note the year. In 1918, it became the standard feature.

Another important change occurred in 1930 when each county was given the responsibility for license plate issuance. Numbers were assigned to each county, not on the basis of their populations at the time, but according to the assessed valuation of property within their borders. These designations are retained without change to this day with Natrona County designated '1' and Sublette County designated '23'.

The first announcement of a pending change in the 1936 license plates was made by a *Wyoming State Tribune* article on July 15, 1935:

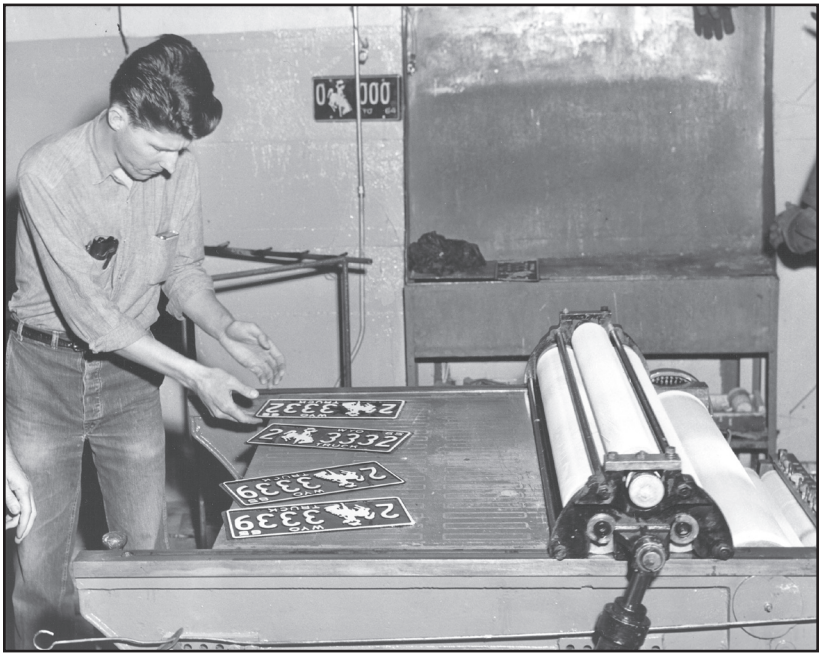
> *A boldly embossed picture of a cowboy doing a good job of riding a wildly-bucking bronco will adorn Wyoming's automobile license plates of next year. Secretary of State Lester C. Hunt today approved a design for the next edition of the plates, taking his choice from two that were*

submitted. The picture of the rider and horse was drawn by Allen T. True of Denver, brother of James B. True, Wyoming State Highway engineer.

True had been the artist for the murals in the House and Senate chambers in the Wyoming State Capitol so Hunt called him and offered $75 for a drawing appropriate for the plates.

The controversy has continued about the identity of the horse and the cowboy on the plates. It was asserted that the rider was "Stub" Farlow of Lander, but Hunt, then a US Senator wrote to Lola Homsher, then director of the State Archives and Historical Department: "Many stories have appeared in the press from time to time—their origin I do not know—saying that the bucking horse license plate was a certain horse and the rider was Mr. Farlow. Such is not the case, but I did have 'Stub' Farlow in mind when designing the plate."

Controversy still rages as to whether or not Steamboat is the horse portrayed on the Wyoming license plate. For more than a decade just



The famed bucking horse did not apear on Wyoming's license plates until 1936. Here, an inmate at the State Penitentiary in Rawlins makes Laramie County truck plates.

after the turn of the 20th century, Steamboat became a legend as "the horse that couldn't be ridden."

Born in Wyoming, the famous rodeo bucking horse was raised by Frank Foss. Steamboat, wild even in his youth, resisted the branding iron and, in so doing, struck his nose, breaking a small piece of the bone. Sam Moore, foreman of the Swan Company, bought the young horse and trimmed away the protruding bone. The horse was left with a peculiar whistle. Cowboy Jimmy Danks told the Swan foreman that the horse "sounds like a steamboat." With that, the bucking horse had a name.

Steamboat made his first public appearance in a rodeo in Denver in 1901. For the next 13 years, he rarely allowed a cowboy to ride him to time. A rare exception, ironically, was Clayton Danks, the brother of the man who named Steamboat. Clayton Danks won the world championship at Cheyenne Frontier Days in 1907 by riding Steamboat.

As the prize bucking horse of Irwin Brothers, rodeo contractors from Laramie County, Steamboat made what was to be his last rodeo appearance at Salt Lake City in 1914. After the show, a lightning storm caused the rodeo stock, held in a wire enclosure, to spook. In the ensuing melee, Steamboat received a serious wire cut. The Irwin Brothers brought Steamboat back to Cheyenne but he didn't recover from the blood poisoning caused by the cut.

The famous bucking bronc is immortalized on the University of Wyoming campus. In 1990, the 14-foot bronze sculpture, "Fanning a Twister," by Cody sculptor Peter Fillerup was dedicated during homecoming festivities. It is a fitting tribute to one of Wyoming's greatest horses and toughest athletes.

The origin of the design is still a matter of debate. Did it begin with the Wyoming National Guard in France during World War I? Did it first appear on an airplane that flew against the Germans in that war? Or was the idea "entirely original" to Gov. Hunt who wrote that "no other person had ever mentioned such a plate in my presence"?

Whatever its origin, the symbol of the Old West, Wyoming's bucking horse license plate, retains the same popular appeal as when it was first issued.

State Government



The interior of the legislative chambers in the Wyoming State Capitol Building has changed very little since its construction in 1917 as an addition to the structure. The rooms have been privy to many debates about the legislation that changed the course of Wyoming history in the last 90 years.

Executive Branch

Governor



Mike Sullivan

1987-1995
Democrat
Casper

Michael John Sullivan, 29th Governor of Wyoming, was born on September 22, 1939, in Omaha, Nebraska. His parents, Joseph B. and Margaret (Hamilton) Sullivan, were both Wyoming natives.

Sullivan was reared in Douglas, Wyoming, where he graduated from Converse County High School as salutatorian in the class of 1957. He then attended the University of Wyoming from 1957 to 1961 where he earned a degree in petroleum engineering. He entered the University of Wyoming College of Law, graduating with a law degree in 1964. After admission to the state bar that year, he joined a Casper law firm and continued to practice there until 1986.

On February 2, 1961, Sullivan married Jane Metzler of Riverton in ceremonies in Powell. They made their home in Casper.

Sullivan never had sought elective office when, in 1986, he ran for and won the Democratic nomination for governor. Many observers believed that, following three terms with a Democratic governor, the chances for another Democrat to gain that post would be remote. Nonetheless, after a hard-fought campaign, Sullivan defeated Republican nominee Peter K. Simpson.

When Sullivan took office as 29th governor in 1987, the economy of Wyoming had entered a prolonged bust cycle. Sullivan's first term was marked by successful efforts to reorganize state government agencies and manage state finances in hard economic times. Sullivan won re-election in 1990, defeating Republican nominee Mary Mead in the general election.

In 1994, Sullivan won the Democratic nomination for the United States Senate, but he lost in the general election to Rep. Craig Thomas. Following that election, Sullivan returned to law practice in Casper, although he remained active in public life.

In 1998, President Bill Clinton appointed him US ambassador to Ireland and the US Senate confirmed his nomination later that year. He served in the Dublin post until 2001. Once again, he returned to law practice in Casper.

The Sullivans are parents of three children—Michelle Kuehl, Patrick Sullivan, and Theresa Twiford.



Jim Geringer

1995-2003
Republican
Wheatland

James Edward Geringer, 30th Governor of Wyoming, was born April 24, 1944, in Wheatland, Wyoming. He was the second of seven children born into a family of farmers. His father was a German from Russia.

Geringer graduated from Wheatland High School in 1963. He earned a BS degree in mechanical engineering from Kansas State University in 1967. He married Sherri Slents that year. Upon graduation, he was commissioned an officer in the United States Air Force.

During his ten-year active duty military career between 1967 and 1977, Geringer was assigned to aerospace development programs in California for the Air Force and NASA. He was involved in launching reconnaissance satellites, the NASA Viking-Mars Lander project, and the beginning of the Global Positioning Satellite System. He also served as chief of computer programming at a ground receiving station for early-warning satellites.

He resigned from the Air Force in order to return to Wyoming and raise his family in the rural farming environment. In 1977, he accepted a position as a contract administrator on the construction of the Missouri Basin Power Projects Laramie River Station at Wheatland. He and Sherri also leased a farm in the area. By 1979, Geringer was farming and running a cattle feeding operation full-time. He continued to serve as a reserve officer in the United States Air Force. In the early 1980s, he was the reserve commander of the Peace Keeper (MX) deployment project in Cheyenne. After leasing property for several years, in 1984, the Geringers purchased their own farm.

In 1982, Geringer was elected to the Wyoming House of Representatives from Platte County, serving three terms (six years). In 1988, he moved to the

Wyoming State Senate where he also served six years. Midway through his second Senate term, he won the Republican gubernatorial nomination. That fall, he defeated the Democratic nominee Kathy Karpan to win the general election. He was elected to a second term in 1998. He left office after eight years as governor in January 2003.

In 2007, Geringer continued to work in technology, focusing on global positioning satellite technology and education. He and his wife Sherrri are parents of five children—one son, Rob, and four daughters, Val, Jenny, Meri, and Beckie.



Dave Freudenthal

2003-
Democrat
Thermopolis

David Duane Freudenthal was born October 12, 1950, in Thermopolis, Wyoming, the seventh of eight children. His parents, Lewis Franklin Freudenthal and Lucille Iola Love Freudenthal were Wyoming natives who farmed west of Thermopolis. Freudenthal graduated from Hot Springs County High School in Thermopolis in 1969 and attended Amherst College in Amherst, Massachusetts. He graduated in 1973 with a degree in economics. During his college years, to help pay for his education, Freudenthal worked as a member of the National Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Blacksmiths.

Following college graduation, Freudenthal returned to Wyoming where he worked as an economist in the Wyoming Department of Economic Planning and Development and later served as State Planning Coordinator in the administration of Gov. Ed Herschler. In 1977, he entered law school at the University of Wyoming College of Law. After graduating with a law degree in 1980, he began practicing law in Cheyenne. On November 8, 1980, Dave married Nancy Dell Roan, also an attorney, in Cheyenne.

From 1980 to 1994, in addition to his law practice, Freudenthal was active in many organizations including the Wyoming Student Loan Corporation, the Education Policy Implementation Council, the Wyoming Community Foundation, the State Economic Development and Stabilization Board, the

Laramie County Economic Action Board, and the Greater Cheyenne Chamber of Commerce.

In 1994, Freudenthal was nominated by President Bill Clinton to serve as the US Attorney for the District of Wyoming. The appointment was confirmed later that year by the US Senate. He served in that office until 2001.

In August 2002, he won the Democratic gubernatorial nomination and later that year, Freudenthal defeated Eli Bebout, the Republican nominee. In 2006 he was re-elected, defeating Republican candidate Ray Hunkins.

Dave and Nancy Freudenthal are parents of four children—Donald, Hillary, Bret, and Katie.

Wyoming's First Ladies

1. Helen Warren
2. Aurelia Barber
3. Harriet Richards (Mrs. W.)
4. Elise Richards (Mrs. DeForest)
5. Stella Chatterton
6. Mary Brooks
7. Louisa Carey
8. Eula Kendrick
9. Ida Houx
10. Julia Carey
11. Ina Belle Lucas
12. Nellie Tayloe Ross*
13. Zennia Emerson
14. Lucy Clark
15. Margaret Miller
16. Marie Christensen Smith**
17. Emily Hunt
18. Lura May Crane
19. Alice Barrett
20. Mabel Rogers
21. Lorna Kooi Simpson
22. Winifred Hickey
23. Leona Gage
24. Martha Close Hansen
25. Roberta "Bobbi" Hathaway
26. Kathleen "Casey" Herschler
27. Jane Sullivan
28. Sherri Geringer
29. Nancy Freudenthal

*Also served as governor
**First native-born first lady, born in Weston County.

1990 Governor's Election

Gov. Mike Sullivan sought re-election in 1990. He won the Democratic primary against token opposition. Teton County rancher Mary Mead won the Republican primary against Nyla A. Murphy, Casper legislator. Mead, the daughter of former Gov./Sen. Clifford P. Hansen, lost to the incumbent, winning the majority in just two of the 23 counties.

	Sullivan (D)	**Mead (R)**
Albany	6,836	2,452
Big Horn	2,460	1,508
Campbell	4,244	4,155
Carbon	3,657	2,275
Converse	2,526	1,358
Crook	1,039	1,353
Fremont	7,903	3,724
Goshen	2,590	2,160
Hot Springs	1,404	812
Johnson	1,417	1,233
Laramie	17,357	6,793
Lincoln	2,627	2,129
Natrona	16,045	5,512
Niobrara	619	584
Park	5,651	2,814
Platte	2,445	1,244
Sheridan	5,847	3,601
Sublette	1,197	1,035
Sweetwater	8,642	3,541
Teton	3,410	2,204
Uinta	3,255	2,233
Washakie	2,100	1,368
Weston	1,187	1,385
TOTAL	**104,638**	**55,471**

1994 Governor's Election

Democrats had held the governor's office for a record 16 consecutive years when incumbent Gov. Mike Sullivan decided not to seek re-election to the governorship in 1994. He ran for the United States Senate. Secretary of State Kathy Karpan, who was completing her second term in that office, gained the Democratic nomination for governor. The Republican candidate was Platte County legislator Jim Geringer. Geringer won the general election, winning the majority in every county except Sweetwater. The Libertarian candidate, Seaghan Uibreasiain, gained 2,227 votes statewide.

	Geringer (R)	Karpan (D)
Albany	6,050	5,922
Big Horn	3,304	1,440
Campbell	7,488	3,341
Carbon	3,310	3,259
Converse	3,179	1,559
Crook	1,861	793
Fremont	8,744	5,767
Goshen	3,771	1,563
Hot Springs	1,352	960
Johnson	2,289	830
Laramie	17,432	13,245
Lincoln	4,145	2,171
Natrona	15,254	11,663
Niobrara	935	354
Park	7,690	3,213
Platte	3,197	1,193
Sheridan	6,370	4,726
Sublette	2,080	844
Sweetwater	6,347	9,112
Teton	4,331	3,327
Uinta	4,162	3,287
Washakie	2,586	1,342
Weston	2,139	836
TOTAL	**118,016**	**80,747**

1998 Governor's Election

Gov. Jim Geringer sought re-election in 1998. He defeated Sweetwater County businessman Bill Talliaferro in the Republican primary. State Sen. John Vinich, a long-time legislator from Fremont County, defeated State Sen. Keith Goodenough and University of Wyoming Professor Phil Roberts for the Democratic nomination. Geringer won the general election handily.

	Geringer (R)	Vinich (D)	Dawson (L)
Albany	5,436	4,527	343
Big Horn	2,579	1,379	171
Campbell	5,536	2,584	354
Carbon	2,715	2,856	255
Converse	2,482	1,634	189
Crook	1,484	914	132
Fremont	6,822	6,520	551
Goshen	3,146	1,448	115
Hot Springs	1,158	930	77
Johnson	1,850	798	93
Laramie	15,227	11,671	1,000
Lincoln	3,704	1,701	162
Natrona	10,974	9,862	1,164
Niobrara	773	336	62
Park	7,255	2,591	383
Platte	2,635	1,274	135
Sheridan	5,248	4,313	469
Sublette	1,467	918	129
Sweetwater	4,925	7,641	447
Teton	4,342	2,424	251
Uinta	3,587	2,521	212
Washakie	2,237	1,030	95
Weston	1,653	882	110
TOTAL	**97,235**	**70,754**	**6,899**

2002 Governor's Election

Dave Freudenthal, former US Attorney for Wyoming, won the Democratic primary over Cheyenne attorney Paul Hickey. Freudenthal defeated the Republican nominee, Eli Bebout, a Riverton businessman. Bebout had won the Republican nomination against primary opponents Ray Hunkins, Bill Sniffin, Steve Watt, and John Self. In the general election Freudenthal won narrowly, 92,662 votes (50 percent) to Bebout's 88,873 (47.9 percent). Bebout won the majority in 15 counties to Freudenthal's eight. The remaining 1.9 percent of the vote went to Dave Dawson, the candidate of the Libertarian Party.

	Freudenthal (D)	**Bebout (R)**	**Dawson (L)**
Albany	6,772	4,404	205
Big Horn	1,438	2,579	161
Campbell	3,498	6,501	235
Carbon	3,493	2,345	148
Converse	2,092	2,281	98
Crook	931	1,807	81
Fremont	5,500	8,108	258
Goshen	1,893	2,718	82
Hot Springs	1,212	942	27
Johnson	1,263	1,829	48
Laramie	18,563	11,487	385
Lincoln	1,887	3,520	139
Natrona	13,175	9,825	610
Niobrara	411	774	32
Park	4,192	6,287	269
Platte	2,122	1,645	101
Sheridan	5,510	5,567	189
Sublette	1,025	1,539	46
Sweetwater	7,809	5,026	328
Teton	4,281	3,128	155
Uinta	3,004	3,125	185
Washakie	1,533	1,895	49
Weston	1,058	1,631	93
TOTAL	**92,662**	**88,873**	**3,924**

2006 Governor's Election

Dave Freudenthal won re-election against Republican nominee Ray Hunkins.

	Freudenthal (D)	Hunkins (R)
Albany	9,472	2,425
Big Horn	2,860	1,695
Campbell	6.926	3,985
Carbon	3,803	1,921
Converse	3,307	1,756
Crook	1,694	1,207
Fremont	9,523	4,246
Goshen	3,242	1,592
Hot Springs	1,738	558
Johnson	2,256	1,159
Laramie	23,001	8,300
Lincoln	3.348	2,819
Natrona	18,894	6,667
Niobrara	596	458
Park	7,482	4,212
Platte	2,607	1,362
Sheridan	7,981	3,530
Sublette	1,733	1,143
Sweetwater	9,730	3,045
Teton	7,247	1,730
Uinta	3,959	2,317
Washakie	2,482	945
Weston	1,635	1,028
TOTAL	**135,516**	**58,100**

Governor Vote Results
1890-2006

1890		
F. E. Warren (R)	8,879	55.4%
George Baxter (D)	7,153	44.6%
1892:		
John Osborne (D)	9,290	55.3%
Edward Ivinson (R)	7,509	44.7%
1894		
W. A. Richards (R)	10,149	52.6%
W. H. Holliday (D)	6,965	36.1%
Lewis Tidball (P)	2,176	11.3%
1898		
DeForest Richards (R)	10,383	52.4%
Horace C. Alger (D)	8,989	45.4%
E. W. Viall (P)	431	2.2%
1902		
DeForest Richards (R)	14,483	57.8%
George T. Beck (D)	10,017	40.0%
H. Breitenstein (S)	552	2.2%
1906		
Bryant B. Brooks (R)	16,317	60.4%
Stephen Keister (D)	9,444	35.0%
William O'Neill (S)	1,236	4.6%
1910		
J. M. Carey (D)	21,086	55.6%
W. E. Mullen (R)	15,235	40.2%
W. W. Paterson (S)	1,605	4.2%
1914		
John Kendrick (D)	22,387	51.6%
Hilliard Ridgely (R)	19,174	44.2%
Paul J. Paulson (S)	1,816	4.2%
1918		
Robert Carey (R)	23,825	56%
Frank Houx (D)	18,640	44%
1922		
William Ross (D)	31,110	50.6%
John W. Hay (R)	30,387	49.4%
1924 (Special)		
Nellie T. Ross (D)	43,323	55%
E. J. Sullivan (R)	35,275	45%
1926		
Frank Emerson (R)	35,651	50.9%
Nellie T. Ross (D)	34,286	48.9%
1930		
Frank Emerson (R)	38,058	50.5%
Leslie Miller (D)	37,188	49.5%
1932 (Special)		
Leslie Miller (D)	48,130	50.8%
Harry Weston (R)	44,692	47.2%
1934		
Leslie Miller (D)	54,305	58.0%
A. M. Clark (R)	38,792	41.3%
1938		
Nels Smith (R)	57,288	59.0%
Leslie Miller (D)	38,501	40.2%
1942		
Lester Hunt (D)	39,599	51.3%
Nels Smith (R)	37,568	48.7%
1946		
Lester Hunt (D)	43,020	53.0%
Earl Wright (R)	38,333	47.0%
1950		
Frank Barrett (R)	54,441	56.0%
John McIntyre (D)	42,518	44.0%
1954		
Milward Simpson (R)	56,275	50.5%
William Jack (D)	55,163	49.5%
1958		
J. J. Hickey (D)	55,070	48.9%
Milward Simpson (R)	52,488	46.6%
Louis Carlson (I)	4,979	4.5%
1962		
Cliff Hansen (R)	64,970	55.0%
Jack Gage (D)	54,298	45.0%

1966

Stan Hathaway (R)	65,624	54.3%
Ernest Wilkerson (D)	55,249	45.7%

1970

Stan Hathaway (R)	74,249	63.0%
John J. Rooney (D)	44,008	37.0%

1974

Ed Herschler (D)	71,741	56.0%
Dick Jones (R)	56,645	44.0%

1978

Ed Herschler (D)	69,972	51.0%
John Ostlund (R)	67,595	49.0%

1982

Ed Herschler (D)	106,424	63.0%
Warren Morton (R)	62,119	37.0%

1986

Mike Sullivan (D)	88,879	54.0%
Pete Simpson (R)	75,841	46.0%

1990

Mike Sullivan (D)	104,638	65.0%
Mary Mead (R)	55,471	35.0%

1994

Jim Geringer (R)	118,016	59.0%
Kathy Karpan (D)	80,747	40.0%

1998

Jim Geringer (R)	97,235	55.6%
John Vinich (D)	70,754	40.5%
Dave Dawson (L)	6,899	3.9%

2002

Dave Freudenthal (D)	92,662	50.0%
Eli Bebout (R)	88,873	47.9%
Dave Dawson (L)	3,924	2.1%

2006

Dave Freudenthal (D)	135,516	70.0%
Ray Hunkins (R)	58,100	30.0%

Wyoming Governors
1890-2007

Governor (Party)	Served	Hometown	Birth	Death
Francis E. Warren (R)[1]	1890	Cheyenne	June 20, 1844	Nov. 24, 1929
Amos W. Barber (R)[2]	1890-1893	Cheyenne	April 26, 1861	May 19, 1915
John E. Osborne (D)	1893-1895	Rawlins	June 19, 1858	Apr. 24, 1943
William A. Richards (R)	1895-1899	Red Bank	March 9, 1849	July 25, 1912
DeForest Richards (R)[3]	1899-1903	Douglas	Aug. 6, 1846	Apr 28, 1903
Fenimore Chatterton (R)[4]	1903-1905	Saratoga	July 21, 1860	May 9, 1958
Bryant B. Brooks (R)[5]	1905-1911	Casper	Feb. 5, 1861	Dec. 8, 1944
Joseph M. Carey (D)	1911-1915	Cheyenne	Jan. 19, 1845	Feb. 5, 1924
John B. Kendrick (D)[6]	1915-1917	Sheridan	Sept. 6, 1857	Nov. 3, 1933
Frank Houx (D)[7]	1917-1919	Cody	Dec. 12, 1860	Apr. 3, 1941
Robert D. Carey (R)	1919-1923	Careyhurst	Aug. 12, 1878	Jan. 17, 1937
William B. Ross (D)[8]	1923-1924	Cheyenne	Dec. 4, 1873	Oct. 2, 1924
Frank Lucas (R)[9]	1924-1925	Buffalo	Aug. 4, 1876	Nov. 26, 1948
Nellie Tayloe Ross (D)[10]	1925-1927	Cheyenne	Nov. 29, 1876	Dec. 19, 1977
Frank C. Emerson (R)[11]	1927-1931	Cheyenne	May 26, 1882	Feb. 18, 1931
Alonzo M. Clark (R)[12]	1931-1933	Gillette	Aug. 13, 1868	Oct. 12, 1952
Leslie A. Miller (D)[13]	1933-1939	Cheyenne	Jan. 29, 1886	Sept.29, 1970
Nels H. Smith (R)	1939-1943	Horton	Aug. 27, 1884	July 5, 1976
Lester C. Hunt (D)[14]	1943-1949	Lander	July 8, 1892	June 19, 1954
A. G. Crane (R)[15]	1949-1951	Cheyenne	Sept. 1, 1877	Aug. 11, 1955
Frank A. Barrett (R)[16]	1951-1953	Lusk	Nov. 10, 1892	May 30, 1962
C. J. "Doc" Rogers (R)[17]	1953-1955	Cheyenne	Dec. 20, 1897	May 18, 1962
Milward Simpson (R)	1955-1959	Cody	Nov. 12, 1897	June 10, 1993
J. J. Hickey (D)[18]	1959-1961	Cheyenne	Aug. 22, 1911	Sept.22, 1970
Jack R. Gage (D)[19]	1961-1963	Sheridan	Jan. 13, 1899	Mar 14, 1970
Clifford P. Hansen (R)	1963-1967	Jackson	Oct. 16, 1912	
Stanley K. Hathaway (R)	1967-1975	Torrington	July 19, 1924	Oct. 4, 2005
Ed Herschler (D)	1975-1987	Kemmerer	Oct. 27, 1918	Feb. 6, 1990
Mike Sullivan (D)	1987-1995	Casper	Sept. 22, 1939	
Jim Geringer (R)	1995-2003	Wheatland	April 24, 1944	
Dave Freudenthal (D)	2003-	Thermopolis	Oct. 12, 1950	

[1] Warren resigned about one month into office to accept the US Senate seat to which he was elected by the Wyoming Legislature.

[2] Barber served as acting governor from November 24, 1890, upon the resignation of Warren.

[3] Richards died in office on April 28, 1903.

[4] Chatterton served as acting governor from April 28, 1903, following the death of DeForest Richards.

[5] Brooks was elected to complete the last two years of DeForest Richards' unexpired term.

[6] Kendrick resigned February 26, 1917, after election to the US Senate.

[7] Houx served as acting governor on resignation of Kendrick.

[8] Ross died in office on October 2, 1924.

[9] Lucas served as acting governor from October 2, 1924 following Ross' death.

[10] Nellie Tayloe Ross, widow of William Ross, was elected to complete the final two years of her husband's unexpired term. She was first woman elected governor of any state.

[11] Emerson died in office on February 18, 1931.

[12] Clark served as acting governor from February 18, 1931, on the death of Emerson.

[13] Miller was first elected to complete the final two years of Emerson's unexpired term. He was subsequently elected to a four-year term.

[14] Hunt resigned January 3, 1949, after election to the US Senate.

[15] Crane, former president of the University of Wyoming prior to election to Secretary of State, served as acting governor following Hunt's resignation.

[16] Barrett resigned January 3, 1953, after election to the US Senate.

[17] Rogers served as acting governor upon the resignation of Barrett.

[18] Hickey resigned January 2, 1961, to accept appointment to the US Senate following the death of Senator-elect Keith Thomson.

[19] Gage served as acting governor after the resignation of J. J. Hickey.

Wyoming Governors Born in Wyoming

Robert D. Carey (Cheyenne, 8/12/1878)
Milward L. Simpson (Jackson, 11/12/1897)
J. J. "Joe" Hickey (Rawlins, 8/22/1911)
Clifford P. Hansen (Teton County, 10/16/1912)
Ed Herschler (Kemmerer, 10/27/1918)
Jim Geringer (Wheatland, 4/24/1944)
Dave Freudenthal (Thermopolis, 10/12/1950)

Secretary of State



Kathy Karpan
1987-1995
Democrat

Kathy Karpan was born in Rock Springs, Wyoming, September 1, 1942, the daughter of Thomas and Pauline Karpan. Following graduation from the University of Wyoming, where she earned a bachelor's degree in journalism, she worked in the field of journalism at various Wyoming newspapers. She later worked in the office of US Rep. Teno Roncalio. Karpan also holds a master's degree in American Studies from the University of Wyoming.

Following service in congressional offices in Washington, she earned a law degree from the University of Oregon, returning to Wyoming to serve as an agency director in the Gov. Ed Herschler administration. Karpan won election as secretary of state in 1986 and was re-elected in 1990. At the end of her second term, she ran unsuccessfully for governor in 1994. She was Democratic nominee for the United States Senate in 1996. Later, on August 4, 1997, she began service as director of the Office of Surface Mining in the Clinton administration. She returned to Wyoming to practice law.



Diana Jean Ohman
1995-1999
Republican

Diana Jean Ohman was born in Sheridan, October 3, 1950, the daughter of Arden Eugene Mahin and Doris Marie Carstens Mahin, both natives of Kansas who had moved to Wyoming.

Ohman was reared in rural western Nebraska where her father was a heavy equipment operator and her mother was a rural elementary school teacher. She graduated from Gurley (Nebraska) High School in 1968. From 1968 to 1970, she attended Casper College in Casper,

Wyoming, where she earned an Associates of Arts degree. On January 23, 1970, she married Joel Eric Ohman in Casper. She continued her education at the University of Wyoming, earning her undergraduate degree in education in 1972 and her Master's of Education in 1977.

For the next 19 years, she worked in the field of education, beginning as a classroom teacher and, later as a special education director and a principal, in Natrona, Campbell, and Goshen counties. She also continued work with the family sheep ranching operation.

Active in state Republican party activities, Ohman won the nomination and election as state Superintendent of Public Instruction in 1990. She served one term from 1991 to 1995. In 1994 she was elected Secretary of State, serving one term. On March 19, 1993, she married Gary Alvin Stover in Greeley, Colorado. In August 1999, she accepted appointment as director of the Department of Defense Schools in Europe.



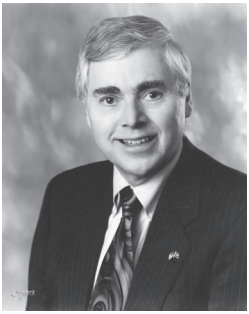
Joe Meyer

1999-2007
Republican

Joseph Borsch Meyer was born April 22, 1944, in Casper, Wyoming, the son of Melvin Louis Meyer and Leona Mae Borsch Meyer. After graduating from Natrona County High School in 1959, he attended the Colorado School of Mines in the fall of that year. The following spring, he transferred to the University of Wyoming. He received both his Bachelor of Arts and law degrees from the University of Wyoming. On September 3, 1966, he married Mary Ray Orr, a native of Sheridan, Wyoming.

In 1967 he was hired as Deputy Fremont County Attorney in Lander. Later, he established a law practice there. In 1971, he was named the assistant director of the newly-created Legislative Service Office. He served with LSO until 1987 when he was appointed Attorney General by Gov. Mike Sullivan He served in that position until 1995. From July 1995 until June 1998, Meyer was Assistant for External Affairs, University of Wyoming, his alma mater.

In 1998, he won the Republican nomination for Secretary of State. Elected later that fall, he was re-elected four years later. In 2006, Joe was elected to his first term as State Treasurer.



Max Maxfield

2007-

Republican

Max Maxfield was born February 17, 1945, in Beloit, Wisconsin, the only son of Ralph Livingston Maxfield and Vera Mabson Hall Maxfield, Wisconsin natives. He graduated from Janesville, Wisconsin, High School in 1963.

He enrolled in the University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point for the 1963-64 school year. From 1964 through 1966 he attended the University of Wisconsin-Whitewater.

On April 1, 1967, he married Jo Maxfield-Cox in Mishicot, Wisconsin. The Maxfields became the parents of three children—Tedd M., Megan, and Greta. He lived and worked in Wisconsin and Michigan between 1968 and 1972. On November 12, 1988, Max married Gayla Jean Yester, an Ohio native, in Casper, Wyoming. This marriage brought Maxfield's family another child, step-son Christopher Tyler.

Maxfield's professional life has been in the public service sector. For two decades, he worked as a professional YMCA director. Gov. Mike Sullivan appointed him the director of the Wyoming Recreation Commission. With the reorganization of Wyoming state government in the 1990s, he became the first appointed director of the Wyoming Department of Commerce, a position he held for five years. During the late 1990s, he left state government and became the executive director of the Wyoming Make-A-Wish Foundation. He also served as a financial consultant for various non-profit agencies.

In 1998, Maxfield entered elective politics as a candidate for State Auditor on the Republican ticket. He was elected and served two terms from January 1999 to January 2007. In 2006, he was elected Secretary of State.

1990 Secretary of State Election

Karpan ran for a second term, having been elected in 1986. Her opponent was Republican nominee Thomas T. Zollinger, a former Sweetwater County attorney.

	Karpan (D)	Zollinger (R)
Albany	6,582	2,513
Big Horn	2,456	1,598
Campbell	4,395	3,809
Carbon	4,220	1,651
Converse	2,283	1,580
Crook	1,316	1,013
Fremont	7,234	3,967
Goshen	2,862	1,823
Hot Springs	1,315	791
Johnson	1,304	1,254
Laramie	17,019	6,768
Lincoln	2,666	1,980
Natrona	13,743	7,677
Niobrara	651	547
Park	4,449	3,292
Platte	2,398	1,259
Sheridan	6,028	3,308
Sublette	1,283	922
Sweetwater	8,469	3,643
Teton	3,127	2,233
Uinta	3,512	1,883
Washakie	2,068	1,240
Weston	1,349	1,197
TOTAL	**100,729**	**55,948**

1994 Secretary of State Election

Ohman, elected State Superintendent of Public Instruction in 1990, ran for Secretary of State in 1994 when the incumbent, Democrat Kathy Karpan, ran for governor. The Democrats nominated Michael N. "Nick" Deegan, a former county court judge in Campbell County.

	Ohman (R)	**Deegan (D)**
Albany	7,435	4,217
Big Horn	3,652	963
Campbell	6,010	4,774
Carbon	2,956	3,405
Converse	3,352	1,372
Crook	1,949	677
Fremont	9,812	4,036
Goshen	3,791	1,479
Hot Springs	1,585	545
Johnson	2,401	592
Laramie	19,002	11,237
Lincoln	4,773	1,415
Natrona	16,073	19,319
Niobrara	972	300
Park	8,514	2.141
Platte	2,776	1,533
Sheridan	7,484	3,441
Sublette	2,332	514
Sweetwater	8,787	6,324
Teton	4,909	2,427
Uinta	5,184	2,140
Washakie	2,998	789
Weston	2,322	634
TOTAL	**129,069**	**65,274**

1998 Secretary of State Election

Meyer, who served as Attorney-General in the Mike Sullivan administration, left an administrative position at the University of Wyoming to run in 1998. His opponent was E. Jayne Mockler, a state legislator from Laramie County.

	Joe Meyer (R)	Mockler (D)
Albany	5,528	4,522
Big Horn	2,817	1,150
Campbell	5,711	2,506
Carbon	2,374	2,172
Converse	2,935	1,339
Crook	1,783	623
Fremont	7,606	5,822
Goshen	3,343	1,295
Hot Springs	1,256	697
Johnson	2,051	634
Laramie	14,703	13,000
Lincoln	3,736	1,693
Natrona	12,299	9,359
Niobrara	867	276
Park	7,487	2,485
Platte	2,583	1,387
Sheridan	6,234	3,681
Sublette	1,761	685
Sweetwater	5,240	7,347
Teton	3,918	2,849
Uinta	3,807	2.363
Washakie	2,266	877
Weston	1,840	749
TOTAL	**102,145**	**67,511**

2002 Secretary of State Election

The Democrats did not field a candidate to oppose Meyer in 2002.

	Joe Meyer (R)	Brossman (L)
Albany	7,857	2,132
Big Horn	3,204	602
Campbell	8,421	1,288
Carbon	4,122	1,435
Converse	3,664	640
Crook	2,368	311
Fremont	10,725	1,907
Goshen	3,885	553
Hot Springs	1,382	128
Johnson	2,451	148
Laramie	23,185	5,260
Lincoln	4,468	712
Natrona	17,303	4,254
Niobrara	1,050	124
Park	8,718	1,469
Platte	3,050	635
Sheridan	8,882	1,636
Sublette	2,110	264
Sweetwater	8,479	3,073
Teton	4,769	1,580
Uinta	4,911	1,036
Washakie	2,442	198
Weston	2,275	366
TOTAL	**139,721**	**29,751**

2006 Secretary of State Election

For the second straight election, the Democratic Party did not nominate a candidate for Secretary of State. Former State Auditor Max Maxfield won the Republican nomination.

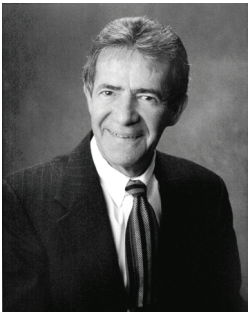
	Maxfield (R)	Brossman (L)
Albany	7,964	2,572
Big Horn	3,850	527
Campbell	9,226	1,232
Carbon	4,137	1,225
Converse	4,145	699
Crook	2,431	329
Fremont	10,297	2,450
Goshen	3,976	715
Hot Springs	1,818	321
Johnson	2,808	447
Laramie	23,768	6,072
Lincoln	5,031	791
Natrona	19,488	4,172
Niobrara	927	86
Park	9,658	1,495
Platte	3,118	647
Sheridan	9,154	1,664
Sublette	2,307	381
Sweetwater	8,966	2,985
Teton	5,076	2,007
Uinta	4,960	1,043
Washakie	2,912	361
Weston	2,183	330
TOTAL	**148,210**	**32,551**

Secretaries of State
1890-2007

Secretary of State (Party)	Hometown	Service	Birth	Death
Amos W. Barber (R)	Cheyenne	1890-1895	April 26, 1861	May 19, 1915
C. W. Burdick (R)	Saratoga	1895-1899	Aug. 15, 1860	Jan. 8, 1927
Fenimore Chatterton (R)	Saratoga	1899-1907	July 21, 1860	May 9, 1958
William R. Schnitger (R)	Cheyenne	1907-1911	Oct. 31, 1852	Sept. 23, 1929
Frank Houx (D)	Cody	1911-1919	Dec. 12, 1860	April 3, 1941
W. E. Chaplin (R)	Laramie	1919-1923	Feb. 25, 1860	Jan. 9, 1948
Frank Lucas (R)	Buffalo	1923-1927	Aug. 4, 1876	Nov. 26, 1948
Alonzo M. Clark (R)	Gillette	1927-1935	Aug. 13, 1868	Oct. 12, 1952
Lester C. Hunt (D)	Lander	1935-1943	July 8, 1892	June 19, 1954
Mart T. Christensen (R)	Baggs	1943-1944	July 27, 1889	Oct. 12, 1944
William "Scotty" Jack (D)	Casper	1944-1947	March 5, 1892	April 14, 1970
Arthur G. Crane (R)	Cheyenne	1947-1951	Sept. 1, 1877	Aug. 11, 1955
C. J. "Doc" Rogers (R)	Cheyenne	1951-1955	Dec. 20, 1897	May 18, 1962
Everett T. Copenhaver (R)	Douglas	1955-1959	April 22, 1898	April 3, 1986
Jack R. Gage (D)	Sheridan	1959-1963	Jan. 15, 1899	March 14, 1970
Thyra Thomson (R)*	Cheyenne	1963-1987	July 30, 1916	
Kathy Karpan (D)	Cheyenne	1987-1995	Sept. 1, 1942	
Diana J. Ohman (R)	Cheyenne	1995-1999	Oct. 3, 1950	
Joe Meyer (R)	Casper	1999-2007	April 22, 1944	
Max Maxfield (R)	Casper	2007-	Feb. 17, 1945	

*Thomson, elected to six consecutive terms, set a record for years of service, not only as Secretary of State, but for all five of the statewide offices.

State Auditor



Dave Ferrari
1991-1999
Republican

David Ferrari was born in Torrington, the son of Guy C. and Wauneta Ferrari. He graduated from Torrington High School in 1961. He received both his BS and MS in business administration from the University of Wyoming, completing his studies in 1971.

In 1967, Ferrari began his career in government at the Wyoming State Department of Education where he became director of Budget and Finance in 1970. He moved to the Department of Administration and Fiscal Control in 1971. In 1973, Gov. Stan Hathaway appointed Ferrari the State Budget Director. From 1975 to 1986, he served as Deputy State Auditor. In 1986, he entered the private sector as a consultant and entrepreneur. He was appointed to the Wyoming Joint Government Reorganization Council and directed a reorganization plan for state government.

In 1990, Dave Ferrari was elected to the first of two terms as Wyoming State Auditor on the Republican ticket.

Dave and his wife Kaya are parents of two sons, Brian and Justin.



Max Maxfield
1999-2007
Republican

Max Maxfield was elected state auditor in 1998 and served two terms from January 1999 to January 2007. In 2006, he ran for and was elected Wyoming Secretary of State. For biographical information, see Secretary of State.



Rita Meyer

2007-

Republican

Rita Colleen Meyer was born on April 27, 1951, in Wakefield, Nebraska, the daughter of Wayne Hadley Johnson and Marjorie Wauneta Richeson Johnson, Nebraska natives engaged in agriculture. Reared on farms and ranches in the area, Meyer graduated from Ainsworth High School in Ainsworth, Nebraska.

In 1970, she earned a certificate in dental assisting from Omaha Technical Community College in Omaha, Nebraska. From 1971 to 1973, she was an instructor of dental assisting at Metropolitan Community College in Omaha. From 1973 to 1977, she was a dental public health assistant at Creighton University, Omaha.

Rita Johnson married L. Charles Meyer, a dentist and Wyoming native, on November 12, 1977, at the Vee Bar Ranch in Centennial. She became the dental practice manager of the Dental Arts Group, in Laramie that year, a position she held until 1990. In 1982, Meyer earned a BA in education from the University of Wyoming. In 1989, she received a BS in finance, with honors, also from the University of Wyoming.

From 1990 to 1992, she was a staff accountant with McGladery and Pullen in Cheyenne, Wyoming. Gov. Jim Geringer appointed her chief of staff in 1998, a position she held until 2002. While working for the governor, she completed her MBA in international business from Regis University, Denver, Colorado, graduating with honors in 1999.

Rita and Charlie Meyer are parents of a son, Charles Stoddard Meyer, born on September 9, 1978, in Laramie.

Meyer began a military career in 1984 when she enlisted in the 187th Aeromedical Evacuation Squadron of the Wyoming Air National Guard. Rita served in various positions within the National Guard including aeromedical operations officer, personnel programs officer, comptroller, and executivesupport staff officer. From 1996 to 1997, she served as strategic planning officer for the National Guard Bureau Counterdrug Directorate in Washington, DC.

In 2001, she was appointed commander of the 153rd Airlift Wing Mission Support Group, Wyoming Air National Guard. In July, 2004, she was promoted to the rank of colonel. Her foreign service includes operations Desert Shield, Desert Storm, Provide Comfort, and as 455th Expeditionary Mission Support Group Commander, Bagram Air Force Base, Afghanistan.

1990 State Auditor Election

	Dave Ferrari (R)	Charles Carroll (D)
Albany	4,500	4,017
Big Horn	2,483	1,381
Campbell	5,881	2,016
Carbon	2,976	2,744
Converse	2,547	1,242
Crook	1,589	660
Fremont	6,350	4,015
Goshen	3,278	1,347
Hot Springs	1,333	658
Johnson	1,926	566
Laramie	13,313	9,625
Lincoln	2,913	1,610
Natrona	12,684	8,086
Niobrara	857	316
Park	5,224	2,416
Platte	2,275	1,319
Sheridan	5,196	3,869
Sublette	1,533	567
Sweetwater	4,945	6,474
Teton	3,099	1,837
Uinta	3,183	2,085
Washakie	2,022	1,027
Weston	1,704	778
TOTAL	**91,811**	**58,655**

1994 State Auditor Election

	Dave Ferrari (R) (unopposed)
TOTAL	**168,014**

1998 State Auditor Election

	Max Maxfield (R) (unopposed)
TOTAL	**139,441**

2002 State Auditor Election

Maxfield, unopposed in 1998, defeated Democratic nominee Mark O. Harris, a Sweetwater County state senator, in 2002.

	Maxfield (R)	Harris (D)
Albany	6,488	4,348
Big Horn	3,187	771
Campbell	7,872	2,042
Carbon	3,505	2,317
Converse	3,251	1,158
Crook	2,129	594
Fremont	9,321	4,056
Goshen	3,412	1,217
Hot Springs	1,426	500
Johnson	2,421	514
Laramie	19,320	10,458
Lincoln	4,044	1,366
Natrona	14,513	8,468
Niobrara	982	223
Park	8,366	2,120
Platte	2,529	1,282
Sheridan	7,561	3,431
Sublette	1,940	529
Sweetwater	5,432	7,354
Teton	3,913	3,100
Uinta	3,719	2,506
Washakie	2,431	701
Weston	2,095	613
TOTAL	**119,857**	**59,668**

2006 State Auditor Election

Meyer, a former chief of staff to Gov. Jim Geringer, won the Republican nomination. Her opponent was Bill Eikenberry, Wheatland businessman.

	Rita Meyer (R)	Eikenberry (D)
Albany	6,159	5,063
Big Horn	3,542	867
Campbell	8,381	2,117
Carbon	3,506	2,040
Converse	3,662	1,241
Crook	2,258	544
Fremont	9,137	4,119
Goshen	3,441	1,285
Hot Springs	1,687	538
Johnson	2,565	711
Laramie	19,821	10,777
Lincoln	4,550	1,449
Natrona	16,584	8,040
Niobrara	756	296
Park	8,764	2,484
Platte	2,608	1,320
Sheridan	7,706	3,460
Sublette	2.122	664
Sweetwater	6,876	5,365
Teton	3,965	3,934
Uinta	4,243	1,845
Washakie	2,625	712
Weston	1,942	663
TOTAL	**126,900**	**59,534**

State Auditors, 1890-2007

Auditor (Party)	Hometown	Service	Birth	Death
C. W. Burdick (R)	Saratoga	1890-1895	Aug 15, 1860	Jan. 8, 1927
William O. Owen (R)	Laramie	1895-1899	Aug. 22, 1859	1947
LeRoy Grant (R)	Laramie	1899-1911	Sept. 7, 1847	April 1, 1917
Robert B. Forsyth (R)	Rock Springs	1911-1919	May 12, 1874	Mar 16, 1931
Ishmael C. Jefferis (R)	Newcastle	1919-1923	Nov. 10, 1863	Jan. 2, 1942
Vincent Carter (R)	Kemmerer	1923-1929	Nov. 6, 1891	Dec. 30, 1972
Roscoe Alcorn (R)	Rawlins	1929-1935	Jan. 10, 1888	1952
William "Scotty" Jack (D)	Casper	1935-1944	March 5, 1892	April 14, 1970
Carl Robinson (D)	Afton	1944	May 3, 1895	March 1986
John J. McIntyre (D)	Douglas	1944-1947	Dec. 17, 1904	Nov. 30, 1974
Everett T. Copenhaver (R)	Douglas	1947-1955	April 22, 1898	April 3, 1986
Minnie A. Mitchell (R)	Casper	1955-1967	April 15, 1892	Dec. 27, 1978
Everett T. Copenhaver (R)	Cheyenne	1967-1973	April 22, 1898	April 3, 1986
Edwin J. Witzenburger (R)	Cheyenne	1973-1975	Feb. 2, 1920	
James B. Griffith (R)	Lusk	1975-1987	Jan. 13, 1927	June 24, 2001
Jack Sidi (R)	Casper	1987-1991	Oct. 29, 1928	April 30, 2003
Dave Ferrari (R)	Torrington	1991-1999		
Max Maxfield (R)	Casper	1999-2007	Feb. 17, 1945	
Rita Meyer (R)	Laramie	2007-	April 27, 1951	

State Treasurer



Stan Smith
1983-1999
Republican

Stanford (Stan) Sidney Smith was born October 20, 1923, in Denver, Colorado, the son of rancher Frank Jay Smith and Lelah Nell Beamer Smith. He was reared on the family ranch in Hot Springs County where he graduated from Hot Springs County High School in Thermopolis in 1941. From 1941 to 1942, Smith attended the California Institute of Technology in Pasadena, California. From 1942 to 1943, he was enrolled at Stanford University in Palo Alto, California. In 1943, he was admitted to the United States Naval Academy in Annapolis, Maryland where he graduated with the class of 1947 earning a degree in engineering.

Smith's 11-year naval career included assignments as the engineering and commanding officer of various vessels including duty on a minesweeper during the Korean War for which he was awarded the Bronze Star. He returned to the Naval Academy in 1952 as an instructor in marine engineering from 1952, a position he held for two years.

On December 25, 1946, Stan Smith married Harriet Eleanora Holdredge, a Wyoming native (born in Thermopolis on June 6, 1923). The marriage ceremony was held in La Jolla, California, and the couple repeated their vows in Thermopolis on February 11, 1947.

Smith resigned from the Navy in 1954 and he and Harriet returned to Hot Springs County where he entered the livestock business. Their ranching operation involved raising both cattle and sheep.

Smith began his career in public service in 1968 when he was elected Hot Springs County Commissioner. He was also active in the leadership of various organizations, including the wool growers. Smith was elected to the Wyoming House of Representatives in 1974, serving one term. From 1976 to 1982, he served in the Wyoming State Senate.

He was elected to his first term as State Treasurer in 1982. In 1986, Stan was the first person re-elected to the office of State Treasurer in Wyoming, made possible by passage of a constitutional amendment allowing for the treasurer to serve more than one consecutive term. He won additional elections in 1990 and 1994, serving a total of 16 years as State Treasurer.

Smith did not seek re-election in 1998. He retired from public service in 1999 and died on November 15, 2003, in Sun City, Arizona.

Stan and Harriet Smith were parents of four children, Barton Jay, Monta Jean, Franklin Stanley and Sherman Waggener.



Cynthia Lummis

1999-2007
Republican

Cynthia M. Lummis was born and reared in Laramie County, Wyoming. Her parents were descendants of pioneer Wyoming ranchers. Lummis attended Trinity Lutheran School and Cheyenne public schools before graduating from the University of Wyoming with a Bachelor's degree in animal science in 1976. She completed a second bachelor's degree at the University of Wyoming in biology in 1978. In 1985, Lummis entered the University of Wyoming College of Law in 1982, earning her law degree in law in 1985.

She began her political career in 1979 when she was elected to the Wyoming House of Representatives. At that time she was the youngest woman ever elected to the Wyoming Legislature. She served a total of fourteen years in the House and Senate, retiring in 1994 to chair Governor Jim Geringer's transition team. She continued to work for Geringer on policy issues for two years and was appointed interim director of the Wyoming Office of State Lands and Investments.

In 1998, Lummis was elected to the first of two terms as State Treasurer on the Republican ticket. She did not seek re-election in 2006. Following the death of US Sen. Craig Thomas in June 2007, Lummis was one of three candidates chosen by the State Republican Central Committee to fill out the first two years of Thomas' term, but was not selected.

Lummis married Alvin Weiderspahn, Cheyenne attorney and businessman, in 1982. They are parents of a daughter, Annaliese.



Joe Meyer

2007-
Republican

Joe Meyer, who served as Secretary of State from 1999-2007, won election as state treasurer in 2006. For biographical information on Joe Meyer, see Secretary of State.

1990 State Treasurer Election

	Smith (R)	Redo (D)
Albany	5,299	3,314
Big Horn	3,017	936
Campbell	5,957	2,073
Carbon	3,367	2,355
Converse	2,698	1,108
Crook	1,774	533
Fremont	7,322	3,299
Goshen	3,274	1,317
Hot Springs	1,703	436
Johnson	2,068	455
Laramie	14,462	8,108
Lincoln	3,208	1,318
Natrona	13,105	7,582
Niobrara	887	295
Park	6,201	1,982
Platte	2,422	1,160
Sheridan	5,806	3,295
Sublette	1,692	437
Sweetwater	5,659	5,735
Teton	3,501	1,529
Uinta	3,412	1,855
Washakie	2,533	776
Weston	1,827	689
TOTAL	**101,194**	**50,587**

1994 State Treasurer Election

Smith won an unprecedented fourth term as State Treasurer. His opponent was Matilda Hansen, a legislator from Albany County.

	Smith (R)	Hansen (D)
Albany	6,441	5,352
Big Horn	3,624	1,019
Campbell	7,980	2,721
Carbon	3,705	2,757
Converse	3,264	1,437
Crook	2,066	562
Fremont	9,140	4,739
Goshen	3,781	1,486
Hot Springs	1,713	547
Johnson	2,367	662
Laramie	18,276	10,785
Lincoln	4,510	1,667
Natrona	15,793	10,453
Niobrara	998	268
Park	8,295	2,275
Platte	2,876	1,446
Sheridan	6,828	4,094
Sublette	2,310	557
Sweetwater	7,542	7,549
Teton	4,521	2,874
Uinta	4,709	2,597
Washakie	2,838	1,006
Weston	2,154	791
TOTAL	**126,751**	**67,644**

1998 State Treasurer Election

	Lummis (R)	Loveridge (D)	Blomquist (L)
Albany	5,250	3,921	610
Big Horn	2,852	877	174
Campbell	5,784	1,860	521
Carbon	3,011	2,178	397
Converse	2,885	1,116	277
Crook	1,760	478	160
Fremont	7,897	3,958	1,223
Goshen	3,068	1,317	183
Hot Springs	1,271	533	119
Johnson	2,115	444	132
Laramie	17,565	8,837	1,056
Lincoln	3,767	1,299	294
Natrona	12,618	7,079	1,494
Niobrara	857	221	63
Park	7,150	2,044	582
Platte	2,509	1,180	204
Sheridan	5,875	3,198	580
Sublette	1,758	545	115
Sweetwater	5,344	6,218	799
Teton	4,166	2,133	346
Uinta	3,690	1,990	391
Washakie	2,331	654	134
Weston	1,809	575	170
TOTAL	**105,332**	**52,655**	**10,024**

2002 State Treasurer Election

	Lummis (R) (unopposed)
TOTAL	**152,583**

2006 State Treasurer Election

	Joe Meyer (R)	Redo (D)
Albany	6,745	4,290
Big Horn	3,664	739
Campbell	8,678	1,776
Carbon	3,754	1,741
Converse	3,880	1,031
Crook	2,318	486
Fremont	9,574	3,548
Goshen	3,674	1,046
Hot Springs	1,711	498
Johnson	2,721	537
Laramie	21,403	9,064
Lincoln	4,675	1,277
Natrona	17,617	6,914
Niobrara	921	112
Park	9,048	2,175
Platte	2,853	1,023
Sheridan	8,492	2,682
Sublette	2.191	555
Sweetwater	7,349	4,832
Teton	4,340	3,479
Uinta	4,460	1,629
Washakie	2,691	632
Weston	2,063	509
TOTAL	**134,822**	**50,575**

State Treasurers, 1890-2007

Treasurer (Party)	Hometown	Service	Birth	Death
Otto Gramm (R)	Laramie	1890-1895	Nov. 11, 1846	Dec. 18, 1927
Henry G. Hay (R)	Cheyenne	1895-1899	Oct. 31, 1847	Aug. 18, 1919
George E. Abbott (R)	Cheyenne	1899-1903	Nov. 20, 1858	Aug. 23, 1942
Henry G. Hay (R)	Cheyenne	1903	Oct. 31, 1847	Aug. 18, 1919
William C. Irvine (R)	Douglas	1903-1907	March 1852	July 27, 1924
Edward Gillette (R)	Sheridan	1907-1911	Dec. 14, 1854	Jan. 3, 1936
John L. Baird (R)	Newcastle	1911-1915	Oct. 12, 1857	May 3, 1942
Herman B. Gates (R)	Worland	1915-1919	Jan. 7, 1884	March 1, 1939
A. D. Hoskins (R)	Kemmerer	1919-1923	Feb. 17, 1861	Feb. 22, 1955
John M. Snyder (R)	Lovell	1923-1927	May 21, 1891	July 16, 1961
William H. Edelman (R)	Sheridan	1927-1931	Dec. 25, 1869	June 23, 1952
Harry R. Weston (R)	Jackson	1931-1935	April 12, 1876	
J. Kirk Baldwin (D)	Casper	1935-1939	Oct. 6, 1894	Dec. 1967
Mart T. Christensen (R)	Baggs	1939-1943	July 27, 1889	Oct. 12, 1944
Earl Wright (R)	Farson	1943-1947	Sept. 23, 1889	Dec. 17, 1962
C. J. "Doc" Rogers (R)	Cheyenne	1947-1951	Dec. 20, 1897	May 18, 1962
J. F. Mitchell (R)	Casper	1951-1952	Sept. 28, 1891	May 6, 1952
Minnie A. Mitchell (R)	Casper	1952-1955	April 15, 1892	Dec. 27, 1978
Charles B. Morgan (R)	Cheyenne	1955-1959	April 23, 1883	June 6, 1965
C. J. "Doc" Rogers (R)	Cheyenne	1959-1962	Dec. 20, 1897	May 18, 1962
Richard J. Luman (R)	Cheyenne	1962-1963	April 26, 1900	April 1973
Minnie A. Mitchell (R)	Casper	1963-1971	April 15, 1892	Dec. 27, 1978
James B. Griffith (R)	Lusk	1971-1975	Jan. 13, 1927	June 24,2001
Edwin Witzenburger (R)	Cheyenne	1975-1979	Feb. 2, 1920	
Shirley Wittler (R)	Cheyenne	1979-1983	Oct. 10, 1927	Nov. 22, 2004
Stan Smith (R)	Thermopolis	1983-1999	Oct. 20, 1923	Nov. 15, 2003
Cynthia Lummis (R)	Cheyenne	1999-2007	Sept. 10, 1954	
Joe Meyer (R)	Cheyenne	2007-	April 22, 1944	

State Superintendent of Public Instruction



Diana Ohman
1991-1995
Republican

Diana Ohman was elected State Superintendent of Public Instruction in 1990, defeating incumbent Lynn Simons. She served one term. In 1994, she ran for Secretary of State. For biographical information, see Secretary of State.



Judy Catchpole
1995-2003
Republican

Judith S. Catchpole was born on March 14, 1944, in Mesa, Arizona, the daughter of James L. Simonton and Marjorie Monorgan Simonton. Reared in Cody, Catchpole graduated from Cody High School in 1962. A 1966 graduate of the University of Wyoming, she earned a degree in elementary education.

On December 28, 1966, Judy Simonton married Glenn J. Catchpole in Cody, Wyoming. Catchpole was born in Pagosa Springs, Colorado and was a naval aviator. After the wedding, the couple moved to San Diego where Glenn was stationed. From 1966 to 1978, the Catchpole family lived in California, New Mexico, and Colorado.

In 1978, the Catchpoles moved to Casper where Judy became involved in numerous youth activities and Republican Party politics. In 1988, she was elected to the Natrona County School Board. She later served as board president and treasurer. During this period, Catchpole was a preschool director and continued to serve as a leader in numerous community and state organizations.

In 1991, Judy became the executive director for the Wyoming Republican Party. She was elected State Superintendent of Public Instruction in 1994 and reelected to a second term in 1998. After her term, she retired from public office and became president of Catchpole Enterprises, Inc. She continued to be involved in various local, state, and national educational organizations, including service on several boards and commissions.

Judy Catchpole and her husband Glenn reside in Cheyenne, Wyoming. They are the parents of three children—Glenda Thomas, a chemical engineer, Capt. Fred Catchpole, United States Marine Corps, and Katie Finnoff, a kindergarten teacher.



Trent Blankenship

2003-2005
Republican

Marshall Trent Blankenship was born July 18, 1959, in Shattuck, Oklahoma, the son of Keith Albert Blankenship and Martha Antoinette Smith Blankenship, Oklahoma natives. When he was three, his father graduated from college and the Blankenship family moved to Wyoming, where his grandfather had homesteaded during the Oklahoma dust bowl.

Blankenship was raised in Pavillion, Wyoming. He graduated from Wind River High School in Kinnear, Wyoming in 1977. In 1987, Blankenship earned a BS degree in secondary education from the University of Wyoming. On August 6, 1986, Trent Blankenship married Shana Marie La Lomia at Our Lady of the Black Hills Church in South Dakota. In 1991, he received his Master of Arts in education administration from the University of Wyoming and, in 1995, he was awarded the Doctoral Degree in educational leadership and human development from the University of Wyoming.

Blankenship began his education career as a classroom teacher and coach at Riverton Wyoming High School and in the early 1990s he held those positions at the Department of Defense Heidelberg High School in Heidelberg, Germany.

After returning to Wyoming, he moved into education administration, first as assistant principal at Sheridan Junior High School and then as superintendent of schools in Fremont and Carbon counties and in Wickenburg School District in Arizona. During his career, he also has lectured and served as associate professor of education at the University of Wyoming.

From 1984 to 1988, he served in the United States Army National Guard, Wyoming, 133rd Engineers.

In 2002, Blankenship was elected Wyoming State Superintendent of Public Instruction on the Republican ticket. He resigned his position in 2005 to become Superintendent of Schools, North Slope Borough School District in Alaska.

Trent and Shana Blankenship are parents of three children, Marshall Colton, Annawynn Marie, and Dylan Joseph. In 2007, the family lived in Barrow, Alaska.



Jim McBride

2005-
Republican

James M. McBride was born October 14, 1948, in Sunbury, Pennsylvania. His parents, William F. McBride and Leah Hoover McBride, were Pennsylvania natives. Raised in Pennsylvania, McBride graduated from Shamokin High School in 1966. He received his BS degree from Bloomsburg University in 1970. In 1971 he received his Master of Education in earth and space science from the University of Pennsylvania. He began teaching at Caesar Rodney Junior High School near Dover Delaware in 1971. On March 27, 1971, McBride married Sandra Zimmerman of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

From 1971 to 1975, McBride taught and also completed certification as a principal. In December 1975, he joined the US Air Force. During his many assignments, he continued to teach and attended a number of colleges. In 1981, he completed his MBA at Louisiana Technical University. In 1983 he was sent to the University of North Carolina where he completed his Doctorate of Education Administration and an internship in planetarium administration. For the next five years, he taught and held various positions at the Air Force Academy in Colorado Springs, Colorado.

In 1996, Dr. McBride was selected as President of the Community College of the Air Force, the largest fully accredited community college in the world. Jim retired from the Air Force after 26 years in December 2001 and embarked on a new career as Superintendent of Schools in Bennett, Colorado. In May of 2003, he joined the Wyoming Department of Education as a technology administrator. In August 2005, McBride was selected by Gov. Dave Freudenthal to complete the unexpired term of Trent Blankenship. In November 2006, he was elected to serve a four-year term as the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

1990 State Superintendent Election

The incumbent, Lynn Simons, lost to political newcomer Diana Ohman in the general election.

	Diana Ohman (R)	Lynn Simons (D)
Albany	4,728	4,363
Big Horn	2,471	1,555
Campbell	6,495	1,828
Carbon	2,838	3,061
Converse	2,369	1,508
Crook	1,438	903
Fremont	6,826	4,488
Goshen	3,085	1,613
Hot Springs	1,307	834
Johnson	1,833	782
Laramie	15,072	8,829
Lincoln	2,446	2,116
Natrona	11,889	9,646
Niobrara	794	401
Park	5,488	2,871
Platte	2,180	1,450
Sheridan	4,768	4,624
Sublette	1,438	762
Sweetwater	4,604	7,290
Teton	2,584	2,697
Uinta	2,889	2,505
Washakie	1,989	1,328
Weston	1,692	865
TOTAL	**91,223**	**66,319**

1994 State Superintendent Election

Catchpole gained the Republican nomination after incumbent Diana Ohman ran for Secretary of State. The Democratic nominee was Judy Minier of Albany County.

	Judy Catchpole (R)	Judy Minier (D)
Albany	5,945	5,774
Big Horn	3,268	1,354
Campbell	7,313	3,421
Carbon	3,169	3,358
Converse	2,903	1,837
Crook	1,872	742
Fremont	8,324	5,704
Goshen	3,186	2,061
Hot Springs	1,366	831
Johnson	2,135	908
Laramie	15,279	14,708
Lincoln	3,754	2,409
Natrona	14,345	12,462
Niobrara	934	349
Park	7,770	3,006
Platte	2,560	1,768
Sheridan	6,288	4,663
Sublette	2,099	723
Sweetwater	6,544	8,604
Teton	4,299	3,031
Uinta	4,517	2,861
Washakie	2,622	1,184
Weston	2,116	841
TOTAL	**112,608**	**82,599**

1998 State Superintendent Election

Catchpole was elected to a second term, defeating Sweetwater County educator Gene Lane, the Democratic nominee.

	Catchpole (R)	Lane (D)
Albany	5,537	4,533
Big Horn	2,644	1,402
Campbell	5,571	2,798
Carbon	2,514	3,182
Converse	2,447	1,863
Crook	1,628	801
Fremont	7,418	5,996
Goshen	2,864	1,773
Hot Springs	1,160	819
Johnson	1,870	834
Laramie	16,405	11,230
Lincoln	3,444	2,014
Natrona	10,902	10,882
Niobrara	755	407
Park	7,075	2,934
Platte	2,466	1,502
Sheridan	5,859	3,976
Sublette	1,401	1,108
Sweetwater	4,721	8,137
Teton	4,015	2,734
Uinta	3,642	2,577
Washakie	2,252	972
Weston	1,699	919
TOTAL	**98,289**	**73,393**

2002 State Superintendent Election

Blankenship, a former Rawlins school superintendent, defeated Kathy Emmons from Cheyenne, the Democratic nominee.

	Blankenship (R)	Emmons (D)
Albany	4,833	6,089
Big Horn	2,415	1,562
Campbell	6,780	3,177
Carbon	2,025	3,814
Converse	2,546	1,868
Crook	1,925	805
Fremont	7,833	5,662
Goshen	2,712	1,890
Hot Springs	1,083	864
Johnson	1,911	1,048
Laramie	13,925	15,954
Lincoln	3,448	1,929
Natrona	11,241	11,821
Niobrara	824	355
Park	6,809	3,613
Platte	1,876	1,929
Sheridan	6,013	4,861
Sublette	1,651	881
Sweetwater	5,559	7,091
Teton	3,376	3,700
Uinta	3,463	2,664
Washakie	1,776	1,407
Weston	1,648	1,072
TOTAL	**95,672**	**84,056**

2006 State Superintendent Election

McBride was the incumbent, who had been appointed to replace Trent Blankinship who resigned. In 2005, McBride was one of three Republicans initially chosen by the Republican Party under a new state law designating such a selection process. Gov. Freudenthal made the final selection from the three names submitted to him. In the general election of 2006, McBride defeated Democratic nominee, Michele Hoffman, a Fremont County educator.

	McBride (R)	**Hoffman (D)**
Albany	5,230	5,856
Big Horn	3,067	1,287
Campbell	7,554	2,898
Carbon	3,012	2,495
Converse	3,424	1,507
Crook	2,045	747
Fremont	5,067	8,348
Goshen	3,218	1,473
Hot Springs	1,373	827
Johnson	2,482	809
Laramie	17,120	13,327
Lincoln	4,084	1,884
Natrona	13,935	10,601
Niobrara	768	266
Park	7,995	3,160
Platte	2,497	1,383
Sheridan	6,995	4,203
Sublette	1,791	925
Sweetwater	5,899	6,255
Teton	3,608	4,322
Uinta	3,633	2,454
Washakie	2,235	1,093
Weston	1,713	858
TOTAL	**108,705**	**76,978**

Superintendents of Public Instruction, 1890-2008

Superintendent (Party)	Service	Hometown	Birth	Death
Stephen H. Farwell (R)	1890-1895	Buffalo	1836	
Estelle Reel (R)*	1895-1898	Cheyenne	1862	Aug. 2, 1959
C. H. Parmelee (D)	1898-1899	Buffalo	May 15, 1861	Oct. 25, 1919
Thomas T. Tynan (R)	1899-1907	Sheridan	Jan. 6, 1861	May 12, 1925
Archibald D. Cook (R)	1907-1911	Douglas	June 19, 1861	April 23, 1943
Rose A. Bird Maley (D)	1911-1915	Newcastle	Sept. 11, 1885	Nov. 4, 1975
Edith K. O. Clark (R)	1915-1919	Sheridan	Sept. 7, 1881	June 2, 1936
Katherine A. Morton (R)	1919-1935	Cheyenne	Oct. 4, 1879	June 3, 1956
Jack R. Gage (D)	1935-1939	Sheridan	Jan. 13, 1899	Mar 14, 1970
Esther L. Anderson (R)	1939-1947	Casper	Dec. 15, 1895	Aug. 15, 1987
Edna B. Stolt (R)	1947-1955	Sheridan	May 26, 1886	Apr 1, 1972
Velma Linford (D)	1955-1963	Laramie	March 30, 1907	May 25, 2002
Cecil B. Shaw (R)	1963-1967	Casper	Aug. 31, 1922	Jan. 28, 1994
Harry Roberts (R)	1967-1971	Kaycee	Dec. 10, 1917	Feb. 5, 1975
Robert G. Schrader (R)	1971-1979	Cody	July 1, 1928	
Lynn Simons (D)	1979-1991	Casper	June 1, 1934	
Diana Ohman (R)	1991-1995	Sheridan	Oct. 3, 1950	
Judy Catchpole (R)	1995-2003	Casper	March 14, 1944	
M. Trent Blankenship (R)**	2003-2005	Rawlins	July 18, 1959	
James McBride (R)***	2005-	Cheyenne	Oct. 14, 1948	

* Reel was the first woman elected to statewide office.
**Resigned in June 2005 to accept position in Barrow, Alaska
***Appointed August 2005 to complete term of M. Trent Blankenship; elected to full term in 2006

Legislative Branch

Legislative Leaders
1890-2007

	Senate President	Speaker of the House
1890	W. R. Schnitger, Laramie	Oliver P. Kellogg, Crook
1893	Frank Mondell, Weston	L. C. Tidball, Sheridan
1895	George W. Hoyt, Laramie	Jay L. Torrey, Fremont
1897	George E. Abbott, Laramie	A. D. Kelley, Laramie
1899	John McGill, Albany	Levi R. Davis, Weston
1901	Edward W. Stone, Laramie	Jerome S. Atherly, Albany
1903	Charles A. Guernsey, Albany	Jerome S. Atherly, Albany
1905	E. E. Levers, Uinta	Lyman B. Cooper, Converse
1907	O. H. Brown, Uinta	Scott K. Snively, Sheridan
1909	Edward T. Clark, Laramie	C. H. Hayden, Big Horn
1911	J. M. Schoob, Big Horn	L. R. Davis, Crook
1913	Birney H. Sage, Laramie	Martin L. Pratt, Park
1915	Edward W. Stone, Laramie	James M. Graham, Fremont
1917	Joseph W. Todd, Johnson	W. K. Jones, Laramie
1919	Thomas G. Powers, Goshen	E. J. Sullivan, Natrona
1921	W. W. Daley, Carbon	L. R. Ewart, Park
1923	Simon Skovgard, Big Horn	J. D. Noblitt, Lincoln
1925	Lewis H. Brown, Sweetwater	J. C. Underwood, Laramie
1927	Perry W. Jenkins, Sublette	A. W. McCullough, Albany
1929	Frank O. Horton, Johnson	M. L. Bishop, Jr., Natrona
1931	Clarence Gardner, Lincoln	Charles B. Mann, Big Horn
1933	Roy H. Cameron, Crook	William M. Jack, Natrona
1935	N. A. Pearson, Sheridan	Henry D. Watenpaugh, Sheridan
1937	W. B. Saunders, Campbell	Herman F. Krueger, Park
1939	H. H. Horton, Albany	Herbert B. Fowler, Weston
1941	Earl Wright, Sweetwater	Carl Robinson, Lincoln
1943	R. H. Nichols, Natrona	Richard J. Luman, Sublette
1945	George A. Cross, Converse	Walter W. Hudson, Goshen
1947	E. J. Zoble, Natrona	Homer Oxley, Goshen
1949	George Burke, Park	Herman D. Mayland, Big Horn
1951	Robert J. Rymill, Goshen	Frank C. Mockler, Fremont
1953	Floyd W. Bartling, Converse	David Foote, Sr., Natrona
1955	R. L. Greene, Johnson	T. C. Daniels, Converse
1957	Earl T. Bower, Washakie	Lee E. Keith, Johnson

1959	Norman Barlow, Sublette	Jay R. House, Carbon
1961	Albert C. Harding, Crook	Joseph L. Budd, Sublette
1963	Charles G. Irwin, Converse	Marlin T. Kurtz, Park
1965	Andrew McMaster, Niobrara	Walter B. Phelan, Laramie*
		Edness Kimball Wilkins, Natrona
1967	Richard R. Jones, Park	William F. Swanton, Natrona
1969	Earl Christensen, Weston	Verda I. James, Natrona**
1971	Dr. Pete Madsen, Sheridan	Ward G. Myers, Big Horn
1973	Dick Tobin, Natrona	C. H. Davis, Campbell
1975	J. W. Myers, Uinta	Harold Hellbaum, Platte
1977	L. Donald Northrup, Park	Nels J. Smith, Crook
1979	L. V. Stafford, Johnson	Warren Morton, Natrona
1981	Donald Cundall, Goshen/Platte	Bob Burnett, Albany
1983	Edward Moore, Converse/Niobrara	Russell L. Donley III, Natrona
1985	Gerald E. Geis, Hot Springs/Washakie	Jack Sidi, Natrona
1987	John F. Turner, Teton/Sublette	Patrick H. Meenan, Natrona
1989	Russell Zimmer, Goshen/Niobrara	Bill McIlvain, Laramie
1991	Diemer True, Natrona	W. A. "Rory" Cross, Converse
1993	Jerry B. Dixon, Weston	Douglas Chamberlain, Goshen
1995	Boyd Eddins, Lincoln	John P. Marton, Johnson
1997	Robert Grieve, Carbon	Bruce A. Hinchey, Natrona
1999	Jim Twiford, Converse	Eli D. Bebout, Fremont
2001	Hank Coe, Park	Rick Tempest, Natrona
2003	April Brimmer Kunz, Laramie	Fred Parady, Sweetwater
2005	Grant C. Larson, Teton	Randall B. Luthi, Lincoln
2007	John C. Schiffer, Johnson	Roy Cohee, Natrona

*Phelan died during his term and Wilkins became House Speaker during the interim.
**While Edness Kimball Wilkins was the first woman designated House Speaker, the actual legislative session had ended prior to her ascension to the office. Verda James was the first woman specifically elected House Speaker.

51st Wyoming State Legislature, 1991-1992

Senate Leadership

President of the Senate	Diemer True
Vice President of the Senate	Boyd L. Eddins
Senate Majority Floor Leader	Jerry B. Dixon
Senate Minority Floor Leader	Frank Prevedel

Senate Members

Name	Party	District
Applegate, James L. " Jim"	D	Laramie
Burke, Michael J.	R	Natrona
Byrd, Harriette Elizabeth "Liz"	D	Laramie
Cameron, Guy E.	D	Laramie
Coe, Hank	R	Park
Dixon, Jerry B.	R	Crook, Weston
Dusl, Frank	R	Fremont
Eddins, Boyd L.	R	Lincoln
Fanos, John G.	D	Uinta
Geringer, James "Jim"	R	Platte
Grieve, Robert "Bob"	R	Carbon
Guice, Terry L.	R	Albany
Healy, Mike	R	Hot Springs, Washakie
Herbst, Della	D	Sheridan
Howard, Allan D.	R	Big Horn
Kinney, Lisa	D	Albany
Kinnison, Tom	R	Sheridan
LaLonde, Robert F. "Bob"	R	Teton
Mader, Kelly F.	R	Campbell, Johnson
Maldonado, Carl	D	Sweetwater
Perry, John	R	Campbell, Johnson
Prevedel, Frank	D	Sweetwater
Reese, Robert J.	D	Sweetwater
Scott, Charles	R	Natrona
True, Diemer	R	Natrona
Twiford, Jim	R	Converse
Vinch, John P.	D	Fremont
Yordy, Gary L.	R	Laramie
Zimmer, Russell W.	R	Goshen, Niobrara
Zimmerman, Gail D.	R	Natrona

Senate Standing Committees (1991)

Judiciary: Perry, chair; Burke, Kinney, Reese, Yordy
Appropriations: Mader, chair; Geringer, Prevedel, Vinich, Zimmerman
Revenue: Healy, chair; Coe, Fanos, Guice, Reese
Education: Eddins, chair; Byrd, Healy, Howard, Kinney
Agriculture, Public Lands and Water Resources: Zimmer, chair; Applegate, Greive, Herbst, LaLonde
Travel, Recreation, Wildlife and Cultural Resources: Dusl, chair; Cameron, Coe, Herbst, LaLonde
Corporations, Elections and Political Subdivisions: Scott, chair; Applegate, Herbst, Kinnison, Yordy
Transportation and Highways: Grieve, chair; Byrd, Kinnison, Maldonado, Twiford
Minerals, Business and Economic Development: Twiford, chair; Cameron, Eddins, Fanos, Guice
Labor, Health and Social Services: Howard, chair; Burke, Maldonado, Vinich, Zimmer
Journal: Guice, Cameron
Rules and Procedures: True, chair; Dixon, Eddins, Reese, Vinich

House of Representatives Leadership

Speaker of the House	W.A. "Rory" Cross
Speaker Pro-Tempore	Ron Micheli
House Majority Floor Leader	Douglas W. Chamberlin
House Minority Floor Leader	Fred Harrison

House Members

Name	Party	District
Alden, Eric M.	R	Platte
Anderson, Susan	R	Natrona
Arnold, Sheila	D	Albany
Bebout, Eli D.	D	Fremont
Bensel, Bill	D	Sheridan
Blackwell, Samuel E.	D	Sweetwater
Bodine, Janice M.	R	Uinta
Bowron, Les	R	Natrona
Budd, Dan S.	R	Sublette
Call, Gene	R	Lincoln
Chamberlin, Douglas W.	R	Goshen
Cross, W.A. "Rory"	R	Converse

Cubin, Barbara	R	Natrona
DeWitt, John	R	Park
Dunnuck III, Samuel R.	R	Albany
Enzi, Michael B.	R	Campbell
Gams, Sylvia S.	R	Big Horn
Garcia, Edith V.	D	Laramie
Goodenough, Keith	D	Natrona
Grant, Bob	R	Platte
Hacker, Pat	D	Laramie
Hageman, James C.	R	Goshen
Hansen, Matilda	D	Albany
Harris, Mark O.	D	Sweetwater
Harrison, Fred	D	Carbon
Harrison, Ray	R	Washakie
Hinchey, Bruce A.	R	Natrona
Hines, John J.	R	Campbell
Honaker, Richard	D	Sweetwater
Humphrey, Shirley J.	D	Laramie
Kunz, April Brimmer	R	Laramie
Law, Clarene	R	Teton
Lummis, Cynthia	R	Laramie
McMillan, Bruce	R	Fremont
MacMillan, Patti	R	Albany
Marton, John P.	R	Johnson
Micheli, Ron	R	Uinta
Miller, Carroll S.	R	Big Horn
O'Toole, Patrick F.	D	Carbon
Perkins, Dorothy A.	R	Natrona
Perkins, Jim	D	Sheridan
Phelan, Bernard Q.	D	Laramie
Plant, Chris	D	Sweetwater
Rankine, John	R	Hot Springs
Ratliff, Scott J.	D	Fremont
Rohrbach, Bill	R	Park
Ryckman, Louise	D	Sweetwater
Schwope, Mary Kay	D	Laramie
Shreve, Peg	R	Park
Simons, Marlene	R	Crook
Sullivan, Don	D	Laramie
Tempest, Rick	R	Natrona
Tibbs, William M.	R	Converse
Tippets, Dennis W.	R	Fremont
Tipton, Harry B.	R	Fremont

Tysdal, Lauris L.	R	Weston
Vasey, Bill	D	Carbon
Vlastos, Carol Jo	R	Natrona
Wallis, Dick	R	Campbell
Watson, Carol	D	Laramie
Wold, Peter I.	R	Natrona
Wolfley, Clyde E.	R	Lincoln
Wright, Virginia L.	R	Sheridan
ZumBrunnen, Melvin L. "Mel"	R	Niobrara

House Standing Committees (1991)

Judiciary: Tipton, chair; Anderson, Call, Goodenough, F. Harrison, R. Harrison, Honaker, Miller, Rohrbach

Appropriations: Wallis, chair; Alden, Humphrey, Ratliff, Tempest, Tysdal, Wolfley

Revenue: Lummis, chair; Bebout, Blackwell, Budd, Cubin, Grant, Hines, O'Toole, Ryckman, Tippets, Wold

Education: Hageman, chair; Bodine, Enzi, Hacker, J. Perkins, Rankine, Ryckman, Shreve, Vasey, Vlastos, Wold

Agriculture, Public Lands and Water Resources: Simons, chair; Bensel, Gams, Grant, Hines, Lummis, McMillan, Micheli, O'Toole, Plant, Sullivan

Travel, Education and Wildlife: Shreve, chair; Arnold, Bowron, Gams, Hacker, Hageman, Harris, Law, Marton, Phelan, Rankine

Corporations, Elections and Political Subdivisions: MacMillan, chair; Bebout, DeWitt, Hansen, Hinchey, Kunz, McMillan, Sullivan, Vlastos

Transportation and Highways: Budd, chair; Bodine, DeWitt, Garcia, Kunz, D. Perkins, Phelan, Tibbs, Vasey, Watson, Wright

Minerals, Business and Economic Development: ZumBrunnen, chair; Arnold, Bensel, Cubin, Dunnuck, Enzi, Hansen, Hinchey, Law, Plant, Tippets

Labor, Health and Social Services: D. Perkins, chair; Blackwell, Bowron, Dunnuck, Harris, Marton, J. Perkins, Schwope, Tibbs, Wright, ZumBrunnen

Journal: Dunnuck, Garcia

Rules and Procedures: Cross, chair; Chamberlin, Hansen, F. Harrison, Honaker, Marton, MacMillan, Micheli, Schwope, Shreve, Simons, Sullivan

52nd Wyoming State Legislature, 1993-1994

Senate Leadership

President of the Senate	Jerry B. Dixon
Vice President of the Senate	Charles K. Scott
Senate Majority Floor Leader	Boyd L. Eddins
Senate Minority Floor Leader	Lisa Kinney

Senate Members

Name	Party	Dist #	District
Anderson, Susan	R	28	Natrona
Applegate, James L. "Jim"	D	8	Laramie
Cameron, Guy E.	D	7	Laramie
Cathcart, Rich	D	6	Laramie
Coe, Hank	R	18	Park, Yellowstone NP
Cubin, Barbara	R	29	Natrona
Dixon, Jerry B.	R	1	Converse, Crook, Goshen, Niobrara, Weston
Eddins, Boyd L.	R	16	Lincoln, Sublette
Enzi, Michael B.	R	24	Campbell
Geringer, James "Jim"	R	3	Goshen, Platte
Gilbertz, Larry	R	23	Campbell
Greive, Robert "Bob"	R	11	Albany, Carbon
Harris, Mark O.	D	14	Sweetwater, Uinta
Kinney, Lisa	D	9	Albany
Kinnison, Tom	R	21	Sheridan
Kunz, April Brimmer	R	4	Laramie
LaLonde, Robert F. "Bob"	R	17	Fremont, Sublette, Teton, Yellowstone NP
Lummis, Cynthia M.	R	5	Laramie
Maldonado, Carl	D	13	Sweetwater
Maxfield, Pete	D	10	Albany
Miller, Carroll S.	R	19	Big Horn, Park
Peck, Robert "Bob"	R	26	Fremont
Phillips, Gregory A.	D	15	Uinta
Prevedel, Frank	D	12	Carbon, Fremont, Sweetwater
Rankine, John	R	20	Big Horn, Hot Springs, Washakie
Scott, Charles K.	R	30	Fremont, Natrona
Trent, Robert	R	22	Johnson, Sheridan
Twiford, Jim	R	2	Converse, Goshen, Platte
Vinich, John P.	D	25	Fremont
Zimmerman, Gail D.	R	27	Natrona

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Senate Standing Committees (1993)

Judiciary: Gerginer, chair; Kinney, Lummis, Miller, Phillips
Appropriations: Kinnison, chair; Gilbertz, Kunz, Prevedel, Vinich
Revenue: Enzi, chair; Applegate, Cubin, Maldonado, Peck
Education: Zimmerman, chair; Coe, Kinney, Maxfield, Rankine
Agriculture, Public Lands and Water Resources: Grieve, chair; Cathcart, Geringer, Maxfield, Rankine
Travel, Recreation and Wildlife: Coe, chair; Cameron, Cubin, Harris, Miller
Corporations, Elections, and Political Subdivisions: LaLonde, chair; S. Anderson, Applegate, Maxfield, Zimmerman
Transportation and Highways: Peck, chair; Grieve, Maldonado, Twiford, Vinich
Minerals, Business and Economic Development: Twiford, chair; Cameron, Lummis, Phillips, Trent
Labor, Health and Social Services: Scott, chair; S. Anderson, Cathcart, Enzi, Harris
Journal: Trent, Maxfield
Rules and Procedures: Dixon, chair; Eddins, Kinney, Scott, Vinich

House of Representatives Leadership

Speaker of the House	Douglas W. Chamberlin
Speaker Pro-Tempore	Patti MacMillan
House Majority Floor Leader	John P. Marton
House Minority Floor Leader	Louise Ryckman

House Members

Name	Party	Dist #	District
Anderson, Rodney "Pete"	R	10	Laramie
Badgett, Rick	R	29	Sheridan
Baker, Michael R.		28	Washakie, Big Horn
Barker, Wende	D	45	Albany
Baty, Ace	R	7	Laramie
Bebout, Eli D.	D	55	Fremont
Bensel, Bill	D	30	Sheridan
Betts, Budd	R	22	Fremont, Sublette, Teton, Yellowstone NP
Blackwell, Samuel E. "Sam"	D	16	Carbon, Fremont, Sweetwater
Boswell, Christopher	D	39	Sweetwater
Bowron, Les	R	57	Natrona

Case, Cale	R	54	Fremont
Chamberlin, Douglas W.	R	4	Goshen
Devin, Irene	R	14	Albany
DeWitt, John	R	25	Park
Diercks, Ross	D	2	Converse, Goshen, Niobrara, Weston
Erb, Dick	R	53	Campbell
Gams, Sylvia S.	R	26	Big Horn
Hageman, James C.	R	5	Goshen, Platte
Hanes, John G.	R	42	Laramie
Hansen, Matilde	D	13	Albany
Harrison, Ray	R	27	Washakie
Hinchey, Bruce A.	R	36	Natrona
Hines, John J.	R	31	Campbell
Johnson, Wayne H.	R	9	Laramie
Law, Clarene	R	23	Teton
MacMillan, Patti L.	R	46	Albany
Marton, John P.	R	40	Johnson, Sheridan
McGraw, Mac	D	41	Laramie
McGrew, Elwin	D	18	Sweetwater, Uinta
Mockler, E. Jayne	D	44	Laramie
Moore, Frank N.	R	6	Converse
Morrow, Wayne	D	19	Uinta
Nagel, Patricia	R	56	Natrona
Nelson, Bud	D	48	Sweetwater
Park, Gordon L.	R	49	Uinta
Paseneaux, Carolyn	R	38	Fremont, Natrona
Perkins, Dorothy A.	R	35	Natrona
Philip, Frank	R	34	Fremont
Reed, Joe	R	50	Park
Ryckman, Louise	D	60	Lincoln, Sublette
Sadler, Dick	D	59	Natrona
Sarcletti, Raymond A. "Ray"	D	17	Sweetwater
Sessions, Kathryn L.	D	43	Laramie
Shippy, Larry D.	R	8	Laramie
Shreve, Peg	R	24	Park, Yellowstone NP
Simons, Marlene	R	1	Crook, Weston
Stafford, Bill	R	3	Goshen, Platte
Stark, Glenda F.	R	58	Natrona
Sullivan, Don	D	11	Laramie
Tempest, Rick	R	37	Natrona
Tipton, Harry B.	R	33	Fremont
Tomassi, Louie	R	20	Lincoln, Sublette

Vasey, Bill	D	15	Carbon
Wallis, Dick	R	52	Campbell
Willford, Loren "Teense"	R	47	Albany, Carbon
Wolfley, Clyde E.	R	21	Linocln
Wooldridge, Sherri	D	12	Laramie
Wright, Virginia L.	R	51	Sheridan
Wyatt, James J.	R	32	Campbell

House Standing Committees (1993)

Judiciary: Tipton, chair; Baker, Case, Hanes, MacMillan, Nagel, Nelson, Sullivan, Tomassi

Appropriations: Wallis, chair; Bebout, DeWitt, Hansen, Simons, Tempest, Wolfley

Revenue: Hines, chair; Baty, Blackwell, Mockler, Park, Paseneaux, Reed, Stark, Vasey

Education: Hageman, chair; Badgett, McGraw, Philip, Ryckman, Shreve, Sessions, Wright, Wyatt

Agriculture, Public Lands and Water Resources: Gams, chair; R. Anderson, Baker, Betts, Diercks, McGrew, Moore, Morrow, Philip

Travel, Recreation and Wildlife: Law, chair; Bensel, Betts, Devin, Diercks, Moore, Paseneaux, Sadler, Willford

Corporations, Elections, and Political Subdivisions: Bowron, chair; Badgett, Baty, Johnson, McGrew, Sessions, Stafford, Stark, Vasey

Transportation and Highways: Harrison, chair; R. Anderson, Boswell, Johnson, Reed, Sadler, Shippy, Shreve, Wooldridge

Minerals, Business and Economic Development: Hinchey, chair; Baker, Bensel, Boswell, Erb, Hanes, McGraw, Park, Stafford

Labor, Health and Social Services: Perkins, chair; Blackwell, Devin, Erb, Morrow, Sarcletti, Shippy, Willford, Wyatt

Journal: Tomassi, Barker

Rules and Procedures: Chamberlin, chair; Bebout, Hansen, MacMillan, Marton, Ryckman, Shreve, Simons, Tipton, Vasey, Wallis

53rd Wyoming State Legislature, 1995-1996

Senate Leadership

President of the Senate	Boyd L. Eddins
Vice President of the Senate	Jim Twiford
Senate Majority Floor Leader	Robert "Bob" Grieve
Senate Minority Floor Leader	James L. "Jim" Applegate

Senate Members

Name	Party	Dist#	District
Applegate, James L. "Jim"	D	8	Laramie County
Barton, Bill	R	1	Weston, Crook, Niobrara
Cameron, Guy	D	7	Laramie
Cathcart, Rich	D	6	Laramie
Coe, Henry H. R. "Hank"	R	18	Park
Eddins, Boyd L.	R	16	Lincoln, Sublette
Enzi, Michael B.	R	24	Campbell
Geis, Gerald E.	R	20	Hot Springs, Washakie, Big Horn
Gilbertz, Larry	R	26	Campbell
Goodenough, Keith	D	28	Natrona
Grieve, Robert "Bob"	R	11	Carbon-Albany
Harris, Mark O.	D	14	Sweetwater-Uinta
Hawks, Bill	R	29	Natrona
Kinnison, Tom D.	R	21	Sheridan
Kunz, April Brimmer	R	4	Laramie
Larson, Grant C.	R	17	Teton, Sublette, Fremont
Lawler, Donald J.	R	5	Laramie
Maxfield, Pete	D	10	Albany
Meier, Curt E.	R	3	Goshen-Platte
Miller, Carroll S.	R	19	Big Horn-Park
Peck, Bob	R	26	Fremont
Phillips, Gregory A.	D	15	Uinta
Picard, Vincent V.	R	9	Albany
Prevedel, Frank	D	12	Sweetwater, Carbon, Fremont
Sarcletti, Ray	D	13	Sweetwater
Schiffer, John R.	R	22	Sheridan, Johnson
Scott, Charles K.	R	30	Natrona, Fremont
Twiford, James R. Jim"	R	2	Converse, Goshen, Platte
Vinich, John P.	D	25	Fremont
Zimmerman, Gail D.	R	27	Natrona

Senate Standing Committees (1995)

Judiciary: Kunz, chair; Goodenough, Miller, Phillips, Picard
Appropriations: Kinnison, chair; Gilbertz, Prevedel, Schiffer, Vinich
Revenue: Enzi, chair; Applegate, Harris, Larson, Peck
Education: Zimmerman, chair; Coe, Geis, Maxfield, Prevedel
Agriculture, Public Lands and Water Resources: Coe, chair; Cameron, Harris, Lawler, Picard
Travel, Recreation and Wildlife: Coe, chair; Cameron, Harris, Lawlor, Picard
Corporations, Elections, and Political Subdivisions: Miller, chair; Applegate, Maxfield, Scott, Zimmerman
Transportation and Highways: Peck, chair; Goodenough, Hawks, Larson, Sarcletti
Minerals, Business and Economic Development: Twiford, chair; Cameron, Hawks, Lawler, Phillips
Labor, Health and Social Services: Scott, chair; Cathcart, Enzi, Meier, Sarcletti
Journal: Barton, chair; Sarcletti
Rules and Procedures: Eddins, chair; Applegate, Grieve, Twiford, Vinich

House of Representatives Leadership

Speaker of the House	John P. Marton
Speaker Pro-Tempore	Peg Shreve
House Majority Floor Leader	Bruce A. Hinchey
House Majority Whip	Glenda Stark
House Minority Floor Leader	Louise Ryckman
House Minority Whip	Wende Barker

House Members

Name	Party	Dist #	District
Anderson, Rodney "Pete"	R	10	Laramie
Badgett, Rick	R	29	Sheridan
Baker, Michael "Mike"	R	28	Hot Springs, Washakie, Big Horn
Barker, Wende	D	45	Albany
Baty, Ace M.*	R	7	Laramie
Bebout, Eli D.	R	55	Fremont
Bensel, Bill	D	30	Sheridan
Betts, Robert "Budd"	R	22	Fremont, Sublette, Teton
Boswell, Christopher O.	D	39	Sweetwater

Bowron, Les	R	57	Natrona
Burns, Bruce	R	51	Sheridan
Case, Cale	R	54	Fremont
Devin, Irene K.	R	14	Albany
DeWitt, John	R	25	Park, Big Horn
Diercks, Ross	D	2	Niobrara, Weston, Goshen, Converse
Erb, Dick (Richard A)	R	53	Campbell
Eyre, John L.	R	18	Uinta, Sweetwater
Gams, Sylvia	R	26	Big Horn
Garcia, Leo**	D	12	Laramie
Hageman, James C. "Jim"	R	5	Goshen, Platte, Converse
Hanes, John G.	R	42	Laramie
Harrison, Ray W.	R	27	Washakie
Hinchey, Bruce A.	R	36	Natrona
Hines, John J.	R	31	Campbell
Huckfeldt, Roger	R	4	Goshen
Johnson, Wayne H.	R	9	Laramie
Law, Clarene	R	23	Teton
Luthi, Randall B.	R	21	Lincoln
MacMillan, Patti L.	R	46	Albany
McConigley, Nimi	R	59	Natrona
McMurtrey, George B.	R	52	Campbell
Marton, John P.	R	40	Johnson, Sheridan
Massie, Mike A.	D	13	Albany
Mockler, E. Jayne	D	44	Laramie
Moore, Frank N.	R	6	Converse
Morrow, Wayne E.	D	19	Uinta
Nagel, Patricia J.	R	56	Natrona
Nelson, George "Bud"	D	48	Sweetwater
Parady, Fred V.	R	17	Sweetwater
Park, Gordon L.	R	49	Uinta
Paseneaux, Carolyn	R	38	Natrona, Fremont
Perkins, Dorothy A.	R	35	Natrona
Philp, Frank A.	R	34	Fremont
Reed, Joe J.	R	50	Park
Rose, Tony	R	15	Carbon
Ross, Tony*	R	7	Laramie
Ryckman, Louise	D	60	Sweetwater
Selby, Joseph D.	R	41	Laramie
Sessions, Kathryn L.	D	43	Laramie
Shippy, Larry D.	R	8	Laramie
Shreve, Peg	R	24	Park

Simons, Marlene J.	R	1	Crook, Weston
Stafford, William J.	R	3	Platte, Goshen
Stark, Glenda F.	R	58	Natrona
Taylor-Horton, Pam S.	D	11	Laramie
Tempest, Rick	R	37	Natrona
Tipton, Harry B.	R	33	Fremont
Tomassi, Louie	R	20	Sublette, Lincoln
Wasserburger, Jeff	R	32	Campbell
Willford, Loren "Teense"	R	47	Carbon, Albany
Wooldridge, Sherri L.**	D	12	Laramie
Zanetti, Kenilynn	D	16	Sweetwater

*Ace Baty was replaced by Tony Ross who served in the budget session, 1996.
** Sherri L. Wooldridge was replaced by Leo Garcia who served in the budget session, 1996.

House Standing Committees (1995)

Judiciary: Tipton, chair; Barker, Hanes, Luthi, McConigley, Nagel, Nelson, Rose, Wasserburger

Appropriations: Tempest, chair; baker, Bebout, Bensel, DeWitt, Mockler, Simons

Revenue: Hines, chair; Baty, Boswell, Park, Passeneaux, Reed, Ryckman, Shippy, Stark

Education: Hageman, chair; Badgett, Betts, Massie, McMurtrey, Parady, Philp, Sessions, Shreve

Agriculture, Public Lands and Water Resources: Gams, chair; Anderson, Diercks, Eyre, Huckfeldt, Moore, Morrow, Philp, Selby

Travel, Education and Wildlife: Law, chair; Betts, Case, Devin, Diercks, Eyre, Paseneaux, Willford, Wooldridge

Corporations, Elections and Political Subdivisions: Bowron, chair; Baty, Boswell, Case, Johnson, Selby, Sessions, Stafford, Tomassi

Transportation and Highways: Harrison, chair; Anderson, Badgett, Burns, Johnson, Reed, Stark, Taylor-Horton, Wooldridge

Minerals, Business and Economic Development: MacMillan, chair; Burns, Erb, Massie, Moore, Parady, Park, Stafford, Taylor-Horton

Labor, Health and Social Services: Perkins, chair; Devin, Erb, Huckfeldt, McMurtrey, Morrow, Shippy, Willford, Zanetti

Journal: McConigley, Massie

Rules and Procedures: Marton, chair; Boswell, Hinchey, MacMillan, Perkins, Ryckman, Sessions, Shreve, Simons, Stark, Tipton

* Wooldridge resigned after the 1995 session. Leo Garcia (D) Laramie County was her replacement in District 12.

** Baty was replaced by Tony Ross (R) Laramie County.

54th Wyoming State Legislature, 1997-1998

Senate Leadership

President of the Senate	Robert "Bob" Grieve
Vice President of the Senate	Henry H. R. "Hank" Coe
Senate Majority Floor Leader	Jim Twiford
Senate Minority Floor Leader	Guy E. Cameron

Senate Members

Name	Party	Dist #	District
Barton, Bill	R	1	Weston, Crook, Niobrara
Cameron, Guy	D	7	Laramie
Cathcart, Rich	D	6	Laramie
Coe, Henry H. R. "Hank"	R	18	Park
Devin, Irene	R	10	Albany
Erb, Richard A. "Dick"	R	24	Campbell
Geis, Gerald E.	R	20	Hot Springs, Washakie, Big Horn
Gilbertz, Larry	R	23	Campbell
Goodenough, Keith	D	28	Natrona
Grieve, Robert "Bob"	R	11	Carbon-Albany
Harris, Mark O.	D	14	Sweetwater-Uinta
Hawks, Bill	R	29	Natrona
Job, Rae Lynn	D	12	Sweetwater, Carbon, Fremont
Kinnison, Tom D.	R	21	Sheridan
Kunz, April Brimmer	R	4	Laramie
Larson, Grant C.	R	17	Teton, Sublette, Fremont
Lawler, Donald J.	R	5	Laramie
Meier, Curt E.	R	3	Goshen-Platte
Miller, Carroll S.	R	19	Big Horn, Park
Mockler, E. Jayne	D	8	Laramie
Peck, Bob	R	26	Fremont
Phillips, Gregory A.	D	15	Uinta
Picard, Vincent V.	R	9	Albany
Roberts, Delaine	R	16	Lincoln, Sublette
Sarcletti, Raymond A.	D	13	Sweetwater
Schiffer, John R.	R	22	Sheridan, Johnson
Scott, Charles K.	R	30	Natrona, Fremont
Twiford, James R. Jim"	R	2	Converse, Goshen, Platte
Vinich, John P.	D	25	Fremont
Zimmerman, Gail D.	R	27	Natrona

Senate Standing Committees (1997)

Judiciary: Kunz, chair; Goodenough, Miller, Phillips, Picard
Appropriations: Kinnison, chair; Gilbertz, Harris, Schiffer, Vinich
Revenue: Peck, chair; Cathcart, Larson, Mockler, Roberts
Education: Zimmerman, chair; Devin, Geis, Job, Phillips
Agriculture, Public Lands and Water Resources: Geis, chair; Barton, Cathcart, Goodenough, Meier
Travel, Recreation, Wildlife and Cultural Resources: Coe, chair; Cameron, Harris, Picard, Roberts
Corporations, Elections, and Political Subdivisions: Miller, chair; Barton, Erb, Job, Mockler
Transportation and Highways: Larson, chair; Hawks, Job, Lawler, Sarcletti
Minerals, Business and Economic Development: Hawks, chair; Cameron, Erb, Lawler, Sarcletti
Labor, Health and Social Services: Scott, chair; Cathcart, Devin, Goodenough, Meier
Journal: Devin, Job
Rules and Procedures: Grieve, chair; Cameron, Coe, Phillips, Twiford

House of Representatives Leadership

Speaker of the House	Bruce A. Hinchey
Speaker Pro-Tempore	Peg Shreve
House Majority Floor Leader	Eli D. Bebout
House Minority Floor Leader	Louise Ryckman

House Members

Name	Party	Dist #	District
Anderson, Jim	R	6	Converse
Anderson, Rodney "Pete"	R	10	Laramie
Badgett, Rick	R	29	Sheridan
Baker, Michael R.	R	28	Hot Springs, Washakie
Barker, Wende	D	45	Albany
Bebout, Eli D.	R	55	Fremont
Bensel, Bill	D	30	Sheridan
Berry, Nancy	D	59	Natrona
Betts, Budd	R	22	Fremont, Sublette, Teton, Yellowstone NP
Boswell, Christopher	D	39	Sweetwater
Burns, Bruce	R	51	Sheridan
Case, Cale	R	54	Fremont

Childers, Charles P. "Pat"	R	50	Park
Decaria, Ken	D	49	Uinta
Deegan, Nick	D	53	Campbell
Diercks, Ross	D	2	Converse, Goshen, Niobrara, Weston
Esquibel, Floyd A.	D	44	Laramie
Eyre, John L.	R	18	Sweetwater
Garcia, Leo	D	12	Laramie
Hageman, James C.	R	5	Goshen, Platte
Hanes, John	R	42	Laramie
Harrison, Ray	R	27	Washakie
Hessenthaler, Charles	R	26	Big Horn
Hinchey, Bruce A.	R	36	Natrona
Hines, John J.	R	31	Campbell
Huckfeldt, Roger W.	R	4	Goshen
Johnson, Wayne	R	9	Laramie
Law, Clarene	R	23	Teton
Luthi, Randall B.	R	21	Lincoln
Massie, Mike	D	13	Albany
McGraw, Mac	D	41	Laramie
McMurtrey, George	R	52	Campbell
Meuli, R. Larry	R	8	Laramie
Morrow, Wayne	D	19	Uinta
Nagel, Patricia	R	56	Natrona
Nicholas, Phillip A.	R	14	Albany
Osborn, Douglas	R	40	Johnson
Parady, Fred	R	17	Sweetwater
Paseneaux, Carolyn	R	38	Fremont, Natrona
Perkins, Dorothy A.	R	35	Natrona
Philip, Frank	R	34	Fremont
Rardin, Tom	R	46	Albany
Reese, Wayne	D	11	Laramie
Robinson, Ann	D	58	Natrona
Rose, Tony	R	15	Carbon
Ross, Tony	R	7	Laramie
Ryckman, Louise	D	60	Sweetwater
Sessions, Kathryn	D	43	Laramie
Shreve, Peg	R	24	Park, Yellowstone NP
Simons, Marlene	R	1	Crook, Weston
Smith, Denny	R	25	Park
Stafford, Bill	R	3	Platte
Stienbrech, Jack	R	48	Sweetwater
Tanner, Bob	R	57	Natrona

Tempest, Rick	R	37	Natrona
Tipton, Harry B.	R	33	Fremont
Tomassi, Louie	R	20	Lincoln, Sublette
Wasserburger, Jeff	R	32	Campbell
Willford, Loren "Teense"	R	47	Albany, Carbon
Zanetti, Kenilynn	D	16	Fremont, Sweetwater

House Standing Committees (1997)

Judiciary: Tipton, chair; Barker, Deegan, Luthi, Nagel, Nicholas, Robinson, Rose, Wasserburger

Appropriations: Tempest, chair; Baker, Bensel, Parady, Sessions, Simons, Smith

Revenue: Hines, chair; Boswell, Childers, Osborn, Paseneaux, Ryckman, Stafford, Tanner, Willford

Education: Hageman, chair; J. Anderson, P. Anderson, Badgett, Betts, Decaria, Massie, McGraw, Shreve

Agriculture, Public Lands and Water Resources: Willford, chair; P. Anderson, Berry, Diercks, Eyre, Paseneaux, Philip, Steinbrech, Zanetti

Travel, Recreation, Wildlife and Cultural Resources: Law, chair; Berry, Betts, Garcia, Huckfeldt, McGraw, Meuli, Philip, Steinbrech

Corporations, Elections and Political Subdivisions: Hanes, chair, Burns, Case, Diercks, Esquibel, Johnson, McMurtry, Ross, Tomassi

Transportation and Highways: Harrison, chair; Badgett, Decaria, Garcia, Hessenthaler, Johnson, Meuli, Rardin, Reese

Minerals, Business and Economic Development: Stafford, chair; J. Anderson, Burns, Childers, Eyre, Hessenthaler, Massie, Reese, Tanner

Labor, Health and Social Services: Perkins, chair; Case, Huckfeldt, McMurtrey, Morrow, Osborn, Rardin, Ross, Zanetti

Journal: Hessenthaler, Robinson

Rules and Procedures: Hinckey, chair; Bebout, Betts, Boswell, Deegan, Ryckman, Sessions, Shreve, Simons, Stafford, Tempest, Tipton, Willford

55th Wyoming State Legislature, 1999-2000

Senate Leadership

President of the Senate	Jim Twiford
Vice President of the Senate	April Brimmer Kunz
Senate Majority Floor Leader	Henry H. R. "Hank" Coe
Senate Minority Floor Leader	Mark Harris

Senate Members

Name	Party	Dist #	District
Barton, Bill	R	1	Crook, Weston, Converse, Niobrara, Goshen
Boggs, Tex	D	13	Sweetwater
Case, Cale	R	25	Fremont
Cathcart, Rich	D	6	Laramie
Coe, Henry H. R. "Hank"	R	18	Park
Decaria, Ken	D	15	Uinta
Devin, Irene	R	10	Albany
Erb, Richard A. "Dick"	R	24	Campbell
Geis, Gerald E.	R	20	Big Horn, Hot Springs, Washakie
Goodenough, Keith	D	28	Natrona
Hanes, John G.	R	5	Laramie
Harris, Mark O.	D	14	Sweetwater
Hawks, Bill	R	29	Natrona
Hinchey, Bruce A.	R	27	Natrona
Job, Rae Lynn	D	12	Sweetwater, Carbon, Fremont
Kinnison, Tom D.	R	21	Sheridan
Kunz, April Brimmer	R	4	Laramie
Larson, Grant C.	R	17	Teton, Sublette, Fremont
Massie, Mike	D	9	Albany
Meier, Curt E.	R	3	Goshen-Platte
Miller, Carroll S.	R	19	Big Horn-Park
Mockler, E. Jayne	D	8	Laramie
Peck, Bob	R	26	Fremont
Roberts, Delaine	R	16	Lincoln, Sublette
Schiffer, John	R	22	Sheridan, Johnson
Scott, Charles K.	R	30	Natrona
Sessions, Kathryn L.	D	7	Laramie
Twiford, Jim	R	2	Converse, Platte, Goshen
Vasey, Bill	D	11	Albany, Carbon
Youngbauer, Steven	R	23	Campbell

Senate Standing Committees (1999)

Judiciary: Schiffer, chair; Goodenough, Hanes, Job, Youngbauer
Appropriations: Larson, chair; Case, Cathhart, Harris, Hinchey
Revenue: Peck, chair; Devin, Hawks, Job, Mockler
Education: Devin, chair; Kinnison, Massie, Scott, Sessions
Agriculture, Public Lands and Water Resources: Geis, chair; Barton, Cathcart, Meier, Vasey
Travel, Recreation, Wildlife and Cultural Resources: Kinnison, chair; Harris, Mockler, Peck, Roberts
Corporations, Elections, and Political Subdivisions: Miller, chair, Erb, Goodenough, Hanes, Sessions
Transportation and Highways: Barton, chair; Boggs, Decaria, Geis, Schiffer
Minerals, Business and Economic Development: Hawks, chair; Decaria, Erb, Kunz, Vasey
Labor, Health and Social Services: Scott, chair; Boggs, Massie, Meier, Roberts
Journal: Boggs, Youngbauer
Rules and Procedures: Twiford, chair; Coe, Harris, Kunz, Mockler

House of Representatives Leadership

Speaker of the House	Eli D. Bebout
Speaker Pro-Tempore	Harry B. Tipton
House Majority Floor Leader	Rick Tempest
House Majority Whip	Randall B. Luthi
House Minority Floor Leader	Louise Ryckman
House Minority Whip	Mac McGraw

House Members

Name	Party	Dist #	District
Anderson, Jim	R	6	Converse
Anderson, Rodney "Pete"	R	10	Laramie
Badgett, Rick	R	29	Sheridan
Baker, Michael "Mike"	R	28	Hot Springs, Washakie, Big Horn
Bebout, Eli D.	R	55	Fremont
Berry, Nancy	D	59	Natrona
Boswell, Christopher O.	D	39	Sweetwater
Burns, Bruce	R	51	Sheridan
Casady, Virginia	D	45	Uinta
Childers, Charles P. "Pat"	R	50	Park

Cohee, Roy G.	R	35	Natrona
Deegan, Nick	D	53	Campbell
Diercks, Ross	D	2	Niobrara
Esquibel, Floyd A.	D	44	Laramie
Eyre, John L.	R	18	Uinta, Sweetwater
Fleming, Deborah	D	36	Natrona
Hageman, James C. "Jim"	R	5	Goshen, Platte, Converse
Hessenthaler, Charles	R	26	Big Horn
Hines, John J.	R	31	Campbell
Huckfeldt, Roger	R	4	Goshen
Illoway, Pete	R	42	Laramie
Johnson, Lorna	D	45	Albany
Johnson, Wayne H.	R	9	Laramie
Landon, Jack D., Jr.	R	30	Sheridan
Law, Clarene	R	23	Teton
Luthi, Randall B.	R	21	Lincoln
McGraw, Mac	D	41	Laramie
McMurtrey, George P.	R	52	Campbell
McOmie, Del	R	54	Fremont
Meuli, Larry	R	8	Laramie
Morgan, Layton	D	12	Laramie
Nagel, Patricia J.	R	56	Natrona
Nelson, George "Bud"	D	48	Sweetwater
Nicholas, Phil	R	14	Albany
Osborn, Douglas D.	R	40	Johnson, Sheridan
Parady, Fred V.	R	17	Sweetwater
Paseneaux, Carolyn	R	38	Natrona, Fremont
Philp, Frank A.	R	34	Fremont
Rardin, Tom	R	46	Albany
Reese, Wayne	D	11	Laramie
Robinson, Ann	D	58	Natrona
Rose, Jim	D	13	Albany
Rose, Tony	R	15	Carbon
Ross, Tony	R	7	Laramie
Rounds, Peggy L.	D	19	Uinta
Ryckman, Louise	D	60	Sweetwater
Samuelson, Doug	R	43	Laramie
Shivler, Jim "Bubba"	R	22	Teton, Fremont, Sublette
Simons, Marlene J.	R	1	Crook, Weston
Simpson, Colin M.	R	25	Park
Smith, Dennis J. "Denny"	R	25	Park, Big Horn
Stafford, William J.	R	3	Platte, Goshen
Tanner, Robert E.	R	57	Natrona

Tempest, Rick	R	37	Natrona
Tipton, Harry B.	R	33	Fremont
Tomassi, Louie	R	20	Sublette, Lincoln
Wasserburger, Jeff	R	32	Campbell
Willford, Loren "Teense"	R	47	Carbon, Albany
Wostenberg, Jane	R	27	Washakie
Zanetti, Kenilynn	D	16	Sweetwater

House Standing Committees (1999)

Judiciary: Nagel, chair; Johnson, Luthi, Morgan, Nicholas, Robinson, Rose, T., Simpson, Wasserburger

Appropriations: Baker, chair; Anderson, J., Boswell, Rardin, Reese, Simons, Smith

Revenue: Hines, chair; Anderson, R., Childers, Cohee, Deegan, Huckfeldt, Osborn, Ryckman, Tanner

Education: Hageman, chair; Badgett, Casady, McGraw, McMurtrey, Rose, J., Samuelson, Shivler, Tipton

Agriculture, Public Lands and Water Resources: Paseneaux, chair; P. Anderson, Berry, Eyre, Hessenthaler, Philp, Rounds, Shivler, Zanetti

Travel, Recreation, Wildlife and Cultural Resources: Law, chair; Berry, Landon, McGraw, Nelson, Philp, Samuelson, Tomassi, Wostenberg

Corporations, Elections and Political Subdivisions: Willford, chair; Anderson, J., Burns, Diercks, Esquibel, Illoway, McOmie, Mueli, Ross

Transportation and Highways: Johnson, W, chair; Badgett, Cohee, Hessenthaler, McOmie, Nelson, Rose, J., Rounds, Tomassi

Minerals, Business and Economic Development: Stafford, chair; Burns, Childers, Diercks, Esquibel, Eyre, Illoway, Tanner, Wostenberg

Labor, Health and Social Services: Parady, chair; Fleming, Huckfeldt, Landon, McMurtrey, Meuli, Osborn, Ross, Zanetti

Journal: Cassady, Landon

Rules and Procedures: Bebout, chair; Anderson, R., Boswell, Casady, Deegan, Hines, Luthi, Ryckman, Simons, Stafford, Tempest, Tipton, Willford

56th Wyoming State Legislature, 2001-2002

Senate Leadership

President of the Senate	Henry H. R. "Hank" Coe
Vice President of the Senate	Grant Larson
Senate Majority Floor Leader	April Brimmer Kunz
Senate Minority Floor Leader	Rich Cathcart

Senate Members

Name	Party	Dist #	District
Anderson, Jim	R	2	Converse, Platte, Goshen
Barton, Bill	R	1	Crook, Weston, Converse, Niobrara, Goshen
Boggs, Tex	D	13	Sweetwater
Case, Cale	R	25	Fremont
Cathcart, Rich	D	6	Laramie
Coe, Henry H. R. "Hank"	R	18	Park
Decaria, Ken	D	15	Uinta
Devin, Irene	R	10	Albany
Erb, Richard A. "Dick"	R	24	Campbell
Geis, Gerald E.	R	20	Big Horn, Hot Springs, Washakie
Goodenough, Keith	D	28	Natrona
Hanes, John G.	R	5	Laramie
Harris, Mark O.	D	14	Sweetwater
Hawks, Bill		R	29 Natrona
Hinchey, Bruce A.	R	27	Natrona
Job, Rae Lynn	D	12	Sweetwater, Carbon, Fremont
Kinnison, Tom D.	R	21	Sheridan
Kunz, April Brimmer	R	4	Laramie
Larson, Grant C.	R	17	Teton, Sublette, Fremont
Massie, Mike	D	9	Albany
Meier, Curt E.	R	3	Goshen-Platte
Miller, Carroll S.	R	19	Big Horn-Park
Mockler, E. Jayne	D	8	Laramie
Peck, Bob	R	26	Fremont
Roberts, Delaine	R	16	Lincoln, Sublette
Schiffer, John	R	22	Sheridan, Johnson
Scott, Charles K.	R	30	Natrona
Sessions, Kathryn L.	D	7	Laramie
Vasey, Bill	D	11	Albany, Carbon
Youngbauer, Steven	R	23	Campbell

Senate Standing Committees (2001)

Judiciary: Schiffer, chair; Hanes, Job, Meier, Sessions
Appropriations: Larson, chair; Anderson, Cathhart, Harris, Hinchey
Revenue: Peck, chair; Devin, Erb, Job, Mockler
Education: Devin, chair; Goodenough, Peck, Scott, Sessions
Agriculture, Public Lands and Water Resources: Geis, chair; Barton, Cathcart, Meier, Vasey
Travel, Recreation, Wildlife and Cultural Resources: Miller, chair; Decaria, Massie, Roberts, Youngbauer
Corporations, Elections, and Political Subdivisions: Kinnison, chair, Case, Goodenough, Hanes, Harris
Transportation and Highways: Barton, chair; Boggs, Erb, Geis, Vasey
Minerals, Business and Economic Development: Hawks, chair; Decaria, Mockler, Schiffer, Youngbauer
Labor, Health and Social Services: Scott, chair; Boggs, Case, Massie, Roberts
Journal: Anderson, Boggs,
Rules and Procedures: Coe, chair; Coe, Harris, Kunz, Mockler

House of Representatives Leadership

Speaker of the House	Rick Tempest
Speaker Pro-Tempore	Randall B. Luthi
House Majority Floor Leader	Fred Parady
House Majority Whip	Rodney "Pete" Anderson
House Minority Floor Leader	Chris Boswell
House Minority Whip	Mac McGraw

House Members

Name	Party	Dist #	District
Anderson, Rodney "Pete"	R	10	Laramie
Baker, Michael "Mike"	R	28	Hot Springs, Washakie, Big Horn
Boswell, Christopher O.	D	39	Sweetwater
Burns, Bruce	R	51	Sheridan
Childers, Charles P. "Pat"	R	50	Park
Cohee, Roy G.	R	35	Natrona
Deegan, Nick	D	53	Campbell
Diercks, Ross	D	2	Niobrara
Edwards, David	R	6	Converse
Esquibel, Floyd A.	D	44	Laramie

Eyre, John L.	R	18	Uinta, Sweetwater
Gay, Gerald	R	36	Natrona
Hageman, James C. "Jim"	R	5	Goshen, Platte, Converse
Hessenthaler, Charles	R	26	Big Horn
Hines, John J.	R	31	Campbell
Huckfeldt, Roger	R	4	Goshen
Iekel, Jerry	R	29	Sheridan
Illoway, Pete	R	42	Laramie
Johnson, Lorna	D	45	Albany
Johnson, Wayne H.	R	9	Laramie
Jones, Alan	R	25	Park, Big Horn
Landon, Jack	R	30	Sheridan
Law, Clarene	R	23	Teton
Lockhart, Thomas	R	57	Natrona
Luthi, Randall B.	R	21	Lincoln
McGraw, Mac	D	41	Laramie
McMurtrey, George P.	R	52	Campbell
McOmie, Del	R	54	Fremont
Meuli, Larry	R	8	Laramie
Meyer, Sandra	D	49	Uinta
Miller, David R.	R	55	Fremont
Morgan, Layton	D	12	Laramie
Nagel, Patricia J.	R	56	Natrona
Nelson, George "Bud"	D	48	Sweetwater
Nicholas, Phil	R	14	Albany
Osborn, Douglas D.	R	40	Johnson, Sheridan
Parady, Fred V.	R	17	Sweetwater
Paseneaux, Carolyn	R	38	Natrona, Fremont
Peterson, Owen	R	19	Uinta
Philp, Frank A.	R	34	Fremont
Reese, Wayne	D	11	Laramie
Robinson, Ann	D	58	Natrona
Rose, Tony	R	15	Carbon
Ross, Tony	R	7	Laramie
Sadler, Dick	D	59	Natrona
Samuelson, Doug	R	43	Laramie
Shivler, Jim "Bubba"	R	22	Teton, Fremont, Sublette
Simons, Marlene J.	R	1	Crook, Weston
Simpson, Colin M.	R	24	Park
Slater, James J.	R	46	Albany
Stafford, William J.	R	3	Platte, Goshen
Tempest, Rick	R	37	Natrona
Thompson, Bill	D	60	Sweetwater

Tipton, Harry B.	R	33	Fremont
Tomassi, Louie	R	20	Sublette, Lincoln
Warren, Jane	D	13	Albany
Wasserburger, Jeff	R	32	Campbell
Watt, Stephen	R	16	Sweetwater, Carbon, Fremont
Willford, Loren "Teense"	R	47	Carbon, Albany
Wostenberg, Jane	R	27	Washakie

House Standing Committees (2001)

Judiciary: Rose, chair; Johnson, Landon, Luthi, Morgan, Simpson, Slater, Wasserburger, Watt

Appropriations: Baker, chair; Burns, Jones, Philp, Reese, Sadler, Tipton

Revenue: Nagel, chair; Anderson, Boswell, Cohee, Deegan, Huckfeldt, Nicholas, Osborn, Wostenberg

Education: Stafford, chair; Lockhart, McGraw, McOmie, Miller, Robnison, Samuelson, Shivler, Simons

Agriculture, Public Lands and Water Resources: Hageman, chair; Childers, Diercks, Eyre, Hessenthaler, McMurtry, Peterson, Samuelson, Thompson

Travel, Recreation, Wildlife and Cultural Resources: Willford, chair; Gay, Iekel, Meuli, Nelson, Nicholas, Shivler, Thompson, Tomassi

Corporations, Elections and Political Subdivisions: Hines, chair, Diercks, Edwards, Huckfeldt, Illoway, McGraw, McOmie, Peterson, Ross

Transportation and Highways: W. Johnson, chair; Cohee, Edwards, Esquibel, Gay, Hessenthaler, Nelson, Simons, Tomassi

Minerals, Business and Economic Development: Law, chair; Anderson, Childers, Esquibel, Eyre, Illoway, Lockhart, Meyer, Miller

Labor, Health and Social Services: Paseneaux, chair; Iekel, McMurtrey, Meuli, Osborn, Ross, Warren Wosenberg

Journal: Iekel, Meyer

Rules and Procedures: Tempest, chair; Anderson, Boswell, Hines, Luthi, L. Johnson., McGraw, Parady, Philp, Stafford, Tipton, Wasserburger, Willford

57th Wyoming State Legislature, 2003-2004

Senate Leadership

President of the Senate	April Brimmer Kunz
Vice President of the Senate	John Schiffer
Senate Majority Floor Leader	Grant Larson
Senate Minority Floor Leader	E. Jayne Mockler

Senate Members

Name	Party	Dist #	District
Anderson, Jim	R	2	Converse, Platte, Goshen
Barrasso, John	R	27	Natrona
Barton, Bill	R	1	Crook, Weston, Converse, Niobrara, Goshen
Boggs, Tex	D	13	Sweetwater
Burns, Bruce	R	21	Sheridan
Caller, Larry	D	14	Sweetwater, Uinta, Lincoln, Sublette
Case, Cale	R	25	Fremont
Cathcart, Rich	D	6	Laramie
Coe, Henry H. R. "Hank"	R	18	Park
Decaria, Ken	D	15	Uinta
Devin, Irene	R	10	Albany
Erb, Richard A. "Dick"	R	24	Campbell
Geis, Gerald E.	R	20	Big Horn, Hot Springs, Washakie
Goodenough, Keith	D	28	Natrona
Hanes, John G.	R	5	Laramie
Hawks, Bill	R	29	Natrona
Hines, John	R	23	Campbell
Job, Rae Lynn	D	12	Sweetwater, Carbon, Fremont
Kunz, April Brimmer	R	4	Laramie
Larson, Grant C.	R	17	Teton, Sublette, Fremont
Massie, Mike	D	9	Albany
Meier, Curt E.	R	3	Goshen-Platte
Mockler, E. Jayne	D	8	Laramie
Northrup, Laness	R	19	Park, Big Horn
Peck, Bob	R	26	Fremont
Roberts, Delaine	R	16	Lincoln, Sublette
Schiffer, John	R	22	Sheridan, Johnson
Scott, Charles K.	R	30	Natrona
Sessions, Kathryn L.	D	7	Laramie
Vasey, Bill	D	11	Albany, Carbon

Senate Standing Committees (2003)

Judiciary: Hanes, chair; Burns, Decaria, Goodenough, Meier
Appropriations: Schiffer, chair; Cathhart, Devin, Hines
Revenue: Peck, chair; Anderson, Erb, Job, Mockler
Education: Coe, chair; Anderson, Job, Peck, Sessions
Agriculture, Public Lands and Water Resources: Geis, chair; Barton, Cathcart, Northrup, Vasey
Travel, Recreation, Wildlife and Cultural Resources: Roberts, chair; Burns, Goodenough, Hanes
Corporations, Elections, and Political Subdivisions: Meier, chair, Case, Massie, Scott, Sessions
Transportation and Highways: Barton, chair; Boggs, Erb, Geis, Vasey
Minerals, Business and Economic Development: Hawks, chair; Barrasso, Coe, Decaria, Mockler
Labor, Health and Social Services: Scott, chair; Barrasso, Boggs, Case, Massie
Journal: Northrup
Rules and Procedures: Kunz, chair; Larson, Mockler, Schiffer, Vasey

House of Representatives Leadership

Speaker of the House	Fred Parady
Speaker Pro-Tempore	Rodney "Pete" Anderson
House Majority Floor Leader	Randall B. Luthi
House Majority Whip	Pete Illoway
House Minority Floor Leader	Chris Boswell
House Minority Whip	Bill Thompson

House Members

Name	Party	Dist #	District
Alden, Deborah	R	3	Platte
Anderson, Rodney "Pete"	R	10	Laramie
Bagby, George	D	15	Carbon
Baker, Michael R.	R	28	Hot Springs
Berger, Rosie	R	51	Sheridan
Boswell, Christopher	D	39	Sweetwater
Brechtel, Bob	R	38	Natrona
Buchanan, Edward	R	4	Goshen
Bucholz, Kurt	R	47	Carbon
Childers, Charles P. "Pat"	R	50	Park
Cohee, Roy G.	R	35	Natrona

Cooper, Stan	R	20	Sublette, Lincoln, Sweetwater
Diercks, Ross	D	2	Niobrara
Edwards, David	R	6	Converse
Esquibel, Floyd A.	D	44	Laramie
Gentile, Liz	D	36	Natrona
Gilmore, Mary Meyer	D	59	Natrona
Hageman, James C.	R	5	Goshen, Platte
Harshman, Steve	R	37	Natrona
Harvey, Elaine	R	26	Big Horn, Park
Hinckley, Becket	R	41	Laramie
Iekel, Jerry	R	29	Sheridan
Illoway, Pete	R	42	Laramie
Jansen, Jene	R	31	Campbell
Johnson, Lorna	D	45	Albany
Johnson, Wayne H.	R	9	Laramie
Jones, Alan	R	25	Park, Big Horn
Jorgensen, Pete	D	16	Teton
Landon, Jack	R	30	Sheridan
Latta, Frank	R	53	Campbell
Law, Clarene	R	23	Teton
Lockhart, Thomas	R	57	Natrona
Luthi, Randall B.	R	21	Lincoln
Martin, Marty	D	48	Sweetwater
McMurtrey, George P.	R	52	Campbell
McOmie, Del	R	54	Fremont
Meuli, Larry	R	8	Laramie
Meyer, Saundra	D	49	Uinta
Miller, David R.	R	55	Fremont
Morgan, Layton	D	12	Laramie
Nicholas, Phil	R	14	Albany
Olsen, Monte	R	22	Sublette
Osborn, Douglas D.	R	40	Johnson, Sheridan
Parady, Fred V.	R	17	Sweetwater
Peterson, Owen	R	19	Uinta
Philp, Frank A.	R	34	Fremont
Powers, Mick	R	18	Sweetwater, Uinta
Prosser, Ed	R	43	Laramie
Reese, Wayne	D	11	Laramie
Robinson, Ann	D	58	Natrona
Ross, Tony	R	7	Laramie
Semlek, Mark	R	1	Crook
Simpson, Colin M.	R	24	Park
Slater, James J.	R	46	Albany

Thompson, Bill	D	60	Sweetwater
Tipton, Harry B.	R	33	Fremont
Walsh, Tom	R	56	Natrona
Warren, Jane	D	13	Albany
Wasserburger, Jeff	R	32	Campbell
Wostenberg, Jane	R	27	Washakie

House Standing Committees (2003)

Judiciary: Simpson, chair; Alden, Bagby, Berger, Buchanan, Landon, Olsen, Petersen, Warren

Appropriations: Nicholas, chair; Jones, Jorgensen, Meuli, Philip, Reese, Tipton

Revenue: Cohee, chair; P. Anderson, Bucholz, Childers, L. Johnson, Landon, Lockhart, Thompson, Wostenberg

Education: Wasserburger, chair; Bucholz, Gentile, Hinckley, Lockhart, McOmie, Robinson, Semlek, Wostenberg

Agriculture, Public Lands and Water Resources: Hageman, chair; Brechtel, Diercks, Harvey, Morgan, Powers, Prosser, Semlek, Slater

Travel, Recreation, Wildlife and Cultural Resources: Baker, chair; Edwards, Harshman, Iekel, McMurtrey, Morgan, Powers, Slater, Thompson

Corporations, Elections and Political Subdivisions: Ross, chair, Illoway, Jansen, L. Johnson, Latta, Martin, McOmie, Petersen, Prosser

Transportation and Highways: W. Johnson, chair; Brechtel, Cooper, Diercks, Edwards, Esquibel, Harshman, Jansen, Walsh

Minerals, Business and Economic Development: Law, chair; Childers, Cooper, Esquibel, Illoway, Latta, Meyer, Miller, Walsh

Labor, Health and Social Services: Osborn, chair; Boswell, Gilmore, Harvey, Hinckley, Iekel, McMurtrey, Miller, Robinson

Journal: Bagby, Olsen

Rules and Procedures: Parady, chair; Anderson, Baker, Boswell, Luthi, Illoway, L. Johnson, W. Johnson, Nicholas, Philip, Ross, Thompson, Tipton

58th Wyoming State Legislature, 2005-2006

Senate Leadership

President of the Senate	Grant C. Larson
Vice President of the Senate	John Hines
Senate Majority Floor Leader	John Schiffer
Senate Minority Floor Leader	Rae Lynn Job

Senate Members

Name	Party	Dist #	District
Anderson, Jim	R	2	Converse, Platte, Goshen
Aullman, Pat	R	16	Lincoln, Sublette, Teton
Barrasso, John	R	27	Natrona
Boggs, Tex	D	13	Sweetwater
Burns, Bruce	R	21	Sheridan
Case, Cale	R	25	Fremont
Coe, Henry H. R. "Hank"	R	18	Park
Cooper, Stan	R	14	Lincoln, Sublette, Sweetwater, Uinta
Decaria, Ken	D	15	Uinta
Geis, Gerald E.	R	20	Big Horn, Hot Springs, Washakie
Hanes, John G.	R	5	Laramie
Hawks, Bill	R	29	Natrona
Hines, John	R	23	Campbell
Jennings, Kit	R	28	Natrona
Job, Rae Lynn	D	12	Sweetwater, Carbon, Fremont
Johnson, Wayne H.	R	6	Laramie
Larson, Grant C.	R	17	Teton, Sublette, Fremont
Massie, Mike	D	9	Albany
Meier, Curt E.	R	3	Goshen, Platte
Mockler, E. Jayne	D	8	Laramie
Nicholas, Phil	R	10	Albany
Peck, Bob	R	26	Fremont
Peterson, Ray	R	19	Big Horn/Park
Ross, Tony	R	4	Laramie
Schiffer, John	R	22	Sheridan, Johnson
Scott, Charles K.	R	30	Natrona
Sessions, Kathryn L.	D	7	Laramie
Townsend, Charles	R	1	Crook, Weston, Converse, Niobrara
Vasey, Bill	D	11	Albany, Carbon
Von Flatern, Michael	R	24	Campbell
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Senate Committees (2005)

Judiciary: Hanes, chair; Burns, Decaria, Ross, Sessions
Appropriations: Hines, chair; Anderson, Case, Job, Nicholas
Revenue: Peck, chair; Aullman, Cooper, Hawks, Mockler
Education: Coe, chair; Boggs, Jennings, Peck, Townsend
Agriculture, Public Lands and Water Resources: Geis, chair; Meier, Johnson, Peterson, Vasey
Travel, Recreation, Wildlife and Cultural Resources: Burns, chair; Cooper, Massie, Ross, Van Flatern
Corporations, Elections, and Political Subdivisions: Meier, chair, Hanes, Johnson, Mockler, Scott
Transportation and Highways: Barrasso, chair; Boggs, Geis, Peterson, Von Flatern
Minerals, Business and Economic Development: Hawks, chair; Coe, Jennings,Townsend, Vasey
Labor, Health and Social Services: Scott, chair; Aullman, Barrasso, Decaria, Massie
Journal: Johnson, Vasey
Rules and Procedures: Larson, chair; Hines, Job, Mockler, Schiffer

House of Representatives Leadership

Speaker of the House	Randall B. Luthi
Speaker Pro-Tempore	Colin Simpson
House Majority Floor Leader	Roy Cohee
House Majority Whip	J. Owen Peterson
House Minority Floor Leader	Wayne Reese
House Minority Whip	Bill Thompson

House Members

Name	Party	Dist #	District
Alden, Deborah	R	3	Platte
Anderson, Rodney "Pete"	R	10	Laramie
Bagby, George	D	15	Carbon
Barnard, Bruce	R	49	Uinta
Berger, Rosie	R	51	Sheridan
Brechtel, Bob	R	38	Natrona
Brown, Kermit C.	R	14	Albany
Buchanan, Edward	R	4	Goshen
Bucholz, Kurt	R	47	Carbon
Childers, Charles P. "Pat"	R	50	Park

Cohee, Roy G.	R	35	Natrona
Davison, Kathy	R	20	Lincoln, Sublette, Sweetwater
Diercks, Ross	D	2	Niobrara, Weston, Converse, Goshen
Edwards, David	R	6	Converse
Esquibel, Floyd A.	D	44	Laramie
Gay, Gerald	R	36	Natrona
Gilmore, Mary Meyer	D	59	Natrona
Gingery, Keith	R	23	Fremont, Teton
Goggles, W. Patrick	D	33	Fremont
Hageman, James C.	R	5	Goshen, Platte
Hammons, Debbie	D	27	Washakie
Harshman, Steve	R	37	Natrona
Harvey, Elaine	R	26	Big Horn, Park
Hastart, John M.	D	39	Sweetwater
Hinckley, Becket	R	41	Laramie
Iekel, Jerry	R	29	Sheridan
Illoway, Pete	R	42	Laramie
Jackson, Burke	R	52	Campbell
Jones, Alan	R	25	Park, Big Horn
Jorgensen, Pete	D	16	Teton
Landon, Jack	R	30	Sheridan
Latta, Frank	R	53	Campbell
Lockhart, Thomas A.	R	57	Natrona
Lubnau, Thomas E., II	R	31	Campbell
Luthi, Randall B.	R	21	Lincoln
Martin, Marty	D	48	Sweetwater
McOmie, Del	R	54	Fremont
Meuli, Larry	R	8	Laramie
Miller, David R.	R	55	Fremont
Morgan, Layton	D	12	Laramie
Olsen, Monte	R	22	Sublette
Osborn, Douglas D.	R	40	Johnson, Sheridan
Pederson, Bryan	R	9	Laramie
Peterson, Owen	R	19	Uinta
Philp, Frank A.	R	34	Fremont
Powers, Mick	R	18	Sweetwater, Uinta
Quarberg, Lorraine	R	28	Hot Springs, Big Horn
Reese, Wayne	D	11	Laramie
Robinson, Ann	D	58	Natrona
Samuelson, Doug	R	7	Laramie
Semlek, Mark	R	1	Crook
Simpson, Colin M.	R	24	Park

Slater, James J.	R	46	Albany
Thompson, Bill	D	60	Sweetwater
Walsh, Tom	R	56	Natrona
Warren, Jane	D	13	Albany
Wasserburger, Jeff	R	32	Campbell
Watt, Stephen	R	17	Sweetwater
White, Kevin A.	R	45	Albany
Zwonitzer, Dan	R	43	Laramie

House Standing Committees (2005)

Judiciary: Landon, chair; Alden, Bagby, Buchanan, Lubnau, Olsen, Robinson, Watt, White

Appropriations: Philip, chair; Berger, Jones, Jorgensen, Meuli, Peterson, Simpson, Warren

Revenue: Anderson, chair; Bucholz, Gay, Gilmore, Harshman, Hastert, Miller, Pederson, Walsh

Education: Wasserburger, chair; Bucholz, Goggles, Hammons, Harshman, Hinckley, McOmie, Quarberg, Semlek

Agriculture, Public Lands and Water Resources: Hageman, chair; Brown, Davison, Diercks, Jackson, Morgan, Powers, Samuelson, Semlek

Travel, Recreation, Wildlife and Cultural Resources: Childers, chair; Brown, Davison, Gingery, Iekel, Reese, Slater, Thompson, Zwonitzer

Corporations, Elections and Political Subdivisions: Illoway, chair, Barnard, Diercks, Gingery, Latta, Martin, McOmie, Miller, Olsen

Transportation and Highways: Edwards, chair; Esquibel, Gay, Gilmore, Pedersen, Powers, Slater, Walsh, Zwonitzer

Minerals, Business and Economic Development: Lockhart, chair; Brechtel, Esquibel, Latta, Hammons, Harvey, Hinckley, Quarberg, Samuelson

Labor, Health and Social Services: Osborn, chair; Barnard, Brechtel, Harvey, Hastert, Iekel, Jackson, Martin, Morgan

Journal: Goggles, Zwonitzer

Rules and Procedures: Luthi, chair; Anderson, Alden, Cohee, Illoway, Martin, Osborn, Philip, Reese, Robinson, Simpson, Thompson, Wasserburger

59th Wyoming State Legislature, 2007-2008

Senate Leadership

President of the Senate	John C. Schiffer
Vice President of the Senate	Jim Anderson
Senate Majority Floor Leader	John J. Hines
Senate Minority Floor Leader	Ken Decaria

Senate Members

Name	Party	Dist #	District
Anderson, Jim	R	2	Converse, Platte, Goshen
Aullman, Pat	R	16	Lincoln, Sublette
Barrasso, John	R	27	Natrona
Bebout, Eli	R	26	Fremont
Burns, Bruce	R	21	Sheridan
Case, Cale	R	25	Fremont
Coe, Henry H. R. "Hank"	R	18	Park
Cooper, Stan	R	14	Sweetwater, Uinta, Lincoln,
Sublette Decaria, Ken	D	15	Uinta
Fecht, Robert "Bob"	R	5	Laramie
Geis, Gerald E.	R	20	Big Horn, Hot Springs, Washakie
Hastert, John	D	13	Sweetwater
Hines, John J.	R	23	Campbell
Jennings, Austin "Kit"	R	28	Natrona
Job, Rae Lynn	D	12	Sweetwater, Carbon, Fremont
Johnson, Wayne	R	6	Laramie
Larson, Grant C.	R	17	Teton, Sublette, Fremont
Massie, Mike	D	9	Albany
Meier, Curt E.	R	3	Goshen-Platte
Mockler, E. Jayne	D	8	Laramie
Nicholas, Phil	R	10	Albany
Peterson, R. Ray	R	19	Park, Big Horn
Perkins, Drew A.	R	29	Natrona
Ross, Tony	R	4	Laramie
Schiffer, John	R	22	Sheridan, Johnson
Scott, Charles K.	R	30	Natrona
Sessions, Kathryn L.	D	7	Laramie
Townsend, Charles	R	1	Crook, Weston, Converse, Niobrara
Von Flatern, Michael J.	R	24	Campbell
Vasey, Bill	D	11	Albany, Carbon

Senate Standing Committees (2007)

Judiciary: Ross, chair; Burns, Decaria, Perkins, Sessions
Appropriations: Nicholas, chair; Job, Meier, Peterson, Townsend
Revenue: Anderson, chair; Case, Jennings, Mockler, Ross
Education: Coe, chair; Anderson, Jennings, Massie, Von Flatern
Agriculture, Public Lands and Water Resources: Geis, chair; Bebout, Johnson, Perkins, Vasey
Travel, Recreation, Wildlife and Cultural Resources: Burns chair; Aullman, Coe, Massie, Mockler
Corporations, Elections, and Political Subdivisions: Case, chair, Cooper, Decaria, Larson, Scott
Transportation and Highways: Barrasso, chair; Geis, Hastert, Jonson, Von Flatern
Minerals, Business and Economic Development: Larson, chair; Bebout, Cooper, Fecht, Vasey
Labor, Health and Social Services: Scott, chair; Aullman, Barrasso, Fecht, Hastert
Journal: Hastert, Perkins
Rules and Procedures: Schiffer, chair; Anderson, Decaria, Hines, Mockler

House of Representatives Leadership

Speaker of the House	Roy Cohee
Speaker Pro-Tempore	Tom Lubnau II
House Majority Floor Leader	Colin M. Simpson
House Majority Whip	Edward A. Buchanan
House Minority Floor Leader	Marty Martin
House Minority Whip	Ross Diercks

House Members

Name	Party	Dist #	District
Alden, Deborah	R	3	Platte
Anderson, Rodney "Pete"	R	10	Laramie
Bagby, George	D	15	Carbon
Berger, Rosie	R	51	Sheridan
Blake, Stanley	D	39	Sweetwater
Brechtel, Bob	R	38	Natrona
Brown, Kermit C.	R	14	Albany
Buchanan, Edward A.	R	4	Goshen
Childers, Pat	R	50	Park
Cohee, Roy	R	35	Natrona

Craft, Bernadine L.	D	17	Sweetwater
Davison, Kathleen "Kathy"	R	20	Sublette, Lincoln, Sweetwater
Diercks, Ross	D	2	Niobrara, Converse
Dockstader, Dan	R	21	Lincoln
Edmonds, Amy	R	12	Laramie
Edwards, David R.	R	6	Converse
Esquibel, Floyd A.	D	44	Laramie
Esquibel, Ken A.	D	41	Laramie
Gentile, Liz	D	36	Natrona
Gilmore, Mary Meyer	D	59	Natrona
Gingery, Keith	R	23	Teton
Goggles, W. Patrick	D	33	Fremont
Hallinan, Timothy P.	R	32	Campbell
Hammons, Debbie	D	27	Washakie
Harshman, Steve	R	37	Natrona
Harvey, Elaine	R	26	Big Horn, Park
Iekel, Jerry	R	29	Sheridan
Illoway, Peter S. "Pete"	R	42	Laramie
Jaggi, Allen M.	R	18	Sweetwater, Uinta
Jones, Alan C.	R	25	Park
Jorgensen, Pete	D	16	Teton
Landon, Jr., Jack	R	30	Sheridan
Lockhart, Thomas A.	R	57	Natrona
Lubnau, Tom	R	31	Campbell
Madden, Michael K.	R	40	Johnson, Sheridan
Martin, Marty	D	48	Sweetwater
McOmie, Del	R	54	Fremont
Mercer, Erin E.	R	53	Campbell
Meyer, Saundra	D	49	Uinta
Miller, David R.	R	55	Fremont
Millin, Lori A.	D	8	Laramie
Olsen, Monte	R	22	Sublette
Petersen, Owen	R	19	Uinta
Philp, Frank	R	34	Fremont
Quarberg, Lorraine	R	28	Hot Springs, Big Horn
Samuelson, Doug	R	7	Laramie
Semlek, Mark A.	R	1	Crook
Shepperson, Lisa A.	R	58	Natrona
Simpson, Colin M.	R	24	Park
Slater, James J.	R	46	Albany
Steward, William "Jeb"	R	47	Carbon
Teeters, Matt	R	5	Goshen, Platte
Thompson, Bill	D	60	Sweetwater

Throne, Mary A.	D	11	Laramie
Wallis, Sue	R	52	Campbell
Walsh, Tom	R	56	Natrona
Warren, Jane	D	13	Albany
White, Kevin A.	R	45	Albany
Zwonitzer, Dan	R	43	Laramie
Zwonitzer, David	R	9	Laramie

House Standing Committees (2007)

Judiciary: Buchanan, chair; Alden, Bagby, Dockstader, Gingery, Mercer, Olsen Shepperson, Throne

Appropriations: Philip, chair; Berger, Harshman, Jones, Jorgensen, Petersen, Warren

Revenue: Anderson, chair; K. Esquebel, Gilmore, Lubnau, Madden, Miller, Semlek, Walsh, Dave Zwonitzer

Education: McOmie, chair; Craft, Davidson, Diercks, Goggles, Jaggi, Tetters, Wallis, White

Agriculture, Public Lands and Water Resources: Samuelson, chair; Blake, Brechtel, Diercks, Edmonds, Semlek, Tetters, Wallis, Dan Zwonitzer

Travel, Recreation, Wildlife and Cultural Resources: Childers, chair; Brown, Craft, Davidson, Goggles, Iekel, Jaggi, Slater, Thompson

Corporations, Elections and Political Subdivisions: Illoway, chair, Brown, Gentile, Gilmore, Martin, Miller, Quarberg, Walsh, Dan Zwonitzer

Transportation and Highways: Edwards, chair; Blake, F. Esquibel, Hallinan, Hammons, Madden, Slater, White, Dave Zwonitzer

Minerals, Business and Economic Development: Lockhart, chair; Bretchtel, Edmonds, F. Esquibel, Hammons, Harvey, Meyer, Quarberg, Steward

Labor, Health and Social Services: Landon, chair; K. Esquibel, Gentile, Hallinan, Harvey, Iekel, Lubnau, Millin, Steward

Journal: Millin, Tetters

Rules and Procedures: Cohee, chair; Alden, Anderson, Buchanan, Diercks, Hammons, Illoway, Landon, Lubnau, Martin, Philip, Simpson, Thompson

State Legislators
1991-2007



DEBORAH ALDEN, Republican, HD 3 (Platte). Born February 6, 1953, in Wyoming. BA from Arizona State University; attended UW. Served in House, 2003-present. Long Term Care Ombudsman. Episcopalian. Member of WY Retirement System Board, WY Association of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Centers, Southeast Wyoming Mental Health Board Member, Platte Co. Republican Party-Chairwoman, Regional Representative to the National Association of Obudsman.



ERIC M. ALDEN, Republican, (Platte County). Born September 5, 1950, in Portsmouth, Virginia. BA from Dartmouth, JD from UW. President, Wyoming State Bar, 1992-1993. Served in House 1989-1993. Attorney/Businessman.



JIM ANDERSON, Republican, HD 6/SD 2 (Converse/Platte). Born March 17, 1943, in Douglas. BS in Education, Chadron St. College, graduate work at UW. Served in House 1997-2001 and in Senate 2001-present, Senate Vice President 2006-present. Retired Teacher/logging and sawmill operator. Baptist. Member of UW Alumni Association, NRA, Farm Bureau, Moose, Rotary, Precinct Committeeman, State Committeeman, Converse Co. Conservation District-Chairman.



RODNEY "PETE" ANDERSON, Republican, HD 1 (Laramie). Born July 9, 1931, in Kimball, Nebraska. Attended Bethel College, John Brown University and UW. Served in House 1993-present, House Majority Whip 2000-2002, House Speaker Pro Tempore 2002-2004. Farmer/Rancher/Fertilizer Dealer. Baptist. Member of the 82nd Airborne, Wyoming Farm Bureau, Pine Bluffs Chamber of Commerce, Wyoming Agriculture Bureau, NFIB, NSB.



SUSAN ANDERSON, Republican, SD 28 (Natrona). Born October 22, 1945, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. BA in English & Psychology, College of Wooster; MA in Journalism, Columbia University. Served in House 1991-1993 and Senate 1993-1995. Wyoming Public Television Producer/Journalist. Presbyterian. Member of the Casper Symphony Orchestra Board, Business Advocacy Council on Education, Rotary, Radio & TV News Directors Assn., Education for the 90's Commission.



JAMES L. "JIM" APPLEGATE, Democrat, SD 8 (Laramie). Born June 9, 1931, in Torrington. BA, Notre Dame; LLB, UW. Served 6 years in Senate 1989-1997, Senate Minority Floor Leader 1994-1996. Attorney. Catholic. Member of WCDA, Cheyenne LEADS, Cheyenne Board of Public Utilities, Board of Law Examiners, Chamber of Commerce, American College of Trial Lawyers, US Marine Corps, Wyoming State Bar, American Bar Association, Warren AFB Civilian Adv. Council.



SHEILA ARNOLD, Democrat, (Albany). Born January 15, 1929 in New York City, Died June 12, 1997. Served in House 1978-1993. Self-employed. 1st Interstate Bank of Laramie-Board, Chamber of Commerce, League of Women Voters, UW Faculty Women's Club, Democratic Women's Club, Zonta, Laramie Women's Club, Albany Co. Dem. Committee, Dem. State Committeewoman, Task Force on Long Term Health Care for Elderly, NCSL Fiscal Affairs & Oversight Committee, Advocacy Board WY Home Health Care, Gov's Planning Council Devel. Disabilities.



PAT AULLMAN, Republican, SD 16 (Sublette/Lincoln). Born December 15, 1950, in San Diego, California. Attended Utah State University. Served four years in the Senate 2005-present. House painting contractor/Rancher. LDS. Member of Star Valley EMT's, Thayne Ambulance Service, NRA, Precinct Committeewoman, State Committeewomen, Lincoln Co. Chairperson, Republican State Executive Committee, Lincoln Co. Mental Health Board- President, Star Valley Medical Foundation Board, Thayne Cemetery Board-Secretary/Treasurer.



RICK BADGETT, Republican, HD 29 (Sheridan). Born July 25, 1953, in Sheridan. Attended Sheridan College, BA in Secondary Education, UW, Graduate work at UW, Utah State & SW University. Served in House 1993-2001. Social Studies Teacher at Sheridan High School. Episcopalian. Member of Mason, Scottish Rite, Shriner, Royal Order of Jesters, Who's Who of America's Teachers, Northern Wyoming Community College District Board of Trustees, WEA, NEA, City of Sheridan-Chairman.



GEORGE BAGBY, Democrat, HD 15 (Carbon). Born May 5, 1937, in Laramie. Degree in Political Science & Labor Relations, Western Nevada Community College. Served in House 2003-present. Retired Conductor for the UPRR. American Baptist. Member of US Army, Friends of Old Pen, Elks, Masons, Odd Fellows, Precinct Committeeman, Past County Democratic Chairman.



MICHAEL R. BAKER, Republican, HD 28 (Washakie/Big Horn/Hot Springs). Born December 4, 1953, in Powell. Powell High School graduate, attended Northwest College. Served in House 1993-2005. Farmer. Church of Christ. Member of Farm Bureau, NRA, Thermopolis Chamber of Commerce, Republican Party County Chairman-2 terms, Current and Past State Committeeman, Delegate to 6 state conventions, Lucerne Irrigation Board.



WENDE BARKER, Democrat, HD 45 (Albany). Born May 5, 1951, in Denver, Colorado. Bachelors in Social Work, UW. Served in House 1993-1999. Member of Wyoming State Democratic Party- Assistant to the Chairman, Western States Center-Board Secretary, Lincoln Committee Center Board, Wyoming Sierra Club, Wyoming Outdoor Council, ACLU, Citizens Task Force for Economic Opportunity.



BRUCE BARNARD, Republican HD 49 (Uinta). Born March 21, 1950, in Torrington. JD, Drake University. Served in House 2005-2007. Attorney. LDS. Member of Wyoming Water Association, Wyoming RC&D Council, WAM Board, Lincoln-Uinta Association of Government Board, NRA, Evanston City Council-8 years.



JOHN BARRASSO, REP, SD 27 (Natrona). Born July 21,1952. Georgetown University School of Medicine. Served in State Senate 2003-2007; US Senate, appointed to complete unexpired term of Sen. Craig Thomas, June 2007. Orthopedic Surgeon. Member of Rotary, NRA, United Way, Wyoming Health Fairs, Western Interstate Commission on Higher Education, Cowboy Joe, Chamber of Commerce.



BILL BARTON, Republican, SD 1 (Weston/Crook/Niobrara/Goshen/Converse). Born April 4, 1930, in Newcastle. 2 years business/economics college. Served in Senate 1995-2005. Rancher-Businessman. Protestant. WY Taxpayers Association, WY Stockgrowers Association, WY Farm Bureau, Mountain States Legal Foundation, WY County Commissioners Association, WACO, Nat'l Association of Counties, Aircraft Owners & Pilots Association, Nat'l Innholders Association, Weston County Commissioner, State Committeeman.



ACE BATY, Republican, HD 7 (Laramie). Born December 9, 1944, in Tucson, Arizona. BS in Science of Criminal Justice from Northern Arizona University. Served in House 1992-1995. State Farm Insurance Agent. Baptist. Member of Optimist Club, Life Underwriters. Died October 1995.



ELI D. BEBOUT. REP, HD 55/SD 26 (Fremont). Born October 14, 1946, in Rawlins. Attended US Air Force Academy, BS in Electrical Eng., UW. Served in House 1987-2001, appointed to fill the unexpired term of Bob Peck in April 2007, House Maj. Floor Leader-1996, Spk. of the House-1998. Engineer/Drilling Contractor. Greek Orthodox. WY Business Alliance, Energy Council, Central WY College Found. Board, UW College of Engineering Nat'l Advocacy Comm., Water for Wildlife Endowment Board, WY Water Development Association, WY Stockgrowers Assn., Wind River Multiple Use, Rotary, NRA



BILL BENSEL, Democrat, HD 30 (Sheridan). Born August 16, 1956, in Orange, New Jersey. BS in Range Management, UW. Served in House 1991-1999. Land Use Consultant/Farmer/Rancher. Unitarian. Member of Ducks Unltd, Sheridan Transportation Alternatives Coalition Board, WY Recycling Assn., WY Outdoor Council, WY Trails Advisory Council, WY Advocates for Cultural Development, WY Wildlife Federation, Powder River Basin Resource Council, Toastmasters International.



ROSIE BERGER, Republican HD 51 (Sheridan). Born January 7, 1955, in Monroe, WI. BS in Business Administration, Regis University. Served in House 2003-present. Business Owner/Travel Consultant/film location scout. Protestant. Leadership WY Alumni, Sheridan Co. Repub. Women, Partners for Civic Education, Gov's Domestic Violence Elimination Council, Chamber of Commerce, Department of Parks & Cultural Resources Commissioners Board, Dog & Cat Shelter Board Member, WY Theatre.



NANCY BERRY, Democrat, HD 59 (Natrona). Born July 29, 1954, in Casper. AS in Math/Science, Pikes Peak Community College, Geology coursework at Casper College. Served in House 1997-2001. Underground Utilities Locator.



BUDD BETTS, Republican, HD 22 (Sublette/Lincoln/Teton). Born April 1, 1956, in Mt. Kisco, New York. BA in American Studies, UW, Phi Beta Kappa. Served in House 1993-1999. Self employed-dude ranch. Central Wyoming College Foundation Board, Wyoming Futures Project Advocacy Board, Governor's Task Force on Landowners, Wildlife Sportsmen.



SAMUEL E. "SAM" BLACKWELL, Democrat (Sweetwater). Born August 31, 1930, in Superior, Wyoming. Attended Superior High School. Served 8 years in House 1983-1995. Operator/FMC Corporation. Church of Christ. Member of United Steelworkers of American, Elks, American Legion, Democratic Precinct Committeeman, Delegate to Democratic National Convention 1982, 6-time delegate to State Democratic Convention, SWRC Board, Rock Springs Chamber of Commerce, US Army-3 years, Korean War Veteran.



STANLEY BLAKE, Democrat, HD 39. (Sweetwater) Born November 8, 1954, in Canyon City, Colorado. Served in House 2007-present. Conductor for the Union Pacific Railroad. Baptist. Member of United Transportation Union.



JANICE M. BODINE, Republican, (Uinta). Born August 29, 1937, in Rifle, Colorado. Attended UW. Served in House 1991-1993. Businesswoman/retail clothing store owner/property manager. LDS. Member of Evanston Chamber of Commerce, Urban Renewal Agency Ball Committee, Uinta Medical Foundation Board, Evanston Civic Chorale-Director, Lifelong Learning Board Member-Chairman, School Board–8 1/2 years.



TEX BOGGS, Democrat SD 13 (Sweetwater). Born May 13, 1938, in Tennessee. BS, Davis & Elkins College, MS and PhD, Cornell University. Served in Senate 1999-2007. President of Western Wyoming College. Catholic. Former Peace Corps volunteer.



CHRISTOPHER BOSWELL, Democrat, HD 39 (Sweetwater). Born October 4, 1957, in Milan, Italy. BA in Broadcasting and MA in Journalism, UW. Served in House 1993-2005, House Minority Floor Leader 2000-2004. Tavern Keeper/College Instructor. Chief of Staff for Gov. Freudenthal. Presbyterian. Member of Rotary Int'l, Ducks Unltd, Precinct Committeeman, National Assn of Sportsman Legislators, Chamber of Commerce Board, Greenbelt Task Force, City Parks & Recreation Board.



LES BOWRON, Republican, HD 57 (Natrona). Born January 10, 1957, in Casper. AA in English, Casper College, BA in Political Science/JD, Pepperdine. Served 6 years in House 1989-1997. Attorney/Mediator/Songwriter. Roman Catholic. Member of American Bar Association, WY Bar Association, Natrona Co. Bar, WY Trial Lawyers Association, US Arbitration Affiliate, Honorary Trooper, Trooper Alumni Association, American Legion, Governors Council on Physical Fitness and Health, WY Department of Health Advocacy Council.



BOB BRECHTEL, Republican, HD 38 (Natrona). Born January 30, 1949, in Sturgis, South Dakota. Business Management degree. Served in House 2003-present. Operations Manager for BP/Family farm operator. Catholic. Member of Knights of Columbus, Volunteer at Wyoming Rescue Mission, Women's Caring Center, Catholic Family Ministry, CSG-Western Legislative Conference on Trade and Transportation, Precinct Committeeman-5 terms, Republican Party State convention delegate-3 times, Natrona Co. Central Committee Member.



KERMIT BROWN, REP, HD 14 (Albany). Born September 21, 1942, in Denver, Colorado. BS in Animal Husbandry, UW, BS in Business Administration & JD, UW. Served in House 2005-present. Attorney. Presbyterian. Lt. USNR (Inactive). Member of Rotary Club of Laramie-Rawlins President, Laramie Area Chamber of Commerce, Laramie Economic Development Corporation, Albany Co. Bar Association, WY State Bar-President, Colorado State Bar.



EDWARD BUCHANAN, Republican, HD 4 (Goshen). Born October 19, 1967, in Ft. Lauderdale, Florida. BA in Political Science, UW, MA in Public Administration, University of Colorado, JD, UW. Served in House 2003-present, House Majority Whip 2006-present. Attorney. Protestant. USAF Officer Active Duty 1990-94. Member of Rotary, Leadership Wyoming, NCSL-Criminal Law, WY State Bar, Goshen Co. Bar, Wyoming Republican Party, Goshen Co. Republican Party.



KURT BUCHOLZ, Republican, HD 47 (Carbon). Born November 5, 1950, in Omaha, NE, Died December 5, 2006. BA from Colorado College, DVM, Colorado State University. Served in House 2003-2007. Rancher/retired veterinarian. Lutheran. Corbett Medical Found., Upper North Platte Water Users Assn, WY Stockgrowers, Agricultural Land Trust, National Western Assn, WY Stockgrowers Association, WY Farm Bureau, Old Baldy Corporation-Director, Carbon Co. School District #2, Board Highline Watershed Improvement District.



DAN S. BUDD, Republican, (Sublette). Born February 26, 1927, in Kemmerer. Attended Utah State University, US Navy-7 years. Served 10 years in House 1981-1993. Rancher. Protestant. Member of Colorado River Comm.-Alt. Comm., Salinity Control Advocacy Forum, Wyoming Public Lands Forestry Board, Wyoming Stockgrowers, National Cattlemen's Association, Masons, Soil Conservation Supervisor-23 years.



MICHAEL J. BURKE, Republican, (Natrona). Born July 24, 1945, Casper. BS in Business Administration, Creighton University, JD from UW, worked on 2nd BA in Social Work UW-Casper (1991). Appointed to fill unexpired term of Dan Sullivan. Attorney. Catholic. Member Wyoming Bar, Catholics United Federal Credit Union-Director/Secretary, Wyoming Master Gardeners-Director/President, Natrona Co. Attorney, Natrona Co. Comm. Corrections Board-Chairman, Campbell Co. Justice of the Peace.



BRUCE BURNS, Republican HD 51/SD 21 (Sheridan). Born June 30, 1952. BA, University of Colorado. Served 8 years in House, four years in the Senate. Self-employed/Children's Tae Kwon Do instructor. Member of Elks, Lions, Crimestoppers, Meals on Wheels, Pyrotechnics Guild International, Big Horn Volunteer Fire Department, Salvation Army, CASA.



HARRIETT ELIZABETH "LIZ" BYRD, Democrat (Laramie). Born April 20, 1926, in Cheyenne. BS in Education, West Virginia State College, MS, UW. Served in House 1981-1989, served in Senate 1989-1993. Retired elementary teacher. Catholic. Member of Laramie Co. Democratic Women's Club, LWV, Altrusa Int'l Life member Kappa Delta Pi, UW Alumni Association, Kappa Kappa Iota, Delta Kappa Gamma, LCCC Golden Eagles Booster Club, Who's Who of American Women, WY Wildlife Federation, WEA-NEA Retired, Laramie Co. Ret. Teachers



GENE CALL, Republican (Lincoln). Born November 28, 1944, in Afton. Attended Star Valley High, UW. BS, BYU, MS, Stevens Institute of Technology. Served in House 1991-1993. Contractor/Small businessman. LDS. Member of Afton Town Council, Republican Precinct Committeeman, Republican State Committeeman.



LARRY CALLER, Democrat, SD 14 (Sweetwater/Uinta). Born October 30, 1949, in Rock Springs. BS in Mechanical Engineering from UW. Served in Senate 2003-2005, appointed to fill the unexpired term of Mark Harris. Businessman. Catholic. Memorial Hospital of Sweetwater County Board, WY Miner's Hospital Board, Wyoming DEQ-CAP Advisory Board, Sweetwater Economic Development Board, UW Alumni Assn, Elks, County Commissioner, Water & Sewer District Board, Airport Board, Library Board, Recreation Board, Military Selective Service Board.



GUY E. CAMERON, Democrat, SD 7 (Laramie). Born April 7, 1958, in Casper. AA in Fire Science, AA in Business, Labor Management Relations, Harvard. Served 3 years in House 1987-1990, served in Senate 1990-1999. Professional Firefighter. Presbyterian. Member of International Association of Fire Fighters Local 279, Optimist Club.



CALE CASE, Republican, HD 54/SD 25 (Fremont). Born June 2, 1958, in Lander. BA and PhD in Economics. Served in House 1993-1999, served in Senate 1999-present. Lander businessman and economist.



VIRGINIA CASADY, Democrat, HD 49 (Uinta). Born June 18, 1946, in Salt Lake City, Utah. BA, UW, MA, Pacific Oaks, TESOL, UCLA. Served in House 1999-2001. Public Relations/ Health Care, Retired Educator. Presbyterian. Member of Evanston Chamber of Commerce-Board of Directors, UW Alumni Society-Board of Director, Planned Approach to Committee Health for Uinta Co., American Cancer Society, WY Board-Safe Kids of Uinta Co., Glendale Committee Coalition, Faculty Senate member and officer.



RICH CATHCART, Democrat, SD 6 (Laramie). Born April 23, 1946, in Cheyenne. AA, Casper College. Served in Senate 1993-2005, Senate Minority Whip 1998-2000, Senate Minority Floor Leader 2000-2002. Real Estate Broker/Rancher, Retired Contractor/Ironworker. Protestant. Member of Senior Pro Rodeo Association, NIRA, WRA, PRCA, Masons, Cheyenne Trap Club, US Navy Veteran, Wyoming Steel Erectors Association-President.



DOUGLAS W. CHAMBERLAIN, Republican HD 4 (Goshen). Born November 26, 1942, in Scottsbluff, Nebraska. BS, John Brown University. Served 16 years in House 1977-1995, House Maj. Floor Leader 1990-1992, Spk of the House 1992-1994. Farmer/Rancher/Real Estate Broker. Baptist. Member of the American Legion, VFW, Rotary, WY Stockgrowers, Farm Bureau, Farmer's Union, National Cattlemen's Assn, Underground Water Assn, WY Child Support Commission, NRA, Tri-County Development Corporation Board of Directors.



CHARLES P. "PAT" CHILDERS, Republican, HD 50 (Park). Born October 27,1941, in Amarillo, Texas. BS in Chemical Engineering, Texas A&I University. Served in House 1997-present. Retired-Oil & Gas Industry. Episcopalian. Member of Rotary, Elks, Cody Chamber, Yellowstone Development District Board, NFIB, PAW, numerous old car clubs.



HANK COE, Republican, SD 18 (Park). Born April 29, 1946, in Cody. Attended UW. Served 18 years in Senate 1989-present. Senate Vice President 1996-1998, Senate President 1998-2002. Investment Executive. Episcopalian. Buffalo Bill Historical Center-Trustee, Cody Medical Foundation, WY Business Alliance, Shoshone First Bank Director, Cody Fire Department, Yellowstone Regional Airport Board, Park Co. Commissioner, Powell & Cody Chamber of Commerce, Cody Airport Board.



ROY COHEE, Republican, HD 35 (Natrona). Born September 16, 1949, in Billings, Montana. Attended Casper College. Served in House 1999-present, House Majority Floor Leader 2004-2006, Speaker of the House 2006-present. Owner-trucking company. Catholic. Member of Chamber of Commerce, Rotary, Cowboy Joe Club, Elks, Casper Petroleum Club, Republican Precinct Committeeman-1996 to present.



STAN COOPER, Republican, HD 20/SD 14 (Lincoln/Uinta/Sublette/Sweetwater). Born September 21, 1940, in McKeesport, Pennsylvania. BS in Business Administration, Utah State University. Served in House 2003-2005, Senate 2005-present. Ret. Electrical Contractor. LDS. Member of NRA, Upper Green River Basin Joint Powers Water Board, S. Lincoln Economic Development Corp., State Investment Committee, Bear River Basin Advocacy Group, Salt River CRM Group, WY Small Business Person of the Year 1989, Kemmerer City Council, Lincoln Co. Commissioner.



BERNADINE CRAFT, Democrat, HD 17 (Sweetwater). Born January 15, 1950, in Rock Springs. BA in Speech/Theatre, University of Utah, MA in Educational Psychology & PhD, University of Northern Colorado. Served 2007-present House. Executive Director Sweetwater BOCES/Private Psychotherapy Practice/Instructor at WWCC. Episcopalian. Member of Kiwanis, PEO, Sweetwater Co. Concert Assn, School District #1 Foundation Board, Assn for Humanistic Education & Development-Nat'l Pres.



RORY CROSS, Republican, (Converse County). Born May 23,1936. BS in Industrial Administration, Yale. Served in House 1975-1992, Speaker of the House 1990-1992. Rancher/ businessman. Catholic. Member of WY Stockgrowers Assn, Farm Bureau, American National Cattlemen's Assn, Rotary, School Board, WY School Boards Assn, WY Pioneer Assn, American Legion, Casper BLM Grazing Advocacy, US Army, WY National Guard, Western Legislators Council of State Governments Water Policy Committee.



BARBARA CUBIN, Representative, SD 29 (Natrona). Born November 30, 1946, Salinas, Calif. BS in Chemistry, Creighton University. Served 6 years in House 1987-1993, served in Senate 1993-1995, served in US House of Representatives 1995-present. Homemaker. Episcopalian. Member of Natrona Co. & Wyoming Republican Women, Seton House Board, St. Stephen's Church, Governor's Committee on Preventative Medicine, EPSCOR.



KATHLEEN "KATHY" DAVISON, Republican, HD 20 (Sublette/Lincoln/Sweetwater). Born October 31, 1945, in Kemmerer. Served in House 2005-present. Retired County Commissioner. LDS. Member of Wyoming Co. Community Association, 4-H Leader, Natrona Co. Community Association, Cokeville Miracle Foundation, Local Government Liability Pool, Lincoln Co. Commission.



KEN DECARIA, Democrat, HD 49/SD 15 (Uinta). Born November 5, 1953, in Ogden, Utah. BS with honors in Biology, University of Utah. Served in House 1997-1999, served in Senate 1999-present, Senate Minority Whip 2004-2006, Senate Floor Leader 2006-present. Educator.



NICK DEEGAN, Democrat, HD 53 (Campbell). Born December 25, 1950, in New York City. BA, Stanford University, JD, UW. Served in House 1997-2003. Attorney. Roman Catholic. Member of American Bar Association, Wyoming State Bar, Boys and Girls Club of Campbell Co. Board. Appointed State District Judge, July 2005.



IRENE DEVIN, Republican HD 14/SD 10 (Albany). Born January 24, 1943, in Sumter, SC. BSN, Iowa State University, additional coursework in management. Served in House 1993-1999, Senate 1999-2005. RN/self employed co-manager of family business. Lutheran. Member of Ivinson Memorial Hospital Foundation, Laramie Economic Development Board, Soroptomists, Cowboy Joe Club, LCCC Advocacy Board, Public Health Advocacy Board, Albany Co. Red Cross Nursing & Disaster Services, 4-H leader and Friend of 4-H, District Hospital Board



JOHN DEWITT, Republican HD 25 (Park). Born August 1, 1929, in Moody County, SD, Died June 1, 1996. BS and MS in Education, South Dakota State, 2 years doctoral study, Arizona State. Served in House 1989-1995. Episcopalian. Member of American Legion, Powell Valley Chamber of Commerce, Cody Chamber of Commerce, Region II WOW Council, NWC Foundation Board of Directors, AARP, Farm Bureau, Rotary International, Precinct Committeeman.



ROSS DIERCKS, Democrat, HD 2 (Niobrara/Converse). Born May 3, 1957, in Worland. MD in English, Chadron State College. Served in House, 1993-present. English Teacher. Elks, Legend of Rawhide Pageant.



JERRY B. DIXON, Republican, SD 1 (Weston/Crook/Niobrara/Goshen/Converse). Born March 9, 1937, in Newcastle. Newcastle High School graduate. Engineering degree, UW. Served 10 years in Senate 1983-1995. Trucking Business. Methodist. Masons, Shrine, Cowboy Joe Club, UW Alumni, ATO Alumni, School Board-2 terms, Wyoming Trucking Association-Past Director.



DAN DOCKSTADER, Republican, HD 21 (Lincoln). Born February 13, 1958, in Idaho Falls, Idaho. BA in Broadcast Journalism, BYU. Served in House 2007-present. Newspaper Publisher & Radio Show Host/Anchor. LDS. Star Valley Chamber of Commerce, Arts Council, Rotary Club, Historical Society, Lincoln Co. Fair Board, Afton Town Council.



SAMUEL R. DUNNUCK III, Republican, (Albany). Born July 7, 1947, in South Bend, Indiana. BS in Marketing, UW. Served in House 1991-1993. Government Marketing Administrator In-Situ Inc. Bank Loan Officer. Disciples of Christ. Laramie Breakfast Optimist Club-President, Cowboy Joe Club, Alumni Association, United Way, Laramie City Council, 1980-1989, Mayor, 1987-1988, US Army, 1970-1971. Named to Outstanding Young Men of America 1979.



FRANK DUSL, Republican, (Fremont). Born July 4, 1918, in Springfield, Minnesota, Died January 8, 2001. High school education, commercial college graduate, 3 years college, OCS graduate, US Army. Served in House 1977-1983, served in Senate 1985-1993. Self-employed. Catholic. Member of School Board-5 years, Silver-haired Legislature-1 term.



BOYD L. EDDINS, Republican, SD 16 (Lincoln, Sublette). Born August 4, 1933, in Thayne, Wyoming. BS in Aeronautics, Weber State, MS in History, Utah State University. Served 12 years in Senate 1983-1997, Senate Vice President 1990-1992, Senate Majority Floor Leader 1992-1994, President of the Senate 1994-1996. Rancher/Major General USAF-Master Navigator/Commercial Pilot. LDS. Air Force Association, Reserve Officer Association, County Commissioner.



AMY EDMONDS, REP, HD 12 (Laramie). Born November 9, 1970, in Burke, South Dakota. AA, LCCC, BA in Social Science, UW. Served in House 2007-present. Medical Underwriter. Reformed Presbyterian. Cheyenne Chamber of Commerce, Women's leader-BSFI, Cheyenne Symphony, Laramie Co. Republican Women, Northwinds Presbyterian Church, UW Alumni Association, Precinct Committee Woman.



DAVID R. EDWARDS, Republican, HD 6 (Converse). Born January 13, 1938, in Cheyenne. Attended Natrona Co. High School, Navy Electronic Tech School, Navy Flight Training, BS, Engineering Science, Navy Post Graduate School. Served in House 2001-present. Businessman, retired USN. USN Tailhook Association, Grand Club (1000 carrier landings organization), Retired Officer Association (TROA), Moose, American Legion, Rotary, Douglas City Council-6 years.



MICHAEL B. ENZI, Republican, SD 24 (Campbell). Born February 1, 1944, in Bremerton, Washington. BBA, George Washington University, MBA, University of Denver. Served in House 1987-1993, Senate 1993-1996, appointed to complete unexpired term of Kelly Mader, served in US Senate 1996-present. Accountant. Presbyterian. Member of WY Jaycees, Lions Club, Masons, Shriners, Boy Scout Committeeman, Soccer Coach, President NZ Shoes, Inc., 1st WY Bank of Gillette Board, Mayor of Gillette, Precinct Committee, Black Hills Corporation Board.



RICHARD A. "DICK" ERB, Republican, HD 53/SD 24 (Campbell). Born December 26, 1928, in Chariton, Iowa. BA in Business Management, Eckerd College. Served in House 1993-1997, served in Senate 1997-2005. Retired Manager of Real Estate & Ranch Operations. Protestant. American Legion, Campbell County Airport Board-7 years.



FLOYD A. ESQUIBEL, Democrat, HD 44 (Laramie). Born August 27, 1938, in Mora, New Mexico. BA, UW; MSW and JD, University of Denver. Served in House 1997-present. Lawyer. Retired from State of Wyoming Department of Employment. Catholic. Kiwanis, Latin American Association.



KEN ESQUIBEL, Democrat, HD 41 (Laramie). Born June 30, 1959, in Cheyenne. Attended Black Hills State University. Served in House 2007-present. Railroad Engineer. Catholic. Cheyenne Depot Museum Foundation Board of Directors, CDMF-Vice President 2004-2006, Farm Bureau, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers UTU-15 yrs, BLET-12 years, Engineers & Trainmen, BRCE, LE&CMPA, served four years in the legislative intern/aid program in Wyoming State Legislature.



JOHN L. EYRE, Republican HD 18 (Sweetwater/Uinta). Born March 23, 1945, in American Fork, Utah. BS, Utah State University. Served in House 1995-2003. Rancher. LDS. Wyoming Stockgrowers Association-President, Wyoming Farm Bureau, National Cattlemens Association.



JOHN G. FANOS, Democrat, (Uinta). Born June 13, 1926, in Superior, Wyoming. High School. Served 6 years in Senate 1985-1991. Eastern Orthodox. Ranching/business. American Legion, Masons, Shriners, Lions, County Commissioner.



ROBERT "BOB" FECHT, Republican, SD 5 (Laramie). Born November 9, 1953, in Chicago, Illinois. BS in Business Administration, Southern Illinois University, FBI National Academy Graduate. Served in Senate 2007-present. Law Enforcement. Lutheran. Member of United Way of Laramie Co., Wyoming Sheriffs & Chiefs Association, Rocky Mountain High Intensity Drug Traffic Area-Budget Committee Chairman.



DEBORAH FLEMING, Democrat, HD 36 (Natrona). Born March 29,1951, in Casper. Attended Casper College, BA from Kalamazoo College, MA from University of Michigan, Specialist in Aging Certificate from the University of Michigan, 1999, PhD, UW. Served in House 1999-2001. Gerontologist. Protestant. Member of Meals on Wheels Board, Natrona Co. Health Care Advocacy Council, Advocacy to Alzheimer's Assn, American Society on Aging, WY Lifelong Learning Assn, Senior Service Network, Phi Beta Kappa.



SYLVIA GAMS, Republican HD 26 (Big Horn). Born December 7, in Lovell. Attended Billings Business College and NWCC. Served 6 years in House 1989-1997. Secretary/ Rancher. LDS. Member of Texas Longhorn Breeders Association, Western American Longhorn Breeders Association, Committee Board Director Norwest, Lovell Area Chamber of Commerce, Wyoming Farm Bureau, Big Horn County Precinct Committeewoman.



EDITH V. GARCIA, Democrat (Laramie). Born August 17, 1931, in Rock River, Died May 27, 1996. Attended Laramie High School and LCCC. Served in House 1991-1993. Purchasing Representative-State of WY/DAFC. Catholic. Member of American Legion Auxiliary-President, Memorial Hospital Auxiliary-President, Zonta, Laramie Co. Democratic Women's Club-President, Laramie Co. Centennial Committee-Chairwoman, State Committee Woman, National Hispanic Caucus, State Board Member, WY Public Employees Assn.



LEO GARCIA, Democrat, HD 12 (Laramie). Born December 17, 1931, in Raton, New Mexico. BA, St. Thomas in Denver, Colorado, Harvard University Trade Union program. Served in House 1995-1999, appointed May 1995 to fill unexpired term of Sheri Wooldridge. Retired Business Manager of Labor Union. Catholic. Member of Laborer's International Union of North America, St. Joseph's Catholic Church, Oregon-Wyoming Health & Welfare Fund-Trustee.



GERALD GAY, Republican, HD 36 (Natrona). Born July 22, 1956, in Casper. BS in Chemistry, UW 1980. Served in House 2001-2003, 2005-2007. Engineer. Christian. JPFO, NRA, ALCHE, WPLAA, FDL, BSAC.



GERALD E. GEIS, Republican, SD 20 (Big Horn/Hot Springs/Washakie). Born August 31, 1933, in Tensleep. High school graduate. Served 25 years in the Senate, 1975-1987, 1993-present, appointed to fill unexpired term of John Rankine in 1993. Truck Driver. Catholic. Worland City Council, 8 years.



LIZ GENTILE, Democrat, HD 36 (Natrona). Born January 2, 1958, in Michigan. Attended Dorsey Business School for Computer Programming. Served in House 2003-2005, 2007. Manager-Wyoming Off-Track. Natrona County Child Protection Team.



JAMES E. "JIM" GERINGER, Republican, SD 3 (Goshen/Platte). Born April 24, 1944, in Wheatland. BS-ME, Kansas State. Served in House 1983-1989, served in Senate 1989-1995, Governor of Wyoming, 1995-2003. Farmer. Lutheran. NFIB, Farm Bureau, Young Farmers/Ranchers Education Assn, Farmers Union, Platte Co. Energy Park Assn, WY Water Development Assn, Platte Chamber of Commerce, Goshen Chamber of Commerce, US Air Force Reserve, WY Heritage Society, Nat'l Federation of Independent Businessmen, Lions, Rotary.



LARRY GILBERTZ, Republican, SD 23 (Campbell). Born February 3, 1929, in Gillette. High School graduate. Served in Senate 1993-1999. Businessman/Bison Rancher. Catholic. American Legion, Farm Bureau, School Board District #9, 1stWyoming Bank and Stockmans Bank- Director, Farmers Co-op Director, Campbell Co. School District Reorganization Committee, UW Experimental Farm Advocacy Board-Chairman 4 years, WY Co-Op/Peri. Test. & Weed Control, Liaison Wyoming Court Reform.



MARY MEYER GILMORE, Democrat, HD 59 (Natrona). Born November 20, 1947, in Casper. Attended college one year. Served in House 2003-present. Semi-retired/small business owner. Roman Catholic. Member of Our Lady of Fatima CCW Group.



KEITH GINGERY, Republican HD 23 (Teton). Born September 13, 1969. BS in Political Science and JD, UW. Served in House 2005-present. Attorney. Catholic. Member of Kiwanis, Teton Co. Boy Scout Chairman, Knights of Columbus, Wyoming Association of Mental Health & Substance Abuse Centers-President, Fremont Co. Planning Commission-Chairman.



W. PATRICK GOGGLES, Democratic HD33 (Fremont). Born August 6, 1952, in Ft. Washakie, Wyoming. Graduate of CWC, UW. Served in House 2005-present. Executive Director-Northern Arapaho Tribal Housing. Native American Church. Alumni Leadership Wyoming, Northern Arapaho Housing Development-President, Northern Arapaho Housing Pow Wow, Indian Housing Council and United Native American Housing Association-Co Chairman, Leadership Wyoming.



KEITH GOODENOUGH, Democratic, SD 28 (Natrona). Born July 22, 1956, in Winstead, Conn. BS in Forestry/Resource Management, University of Montana. Served in House 1989-1991, served in Senate 1995-2005. Woodcutter/Forester. Christian. Wyoming Society for Social Change, NRA, Powder River Basin Resource Council, Domestic Violence Political Action Project, Peace Corps-Guatemala 1980-82.



BOB GRANT, Republican, (Platte). Born December 30, 1926, in Cheyenne. High School graduate. Served 8 years in House 1983-1993. Rancher. Wyoming Woolgrowers, Wyoming Stockgrowers, Moose.



ROBERT "BOB" GRIEVE, Republican, SD 11 (Carbon/Albany). Born November 10, 1939, in Savery, Wyoming. BS in Accounting, UW. Served in Senate 1987-1999, Senate Majority Floor Leader 1994-1996, Senate Pres 1996-1998. Rancher. Episcopalian. Lions, Little Snake River Chamber of Commerce, Wyoming Stockgrowers, Wyoming Woolgrowers, Masons, Consistory Shrine, Wyoming Riparian Association, Carbon Co. Commissioner-8 years, Carbon County Stockgrowers.



TERRY L. GUICE, Republican, (Albany). Born May 27, 1955, Jonesboro, AR. BS in Business Administration, UW. Served in House 1987-1991, Senate 1991-1993. Oil Jobber/Warehousing. Baptist. Member of Masons, Shrine, Rotary, Jubilee Days-Board of Directors, UW Alumni Assn, Laramie Chamber of Commerce, NFIB, NOJC, Boy Scout Advisor, United Way Board, Council of State Government, Toll Fellowship 1987, Honorary Kentucky Col., Wheel & Whale Club, Young Political Leaders of American, American Legion Exchange Council, Elks.



PAT HACKER, Democrat, (Laramie). Born January 26, 1947, in Bremerton, Washington. BA in Education, JD, UW. Served in House 1990-1993. Attorney. LDS. Member of American Bar Association, American Trial Lawyers Association, National Organization of Lawyers for Education Organizations, Wyoming Bar Association, Wyoming Trial Lawyers Association.



JAMES C. HAGEMAN, Republican, HD 5 (Goshen/Platte). Born March 2, 1930, in Douglas, Wyoming, died August 23, 2006. Attended UW 2 years. Served in House 1983-2007. Rancher. Congregational. Wyoming Stockgrowers, National Cattlemen's Association, Moose, Farm Bureau, American Legion, Goshen Co. School Board-9 years, Western Plains Historic Preservation Society, Chamber of Commerce.



MARY HALES, Democrat, HD 36 (Natrona). Born September 16, 1930, in St. Joseph, Missouri. BA in Political Science, Park University, Secondary teaching certificate, UW. Appointed in July 2007 to fill unexpired term of Liz Gentile. Real Estate Sales. Presbyterian. Member of Planned Parenthood, WY Symphony, Casper Zoning Board of Adjustment, Casper Mountain Zoning Revision Committee, Nat'l Assn of Realtors, WY Assn of Realtors, Casper Board of Realtors, State Democratic Party, Senior Olympics, Precinct Committeewoman.



TIMOTHY P. HALLINAN, Republican, HD 32 (Campbell). Born April 28, 1945, in Pasadena, California. BA, Stanford University, MD, University of Utah. Served in House 2007-present. Physician. Catholic. Member of Wyoming Army Reserve National Guard-Retired, Wyoming Medical Society, AMA, NRA, Campbell County Memorial Hospital District-Trustee.



DEBBIE HAMMONS, Democrat, HD 27 (Washakie). Born November 27, 1950, in Worland. BA in English & Creative Writing, Stanford University. Served in House 2005-present, House Minority Whip 2006-present. TV Producer/Writer. ELCA Lutheran. Rotary, Wyoming Historical Society, Wyoming Business Alliance, UW Board of Trustees-Former President, UW Foundation Board & College of Business Boards, Worland Boys & Girls Club Foundation Board Member.



JOHN G. HANES, Republican, HD 42/SD 5 (Laramie). Born May 27, 1936, in Cheyenne. BS in Business Administration and JD, UW. Served in House 1993-1999, served in Senate 1999-2005. Lawyer. Protestant. Member of Rotary, Army Judge Advocate General's Corps-2 1/2 years active duty, Wyoming & Laramie County Bar Associations, Sigma Nu Fraternity, Cheyenne Country Club, Cheyenne Frontier Days Heels, Cheyenne Chamber of Commerce, Precinct Committeeman.



MATILDA HANSEN, Democrat, (Albany). Born in 1929 in IA. Attended Claremont Graduate School, BA in Anthropology, University of Colorado, MA in Cultural Geography, UW. Served in House 1975-1995. Administrator/Author. Quaker. League of Women Voters, Laramie Women's Club, Faculty Women's Club, Human Resources Confederation, WY Territorial Prison Corp. Board, Chamber (PRACE) Rail. Committee, Public Citizen of Year, Nat'l Assn of Social Workers, NCSL Executive Committee, GE Fellowship in Economics.



MARK O. HARRIS, Democrat, SD 14. Born November 26, 1950, in Omaha, Nebraska. BUS, University of Albuquerque. Served 4 years in House 1989-1993, served in Senate 1993-2003, Senate Minority Floor Leader 1998-2000. Underground Mine Electrician. Lutheran. Member of United Steelworkers of America, Boy Scouts, National Eagle Scout Association, Sweetwater Co. Democratic Central Committee-Vice Chairman.



FRED HARRISON, Democrat (Carbon). Born December 31, 1951, in Cheyenne. BA in American Studies & Political Science and JD from UW. Served in House 1983-1993, House Min Whip 1988-90, House Min Floor Leader 1990-92. Attorney. Roman Catholic. Member of Rawlins & Platte Valley Chambers of Commerce, Knights of Columbus, Lions, Carbon Co. Economic Development Corporation, Elks, WY State Bar, WY Trial Lawyers, WY Defense Lawyers, American Assn of Arbitration, Carbon Co. Democratic Central Committee, Democratic Caucus-Chairman 1986-1988.



RAY HARRISON, Republican, HD 27 (Washakie). Born January 4, 1928, in Shreveport, Louisiana. BS in Mathematics, Stephen F. Austin State University, MS in Mathematics, University of Utah. Served in House 1991-1999. Educator/Rancher retired, Consultant/Speaker. Baptist. Member of NRA, WY School Boards Assn, US Navy, Pi Mu Epsilon National Mathematics Honorary, United Teaching Professionals, National Council Teachers of Mathematics, Washakie Co. School District #1 School Board Airport Board, Master Teacher Award WCSD #1 1986, WWII Veteran.



STEVE HARSHMAN, Republican, HD 37 (Natrona). Born August 1, 1963, in Casper. BS, Black Hills State, M-Ed, Oregon State University. Served in House 2003-present. Educator. Catholic. Natrona Co. Education Association, Wyoming Coaches Association.



ELAINE HARVEY, Republican, HD 26 (Big Horn/Park). Born September 18, 1954, in Lovell, Wyoming. AS from Northwest College. Served in House 2003-present. Self-employed. LDS. Member of Children's Resource Center Board of Directors-Ex-officio, Governor 's Planning Council for Developmental Disabilities, Governor's Task Force for Drug Endangered Children, Big Horn Family Court Steering Committee.



JOHN M. HASTERT, Democrat, HD 39/SD 13 (Sweetwater). Born November 20,1958, in Euclid, Ohio. Attended Denver Automotive & Diesel College, WWCC, Leadership Wyoming Graduate. Served in house 2005-2007, served in Senate 2007-present. Mechanic. Catholic. Member of Knights of Columbus, Sweetwater Co. Child Development Center-Board of Director.



BILL HAWKS, Republican, SD 29 (Natrona). Born November 17, 1936, in Tulsa, Oklahoma. BS Busines Administration from University of Denver. Served in Senate 1995-2007. Retired Oil Company Executive. Protestant.



MIKE HEALY, Republican, (Hot Springs/Washakie). Born March 29, 1946, in Thermopolis, Wyoming. BS in Mathematics, BS in Accounting. Served in Senate 1987-1993. Rancher/former CPA/Real Estate Broker. Episcopalian.



DELLA HERBST, Democrat, (Sheridan). Born February 26, 1935, in Wheeler, MN. High School graduate and Certificate in Accounting. Served in House 1983-1987, served in Senate 1987-1993. Homemaker. Lutheran. Member of ABWA, BPW, Women of the Year 1990, DOE, Credit Women, Advocacy Board DEPASS, DVR, Old West Trails, RENEW Board-Chairman, NCSL, Sheridan National Bank Board, National Organization of Women Legislators, Sheridan Heritage Center Inc.-President.



CHARLES HESSENTHALER, Republican, HD 26 (Big Horn). Born September 6, 1947, in Powell, Wyoming. Attended college 4 years. Served in House 1997-2003. Agriculture/Trucking. LDS. Member of Farm Bureau, Big Horn Basin Beetgrowers, NFIB.



BRUCE A. HINCHEY, Republican, HD 36/SD 27 (Natrona). Born January 24, 1949, in Kansas City, MO. Attended University of MO. Served in House 1989-99, Senate 1999-03, House Maj Floor Leader 1994-1996, Spk of the House 1996-98. Environmental Engineer/Pres. Western Environt'l Services & Testing. Member of WY Mining Assn, Rotary, Chamber of Commerce, Masons, Scottish Rite, York Rite, Shrine, Air Pollution Control Assn, WY Taxpayers Assn, Leg. Exchange Council, Precinct Committeeman, Natrona Co. Republican Party.



BECKET HINCKLEY, Republican, HD 41 (Laramie). Born August 1, 1970, in Basin, Wyoming. BA in Political Science from Stanford, JD from UW. Served in House 2003-2007. Assistant District Attorney. Catholic. Member of NRA, Kiwanis, Cheyenne Frontier Days Public Relations, St. Mary's Catholic Church, American Heart Association, Laramie Co. Bar Association.



JOHN J. HINES, Republican, HD 31/SD 23 (Campbell). Born March 3,1936, in Gillette, Wyoming. Campbell County High School graduate, attended UW 2 years. Served in House 1985-2003, served in Senate 2003-present. Rancher. Member of Wyoming Woolgrowers-President, National Woolgrowers, Wyoming Stockgrowers, National Cattlemens Association, Life member Campbell Co. & WY Historical Society, County Fair Board, Joint Powers Fire Board, Museum Board, American Legion, Rotary.



RICHARD HONAKER, Democrat, (Sweetwater) Born March 10, 1951, in Laramie, Wyoming. BA from Harvard, JD from UW. Served four years in House 1987-1993. Lawyer. Protestant. Member of Wyoming Wildlife Federation, Wyoming Trial Lawyers Association, Association of Trial Lawyers of America, Wyoming State Bar.



ALLAN D. HOWARD, Republican, (Big Horn). Born March 17, 1949, in Central, Arizona. Attended BYU. Served in House 1986-1989, served in Senate 1989-1993. Amoco Production Co. LDS. Member of Wyoming School Boards Association, Cub Scout Leader, Otto-Burlington Education Committee, "America's Youth in Concert", Big Horn Co. School Dist 11 At-Large-Trustee-5 years, listed in "Outstanding Young Men of America" 1986.



ROGER W. HUCKFELDT, Republican, HD 4 (Goshen). Born August 22, 1958, in Torrington, Wyoming. Graduate, Torrington High School. Served in House 1995-2003. Self-Employed/Home Oxygen Therapy/Buffalo Rancher. Lutheran. Chamber of Commerce-President & Treasurer, Goshen Co. Centennial Wagon Train, American Quarter Horse Association, Goshen Co. Sportsman Club, American Bison Association, Goshen Co. Economic Development, Wyoming Stockgrowers, Goshen Co. Senior-Center Board of Director.



SHIRLEY J. HUMPHREY, Democrat, (Laramie). Born May 26, 1937, in Cheyenne, Wyoming. BS, UW. Served in House 1983-1993. State Department of Education Coordinator. Presbyterian. Member of Women's Civic League, former member Laramie Co. Fair Board, Laramie Co. School District #1 Home Economics Advisory Council, Senior Citizen's Advocacy Council, Laramie Co. Centennial Committee, FHA Foundation-Executive Director.



JERRY IEKEL, Republican, HD 29 (Sheridan). Born on March 16, 1937 in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. BA and Masters in Social Work, Boston College. Served in House 2001-present. Clinical Social Worker. Christian. Member of Kiwanis, US Army, Salvation Army Advisory Board, Genesis Foundation, NASW, NRA, Weston Co. School District #1-Trustee.



PETER S. "PETE" ILLOWAY, Republican, HD 42 (Laramie). Born November 19, 1940, in Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania. BS in Farm & Ranch Management Economics, CSU. Served in House 1999-present, House Majority Whip 2002-2004. Consultant. Episcopalian. Member of Fly Cheyenne-Board, American Heritage Center-UW Board of Advisors, 1st Interstate Bank-Cheyenne Board of Advisors, Cheyenne Frontier Days Public Relations Committee and Heels, Kiwanis, Cheyenne Chamber of Commerce & Military Affairs Committee.



BURKE JACKSON, Republican, HD 52 (Campbell). Born December 14, 1949, in Gillette, Wyoming. Studied Range & Ranch Management at Casper College. Served in House 2005-2007. Rancher. Protestant. Wyoming Stock Growers, National Cattlemens Association, NRA, Wyoming School Boards Association, Campbell Co. Board of Higher Education Services, Leadership Wyoming Graduate-2001, Campbell Co. School Board 1990-2004.



ALLEN JAGGI, Republican, HD 18 (Sweetwater/Uinta). Born July 1, 1944, in Logan, Utah. BA in Science Education, Wildlife Management. Served in House 2007-present. Retired Educator. LDS. Member of Boy Scouts of America, Ducks Unlimited, NRA, Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation, WY Wildlife Federation, AARP, WY Farm Bureau, WY Educators Assn, Uinta Co. Senior Citizens-Board Director, Uinta Co. Planning & Zoning-Chairman, WY Coaches Assn.



JENE A. JANSEN, Republican, HD 31 (Campbell). Born June 17, 1948, in Redfield, South Dakota. AA in Law Enforcement, BS in Political Science, University of South Dakota. Served in House 2003-2005. Served in US Marine Corps-Capt., Supervisor of Transportation-Campbell Co. School District. Member of Wyoming Pupil Transportation Association, National Association Pupil Transportation, NRA.



KIT JENNINGS, Republican, SD 28 (Natrona). Born December 7, 1952, in Glasgow, Montana. Attended Northwest College. Served in Senate 2005-present. Business Owner. Christian. Eagle Scout. Navy Corpsman HM-3. Member of Petroleum Association of Wyoming, Sportsman for Fish & Wildlife, NRA Dist. Life member, NFIB member.



RAE LYNN JOB, Democrat, SD 12 (Sweetwater/Fremont). Born May 2,1948, in Rock Springs, Wyoming. BA, UW, MS in Speech/Language Pathology from UW. Served in Senate 1997-present. Retired Educator. Member of Western Interstate Compact on Higher Education Committee, Wyoming Educators Association, Sweetwater Co. Education Association, American Cancer Society, Kiwanis, Precinct Committeeman.



LORNA JOHNSON, Democrat, HD 45 (Albany). Born December 23, 1943, in Laramie, Wyoming. Attended UW 2 years. Served in House 1999-2005. Downtown Clinic-Executive Director. Jewish.



WAYNE JOHNSON, Republican, HD 9/SD 6 (Laramie). Born May 2, 1942, in EI Paso, TX. BS in History, Utah State University, Masters in Library Science, University of Oklahoma, Masters in Public Administration, University of Colorado. Served in House 1993-2005, Senate 2005-present. Retired Librarian. Presbyterian. Member of Masons, Aircraft Owners & Pilots Assn, American Legion, Cheyenne Frontier Days, Northern Colorado Sailing Club, Kiwanis, NRA, Chamber of Commerce.



ALAN C. JONES, Republican, HD 25 (Park). Born October 3, 1941, in Powell. Attended Powell High School, NWC and UW. Served in House 1999-present, appointed to fill unexpired term of Denny Smith July 1999. Owner of trucking company. Methodist. Member of Wyoming Trucking Association, American Trucking Association, Kiwanis, Northwest College Foundation Board, School Board-4 years, Hospital Board-8 years.



PETE JORGENSEN, Democrat, HD 16 (Teton). Born June 22, 1935, in Berkeley, California. BS in Civil Engineering, Bucknell University. Served in House 2003-present. Consulting Engineer. Unitarian. US Army Reserve (6 years). Member of UW Trustee-14 years, UW Foundation Board, UW Institute for Environment and Natural Resources, National Council of Examiners for Engineers and Surveyors, Accreditation Board for Engineering Technology.



LISA KINNEY, Democrat, SD 9 (Albany). Born March 13, 1951, in Laramie. BA in Spanish from UW, MLS in Librarianship from the University of Oregon, JD from UW. Served in Senate 1985-1995, Senate Minority Floor Leader 1993. Documentation Officer/Attorney at American Heritage Center-UW/Author. Member of Zonta, Wyoming Bar Association, American Bar Association, Chamber of Commerce, Who's Who in the West, Who's Who of American Women, Who's Who of Emerging Leader.



TOM KINNISON, Republican, SD 21 (Sheridan). Born August 30, 1947, in Buffalo, Wyoming. BA in Business Economics with Honor, Rocky Mountain College, attended UW Law School. Served in House 1979-1983, served in Senate 1983-1987, 1989-2003. Businessman. Methodist. Member of Elks, Lions, Masons, Shriners, Sheridan City Council.



APRIL BRIMMER KUNZ, Republican, SD 4 (Laramie). Born April 1, 1954, in Denver, Colorado. AA, Stephens College, BS, University of Southern California, JD, UW. Served in House 1985-1987, 1989-1993, Senate 1993-2005, Senate Vice President 1998-2000, Senate Majority Floor Leader 2000-2002, Senate President 2002-2004. Attorney/President K&R Enterprises. Episcopalian. Member of Laramie Co. Republican Women's Club, WY State Bar Assn, Laramie Co. Bar Assn.



ROBERT F. "BOB" LaLONDE, Republican, (__) Born December 1, 1922, in Bay City, MI. BGE in Business Administration, University of Nebraska-Lincoln. Served in Senate 1989-1995. Retired Air Force Officer-Command Pilot/Retired Businessman. Christian Science. Member of Jackson Hole Chamber of Commerce, Rotary, American Legion, VFW, Wyoming Airport Operators Association, Jackson Hole Red Cross Board, NRA, Teton Co. Committee, Jackson Hole Airport Manager.



WILLIAM R. "BILL" LANDEN, Republican, SD 27 (Natrona). Born February 21, 1956, in Riverton, Wyoming. BS and MPA, UW, Advanced Graduate Study at CSU. Appointed in July 2007 to fill the unexpired term of John Barrasso. College Administrator. Catholic. Member of Kiwanis Club-President, YMCA Board-President, Chamber Sports & Attractions Committee-President, CNFR Executive Committee, Cowboy Joe Club, Central Wyoming Officials, Proud to Host the Best Committee, Casper Country Club.



JACK LANDON, JR., Republican, HD 30 (Sheridan). Born September 1,1949, in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. BA in Botany, BA in Zoology. Served in House 1999-present. Semi-retired, horticulture consultant. Member of Lions, Sheridan Co. School District #1 Trustee-6 years.



GRANT C. LARSON, Republican, SD 17 (Teton/ Fremont). Born June 2, 1933, in Provo, Utah. BS, University of Utah. Served in Senate 1995-present, Senate Vice Pres. 2000-2002, Senate Maj Leader 2002-2004, Senate Pres. 2004-2006. Business Management. American Baptist. Member of Rotary, Chamber of Commerce, Jackson Hole Golf & Tennis Club, Jackson Hole Airport Board, Teton Co. Republican Party, WY Highway Committee, US Ski Assn-Director, Jackson State Bank Board, Air Force Pilot and Officer, American Legion, Teton Co. Citizen of the Year 1967, 2001, Teton Co. Commissioner.



FRANK LATTA, Republican HD 53 (Campbell). Born January 3, 1955, in Billings, Montana. Automotive Technology Diploma. Served in House 2005-2007. Self-employed. Protestant. Member of Rotary, WAM, EENR-NLC, Gillette City Councilman-8 years, Mayor of Gillette-8 years.



CLARENE LAW, Republican, HD 23. Born July 22, 1933, in Thornton, ID. High school graduate, attended Idaho State. Served in House 1991-2005. Innkeeper. LDS. Member of Jackson Hole Resort Assn Board, Jackson State Bank Board, Committee Entry Servo Foundation Board, International Leisure Hosts, WY Business Alliance, WY Business Council, Teton Co. School Board Chairman, WY Small Business Person of the Year 1977, Jackson Hole Chamber of Commerce Citizen of Year 1974 & 1999, Big WY Award 1987, Tony Beveneto Friend of Tourism.



DONALD J. LAWLER, Republican, SD 5 (Laramie). Born August 16, 1933, Faribault, MN. BA, BS & MD, University of Minnesota. Served in Senate 1995-1999. Retired physician. Lutheran. Member of WY Medical Society, American Medical Assn, Fellow of the American Academy of Ophthalmology, Honorable Director of the Medical Staff of United Medical Center, Cheyenne LEADS, Greater Cheyenne Chamber of Commerce, NRA, Trout Unlimited, Ducks Unlimited, American National Bank-Director.



THOMAS A. LOCKHART, Republican, HD 57 (Natrona). Born September 29, 1935, in Casper. BS in Elementary Education, UW, MBA, Portland State University. Served in House 2000-present, appointed to House May 2000. Retired Executive of Electric Utility. Catholic. Lt. US Army-Korea. Member of UW School of Energy Resources Council, Rotary, UW Alumni Assn, Nat'l Advocacy Committee-College of Engineering, Casper College Board-President, UW Distinguished Alumni, Thermopolis & Laramie Chamber, Thermopolis City Council.



TOM LUBNAU, Republican, HD 31 (Campbell). Born December 12, 1958, in Laramie. BS in Finance with Honors UW, JD, UW. Served in House 2005-present, House Speaker Pro Tempore 2006-present. Attorney. Episcopalian. Member of Rotary, Campbell Co. Fire Department, International Society of Fire Training Instructors, Precinct Committeeman.



CYNTHIA M. LUMMIS, Republican, SD 5 (Laramie). Born September 10, 1954, in Cheyenne, Wyoming. BS in Animal Science, BS in Biology & JD from UW. Served in House 1979-1983, 1985-1993, Senate 1993-1995, State Treasurer 1999-2007. Lawyer/rancher. LCMS-Lutheran. Member of WY Bar Assn, Laramie Co. Bar Assn, Laramie Co. Republican Women's Club, Greater Cheyenne Chamber of Commerce, WY Heritage Society Steering Committee, Division of Health Care Financing Advocacy Council, Federal Budget & Taxation Committee NCSL -SFA, ALEC.



RANDALL B. LUTHI, Republican, HD 21 (Lincoln). Born June 3, 1955, in Afton, Wyoming. BA & JD, UW. Served in House 1995-2007, House Majority Whip 1998-2000, House Speaker Pro Tempore 2000-2002, House Majority Floor Leader 2002-2004, Speaker of the House 2004-2006. Rancher/Attorney. LDS. Member of Rotary, Wyoming Bar Association, Farm Bureau, Wyoming Stockgrowers, District of Columbia Bar Association.



MIKE MADDEN, Republican, HD 40 (Johnson/Sheridan). Born September 13, 1943, in Esterville, Iowa. BS in Economics & Mathematics, SDSU, PhD in Economics & Statistics, Iowa State University. Served in House 2007-present. Economic Consultant. Retired University Administrator & Professor. Congregational. Member of Buffalo Chamber of Commerce, Johnson Co. Tourism Board, Rocky Ridge Improvement District-President, City Alderman.



KELLY F. MADER, Republican, (Campbell/Johnson). Born February 12, 1952, in Sheridan. Attended Bob Jones University, Grace College & Texas A&M. Served in House 1983-1985, served in Senate 1985-1993. Real Estate Buyer's Broker/Auctioneer. Protestant. Member of State American Legislative Exchange Council-Chairman 1984-1991, Sen. Republican Conference-Chairman 1988-1990, American Legion Exchange Council Outstanding Leader-1989.



CARL MALDONADO, Democrat, SD 13 (Sweetwater). Born January 31, 1945, in Rock Springs. Green River High School graduate. Served in House 1983-1989, served in Senate 1989-1995. Maintenance Mechanic. Catholic. Member of VFW, Elks, American Legion, Vietnam Veteran-173rd Airborne Brigade.



MARTY MARTIN, Democrat, HD 48 (Sweetwater). Born August 5, 1951, in Truth or Consequences, New Mexico. Attended UW. Served in House 2003-present, House Minority Floor Leader 2006-present. Production Foreman. Member of Young at Heart Senior Center Board and Foundation Board, Sweetwater Economic Development Association Board, Rock Springs Chamber of Commerce, Rock Springs City Council 1997-1999, Appointed Sweetwater Co. Commission, 1999-2000.



JOHN P. MARTON, Republican, HD 40 (Johnson) Born April 5, 1926, in Buffalo, Wyoming. Attended Buffalo High School and Creighton University. Served in House, 1979-1997, House Majority Floor Leader 1992-1994, Speaker of the House 1994-1996. Rancher. Catholic. Member of Elks, Farm Bureau, Wool Growers, Wyoming Stockgrowers, Knights of Columbus, Rotary, School Board-5 years, City Council-4 years.



MIKE MASSIE, Democrat, HD 13/SD 9 (Albany). Born January 8, 1954, in Akron, Ohio. BA in Education and History, MA in History Minor in Economics, UW. Served in House1995-1999, served in Senate 1999-present. Historian. Catholic. Member of Rotary, Friends of the George Frison Institute, National Association for the Education of Young Children.



PETE MAXFIELD, Democrat, SD 10 (Albany). Born May 10, 1941, in Scottsbluff, NE. BA, Regis College, JD, University of Denver, LLM, Harvard. Served in Senate 1993-1997. Law Professor/Businessman. Catholic. Member of Rocky Mountain Mineral Law Foundation-Trustee, WY Stockgrowers, WY State Bar, American Bar Assn, Rotary, Habitat for Humanity of Albany Co., AOPA, WY Water Development Assn, American National Bank of Laramie-Board, WY Land & Cattle-President, Maxfield Farms, Maxfield Ranching Co. MB Inc., Environmental Quality Council of WY.



NIMI McCONIGLEY, Republican, HD 59 (Natrona). Born December 12, 1939, in Madras, India. BA, Queen Mary's College, Madras, Law Degree, University of Madras, Graduate School of Journalism, Columbia University. Served in House 1995-1997. Free-lance writer/TV & film producer/Media consultant. Episcopalian. Member of WY State Library LSCA Advisory Board, WY Arts Council Multicultural Advisory Board, Casper Cinema Club-Founder/President, AAUW, DARE Board, National Board of Radio & TV News Association Director 1993.



MAC McGRAW, Democrat, HD 41 (Laramie). Born December 12, 1952, in Ft. Morgan, Colorado. BA in Social Sciences, University of Northern Colorado. Served in House 1993-1995, 1997-2003, House Minority Whip 1998-2002. Teacher. Catholic. Member of CTEA, WEA, Precinct Committeeman, NEA, ARC of Laramie, ARC of Wyoming-Board of Directors.



ELWIN McGREW, Democrat, HD 18 (Sweetwater, Uinta). Born December 12, 1934, Minnesota. BA, Mankato State, M-Ed from UW. Served in House 1993-1995. Mobile Home Park Owner/Retired Educator. Protestant.



BRUCE McMILLAN, Republican, (Fremont). Born April 14, 1935, in Cheyenne. BS from UW. Served in House 1973-1981, 1991-1993. CEO. Member Wyoming Federation of Ind. Business, Wyoming Feed & Grain Dealers, Sertoma, Riverton & Lander Chamber of Commerce, Fremont Co. Fair Board, State Republican Party Committeeman.



PATTI L. MacMILLAN, Republican, HD 46 (Albany). Born January 14, 1947, in Orange, Texas. BS in Education, UW. Served in House, 1979-1997, House Spk Pro Tem 1992-1994. Realtor/Retailor. Protestant. Member of Laramie Board of Realtors, Chamber of Commerce, Laramie Area Economic Development Corp., Soroptimist Woman of Distinction, PEO, Republican Women, State GOP Convention Nominating & Platform Committee Chairwoman, Delegate to the National GOP Convention-1980, US Sen. Cliff Hansen staff, retired.



GEORGE McMURTREY, Republican, HD 52 (Campbell). Born April 2, 1920, in Cody, Nebraska. BSc, MD. Served in House, 1995-2005. Physician-semi retired. Lutheran. Member of AMA, American Coalition of Surgeons, Wyoming State Medical Society, American Association for Surgery of Trauma, Association of Military Surgeons of US, American Coalition of Emergency Medicine, American Legion.



DEL W. McOMIE, Republican, HD 54 (Fremont). Born October 26, 1935, in Lander. Attended Casper College. Served in House, 1999-present. Retired-Highway Construction Contract Supervisor. Protestant. Member of Economic Development Group LEADER President/cofounder, WAM-Vice President, Lions-President, Board of Director of Atlantic City Credit Union, Wyoming State Employees & Officials Group Insurance Board of Administrators, Fremont Co. Land Fill Board, Mayor of Lander 1975-1987.



CURT MEIER, Republican, SD 3 (Goshen/ Platte). Born January 1, 1953, in Greeley, Colorado. Animal Science. Served in Senate 1995-present. Farm/Ranch/ Produce. Member of Stockgrowers, Farm Bureau, Wyoming Agricultural Leadership Council, Goshen Co. Chamber of Commerce, AG Unity, Republican Party, Chairmen's Advocacy Council of the Republican National Committee, Goshen Co. Economic Development Board, Wyoming State Board of Education, LEAD Fellow.



ERIN MERCER, Republican, HD 53 (Campbell) Earned LPN, Business Administration Degree, JD. Served in House 1995-present, appointed in 2005. Attorney. Wyoming State Bar, Campbell Co. Republican Women, Precinct Committeewoman.



R. LARRY MEULI, Republican, HD 8 (Laramie). Born June 30, 1936, in Abilene, Kansas. BA, University of Kansas, MD, Kansas University Medical School, Masters in Public Health, SDSU. Served in House 1997-2007. Retired Public Health Officer/ Pediatrician. Presbyterian. Member of US Army Medical Corps, Rotary, WMS Physician of the Year for Community Service 2002, Wyoming AAP-President, AMA Nathan Davis Award for Medical/Government Service 2004, AARP.



SAUNDRA MEYER, Democrat, HD 49 (Uinta). Born November 12, 1942, in Lansing, Michigan. BS, Ball State University, Masters in Communication Disorders, Utah State University, MA in Adult Post-Secondary Education, UW. Served in House 2001-2005, 2007-present. Speech Pathologist. Lutheran. Member of ASHA, Chairman Evanston Historic Preservation Committee, Elks, Wyoming Industrial Siting Council, Evanston Chamber of Commerce.



RON MICHELI, Republican, (Uinta). Born May 30, 1948, in Evanston, Wyoming. BA, UW. Served in House 1977-1993, House Speaker Pro Tempore 1990-1992. 4th Generation Rancher. LDS. Member of Wyoming Stockgrowers Association, Wyoming Farm Bureau, Wyoming Taxpayers Association.



CARROLL S. MILLER, Republican, SD 19 (Big Horn/Park). Born January 6, 1926, in Aurora, Illinois. DDS from University of Illinois. Served 6 years in House 1987-1993, served in Senate 1993-2003. Retired Dentist/Rancher. Christian. Member of Wyoming Dental Association, ADA, Farm Bureau, American Legion, Rotary-President, Paul Harris Fellowship, NRA, Former Licensed Outfitter, University of Illinois College of Dentistry faculty.



DAVID R. MILLER, Republican, HD 55 (Fremont). Born January 29, 1953, in Chillicothe, Missouri. BS in Geology, University of Missouri. Served in House 2001-present. Mineral Exploration Geologist. United Methodist. Member of Registered Professional Geologist-State of Wyoming, Society of Mining Engineers, NRA, Rotary.



LORI MILLIN, Democrat, HD 8 (Laramie). Born September 4, 1969, in Aberdeen, South Dakota. Surgical Technology Diploma from Presentation College. Served in House 2007-present. Certified Surgical Assistant. Lutheran. Member of Cheyenne Youth Alternative-Mentor, Women's Civic League of Cheyenne, Cowboy Joe Club, League of Women Voters, Rotary Youth Exchange Host, Surgical Eye Experts International, Wyoming Association of Surgical Technicians-President.



E. JAYNE MOCKLER, Democrat, HD 44/SD 8 (Laramie). Born September 21, 1957, in Jackson, Wyoming. BA, Political Science, Wellesley College. Served in House 1993-1997, served in Senate 1997-present, Senate Minority Whip 2000-2002, Senate Minority Floor Leader 2002-2004. Self-employed researcher/consultant. Episcopalian.



FRANK N. MOORE, Republican HD 6 (Converse). Born March 4, 1953, in Douglas. Graduate of Douglas High School, 2 years UW. Served in House 1993-1997. Rancher. Catholic. Wyoming Woolgrowers-President, Stockgrowers, Heritage Society, Outfitters Association, Farm Bureau, Wyoming Agriculture Leadership Council.



LAYTON D. MORGAN, Democrat, HD 12 (Laramie). Born March 6, 1942, in Maywood, California. Attended LCCC and UW. Served in House 1999-2007. Realtor. Baptist. Cheyenne Frontier Days-Chairman, Masons, Scottish Rite, Shriners, Wyoming Association of Realtors.



WAYNE MORROW, Democrat, HD 19 (Uinta). Born January 15, 1956, in Evanston. Wyoming high school graduate. Served in House 1993-1999. Union Pacific Railroad employee. Member of Evanston Depot Square Committee, Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees Union, Uinta Co. Democrats-Chairman, Wyoming Alliance for Accountable Government.



PATRICIA NAGEL, Republican, HD 56 (Natrona). Born September 24, 1942, in Billings, MT. BA, NM State University, JD, UW. Served in House 1993-2003. Retired Partner, Nagel & Nix/Consultant/Attorney. Presbyterian. Member of Business Advocacy Council on Educational Standards Board-Natrona Co. Academy, State Advisory Council on Juvenile Justice, Gov's Advisory Council on Substance Abuse & Violent Crime, Japan Society Public Policy Fellowship, WCDA, Federal Home Loan Bank Advisory Council on Affordable Housing, Mercer House, Business Advisory Council on Education.



GEORGE "BUD" NELSON, Democrat, HD 48 (Sweetwater). Born September 21, 1931, in Oak Creek, Colorado. BS and MA, UW. Served in House 1993-1997, 1999-2003. Retired educator in public schools/junior college. Member of Young at Heart Senior Citizen Board, Western Wyoming Community College Board of Trustees.



PHILIP A. NICHOLAS, Republican, HD 14/SD 10 (Albany). Born March 16, 1955, in Lander. BS in Microbiology, Oregon State University, JD, UW. Served in House 1997-2005, served in Senate 2005-present. Attorney. Catholic. Member of Rotary, Laramie Economic Development Corp., Laramie Area Chamber of Commerce, Albany Co. Bar Assn, WY, CO and OR State Bar Assns, Albany Co. Hospital Board, Asst Attorney General, Albany Co. Republican Party-Chairman, Laramie Planning Committee, 1984 Republican National Convention alternate.



LANESS NORTHRUP, Republican, SD 19 (Park/Big Horn). Born January 14, 1933, in Powell, died April 5, 2005. BS in Agricultural Engineering, UW. Served in Senate 2003-2005. Farming/Ranching. Methodist. Member of Powell Chamber of Commerce, American Legion, Masons, Shriners, IOOF, Wyoming Stockgrowers, Wyoming Farm Bureau, NRA, Willwood Irrigation District-Past President, Willwood Power & Light Co-President.



MONTE OLSEN, Republican, HD 22 (Sublette). Born August 6, 1956, in Cheyenne. Attended Northwest College and UW. Served in the House 2003-present. Professional skier. Catholic. Member of Professional Ski Instructors of America, Ski Wyoming-President, Laramie Area Chamber of Commerce Board Member, Albany County Tourism Board-Chairman.



DOUG OSBORN, Republican, HD 40 (Johnson/ Sheridan). Born November 10, 1933, in Farnam, Nebraska. Attended UW, BS and ME, California State University at Los Angeles, MS in Systems Management, USC. Served in House 1997-2007. Rancher/retired Aerospace Engineering Manager. Congregational. Member of NCA/NCBA-Director, American Highland Cattle Association-President, Johnson Co. Planning Committee, Johnson Co. Republican Party-Chairman, Buffalo Federal Savings Bank Board-Director, UW Alumni.



PATRICK F. O'TOOLE, Democrat, (Carbon). Born December 6, 1948, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. BA in Philosophy, Colorado State University. Served 4 years in House 1987-1993. Rancher. Catholic. Lambda Alpha Chi, Little Snake River Chamber of Commerce, Carbon Co. Economic Development Board, Carbon Co. Stockgrowers, Wyoming Stockgrowers, Wyoming Woolgrowers, Wyoming Leadership, Education & Development Fellow-Class 1 (1984-86).



FRED PARADY, Republican, HD 17 (Sweetwater). Born July 19, 1955, in Presque Isle, ME. BS in Range Resources, University of Idaho, MS in Land Rehabilitation, Montana State. Served in House 1995-2005, House Maj Floor Leader 2000-2002, Speaker of the House 2002-2004. Mine Manager. Episcopalian. Member of Young at Heart Senior Center, Board of Director and President of Foundation, Sweetwater County Youth Home, East Junior High PTO, American Society of Safety Engineers, Toastmasters, WY Business Alliance, Kiwanis.



GORDON L. PARK, Republican, HD 49 (Uinta). Born June 29, 1937, in Oklahoma. BA in Geology, UCLA. Served in House 1993-1997. Retired Petroleum Industry Manager. Protestant. Member of Chamber of Commerce Board, Elks, Lions, NRA, Co-Chairman Uinta Co. Citizens Coalition for Sound Resource Use, Uinta Co. Public Land Use Planning Committee, Wyoming Heritage Society-Secretary, Petroleum Association of Wyoming, Evanston Chamber of Commerce.



CAROLYN PASENEAUX, Republican, HD 38 (Fremont/ Natrona). Born December 3, 1938, in Sheridan. BS in Education, Western Montana State, BS in Criminal Justice, MS in Counseling Psychology, University of Nebraska-Lincoln, JD, University of Montana. Served in House 1993-2003. Natural Resources Consultant, Small Business Manager/Director. Protestant. Member of Natrona Co. Republican Women, WY Federation of Rep. Women, Unity Church Board of Directors, MT Bar Assn, WY Resource Providers, UW Advocacy Committee on Environment & Natural Resources, Rotary, WY Woolgrowers, WY Public Lands Council.



BOB PECK, Republican, SD 26 (Fremont). Born October 7,1924, in Riverton, died March 6, 2007. BA, UW. Served in Senate 1991-2007, appointed to Senate in 1991. Newspaper publisher. United Methodist. Central Wyoming College Foundation, Wyoming Heritage Society, Wyoming Taxpayers Association, Wyoming Council on Economic Education, Lions, Masons, Shriners, VFW, American Legion, Riverton Economic Betterment, Wind River Arts Foundation, Central Wyoming College Board-15 Years Chairman-14 years.



BRYAN PEDERSEN, Republican, HD 9 (Laramie). Born January 27, 1975, in Cheyenne. BS, UW. Served in House 2005-2007. Financial Consultant. Lutheran. Member of Cheyenne Chamber Singers Board of Director, Distribution Committee for United Way, Graduate of Leadership Cheyenne, American Cancer Society Volunteer, Susan B. Komen Foundation, Stride Learning Center, Sigma Chi Leadership Training Workshop Mentor, Cheyenne Chamber of Commerce, Kiwanis, Sons of Italy.



DOROTHY A. PERKINS, Republican, HD 35 (Natrona). Born August 13, in Weiser, Idaho. High school graduate/college classes. Served in House 1983-1997. Marketing/Sales Rep for World Wide Travel. LDS. Wyoming Highway Users Federation-Chairman, National Historic Trails Center Foundation Board-Chairman, Natrona Co. Joint Powers Board for Lodging Tax-Chairman, Casper Area Chamber of Commerce-Vice President, Wyoming Chamber of Commerce Executives.



DREW PERKINS, Republican, SD 29 (Natrona). Born March 21, 1956, Boise, Idaho. Served in Senate 2007-present. Attorney. Natrona County Commission.



JIM PERKINS, Democrat, (Sheridan). Born October 22, 1949, in Elkhart, Indiana. Attended St. Joseph College. Served in House 1987-1993. Railroad Engineer. Member of Wyoming Energy Share-Founder, WAAG-Founder, Appointed to Worker's Ins. Advocacy Council, Sheridan Respite Care Program, Democratic Co. Committeeman.



JOHN PERRY, Republican, (Campbell/Johnson). Born November 12, 1954, in Buffalo. BA-Cum Laude, University of Utah and JD, UW. Served in Senate 1985-1993. Attorney/Businessman. Greek Orthodox. Member of Johnson Co. Bar Assn, WY State Bar, Buffalo Day Care Board, Buffalo Helping Hands, Certified Police Instructor, WY Peace Officer Standing Training Committee, Co. Protection Teams, WY Forum on Juvenile Instruction, Co. Court Planning Committee, Joint Legislative Executive Governing Efficacy Committee, Outstanding Young Men of America, Precinct Committeeman, Appointed district judge, 6th Judicial District.



R. RAY PETERSON, Republican SD 19 (Park/Big Horn). Born May 3, 1959, in Lovell. Attended NWC and BYU. Served in Senate 2005-present, appointed to fill unexpired term of Laness Northrup. LDS. Businessman. Wyoming Rural Development-Vice Chairman, Big Horn Mountain Coalition-Chairman, Big Horn Co. LEPC-Chairman, NBH Hospital Foundation-Chairman, BHC Committee-8 years, Town Council-6 years.



OWEN PETERSEN, Republican, HD 19 (Uinta). Born November 29, 1942, in Lyman, Wyoming. BS, MS, JD from UW. Served in House 2001-present. Attorney and Retired Military Officer. LDS. Lions, NRA, American Legion, Wyoming & Nebraska State Bars, UW Alumni Association, Farm Bureau, Ducks Unlimited, Bridger Valley Chamber of Commerce, Retired Military Officer Association, Uinta Co. Historical Society, AARP, Tracks Across Wyoming and Scenic Byways, Past Hospital Board Member, VFW-Commander of Post 7798.



BERNARD Q. PHELAN, Democrat, (Laramie). Born May 13, 1949, in Cheyenne. BA and JD from UW. Served in House 1991-1993. Lawyer. Roman Catholic. Wyoming State Bar, Laramie Co. Bar Association, Wyoming Trial Lawyers Association, Wyoming Criminal Defense Lawyers Association.

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C. ELAINE PHILLIPS, Democrat, HD 49 (Uinta). Appointed to fill unexpired term of Virginia Casady in 2000.



GREGORY A. PHILLIPS, Democrat, SD 15 (Uinta). Born August 17, 1960, in Denver, Colorado. BS in Economics and JD with Honors in Law, UW. Served in Senate 1993-1999. Attorney.



FRANK PHILP, Republican, HD 34 (Fremont). Born December 23, 1947, in Casper. Attended Casper College, BS in Range Management, UW. Served in House 1993-present. Rancher/farmer. Catholic. American Sheep Industry Association, Wyoming Woolgrowers Association-Vice President, Wyoming Stockgrowers Association, Wyoming Farm Bureau, NRA, Society for Range Management, Wyoming Agriculture Leadership, Wyoming Livestock Board.



VINCENT V. PICARD, REP SD 9 (Albany). Born February 20, 1930, in Shoshoni, Wyoming. BS in Animal Husbandry and JD from UW. Served in Senate 1995-1999. Attorney. Episcopalian. Member of UW Alumni, Cowboy Joe, Wyoming State Bar, Farm Bureau. Died Jan. 22, 2004.



CHRIS PLANT, Democrat, (Sweetwater). Born April 27, 1946, in Dover, New Jersey. BA, State University of New York, MA, Kent State, MA, University of Rochester. Professor of History & Government, Western Wyoming Community College. Served in House 1987-1993. Member of Sierra Club, Wyoming Wildlife Federation, Wyoming Education Association, American Historical Association, Wyoming Alliance for the Mentally Ill, Honorary Member Steelworkers Local 13214, Kentucky Colonel, Democratic Precinct committeeman.



MICK POWERS, Republican HD 18 (Sweetwater/Uinta). Born January 27, 1945, in Rock Springs. Attended UW 3 years. Served in House 2003-2007. Facilities Director, journeyman, ironworker/journeyman electrician. LDS. Vietnam veteran. American Legion, VFW, NRA, Wyoming Stockgrowers, Farm Bureau.



FRANK PREVEDEL, Democrat, SD 12 (Carbon/Fremont/Sweetwater). Born December 2, 1932, in Superior, Wyoming. Attended Superior High School, BA, UW, MA, University of Denver. Served in Senate 1983-1997, Senate Minority Floor Leader 1990-1992. Catholic. Elks, Commissioner, WICHE, Education Committee of the States, Rock Springs Abandoned Mine Lands Advisory.



ED PROSSER, Republican, HD 43 (Laramie). Born June 12, 1948, in Cheyenne. Associates/Business LCCC. Served in House 2003-2005. Rancher, retired Feed Mfg. Congregational. USMC. Member of Wyoming Stockgrowers Association, LCCC Foundation, Laramie County Regional Planning Committee-8 years, Laramie Co. Weed & Pest Board-8 years.



LORRAINE QUARBERG, Republican, HD 28 (Hot Springs/Big Horn). Born February 10, 1952, in Cheyenne. Attended Central Wyoming College and UW. Served in House 2005-present. Catholic. Thermopolis/Hot Springs Co. Economic Development Company -Executive Director, Administration for Non-Profit Corporation, Rotary; Hot Springs Co. Farm Bureau, Hot Springs Co. Cow Belles, American Legion Auxiliary.



JOHN RANKINE, Republican, SD 20 (Big Horn/Hot Springs/Washakie). Born September 27, 1923, Thermopolis, Died July 25, 1996. Worland High School graduate. Served in House 1987-1993, Senate 1993. Rancher. Methodist. Member of WY Water Development Assn, WY Public Land Council, WY Stockgrowers Assn Executive Board, WY Farm Bureau, Worland District BLM Grazing Board, BLM Advocacy Board, Nat'l Cattlemen's Assn, WY Board of AG, Hot Springs Co. Chamber of Commerce, Elks, WY School Board Assn, WY Weed and Pest Council, Rotary.



TOM RARDIN, Republican, HD 46 (Albany). Born February 9, 1934, in Palco, Kansas. BA and JD, UW. Served in House 1997-2001. Legal consulting & agriculture. Wyoming Heritage Society, Nature Conservancy, Cowboy Joe Executive Board, Precinct Committeeman.



SCOTT J. RATLIFF, Democrat, (Fremont). Born January 19, 1943, in Ft. Washakie. Masters in Education and Guidance/ Counseling. Served 10 years in House 1981-1993. Outreach Advisor. Catholic. Member of GIIC, VFW, American Legion, NIEH, NCNI, WACO, Big Brothers, Governor's Task Force on Native Americans, Chairman NAIHC.



JOE REED, Republican, HD 50 (Park). Born June 16, 1945. Cody High School graduate, 2 years at UW. Served in House 1993-1997. Farmer. Presbyterian. Member of Farm Bureau, Professional Farmers of American, Cody Canal Irrigation District, Shoshone First Bank Board.



ROBERT J. REESE, Democrat, (Sweetwater). Born June 2, 1947, in Lovell. BA, Harvard, JD, UW. Served 5 years in Senate 1985-1993. Attorney. Presbyterian. Member of Wyoming Trial Lawyers Association, Sweetwater Co. Bar Association.



WAYNE REESE, Democrat, HD 11 (Laramie). Born September 19, 1953, in Dallas, Texas. Served in House 1997-2007, Minority Floor Leader 2004-2006. Locomotive Engineer. Member of Cowboy Joe Club, UTU, BLE, Frontier Days Committee.



DELAINE ROBERTS, Republican, SD 6 (Lincoln). Born January 15, 1933, in Afton. Attended BYU & UW. Served 4 years in Senate 1997-2005. Retired. LDS. Member of Lincoln Co. School District #19 Board, Sheriff of Lincoln Co., Wyoming Peace Officers Association-President, Rotary, Lions, NRA, US Marshal, appointed in 1981.



ANN ROBINSON, Democrat, HD 58 (Natrona). Born October 9, 1947, in Aberdeen, Washington. AAS in Petroleum Technology, Casper College, AA in Legal Assistance, Casper College. Served in House 1997-2007. Confidential Adoption Intermediary/Paralegal. Child Development Center of Natrona Co. Board, Court Improvement Project Advocacy Council, WY Children's Action Alliance Board of Directors, WY Early Childhood Assn Board of Director, NCSL Women's Network Advisory Board, WY Fiddlers Assn, NSDAR-Ft. Casper Chapter.



BILL ROHRBACH, Republican, (Park). Born February 24, 1943, Chicago, IL, Died December 23, 2007. BA, St. Ambrose College, JD, UW. Served in House 1987-1991. Attorney. Lutheran. Park Co. Bar Association-President, Cody Rotary Club-President, Northwest Community College Foundation Board, Cody Chorale, Park Co. Mental Health Board, North Absaroka Ski Patrol, School Board, Northwest Community College Board, Veteran of 101st Airborne Division.



JIM ROSE, Democrat, HD 13 (Albany). Born May 22, 1948, in Casper. BS in Engineering, Master of Architecture and Doctor of Education. Served in House 1999-2001. College professor, former architect. Christian. Member of Salvation Army Advocacy Board, Cathedral Home for Children Board, American Institute of Architects, WY National Reg. Review Board, Council of Education Faculty Planners lnt'l, Fremont Co. School District #1 Board, Laramie City Council, Laramie mayor, WY Community College Commission-Director.



TONY ROSE, Republican, HD 15 (Carbon). Born December 15, 1947, in San Francisco. BS in Wildlife & Fisheries Science, South Dakota State University. Served in House 1995-2003. Police Chief. Episcopalian. Member of Wyoming Sheriff & Chiefs of Police Association, American Legion, FBI National Academy Association, Wyoming Peace Officers Association, NRA.



TONY ROSS, Republican, SD 4 (Laramie). Born February 5, 1953, in Cheyenne. BA, University of Puget Sound, JD, UW. Served in House 1996-2005, appointed to serve unexpired term of Ace Baty in 1996, served in Senate 2005-present. Attorney. Christian. Kiwanis, Chamber of Commerce, United Medical Center Hospice Board, Chamber of Commerce, FCA for Southeast Wyoming-President.



PEGGY L. ROUNDS, Democrat, HD 19 (Uinta). Born October 6, 1957, in Pueblo, Colorado. Served in House 1998-2001, appointed to serve unexpired term. Small business owner. Christian. Member of Tracks Across Wyoming, Evanston Chamber of Commerce & Board of Directors.



LOUISE RYCKMAN, Democrat, HD 60 (Sweetwater). Born April 12, 1946, in Chicago. BA, University of Illinois. Served in House 1985-2001, House Minority Floor Leader 1992-2000. Educator. Catholic. Member of Sweetwater Educators Association, Wyoming Land Title Board of Director, Sweetwater School District #2 School Board-9 years, Democratic Precinct Committeewoman, Kiwanis.



DICK SADLER, Democrat, HD 59 (Natrona). Born September 10, 1928, in Hawarden, Iowa. Attended St. Mary's High School, Clinton, Iowa. Served in House 1971-1975, 1975-1983, 1991-1995, 2001-2003. Retired Railroad Supervisor. Catholic. Veteran US Navy, C&NWRR-36 years, Director of Wyoming Employment Security Commission-8 years.



DOUG SAMUELSON, Republican, HD 7 (Laramie). Born June 1, 1953, in Riverton. BS, UW. Served in the House 1999-2003, 2005-present. Businessman. Methodist. Member of UW Foundation, College of Education Advocacy Board, Cowboy Joe Club, Ducks Unlimited.



RAYMOND A. "RAY" SARCLETTI, Democrat, SD 13 (Sweetwater). Born August 11, 1938, in Rock Springs. BS in Business Administration, UW. Served in House 1993-1995, served in Senate 1995-1999. Salesman/insurance agent/Registered Securities representative. Greek Orthodox. Wyoming Alumni Association, Alpha Kappa Psi, Rotary, Masons, Scottish Rite, Shriners, NRA, AARP, AHEPA, Western Wyoming College Board of Trustees, NALU, Elks, Eagles.



JOHN SCHIFFER, Republican, SD 22 (Johnson/Sheridan). Born August 17, 1945, in Chadron, Nebraska. BA, Colorado College. Served in Senate 1993-present, appointed to Senate in 1993, Senate Vice President 2002-2004, Senate Majority Floor Leader 2004-2006, Senate President 2006-present. Rancher. Episcopalian. US Navy. Wyoming Stockgrowers, North Fork Water Users, Wyoming Environmental Quality Council, Johnson Co. School Board, Johnson Co. ASCS Board.



MARY KAY SCHWOPE, Democrat, (Laramie). Born July 21, in Rock Springs. Served 14 years in House 1975-1977, 1979-1993. Homemaker. Catholic. Member of American Legion Auxiliary, VFW, 8/40, AARP, Cheyenne Senior Citizens, UP Retirees, Democratic Women's Club, Woman's Club of Cheyenne, Zonta, WY Wildlife Federation, State Advocacy Council for Vocational Education, 1st City-County Civil Defense Council, Laramie Co. Fair Board, Precinct Committeewoman, United UP Employees, ALA Girls State Staff, ALA Girls Nation Staff.



CHARLES SCOTT, Republican, SD 30 (Natrona). Born August 19, 1945, in Klamath Falls, Oregon. BA, Harvard, MBA, Harvard. Served in House 1979-1983, served in Senate 1983-present, Senate Vice President 1992-1994. Cattle rancher. Unitarian. Wyoming Stockgrowers Association, Murie Audubon Society, Nature Conservancy, Kiwanis, Natrona County Republican Central Committee, Harvard Alumni Association-Regional Director.



JOSEPH D. SELBY, Republican, HD 41 (Laramie). Born August 9, 1950, in Rochester, PA, Died April 20, 2007. BA in Economics from Indiana University of Pennsylvania, MBA, UW, and JD, University of Virginia. Served in House 1995-1997. Attorney. Roman Catholic. Wyoming State Bar, American Bar Association, Laramie Co. Bar Association, Kiwanis, St. Mary's Catholic Church.



MARK SEMLEK, Republican HD 1 (Crook). Born April 17, 1951, in Gillette. BS and MS in Animal Science, UW. Served in House 2003-present. Rancher. Lutheran. Wyoming Stockgrowers Association, UW Alumni Association, Crook Co. School District-Trustee 1984-1988, Crook Co. Commissioner 1995-2002.



KATHRYN SESSIONS, Democrat, HD 43/SD 7 (Laramie). Born February 13, 1942, in Jackson, Wyoming. BS in Education/Library Media, MS. Served in House 1993-1999, served in Senate 1999-present, Senate Minority Whip 2006-present. Educator. LDS. Member of Wyoming Education Association.



LISA SHEPPERSON, Republican, HD 58 (Natrona). Born September 1, 1975, in Casper, Wyoming. BS in Finance, UW. Elected to House, 2006. Rancher. Member of Wyoming Stockgrowers Association, Cattlewomen, Farm Bureau, AOPA.

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DAVID SHIPPY, Republican, (Campbell). BS in Accounting/Business Administration. Served in Senate 1996-1997, appointed in 1996 to fill unexpired term of Michael B. Enzi. Rancher.



LARRY SHIPPY, Republican, HD 8 (Laramie). Born June 4, 1946, in Burke, South Dakota. Degree in Education. Served in House 1993-1997. Self-employed trucking/quick copies. Protestant. Member of Rotary, Cheyenne Chamber of Commerce, WTA, Wyoming Taxpayers Association, Cheyenne Frontier Days, Cheyenne LEADS, Civilian Advocacy Council-FE Warren AFB.



JIM "BUBBA" SHIVLER, Republican, HD 22 . Born May 29, 1941, in Gainesville, Florida. Degree in Architecture, University of Florida, Masters in Marketing, University of Florida. Served in House 1999-2003. Restaurant Owner/Architect. Baptist.



PEG SHREVE, Republican, HD 24 (Park/YNP). Born in Spencer, WV. BA, Glenville State College, Graduate work, West Virginia University and UW. Served in House 1987-99, Maj Whip, Speaker Pro Tem 1994-98. Retired educator. Presbyterian. Member of AAUW, Chapter AO PEO, Delta Kappa Gamma, Cody Classroom Teachers, NCSL, Nat'l Order of Women Legislators, Cody Chamber, School Negotiation Team, 5-State Conference-Chairwoman, Arts, Tourism, Cultural Resources-Chairwoman, Travel, Recreation, Wildlife and Cultural Resources of Wyoming House-Chairwoman.



MARLENE J. SIMONS, Republican, HD 1 (Crook/Weston). Born July 1, 1935, in Deadwood, SD, Died March 12, 2006. High School graduate. Served in House 1979-2003. Rancher. Methodist. Farm Bureau, Republican Women, Wyoming Cattlemen, Ranch & Restoration Foundation-President, National Public Lands Council-Vice President 5 years, 4-H Leader-20 years, Agriculture Committee, Rules & Procedures, Appropriations, NRA, Regional Multiuse Coalition.



COLIN SIMPSON, Republican, HD 24 (Park). Born March 5, 1959, in Cheyenne. BA in Business, Colorado College, JD, UW. Served in House 1999-present, House Speaker Pro Tempore 2004-2006, House Majority Floor Leader 2006-present. Episcopalian. Attorney. Member of Park Co. Planning & Zoning 1985-2002, Park Co. Bar Association, Buffalo Bill Historical Center Board of Trustees, Rotary, Elks, Cody Country Chamber of Commerce Board 1991-1994.



JAMES J. SLATER, Republican, HD 46 (Albany). Born February 26, 1935, in Pocatello, Idaho. BS, UW. Served in House 2001-present. Retired Banker/Businessman. Catholic. Member of UW Alumni Board-Life Member/President, Cowboy Joe Club, Rotary-President, Laramie Housing Board-Treasurer, American National Bank-Advocacy Board, LCCC-Laramie Campus Board, Eppson Center for Senior's Advocacy Board-President, Community Service Award 2001, Sigma Alpha Epsilon.



DENIS "DENNY" SMITH, REP, HD 25 (Park). Born January 11, 1942, in Lovell, Died June 25, 1999.. Attended Powell High School, NWCC and UW. Served in House 1997-July 1999. Farmer. LDS. Member of Kiwanis, Farm Bureau, Wyoming Woolgrowers, Powell Chamber of Commerce, UW Alumni, Park County Commissioner 1987-1991.



BILL STAFFORD, Republican, HD 3 (Platte/Converse). Born September 23, 1953, in Cheyenne. Attended UW. Served in House 1993-2003. Rancher/Businessman. Catholic. Wyoming Stockgrowers, Wheatland Rural Electric-Director, Platte Co. Chamber of Commerce, Goshen Chamber of Commerce, Wheatland Area Development-Director, CHUG, CHED, School Advocacy Board.



GLENDA STARK, Republican, HD 58 (Natrona). Born July 7, 1947, in Odessa, TX. AA, Casper College, attended UW. Served in House 1993-1997. Owner of secretarial service/co-owner small cow/calf operation/oil & gas service business. Southern Baptist. Member of Credit Professionals, Chairman of Committee, NFIB, NASS, American Institute of Professional Bookkeepers, Sorpotimists, American Trapshooting Association, NRA, Member US International Shooting Team 1981-1988, WY Trap Shooting Association-Director-at-Large.



JACK STEINBRECH, Republican, HD 48 . Born August 22, 1940, in Lander. BS in Range Management, UW. Served in House 1997-1999. Retired-US BLM. Catholic. Member of NRA, Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation, Knights of Columbus.



WILLIAM "JEB" STEWARD, Republican, HD 47 (Carbon). Born July 4, 1953, in Trenton, NJ. Attended Rutgers University 2 years. Served in House 2007-present. Self-Employed/Custom Farming/Water Right Research. Member of Carbon Co. Search & Rescue, Carbon Co. & Encampment/Riverside Vol. Fire Department, Upper North Platte Valley Water Users Assn, American Alpine Club, Nat'l Speleological Society, Carbon Co. Detention Facility Joint Powers Board, Saratoga/Encampment/Rawlins Conservation District, WY Water Development Committee.



TIM STUBSON, Republican, HD 56 (Natrona). Born 1972. BA in International Studies/Economics and JD, UW. Appointed in February 2008 to fill the unexpired term of Tom Walsh. Attorney. Judicial Law clerk for Hon. William F. Downes 1997-98, Special Assistant for State Attorney General 1998-2002, Child Development Center of Natrona County-Board of Directors 2001-present, Casper-Natrona Co. International Airport-Board of Trustees 2002-2007.



DON SULLIVAN, Democrat, HD 11 (Laramie). Born January 5, 1946, in New Orleans, Louisiana. JD, Syracuse University. Served 4 years in House 1989-1995. Lawyer. Catholic. Cheyenne Historic Preservation Board, Meels on Wheels Board, Chamber of Commerce, Cheyenne LEADS, American Legion, Knights of Columbus.



BOB TANNER, Republican, HD 57 (Natrona). Born September 5, 1930, in Hot Springs, South Dakota. BA in English, LeMoyne College, M-Ed, UW. Served in House 1997-2001. Real Estate Broker. Episcopal. Member of Toastmasters, Marine Corp League, American Legion, Phi Delta Kappa, BPOE, Wyoming Association of Realtors-President, Casper Board of Realtors, Natrona Co. School Board.



PAMELA "PAM" TAYLOR-HORTON, Democrat, HD 11 (Laramie). Born May 18, 1955, in Council Bluffs, Iowa. Served in House 1995-1997. Realtor/Political Consultant. United Presbyterian. Member of OES, Teamsters, IBT, DRIVE, Carey Junior High Parents Organization, Laramie Co. Board of Realtors, Democratic Women's Club, WWF, Democratic Precinct Committeewoman 1990-1997.



MATT TEETERS, Republican, HD 5 (Goshen/ Platte). Born February 22, 1983. BS in Political Science, UW. Served in House 2006-present, appointed in 2006. Rancher. Baptist.



RICK TEMPEST, Republican, HD 37 (Natrona). Born January 24, 1950, in Casper. BS in Business Administration, UW. Served in House 1987-2003, House Majority Floor Leader 1998-2000, Speaker of the House 2000-2002. Life/Health Insurance Agent. Episcopalian. Member of American Society CLU, Kiwanis, Casper Area Economic Development Alliance Board, WCDA Board, Casper Chamber of Commerce.



BILL THOMPSON, Democrat HD 60 (Sweetwater). Born August 11, 1937, in Casper. AA, Casper College, BA, UW, MS, Utah State University. Served in House 2001-present, House Min Whip 2002-2006. Retired high school educator/musician. Protestant. Member of Masons, Elks, Lions, Chamber of Commerce, Green River Historical Preservation Committee, WY State Fiddlers Assn, Manhattan Chamber of Commerce, Green River Education Assn, SW WY Education Assn, Musicians Local 470, Sweetwater Co. Joint Travel & Tourism Board, Precinct Committeeman.



MARY THRONE, Democrat, HD 11 (Laramie). Born August 29, 1960, in Gillette. BA, Princeton University, JD, Columbia. Served in House 2007-present. Attorney. Presbyterian. Member of Rotary, First Presbyterian Church, Leadership Wyoming Alumni, Rocky Mountain Mineral Law Foundation, Princeton Alumni Schools Committee, Laramie Co. Democratic Precinctwoman.



WILLIAM M. TIBBS, Republican, (Converse). Born July 12, 1949, in Poplar Bluffs, Missouri. Upton High School graduate, 1 year college. Served six years in House 1985-1993. Independent Insurance Agent. Baptist. Member of American Legislative Exchange Council, School Board Trustee 1977-1980, Precinct Committeeman 4 years.



DENNIS W. TIPPETS, Republican, (Fremont). Born December 30, 1938, in Wheatland. BA, University of Colorado. Served in House 1985-1993. President of Minex Resources, Inc. (Mining & Express Co.). LDS. Member of SRA, Appraisal Institute, Methanol Products Co., Rotary, American Legion, Boy Scout District Committee, School Board, NSBA Nat'l Advocacy Committee on Career Education, Officer-US Navy, CWC Law Enforcement Advocacy Committee, Rotary, IDEA, Inc., Who's Who in America.



HARRY B. TIPTON, Republican, HD 33 (Fremont/Wind River Reservation). Born March 14, 1927, in Salida, CO, died March 11, 2004. BA-MD, University of Colorado. Served in House 1981-2005, House Speaker Pro Tem. Physician/OB-Gyn. Protestant. Marine Corps 1945-1950, Navy Reserve Medical Corps 1950-1987. Member of AMA, WY Medical Society, Reserve Officers Assn, American Legion, NRA, Marine Corps League, Capt. US Naval Medical Corps, Naval Reserve Assn, ACOG, AAFP, School Board, WY Physician of the Year-1989, AMA Nathan Davis Award, 1999.



LOUIE TOMASSI, Republican, HD 20. Born November 6, 1923, in Dawson, New Mexico. Served in House 1993-2003. Retired. Catholic. Member of American Legion, Lions, Eagles, Sublette County Commissioner-8 years.



CHARLES TOWNSEND, Republican, SD 1 (Crook/Weston/Converse/Niobrara/Goshen). Born August 29, 1943. BS in Business, Black Hills State University. Served in Senate 2005-present. Oil Production/Rancher. Methodist. Member of Powder River Energy Co-Op, Petroleum Association of Wyoming-President/Vice Chairman, Wyoming DEQ-CAP Advocacy Board, Wyoming Business Alliance, Lions, Weston Co. School District #1 Board.



ROBERT TRENT, Republican, SD 22 (Johnson/Sheridan). Born May 22, 1936, in Pittsburg, Kansas. BS and MS in Mine Engineering, University of Utah, PhD in Mineral Economics, Colorado School of Mines. Served in Senate 1993-1995. Engineer, President Kaycee Oil Co./New Tech Oil Co./Enviroil. Protestant. Member of Wyoming Board of Mines, Society of Petroleum Engineers, Johnson Co. Solid Waste Task Force, Kaycee Town Council, Powder River Conservation District.



DIEMER TRUE, Republican, (Natrona). Born February 12, 1946, in Cody. Natrona County High School graduate, BS in Business Administration, Northwestern University. Served in House 1973-1977, Senate 1977-1993. Businessman/VP of Black Hills Trucking, Inc./VP of Toolpushers Supply Co. Methodist. Member of WY Trucking Assn, Hilltop National Bank/Mountain Plaza National Bank, Advocacy Board of UW Enhanced Oil Recovery Institute, Business Advocacy Council of UW College of Commerce & Industry, Rocky Mountain Oil & Gas Assn Board, Western Highway Institute



JIM TWIFORD, Republican, SD 2 (Converse/Goshen/Platte). Born November 17, 1942, in WY. BA in International Relations, UW, Graduate work, University of Southern California. Served in Senate 1987-01, Senate Vice President 1994-96, Senate Maj Floor Leader 1996-98, Senate President 1998-00. Director Physical Plant/Transportation, Converse Co. School District #1. Catholic. American Legion, Rotary, Chamber of Commerce, Friends of WY State Fair, WY State Fair Rodeo Board, WY Pupil Transportation Association, WY Pioneer Assn.



LAURIS L. TYSDAL, Republican, (Weston). Born April 2, 1949, in Deadwood, South Dakota. UW graduate. Served 8 years in House 1983-1993. Rancher. Lutheran. Member of Masons, Order of Eastern Star, 4-H Leader.



BILL VASEY, Democrat, SD 11 (Carbon/ Albany). Born January 13, 1939, in Saratoga, Wyoming. BS, Valley City State College, M-Ed, UW. Served in House 1989-1995, served in Senate 1999-present. Retired educator. Rotary, Rawlins City Council, Carbon Co. Higher Education Center-Director.



JOHN P. VINICH, Democrat, SD 25 (Fremont/Wind River). Born June 13, 1950, in Hudson, died November 27, 2004. BS in Social Work, UW. Served in House 1975-1983, Senate 1983-1999. Businessman. Catholic. Member of Elks, Hudson Volunteer Firemen, Big Brothers, Inc. of Casper-Director, SNF, Foster Grandparent Program Advocacy Board, Lander Babe Ruth Baseball Assn, Gov's Mill Tailings Task Force, Gov's Blue Ribbon Wildlife Task Force, Legislature Select Committee on Workers Comp.



CAROL JO VLASTOS, REP, (Natrona). Born July 30, 1941, in Louisville, Kentucky. BA in Education, BS in Nursing. Served in House 1989-1993. Educational and Nursing Consultant. Methodist. Member of Wyoming School Board, Governor's Drug Policy Board, Elder Care Board, Committee for Nursing & Nursing Education, Casper Area-Natrona Co. Overall Economic Development Program Committee, Natrona Co. Board of Trustees-Chairman/Vice Chairman/Treasurer 1983-1988.



MICHAEL VON FLATERN, Republican, SD 24 (Campbell). Born October 19, 1954, in New London, Connecticut. Served in Senate 2005-present. Pilot. Member of Rotary, Airplane Owners & Pilot Association, American Red Cross of Wyoming.



DICK WALLIS, Republican, HD 52 (Campbell). Born September 25, in Bosler, Wyoming. Attended UW and CSU. Served 13 years in House 1980-1995. Rancher. Protestant. US Navy 1951-1955. Member of School Board, American Legion, Energy Council, American Legislative Exchange Council.



SUE WALLIS, Republican, HD 52 (Campbell). Born October 9, 1957, in Gillette. Attended UW. Served in House 2007-present. Rancher/coal miner, writer/poet. Unitarian. Member of Recluse Committee Trust, SASSE Investment Club, EMT¬ Basic, American Heart Association, CPR/AED & First Aid Institute, National Safety Council, Defensive Driving Instructor, Precinct Committee, Wyoming Mineral Council & Wyoming Board of Mines.



TOM WALSH, Republican HD 56 (Natrona). Born October 31, 1942, in Thermopolis. BS and MS, UW and Ed D, UNC. Served in House 2003-present. Catholic. Member of NRA, American Legion, Eagle Scout, Casper Mountain Fire Department, WAM, Gov's Fire Board, UW Alumni Assn, UW Lettermans Club, UW Cowboy Joe, UW Kappa Sigma, Vietnam War POW/MIA Searcher, Natrona Co. Veteran Council Burial Team Chaplin, Lt. Col. Engineer Army of the US (ret.), Mayor of Casper, Casper Chamber of Commerce, US Army Reserve Ambassador for WY, USPA Master Parachutist/Jumpmaster Instructor, VFW.



JANE WARREN, Democrat, HD 13 (Albany). Born September 8, 1950, in Torrington. BA in Psychology/Spanish, UW, PhD in Counselor Education, UW. Served in House 2001-present, nominated to be on ballot in place of Jim Rose 2001. Wyoming licensed marriage & family/addictions therapist/ Adjunct professor with UW Counselor Education Department/trained mediator.



JEFF WASSERBURGER, Republican HD 32 (Campbell). Born January 8, 1961, in Lusk. BA, Chadron State, MA, UW. Served in House 1995-2007. Associate Principal/Athletic Director. United Methodist. Member of National Interscholastic Association of Athletic Administrators, Wyoming Coaches Association, Wyoming Association of Secondary Principals, Wyoming Education Association, Elks, Lions, Gillette Babe Ruth Baseball Head Groundskeeper.



CAROL WATSON, Democrat, (Laramie). Born August 29, 1949, in Cheyenne. 2 years vocational training in court reporting, BS in Office Administration, UW. Served in House 1989-1993. Small Business owner/court reporter/UW law student. Member of American Legion Auxiliary, League of Women Voters, American Association of University Women, Humane Federation, Democratic Women's Club-President, Laramie Co. Central Committee-Recording Secretary.



STEPHEN WATT, Republican, HD 17 (Sweetwater). Born January 8, 1956, in Newcastle. Attended Chadron State 2 years. Served in House 2001-2002, 2005-2007. Law enforcement officer. Christian. Member of Wyoming Peace Officers, Minister with the Evangelical Church Alliance.



KEVIN WHITE, Republican, HD 45 (Albany) Born August 15, 1961, in Indianapolis, Indiana. AA in Criminal Justice, LCCC, Criminal Justice program, UW. Served two years in House 2005-present. Police Captain. Lutheran. Member of Laramie Emergency Planning Committee, Wyoming Peace Officer's Association, NRA, Precinct Committeeman.



LOREN "TEENSE" WILLFORD, Republican, HD 47 (Carbon/Albany). Born June 19, 1939, in Saratoga, Wyoming. Attended UW. Served in House 1987-1989, 1993-2003. Executive Director Chamber of Commerce. Presbyterian. Member of American Legion, VFW, Masons, OES, Scottish Rite, York Rite, Shriners, Carbon Power and Light Board.



PETER I. WOLD, Republican, (Natrona). Born January 31, 1948, in Houston, Texas. BS in Zoology, CSU. Served in House 1990-1993. Partner in Wold Oil & Gas Company. Episcopalian. Member of National Public Lands Advocacy Council 1987-1990, Wyoming National Bank of Casper-Director.



CLYDE E. WOLFLEY, Republican, HD 21 (Lincoln). Born July 4, 1921, in Etna, Wyoming. Star Valley High School graduate. Served 10 years in House 1983-1995. Farmer/Rancher. LDS. Member of Farm Bureau, Nationa1 Farmers Union, Idaho Grain Growers Co-op, North American Hunting Club, Trout Unlimited, Ducks Unlimited.



SHERRI WOOLDRIDGE, Democrat, HD 12 (Laramie). Born July 20, 1959, in Liberal, Kansas. Served in House 1993-1995. Homemaker. Baptist.



JANE WOSTENBERG, Republican, HD 27 (Washakie). Born January 2, 1944, in Lincoln, Nebraska. AS, Northwest Community College. Served in House 1999-2005. Retired from Department of Family Service. Catholic. Soroptimist International-President, South Big Horn Basin Multiple Use Association-President, Wyoming Resource Providers, People for the USA, Republican Women's Association Precinct committeewoman.



VIRGINIA L. WRIGHT, Republican, HD 51 (Sheridan). Born April 4, 1912, in Mill Creek, West Virginia. BA and M-Ed. Served 4 years in House 1989-1995. Retired School Principal. Presbyterian. Member of AAUW-Division President, DAR-Regent, BPW, WASSP-President, Eastern Star, Daughters of the Nile, PTA-President, AARP-Past President, Retired Teachers-President, State Advocacy Council on Aging, Sheridan School District #2-Trustee 10 years/Treasurer 6 years, Republican Precinct Committeewoman 10 years.



JAMES J. WYATT, Republican, HD 32 (Campbell). Born February 21, 1944, in Livingston, Montana. BS in Accounting, UW, BA in Education, UNC Greeley and MBA, UW. Served in House 1993-1995. Accountant. Roman Catholic. Member of Campbell Co. Central Committee, Gillette Chamber Singers, Phi Kappa Phi Honor Society, Vietnam Veteran-awarded Bronze Star.



GARY L. YORDY, Republican, (Laramie). Born January 5, 1948, in Bloomington, IL. BA, Goshen College, MD, Indiana University, JD, UW. Served in House 1987-1991, Senate 1991-1993. Physician/Attorney. Member of Laramie Co. Medical Society, WY Medical Society, AMA, Laramie Co. Bar, WY State Bar, ABA, American Society of Clinical Pathology, College of American Pathologist, Clinical Labs Cheyenne-Pres., American Society of Law & Medicine, Cheyenne Chamber of Commerce, Cheyenne LEADS, Medical Director-WYOMED Laboratories.



STEVEN YOUNGBAUER, Republican, SD 23 (Campbell). Born February 25, 1950, in Alma, Wisconsin. BA, Winona State College, JD, UW. Served in Senate 1999-2003. Land Manager/Attorney. Catholic. Member of Wyoming Environmental Quality Council-Chairman, Wyoming State Bar, Wyoming Mining Association, Wyoming Taxpayers Association, National Elk Foundation.



KENILYNN ZANETTI, Democrat, HD 16 (Sweetwater/[Fremont]). Born February 26, 1946, in Rock Springs. MA candidate, history, UW. Served in House 1995-2001. Manager of Title Insurance Co. & Rental properties. Member of Wyoming Historical Society, Croatian Fraternal Lodge, Charter member of the Sweetwater YMCA, Conservation District Supervisor.



RUSSELL W. ZIMMER, Republican, (Goshen/Niobrara). Born February 27, 1926, in Minatare, Nebraska. High school graduate. Served four years in House 1973-1977, served in Senate 1977-1993. Grain & Livestock. Methodist. Member of Goshen Co. Fair Board, Torrington Volunteer Fire Department, State Volunteer Firemen Pension Board, Rotary, Republican County Chairman, World War II Veteran.



GAIL D. ZIMMERMAN, Republican, SD 27 (Natrona). Born February 9, 1933, in Dodge City, KS. AA from McCook College, BA from Chadron State, MA in Zoology from the University of Montana-Missoula, PhD from UW. Served in House 1985-89, Senate 1989-99. Retired College Professor/CEO WY Financial Securities, Inc. Protestant. Member of WY Water Quality/Political Control Assn, WY Outfitters, NRA, Werner Wildlife Museum-Director, Rotary Board, Casper Daycare Board, American Assn for the Advancement of Science.



MELVIN L. "MEL" ZUMBRUNNEN, Republican, (Niobrara). Born May 27, 1941, in Lusk. BS in Civil Engineering from UW. Served in House 1983-1993. Rancher/Construction Consultant. Christian. Member of Niobrara Co. Farm Bureau, UW Alumni Association, 4-H Club Leader, NODE Committee Church.



DAN ZWONITZER, Republican, HD 43 (Laramie). Born October 30, 1979, in Cheyenne. BA in Government, BA in Classics from Georgetown University. Served in House 2005-present. Agricultural Policy/Auctioneer. Methodist. Member of Wyoming Auctioneers Association, Cheyenne Youth Alternatives, Georgetown Alumni, State Admissions Committee.



DAVID ZWONITZER, Republican, HD 9 (Laramie). Born March 10, 1953, in Holton, Kansas. BS in Agricultural Mechanization, MS in Water Resources from UW. Served in House 2006-present, appointed in May 2006. Auctioneer & Furniture Store Owner. United Methodist. Member of Kiwanis, American Contract Bridge League, FFA Alumni, Wyoming Auctioneers Association-Presidential Board Member.

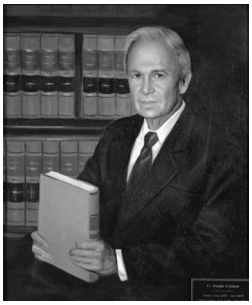
Judicial Branch

Supreme Court Justices



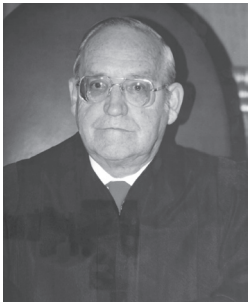
Richard V. Thomas
December 30, 1974-1998

Richard V. Thomas was born in Superior, Wyoming, October 11, 1932. He earned a bachelor's degree from the University of Wyoming in 1951 and a law degree from the University of Wyoming College of Law in 1956. After private practice of law in Cheyenne, he was appointed US Attorney for Wyoming in 1969. He served as chief justice from 1985-1986. He retired from the court in 1998 after almost a quarter century on the bench.



G. Joseph Cardine
June 13, 1983-July 1994

G. Joseph Cardine was born July 6, 1924, in Prairie duChien, Wisconsin. He graduated from West Rockford High School (IL) in 1942. He earned a degree in engineering from the University of Illinois in 1948 and a law degree from the University of Wyoming College of Law in 1954. He entered private practice in Casper and, from 1966 to 1977, he was a partner in the firm of Cardine, Vlastos and Reeves. He accepted an appointment to the faculty of the University of Wyoming College of Law in 1977. He was appointed to the Supreme Court June 13, 1983. He served as chief justice from 1988-1990. He retired from the court in 1994.



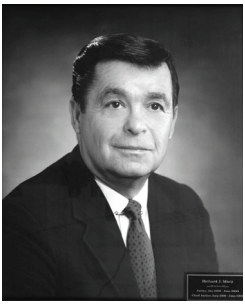
Walter C. Urbigkit, Jr.

November 1, 1985-January 1993

Walter C. Urbigkit, Jr., was born in Burris, Wyoming, November 9, 1927, to Walter C. and Bertha (Miller) Urbigkit. His parents came to Wyoming prior to World War I and ranched in the Crowheart area. Urbigkit graduated from Fremont County Vocational High School in Lander in 1945. He completed a bachelor's degree at the University of Wyoming in 1949. He earned his law degree from the University of Wyoming College of Law, graduating in 1951. He served in the Army during the Korean War.

Afer two years as an attorney for the Veterans Administration, he began a private law practice in Cheyenne in 1955. He served as an assistant county attorney in Laramie County for two years. He was elected to the Wyoming House of Representatives in 1972, serving through 1984.

On November 1, 1985, he accepted appointment to the Wyoming Supreme Court. He began a term as chief justice on June 30, 1990. He was defeated in a retention election in November 1992.



Richard J. Macy

December 2, 1985-June 2, 2000

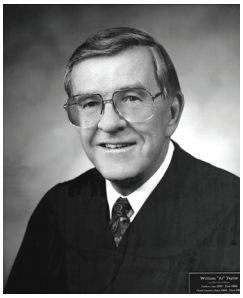
Richard J. Macy was born June 2, 1930, in Saramac Lake, New York, the son of Edward and Gertrude Macy. His family moved to Shell, Wyoming, in 1943 where his parents entered the bar and restaurant business. Macy graduated from Greybull High School in 1948 after which he began a four-year tour of duty in the US Navy.

Following military service, he returned to Wyoming, earning a bachelor's degree in 1955 from the University of Wyoming. Three years later he was granted a degree in law from the University of Wyoming College of Law. He practiced law in Sundance, serving as Crook County Attorney from 1970 to 1985. In addition to his legal work, he served on the Crook County School District #1 board and was chairman of the Crook County Democratic Central Committee. He was appointed to the Wyoming Supreme Court on May 2, 1985. He retired from the court on June 2, 2000, when he reached the retirement age of 70.



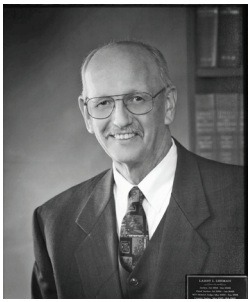
Michael Golden
June 30, 1988-

Michael Golden was born September 30, 1942, in Enid, Oklahoma. He graduated from the University of Wyoming in 1964 and from the University of Wyoming College of Law in 1967. After four years in the US Army Judge Advocate General's Corps, he entered private practice in Rawlins in 1971. From 1983 to 1988, he practiced law in Casper with the firm of Williams, Porter, Day and Neville. Prior to his appointment to the Wyoming Supreme Court in 1988, he served two terms on the state board of law examiners.



William A. Taylor
January 22, 1993-2001

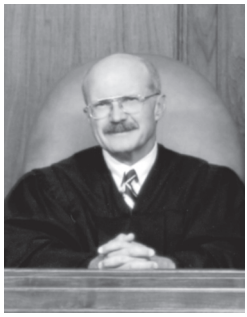
William A. Taylor was born in Lusk, the son of Don and Ethel Taylor. Reared and educated in Lusk, he graduated from the University of Wyoming College of Law in 1959. He practiced law until he was appointed director of the Wyoming State Bar. He was appointed to a district judgeship in Douglas, serving until 1993 when he was appointed to the Supreme Court by Gov. Mike Sullivan.



Larry Lehman
July 8, 1994-2004

Larry Lehman was born in Iowa City, Iowa, in 1945. After graduating from the University of Wyoming College of Law in 1976, he worked as an attorney for the state of Wyoming. He was

appointed to the district court bench in Carbon County March 4, 1988. He served in that capacity until his appointment to the Supreme Court on July 8, 1994. Lehman served as Chief Justice from 1999-2001. He retired from the bench shortly before his death on December 10, 2004.



William U. Hill

November 3, 1998-

William U. Hill, a native of Montgomery, Alabama, was reared and educated in Riverton, Wyoming. He earned his BA from the University of Wyoming in 1970 and a law degree from UW College of Law in 1974. After graduation, he served as both an assistant US attorney and an assistant attorney general for Wyoming, and was engaged in private practice in Riverton, Wyoming, Seattle, Washington, and Cheyenne, Wyoming. He also served as chief of staff-chief counsel for Sen. Malcolm Wallop in Washington, D.C. Hill was named state attorney general by Gov. Jim Geringer in March 1995. Hill was appointed to the Wyoming Supreme Court on November 3, 1998. He served as Chief Justice from July 1, 2002 through June 30, 2006.



Marilyn Stebner Kite

March 30, 2000-

Marilyn S. Kite, a native of Laramie, was appointed by Gov. Jim Gerringer to fill the vacancy created by the retirement of Justice Richard Macy. Justice Kite was sworn into office June 2, 2000. She received her BA from the University of Wyoming in 1970 with honors and her law degree from the University of Wyoming Law School in 1974. Prior to her appointment to the Wyoming Supreme Court, she served as senior assistant attorney general for the State of Wyoming from 1974 through 1978. She joined the law firm of Holland & Hart in 1979. At the time of her appointment, she was a partner in the firm's Jackson office.



Barton R. Voigt

March 29, 2001-

Barton R. Voigt was reared and educated in Thermopolis, Wyoming. He earned a BA and MA in american history, as well as a JD, at the University of Wyoming. He practiced law in his home town for ten years, serving as Hot Springs County and Prosecuting Attorney for two terms. After two years as a county judge in Gillette, he was appointed to the district court bench in Douglas. He served for eight years in that capacity before he accepted appointment to the Supreme Court on March 29, 2001. He became Chief Justice on July 1, 2006.



E. James Burke

January 2005-

E. James Burke was appointed to the Wyoming Supreme Court in January, 2005. Burke received his B.S. degree from St. Joseph's College in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1971. After graduation, he entered the US Air Force and was stationed at F. E. Warren Air Force Base in Cheyenne until 1974. He obtained his law degree from the University of Wyoming in 1977 and engaged in private practice in Cheyenne until his appointment to the district court bench in 2001 in Cheyenne.

Justices of the Wyoming Supreme Court
1991-2007

1991-1992
Chief Justice Walter Urbigkit, Richard Thomas, G. Joseph Cardine, Richard Macy, Michael Golden.

1993-1994
Chief Justice Richard Macy, Richard Thomas, G. Joseph Cardine, Michael Golden. William A. Taylor was appointed January 22, 1993, to replace Walter Urbigkit who lost retention election in November 1992.

1994-1995
Chief Justice Richard Macy; Richard Thomas, Michael Golden, William A. Taylor, G. Joseph Cardine. Larry Lehman was appointed on July 8, 1994, to replace Cardine who retired.

1995-1996
Chief Justice Michael Golden, Richard Thomas, Richard Macy, William A. Taylor, Larry Lehman

1997-1998
Chief Justice William A. Taylor, Richard Thomas, Richard Macy, Michael Golden, Larry Lehman. William U. Hill was appointed November 3, 1998, to replace Richard Thomas who retired.

1999-2000
Chief Justice Larry Lehman, Michael Golden, Richard Macy, William A. Taylor, William U. Hill. Marilyn Stebner Kite was appointed March 30, 2000, to replace Macy who retired.

2001-2002
Chief Justice Larry Lehman, Michael Golden, William U. Hill, Stebner Kite. Barton Voigt was appointed March 21, 2001, to replace Taylor who retired.

2002-2003
Chief Justice William U. Hill, Michael Golden, Larry Lehman, Stebner Kite, Barton Voigt.

2003-2004
Chief Justice William U. Hill, Michael Golden, Larry Lehman, Stebner Kite, Barton Voigt.

2004-2005
Chief Justice William U. Hill, Michael Golden, Stebner Kite, Barton Voigt, Larry Lehman. E. James Burke was appointed in January 2005 to replace Lehman who retired shortly before his death.

2006-2007
Chief Justice BartonVoigt, William U. Hill, Michael Golden, Stebner Kite, E. James Burke.

District Judges by District, 1991-2007

1st Judicial District

A: Edward L. Grant, appointed February 1986, Retained November 1988, 1994, 2000, 2006.

B: Michael K. Davis, appointed April 2008. Nicholas G. Kalokathis, appointed July 1987, retained November 1988, 1994, 2000, 2006.

C: Peter G. Arnold, appointed February 2005. E. James Burke, appointed August 2001, appointed to Supreme Court, November 15, 2004. Peter C. Arnold, appointed February 2005.

2nd Judicial District

A: Wade E. Waldrip, appointed April 2004. Rawlins. Kenneth E. Stebner, appointed September 1994, retained 2002. Retired, 2004. Larry L. Lehman, appointed March 4, 1988, retained November 1990. Appointed to State Supreme Court, July 8, 1994.

B: Jeffrey A. Donnell, appointed November 1996. Laramie. Arthur T. Hanscum, appointed March 1982, retained November 1984, 1990. Retired, 1996.

3rd Judicial District

A: Dennis L. Sanderson, appointed March 2001, retained November 2002. Evanston. John D. Troughton, appointed March 1981, retained November 1982, 1988, 1994.

B: Jere Ryckman, appointed September 1988, retained November 1990, 1996, 2002. Green River.

C: Nena James, appointed October 2001, retained November 2002. Green River. New position in 2001.

4th Judicial District

A: John G. Fenn, appointed January 2007. John C. Brackley, appointed January 1993, retained 1994, 2000. Sheridan. James N. Wolfe, appointed January 1985, retained November 1986.

5th Judicial District

A: Gary P. Hartman, appointed July 1983, retained November 1984, 1990, 1996, 2002. Worland.

B: Steven Cranfill, appointed September 2006. Hunter Patrick, appointed July 1988, retained November 1990, 1996, 2002.

6th Judicial District

A: Dan R. Price II, appointed November 1990, retained November 1992, 1998, 2004. Gillette.

B: John R. Perry, appointed October 2000, retained November 2002. Gillette. Terrence L. O'Brien, appointed August 1980, retained 1982, 1988, 1994. Appointed by President George W. Bush to 10th Circuit Court of Appeals, 2001.

C: Michael N. "Nick" Deegan, appointed July 2005, retained November 2006, Gillette.

7th Judicial District

A: David B. Park, appointed January 1999, retained November 2000, 2006. Daniel R. Spangler, Appointed August 1978, retained 1980, 1986, 1992. Retired, 1998.

B: W. Thomas Sullins, appointed October 1995, retained November 1996, 2002. Harry E. Leimback, appointed November 9, 1984, retained 1986, 1992. Retired, 1995.

C: Scott W. Skavdahl, appointed August 2003, retained November 2004.

8th Judicial District

A: Keith G. Kautz, appointed January 1993, retained 1994, 2000. Torrington. John T. Langdon, appointed June 15, 1984, retained November 1986. Retired, 1992.

B: John C. Brooks, appointed July 2001, retained November 2002. Barton R. Voigt, appointed April 1993, retained November 1994. Appointed to State Supreme Court, March 29, 2001. William A. Taylor, appointed July 1, 1980, retained November 1982, 1988. Appointed to State Supreme Court, Jan. 22, 1993.

9th Judicial District

A: Norman E. Young, appointed January 2003, retained November 2004. Guthrie. Elizabeth A. Kail, appointed October 4, 1982, retained November 1984, 1990. Retired 1994.

B: Nancy J. Guthrie, appointed November 1994, retained November 1996, 2002. (Guthrie moved to Position B in 2002, having previously served in Position A.) D. Terry Rogers, appointed June 1989, retained November 1990, 1996.

Circuit Courts by District
1995-2007

County Court judges became Circuit Court judges in 1995. County Courts, 1991-2000, renamed Circuit Courts in 2000

1st Judicial District

Laramie County: Robert W. Allen, appointed January 1, 1979. Roberta Coates, appointed September 2004.
Laramie County: Denise Nau, appointed April 4, 1996.
Laramie County: Thomas Campbell, appointed July 31, 2001.

2nd Judicial District

Albany County: Robert A. Castor, appointed July 1984.
Carbon County: Wade E. Waldrip, appointed February 1, 2000. Jane Eakin, appointed June 2004.

3rd Judicial District

Lincoln County: Frank J. Zebre, appointed July 1, 1984.
Sweetwater County: E. Victoria Schofield, appointed February 2000. Green River.
S**weetwater County:** Sam A. Soule' appointed July 1, 1981. Rock Springs. Dan Forgey, appointed January 2007.
Uinta County: Thomas F. Mealey, appointed May 1988. Michael Greer, appointed July 2006.

4th Judicial District

Sheridan County: J. John Sampson, appointed November 1, 1991.

5th Judicial District

Big Horn County: Robert E. Skar, appointed January 1999. Basin. Hot Springs: 2001, Washakie, 2003.
Park County: John O. Housel, appointed January 2, 1995. Cody.
Big Horn, Hot Springs, Park and Washakie: Bruce B. Waters, appointed February 9, 2001.

6th Judicial District

Campbell County: William S. Edwards, appointed March 1, 1991.
Campbell County: Terrill R. Tharp, appointed September 1, 1994.
Crook and Weston County: Fred R. Dollison, appointed August 2002.

7th Judicial District

Natrona County: Michael E. Huber, appointed January 1982.
Natrona County: H. Steven Brown, appointed March 1998.
Natrona County: Michael N. Patchen, appointed September 2001.

8th Judicial District

Converse County: I. Vincent Case, Jr., appointed January 13, 1994. In 2004, Niobrara and Platte were added to the 8th District.
Goshen County: Randal R. Arp, appointed January 2000.

9th Judicial District

Fremont County: Robert B. Denhardt, appointed January 1983. Lander
Fremont County: Donald H. Hall, appointed June 1982. Riverton. Retired 2004. Wesley A. Roberts, appointed January 2005.
Sublette County: John V. Crow, appointed January 2, 1995. Curt A. Haws, appointed January 2007.
Teton County: Timothy C. Day, appointed January 2003.Teton added to district in 2003.

Law

1st lawyers in Wyoming: Several are known to have crossed Wyoming on the Oregon Trail.

1st meeting of the Wyoming State Bar: The organizational meeting was held January 28, 1915, in the US District Courtroom, Cheyenne.

1st president of the Wyoming State Bar: C. P. Arnold of Laramie.

1st woman admitted to law practice in Wyoming: Dr. Grace Raymond Hebard of Laramie was admitted on December 22, 1914. (She had been admitted to practice before the district court in Laramie on November 18, 1898.) The first woman to actually practice law in Wyoming was Grace McDonald Phillips, Newcastle/Casper, admitted to the bar on April 19, 1920. She held a law degree from the University of Washington.

1st woman to argue a case before the Wyoming Supreme Court: Laura Bicknell Harris of Casper in 1927.

1st law school in Wyoming: University of Wyoming College of Law, first classes conducted in September 1920.

1st University of Wyoming College of Law graduate named to a district judgeship: Glenn Parker in 1949.

1st UW law graduate named to State Supreme Court: Glenn Parker, 1955.

1st woman appointed to the Wyoming Supreme Court: Marilyn Stebner Kite, born in Laramie, appointed in March, 2000.

Youngest person in the United States to serve as a district judge: Percy W. Metz was 29 years old when he was elected district judge in the Big Horn Basin in 1913. Five years earlier, he set the mark for becoming the youngest county attorney in the country at the age of 24. He died at the age of 80 in 1964.

1st law school club established: Potter Law Club formed by Thurman Arnold, 1922.

1st county court judges in Wyoming: After the law was passed establishing county courts in 1979, Franklin Mockler and Robert W. Allen were appointed in Laramie County; Stephen Davidson and Michael J. Krampner were appointed in Natrona County.

Legal Firsts in Wyoming

First civil case brought before the Wyoming Supreme Court

Western Union Telegraph Co. v. Monseau (1870) was the first civil case heard by the three-member court. Monseau claimed the telegraph company breached a contract with him in which he had agreed to supply 754 telegraph poles at $2.50 per pole. The company claimed the man who had entered into the contract with Monseau in the company's name was not its authorized agent. E. P. Johnson, the man for whom Johnson County was later named, represented Monseau. The court affirmed the lower court judgment in Monseau's favor.

First criminal case heard by the Wyoming Supreme Court

Territory of Wyoming v. Anderson (1869) was the first criminal case appealed to the Supreme Court. Anderson was indicted in September 1869 for "keeping a disorderly house." He was found guilty and fined $300. His appeal was based on a technicality—absence of witnesses' names on the indictment. The court, however, affirmed his conviction without issuing a formal opinion.

First personal injury case brought in a Wyoming court

Union Pacific Railroad v. Silas Hause (1870) was the first personal injury case brought in any Wyoming court. Hause was sitting on top of the caboose of a Union Pacific train when the car went off the track at Sherman, midway between Cheyenne and Laramie on the summit. As Hause jumped off the caboose, "a barrel of molasses burst through the side of the car and struck Hause, fracturing his leg." The trial court returned a judgment award of $10,000 for Hause, but the Supreme Court remanded the case back to district court because "damages granted were in excess of actual damages."

First appeal from a death sentence

Kinsler v. Territory of Wyoming (1873) was the first appeal from a death sentence handed down by a Wyoming court. Toussaint Kinsler had been found guilty of killing a Cheyenne man. His death sentence was affirmed by the court and he was hanged for the crime.

First libel case

Territory v. Wilson (1873) was the first libel case filed in a Wyoming court. Posey S. Wilson wrote a letter to the *Omaha Herald* commenting on the unfitness of a local judge. The judge had him fined for contempt of court and criminal libel. Various aspects of the case continued to occupy the Supreme Court's time during 1873 and 1874. A 47-page brief by Jason B. Brown, Wilson's attorney in the case, is held in the collections of the National Archives.

First case brought in Esther Hobart Morris' court

Morris v. James W. Stilman (1870) was the first case filed in the court in which the first woman justice of the peace in the world presided. Morris herself brought the suit to force Stilman, her predecessor, to turn over the court's official records to her. The case was dismissed when Morris discovered she lacked jurisdiction to hear her own case.

First woman charged with murder

Jennie Berry of Fort Laramie was charged with the murder of Robert Rice, her 35 year-old bachelor employer, in June 1887.

First divorce brought in a Wyoming court

The first divorce granted in what is now Wyoming was Nicholas Walke from Anna W. Walke on November 14, 1866, at Fort Bridger, then a part of Utah Territory.

Significant Wyoming Court Cases

Fanny Kelly v. Sarah Larimer

Kelly filed suit against Larimer in Kansas in October 1870, accusing the Wyoming woman of stealing a manuscript and publishing it under her own name. *The Capture and Escape or Life Among the Sioux* by Larimer was released just weeks before Kelly's book, *Narrative of My Captivity Among the Sioux Indians*, was published in 1871. Both women had been kidnapped by Indians about 80 miles west of Fort Laramie in July 1864. Larimer managed to escape after two days, but the 19-year-old Kelly and her five-year-old adopted daughter were not rescued until December 12 at Fort Sully, miles from their capture. Following the ordeal, Mrs. Kelly returned to Kansas with her husband. He died of cholera in July 1867, and Mrs. Kelly accepted an invitation to stay with the Larimers in Cheyenne, where Larimer was a photographer. While there, Mrs. Kelly finished her book. She alleged that in May 1869, Mrs. Larimer secretly took her manuscript to a Philadelphia publisher and had it printed under her own name. Kelly won a judgment of $5,000 from a trial court, but the judgment was reduced to $286.50 in damages and $2,000 in court costs on appeal. The judgment also required Larimer and her printer to destroy all copies of the book. Mrs. Kelly later became a federal government employee. She died in Washington, DC, in 1904.

State v. Frank Canton, et al

Canton and the rest of the Johnson County "invaders" were rescued by the army at the TA Ranch in April 1892. Later that month, they were escorted to Cheyenne to face trial. The venue change allowed the "prisoners" to enjoy hospitable quarters at Fort Russell and never spend a day in jail for their crimes. Because of the projected expenses of such a trial, Johnson County officials decided not to prosecute and all of the prisoners were released.

Race Horse Case

Race Horse, a Bannock chief during the so-called "Indian War of 1895" in Jackson Hole, was convicted of violating state game laws. His conviction was appealed to the Wyoming Supreme Court. The court ruled that "a state has jurisdiction over the game within its borders."

Teapot Dome "Annulment Trial"

The federal government attempted to annul the leases to lucrative federal oil reserve lands at Teapot Dome near Midwest. The leases had been granted to several oil companies on the authority of Interior Secretary Albert Fall who was later convicted of accepting bribes in exchange for the leases. The trial,

held in federal district court in Cheyenne from March 7-27, 1925, gained national publicity.

City of Green River v. Fuller Brush Company

The city of Green River became the first in the United States to pass a law requiring "peddlers" to be licensed and banning them from soliciting during particular hours. The Fuller Brush Company violated the law and the Green River city attorney had the company representative prosecuted. The case went to the federal courts where, in April, 1935, the court said the so-called "Green River ordinance" was a legitimate exercise of municipal power.

US v. 63 Draft Resisters

The largest mass trial in Wyoming history, 63 Nisei (1st generation Americans, born in the United States) young men from Heart Mountain Relocation Center were charged with failure to report for pre-induction physicals. The men were protesting the condition of Americans of Japanese descent who were being held in detention without trial and without any charges being brought against them. In the trial before Judge T. Blake Kennedy, the 63 were found guilty on June 26, 1944, and sentenced to as long as three years in federal prison.

State v. Richard and Deborah Jahnke

The Jahnkes were accused of the murder of their father, an IRS agent who, the children claimed, had abused them for the many years. The man was shot down by his son while he was opening the garage door at his home north of Cheyenne in 1983. A Laramie County jury found them guilty of a lesser charge. The case gained national attention on CBS's *60 Minutes* and became the subject of a best-selling book and a made-for-television movie.

Coastal Corp. v. Occidental Petroleum

The case, heard in federal court in Cheyenne, involved an oil contract dispute between two industry giants. When the verdict was handed down in November 1976, Coastal was awarded a judgment of $549 million, the third largest civil judgment ever awarded in an American court at the time. Michael L. Beatty (b. 1948), a former University of Wyoming law professor, was Coastal's general counsel who won the case.

Davis v. Alioto

In the middle 1960s, 199 ranchers hired Joseph L. Alioto, former mayor of San Francisco, and his son to bring suit against Safeway, A&P and Kroeger grocery chains, alleging the firms were conspiring to drive down cattle prices.

The Aliotos selected six ranchers, including C. C. Davis of Cheyenne, to bring the test case. Little was done for three years, then Safeway and Kroeger each settled for $85,000, the settlement monies to be used to continue the suit. Instead, the Alioto firm kept most of the money. Years later, the suit against A&P was settled for $10.6 million, the Alioto firm receiving $5.2 million in fees. Davis filed suit against the firm in July, 1976, alleging legal malpractice. After protracted litigation lasting for years, the Wyoming Supreme Court in July 1984, upheld a judgment against the Alioto firm for $3.55 million, the largest legal malpractice award in Wyoming history.

State v. Dr. John Story

In April 1985, Lovell physician Dr. John Story of Lovell was convicted on six counts of sexually assaulting several of his patients over the years. His case was the subject of a CBS's *60 Minutes* episode and two books. The Wyoming Supreme Court upheld his conviction.

US v. Imelda Marcos

Wyoming attorney Gerry Spence represented Mrs. Marcos when she was charged for racketeering in connection with the looting of the Philippine treasury. The case went to trial in March 1990, and Mrs. Marcos was found not guilty. Mrs. Marcos was famous for her huge collection of shoes and a New York newspaper photographer took pictures of her shoes each day of the trial. When the verdict was announced, the paper ran small separate photos of each pair she had worn with the headline "Imelda Walks."

***State v. Woodbury* (1990)**

A 38 year old Los Angeles area freelance commercial artist told authorities about incidents of sexual abuse she had suffered at the hands of her father some 30 years earlier. As a result of her testimony, authorities brought charges against her father in district court in Rawlins in 1990. The incidents had occurred in Carbon County in the 1950s and early 1960s. The father pleaded guilty in December 1990, to the charges and was sentenced to five years probation. It was one of the oldest cases ever prosecuted in Wyoming because there was no statute of limitations for the offense. It was also unusual because even without physical evidence, several people agreed to testify, corroborating the victim's story.

***Mogensen v. Aetna Casualty and Surety Company* (1992)**

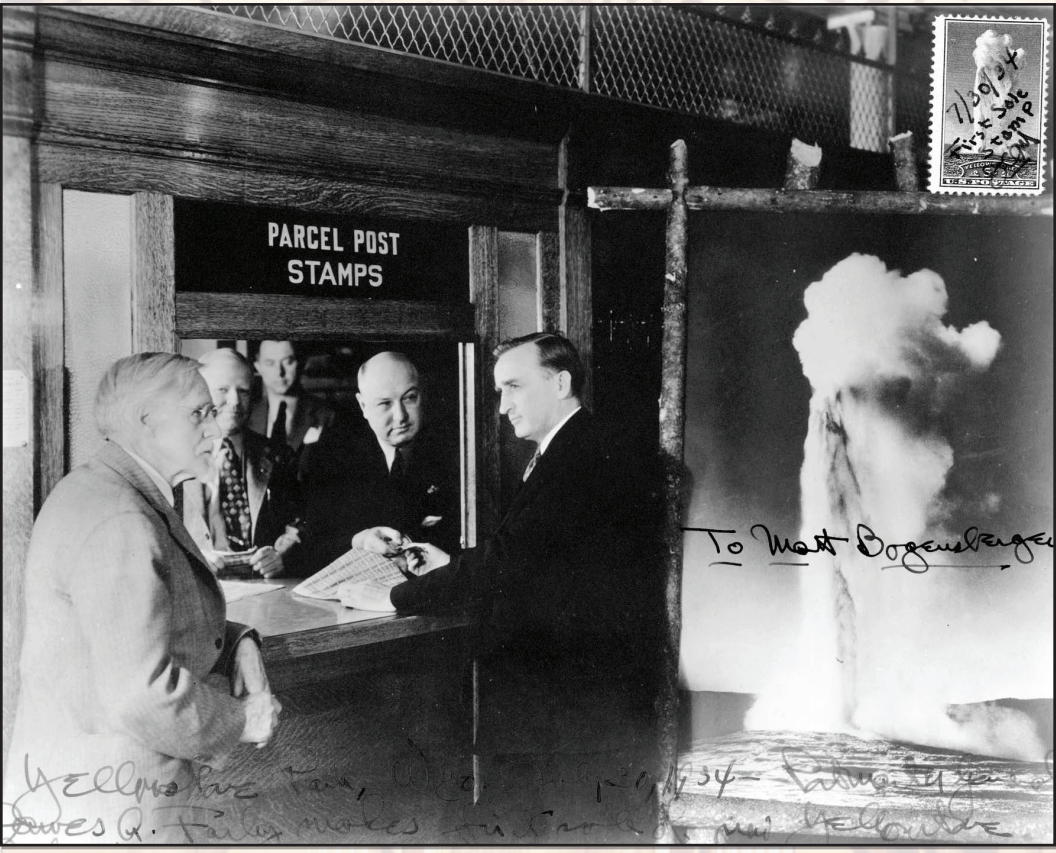
The jury returned a verdict for $15 million in compensatory damages and $18.5 million in punitive damages against the insurance company in a Bakersfield, California, court room. The $33.5 million judgment was the biggest jury

verdict for insurance fraud in US history. Jackson attorney Gerald Spence represented Mogensen, who had been made a quadriplegic in a 1970 auto accident and had been convinced by an Aetna claims representative to sign an invalid release of liability while he was hospitalized. The verdict was appealed.

Virginia Military Institute Case (1996)

The State of Wyoming intervened on the side of the institute when the college was challenged for its all-male policy. Attorney General Bill Hill defended his decision to allow Wyoming to file on the side of the college while Secretary of State Diana Ohman and former Secretary of State Kathy Karpan criticized the decision for seeming to contradict Wyoming's Equality State image. In June 1996, the US Supreme Court ruled against VMI with only Justice Scalia dissenting.

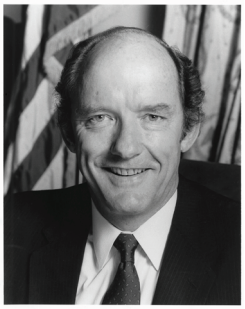
Federal Government



Long supporters of the National Park System, photographer and conservationist William H. Jackson (outside left) and Sen. Joseph O'Mahoney (outside right) purchases sheets of the new Old Faithful Geyser stamp on the first day of issue in 1934. Governor Leslie Miller looks on from behind the counter (inside left).

Federal Officials

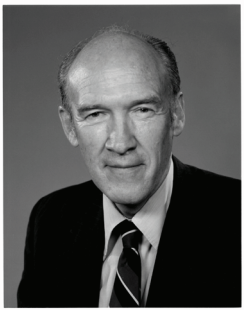
United States Senate



Malcolm Wallop
1977-1995

Malcom Wallop was born in New York City, on February 27, 1933. He attended public schools in Big Horn, Wyoming, and the Cate School, in Carpenteria, California. He graduated from Yale University in 1954. A businessman and cattle rancher, he served in the Wyoming House of Representatives from 1969-1972, and the Wyoming State Senate from 1973-1976. He was elected to the US Senate in 1976 and re-elected in 1982 and 1988, though he did not seek re-election in 1994. In 1994, he founded Frontiers of Freedom Institute to study issues involving constitutional freedoms.

Wallop served as a member of the Commission to Assess US National Security Space Management and Organization (the "Rumsfeld Space Commission") in 2000-2001.



Alan K. Simpson
1979-1997

Alan K. Simpson was born in Denver, Colorado, on September 2, 1931, to Milward and Lorna (Kooi) Simpson. He attended public schools in Cody and graduated from the University of Wyoming in 1954, earning his law degree from the University of Wyoming in 1958. Admitted to the bar in 1958, he practiced law in Cody. He served as assistant attorney general of Wyoming in 1958-1959 and as city attorney of Cody. He was US commissioner from 1959-1969. He was elected to the Wyoming House of Representatives in 1964 and served until 1977. In 1978, he was

elected to the US Senate and re-elected in 1984 and 1990. He did not seek re-election in 1996. In the US Senate, Simpson served as Republican Whip (1985-1993); and chairman of the Veterans' Affairs Committee. Following his departure from the US Senate, he served as visiting lecturer, the Kennedy School of Government, the Shorenstein Center, and director of the Institute of Politics, 1997-2000. He was appointed to the American Battle Monuments Commission in 2001. In 2002, he was co-chairman of the Continuity in Government Commission.



Craig Thomas
1995-2007

Born February 17, 1933, in Cody, Thomas graduated from the University of Wyoming with a degree in agriculture. He rose to the rank of captain in the US Marine Corps during service from 1955-1959. From 1975 to 1989 he was manager of the Wyoming Rural Electric Association. He was vice president of the Wyoming Farm Bureau from 1956-1966. After three terms in the Wyoming House of Representatives, he was elected in a 1989 special election to serve out the unexpired US House term of Dick Cheney after Cheney resigned to become Secretary of Defense in the George H.W. Bush administration. Thomas was re-elected to full terms in 1990 and 1992. In 1994, he defeated Gov. Mike Sullivan for the US Senate. Thomas was re-elected in 2000 and in 2006. Soon after his final re-election, he was diagnosed with leukemia. He died June 4, 2007.



Mike Enzi
1997-

Mike Enzi was born in Bremerton, Washington, February 1, 1944. He was reared and educated in Thermopolis and Sheridan, where he graduated from high school in 1962. He holds a bachelors degree in accounting from George Washington

University and a masters degree from the University of Denver. Prior to his election to the US Senate, Enzi served ten years in the state legislature, five in each house. He also served as mayor of Gillette and president of the Wyoming Association of Municipalities. In the US Senate, he served on the Labor and Human Resources Committee and the Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs Committee. He is the only trained accountant in the US Senate.



John A. Barrasso

2007-

Born July 21, 1952, in Reading, Pennsylvania, Barrasso graduated from Georgetown University in Washington, DC, in 1974. Four years later, he earned the MD degree in medicine from Georgetown University School of Medicine. After residency at Yale Medical School, he began private practice as an orthopedic surgeon in Casper, and chief of staff of the Wyoming Medical Center. He was elected to the Wyoming State Senate in 2002 and re-elected in 2006. He was appointed to the US Senate on June 22, 2007, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Sen. Craig L. Thomas. Barrasso took the oath of office on June 25, 2007.

United States House of Representatives



Craig Thomas
1989-1995

Thomas was elected to the US Senate in 1994. See biographical data above.



Barbara Cubin
1995-

Born November 30, 1946, in Salinas, California, Cubin graduated from Natrona County High School in Casper in 1965. Four years later, she graduated from Creighton University with a degree in chemistry. She served six years in the Wyoming House of Representatives and two years in the Wyoming State Senate prior to running for Wyoming's sole seat in the US House of Representatives in 1994. She was subsequently re-elected, serving seven terms in the US House.

Federal Officials
1890-2007

US Senators from Wyoming, 1890-2007

Seat A

Joseph M. Carey (b. DE, 1845, d. Cheyenne, 1924)	1890-1895
Francis E. Warren (b. MA, 1844, d. DC, 1929)	1895-1929
Patrick Sullivan (b. Ireland, 1865, d. CA, 1935)+	1929-1930
Robert D. Carey (b. Cheyenne, 1878, d. Cheyenne, 1937)	1931-1937
Harry H. Schwartz (b. OH, 1869, d. Casper, 1955)	1937-1943
E. V. Robertson (b. Wales, 1881, d. 1963)	1943-1949
Lester C. Hunt (b. IL, 1892, d. DC, 1954)	1949-1954
E. D. Crippa (b. Rock Springs, 1899, d. Rock Springs, 1960)+	1954-1955
Joseph C. O'Mahoney (b. MA, 1884, d. DC, 1962)	1955-1961
Keith Thomson (b. Newcastle, 1919, d. near Cody, 1960)++	1960
J. J. Hickey (b. Rawlins, 1911, d. 1970)+	1961-1963
Milward Simpson (b. Jackson, 1897, d. Cody, 1993)	1963-1967
Clifford P. Hansen (b. Teton Co., 1912)	1967-1979
Alan K. Simpson (b. CO, 1931)	1979-1997
Mike Enzi (b. WA, 1944)	1997-

Seat B

Francis E. Warren (b. MA, 1844, d. DC, 1929)	1890-1895
Clarence D. Clark (b. NY, 1851, d. Evanston, 1930)*	1895-1917
John B. Kendrick (b. TX, 1857, d. Sheridan, 1933)**	1917-1933
Joseph C. O'Mahoney (b. MA, 1884, d. DC, 1962)	1933-1953
Frank A. Barrett (b. Omaha, 1896, d. Cheyenne, 1962)	1953-1959
Gale McGee (b. NE, 1915, d. DC, 1992)	1959-1977
Malcolm Wallop (b. NY, 1933)	1977-1995
Craig Thomas (b. Cody, 1933, d. 2007)	1995-2007
John Barrasso (b. PA, 1952)***	2007-

\+ Appointed to fill unexpired term.

++ Thomson was elected in November 1960 but died a month later before being seated.

* A vacancy occurred for two years from 1893-95. A. C. Beckwith was appointed to the seat but did not serve.

** Kendrick was first senator popularly elected (not chosen by legislature).

***Thomas, who had been reelected in November, 2006, died June 4, 2007. Barrasso was appointed and began service June 25, 2007, to fill out the first two years of Thomas' term with an election to be held in 2008 for the remaining four years of the term.

US Representatives from Wyoming, 1890-2007

Clarence D. Clark, Evanston (b. NY, 1851, d. Evanston, 1930)	1890-1893
Henry A. Coffeen, Sheridan (b. OH, 1841, d. Sheridan, 1912)	1893-1895
Frank W. Mondell, Newcastle (b. MO, 1860, d. DC, 1939)	1895-1897
John E. Osborne, Rawlins (b. NY, 1858, d. Rawlins, 1943)	1897-1899
Frank W. Mondell, Newcastle (b. MO, 1860, d. DC, 1939)	1899-1923
Charles E. Winter, Casper (b. IA, 1870, d. Casper, 1948)	1923-1929
Vincent Carter, Cheyenne (b. PA, 1891, d. Albuquerque, 1972)	1929-1935
Paul Greever, Cody (b. KS, 1891, d. Cody,1943)	1935-1939
Frank O. Horton, Saddlestring (b. IA, 1882, d. Sheridan, 1948)	1939-1941
John J. McIntyre, Douglas (b. OK, 1904, d. Cheyenne, 1974)	1941-1943
Frank A. Barrett, Lusk (b. Omaha, 1892, d. Cheyenne, 1962)	1943-1951
William Henry Harrison, Sheridan (b. IN, 1896, d. FL, 1990)	1951-1955
Keith Thomson, Cheyenne (b. Newcastle, 1919, d. Cody, 1960)	1955-1960
William Henry Harrison, Sheridan (b. IN, 1896, d. FL, 1990)	1961-1965
Teno Roncalio, Cheyenne (b. Rock Springs, 1916, d. Cheyenne 2003)	1965-1967
William Henry Harrison, Sheridan (b. IN, 1896, d. FL, 1990)	1967-1969
John Wold, Casper (b. NJ, 1916)	1969-1971
Teno Roncalio, Cheyenne (b. Rock Springs, 1916, d. Cheyenne 2003)	1971-1979
Dick Cheney, Casper (b. NE, 1941)	1979-1989
Craig Thomas, Casper (b. Cody, 1933)	1989-1995
Barbara Cubin, Casper (b. CA, 1946)	1995-

Elections to Federal Offices
1940-2006

US Senate

1940		
Joseph O'Mahoney (D)	65,022	58.7%
Milward Simpson (R)	45,682	41.3%
1942		
E. V. Robertson (R)	41,486	54.6%
Harry H. Schwartz (D)	34,503	45.4%
1946		
Joseph O'Mahoney (D)	45,843	56.2%
Harry B. Henderson (R)	35,714	43.8%
1948		
Lester C. Hunt (D)	57,953	57.1%
E. V. Robertson (R)	43,527	42.9%
1952		
Frank Barrett (R)	67,176	51.6%
Joseph O'Mahoney (D)	62,921	48.4%
1954		
Joseph O'Mahoney (D)	57,845	51.5%
William H. Harrison (R)	54,407	48.5%
1958		
Gale McGee (D)	58,035	50.8%
Frank Barrett (R)	56,122	49.2%
1960		
Keith Thomson (R)	78,103	56.4%
Ray Whitaker (D)	60,447	43.6%
1962		
Milward Simpson (R)	69,043	57.8%
J. J. "Joe" Hickey (D)	50,329	42.2%
1964		
Gale McGee (D)	76,485	54.0%
John Wold (R)	65,185	46.0%
1966		
Cliff Hansen (R)	63,548	51.8%
Teno Roncalio (D)	59,141	48.2%
1970		
Gale McGee (D)	67,027	56.0%
John Wold (R)	53,279	44.0%
1972		
Clifford P. Hansen	100,604	71.0%
Mike Vinich (D)	40,695	29.0%
1976		
Malcolm Wallop (R)	84,810	55.0%
Gale McGee (D)	70,558	45.0%
1978		
Al Simpson (R)	82,908	62.0%
Ray Whitaker (D)	50,456	38.0%
1982		
Malcolm Wallop (R)	96,690	57.0%
Rodger McDaniel (D)	72,453	43.0%
1984		
Al Simpson (R)	146,373	78.0%
Victor Ryan (D)	40,525	22.0%
1988		
Malcolm Wallop (R)	90,326	50.3%
John Vinich (D)	89,161	49.7%
1990		
Al Simpson (R)	100,784	64.0%
Kathy Helling (D)	56,848	36.0%
1994		
Craig Thomas (R)	118,754	59.0%
Mike Sullivan (D)	79,287	39.0%
1996		
Mike Enzi (R)	114,116	54.1%
Kathy Karpan (D)	89,103	42.2%
W. David Herbert (L)	5,289	2.5%
2000		
Craig Thomas (R)	157,316	77.0%
Mel Logan (D)	47,039	23.0%
2002		
Mike Enzi (R)	133,710	73.0%
Joyce Jensa Corcoran (D)	49,970	27.0%
2006		
Craig Thomas (R)*	135,174	71.0%
Dale Groutage (D)	57,671	29.0%

* Thomas died in 2007. John Barrasso was appointed to fll out the first two years of the term.

US House of Representatives

1940		
John J. McIntyre (D)	57,030	53.4%
Frank O. Horton (R)	49,701	46.6%
1942		
Frank Barrett (R)	37,963	50.7%
John J. McIntyre (D)	36,892	49.3%
1944		
Frank Barrett (R)	53,533	55.7%
Charles Norris (D)	42,569	44.3%
1946		
Frank Barrett (R)	44,482	56.0%
John J. McIntrye (D)	34,956	44.0%
1948		
Frank Barrett (R)	50,218	51.5%
L. G. Flannery (D)	47,246	48.5%
1950		
William Harrison (R)	50,865	54.5%
John B. Clark (D)	42,483	45.5%
1952		
William Harrison (R)	76,161	60.1%
Robert R. Rose (D)	50,559	39.9%
1954		
E. Keith Thomson (R)	61,111	56.2%
Sam Tully (D)	47,660	43.8%
1956		
E. Keith Thomson (R)	69,903	58.2%
Jerry O'Callaghan (D)	50,225	41.8%
1958		
E. Keith Thomson (R)	59,894	53.6%
Ray Whitaker (D)	51,886	46.4%
1960		
William Harrison (R)	70,241	52.3%
Hepburn Armstrong (D)	64,090	47.7%
1962		
William Harrison (R)	71,489	61.45
Louis A. Mankus (D)	44,985	38.6%
1964		
Teno Roncalio(D)	70,693	50.8%
Wm H. Harrison(R)	68,482	49.2%
1966		
Wm H. Harrison(R)	62,984	53.0%
Al Christian (D)	56,442	47.0%
1968		
John Wold (R)	77,363	62.0%
Velma Linford (D)	45,950	37.0%
1970		
Teno Roncalio (D)	58,456	50.3%
Harry Roberts (R)	57,848	49.7%
1972		
Teno Roncalio (D)	75,632	52.0%
William Kidd (R)	70,667	48.0%
1974		
Teno Roncalio (D)	69,434	55.0%
Tom Stroock (R)	57,499	45.0%
1976		
Teno Roncalio (D)	85,721	56.0%
Larry Hart (R)	66,147	44.0%
1978		
Richard Cheney (R)	75,855	59.0%
Bill Bagley (D)	53,522	41.0%
1980		
Richard Cheney (R)	116,361	69.0%
Jim Rogers (D)	53,338	31.0%
1982		
Richard Cheney (R)	113,236	71.0%
Ted Hommel (D)	46,041	29.0%
1984		
Richard Cheney (R)	138,234	74.0%
Hugh McFadden Jr.(D)	45,857	24.0%
1986		
Richard Cheney	111,007	69.0%
Rick Gilmore (D)	48,780	31.0%
1988		
Richard Cheney	118,350	62.0%
Bryan Sharratt	56,527	38.0%
1989 (Special Election)		
Craig Thomas (R)	74,258	52.0%
John Vinich (D)	60,821	43.0%
Craig McCune (L)	5,825	4.0%
1990		
Craig Thomas (R)	87,078	55.0%
Pete Maxfield (D)	70,977	45.0%

1992			**2000**		
Craig Thomas (R)	113,882	58.0%	Barbara Cubin (R)	141,848	66.8%
John Herschler (D)	77,418	39.0%	Michael Green (D)	60,638	28.6%
1994			**2002**		
Barbara Cubin (R)	104,426	53.0%	Barbara Cubin (R)	110,729	60.6%
Bob Schuster (D)	81,022	41.0%	Ron Akin (D)	65,961	36.1%
Dave Dawson (Libert.)	10,729	5.0%	Lewis Stock (Lib)	5,962	3.3%
1996			**2004**		
Barbara Cubin (R)	116,004	55.2%	Barbara Cubin (R)	131,682	55.3%
Pete Maxfield (D)	95,724	40.8%	Ted Ladd (D)	99,982	42.0%
Dave Dawson (Lib)	8,255	3.9%	Lewis Stock (L)	6,553	2.8%
1998			**2006**		
Barbara Cubin (R)	100,687	57.8%	Barbara Cubin (R)	93,336	48.3%
Scott Ferris (D)	67,399	38.7%	Gary Trauner (D)	92,324	47.8%
Steve Richardson (Li)	6,133	3.5%	Thomas Rankin (L)	7,481	3.9%

Federal Judges

Tenth Circuit Court of Appeals: Senior Judge: James E. Barrett
Tenth Circuit Court of Appeals: Senior Judge: Wade Brorby
Tenth Circuit Court of Appeals: Terrence L. O'Brien

US District Judges

Ewing T. Kerr, Senior Judge, Cheyenne, d. 1992
Clarence A. Brimmer, Cheyenne
Alan B. Johnson, Cheyenne
William F. Downes, Casper

US Bankruptcy Judge

Harold L. Mai, to 1994
Peter J. McNiff, 1994-present

Wyoming Residents
Who Have Served as US Ambassadors

John A. Campbell (b. Ohio, 1835, d. D. C., 1880)

The first territorial governor served as Consul to Switzerland from 1877-1880.

Thomas Moonlight (b. Scotland, 1833, d. Kansas, 1899)

The last territorial governor, Moonlight was minister to Bolivia from 1893 to 1897.

Jacob Blair (b. West Virginia, 1821, d. Utah, 1901)

The former Wyoming territorial justice served from 1868 to 1873 as minister to Costa Rica.

Frederic deBillier

The owner of a large cattle ranch in Wyoming, deBillier lived in the state from 1879 to 1892. From 1908 to 1924, he held diplomatic posts in Iran, Greece, Bolivia, Rome and Peru.

Robert D. Coe (b. New York, 1902)

Coe, who owned a ranch southwest of Cody, served as US ambassador to Denmark from 1953 to 1957. He was a career State Department employee whose father, William R. Coe, was a well-known businessman and philanthropist.

J. Butler Wright (b. New York, 1877, d. 1939)

Wright, a career diplomat, served as US minister to Hungary (1927-30), envoy to Uruguay (1930-34), minister to Czechoslovakia (1934-37) and US ambassador in Cuba from July 1937 until his death. Early in his career, following six years in banking in New York City, Wright operated a Wyoming ranch for two years. Later, when he was in the State Department, he owned a ranch near Cody and visited there frequently.

Nelson T. Johnson (b. Washington, D. C., 1887, d. December 3, 1954)

A career diplomat, Johnson married Jane Thornton Beck of Cody in 1931while he was serving as US ambassador to China. He served in that post from 1929 to 1941. Later, he was US ambassador to Australia from 1941 to 1946. He and his family made frequent visits back to his wife's hometown.

Gale McGee (b. Nebraska, 1915, d. 1992)

Former Sen. McGee was US Ambassador to the Organization of American States (OAS) in the Carter administration from 1977 to 1981.

Francois Dickman (b. Iowa, 1924)

Dickman was reared in Laramie and graduated from the University of Wyoming in 1947. A career diplomat, he served as ambassador to the United Arab Emirates from 1976 to 1979 and US ambassador to Kuwait from 1979 to 1983. Following his retirement from the State Department, he joined the political science faculty at the University of Wyoming.

David Nicholas (b. Gillette, 1941, d. Ukraine, 2004)

The former Albany County legislator was appointed US representative to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) alliance in 1989. He died while on assignment with the Operation for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) in the Ukraine in 2004.

Tom Stroock (b. New York, 1925)

President George Bush nominated the veteran Natrona County legislator to become US ambassador to Guatemala in 1989. He served until 1992.

Mike Sullivan (b. Nebraska, 1939)

Sullivan's appointment as US ambassador to Ireland was confirmed by the Senate on October 21, 1998. A former governor of Wyoming, Sullivan was appointed by President Bill Clinton. He served until 2001.

Wyomingites in the President's Cabinet*

Stan Hathaway—Secretary of the Interior, 1975

Born and educated in Nebraska, Hathaway served two terms as Wyoming governor prior to his appointment to the Cabinet. Hathaway, the first Cabinet officer from Wyoming, was appointed by President Gerald Ford. His appointment was confirmed by the US Senate by a vote of 60-36 after contentious hearings. Hathaway held the job six weeks. Due to ill health and frustration with bureaucracy, he resigned and returned to Wyoming where he re-entered law practice.

James Watt—Secretary of the Interior, 1981-1983

Born in Lusk in 1938, and educated in Wheatland and at the University of Wyoming, Watt was appointed to the Cabinet from Colorado where he worked as a lawyer. Following his service in the Cabinet, he returned to Wyoming. Until the summer of 1996, he lived and worked in Jackson.

Paul Carlin—US Postmaster General, 1985-1986

Born in California, Carlin was educated at the University of Wyoming. In 1953, he was NCAA All-American in track. Technically, after 1971, the postmaster general was no longer considered a presidential cabinet officer. The President appoints nine members of the Board of Governors of the Postal Service who choose the postmaster general. Nonetheless, because of the historical role as a Cabinet office, the postmaster general is included here.

Richard Cheney—Secretary of Defense, 1989-1993

Cheney was nominated to the post by President George Bush after the Senate refused to confirm Bush's choice of former Sen. John Tower. Cheney had been President Gerald Ford's chief of staff from 1975-1976 and congressman from Wyoming from 1978 until he resigned to become Secretary of Defense. His appointment was confirmed by the Senate March 17, 1989. When the Clinton administration came into office, Cheney returned to the private sector and, in 1996, he became chief executive officer of Halliburton Co., Dallas, Texas. On July 25, 2000, Republican presidential nominee George W. Bush designated him as the Republican vice presidential candidate. He was the only Wyomingite ever elected Vice President of the United States. He and Bush were re-elected in 2004.

Norman Mineta—Secretary of Commerce, 2000, Secretary of Transportation, 2001-2005

Mineta (b. San Jose, California, 1931) was appointed from California. When he was a young man, he lived in Wyoming—but not voluntarily. He and his parents were interned at Heart Mountain Relocation Camp in Park County. He attended school at Heart Mountain, but returned to California when the war ended. He served for 21 years in Congress, representing the 13th district of California.

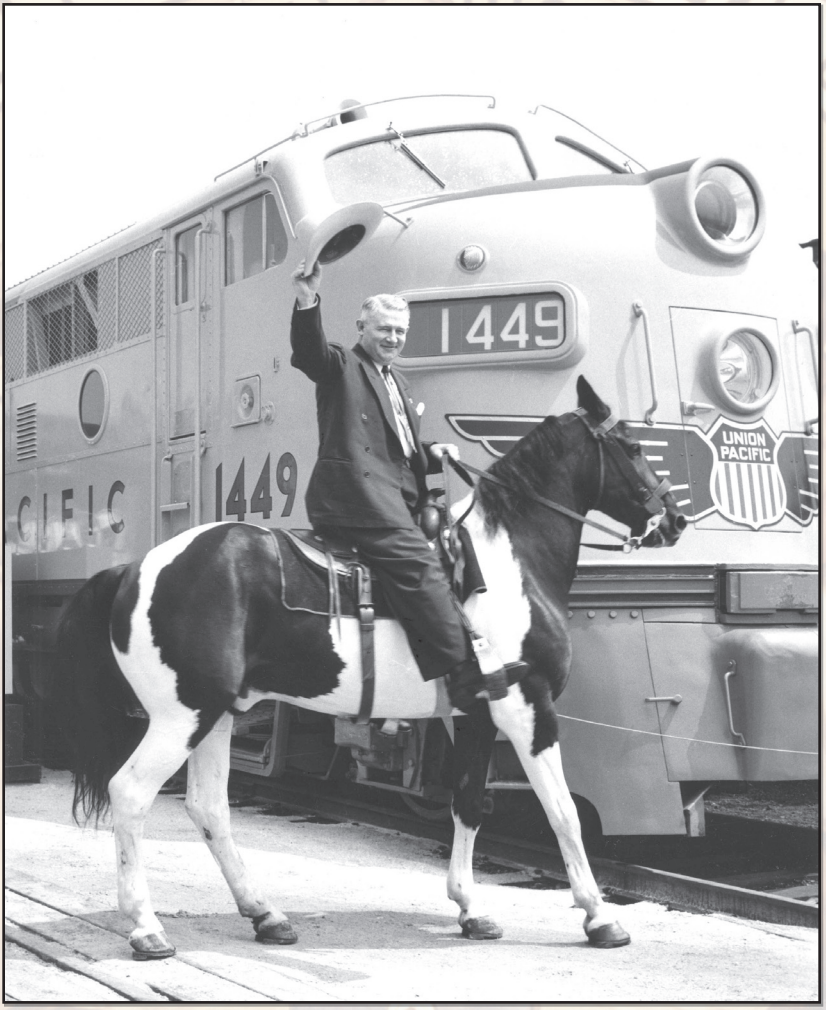
*Two other Cabinet officers have listed Wyoming as their residences, but like Mineta, they were residents of another state when appointed. Charles Duncan, Secretary of Transportation in the Carter administration, owned the T E Ranch near Cody and listed Wyoming as a residence. James Baker, Secretary of State in the Bush administration, bought the Tibbals Ranch on Silver Creek near Boulder, Sublette County, soon after the 1988 general election. He changed his voting residence to Wyoming in early 1990. He returned his voting registration to Texas in 1994. Both Duncan and Baker were appointed while residents of Texas.

Popular Vote in Wyoming for Presidential Candidates
from the largest percentage to the smallest, 1932-2004

Candidate	% of vote	Year
1. Ronald Reagan	70.5	1984
2. Richard Nixon	69.0	1972
3. George W. Bush	68.0**	2000
4. George W. Bush	68.0	2004
5. Dwight Eisenhower	62.7	1952
6. Ronald Reagan	62.6	1980
7. George H.W. Bush	60.5	1988
8. Franklin Roosevelt	60.6	1936
9. Dwight Eisenhower	60.1	1956
10. Gerald Ford	59.3*	1976
11. Robert Dole	57.5*	1996
12. Lyndon Johnson	56.6	1964
13. Franklin Roosevelt	56.1	1932
14. Richard Nixon	55.8	1968
15. Richard Nixon	55.0*	1960
16. Franklin Roosevelt	52.8	1940
17. Harry Truman	51.6	1948
18. Thomas Dewey	51.2*	1944
19. George H.W. Bush	39.9*+	1992

*Won majority in Wyoming, but lost nationally.
**Lost popular vote nationally, but won electoral vote.
+Clinton gained 34.3% and Ross Perot had 25.8% of the vote.

Politics



Governor Lester Hunt rides a pinto pony to welcome one of the first diesel locomotives to Cheyenne. The railroad has been an influential force in the development, both social and economic, of the State of Wyoming.

Caucuses and Conventions

1992 Democratic National Convention

Madison Square Garden in New York City, New York
July 13 to July 16, 1992

Delegate	Candidate Pledge
Barbara Ahr	Super Delegate
Juanita Bertonceli	Brown
Harriet "Liz" Byrd	Uncommitted
Jim Fotter	Clinton
Vickie Goodwin	Uncommitted
Charles Graves	Super Delegate
Fred Harrison	PLEO Delegate, Brown
Win Hickey	Uncommitted
Kathy Karpan	PLEO Delegate, Clinton
Karen Maxfield	Super Delegate
Carrol Orrison	Super Delegate
Sandra Patterson	Brown
Gene Ruckman	Brown
Bob Schuster	Clinton
Bryan E. Sharratt	Clinton
T.R. Shelby	Clinton
Don Sullivan	Uncommitted
Jan Sullivan	Clinton
Mike Sullivan	Super Delegate

1992 Republican National Convention

Astrodome in Houston, Texas
August 17 to August 20, 1992

At-large Delegates:
John Barrasso, Natrona
Becky Costantino, Sweetwater
Jan Larimer, Teton
Diana Ohman, Laramie
Lorraine Quarberg, Hot Springs
Judy Richards, Big Horn
Nels Smith, Crook
Tom Stroock, Natrona

Delegates Chosen at County Caucuses:
Phyllis Baker, Hot Springs
Sharon Cockrell, Crook
John Kennedy, Campbell
Grant Larson, Teton
Judy Legerski, Fremont
Betty Quade, Goshen
John Patton, Sheridan
Martha Rakestraw, Natrona
Jay Schaefer, Albany
Bert Slavens, Uinta
Estelle Stacy-Carrier, Converse
Linda Taliaferro, Sweetwater

All delegates were pledged to George Bush on the first ballot. The state convention was held in Rock Springs.

Republican National Convention, 1996

San Diego Convention Center (SDCC) in San Diego, California
August 12 to August 15, 1996

At-Large Delegates
Judy Catchpole, Cheyenne
Becky Constantino, Rock Springs
Bill Cubin, Casper
Jim Geringer, Wheatland
Jan Larimer, Teton Village
John Marton, Buffalo
Rick Robitaille, Casper
Diemer True, Casper

Delegates Chosen at County Caucuses
Eric Alden, Wheatland
William Cramer, Bondurant
John DeGering, Lusk
Marv Emrich, Casper
Robert Grieve, Savery
Jacque Harrod, Worland
Gloria Hedderman, Powell
Jack Mueller, Cheyenne
Doug Osborn, Buffalo
Judy Richards, Lovell
Shelly Ritthaler, Upton
Wally Ulrich, Fossil

Most delegates were pledged to Bob Dole on the first ballot. The state convention was held in Riverton.

Democratic National Convention, 1996

United Center in Chicago, Illinois
August 26 to August 29, 1996

District-level
Betty Jo Beardsley, Cheyenne
Phoebe Bollin, Casper
John Faunce, Cheyenne
Stephanie Kessler, Lander
Cynthia Nunley, Lander
T. R. Shelby, Sheridan
Garrett Simonsen
Bill Vasey, Rawlins

Pledged PLEO
Frank Prevedel, Rock Springs
Louise Ryckman, Green River

Committees
Credentials: Mike Sullivan
Platform: DeBari Martinez
Rules: E. Jayne Mockler

Unpledged PLEO
Matilda Hansen, Laramie
Kathy Karpan, Cheyenne
Bob Penney, Casper
Bob Schuster, Jackson
Judy Vasey, Rawlins

Unpledged Add-on
Beverly Blackwell, Rock Springs

At Large
Sam Blackwell, Rock Springs
Chris Christenson, Cheyenne
Bob O'Neil, Gillette

Republican National Convention, 2000

First Union Center in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
July 31 to August 3, 2000

John Barrasso, Casper
Judy Catchpole, Cheyenne
Becky Constantino, Rock Springs
Bill Cubin, Laramie
Jim Geringer, Cheyenne
Jan Larimer, Jackson
Judy Richards, Lovell
Rick Robitaille, Casper
Tom Sansonetti, Cheyenne
Maggie Scarlett, Jackson

The convention was held in Cheyenne on May 6. Ten alternates also were elected. All were pledged to George W. Bush. The delegation had the honor at the National Convention in Philadelphia of providing the votes for Bush's nomination, a ceremonial designation.

Democratic National Convention, 2000

Staples Center in Los Angeles, California
August 14 to August 17, 2000

George Bagby, Rawlins
Betty Jo Beardsley, Cheyenne
Chris Christenson, Cheyenne
Rebecca Claar, Gillette
Ken Decaria, Evanston
Jacqueline Esquibel, Cheyenne
John M. Faunce, Cheyenne
Steve Freudenthal, Cheyenne
Mike Gierau, Jackson
Vickie Goodwin, Douglas
Kathy Karpan, Arlington, Virginia
Tim Kingston, Cheyenne
Eugene Lane, Jr., Rock Springs
Mary Malone, Cheyenne
Dana Mann-Tavegia, Osage
Mac McGraw, Cheyenne
Stephanie Player, Fort Bridger
Bob Schuster, Jackson
Kathryn Sessions, Cheyenne
Linda Stoval, Casper
Mike Vinich, Hudson*

*Vinich had been a delegate in 1960, the last time the Democrats had a national convention in Los Angeles. The state convention was held in Lander May 20. All Wyoming delegates to the national convention were pledged to Al Gore in 2000.

Democratic National Convention, 2004

Fleet Center in Boston, Massachusetts
July 26 to July 29, 2004

George Bagby, Rawlins
Betty Jo Beardsley, Cheyenne
Elizabeth Beatty, Casper
Jeremiah Brewer, Laramie
Nancy Drummond, Sheridan
Kenneth Esquibel, Cheyenne
David D. Freudenthal, Cheyenne
Mike Gierau, Jackson
Vickie Goodwin, Douglas
Charles Herz, Moose
Rae Lynn Job, Rock Springs
Kathy Karpan, Cheyenne
John Millin, Cheyenne
E. Jayne Mockler, Cheyenne
Robert O'Neil, Gillette
Wayne Reese, Cheyenne
Andrew Schwartz, Jackson
Kathryn Sessions, Cheyenne
Linda I. Stoval, Casper

Alternates
Susan Cannon, Big Horn
Mary Hales, Casper
Paul Jensen, Daniel
Owen Toth, Wheatland

Republican National Convention, 2004

Madison Square Garden in New York City, New York
August 30 to September 2, 2004

Delegates
John Barrasso, Casper
Judy Catchpole, Cheyenne
Becky Costantino, Rock Springs
Bill Cubin, Casper
Bernie DuMonthier, Lovell
Jim Geringer, Wheatland
Marti Halverson, Etna
Kurt Hopkins, Cody
Debby Hunkins, Wheatland
Ray Hunkins, Wheatland
Paul Kruse, Casper
Amy Larimer, Jackson
Jan Larimer, Teton Village
Tom Lockhart,Casper
Cynthia Lummis, Cheyenne
Jack Mueller, Cheyenne
Fred Parady, Rock Springs
Sandy Pedersen, Encampment
Bob Rule, Pinedale
Greg Schaefer, Gillette
Michele Smith, Newcastle
Diemer True, Casper
Susie True, Casper
Diana Vaughan, Jackson
Jim Wilcox, Douglas
Paul Wilhelm, Casper
Mike Willard, Worland

Alternates
Annette Bohling, Laramie
Richard Bohling, Laramie
Jim Bush, Casper
Dave Edwards, Douglas
Jeff Jones, Huntley
Lois Herbst, Shoshoni
Tim Hickman, Thermopolis
Foy Jolley, Cheyenne
Karen Kennedy, Gillette
Judy Larson, Jackson
Richard Lavery, Evanston
Don Meike, Kayce
Larry Meuli, Cheyenne
Mark Mortimore, Thermopolis
Jim Neiman, Hulett
Jim Pedersen, Encampment
Bill Perkins, Sheridan
Clark Stith, Rock Springs
Pat Thorson, Casper
Leigh Vosler, Cheyenne
Cloey Wall, Evanston
Jerry Wall, Evanston
Kristi Wallin, Laramie
Heidi Wilhelm, Casper
Jeanie Wright, Douglas

Presidential Visits

All but two of the US Presidents since Grant have visited Wyoming. The exceptions are Grover Cleveland and Benjamin Harrison. Oddly, Harrison was president when Wyoming became a state and his son lived in the capital city of the neighboring state of Montana. A grandson, William Henry Harrison, served in Congress from Wyoming for five terms, (1951-1955, 1961-1965 and 1967-1969). Nineteen presidents visited the state during their terms of office. Several others came to Wyoming either to campaign for themselves or other candidates or to relax and enjoy the scenery either before or after their presidential terms.

Ulysses S. Grant

Grant stopped in Wyoming while en route to the West Coast during his second term. He spoke at a Cheyenne banquet given in his honor. It was not his first visit to Wyoming. Grant had traveled through when he was in the Army.

Rutherford B. Hayes

Grant's successor in the presidency, Hayes addressed a small crowd in Cheyenne from the depot platform in 1880.

James A. Garfield

Garfield crossed Wyoming by horse from Montana when he was an army general in 1872. He was moving to his new assignment at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. Garfield's term was too short for a return visit to Wyoming. He was assassinated and died eight months into his term.

Chester A. Arthur

Among the more forgettable presidents, Arthur spent the most time in Wyoming of any 19th century chief executive. In August, 1883, he and a large contingent took the train to Green River and then rode cross-country to Yellowstone. During his visit, a single horse courier kept him in touch with world and national affairs with one mail delivery per day. Always the immaculate dresser, Arthur compromised between style and cowboy regalia during his two-month Wyoming vacation. His costume often consisted of a business suit, knee-length leather leggings, a heavy watch chain and a sailor cap.

William McKinley

McKinley merely peered out of the train window while his railway car passed through the state back to Washington, DC. The president was visiting the

West Coast when he received word that his wife had become seriously ill. The urgency necessitated a non-stop return on the shortest route, the Union Pacific line across Wyoming.

Theodore Roosevelt

Probably the most popular presidential visitor, Theodore Roosevelt made speech stops at several stations from Evanston east to Laramie and as far north as Newcastle in the spring of 1903. In Laramie, he spoke from the front steps of Old Main and then took a circuitous 65-mile horseback ride over the summit to Cheyenne. Roosevelt had been in Wyoming in the 1880s, when as a North Dakota rancher, he visited the Cheyenne Club and Buffalo twice. In 1900, he made speeches in the state including talks at Green River, Rawlins, Medicine Bow, Laramie and Cheyenne. He returned to Wyoming in 1910, two years after he left the White House.

William Howard Taft

Taft campaigned widely throughout the state in 1911. He gave speeches in Laramie on October 4 and Rock Springs on October 5, among the numerous appearances. On the 20th, he spoke in Newcastle from the steps of the newly constructed Weston County Courthouse.

Woodrow Wilson

In the fall of 1919, Wilson embarked on a national speaking tour to promote American entry into the League of Nations. By the time he arrived in Cheyenne on September 24, he had spoken in nearly 40 cities during a three-week period. After a warm reception at the depot, he visited Fort Russell (now F. E. Warren Air Force Base) and gave a speech at the Princess Theater in downtown Cheyenne. "He had a look of almost inexpressible weariness," the Cheyenne newspaper reported, "and he has deep lines around his eyes." The next day, Wilson gave a speech in Pueblo, Colorado, and at its conclusion, he collapsed from exhaustion. He returned non-stop on the train to Washington, DC, where he suffered a stroke a few days later. He was incapacitated for the rest of his term.

Warren G. Harding

Harding rode through Wyoming on the way to Alaska in June, 1923. He made brief stops at Cheyenne and Laramie and then took a short sightseeing tour of Jackson Hole and Yellowstone in early July. On July 18, he made the first visit to Canada by an American president. Five weeks after he left Wyoming, Harding died in San Francisco. The train carrying his casket crossed southern Wyoming, returning the president's body to Washington. The train stopped

for 27 minutes in Cheyenne where a crowd estimated at 10,000 came to the depot to pay respects on the Sunday afternoon of August 5, 1923.

Calvin Coolidge

Coolidge spent summers in South Dakota and came into Wyoming from time to time for short sightseeing excursions. In August, 1927, he vacationed in Yellowstone, passing back and forth through Cody.

Herbert Hoover

Hoover stopped in Cheyenne the night before his defeat in the 1932 election. In the election the next day, Hoover gained 43.9 percent of the vote in Wyoming, losing the state to Franklin Roosevelt by the biggest margin ever recorded to that time.

Franklin D. Roosevelt

FDR campaigned in Wyoming in 1932 and, as president, visited the state on three occasions. He gave a speech to 10,000 people assembled at the depot in Casper in September 1937. Later that month, he stopped in many towns and visited the Tetons and Yellowstone.

Harry Truman

Truman "whistle-stopped" through Wyoming during the 1948 campaign. Large crowds met his train at depots throughout the state and Truman spoke to several of the assembled crowds from the back platform of his train. In Cheyenne, he spoke from the front porch of the Governor's Mansion on June 6, 1948. At other places, when his train simply stopped for crew changes or refueling, Truman waved from the platform of the rail car. On May 9, 1950, Truman was in Casper. He spoke at the Natrona County High School auditorium and attended dedication ceremonies for Kortes Dam. As a former president, he rode a stagecoach down Casper's 2nd Street in July, 1953.

Dwight Eisenhower

Dwight "Ike" Eisenhower campaigned in Wyoming in 1952. His wife Mamie once lived in Denver, Colorado, where they visited frequently during his presidency. He did not travel north to Wyoming during that campaign. Many years before he was president, Eisenhower did get to know Wyoming roads. In 1919, he led an army unit of motorized vehicles across country and through southern Wyoming. The expedition was designed to show the need for better highways as a defense measure. After Eisenhower became President, he initiated the interstate highway system.

John F. Kennedy

Before he was president, Kennedy spoke to a party fund raiser at Casper June 4, 1958. During his presidency, Kennedy spoke to the largest crowd ever assembled to hear a speaker in Wyoming. The September 23, 1963, speech was made in the fieldhouse at the University of Wyoming before some 12,000 people. Kennedy was assassinated in Dallas, Texas, less than two months later.

Lyndon B. Johnson

Lyndon Johnson toured Wyoming many times when he was a senator from Texas. Soon after he became vice president, Johnson again visited the state. He gave speeches at Cheyenne in 1962 and Casper in July, 1963. During the 1964 campaign, President Johnson spoke to a crowd of 4,000 people at Casper on October 12. He was given a jade cuff-link set and his wife received jade earrings.

Richard M. Nixon

While he was vice president, Nixon made campaign visits to Wyoming in 1954, 1956 (when he spoke on Main Street in Sheridan), 1958 (at Casper on October 17), and 1960. He also gave a campaign speeches in Wyoming for Barry Goldwater on October 22, 1964, and for state Republican candidates two years later. He did not visit the state during his presidency, however.

Gerald R. Ford

Ford's associations with Wyoming were numerous. Ford, of all presidents, had the closest family ties to the state. His grandparents were pioneers in the central part of the state and Ford worked in Wyoming during the summers in his college years. In 1978, he visited briefly in Casper where he met several people who had known his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. King.

Jimmy Carter

Carter and his wife vacationed in Jackson Hole in August, 1978.

Ronald Reagan

Reagan made a campaign stop in Casper in 1976. He gave a speech in Cheyenne at Story Gymnasium in October, 1982, when he was president. After he left the White House, Reagan and his wife Nancy vacationed in Jackson Hole. In July, 1992, they were guests at the Lost Creek Ranch. During one day's visit, they shopped in Jackson stores.

George H. W. Bush

In July, 1988, during the Democratic Party's convention, Vice President Bush fished near Cody. Four years later, when the Democrats were meeting in convention at New York (1992), President Bush visited at the ranch owned by Secretary of State James Baker in Sublette County. Bush also made brief visits to Jackson Hole and Yellowstone in the summer of 1989 and in 1990 for the state centennial. After his presidency, he spoke at the University of Wyoming. He also attended Cheyenne Frontier Days.

Bill Clinton

President Clinton vacationed in Jackson Hole for 17 days in August, 1995, and again in 1996. The President played golf at the Jackson Golf and Tennis Club. Clinton, his wife Hillary and daughter Chelsea rafted down the Snake River. The first family were guests at the summer home of Sen. Jay Rockefeller. The Clintons participated in at least one official event during their Wyoming vacation. They participated in a ceremony commemorating women suffrage. About 450 people attended the event. When he was a candidate, he made a campaign appearance at the Cheyenne airport during the 1992 election campaign. He often visited the state when he was governor of Arkansas. Clinton also vacationed in Jackson Hole in August 1996, where he finished writing a book. In 2008, during his wife's primary election bid, Clinton spoke at campaign rallies in Casper, Riverton, Rock Springs, and Laramie.

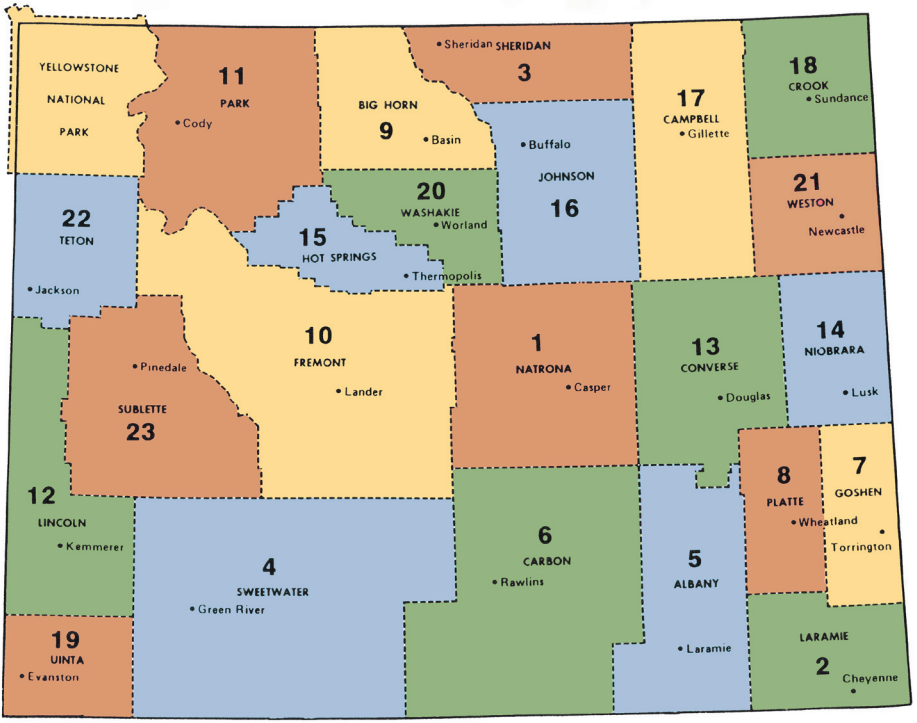
George W. Bush

During the 2000 campaign, Bush appeared with Dick Cheney in Casper. Cheney, Bush's vice president, frequently returned to his home in Jackson Hole during the two Bush-Cheney terms.

Counties & Municipalities



Wyoming has often been described as a small town with really long streets. With one of the smallest, most urban populations in the nation, the entire state, including its larger cities, continue to boast a "small town" feel with friendly people and a slower pace. Here, Lee Giles, his wife Ellen and their daughter Vicki stop to chat with Giles' partner, Tom Fortune, in downtown Lander.

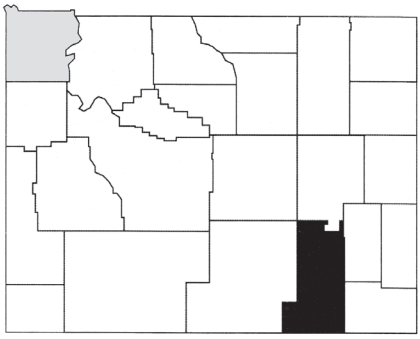


County Designations on License Plates

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	

Wyoming's county designation numbers are based on the assessed valuation of each county in 1930, when the numbers were first assigned.

Albany County



History

Albany County was created December 16, 1868, and organized the following month. Like the other five counties across southern Wyoming, Albany County was established soon after the transcontinental railroad was built. In the beginning, it stretched from the Colorado border north to the Montana border, including much of present Converse and Campbell counties. Albany County was named for the capital city of the state of New York. Pioneer Charles Bradley, a native of Albany, New York, applied the name. Until 1965, the railroad was the major employer in the county. Since then, the University of Wyoming dominates the local economy.

Statistics

Total land area

4,321 square miles, 8th largest in Wyoming

Population

1980	1990	2000
29,062	30,797	32,014

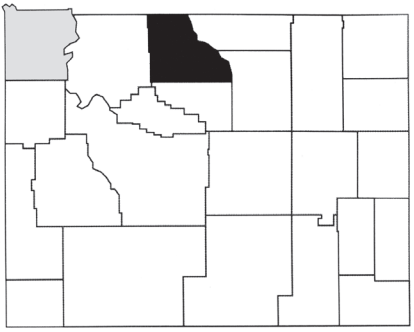
Towns

Laramie (county seat) 27,204
Rock River 235

Well-known residents of Albany County:

Thurman Arnold, lawyer; Mary Bellamy, first woman elected to the Wyoming legislature; June Etta Downey, educator and first woman to head a university psychology department; Edward Ivinson, banker/philanthropist; E.B. Long, Civil War historian/teacher; Samuel H. Knight, teacher/geologist; Velma Linford, State Superintendent of Public Instruction and federal government official; Grace Raymond Hebard, historian/teacher; T.A. Larson, historian/teacher; Gale McGee, US Senator.

Big Horn County



History

Originally, Big Horn County encompassed the entire Big Horn Basin, hence the name. Created March 12, 1890, and organized June 4, 1897, it was taken from Fremont County and the western portion of Johnson County. Three new counties were made from parts of the original Big Horn County: Park, Hot Springs, Washakie. The first county seat contest for the Big Horn County Courthouse was between Basin, Cody and Otto. Basin prevailed and remains the county seat. Irrigation agriculture and petroleum production are the major industries in the county.

Statistics

Total land area

3,177 square miles, 13th largest in Wyoming

Population

1980	1990	2000
11,896	10,525	11,461

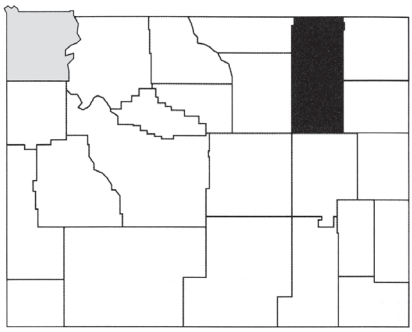
Towns

Basin (county seat) 1,238
Lovell 2,281
Greybull 1,815
Cowley 560
Byron 557
Burlington 250
Deaver 177
Manderson 104

Well-known residents of Big Horn County:

Judge P.W. Metz, a district judge for 37 years (1913-1950) and youngest person ever to serve as district judge in Wyoming (29); W.S. Collins, entrepreneur and town founder; H.C. Lovell, rancher; B.F. Wickwire, rancher; Bruce Kennedy, publisher and syndicated columnist.

Campbell County



History

Campbell County was created in 1911 and organized January 6, 1913. John A. Campbell was the first territorial governor of Wyoming. Campbell County originally was the center of cattle country, but in the 20th century, it became the state's largest coal-producing county.

Statistics

Total land area

4,756 square miles, 7th largest in Wyoming

Population

1980	1990	2000
24,397	29,370	33,698

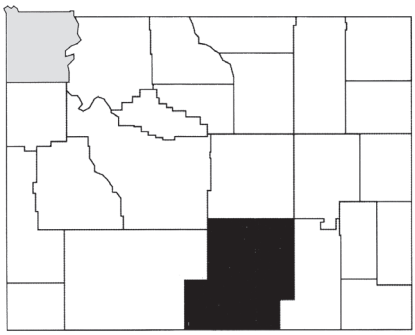
Towns

Gillette (county seat) 19,646
Wright 1,425

Well-known residents of Campbell County

Alonzo Clark, governor; Floyd Dominy, Bureau of Reclamation official; Edward Gillette, railroad surveyor who laid out the town of Gillette; Mike Enzi, US Senator.

Carbon County



History

Carbon County was one of the original four counties in Wyoming created December 16, 1868. The county is named for the extensive coal deposits found there and utilized by the transcontinental railroad. The town of Carbon, now a ghost town, was the site of the first coal mine in Wyoming. The county initially reached all the way north to the Montana line. Taken from it were lands creating Sheridan, Johnson, and Natrona counties.

Statistics

Total land area

7,991 square miles, 3rd largest in Wyoming

Population

1980	1990	2000
21,896	16,659	15,639

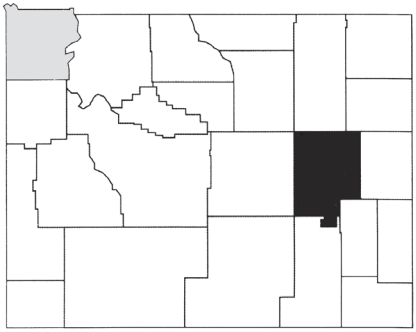
Towns

Rawlins (county seat) 8,538	Baggs 348
Saratoga 1,726	Medicine Bow 274
Hanna 873	Bairoil 97
Encampment 443	Dixon 79
Sinclair 423	Riverside 59

Well-known residents of Carbon County:

George Ferris, miner and entrepreneur; August Grimm, businessman and builder of the Virginian Hotel in Medicine Bow; Dr. Lillian Heath Nelson, first woman to be granted a medical license in Wyoming; Dr. John Osborne, physician and Wyoming governor and US Representative; Dr. Thomas Magee, physician who pioneered plastic surgery; T. T. Thornburgh, soldier.

Converse County



History

Converse County was created from Albany and Laramie counties in 1888 and organized May 21, 1888. In 1911, the eastern portion became Niobrara County. The county is named for Amasa R. Converse, Cheyenne banker, stockman, and early business partner of Sen. Francis E. Warren. Even though thousands of travelers crossed the area on the Oregon-California-Mormon trails, few people lived in the county until the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley Railroad (later the Chicago and Northwestern) was built.

Statistics

Total Land area

4,277 square miles, 9th largest in Wyoming

Population

1980	1990	2000
14,069	11,128	12,052

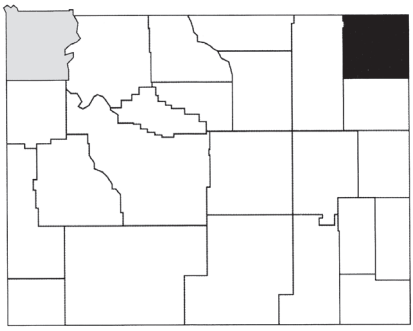
Towns

Douglas (county seat) 5,288
Glenrock 2,231
Rolling Hills 449
Lost Springs 1 (smallest incorporated town in America)

Well-known residents of Converse County:

Dr. Amos Barber, pioneer physician, secretary of state and governor; Malcolm Campbell, law enforcement officer; C. H. King, merchant and grandfather of President Gerald R. Ford; "Coyote" Smith, pioneer photographer; Mike Sullivan, Wyoming governor and US ambassador to Ireland.

Crook County



History

Crook County was created in 1875 from the northern portions of Albany and Laramie counties. The county was named for General George Crook. Devils Tower National Monument, the first national monument in the United States, is in Crook County. Portions of the county became Weston and Campbell counties in later years.

Statistics

Total land area

2,897 square miles, 14th largest in Wyoming

Population

1980	1990	2000
5,308	5,294	5,887

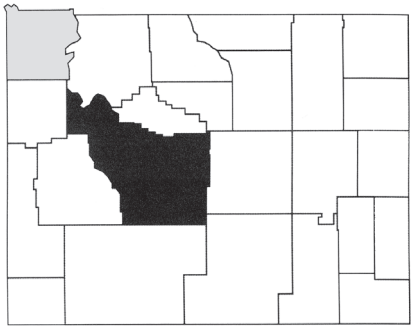
Towns

Sundance (county seat) 1,161
Moorcroft 807
Hulett 408
Pine Haven 222

Well-known residents of Crook County

Rod Guthrie, Wyoming Supreme Court justice; Lucretia Marchbanks, former slave who started a ranch in 1885; Nels Smith, Wyoming governor; Dr. Francis Townsend, social activist in the 1930s.

Fremont County



History

The county is named for John Charles Fremont, army explorer who mapped portions of the county in the 1840s. Created March 5, 1884, from the northern portion of Sweetwater County, it once included the major portion of the Big Horn Basin that later became Park, Big Horn, Washakie and Hot Springs counties. Until 1921, it included what is now Sublette County. The county is home to the only Indian reservation in Wyoming—the Wind River Reservation.

Statistics

Total land area

9,266 square miles, 2nd largest in Wyoming

Population

1980	1990	2000
38,992	33,662	35,804

Towns

Lander (county seat) 6,867	Shoshoni 635
Riverton 9,310	Hudson 407
Dubois 962	Pavillion 165

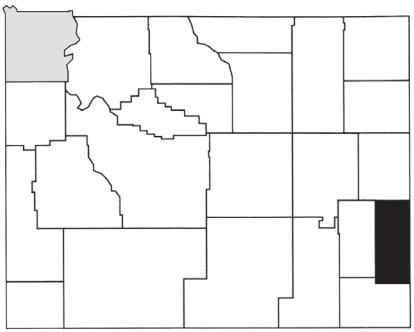
Unincorporated towns

Arapaho 1,766	Ethete 1,455
Fort Washakie 1,477	Jeffrey City 106

Well-known residents of Fremont County

Black Coal, Arapaho leader; William Bright, legislator who drafted the 1st woman suffrage bill; Matthew Fox, motion picture/television actor; Clara and Henry Jensen, teachers/preservationists; Esther Hobart Morris, first woman judge in America; L. L. Newton, newspaper editor; J. B. Okie, rancher; Roy and Robert Peck, publishers/legislators; Paul Petzoldt, mountaineer; Chief Washakie, long-time Shoshone leader; Yellow Calf, Arapaho leader. The county also claims to be the site of Sacajawea's burial.

Goshen County



History

Derivation of the name Goshen is disputed. Some sources indicate that the county was named for a trapper with the last name of Gosche who frequented the area in the 1840s. Other sources say it refers to the Biblical "land of Goshen," fabled for its abundance. The county was created in 1911 and organized two years later. The area originally was part of Laramie County. Fort Laramie, the oldest permanent white settlement in Wyoming, is now in Goshen County, but in the mid-19th century, it was briefly the county seat of Cheyenne County, Nebraska.

Statistics

Total land area

2,235 square miles, 20th largest in Wyoming

Population

1980	1990	2000
12,040	12,373	12,538

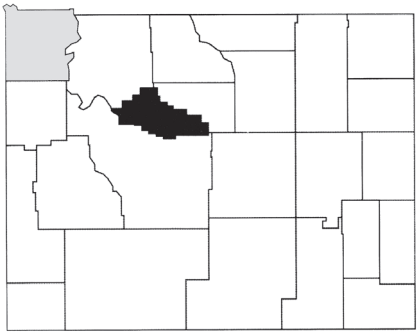
Towns

Torrington (county seat) 5,776
Lingle 510
Fort Laramie 243
LaGrange 332
Yoder 169

Well-known residents of Goshen County

Stan Hathaway, governor; John Hunton, Fort Laramie sutler/rancher; J. K. Rollinson, cowboy/writer.

Hot Springs County



History

One of seven counties created by the legislature in 1911, Hot Springs County is named for the natural springs located near Thermopolis that include the world's largest mineral hot spring. Portions of the county were once part of Fremont, Big Horn and Park counties. The county seat, Thermopolis, derives its name from Greek words meaning "hot city," another reference to the hot springs.

Statistics

Total land area

2,022 square miles, 23rd largest in Wyoming (the smallest county)

Population

1980	1990	2000
5,710	4,809	4,882

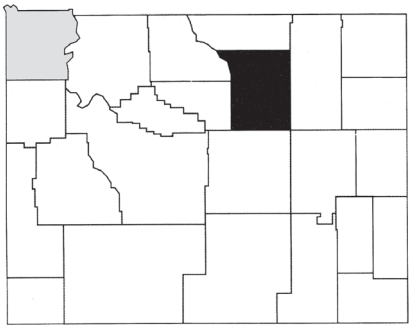
Towns

Thermopolis (county seat) 3,172
East Thermopolis 274
Kirby 57

Well-known residents of Hot Springs County

David Freudenthal, governor; Tim McCoy, rancher and early-day motion picture star; Col. Jay Torrey, organizer of a troop of "rough riders" and draftsman of an enduring national bankruptcy law; J. D. Woodruff, rancher.

Johnson County



History

Created in 1875, the county was originally named Pease. The legislature changed the name in 1879 to honor E. P. Johnson, Cheyenne lawyer and first territorial librarian. The county's name was applied to an event in 1892, the Johnson County War/Invasion, in which influential cattlemen plotted an invasion of the county to wipe out smaller ranchers they suspected of rustling.

Statistics

Total land area

4,179 square miles, 10th largest in Wyoming

Population

1980	1990	2000
6,700	6,145	7,075

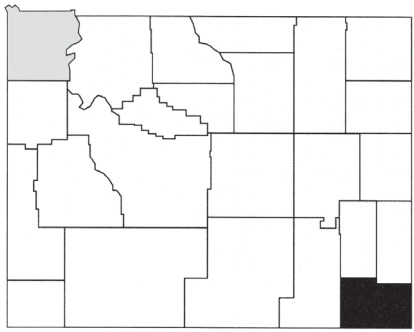
Towns

Buffalo (county seat) 3,900
Kaycee 249

Well-known residents of Johnson County:

Nate Champion, cowboy and victim of the Johnson County War; Jack Flagg, cowboy/editor; Verna Keays, designer of the Wyoming state flag; Chris LeDoux, rodeo cowboy and singer; Frank Lucas, editor/politician.

Laramie County



History

The county was originally created January 9, 1865, by the Dakota Territorial legislature and comprised the entire western portion of that territory. When the territory of Wyoming was created the following year, it became one of the first four counties in the territory, stretching from the Montana border south to the Colorado line. Crook, Weston, Niobrara, Platte and Goshen counties were created from parts of Laramie County. The oft-used name of the county confuses visitors who don't know that neither Laramie, Fort Laramie or Laramie Peak are in Laramie County. In fact, no two of them are in the same county.

Statistics

Total land area

2,705 square miles, 15th largest in Wyoming

Population

1980	1990	2000
68,649	73,142	81,607

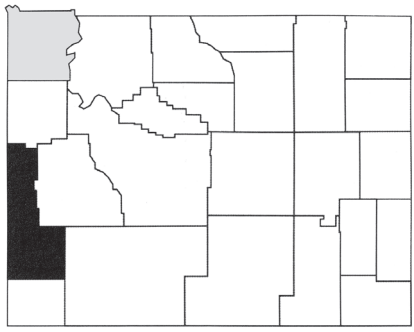
Towns

Cheyenne (county seat) 53,011
Pine Bluffs 1,153
Burns 285
Albin 120

Well-known residents of Laramie County

Joseph M. Carey, governor and senator; W. C. Deming, publisher; Gen. Victor Krulak, Marine Corps commandant; Dr. Elwood Mead, water engineer and Bureau of Reclamation commissioner; Joseph C. O'Mahoney, US Senator; Warren Richardson, businessman/philanthropist; Nellie Tayloe Ross, first woman elected governor of any state; Willis Van Devanter, US Supreme Court justice; Francis E. Warren, governor and US senator.

Lincoln County



History

The only county in Wyoming named for a US President, Lincoln County was created in 1911 from Uinta County. The northern portion was removed in 1921 to create Teton County. Present Lincoln County comprises two distinct areas: the southern portion, dominated by coal-mining and railroad activities and the northern part, the Star Valley, where farming and ranching predominates.

Statistics

Total land area

4,102 square miles, 11th largest in Wyoming

Population

1980	1990	2000
12,177	12,625	14,573

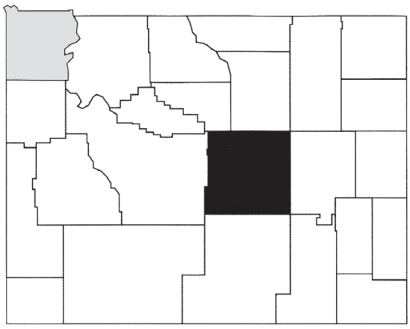
Towns

Kemmerer (county seat) 2,651	Cokeville 506
Afton 1,818	LaBarge 431
Star Valley Ranch 776	Thayne 341
Diamondville 716	Opal 102
Alpine 550	

Well-known residents of Lincoln County

Jerry Buss, sports team owner; Rulon Gardner, Olympic gold-medalist wrestler; Ed Herschler, only governor elected to three terms in state history; J. C. Penney, merchant who founded his first store in Kemmerer in 1902 bearing his name; P. J. Quealy, mine official and founder of Kemmerer; Susan Quealy, university trustee and social activist.

Natrona County



History

The county was created in 1888, shortly after a railroad was built and towns were established along the route. In 1890, an election was held to determine the county seat. Bessemer won the election with 677 votes, almost double the vote cast for rival Casper. The county commissioners overturned the election, however, after they determined that most Bessemer residents had cast two or more votes. Originally known for sheep-raising, the county became prosperous and heavily populated after oil discoveries were made around Casper and in the northern part of the county near Midwest.

Statistics

Total land area

5,369 square miles, 5th largest in Wyoming

Population

1980	1990	2000
71,856	61,226	66,533

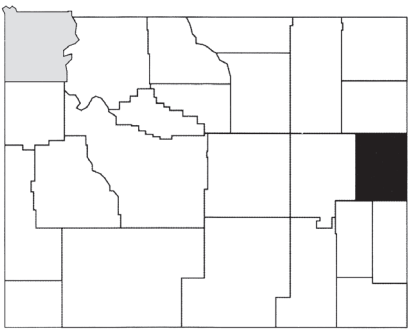
Towns

Casper (county seat) 49,644	Bar Nunn 936
Mills 2,591	Midwest 408
Evansville 2,255	Edgerton 169

Well-known residents of Natrona County

B. B. Brooks, rancher/governor; Lynne Cheney, government official, author and wife of the vice president; Richard Cheney, US representative, cabinet officer, and US vice president; Barbara Cubin, first Wyoming woman elected to the US Congress; Peggy Simson Curry, author and state poet laureate; Fred Goodstein, oilman; Verda James, first woman speaker of the Wyoming House; Thomas Stroock, oilman, legislator and US ambassador to Guatemala; H. A. "Dave" True, oilman/entrepreneur; Edness Kimball Wilkins, legislator.

Niobrara County



History

The county is named for the river that originates just to the northwest of Lusk and flows east across Nebraska to the Missouri River. Created from the eastern portion of Converse County on February 4, 1911, the county was organized two years later. The stagecoach route from Cheyenne to the Black Hills crossed the county in the 1870s. Primarily a ranching area, the county also has been the site of significant oil discoveries, including the Lance Creek oil field, one of the largest in the state at the time of World War I. The county is the site of important discoveries of dinosaur remains, many on display in national museums. It is the least populated county in the state.

Statistics

Land area

2,614 square miles, 16th largest in Wyoming

Population

1980	1990	2000
2,924	2,499	2,407

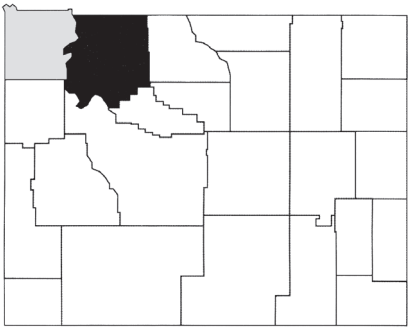
Towns

Lusk (county seat) 1,447
Manville 101
Van Tassell 18

Well-known residents of Niobrara County

Gerald Bardo, editor; Helen Bardo, activist for accessibility for the disabled; Frank Barrett, only Wyomingite to serve as governor, US Representative and US Senator; James Barrett, judge, 10th Circuit Court of Appeals; George Gibson, businessman and town promoter; Mae Urbanek, author/poet; James G. Watt, US Secretary of the Interior.

Park County



History

Named because of the proximity to Yellowstone, America's first national park, Park County was created February 15, 1909, and organized in 1911. Water development projects were instrumental in the county's early history. William F. "Buffalo Bill" Cody headed an irrigation company that founded the town of Cody. Later, the US Bureau of Reclamation completed construction of what is now Buffalo Bill Dam, bringing water to much of the northern part of the county, including the Powell Valley. Dude ranching and hunting resorts were among the earliest industries. During World War II, Japanese Americans were held at Heart Mountain Relocation Center between Cody and Powell.

Statistics

Land area

6,388 square miles, 4th largest in Wyoming

Population

1980	1990	2000
21,639	23,178	25,876

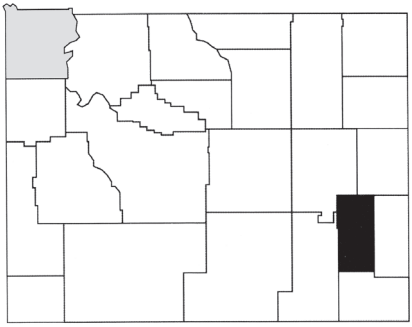
Towns

Cody (county seat) 8,835
Powell 5,373
Meeteetse 351
Frannie 209

Well-known residents of Park County

A. A. Anderson, rancher, artist and naturalist; George T. Beck, businessman/town developer; Charles Belden, western photographer and rancher; William F. "Buffalo Bill" Cody, world famous showman and town promoter; William R. Coe, businessman/philanthropist; Caroline Lockhart, author/editor; Jackson Pollock, abstract expressionist artist; Alan Simpson, US Senator; Milward Simpson, governor and US Senator; Paul Stock, oilman.

Platte County



History

The name is derived from the North Platte River that flows through the county. The county was one of seven created in 1911. Originally, the county was cattle country. The massive Swan Land and Cattle Company was headquartered near Chugwater in the southern part of the county. In the late 19th century, an irrigation company, headed by Joseph M. Carey, developed agricultural lands in the county. Iron ore was mined at Sunrise by a diverse population of mostly European immigrants. The Wyoming National Guard established its training camp near Guernsey in 1937.

Statistics

Land area

2,122 square miles, 21st largest in Wyoming

Population

1980	1990	2000
11,975	8,145	8,807

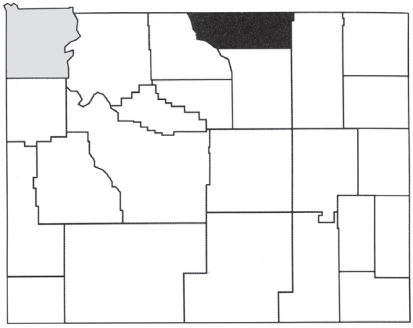
Towns

Wheatland (county seat) 3,548
Guernsey 1,147
Chugwater 244
Glendo 229
Hartville 76

Well-known residents of Platte County

Larry Birleffi, radio sports announcer; Jim Geringer, governor; C. A. Guernsey, rancher and town founder; Alexander Swan, cattleman.

Sheridan County



History

The county was named for the town of Sheridan, established prior to the creation of Sheridan County in 1888. The town was named in honor of General Philip Sheridan by a former soldier who served under his command. The county is home to Wyoming's first dude ranch established by the Eaton brothers. Many early-day ranchers were descended from prominent British families. Ranchers played polo and named their home ranches for British manor houses. Coal mining was important in the county in the early 20th century. Coal company towns such as Kleenburn, Acme, Dietz and Kooi employed miners from throughout Europe. Numerous Japanese miners also worked in the Sheridan County mines.

Statsitics

Land area

2,532 square miles, 17th largest in Wyoming

Population

1980	1990	2000
25,048	23,582	26,560

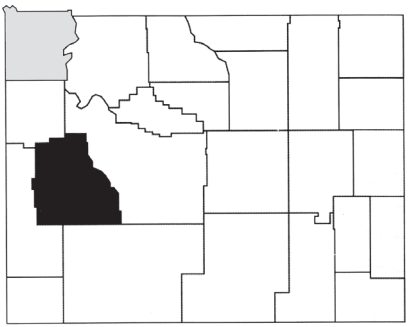
Towns

Sheridan (county seat) 15,804
Ranchester 701
Dayton 678
Clearmont 115

Well-known residents of Sheridan County

Jim Benepe, professional golfer; Elsa Spear Byron, photographer; Dr. Will Frankelton, pioneer physician; Bill Gollings, western artist; John B. Kendrick, governor and US Senator; Don King, saddlemaker; Hans Kleiber, artist/etcher; Malcolm Moncrieffe, rancher; Malcolm Wallop, US Senator.

Sublette County



History

The county was the last formed in Wyoming when it was carved from Fremont and Lincoln counties in 1921. It was named by local legislator P. W. Jenkins in honor of fur trapper/trader William Sublette, one of three Sublette brothers who were active in the fur trade in early 19th century Wyoming. Green River rendezvous sites are located in the county, including the site of the last fur trade rendezvous in 1840. Artist Alfred Jacob Miller painted scenes at the Green River rendezvous in the 1830s. Famed mountain men such as Jim Bridger and Jedediah Smith trapped and traded in the area. Since 2000, the county leads Wyoming in assessed valuation due to the discovery of valuable gas deposits, particularly at Jonah Field in the southern part of the county.

Statistics

Land area

4,916 square miles, 6th largest in Wyoming

Population

1980	1990	2000
4,548	4,843	5,920

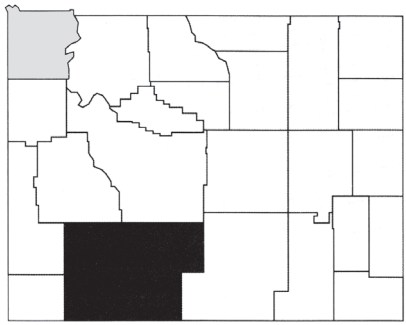
Towns

Pinedale (county seat) 1,412
Marbleton 720
Big Piney 408

Well-known residents of Sublette County

John Perry Barlow, rancher and songwriter for the Grateful Dead; Dr. William Close, specialist on exotic diseases including ebola; P. W. Jenkins, rancher/legislator; George W. Hopkins, Jr., editor of the *Big Piney Examiner* for 51 years; Finis Mitchell, mountain climber/resort owner.

Sweetwater County



History

One of the original four counties in Wyoming, it was originally named Carter County in honor of pioneer Judge William A. Carter who was post sutler at Fort Bridger. The name was changed in 1869, soon after the transcontinental railroad was built through the county. The first county seat was the mining boomtown of South Pass City, but after the boom there ended, the courthouse was moved to Green River. (South Pass City is now in Fremont County). The Union Pacific Railroad and the coal mines furnishing fuel to the company's locomotives brought early prosperity to the county. Just as the railroad tracks were being built to the Green River, explorer John Wesley Powell began his epic voyage down the Green-Colorado River system from "Expedition Island" near the present town of Green River. Rock Springs was the site of the infamous Chinese massacre of September 1885. The population has an international background. Rock Springs was once known as having more nationalities living there than in almost any city in America.

Statistics

Land area

10,495 square miles, the largest county in Wyoming

Population

1980	1990	2000
41,723	38,823	37,613

Towns

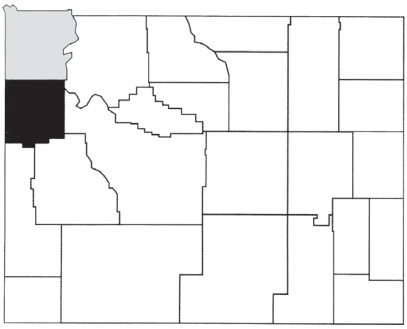
Green River (county seat)	11,808	Wamsutter	261
Rock Springs	18,708	Superior	244
Reliance	665*	Granger	146

*Unincorporated

Well-known residents of Sweetwater County

John Bugas, Ford Motor Company executive; S. M. Covey, founder of Little America; William Gottsche, rancher/philanthropist; Curt Gowdy, national TV and radio sportscaster; Heather Moody, water polo Olympic medallist; Frank T. Nakako, photographer; Teno Roncalio, US Representative.

Teton County



History

Because of the long distance from the county seat of Kemmerer, Teton County was separated from Lincoln County in 1921 even though it lacked the population and assessed valuation normally required for county status. The county is named for the mountain range named by French trappers in the early 19th century. One of the first trappers working in the area was David E. Jackson for whom Jackson Hole and the town of Jackson were named. Tourism became an important industry in the county, particularly after creation of Grand Teton National Park in 1929. Standard Oil heir John D. Rockefeller, Jr., a frequent visitor to the area, sought to enlarge the Park in the 1930s. The controversy over expansion of the Park caused significant statewide attention until 1943 when President Franklin D. Roosevelt accepted Rockefeller's gift of land facing the Tetons and combined it with forest service lands in the area to create Jackson Hole National Monument. The monument was incorporated into the National Park in the early 1950s. Teton County became home to seasonal residents, many of them very wealthy, in the later 20th century. Recent surveys indicate that it has the fourth highest average personal wealth of any county in America. The county has the least amount of privately-owned land of any county in the state.

Statistics

Land area

3,608 square miles, 12th largest in Wyoming

Population

1980	1990	2000
9,355	11,173	18,251

Towns

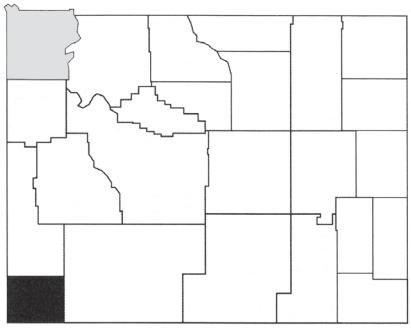
Jackson (county seat) 8,647 Wilson 1,294*
Moose 1,439*

*Unincorporated

Well-known residents of Teton County

Harrison Crandall, photographer; Harrison Ford, actor; Clifford Hansen, governor and US Senator; Olaus and Margaret Murie, naturalists; Conrad Schweiring, artist; Gerry Spence, trial lawyer.

Uinta County



History

Uinta was the first county created under Wyoming Territorial laws in 1869. Originally, the county had been part of Utah and Idaho. Before Yellowstone National Park was created as the nation's first national park in 1872, the area was part of Uinta County. It shrunk to its present size with the creation of Lincoln and Teton counties. Although the transcontinental railroad brought significant population, the county had been populated by fur traders since the 1840s when Jim Bridger and his partner Louis Vasquez established Fort Bridger in what was then part of Mexico. Railroad shops and coal mines were important to the county's early economy. Evanston was home to a substantial population of Chinese Americans and the town has a replica of an early Joss house.

Statistics

Land area

2,077 square miles, the second smallest county in Wyoming

Population

1980	1990	2000
13,021	18,705	19,742

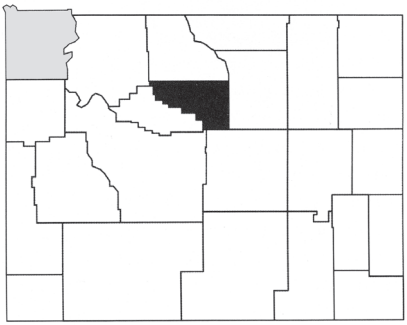
Towns

Evanston (county seat) 11,507
Lyman 1,938
Mountain View 1,153
Fort Bridger 400

Well-known residents of Uinta County

Jim Bridger, mountain man, scout and trader; Judge William A. Carter, merchant; Clarence D. Clark, US Senator; Elizabeth Arnold Stone, historian; Louis Vasquez, merchant.

Washakie County



History

Created by the legislature in 1911, Washakie County was briefly named "Hanover County" for the irrigation canal company that pioneered crop agriculture in the area. The name was changed soon after the county was created to honor Shoshone Chief Washakie. While mountain men traveled through what is now the county, it was one of the last areas to be settled in Wyoming. Worland, the county seat, became a trading center for the Big Horn Basin after World War II. Major industries included sugar beet farming and refining, oil production, livestock grazing and production of sulphur. Among the early pioneers were a number of Germans from Russia. Mexican Americans have had an important presence in the county.

Statistics

Land area

2,262 square miles, 19th largest in Wyoming

Population

1980	1990	2000
9,496	8,388	8,289

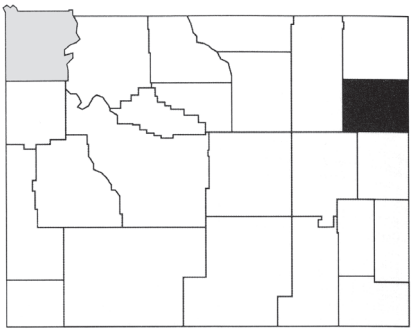
Towns

Worland (county seat) 5,250
Ten Sleep 304

Well-known residents of Washakie County

William Bragg, writer; Tom Daggett, editor; C. H. "Dad" Worland, town founder; William A. Richards, governor and US Commissioner of Public Lands; Grant Ujifusa, magazine and book editor.

Weston County



History

The county was named for surveyor and geologist John B. Weston. Created in 1890 from the southern portion of Crook County, the county grew as a result of the construction of a railroad and establishment of coal mines. The company town of Cambria operated until the the mines closed in 1928. Newcastle, the county seat, was named for the coal-mining town in England.

Statistics

Land area

2,408 square miles, 18th largest in Wyoming

Population

1980	1990	2000
7,106	6,518	6,644

Towns

Newcastle (county seat) 3,065
Upton 872

Well-known residents of Weston County

Grace McDonald, first woman practicing attorney in Wyoming; Frank Mondell, US Representative; Keith Thomson, US Representative and Senator-elect.

County Statistics

	Population[1]	Total Land Area (Acres)[2]	Assessed Valuation[3]	Labor Force[4]
Albany	30,890	2,755,136	$270,747,259	19,992
Big Horn	11,333	2,022,912	$206,614,955	5,463
Campbell	37,405	3,066,880	$4,263,561,953	23,679
Carbon	15,331	5,096,960	$898,683,428	7,841
Converse	12,766	2,742,486	$457,386,031	6,879
Crook	6,182	1,827,840	$137,177,910	3,344
Fremont	36,491	5,928,882	$1,375,639,617	18,225
Goshen	12,243	1,430,400	$102,310,738	5,860
Hot Springs	4,537	1,294,080	$152,355,226	2,372
Johnson	7,721	2,671,808	$446,981,976	3,892
Laramie	85,163	1,720,064	$724,134,645	42,503
Lincoln	15,999	2,729,157	$943,624,031	7,998
Natrona	69,799	3,557,120	$944,105,934	40,164
Niobrara	2,286	1,672,960	$56,929,604	1,149
Park	26,664	4,449,000	$624,820,620	14,820
Platte	8,619	1,350,976	$121,675,601	4,124
Sheridan	27,389	1,620,552	$564,662,814	15,462
Sublette	6,926	3,157,843	$4,401,618,317	5,203
Sweetwater	37,975	6,705,792	$2,380,640,895	22,732
Teton	19,032	2,701,952	$925,755,686	14,201
Uinta	19,939	1,335,897	$749,433,861	10,988
Washakie	7,933	1,447,680	$117,297,645	4,401
Weston	6,671	1,536,064	$112,501,024	3,247

[1] Source: US Census Bureau, 2005
[2] Source: University of Wyoming, Department of Geography & Recreation
[3] Source: State of Wyoming, Department of Revenue and Department of Audit, 2006
[4] Source: State of Wyoming, Department of Employment, 2005 Average
[5] Source: US Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, Regional Economic Information System, 2004
[6] Source: State of Wyoming, Attorney General's Office, DCI, 2005

Unemployment Rate[4]	Per Capita Personal Income[5]	Median Age[1]	Violent Crimes[6]	Property Crimes[6]
2.9%	$29,810	26.8	30	1,068
4.4%	$24,132	41.5	14	78
2.6%	$33,388	34.6	76	1,188
4.0%	$28,438	42.6	52	572
3.6%	$31,064	41.0	21	216
3.3%	$32,000	43.0	18	69
4.7%	$26,805	39.9	61	1,050
4.4%	$25,612	43.1	67	266
4.0%	$30,305	48.0	5	121
3.4%	$32,571	44.7	22	160
4.1%	$34,559	37.1	153	3,135
3.9%	$27,384	38.2	23	206
3.4%	$37,401	38.0	163	3,315
3.8%	$31,309	45.8	4	19
3.9%	$31,312	43.1	76	584
4.8%	$28,591	44.3	19	157
3.7%	$35,716	42.9	33	544
1.8%	$36,348	40.8	40	302
3.0%	$34,656	37.0	163	1,485
3.1%	$81,231	38.0	58	495
3.5%	$29,677	34.6	13	651
4.1%	$32,682	43.5	20	47
3.9%	$32,495	43.8	8	110

Wyoming Incorporated Towns over 100 by Population (1990, 2000)

(1990 and 2000 US Census; in order by 2000 census; rank order in 1990 in brackets)

	2000	1990	
1. Cheyenne	53,011	50,008	(1)
2. Casper	49,644	46,742	(2)
3. Laramie	27,204	26,687	(3)
4. Gillette	19,646	17,635	(5)
5. Rock Springs	18,708	19,050	(4)
6. Sheridan	15,804	13,900	(6)
7. Green River	11,808	12,711	(7)
8. Evanston	11,507	10,903	(8)
9. Riverton	9,310	9,202	(10)
10. Cody	8,835	7,897	(11)
11. Jackson	8,647	4,472	(17)
12. Rawlins	8,538	9,380	(9)
13. Lander	6,867	7,023	(12)
14. Torrington	5,776	5,651	(14)
15. Powell	5,323	5,292	(15)
16. Douglas	5,288	5,076	(16)
17. Worland	5,250	5,742	(13)
18. Buffalo	3,900	3,302	(18)
19. Wheatland	3,548	3,271	(19)
20. Thermopolis	3,172	3,247	(20)
21. Newcastle	3,065	3,003	(22)
22. Kemmerer	2,651	3,020	(21)
23. Mills	2,591	1,574	(28)
24. Lovell	2,281	2,131	(24)
25. Glenrock	2,231	2,153	(23)
26. Evansville	2,255	1,403	(30)
27. Lyman	1,938	1,896	(26)
28. Afton	1,818	1,394	(31)
29. Greybull	1,815	1,789	(27)
30. Saratoga	1,726	1,969	(25)
31. Lusk	1,447	1,504	(29)
32. Pinedale	1,412	1,181	(34)
33. Wright	1,347	1,236	(32)
34. Basin	1,238	1,180	(35)
35. Sundance	1,161	1,139	(37)
36. Mountain View	1,153	1,189	(33)
37. Pine Bluffs	1,153	1,054	(39)
38. Guernsey	1,147	1,155	(36)
39. Dubois	962	895	(41)
40. Bar Nunn	936	835	(43)
41. Hanna	873	1,076	(38)
42. Upton	872	980	(40)
43. Moorcroft	807	768	(44)
44. Star Valley Ranch*	776		
45. Marbleton	720	634	(46)
46. Diamondville	716	864	(42)
47. Ranchester	701	676	(45)
48. Dayton	678	565	(47)
49. Shoshoni	635	497	(49)
50. Cowley	560	477	(54)
51. Byron	557	470	(56)
52. Alpine	550	200	(74)
53. Lingle	510	473	(55)
54. Cokeville	506	493	(51-52)
55. Rolling Hills	449	330	(62)
56. Encampment	443	490	(53)
57. Sinclair	423	500	(48)
58. Midwest	408	495	(50)
59. LaBarge	431	493	(51-52)
60. Big Piney	408	454	(57)
61. Hulett	408	429	(58)
62. Hudson	407	392	(59)
63. Baggs	348	272	(64)
64. Meeteetse	351	386	(61)
65. Thayne	341	267	(66)
66. LaGrange	332	224	(72)
67. Ten Sleep	304	311	(63)
68. Burns	285	254	(68)

	2000	1990			2000	1990	
69. E. Thermopolis	274	221	(73)	80. Frannie	209	148	(81)
70. Medicine Bow	274	389	(60)	81. Elk Mountain	192	186	(79)
71.Wamsutter	261	240	(71)	82. Deaver	177	199	(75)
72. Burlington	250	184	(80)	83. Edgerton	169	247	(69)
73. Kaycee	249	256	(67)	84. Yoder	169	136	(83)
74. Superior	244	273	(65)	85. Pavillion	165	126	(84-85)
75. Chugwater	244	192	(77)	86. Granger	146	126	(84-85)
76. Fort Laramie	243	243	(70)	87. Albin	120	120	(86)
77. Rock River	235	190	(78)	88. Clearmont	115	119	(87)
78. Glendo	229	195	(76)	89. Manderson	104	83	(89)
79. Pine Haven	222	141	(82)	90. Opal	102	95	(88)

*Star Valley Ranch was incorporated on Nov. 8, 2005. In July 2006, the US Census Bureau conductd a special census. It reported a population of 1,465. The official 2000 Census is used in this chart. Incorporated towns of Manville, Bairoil, Dixon, Hartville, Riverside, Kirby, and Van Tassell have fewer than 100 each. The smallest incorporated town is Lost Springs with a population of 1. Numerous Wyoming towns are not incorporated, but listed in the United States Census. These include: Warren Air Force Base (4,440); Arapaho (1,766); Fort Washakie (1,477); Ethete (1,455); Moose (1,439); Wilson (1,294); Reliance (665); Story (587); and Fort Bridger (400).

County Organization

Carved from sections of Dakota, Utah and Idaho Territories, Wyoming Territory came into existence by an act of Congress on July 25, 1868. The territorial government was formally inaugurated May 19, 1869. The first Territorial Governor, John A. Campbell, was appointed by President Ulysses S. Grant and took his oath of office on April 15, 1869.

At the time of its organization, Wyoming had already been divided into four counties: Laramie (established January 9, 1867), Carter—later Sweetwater (established December 27, 1867, Carbon and Albany (both established December 16, 1868). These counties extended from the northern to the southern borders of the territory. Upon the organization of Wyoming Territory, a portion of modern-day Utah and Idaho, extending from Montana to the Wyoming-Utah boundary—including what became Yellowstone National Park—was annexed and named Uinta County. As the territory, and later state, became settled, other counties were carved out of these original five. Since 1921, when the last one was created, there have been twenty-three counties in the State of Wyoming.

	Created	Organized	Carved From
Laramie	1867	1867	Original
Sweetwater (Carter)	1867	1867	Original
Albany	1868	1868	Original
Carbon	1868	1868	Original
Uinta	1869	1869	Original
Crook	1875	1885	Albany, Laramie
Johnson (Pease)	1875	1881	Carbon, Sweetwater
Fremont	1884	1884	Sweetwater
Converse	1888	1888	Albany, Laramie
Natrona	1888	1890	Carbon
Sheridan	1888	1888	Johnson
Big Horn	1890	1897	Fremont, Johnson, Sheridan
Weston	1890	1890	Crook
Park	1909	1911	Big Horn
Campbell	1911	1913	Crook, Weston
Goshen	1911	1913	Laramie
Hot Springs	1911	1913	Big Horn, Fremont, Park
Lincoln	1911	1913	Uinta
Niobrara	1911	1913	Converse
Platte	1911	1913	Laramie
Washakie	1911	1913	Big Horn
Sublette	1921	1923	Fremont, Lincoln
Teton	1921	1922	Lincoln

Tribal Business Councils



For untold generations, Native American tribes have been governed by Tribal Councils. Today, these governing bodies have become the Tribal Business Councils for the Shoshone and Northern Arapaho Tribes on the Wind River Reservation. Here, Chief Washakie (center), an influential Shoshoni chief, sits with the other tribal chiefs. His son sits to his left.

Tribal Business Councils

2000

Northern Arapaho Business Council
Al Addison, Sr., Chair
Ben S. Ridgley, Co-chair
Hugh Friday, Burton Hutchinson, Sr., Joseph Oldman, Nelson White

Shoshone Business Council
John Washakie, Chair
Vernon Hill, Co-chair
Wesley Martel, Alfred McAdams, Jr., Ivan Posey, Sara Robinson

Joint Business Council
Co-chairs: Addison, Washakie

2001

Northern Arapaho Business Council
Al Addison, Sr., Chair
Ben S. Ridgley, Co-chair
Samuel Dresser, Burton Hutchinson, Sr., Joseph Oldman, Nelson White

Shoshone Business Council
Ivan Posey, Chair
John Washakie, Co-chair
Mike LeJeunesse, Wesley Martel, Alfred McAdams, John Wadda

Joint Business Council
Co-chairs: Addison and Posey

2002

Northern Arapaho Business Council
Al Addison, Sr., Chair
Ben S. Ridgley, Co-chair
Samuel Dresser, Burton Hutchinson, Sr., Joseph Oldman, Nelson White

Shoshone Business Council
Ivan Posey, Chair
John Washakie, Co-chair
Mike LeJeunesse, Wesley Martel, Alfred McAdams, John Wadda

Joint Business Council
Co-chairs: Addison and Posey

2003

Northern Arapaho Business Council
Burton Hutchinson, Sr., Chair
Carlton Underwood, Co-chair
Theodore Bell, Samuel Dresser, Dean Goggles, Alison Sage

Shoshone Business Council
Vernon Hill, Chair
Arlen Shoyo, Co-chair
Richard Burnett, Willie Noseep, Ben O'Neal, William Wagon

Joint Business Council
Co-chairs: Hill and Hutchison

2004

Northern Arapaho Business Council
Burton Hutchinson, Chair
Carlton Underwood, Co-chair
Theodore Bell, Samuel Dresser, Dean Goggles, Alison Sage

Shoshone Business Council
Vernon Hill, Chair
Arlen Shoyo, Co-chair
Richard Burnett, Willie Noseep, Alfred "Bud" McAdams, Sr., William Wagon

Joint Buiness Concil
Co-chairs: Hill, Hutchinson

2005

Northern Arapaho Business Council
Richard Brannan, Chair
Al Addison, Co-chair
Samuel Dresser, Harvey Spoonhunter, Nelson White, Norman Willow

Shoshone Business Council
Ivan D. Posey, Chair
Arlen Shoyo, Co-chair
Valeria Arkinson, Mike Lajeunesse, Willie Noseep, Kassel Weeks

Joint Business Concil
Co-chairs: Posey, Brannan

2006

Northern Arapaho Business Council
Richard Brannan, Chair
Al Addison, Co-chair
Samuel Dresser, Harvey Spoonhunter, Nelson White, Norman Willow

Shoshone Business Council
Ivan D. Posey, Chair
Arlen Shoyo, Co-chair
Valeria Arkinson, Mike Lajeunesse, Willie Noseep, Kassel Weeks

Joint Business Concil
Co-chairs: Posey, Brannan

Education



Since its construction in 1886-1887, Old Main has been one of the most beloved and recognizable buildings on the campus of the University of Wyoming in Laramie. From the start, the structure was the center of campus, housing all of the classrooms and staff offices until other facilities could be built. In 1916, the original bell tower was taken down when it became structurally unsound. The interior has since been remodeled and now houses school officials' offices.

University of Wyoming

University of Wyoming Presidents

1. John Wesley Hoyt (1887-1890)
2. Albinus Alonzo Johnson (1891-96)
3. Frank Pierrepont Graves (1896-98)
4. Elmer E. Smiley (1898-1903)
5. Charles Willard Lewis (1903-04)
6. Frederick Monroe Tisdel (1904-08)
7. James DeLoss Tower (March 28-May 8, 1908)
8. Charles Oliver Merica (1908-12)
9. Clyde A. Duniway (1912-17)
10. Aven Nelson (1917-22)
11. Arthur Griswold Crane (1922-41)
12. James E. Morrill (1942-45)
13. George Duke Humphrey (1945-64)
14. John T. Fey (1964-66)
15. John E. King Jr. (1966-67)
16. H. T. Person (1967-68)
17. William D. Carlson (1968-78)
18. Hugh B. McFadden (1978-79)
19. Edward H. Jennings (1979-81)
20. Donald L. Veal (1981-87)
21. Terry P. Roark (1987-97)
22. Philip L. Dubois (1997-2005)
23. Tom Buchanan (2006-Present)

University of Wyoming
Board of Trustees
1991-2007

Trustees are appointed by the governor to six-year terms from appointment districts. Ex-officio members include: the Governor, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, the university President, and the president of the Associated Students, University of Wyoming (ASUW).

Board of Trustees, 1990	**Term Expiration**
Ford T. Bussart, Green River	1991
Gordon Mickelson, Big Piney	1991
Peter M. Jorgensen, Jackson	1991
Brian Miracle, Lander	1991
Bryan Sharratt, Wheatland	1993
W. Perry Dray, Cheyenne	1993
Mike Shutte, Laramie	1993
Geraldine Kirk, Gillette	1993
Dave Bonner, Powell	1995
Deborah Healy Hammons, Worland	1995
David W. "Bud" Updike, Newcastle	1995
F. Richard Brown, Casper	1995
Appointed 1991	
Dan Kinnaman, Rawlins	1997
Harry Lee Harris, Evanston	1997
Peter M. Jorgensen, Jackson*	1997
Jerry Saunders, Sheridan	1997
Appointed 1993	
Bryan Sharratt, Wheatland*	1999
W. Perry Dray, Cheyenne*	1999
Forrest Kepler, Laramie	1999
Geraldine Kirk, Gillette*	1999

Appointed 1995

Shelly Ritthaler, Upton	2001
Hank True, Casper	2001
Elizabeth A. Kail, Lander	1999
Dave Bonner, Powell*	2001

Appointed in 1996

Rita Meyer, Cheyenne***	1999
Deborah Healy Hammons, Worland*	2001

Appointed 1997

Dr. Thomas Spicer, Rock Springs *	2003
Peter M. Jorgensen, Jackson*	2003
Ron McCue, Freedom	2003
Dr. Walter G. Saunders, Sheridan*	2003

Appointed 1999

Dr. Taylor H. Haynes, Cheyenne	2005
Kathleen A. Hunt, Laramie	2005
John B. Patrick, Torrington	2005
R. Gregory Schaefer, Gillette	2005

Appointed 2001

Jim D. Nieman, Hulett	2007
Judy Richards, Lovell	2007
Sara R. Robinson, Fort Washakie	2007

Appointed 2002

James Trosper, Fort Washakie**	2007

Appointed 2003

Richard Davis, Sheridan	2009
Peggy Rounds, Evanston	2009
Dr. Howard Willson, Thermopolis	2009
Dr. Thomas E. Spicer, Rock Springs*	2009

Appointed 2005

Chuck Brown, Wheatland	2011
Warren Lauer, Laramie	2011
David F. Parmerlee, Buffalo	2011
Dr. Taylor H. Haynes, Cheyenne*	2011

Appointed 2007

Jim D. Neiman, Hulett*	2013
James Trosper, Fort Washakie*	2013
David J. Bostrom, Worland	2013
Ann M. Rochelle, Casper	2013
Betty Fear, Big Piney+	2009

* Reappointed to an additional six-year term.
**Appointed to fill out term of Bryan Sharratt who resigned.
***Appointed to fill out term of Sara R. Robinson who resigned in 2002.
+Appointed to fill out term of Peggy Rounds who resigned in 2007

Community Colleges

Community College Enrollment*
Fall 1991-Fall 2005

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
Casper College	3,373	3,189	3,211	3,315	3,192	3,333
Central Wyoming College	1,197	1,103	1,123	1,163	1,112	1,278
Eastern Wyoming College	1,027	1,005	935	911	1,001	1,068
Laramie County Community College	2,695	2,670	2,720	2,708	2,700	2,583
Northwest College	1,914	1,830	1,858	1,952	1,869	1,940
Sheridan College	1,948	1,870	1,836	1,757	1,923	1,969
Western Wyoming Community College	1,715	1,812	1,808	2,010	2,008	1,904
Total	**13,869**	**13,479**	**13,491**	**13,816**	**13,805**	**14,075**

1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
3,330	3,211	3,224	3,129	3,113	3,239	3,361	3,150	3,320
1,265	1,291	1,240	1,097	1,184	1,322	1,387	1,275	1,233
1,040	992	940	927	955	1,029	1,072	1,023	1,000
2,626	2,608	2,324	2,393	2,576	2,833	2,975	3,170	3,176
1,828	1,728	1,621	1,627	1,631	1,636	1,709	1,772	1,710
1,939	1,725	1,789	1,787	1,835	1,710	1,807	1,867	1,957
1,897	1,811	1,841	1,780	1,742	1,841	1,925	1,993	2,128
13,925	**13,366**	**12,979**	**12,740**	**13,036**	**13,610**	**14,236**	**14,250**	**14,524**

*Fall FTE (Full Time Equivalence) Enrollment

Source: Wyoming Community College Commission

Community College Presidents

Casper College

Lester T. Vierra	1988 - 1990
LeRoy Strausner	1991 – 2004
Dr. Walter Nolte	2005 – Present

Central Wyoming College

Jo Anne Y. McFarland	1989 – Present

Eastern Wyoming College

Guido E. Smith	1984 - 1990
Roy B. Mason	1991 – 1993
Charles J. Engbretson (interim)	1994 – 1995
Jack L. Bottenfield	1995 – 2007

Laramie County Community College

Timothy G. Davies	1985 - 1991
Charles Bohlen	1992 – 2006
Darrel L. Hammon	2006 – Present

Northwest College

Philip Kendall	1989 - 1991
John P. Hanna	1992 – 1997
Mark S. Kitchen (interim)	1998
Frances M. Feinerman	1999 – 2002
Miles La Rowe	2003 – 2007

Sheridan College/Northern Wyoming College District

Stephen J. Maier	1988 - 2006
Kevin Drumm	2006 - Present

Western Wyoming Community College

Tex Boggs	1988 - 2007

Public Schools

Education Statistics by County

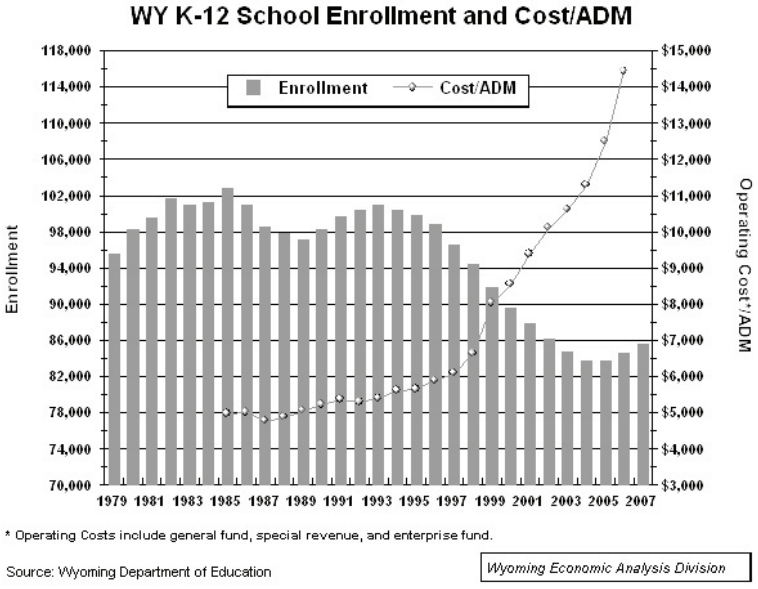
2005-2006 School Year

	Districts	Number Schools	Enrollment	High School Graduates	Certified Teachers/Staff	Support Staff	Average Opperating-Cost/Student
Albany	1	18	3,485	226	380	281	$11,981
Big Horn	4	16	2,152	174	246	198	$17,575
Campbell	1	20	7,337	520	651	670	$11,894
Carbon	2	20	2,389	151	254	204	$13,784
Converse	2	13	2,297	216	228	203	$13,176
Crook	1	10	1,035	92	112	117	$15,343
Fremont	8	31	6,373	349	639	618	$15,820
Goshen	1	11	1,924	135	188	164	$12,187
Hot Springs	1	4	634	55	63	63	$15,017
Johnson	1	7	1,234	89	132	98	$12,901
Laramie	2	37	13,644	759	1,195	922	$11,826
Lincoln	2	13	3,171	242	259	239	$11,246
Natrona	1	35	11,408	650	917	970	$11,259
Niobrara	1	4	349	29	43	38	$17,543
Park	3	15	3,896	291	341	303	$12,471
Platte	2	13	1,388	96	271	128	$14,061
Sheridan	3	22	3,933	276	401	301	$15,255
Sublette	2	8	1,384	88	128	120	$23,085
Sweetwater	2	25	6,822	419	582	534	$11,196
Teton	1	9	2,265	183	213	146	$13,055
Uinta	3	16	4,158	282	388	338	$12,088
Washakie	2	8	1,401	84	129	120	$16,923
Weston	2	8	1,026	74	109	104	$13,347
Total	**48**	**363**	**83,705**	**5,480**	**7,869**	**6879**	**$13,465**

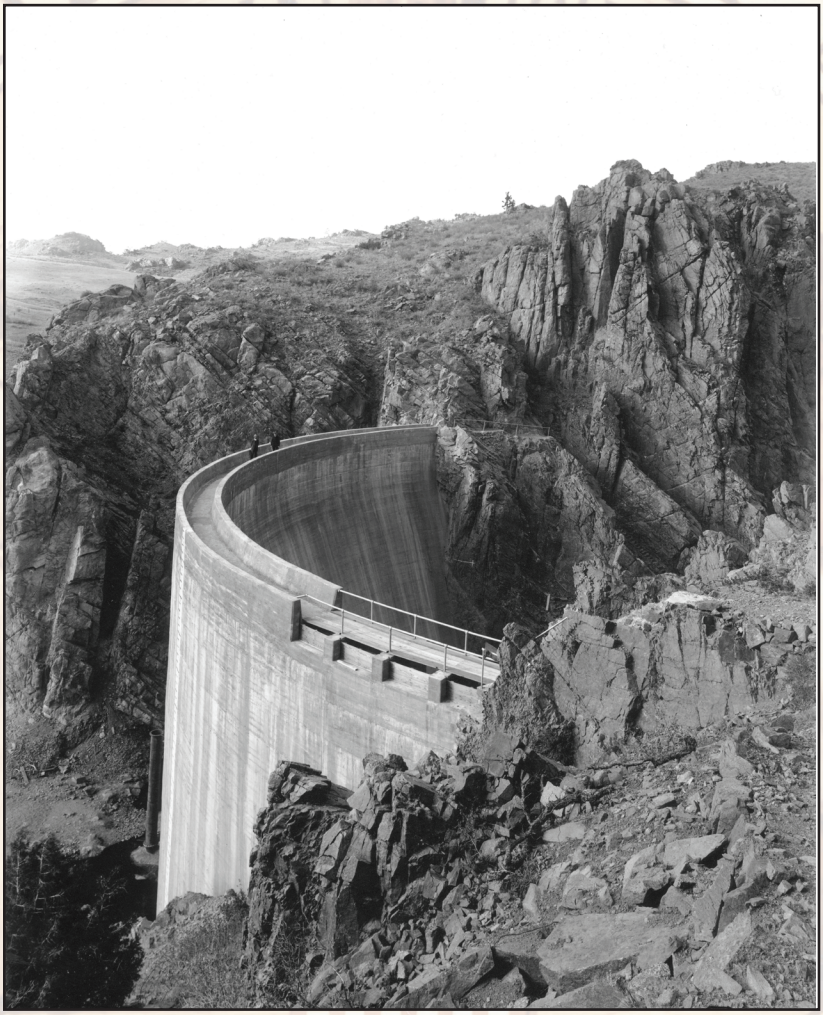
Source: State of Wyoming, Department of Education, Statistical Report Series No. 3, Annual



One room school houses, like this one in Evanston, were a common sight across Wyoming before the consolidation of school districts and reliable automobile transportation.



Economy & Natural Resources



In the semi-arid climate of Wyoming, water is a precious commodity. Crystal Reservoir Dam is one of many water projects constructed in the 20th century to provide this necessary resource to towns and farm land, both in the State of Wyoming and in downstream states.

Water

In the interest of furthering Thomas Jefferson's agrarian ideal, Congress passed the original Homestead Act in 1862. Because of the acreage limitation of 160 acres, the act had little practical application in the arid West. A further impediment to homesteading was the division of land into townships and sections, in accordance with the 1785 Land Ordinance. The law made no allowances for the natural environment. In fertile relatively flat areas of the Midwest, the land division had no particular impact on development. Regardless of proximity to rivers or streams, homesteaders could farm where precipitation was the primary source of water for crops. Not so in much of the West where success in any form of agriculture required proximity to watercourses.

Passage of the Timber Culture Act demonstrated that Westerners valued tree-planting, particularly on the Great Plains. The effect on drier areas of the West, however, was minimal

At the urging of westerners, Congress passed the Desert Land Act in 1878 as a means of encouraging settlement in desert areas—places where irrigation was essential in order to grow crops. The act required that homesteaders "bring water to the land" within three years in order to perfect a homestead claim on the 640-acre section allowed in the act.

As passage of the various land acts indicated, land in the American West was readily available for homesteading, but these lands often were in places where water was essential for agriculture. Often, no water was to be had. Private ventures to develop water resources for irrigation had mixed results in the 19th century. Mexican farmers who planted gardens to supply Fort Laramie with vegetables pioneered irrigation in Wyoming. These simple ditches running from primitive catch-dams along the Laramie River are generally considered part of the first irrigation project in Wyoming.

Mormon colonies built some of the more successful privately-financed irrigation projects in Wyoming. Most of these were for irrigating only subsistence crops, not for commercial agriculture. Through cooperative construction, with no labor costs, the colonies constructed a series of ditches and laterals to bring water from the Big Horn River and its tributaries to the dry lands of the northern Big Horn Basin. Other projects required extensive financial investment to pay for labor.

Westerners realized that substantial outlays would be necessary in order to develop the precious water resources of the region. Subse-

quently, westerners interested in irrigation met in what were called irrigation congresses, with the goal of informing the public and lobbying Congress for a federal role in bringing water to dry lands of the West.

Senators Francis E. Warren and Joseph M. Carey, in association with experts such as Dr. Elwood Mead, Wyoming's state engineer, developed a plan for a greater federal role in water development. Congress passed the Carey Act in 1894. Under its terms, each western state would be eligible to acquire up to one million acres in public land from the federal government for free as long as the state would promise to put the proceeds from the land into construction of water projects. In essence, the plan called for a federal land subsidy not unlike the subsidy given by the federal government to the Union Pacific and Central Pacific in order to build the transcontinental railroad. Few states took full advantage of the Carey Act's terms. In most states, the most desirable public lands, in the proximity of rivers and streams, were already homesteaded. Consequently, Wyoming was the state taking the greatest advantage of the Carey Act.

George T. Beck, William F. Cody, and a number of investors formed the Shoshone Irrigation Company in the early 1890s with the goal of irrigating thousands of acres of land next to the Stinking Water (later Shoshone) River in the northwest part of the Big Horn Basin. Cody, already successful as the world's most famous showman with his Wild West Show, provided the promotional cachet. The company laid out the town named for the old scout—Cody, Wyoming—and set about selling lots and agricultural tracts while the expensive waterworks were being planned. Raising investment capital proved more difficult than the promoters initially realized. Few investors wished to put money into a project where the rate of return seemed nominal and the wait appeared to be measured in years rather than quarters

Cody's company was not the only one attempting to make profits from developing irrigation lands. Joseph M. Carey himself helped organize an irrigation company to develop land around what would become Wheatland, Wyoming. Unlike Cody's project, Carey's gained some measure of success. At least, the promoters did not lose money.

Ultimately, the trouble came, not entirely from over-ambitious proposals boosted by promoters, but from the arid lands themselves. Few areas in Wyoming were suitable for agricultural crops. Without irrigation, it was assumed the land would be good only for grazing—until the early 1900s. The state and the University of Wyoming teamed up to develop crops suitable for planting in arid areas. Crop scientists

like Dr. V. T. Cooke and Burt Buffum advocated deep-plowing and the planting of drought-resistent strains of wheat and barley.

Dry-farming techniques, along with unusually wet years in the early 1900s, encouraged homesteading in the counties along the eastern edge of the state. Agronomists, however, recognized that dry farming never would work well on most of Wyoming's arid lands, particularly once drier weather cycles returned. Irrigation would be the only dependable solution, according to most experts.

In the 1890s, at the annual irrigation congresses held throughout the West, experts and promoters gathered to organize efforts to bring irrigation to dry regions. John Wesley Powell and Dr. Elwood Mead were among the guest speakers at such events. By 1900, most people attending these conferences realized that the Carey Act was simply insufficient to promote investment in water projects. The federal government had the unique capacity to make it work because it had the necessary money to build projects and see them through to completion.

As a result of persistent lobbying, Congress finally put the federal government directly into the irrigation business with passage of the Newlands Reclamation Act in 1902. Named for a Nevada congressman who was a strong advocate for the measure, the act passed Congress only after proponents compromised with easterners who opposed the bill. Advocates promised that the projects built with federal funds would be self-sufficient and the bill included a provision requiring paybacks from irrigators into a revolving federal reclamation fund that would pay back the government for the dam construction. Further, to reconfirm the Jeffersonian ideal of small farmers gaining the advantages from the bill, Congress set several requirements: each farmer in an irrigation district could apply federal water only to 160 acres and he/she had to live on the land being irrigated. Water rights would be granted to individual projects collectively. Specific amounts of water would be sold to members who, in theory, were paying back the costs of the project.

In return for eastern support, western legislators voted for increased funding for river-dredging, flood control, and harbor improvements—projects to be built mostly in eastern seaport regions by the US Army Corps of Engineers. The Corps also built dams along the Missouri River, primarily to control downstream flooding.

The new agency was first called the Reclamation Service, but later, the name was changed to the US Bureau of Reclamation. The agency

continues to operate today although the dam-building phase in the agency's life has long passed.

Throughout the 20th century, the two agencies dealing with water projects—the Bureau of Reclamation in the western states and the Corps of Engineers elsewhere—dueled for federal appropriations. Each had a bureaucracy to feed and each had substantial numbers of constituents, all lobbying their members of Congress to fund the respective agencies. The agencies competed, not only for tax dollars, but for authority to build on various rivers.

Several of the Bureau's earliest projects were in Wyoming. One was Shoshone Dam (now Buffalo Bill Dam) that the Bureau took over from the nearly bankrupt Shoshone Irrigation Company. The first dam in Wyoming built entirely by the Bureau was Pathfinder Dam, named for the "Great Pathfinder," John C. Fremont.

Wyomingites always had substantial influence with the Bureau of Reclamation. Dr. Elwood Mead, Wyoming's first state engineer, served as the commissioner of the bureau in the 1920s. Lake Mead, behind Hoover Dam, a USBR project, was named in Mead's honor. Later, UW



A Fremont County farmer stands beside his newly constructed irrigation ditch. Water has always been an important commodity in the semi-arid climate of Wyoming. Irrigation ditches built in the early 20th century have made many acres of dry prairie land across the state profitable farm land.

graduate and former Gillette teacher Floyd Dominy served as commissioner, running the bureau during its last years of constructing massive dam and irrigation projects in the mid-20th century.

As years passed, the Bureau constructed a series of dams along the North Platte River in Wyoming (Seminoe, Pathfinder, Alcova, Glendo, Guernsey). In northeastern Wyoming, the Bureau directed construction of Keyhole Reservoir; in southwestern Wyoming, Fontenelle and Flaming Gorge dams; in the northwest, Boysen, Buffalo Bill and Yellowtail Dams.

While the Bureau of Reclamation's primary emphasis began with bringing irrigation to arid lands in the West, as time passed, the role changed. The available water supplies and the hydroelectric power generated at many of the huge dams in the West brought about creation of major cities in the West. The electricity generated by dams became a major revenue source for the Bureau and important for development of Western cities. An additional advantage to westerners and tourists were the recreation areas created behind Bureau dams. Water-skiing, boating and lake fishing all became popular sports in the West, largely thanks to the impounded waters behind Bureau-built dams.

Over time, the promises of early promoters, at least with respect to revenues gained from selling water to farmers, were not realized. Reclamation districts, made up of farmers receiving water from the projects, never repaid the costs expended to construct the dams and ditches. During drought and depression years, farmers got Congress to extend or even forgive the extensive debts.

A congressional study in the early 1980s revealed that the Reclamation projects returned less than three percent of their costs to the federal treasury. Further, as the years went by, the acreage limitations had been relaxed to the point where, in some projects, the water was controlled by only a few huge agricultural corporations. The costs amounted to subsidies to those who eat vegetables and other food. One could argue that these subsidies, along with substantial subsidies for cheap electricity, offset the cost of the projects to taxpayers during the construction phases in the 20th century.

In the late 20th century, the Bureau took an interest in developing other forms of power generation. The agency established the first test site in Wyoming for wind turbines near Medicine Bow in the late 1970s. The primary mission, however, remains water reclamation.

Water Compacts

Colorado River Compact (1922)

Wyoming gained a seven percent share of the waters, as measured at Lee's Ferry, Arizona. The terms of the agreement gave the "upper basin states" of Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico and Utah one-half of the flow to be divided among them while the "lower basin states" of California, Nevada and Arizona divided the other half.

North Platte Compact (1945)

The North Platte decree, issued in 1945 and affirmed by the US Supreme Court, apportioned water between Wyoming, Nebraska and Colorado. The court modified the decree in 1953. It was challenged by Nebraska in October 1986. A special master, appointed to rule on the issue, sided with Wyoming and the case returned to the US Supreme Court in January 1993. Disputes still occur, particularly in drought years, between the two states. Yet another case over use of the water was scheduled for trial in the spring of 2001.

Belle Fourche River Compact (1944)

Ten percent of the water was reserved for Wyoming while the rest was granted to South Dakota.

Snake River Compact (1949)

Wyoming's share of the Snake River is approximately four percent of the flow with Idaho receiving the remaining 96 percent.

Yellowstone River Compact (1950)

Litigation among the states continues as the Yellowstone is also part of the Missouri River system. Recently, tribal claims from the Wind River reservation, based on rights retained by the tribes and conceded in the Fort Bridger Treaty of 1868, have caused lawsuits among users. The US Supreme Court ruled for the tribes although later purchaser/users of Indian lands did not succeed in gaining similar priority.

Laramie River

Litigation over the waters of the Laramie River continued between Wyoming and Colorado for many years. Because the river is part of the North Platte system, Nebraska also became involved at times. The US Supreme Court decided an early case of *Wyoming v. Colorado* in 1922, but ancillary issues continued to bring the two states into court for many years.

Wyoming River Sources

Belle Fourche River—290 miles long

The river begins in Campbell County, east of Pine Tree about 15 miles southwest of Reno Junction, and ends in South Dakota where it flows into the Cheyenne River. The name is "beautiful fork" in French.

Big Horn/Wind River—461 miles long

The Wind River begins in the southern Absarokas just south of Yellowstone park at the 9,700-foot level. At Riverton, it joins with the Popo Agie River, 60 miles long. The name changes to the Big Horn River just as the river exits Wind River Canyon at "Wedding of the Waters." The Wind River, to that point, is 110 miles long while beyond it, the Big Horn River flows for another 351 miles.

Green River—730 miles long

The river originates in Green River Lakes and ends when it joins the Colorado River in Utah. It was named, not for its color, but for a St. Louis partner of William Ashley, the man who named it.

Niobrara River—431 miles long

The name means "running water" in Sioux. The river begins west of Manville in Niobrara County. It flows into the Missouri River at the Nebraska-Iowa-South Dakota border.

North Platte River—680 miles long

The river begins in North Park, Colorado, and joins the South Platte in Nebraska where the combined Platte River flows on for another 310 miles before emptying into the Missouri River. Washington Irving called it "the most magnificent and useless of rivers." The word "Platte" is French for "flat." The river vexed boatmen because of its shallows.

Powder River—486 miles long

The river originates with the confluence of the North, Middle and South forks in Johnson County, about four miles east of Kaycee. It empties into the Yellowstone. As the saying goes: "Powder River, Let 'er Buck, A mile wide and an inch deep, Too thick to drink, To thin to plow." The slogan is attributed to "Missouri Bill" Shultz. According to E. J. Farlow, Missouri Bill and some cowboys on a trail drive to Casper had never seen Powder River. As they neared the river, Farlow told them they should be ready to cross Powder River. Mis-

souri Bill, thinking it would be a broad expanse, turned his horse loose. "This damn buckskin couldn't even wade a river," he said. When they got to Powder River, there was nothing but a few water holes. The rest was dry. Missouri Bill, astonished, talked about it for days. When the herd arrived in Casper, he went to a saloon. "Boys, have a drink on me. I've crossed Powder River." As the night progressed, he said he had "swum" Powder River. As he drank, he shouted, "Powder River is up; come and have another drink." Finally, "Powder River, let 'er buck."

Shoshone River—about 100 miles long

The South Fork rises near Shoshone Pass on the Park-Fremont county line. The North Fork begins on the southwest slope of Stinkingwater Peak, ten miles northeast of Pahaska Teepee and flows 51 miles to Buffalo Bill Reservoir where it joins with the South Fork to form the Shoshone River. The river empties into the Yellowstone River.

Snake River—1,038 miles long

The river rises in southern Yellowstone Park and flows into Idaho and then into Washington where it joins the Columbia River.

Sweetwater River—175 miles

The river begins on the southern slopes of the Wind River mountains. Oregon Trail travelers forded it up to nine times on their journey west. More than 15 miles of the river's length is now under Pathfinder Reservoir. Along that portion, Jim Averell and Ella Watson ("Cattle Kate") were lynched in July, 1889.

Yellowstone River—671 miles long

The river begins on the northeast side of Yount's Peak, southeast of Yellowstone National Park. (It does not begin in Yellowstone Lake as is commonly believed.) The Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone (or "Fourth Canyon") is 24 miles long and ends at Lamar Junction where the Lamar River enters the Yellowstone from the east.

Land

From the nation's beginning, Americans generally believed the country's future was in agriculture. Public officials articulated a continuing policy that would build a nation of "yeoman farmers"—small farm operators who owned their own land. Initially, the policy seemed logical, given that agriculture employed the most people and served as the bedrock of the nation's economy. Thomas Jefferson was a leading proponent of the policy, but many others believed land ownership was the key to maintaining American democracy.

Even prior to drafting the Constitution, American government dealt with land issues. Early settlers used "metes and bounds" as a means of determining land boundaries. As an example of this method, a deed might say that the farmer's land might begin at "the big oak tree" and proceed along a straight line south to a "large rock" and then east to the "creek" and then follow the creek north back to the "big oak tree." The shapes of the lands were not necessarily square, but based on natural features. This method of measure worked adequately in the limited lands of the smaller eastern states, but it was impractical for measuring out the vast public lands to the west.

Probably the most lasting was the Land Ordinance of 1785 that called for all of the nation's western lands to be surveyed into townships six miles square with each divided into 36 sections of 640 acres per section. A section is one square mile. Townships ran from baselines and principal meridians with each township having a range number that indicates the east-west row from the principal meridian and a township number that denotes the number of the row north or south from the baseline. Sections are also numbered—beginning from the northeastern corner of a township, moving west to the end of the row and then, on the second row, moving east, then west again, to finally end with Section 36 in the southeast corner of the township. Each section could be divided into halves, quarters, or "quarter-quarters." The system makes it very easy to identify a specific location and, of course, was essential when the federal government was attempting to give away as much of its land as possible in the 19th century. Each tract of land was designated by section, township and range. This method, along with a deed-filing system, made it unlikely that two people would mistakenly believe they owned the same land, for example.

The federal government initially tried to sell its lands, but it wanted the land to go in small parcels to promote establishment of small farms. One method, used after the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812, and the Mexican War, was to give land scrip or a land warrant to each veteran. He could then go out into the public domain, find an unoccupied 160-acre tract and trade in his scrip for the land at the nearest federal land office. In some cases, modest payment per acre was also required. In 1855, the act was extended to all veterans who previously had not claimed at least 160 acres under earlier acts.

Records show that more than 68 million acres of federal land went to holders of veterans' scrip. More than 425,000 veterans received scrip, but not all of them wished to take up a career in farming. Consequently, a market in land scrip developed and, until property was claimed utilizing the scrip, anyone could obtain it. Speculators could buy scrip from a number of veterans, bring together thousands of individually-issued scrip, make the claim, and withdraw huge amounts of land from the public domain for little cost. The abuses allowed for huge profits for such companies and, while it did serve the policy of getting rid of as much federal land as possible, it did not necessarily encourage small farms.

Still, much land remained and Congress wished to put much of it into private ownership. Congress passed the Preemption Act of 1841 that allowed for sale of up to 160 acres to anyone as long as they paid $1.25 per acre. Initially, the act was successful. In many years in the following decade, most government revenue came, not from taxes, but from proceeds of public land sales.

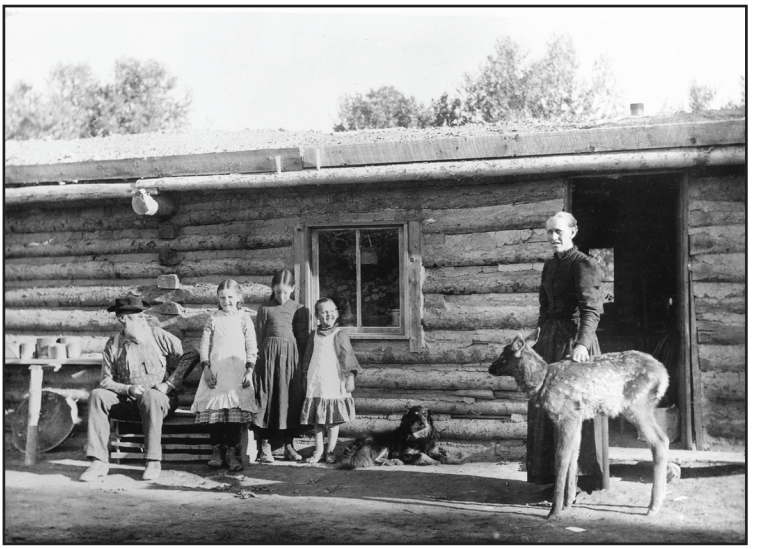
As early as 1848, the Free Soil party was formed with the platform of giving government land for free to landless farmers. The proposal gained popularity, particularly in the North and Midwest. Members of Congress from those regions tried unsuccessfully to pass laws to give farmers free land. Such laws did not pass until the South seceded at the beginning of the Civil War and Southern opposition in Congress, thus, disappeared.

In the spring of 1862, Congress passed the Homestead Act. A person could get up to 160 acres of federal land. The individual had to be the head of a family or 21 years old or older, a citizen of the United States or intending to be a citizen, and not the owner of more than 160 acres of land in the US. A further requirement indicated the wartime passage of the act: the individual could not have "taken up arms against the United States." The individual had to live on the land as his/her sole residence, grow crops on it and "improve" it for five years at which point, the individual gained a patent from the United States

which conveyed full title and unrestricted ownership. Only one homestead entry was allowed per person.

During the same week that the Homestead Act of 1862 passed, Congress also passed the first Pacific Railway Act, using the extensive public lands as a means of encouraging construction of railroads. In exchange for building the transcontinental railroad, the privately-owned railroad companies would gain from the federal government the odd-numbered sections each side of the tracks for a distance of 20 miles on each side. (The federal government kept the even-numbered "checkerboard" sections). The railroad land grants passed millions of acres into railroad company hands. In Wyoming alone, the Union Pacific Railroad gained 4,582,520 acres. As years passed, the railroad sold some of these lands, but even into the 21st century, the railroad remains the largest private land owner in Wyoming as a result of the federal land grant made in the 1860s.

Many railroads, including the Union Pacific, tried to sell some of their land-grant lands to farmers and settlers. Sales went well in fertile areas, but not well across most of arid Wyoming. Some promoters used unique arguments to push land sales. "Rain follows the plow," promoters insisted. "While the dry lands around you might look bad now," the



The Thompson family outside of their cabin near the fork of the Sinking Water (later renamed the Shoshoni) River. Federal homesteading acts passed in the mid to late 19th century helped to attract settlers from the eastern US and abroad to the wide open plains of the West with the promise of land for settlement.

argument went, "but once the land is 'loosened' by plowing, precipitation will be released and rain will start falling in the area." Obviously, the argument was scientifically suspect, but later versions were even more dubious. For instance, "rain follows the rails"—in which the promoter pointed out that where railroads ran in the east, it was always lush and green. Thus, rain must follow the rails. Similar promotions replaced rails with trees.

Most members of Congress recognized the flaws in "rain follows the trees." Nonetheless, in 1873, Congress passed the Timber Culture Act out of concern for the absence of trees in the Great Plains. The act allowed a settler to receive 160 more acres of federal land if he/she agreed to plant trees on at least 40 acres of that land. (Later, the acreage was reduced to five acres in trees.) To gain the land patent after eight years, the homesteader had to demonstrate that he/she kept the trees surviving "at least six" of those years. Historians point out that the requirements of the act were frequently violated. The act was repealed in 1891.

With the 320 acres available under the existing acts, farmers could succeed on homesteads in the more fertile valleys of the West. The land area, however, was too small for success in much of Wyoming where precipitation was sparse. Consequently, Congress passed another land measure in 1877 titled the Desert Land Act. The word "desert" was defined as lands where agriculture was impossible without irrigation. Much of Wyoming is desert under this definition. The act increased the size of the land a homesteader could claim to 640 acres in desert areas. The homesteader had to bring water to the land within three years of settling on the tract. "Bringing water to the land" could be construed very broadly. Was a tiny canal sufficient? How about a scratched line in the dirt on which a bucket of water was poured?

At about the same time that the act passed Congress, John Wesley Powell, after another of his western expeditions, sent a report to Congress on the condition of Western lands. Powell's "Arid Lands report" pointed out that most of the West lacked sufficient rainfall for successful crop agriculture. To farm successfully, the land had to be in close proximity to a flowing river or stream, Powell wrote. Even then, the land was of such poor quality that to sustain a family of four, far more than 160 acres would be required. In fact, as Powell saw it, to succeed in crop agriculture in the West, a family of four had to have at least 2,560 acres of land and the land had to lay along river drainages. Less than four percent of the West, Powell pointed out, would ever be suitable for agriculture. (His estimate was remarkably prescient—about

four percent of all lands in the West are under cultivation.) Congress failed to address Powell's suggestions, apparently reasoning that the recent passage of the Desert Land Act would be sufficient to encourage settlement in the region.

Public lands—vast open ranges where ranchers could graze cattle without having to pay for grass, water, or taxes—made it possible for the huge cattle companies to thrive on the ranges of Wyoming in the 1870s and early 1880s. The Desert Land Act presaged their decline because the small rancher, willing to try to subsist on 640 acres, could file for a Desert Land claim in the middle of a prime pasture, perhaps next to a flowing stream. He could then use the newly invented and reasonably cheap barbed wire to keep the livestock of others off of his homestead claim. Combined with the increasing numbers of open range outfits, homesteading made it more and more difficult for the big operations to thrive without having to lay out a large investment or attempt to gain ownership over what had been public land.

While the act did bring more settlers to the arid lands of much of Wyoming, it also encouraged fraud. Owners of big open-range cattle companies were known to direct employee-cowboys to make "dummy filings"—file in their names but with the intent of turning the land back over to the company. That way, the open-range companies could counter threats of losing access to prime public lands that they had been able to use at no cost.

Operators of big ranches also gradually responded to competition for good range by illegally fencing vast sections of the public domain. Initially, the federal government did not act against such law-breaking. Public Land Commissioner William A. J. Sparks recognized the extensive fencing violations, but initially sought a compromise. He asked cattle ranchers in Wyoming in 1879 what they would be willing to pay to own the land and, thus, control it. The answer was "nothing." The ranchers believed they were owed free open range lands. And, after all, if they owned the property, they'd have to pay taxes on it. Why own it when one can use it for free?

The land office itself lacked sufficient manpower to enforce open range rules. Therefore, Sparks asked for military help to take down many of the offending fences. Many affected by Sparks' action were prominent ranchers with significant political connections. Among those challenged over illegal fencing were Wyoming politicians Francis E. Warren, Joseph M. Carey, and in later years, John B. Kendrick. The actions helped whip up Western animosity toward the federal

government. Even westerners with no interest in illegal fencing were asked to consider why the federal government, far away in Washington, seemed to understand the local land needs better than those using them. Seeds were sown for the so-called Sagebrush rebellions of the 1920s and later.

Because of his seemingly overzealous attempts to enforce the fencing laws, Sparks was removed by congressional pressure. The President and Congress were influenced by strong lobbying from livestock interests in the West. Later commissioners commented on illegal fencing, but except for prosecuting occasional egregious cases, took little action to stop it.

By the time of Wyoming statehood in 1890, an individual seeking to file for land under the various homestead acts could have received a maximum of 1,120 acres. Of course, many other options made additional land available, including use of the open range. Also, during agricultural declines or drought years in particular, homesteaders had chances to purchase, at minimal cost, the lands homesteaded by neighbors. Some homesteaders, unsuccessful at surviving as a result of the claims, relinquished their homesteads back to the federal government. Neighbors often took advantage of these relinquishments. They could either purchase the claim for a minimal cost from the federal government or opt to fulfill the original homesteader's obligations. Either way, they could take the land to patent, the event at the end of the prescribed period at which time the land title officially transferred to the homesteader. After that, the land, everything under it and above it, belonged to the homesteader. The federal government granted a complete title.

Federal lands, however, were not just given to railroads and homesteaders. Under the terms of the Morrill Act, the newly admitted states (and, after 1882, the territories) were each given substantial land grants as a means of providing revenue for construction of universities. These "land-grant" universities received the federal land subsidies in order that they could sell or lease the gifted land and, with the revenue, maintain colleges of engineering and agriculture. In some states, the land-grant institutions were separate from the state-designated universities and known as agricultural and mechanical schools. Such was the case in Colorado where Colorado A&M (Agricultural and Mechanical) school was founded. In Wyoming, the state university also became the land-grant institution for Morrill Act funds when coursework in agriculture and engineering were offered at Laramie. The University of

Wyoming received 90,000 acres of federal land for maintenance of the agricultural college and 100,000 acres for the scientific or engineering school. (The two colleges separated only in the 1920s into two colleges with separate deans and faculties). Later, Congress granted each state land for a "normal school" or education college. UW gained an additional 100,000 acres for that purpose.

Additionally, the federal government granted lands to each territory as it was admitted to statehood. Wyoming received from the federal government some 50 sections of federal land for building various public structures such as a state capitol and state prison. Further, the federal government gave Wyoming sections 16 and 36 in every township in the state. Revenues from that land were dedicated to the maintenance of public schools. These so-called school sections or state trust lands continue to be administered by the State of Wyoming for the benefit of public education in the state. Drafters of the state constitution made sure that the lands would not be given away or sold for less than their value (Wyoming Constitution, Article 7, Section 3). These lands, totaling some 2.1 million acres, make up the bulk of state lands in Wyoming to this day. In exchange for statehood and accepting these land grants from the federal government, the state of Wyoming agreed to "forever disclaim all right and title to the unappropriated public lands lying within its borders" (Wyoming Constitution, Article 20, Section 21).

Despite the generous land grants, the federal government still retained sizeable portions of land in Wyoming. (In 2007, the federal government retains nearly 50 percent of all lands within the state of Wyoming). Some of the land became part of the two national parks in Wyoming. Yellowstone National Park, the oldest in the national system, was formed in 1872. For more than a century, it remained the largest national park in the country. Grand Teton National Park, first formed in 1929, expanded in stages over the years with substantial additions made in 1953 when the so-called "Rockefeller gift" lands finally became part of the park as Jackson Hole National Monument was merged into the park.

The federal government also retained lands for national defense, including wood reservations and a naval petroleum reserve. National forests make up a sizeable piece of federally administered land in Wyoming. The national parks, under the control of the National Park Service, are administered for preservation of the natural state, with allowances for conveniences to park visitors. National forests are admin-

istered by the US Forest Service, a branch of the US Department of Agriculture. That agency's mission is to conserve the resource—provide the greatest good to the most people for the longest period of time. The forests are essentially treated like crops. In the 20th century, additional lands were set aside for national monuments, mostly administered by the National Park Service. Other lands were reclamation districts under the control of the US Bureau of Reclamation. Some reclamation lands were opened for homesteading in 90-acre parcels.

Many members of Congress from outside of the West considered the amount of land available to each homesteader to be quite generous. Westerners, however, realized that much of the land still open to homesteading lacked sufficient prospects for the prudent farmer or rancher. Consequently, western congressmen sponsored a series of land acts in the early 20th century designed to sweeten the prospects for homesteading. Wyoming's congressman, Frank Mondell, sponsored the Enlarged Homestead Act in 1909 and managed to get the bill passed through Congress. The act doubled the homestead acres on which an individual could file and shortened the residence period on the land.

In 1916 Congress again made changes to the homesteading laws. In the Stock-Raising Homestead Act of 1916, the Congress made it possible for ranchers (grazers) to homestead lands. No longer was it essential that the ground be plowed. In the act, each rancher/homesteader could claim up to 640 acres (one section). While there was no need to demonstrate successful crop agriculture on the tract, the rancher gained only the surface rights. For the first time, Congress withheld passing the sub-surface (underground) rights to the eventual landowner. The result was a split-estate with the private owner controlling the surface and the federal government (or its lease-holder) able to control the sub-surface.

Coal deposits in the Powder River Basin were not considered to be of substantial value, given that the coal was of a sub-bituminous variety—not like the better-quality coal along the Union Pacific line in southern Wyoming. Consequently, no one worried about lease-holders mining the sub-surface under a pasture. That changed in the 1970s when the Arab oil embargo and the run-up in energy prices made the Basin's coal an attractive fuel source.

Homesteading reached its peak in Wyoming during the years immediately after World War I. The various homestead acts made this development possible, but advances in dry farming techniques, as well as

relatively mild weather and high crop prices brought about by World War I shortages, fueled the boom. When prices declined and weather changed, Wyoming homesteaders suffered severely. The federal government went out of the business of trying to give away or sell every acre of ground with the passage in 1935 of the Taylor Grazing Act. Except in isolated cases (reclamation districts and Alaska), the era of homesteading came to an end in Wyoming and the rest of America.

The largest parcels of federally owned land in Wyoming are now administered by the Bureau of Land Management, successor agency to the "Bureau of Grazing" set up by the Taylor Act. Those lands, identified in the 1930s, were all of the lands remaining after other federal uses were carved out, the state had selected its various lands under the land grants from the federal government, and homesteaders had made their selections under the numerous acts. In a word, what remained were mostly marginal lands, useful only for animal grazing. In recent years, these same lands have become important for the minerals lying under them. What were once viewed as "useless lands" are now the subject of mineral leasing auctions held often by the BLM. Yesterday's "useless lands" now contribute substantially to the share the state of Wyoming receives from federal mineral leasing.

Land Ownership by County
In Acres

	Private Land Area	Public Land Area	Total Land Area
Albany	1,820,093	935,043	2,755,136
Big Horn	393,937	1,628,975	2,022,912
Campbell	2,495,176	571,704	3,066,880
Carbon	2,016,788	3,080,172	5,096,960
Converse	2,090,483	652,003	2,742,486
Crook	1,410,704	460,309	1,827,840
Fremont	829,895	5,098,987	5,928,882
Goshen	1,307,129	123,271	1,430,400
Hot Springs	401,680	892,400	1,294,080
Johnson	1,603,991	1,067,817	2,671,808
Laramie	1,532,516	187,548	1,720,064
Lincoln	666,181	2,062,976	2,729,157
Natrona	1,660,318	1,896,802	3,557,120
Niobrara	1,381,844	291,116	1,672,960
Park	685,476	3,763,524	4,449,000
Platte	16,621	1,066,485	1,350,976
Sheridan	1,045,460	575,092	1,620,552
Sublette	577,985	2,579,858	3,157,843
Sweetwater	1,785,234	4,920,558	6,705,792
Teton	76,962	2,624,990	2,701,952
Uinta	707,443	628,454	1,335,897
Washakie	385,963	1,061,717	1,447,680
Weston	1,113,363	422,701	1,536,064
Total	**26,005,242**	**36,592,502**	**62,822,441**

Source: University of Wyoming, Department of Geography & Recreation

Oil

The oil industry has been a part of the Wyoming economy since the beginning days of the territory. In fact, explorers in what is now Wyoming in the early 19th century reported evidence of oil. Capt. B. L. E. Bonneville's adventures, published in 1837, includes a reference to oil springs near present Dallas Dome, the location of what would be the state's first drilled oil well in 1885.

During the fur trade and Overland trails periods, mountain men commented on "oil springs" where oil bubbled to the surface of water pools. Native people seined off the oil for eons, using the greasy residues for war-paint, decoration on hides and teepees, horse and human liniments and medications. An oil spring near Hilliard was well known when Fort Bridger was established in 1842. The first recorded oil sale in Wyoming happened along the Oregon Trail when, in 1863, enterprising entrepreneurs sold oil as a lubricant to wagon train travelers. The oil came from Oil Mountain Springs, some 20 miles west of present-day Casper.

Nationally, oil had a similar history. Thirteen years after the world's first oil well was drilled in Baku, Azerbaijan, America's first gusher. was struck. Made by "Colonel" Edwin Drake, America's initial discovery was at Titusville, Pennsylvania, in 1859. It led to an oil rush to western Pennsylvania. Initially, even the newly drilled oil had only nominal use in transportation as axle grease for wagons and coaches or lubricant for steam engines powered by wood or coal.

In 1866, John C. Fiere, an employee of Fort Bridger sutler William A. Carter, reported to his boss that he had found oil near the fort. Fiere had experience in the Pennsylvania oil fields and offered to develop the oil spring commercially. In the following years, the spring produced a total of only 150 barrels of oil. The entire amount was sold to the Union Pacific Railroad. In the spring of 1867, Judge C. M. White dug a hole next to the oil spring where Carter's employees had been skimming oil from the surface of the water. White's crew scooped oil from hand-dug trenches. He shipped modest amounts to Salt Lake City tanners until the transcontinental railroad passed nearby, giving him additional markets for the lubricating oil.

About the time of Drake's Titusville discovery, scientists discovered that a petroleum by-product, kerosene, could provide superior lighting to candles. The newly developed kerosene lamps gave off even

better light than the increasingly costly whale oil. Indeed, whales were becoming scarce and, were it not for kerosene, their extinction could have been a possibility.

Cleveland merchant John D. Rockefeller formed a company he called Standard Oil. A purchaser of Rockefeller's kerosene, sold in one- or five-gallon blue cans, could be assured that the product contained no water or explosive gasoline that sometimes was dishonestly passed off as kerosene by other merchants. Gradually, through sound business deals as well as anti-competitive practices, Rockefeller gained a near monopoly over oil in the Northeast. When Edison invented the first practical incandescent light bulb in 1879, observers believed Rockefeller's oil business would wither and die. Despite the seeming ruinous competition from electric lighting, Rockefeller persevered. In 1883, he formed the Standard Oil Trust

That same year out west, Mike Murphy brought in Wyoming's first oil well at Dallas Dome, finding oil at 300 feet in the Chugwater formation. Markets for the unrefined petroleum were limited. Apparently, like Carter and White two decades earlier, Murphy sold most of his production to Utah tanners and to the Union Pacific to lubricate rail-car axles. Electricity generation proved impractical for tiny towns and ranches, particularly in Wyoming where distances between ranches were great. Kerosene continued its dominance in rural lighting.

Soon after Murphy's successful well, others entered the business. Cy Iba, a former gold prospector, started drilling for oil around Casper. Several others attracted investment to possible oil strikes in the Big Horn Basin (Bonanza) and southwestern Wyoming (around Hilliard and Mountain View). Iba's first strike, "Discovery Well" north of Casper, helped transform the newly established railhead for wool shipping into the "oil capital of the Rockies." In the decade of the 1890s, significant oil strikes were made in northern Natrona County. Investors, comfortable with dependable nearby supplies of crude oil, underwrote construction of Wyoming's first refinery in 1895. Pennsylvania investors headed by Philip Shannon formed a firm at Casper and named it the Pennsylvania Refinery. They also hit oil at what became known as the Shannon Field north of Casper.

Kerosene and lubricating oils remained the primary petroleum-based products in demand. In May 1898, Laramie bicycle shop owner Elmer Lovejoy ordered a one-cylinder, two-cycle marine engine. When it was delivered, Lovejoy assembled the combustion engine and mounted it on a frame on which was attached four bicycle wheels. While

American forces were winning the 14-week Spanish-American War in Cuba and the Philippines, Lovejoy's "toy" clattered along the unpaved streets of Laramie, doing five miles per hour in one forward gear and 10 miles per hour in a second. The car had no reverse gear. Of course, the single-seat runabout engine was fueled by gasoline, formerly a waste product dumped by refiners into nearby streams in earlier years.

Wyomingites began purchasing automobiles in 1900. By the end of the decade, cars were commonplace throughout the state. Medical doctors often were the first people in towns to buy cars. In Rawlins, Dr. John Osborne brought a car to town in 1900. Two years later, Dr. W. W. Crook became the first Cheyenne resident to own a car. Dr. J. L. Wicks had Evanston's first car in 1906.

Several sheep ranchers were owners of early cars. In Fremont County, J. B. Okie pioneered motor vehicles at his ranch, "Big Teepee," at Lost Cabin. John Sedgwick brought the first car to Weston County, driving his Model N Ford to and from his sheep ranch in about 1905. Sheepman William Ayers owned Platte County's first car.

Cars had become so widespread in the following decade that a state speed limit was imposed for the first time in 1913. It designated 12 mph as the maximum speed allowed in any Wyoming town. In the same year, the state required, for the first time, that all cars be licensed.

Owners of the new automobiles became vitally concerned with road improvements. They wanted to be able to drive the rather primitive motor vehicles around the state. As a result, counties started grading roads. Good roads associations formed nationwide and lobbied for better highways. The Lincoln Highway (later designated US Highway 30) became the nation's first marked transcontinental automobile route.

In 1917, the Wyoming legislature created the Wyoming Highway Department and designated various routes as state highways. Years later, in the 1950s, Congress authorized interstate highways and, eventually, Interstate Highway 80 followed roughly the route of the Lincoln highway across Wyoming.

During those early years, car owners purchased gasoline in gallon or two-gallon cans from general stores. The date of Wyoming's first gasoline station is not known, but refineries produced gasoline in abundance by the late 1910s. In 1917, five refineries were operating in the state, including small operations at Greybull and Cowley. By 1923, Casper alone boasted five refineries—the tiny Pennsylvania Oil and Gas Company facility on South Center Street built in 1895; the

Belgo-American refinery (later known as the Midwest Refinery) built east of Highland Cemetery in 1903; the giant Standard Oil refinery in southwest Casper, opened in March 1914 and expanded in 1922 into the largest gasoline-producing refinery in the world; the Texaco refinery, three miles east of Casper that opened in 1923; and the small White Eagle refinery opened the same year. Numerous small operators were in business, but by 1923, just two firms, Standard and Ohio Oil, controlled 95 percent of the production statewide.

The early 1920s were the heyday of Wyoming oil drilling and refining. Numerous wells were brought to production in fields in the Big Horn Basin—at Oregon Basin, Elk Basin, Greybull, Garland, and Grass Creek fields. In eastern Wyoming, the Lance Creek oil field near Lusk was one of the state's largest. The influx of oil workers and employees of stores catering to their needs and the needs their families caused a huge population boom. The town of Lusk grew to an estimated population in excess of 5,000 people by the early 1920s.

In 1916 oil was found on part of the University of Wyoming's land grant near Glenrock. Royalties from the production from the University well in the Big Muddy Oil Field made it possible for the university to stave off the bad economic conditions of the 1920s and build the



The Big Muddy Oil Field west of Glenrock during its early boom days in the 1910s. The "booming" oil industry in the 1910s and 1920s in Wyoming brought large amounts of wealth to the state. Company towns, like Midwest and Parco/Sinclair, sprang up to house the oil field workers. After the boom "busted" in the late 1920s, many of these towns were nearly abandoned.

Half Acre Gymnasium and the university library (now the Aven Nelson Building).

Important refineries popped up throughout the state. The Producers and Refiners Company (PARCO) built a refinery and a town for its employees in 1923. When the firm went into bankruptcy in the early 1930s, Harry Sinclair bought the refinery and the town of Parco on April 12, 1934, and renamed it Sinclair.

Casper was Wyoming's oil city. An active stock exchange, known as the Midwest Oil Exchange, operated in Casper. In the exchange building on the corner of 2nd and Center streets, speculators could trade in penny stocks. Fledgling companies, anxious to attract sufficient investors, offered shares of stock worth a few cents each. From the capital they raised, they could buy the equipment and lease likely lands where they could strike it rich.

Close to the stock exchange and the numerous oil company offices, a "red-light district," known as the Sandbar, flourished in the 1920s. Wide-open gambling and prostitution operated around the clock, punctuated by an occasional police raid or homicide.

The biggest, most significant oil field in Wyoming in the early 20th century was in northern Natrona County—the Salt Creek oil field. Oil wells were already in production at Salt Creek in 1908 when H. L. "Dad" Stock took a chance on drilling in a nearby formation just northwest of the company-owned town of Midwest. The result was the "Stock gusher," that spewed oil high above the derrick, covering the prairie for hundreds of feet around when it rumbled in. Stock made a fortune from the strike, lost it, regained another one in oil in the southwest, before turning operations over to his son, Paul Stock. The younger Stock, mayor of Cody in the 1940s, was said to have been the largest individual shareholder of Texaco after he sold his family's firm to the giant multinational. The Stock Foundation remained one of the state's largest philanthropic foundations for many years.

Most early oilfields in Wyoming were discovered on public lands. Under the federal government laws at the time, an oil prospector could locate a provable oil claim on federal lands, pay a minimal filing fee, and hope for a strike. If he struck oil on private land, he would have to pay the land owner a royalty, but if he found oil on a federal claim, it belonged entirely to him and he paid the government nothing.

Congress changed the law. The Oil and Gas Leasing Act, passed in 1920, kept oil men from filing claims on federal lands. Instead, they could lease such lands, paying royalties for production to the federal

government as though it were any other landowner. Through the influence of Wyoming congressmen, the federal government was required to turn back part of the royalties from oil produced on federal lands to the state where the oil was produced.

For many years, Wyoming state government enjoyed federal mineral royalty payments for oil found on federally-owned land in the state. (Federal mineral royalties, now from coal and trona, as well as oil production, remain an important source for state revenues in 2008.)

During the Theodore Roosevelt presidency, Department of the Navy officials aspired for an American navy that could sail around the world to demonstrate the country's imperial power. The US Navy, bound by weight limitations with coal-fired ships, resorted to building coal-fueling stations around the world. They watched closely as other nations began developing petroleum-powered ships. In the Taft administration, Navy officials decided to convert the entire fleet to the more efficient petroleum. The Navy would have no more need for coaling stations. Once fueled, the petroleum-powered ships had far greater range.

The *USS Wyoming*, initially launched in 1900 (and later renamed the *USS Cheyenne,* when the new battleship *USS Wyoming* was launched in 1910), became the first ship in the fleet to be converted to oil-power in 1909. As more ships were converted to oil, Navy officials grew more concerned about the long-term availability of oil. What would happen if oil were to run out? The Navy would be paralyzed.

Consequently, the Department of the Navy asked Congress to set aside federally-owned lands in places where known oil deposits existed. These naval petroleum reserves would not be drilled unless a national emergency made it necessary. One of the three petroleum reserves set aside was near Salt Creek in northern Natrona County. It was named for an unusual rock formation nearby—Teapot Dome.

Even though the lands were off limits to drilling, oil men throughout the West coveted the opportunity to drill within these federally-owned oil reserves. Soon after Rep. Warren G. Harding was elected President in 1920, he appointed his friend, US Sen. Albert Fall, to be his Secretary of the Interior. Fall, a rancher and New Mexico's first US Senator, accepted the cabinet post. Within a few weeks, he convinced President Harding to allow transfer of the naval petroleum reserves from the Department of the Navy to his Interior Department, arguing that the Interior was better able to oversee the protection of these areas where oil was not to be produced but kept in place in case of emergency.

Interior Secretary Fall, once the Teapot Dome oil field was under his control, made secret deals with two prominent oil men, Edward Doheny and Harry Sinclair. Both men, close friends of Fall, paid him bribes to authorize them to drill in the three naval petroleum reserves—contrary to the letter and spirit of the law.

The result was the so-called Teapot Dome scandal. It was the most serious Presidential scandal in American history until Watergate in the Nixon administration in the 1970s. Even though the scandal gained its name from a Wyoming place, the wrongdoers in the scandal were from elsewhere.

Back in Wyoming, independent oilman Leslie Miller became suspicious when he saw trucks with the Sinclair company logo hauling drilling equipment into the Teapot Dome naval petroleum reserve. He asked Democratic US Sen. John B. Kendrick to look into the matter. Kendrick, sensing wrongdoing, turned the question over to a special Senate investigating committee.

Meanwhile, President Harding took a summer trip west, stopping in Wyoming, enjoying Yellowstone, and continuing on to Alaska and, eventually, to San Francisco. While there, the President died suddenly. Some historians believe Harding escaped impeachment for his role in Teapot Dome by having the good fortune of dying as the scandal was unfolding.

Fall was not so lucky. Following a lengthy Senate investigation, Fall went on trial for accepting bribes. He was convicted and sent to federal prison, the first cabinet-level officer in American history to go to jail for crimes committed while serving in office. Both Sinclair and Doheny were exonerated of the main charge—giving bribes to Fall. As a newspaper reporter observed when the two wealthy oil men were found not guilty, "you can't convict a million dollars."

The federal government brought suit in federal court in Wyoming to cancel the bribe-induced leases to Teapot Dome that Fall had given to Sinclair. Wyoming's US District Judge T. Blake Kennedy ruled against the government, but the leases were cancelled when the Supreme Court overturned Kennedy's decision.

Throughout the rest of the 1920s, at a time when Wyoming agriculture was in economic ruin, the oil industry remained a bright spot in the state's economy. Oil company profits began to falter when the rest of the country was plunged into the Great Depression, in the wake of the stock market crash of October 1929. As the 1930s continued, the economic depression extended into the oil fields of Wyoming, not lifting until Allied demands for oil brought price rebounds just before

World War II. A report from northern Wyoming soon after the stock market crash noted that a customer could buy an entire barrel of crude oil at Salt Creek for 19 cents!

Major oil companies agreed on various measures to alleviate what they viewed as ruinous competition. A successful strategy was to introduce a pricing system that became known as Tulsa-plus. Gasoline, regardless of where it was refined, had to be sold with the additional cost that the wholesaler would have had to pay if the gasoline had been produced in Tulsa, Oklahoma. Wyomingites were furious with the system and high gasoline prices generally—higher in oil refinery towns like Casper than in other places far from oil refineries.

In the early 1930s, gasoline pricing became a campaign issue in races for governor of Wyoming. State attorneys-general began a series of suits against companies for using Tulsa-plus as a means of inflating gasoline prices to Wyoming consumers. The suits were unsuccessful although the adverse publicity seemed to serve as a brake on price increases. Finally, the Tulsa-plus system came to an end in the 1940s.

In the meantime, consumers signed on to have natural gas piped to their homes in many Wyoming towns. Laramie's first natural gas line opened in February 1933, but Greybull residents had been enjoying such service since 1908. It was the first town in the state to have home furnaces fueled by natural gas, piped in from nearby wells. The first interstate oil pipeline from Wyoming was built from Lance Creek to Denver in 1938, but the earliest lines were laid between the Salt Creek oilfield and Casper refineries two decades earlier. After World War II, a series of interstate natural gas pipelines were laid across the state.

By the beginning of World War II, oil refineries of various sizes operated in many Wyoming towns, including Cody, Lusk, Thermopolis, Newcastle, Laramie, and Cheyenne. It was in the latter city that the oil refinery played a key role in production of aircraft fuel. Frontier Refinery's 100-octane fuel plant helped supply American airplanes with the needed high-quality gasoline. Existing refineries and fields, along with other producing fields established during the war, supplied American ships, planes, and tanks with petroleum products that would help win the war.

After the war ended, these companies expanded operations and new firms moved into the state. Advantages were accruing to the large multinational companies that continued to raise stakes in Wyoming drilling and refining. The operations were more centralized in towns like Casper. Older company towns of Hamilton Dome, Grass Creek,

Lance Creek, Bairoil, Midwest, and Sinclair either diminished in population or became independent incorporated towns by the 1950s.

The oil industry in Wyoming since World War I always had many multinational players. More multinationals bought existing smaller companies or expanded operations into the Wyoming oil scene. By the middle 1960s, Casper had regained its pre-Depression status as an oil company headquarters for independent producers or as a regional center for many multinationals.

Throughout Wyoming, drillers brought in new oil discoveries during the 1950s and early 1960s. At the same time, existing fields took on new life with the advent of new drilling and production methods. Fields once thought to be spent took on new value with secondary and tertiary recovery made possible by new technology.

Production continued strong, peaking both nationally and in Wyoming in 1970. After that year, production began a long downward slide in Wyoming. A few new discoveries were made such as in the Overthrust formation near Evanston. Oil activity in southwestern Wyoming brought about a new boom in the 1970s.

Throughout Wyoming after World War II, small independent oil companies disappeared. Many more merged with other companies in the 1970s and 1980s. Companies moved their division headquarters to places like Denver or Houston. Refineries closed. These included Husky's refinery at Cody and Empire State Oil Company's Thermopolis refinery. In 1982, even the Standard Oil (Amoco) refinery at Casper, once the world's largest, had closed, the land later converted into a municipal golf course and office park. Only a handful of refineries remained in operation by the 1980s with refineries at Newcastle (Tesoro), Sinclair, Casper, and Cheyenne (Frontier Refining) still operating by 1995.

Oil operators and politicians proposed schemes to boost oil production, but such plans made little headway in the 1970s. One was a jointly sponsored proposal by the Atomic Energy Commission (now the Nuclear Regulatory Commission) and El Paso Natural Gas to use nuclear weapons to release gas and petroleum locked into tight formations under Sublette County. The so-called Project Wagon Wheel met with considerable local opposition. It was eventually shelved.

Although the fields in Wyoming, for the most part, are aging, oil production remains important to the state in 2008. Oil is no longer the primary energy mineral produced in the state. Natural gas pipelines, many constructed late in the 20th century, carry billions of cubic feet

of fuel to distant locations around the country. With new methods of capture and transport, natural gas has sparked another boom, particularly in Sublette County, now the county in Wyoming with the highest assessed valuation.

Coal-bed methane, a natural gas, was once considered a waste product. An economical means of recovery and distribution was developed in the 1990s. It caused an economic boom in several areas of Wyoming, particularly in the Powder River Basin in northeastern Wyoming and in southwestern Wyoming.

Even with the new value in natural gas and coal-bed methane, coal remains king just as it was in Wyoming in the 19th century before the invention of the automobile and diesel locomotive. Since the late 1980s, Wyoming has led the nation in coal production. The state's ranking in oil, while still in the top dozen, has slipped since the heyday of Wyoming oil in the 1910s and 1920s and the years of the second oil boom after World War II.

Wyoming Oil Production by Field, in Barrels

1991

1. Oregon Basin	6,537,578
2. Lost Soldier	4,127,265
3. Hartzog Draw	4,079,026
4. Salt Creek	3,772,240
5. Painter Reservoir E.	3,089,972
6. Buck Draw North	2,661,165
7. Elk Basin	2,474,718
8. Garland	2,424,955
9. Hamilton Dome	2,363,533
10. Grass Creek	2,015,066

1992

1. Oregon Basin	6,153,215
2. Lost Soldier	3,998,501
3. Hartzog Draw	3,479,524
4. Sand Dunes	3,414,096
5. Salt Creek	3,376,047
6. Painter Reservoir E.	3,104,925
7. Garland	2,407,000
8. Elk Basin	2,273,375
9. Hamilton Dome	2,218,119
10. Buck Draw North	1,924,043

1993

1. Oregon Basin	5,862,323
2. Sand Dunes	3,480,654
3. Lost Soldier	3,394,193
4. Painter Reservoir E.	3,184,101
5. Hartzog Draw	2,974,502
6. Salt Creek	2,956,556
7. Garland	2,274,854
8. Elk Basin	2,196,637
9. Hamilton Dome	2,081,742
10. Grass Creek	1,776,915

1994

1. Oregon Basin	5,321,503
2. Painter Reservoir E.	3,458,710
3. Lost Soldier	3,168,438
4. Salt Creek	2,747,896
5. Hartzog Draw	2,460,198
6. Sand Dunes	2,281,820
7. Elk Basin	2,100,883
8. Garland	2,076,947
9. Hamilton Dome	2,031,668
10. Silo	1,920,338

1995

1. Lost Soldier	5,260,899
2. Painter Reservoir E.	3,285,798
3. Salt Creek	2,610,724
4. Hartzog Draw	2,280,205
5. Hamilton Dome	2,042,466
6. Elk Basin	1,917,871
7. Sand Dunes	1,687,499
8. Cottonwood Creek	1,350,737
9. Wertz	1,341,732
10. Silo	1,208,920

1996

1. Lost Soldier	4,964,913
2. Oregon Basin	4,540,174
3. Painter Reservoir E.	3,142,431
4. Salt Creek	2,412,548
5. Hartzog Draw	2,206,183
6. Garland	1,983,656
7. Elk Basin	1,851,341
8. Hamilton Dome	1,779,409
9. Cottonwood Creek	1,606,184
10. Grass Creek	1,468,306

1997

1. Oregon Basin	4,430,211
2. Painter Reservoir E.	3,312,968
3. Lost Soldier	2,441,030
4. Salt Creek	2,217,858
5. Garland	2,079,448
6. Hartzog Draw	2,068,756
7. Hamilton Dome	1,794,304
8. Elk Basin	1,779,346
9. Grass Creek	1,496,088
10. Cottonwood Creek	1,476,921

1998

1. Oregon Basin	4,023,544
2. Painter Reservoir E.	3,766,302
3. Lost Soldier	2,247,305
4. Hartzog Draw	2,141,375
5. Salt Creek	2,059,251
6. Garland	1,988,087
7. House Creek	1,870,418
8. Hamilton Dome	1,746,205
9. Elk Basin	1,713,876
10. Grass Creek	1,481,528

1999

1. Oregon Basin	3,549,138
2. Painter Reservoir E.	3,281,116
3. Hartzog Draw	2,297,211
4. Lost Soldier	2,069,721
5. Salt Creek	2,035,281
6. House Creek	1,911,111
7. Garland	1,725,879
8. Elk Basin	1,724,068
9. Hamilton Dome	1,710,641
10. Grass Creek	1,280,494

2000

1. Oregon Basin	3,442,149
2. Painter Reservoir E.	2,961,598
3. Hartzog Draw	2,257,865
4. Salt Creek	2,079,425
5. Lost Soldier	1,949,726
6. Garland	1,688,817
7. Elk Basin	1,683,800
8. Hamilton Dome	1,671,629
9. House Creek	1,544,899
10. Jonah	1,253,883

2001

1. Oregon Basin	3,153,252
2. Painter Reservoir E.	2,496,540
3. Lost Soldier	2,124,291
4. Salt Creek	2,098,733
5. Hartzog Draw	1,948,730
6. Jonah	1,892,388
7. Elk Basin	1,671,812
8. Hamilton Dome	1,590,677
9. Garland	1,518,998
10. House Creek	1,288,929

2002

1. Oregon Basin	2,943,046
2. Jonah	2,204,878
3. Salt Creek	2,032,829
4. Lost Soldier	1,945,056
5. Painter Reservoir E.	1,852,365
6. Hartzog Draw	1,741,382
7. Elk Basin	1,555,981
8. Hamilton Dome	1,532,638
9. Garland	1,426,148
10. Grass Creek	1,067,051

2003

1. Oregon Basin	2,799,369
2. Jonah	2,254,479
3. Lost Soldier	1,856,321
4. Painter Reservoir E.	1,840,000
5. Salt Creek	1,824,859
6. Elk Basin	1,605,826
7. Hartzog Draw	1,532,743
8. Hamilton Dome	1,429,096
9. Garland	1,356,188
10. Grass Creek	1,118,119

2004

1. Oregon Basin	2,680,693
2. Jonah	2,177,550
3. Lost Soldier	1,898,197
4. Salt Creek	1,762,994
5.Painter Reservoir E.	1,615,198
6. Elk Basin	1,494,766
7. Pinedale	1,443,596
8. Garland	1,381,124
9. Hartzog Draw	1,363,882
10. Hamilton Dome	1,333,317

2005

1. Oregon Basin	2,634,298
2. Jonah	2,365,385
3. Salt Creek	2,350,591
4. Lost Soldier	1,961,786
5. Pinedale	1,890,598
6. Garland	1,408,798
7. Elk Basin	1,387,889
8. Painter Reservoir E.	1,369,906
9. Hamilton Dome	1,294,328
10. Hartzog Draw	1,199,611

2006

1. Jonah	2,769,255
2. Salt Creek	2,558,216
3. Oregon Basin	2,536,623
4. Pinedale	2,220,993
5. Lost Soldier	1,986,177
6. Spring Creek South	1,452,616
7. WC	1,430,217
8. Garland	1,412,906
9. Elk Basin	1,369,208
10. Hamilton Dome	1,316,659

2007

1. Jonah	3,661,499
2. Salt Creek	2,958,145
3. Pinedale	2,729,087
4. Oregon Basin	2,496,632
5. Lost Soldier	2,061,289
6. Spring Creek South	1,568,596
7. WC	1,524,551
8. Elk Basin	1,309,861
9. Hamilton Dome	1,306,444
10. Garland	1,296,925

Coal

Wyoming, the "Equality State" or the "Cowboy State," also might be called the "Energy State." Energy minerals produced in the state have fired steam locomotives, powered the automobile age, and provided the fuel for power plants—nuclear and coal-fired—for the past half century.

Even before there were cowboys, there was coal. While records do not indicate that coal was burned by the Indians, early trappers apparently found coal on the surface of the ground in many places and used it for fuel.

No reference to coal in Wyoming appeared in print until John C. Fremont made the following entry in his journal in August 1843: "Coal made its appearance occasionally in the hills during the afternoon, and was displayed in rabbit burrows in a kind of gap, through which we passed over some high hills, and we descended to make our encampment on the same stream where we found but very poor grass."

The area "in a kind of gap" to which Fremont refers became the site of the coal mining camp of Cumberland (south of Kemmerer) some 60 years after Fremont's visit.

Nine years after Fremont's expedition, Capt. Howard H. Stansbury was sent by the Army to survey a possible route across the mountains. Stansbury noticed the coal, too.

> *A short distance north of the road, and on the north bank of the creek, a bed of bituminous coal was discovered, between two nearly vertical dikes of light-grey coarse-grit sandstone….The outcrop was about eight feet wide by four feet thick, and was only visible against the south side of the north dike….Specimens of it, although much weathered, burned in the campfire with a clear, bright flame.*

The area Stansbury referred to is the mineral-rich Rock Springs vicinity. In fact, Rock Springs probably was established near the spot Stansbury referred to in his journal.

The first recorded mention of coal in what is now the Powder River Basin (now Wyoming's richest coal fields) was made by Prof. F. W. Hayden in his notes taken while exploring the area with Col. W. F. Raynolds in 1859. Hayden wrote:

The whole region from the Platte to Pumpkin Butte is covered with the true lignite beds, in many places disturbed to some extent….There are numerous beds of lignite more or less pure.

As the Union Pacific moved west toward Promontory Point, coal mines opened to supply the locomotives. The first mining town was Carbon, now a ghost town southwest of Medicine Bow. Almost 6,500 tons of coal were produced in the Carbon mines in their first year—1868. The mines at Carbon operated until 1900 when mining operations were finally moved to Hanna, ten miles to the northwest.

The second mine along the Union Pacific railroad line was opened the same year, even before the railroad tracks arrived, at Rock Springs. In its first year, only 300 tons were produced although it became one of the largest mines in terms of production in the territorial period.

Almy was the third coal mining community established along the UP. Now a ghost town in Uinta County, Almy once was headquarters for four mines employing as many as 2,000 miners.

Coal powered the locomotives of the Union Pacific until diesel engines replaced steam locomotives in the middle 20th century. Mines like those in Hanna, established in 1900, kept the railroad supplied. Other areas of the state experienced coal discoveries after the railroad was completed. In fact, it is estimated that coal underlies about 40 percent of the land area of Wyoming.

In 1887, Mike Gladhough discovered coal in the Newcastle area. An early settler, he reported his find to J. B. Weston who interested a contracting company in the discovery. Frank Mondell began the formal prospect for the coal in March 1887, and two years later, when the railroad arrived, the first coal from the mining camp of Cambria was shipped east. The mines at Cambria closed without ceremony in March 1928. Soon, the community became a ghost town. In later years, Weston had a county named for him and Mondell served as Wyoming's representative in Congress for almost three decades.

In 1894, James E. Foote opened a coal mine at Diamondville (Lincoln County). At its height, Foote's company, the Diamond Coal and Coke Company, operated four mines in the area. The last one closed in 1942. The Kemmerer Coal Company was organized in 1897 by P. J. Quealy, Mahlon Kemmerer and his son John Kemmerer. The three men were also founders of the town of Kemmerer, incorporated in 1899.

Several coal mines operated in Sheridan County early in the 20th century. The town of Dietz sprang up in 1899. Other "company towns" included Kleeburn, Kooi, Monarch, and Acme.

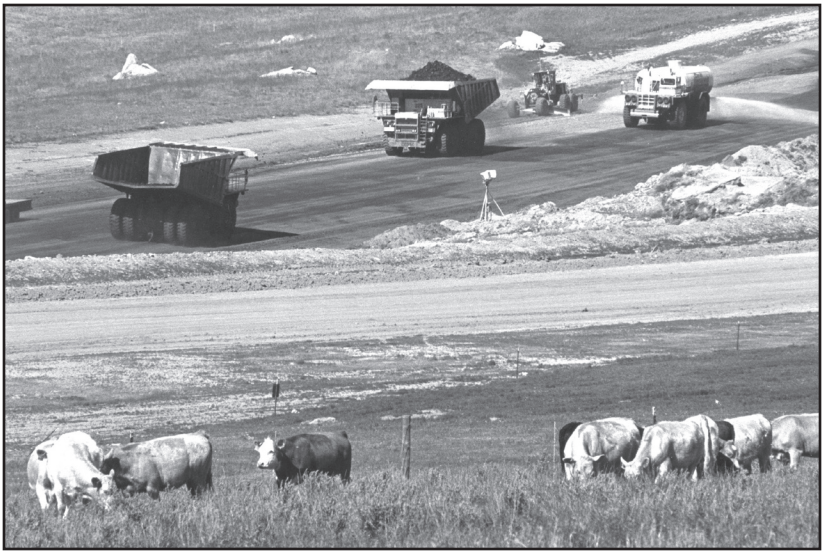
Gebo (Hot Springs County) came into being in 1906 and by 1912, more than 350 men were employed in the mines there. In the first years of the mine, the management became involved in a controversy over improper coal filings on public land. By the time the trouble was corrected by a new federal coal leasing law in 1920, the company had paid thousands in legal fees, court costs and fines. By 1926, however, Gebo's mines finally reached their peak with some 650 miners employed there. Within a decade, the mine was closed and the people moved away.

Before the 1920s, all coal mining in Wyoming was underground—dangerous work that was labor-intensive. Cave-ins and explosions occurred frequently in the underground mines. Now, most coal produced in the state comes from surface mines. Strip-mining accounts for virtually all of the production from the Powder River Basin where the first strip mine was opened in the 1920s.

Coal-mining heavily influenced immigration into the state. Thousands of miners and their families moved to Wyoming from throughout Europe in the 19th century in order to take jobs in the coal mines or to work on the railroad. Rock Springs gained its nickname as the "international city" of Wyoming during the period because of coal. In fact, population statistics from the territorial period reveal that more men were employed in coal mining and railroading in Wyoming than in working as cowboys on the open range. Each steam locomotive required a crew of nearly a dozen men, either aboard the train or furnishing coal from the yards strategically positioned at 50-mile intervals across Wyoming or working at the water stops even closer together.

By the mid-20th century, diesel locomotives supplanted steam and the workforce needed for fuel and operations declined markedly across the state. Places like Rock Springs went into economic depression as coal production in Wyoming waned for almost two decades. The railroads actually began phasing out coal-fired steam locomotives in the 1920s, but the process was gradual. The last ones taken out of service were on the Union Pacific tracks in the 1950s.

The switch to diesel locomotives brought numerous changes to Wyoming towns. The once brisk business for eye doctors in Laramie, for example, declined. Laramie residents, living downwind of the main Union Pacific line, often were troubled by cinders piling up on the streets or inflaming eyes. Smoke coming from the burning of coal brought com-



Despite the current boom in coal and other mineral resources, the need to conserve land and water is a very real concern in Wyoming. Here, cattle graze on pasture land reclaimed from the AMAX Coal Company's Belle Ayr Mine near Gillette in the 1980s.

ment from visitors to these towns, particularly during winter months when the coal-burning furnaces added to locomotive smoke.

Construction of massive coal-fired power plants in which the low-sulfur Wyoming coal better met environmental standards caused the new boom in the late 1970s that continues to the present. Like the rest of mineral-rich Wyoming, some of the old coal mining towns made a revival in the mid-1970s. Mining companies returned to open new mines or reopen existing ones. In many cases, particularly in southern Wyoming, these new booms were short-lived. By the late 1980s, many of those mines were closed once again and the towns nearby suffered-from the economic bust.

While far fewer miners are employed in today's Wyoming coal mines than a century ago, the production levels far exceed those thousands of tons per year produced by miners wielding little more than picks and shovels in territorial days. Wyoming's annual coal production in 2006 was 446 million tons. In fact, the state has led the nation in coal production since the late 1980s.

Coal probably will continue to furnish a substantial portion of the nation's electricity needs. An estimated 20 percent of the electric-

ity generated in America comes from coal-fired power plants burning Wyoming coal. The issue of global warming will pose a challenge because coal-fired power plants contribute substantially to CO_2 (carbon dioxide) emissions. Recently, the University of Wyoming established a School of Energy Resources. One challenge for researchers in the coal technology section of the new school will be finding new ways to provide for sequestration of the emissions so that coal might continue to serve the country's energy needs without contributing to global warming. Already, there is promise in utilizing emissions in enhanced oil recovery. If the various efforts are successful, Wyoming likely will be the main player in coal production well through this century and beyond.

The Quest for Mine Safety in Wyoming

From the beginning of Wyoming territory, coal miners worked in deep underground mines. In the 21st century, nearly all coal in Wyoming comes from open-pit surface mines. Mining was the most dangerous occupation on the Western frontier—far more risky than rounding up cattle or working on the railroad—even more dangerous than driving Cheyenne and Black Hills stagecoaches or soldiering at old Fort Laramie.

The first coal mines in Wyoming, along the Union Pacific Railroad line across the southern part of the territory, lacked many of the safety features required in today's mines. Few mines had such rudimentary safety features as secondary airshafts for ventilation, auxiliary exits in case of cave-ins, or dependable support beams. Before 1886, mines were entirely unregulated. As a result, mine tragedies occurred frequently in Wyoming coal mines.

From the beginning of mining near Carbon in 1868 until 1925, thirteen separate mine mishaps resulted in the deaths of five or more miners. Of course, this number does not count the individual incidents where individual miners often were killed, lost limbs or were otherwise maimed by cave-ins, explosions, or equipment malfunctions within the mines. According to the US Bureau of Mines, the term "disaster" applies to any mine mishap in which five or more miners are killed.

The first mine disaster in territorial Wyoming leading to significant loss of life happened near Almy, north of Evanston, in March 1881. An explosion and fire killed 38 miners and destroyed several surface buildings. Five years later, at the same mine, 13 miners—including two young boys—died in another explosion.

The Wyoming territorial legislature was about to convene just days after the second mine disaster at Almy. Subsequently, legislators passed new mine safety laws. Similar bills had been introduced in earlier legislatures, but no action had been taken on them. The new law created the office of state mine inspector with the duty of inspecting every coal mine in Wyoming no less frequently than every three months. Further, the act banned boys under the age of 14 from working underground. Women were also protected from the hazards of work in mines by a law banning them from the profession.

Albany County legislator Stephen Downey tried to get legislators to give compensation to the families of Almy disaster victims, but leg-

islators voted against the measure, reasoning that it would set a bad precedent. Nonetheless, the measures the legislature did pass were unusually progressive for the time.

During the deliberations of the constitutional convention in 1889, the delegates adopted much of the territorial law as Article 9 of the new state constitution. Included was the provision: "The legislature shall provide by law for proper development, ventilation, drainage, and operation of all mines in this state." The delegates endorsed both the earlier territorial laws giving women the right to vote and the ban on their employment in mines. In fact, it was not until 1979 that the constitution was changed and it became legal for women to work as miners in the state.

Many miners believed exhaustion led to many of careless mishaps. In a separate section of the constitution, the drafters inserted the provision: "Eight hours actual work shall constitute a lawful day's work in all mines…"

Even though these rudimentary measures were in place to protect miners from some of the safety issues, newly formed labor unions, particularly in southwestern Wyoming, constantly sought improved working conditions for their members. Labor unions gain membership by promising to seek greater safety. Occasionally, safety concerns were a primary reason for striking. In their annual contract negotiations with coal companies, unions often expressed greater concern for safety reform than for increased compensation.

Companies themselves, and entire communities, encouraged adherence to safety principles. One common activity in mining towns early in the 20th century was an annual contest between mine safety teams to see which team had the best response time or could better react to underground cave-ins. Winning teams were given trophies and pictured in the local newspaper.

Despite the new rules and better training, mishaps in the mines remained commonplace. Stories of individuals being crushed by falling rock or rescued from cave-ins appeared in many turn-of-the-century Wyoming newspapers. In March 1895, a mine at Red Canyon, near Evanston, exploded, killing 62 miners. It was the third greatest loss of life in any mine disaster in the state's history. The explosion was heard clearly in downtown Evanston, seven miles from the mine site.

In the wake of the Red Canyon disaster, the legislature tightened up safety requirements in Wyoming mines. The state mine inspector was authorized to hire deputies to assist him in investigating mine ac-

cidents and submitting reports. The law required inspections even in non-fatal accidents.

Despite the new rules, during the first decade of the 20th century, multiple major disasters befell miners at Diamondville and at Hanna. Two Diamondville mishaps occurred in the same mine in February and in October 1901. Twenty-six miners died of suffocation in the first incident when a cave-in trapped them deep in the mine.

Barely eight months later, 22 more died in a similar cave-in. At the same mine, four years later, 18 miners working on the night shift died when an explosion ripped through the Diamondville mine. Reports said that the December 2, 1905, explosion "destroyed cement and stone stoppings 18-24 inches thick."

The greatest loss of life in any mine disaster in Wyoming occurred at Hanna on June 30, 1903, when 169 miners died when coal gas ignited in Mine No. 1. An additional 46 miners barely escaped from the mine. The accident decimated the town's male population, leaving hundreds of orphaned children and widows. The mining company, a subsidiary of the Union Pacific, was universally condemned for refusing to compensate survivors beyond a meager amount for burial expenses. The explosion and ensuing publicity also brought national attention to dangers in Wyoming mines and increased state government concern for mine safety. Unions insisted on greater compensation for dependents of miners killed in such mishaps.

On March 28, 1908, the same Hanna mine that exploded in 1903, blew up again, trapping 18 miners deep underground. At 10:30 that evening, the state mine inspector and 40 other men entered the mine to rescue the trapped miners. Suddenly, a second explosion ripped through the shaft, shattering glass in houses in nearby Hanna and killing all of the would-be rescuers, including the mine inspector. Bodies of only 32 of the 59 victims were recovered. The mine was sealed shut. In 1933, the town of Hanna erected a marker on the site memorializing those killed in both tragedies. The marker is located just south of the present Hanna-Elk Mountain High School.

As a result of the second Hanna disaster, the legislature required inspectors to make more exhaustive examinations of mines, but also authorized them to stop work in "unlawful and dangerous mines." It also substantially increased fines for owners who violated safety laws.

Despite the new safety rules, accidents continued to plague Wyoming coal mines. At Cumberland, now a ghost town between Evanston and Kemmerer, six men died in 1912 in a mine explosion caused by the

ignition of coal dust. Some 20 other miners suffered serious injuries. Just two years later, in the same mine, a coupling failed while miners were returning to the surface from a shift underground. Seven cars plummeted to the bottom of the shaft. Many miners jumped to safety as the cars careened downward, but five could not escape and died in the incident.

Following those mishaps, the legislature continued to pass mine safety rules. Nonetheless, mine accidents continued. In July 1920, a miner working at Sublet, in Lincoln County, slammed a mallet against a keg of blasting powder. Six men died in the ensuing explosion. At another mine at Sublet in 1923, 39 miners died when gas was ignited by an arc from a locomotive trolley. The next legislature enacted another mine safety law relating to proper storage of blasting powder.

The second-worst coal mining tragedy in state history occurred in August 1923 near Kemmerer. Only 135 of the usual 250 miners were working that day because it was a holiday. Ninety-nine of them died



Wyoming's underground coal miners have, historically, one of the most dangerous jobs in the state. Long hours hundreds of feet below ground, often with inadequate ventilation, on shaky timber structures, took their toll on the men in the mines. Fatal accidents were frequent occurrences, prompting many politicians to call for stricter mine safety regulations. Here, four workers at the Sunrise Mine near Hartville pose for a picture in the mine with the tools of their trade.

when the mine suddenly exploded. Investigators found that, prior to the blast, a fire boss apparently attempted to relight his flame safety lamp with a match. A group of 23 men barricaded themselves within the mine away from the flames until they were rescued hours after the initial explosion.

In February 1938, five miners died in a cave-in at a remote mine, at 8,200 feet in elevation, some 75 miles from Afton on Deadman Creek. The mine foreman's wife skied through four feet of snow to a ranch to get help. It was the last incident in a Wyoming mine in which more than five people died.

In 1939, the mine inspector was authorized to inspect surface coal mines as well as the underground ones. Reflecting the increasing diversity of minerals mined in the state, the legislature expanded the duties of the state mine inspector in 1957 to include more than coal mines, the inspector's designated jurisdiction since 1886.

Finally, in 1990, more than a century after the mine inspector was established as a "constitutional office," Wyoming voters repealed parts of Article 9. The office was shifted to the Wyoming Department of Employment. Despite the move, the state mine inspector still retains the authority to enter, inspect and examine any mining operation in the state, all in the name of safety and protecting workers in what has historically been the most dangerous occupation in the state.

Trona

Wyoming is the source for about one-quarter of the world's supply of soda ash and 90 percent of the American supply. The processed trona is used for soaps, detergents and in the manufacturing of glass, fiberglass, sugar refining, and aluminum smelting. Recent estimates show 125 billion tons in total trona reserves in the state, most in the Green River Basin. Once brought up from mines ranging in depth from 600 to 2,000 feet, the mineral is processed into soda ash.

Trona in the Green River Basin was discovered by accident in 1937 when a drilling crew from Mountain Fuel Supply Company drilled an exploratory well west of Green River. In 1938, the well known as John Hay No. 1, was abandoned. The core samples sent to the US Geological Survey revealed the presence of the mineral. The first trona mining began soon after World War II. In 1947, Westvaco Chlorine Products opened the first mine and, in the following year, FMC Corporation opened the first soda ash processing plant. By 2008, five mines and processing plants were operating in Wyoming, employing about 2,200 workers. Peak employment was in 1981 when 3,995 Wyoming people had jobs in the trona industry. The number declined to 2,600 in 1986, but rose again to 3,050 by 1993. The mines are only partially unionized. In August 1993, 480 workers, members of the United Steelworkers, went on strike against the General Chemical Company trona facility near Green River.

FMC Corporation remains one of the four companies operating trona mines and processing plants. Others in the business are: OCI Chemical, General Chemical, and Solvay Minerals. By 1999, five firms operated in the basin. The mines are located on federal lands as well as Union Pacific properties gained from the original transcontinental railroad land grant in the 1860s. Royalty rates range from 5-8 percent on trona mined on federal lands. Since the middle 1990s, the Union Pacific royalty rate has been eight percent.

Trona prices were $59.29 per ton in 1989, but the peak price had been $93 per ton in 1980. In the early 1990s, the Trona Mining Museum of Bridger Valley opened in the Lyman Town Hall as the only museum exclusively dedicated to the display of trona in the world. Initially owned by the town, the museum was turned over to the Uinta County Historical Society on February 5, 1998.

Wyoming Trona Production
in Million Tons

Year	Production
1994	16.0
1995	18.2
1996	17.5
1997	18.1
1998	17.2
1999	16.8
2000	16.7
2001	16.5
2002	15.9
2003	16.3
2004	17.3
2005	17.9
2006	18.1

*Source: Wyoming State Mine Inspector, Annual Reports

Bentonite

Native people used the clay to suck dirt and oils from buffalo hides. Bentonite can bind and absorb ten times its own weight. Wrinkle cream and comestic mud-packs were made from bentonite in the early 20th century. By the 1980s, oil drillers used it as a lubricant. Bentonite is also important in the manufacture of crayons and animal feeds. Golf greens are made from it and it is used to line landfills. Recently, bentonite is the prime product in cat litter and such brands as Scoop Away, Fresh Step Scoop, Tidy Cat Scoop and Everclean contain Wyoming bentonite. Chemist John Hughes, an executive with Amcal International, is credited with first recognizing the cat litter potential for the mineral. In 1991, he won a patent for a bentonite-based litter.

Historically, the mineral was mined as early as 1888 near Rock River, Albany County. In the late 20th century, bentonite deposits near Worland, Lovell, Kaycee and Colony produced the greatest quantities in the state. In 2008, there were 15 active mills in Wyoming. Major producers in Wyoming have been Black Hills Bentonite, American Colloid, M-I Drilling Fluids, CETCO, Wyo-Ben and Bentonite Performance Minerals.

BPM is the state's oldest and largest producer. The company began in 1928 as Kansas City Silica Company, mining bentonite near Osage. National Lead (Baroid) bought the firm in 1936. The operations were sold again in 1947 and the Colony processing facility was built. In 1981 the firm opened a new plant near Lovell. That plant was closed in 1987 when the market dwindled for bentonite, but the company reopened the facility eight years later. In a series of sales and restructuring, the company eventually became a subsidiary of Halliburton in 1998.

Black Hills Bentonite began in 1947 near Moorcroft. The facility closed in 1964, the same year that the company's next processing plant opened in Casper. The firm built a second plant in 1974 near Worland. In 2006, the firm operated six processing plants around the state and Wyo-Ben now operates three processing plants in the Big Horn Basin.

Wyoming Bentonite Production
in Million Tons

Year	Production
1994	3.3
1995	4.2
1996	4.4
1997	4.7
1998	4.5
1999	4.0
2000	4.2
2001	4.8
2002	3.5
2003	3.8
2004	5.2
2005	5.2
2006	6.1

*Source: Wyoming State Mine Inspector, Annual Reports

Uranium

Uranium was first discovered in Wyoming on Silver Cliff at Lusk in 1918. Some deposits were noted in the Red Desert in 1936, but it became an important product following World War II with its use in nuclear weapons. Uranium deposits in the Black Hills in Crook County were noted in 1949. Two years later, in the autumn of 1951, famed USGS geologist J. David Love found the first commercially viable uranium deposit in Pumpkin Buttes, southern Campbell County.

Searching for uranium with Geiger counters became a weekend activity for central Wyoming residents. On September 13, 1953, Neil McNeice and his wife Maxine were hunting antelope and doing some prospecting some 50 miles east of Riverton in the Gas Hills. McNeice had worked for the Sinclair Oil Company, starting in 1928, but quit the firm in the fall of 1947 to open his own machine shop in Riverton. Their discovery appeared to be significant and, by the end of September, they filed for uranium mining claims on the site. Within a month after his filing, some 140 other claims had been made. By the end of the following year (1954), some 7,000 claims had been filed.

McNeice called his claim and uranium mining company "Lucky Mc." The first load of ore from the Lucky Mc was shipped out on September 24, 1954, one year and 11 days from the initial discovery. Phelps Dodge opened the state's first underground uranium mine on Green Mountain near Crooks Gap in January 1956.

Rawlins restaurant owner Bob Adams recognized the potential profits to be made in mining uranium. In 1955, he organized the Lost Creek Oil and Uranium Company and began exploring for uranium in southeastern Fremont County. After gaining contracts to sell uranium to the only authorized purchaser, the US Atomic Energy Commission, Adams' firm borrowed $5 million and built a processing mill. The first processing mill in the Gas Hills opened in 1960 and a mill in the Shirley Basin followed in 1962.

In 1957, Lost Creek was renamed Western Nuclear and construction of a new town began near the road stop of "Hole-on-the-Range" in southeastern Fremont County. Named Jeffrey City in honor of Western Nuclear investor Dr. C.W. Jeffrey of Rawlins, the new town housed its first residents in April 1957. By that time, a Utah-based uranium company also established claims nearby.

Significant industry growth did not occur until after the Arab oil embargo in 1974 caused utilities to turn to nuclear generation. By 1977,

the two companies, Pathfinder and Western Nuclear, employed 800 workers with an annual payroll of $13 million. By 1979, the estimated population of Jeffrey City was 4,500 and the price of uranium yellowcake reached a historic high of $43 per pound.

The mines furnished fuel for the numerous nuclear power plants constructed around the country and in March of that year, the Three Mile Island nuclear accident occurred in Pennsylvania. The accident caused power companies to reconsider the safety of nuclear power. Soon, production slowed throughout the industry. Within two years, the industry was in collapse. Mines and mills throughout Wyoming closed over the next few years. Between 1980 and 1984, some 5,000 jobs in the industry in Wyoming were lost.

Finally, in 1992, the last of the mines in Wyoming closed. Three years later, two mines began production, both north of Douglas in Converse County. Prices for yellowcake slowly rose from $7 per pound in 1995 to $10 per ton four years later. In 2008, the only uranium facility operating in Wyoming was the Highland Ranch project near Douglas.

Uranium Production
By Year, in Pounds

Year	Production
1991	2,036,068
1992	1,606,438
1993	1,107,083
1994	1,207,421
1995	1,380,503
1996	1,911,514
1997	2,325,458
1998	2,329,381
1999	2,760,255
2000	2,072,396
2001	1,640,669
2002	1,405,353
2003	1,225,069
2004	1,323,530
2005	1,296,579
2006	2,043,876

*Source: Wyoming State Mine Inspector, Annual Reports

Agriculture

Wyoming is an arid and semi-arid state with an average precipitation of 14.31 inches per year. The amounts vary from a low of less than two inches in the Red Desert and between Shoshoni and Casper to a high of more than 30 inches in the northwestern part of the state. Highest rainfall/snowfall occurs in the mountainous areas of the west and the lowest in the southwestern desert and the northern Big Horn Basin. The average days without a killing frost vary from less than 40 days in northwestern Wyoming to a high of more than 120 days in some of the more mild western valleys and the non-mountainous areas of the eastern tier of counties.

The majority of Native Americans were nomadic hunters, but there is evidence that some grew maize and pumpkins in the Powder River Basin prior to White contact. Shoshone Indians who migrated to western Wyoming in the late 17th century, adopted crop agriculture only after they were moved on to what is now Wind River Reservation in 1868.

During the western migrations (1841-1860), operators of road ranches and supply points along the trails and post sutlers at army forts grew crops to feed their livestock and for their own subsistence. Mormon farmers at Deer Creek (Glenrock) raised peas, beans and carrots as early as 1853. Mexican farmers near Fort Laramie in 1855 are believed to be the first in Wyoming to use irrigation to grow crops.

Before 1900, Wyoming farmers grew crops for subsistence and for barter. Farmers have raised native hay, corn, wheat, oats, barley, dry edible beans, sugar beets, alfalfa and potatoes in Wyoming. Several other crops were attempted, but were not commercially developed.

These crops were grown without irrigation or irrigated by crude ditches along streams and rivers. Further development of these lands required large irrigation projects. One of the earliest projects was Joseph M. Carey's Wyoming Development Company that held a 1883 water right on the Laramie River, built dams and stored water to irrigate the lands around present Wheatland.

Carey, Sen. Francis E. Warren, and Dr. Elwood Mead (Wyoming's first state engineer) were instrumental in Congressional passage of the Carey Act in 1894. Proponents believed the act would promote the settlement and development of significantly more arid lands. While the act indicated congressional interest in fostering irrigation in the West, it had little lasting impact in much of the West.

Congress passed the Reclamation Act in 1902, authorizing the federal government through the newly created Reclamation Service to directly develop reclamation projects. Later renamed the Bureau of Reclamation, the agency took over partially completed Shoshone (Buffalo Bill) Dam near Cody and finished the project. The Service's second project in Wyoming was Pathfinder Dam on the North Platte River. The agency built a series of dams along the North Platte in the following years, allowing for water storage to even out the seasonal flow of the rivers so that farmers would have water during the growing season.

Many thousands of acres in Wyoming were not irrigated because of their distance from available water. Dry farming was not common in Wyoming prior to the early 20th century. In 1907, the State of Wyoming hired Dr. V. T. Cooke as director of dry farming experiments. As a result of his work, the State promoted dry farming as the most efficient method of successfully farming on the eastern plains.

Several grain crops such as barley, oats, corn, and wheat were grown in Wyoming. When dry land farming was gaining notice in the state, farmers were also starting to plant winter wheat (planted in the fall instead of the spring). Winter wheat came from a Russian variety called Turkey Red. It did well on the dry land acres during the World War I years. Barley, oats, and corn are spring-planted crops, some needing irrigation to thrive. In Wyoming, all were used primarily as animal feed although, in later years, Wyoming farmers grew irrigated barley for the brewing industry. Corn never was a major crop in Wyoming until short (growing) season varieties were developed to accommodate Wyoming's summers.

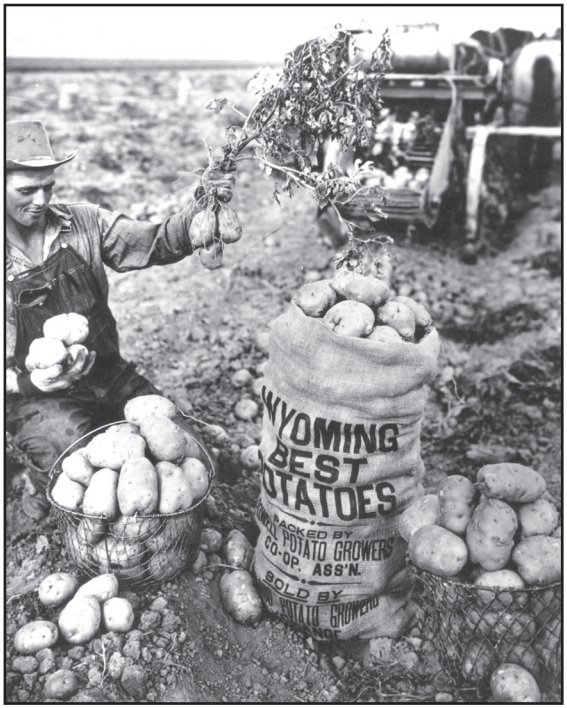
Hay raised along the river valleys was Wyoming's only native crop. Naturally sub-irrigated, it further flourished with flood irrigation. These valleys also were planted with clover and other legumes such as alfalfa. The crops were of excellent quality because dry weather conditions produced the optimal harvesting environment.

Sugar beets and dry edible beans were the two crops generating the most money for Wyoming farmers. Rufus Snell, Sr., of Lovell grew sugar beets experimentally in 1901. Other farmers soon followed. Until the beet processing plant at Sheridan was completed in 1915, Wyoming-grown beets were shipped out of state for processing. Dry beans were grown experimentally before 1900, but large scale marketing did not occur until the 1920s.

Large-scale farming came with homesteading. Wyoming was one of the last places where land was available to homesteaders in the early

1900s. The original Homestead Act (1862) allowed settlers to homestead 160 acres. Later, partially through the efforts of Wyoming's congressional delegation, the Enlarged Homestead Act passed Congress, doubling the allowable acreage.

After the turn of the 20th century, steam-powered traction engines powered threshers and pulled plows. By the beginning of the 1910s, gasoline-powered tractors started appearing on farms, performing the same functions as the less efficient steam engines. Between 1900 and 1910 Wyoming's farm population doubled. By that time, farming in Wyoming had matured into commercial operations with crops raised and delivered far in excess of settlers' needs. Railroads aided in moving the excess agricultural commodities to other markets. Higher agricultural prices brought about by World War I further pushed farmers toward producing more and more. When the war ended, produc-



A farmer near Powell shows off his potato harvest ca. 1920s. Until the 1920's and the advent of mechanized farming and the introduction of dryland farming, cattle and horses were Wyoming's primary agricultural products. After this time, sugar beets, grains and other crops became more feasible for the state's farmers.

tion continued to rise while prices fell nationally. Wyoming farmers were particularly hard hit by the price declines because many of them farmed on marginal lands. Further, the entire state experienced a series of droughts beginning in 1920 that plagued the state through the late 1930s. The farm population continued to decline in Wyoming from 1920 to the end of the 20th century.

After more than a century of experimentation by farmers and University of Wyoming researchers, other crops have been adapted to the high altitude arid climate. Nonetheless, farming in Wyoming presents many challenges—some caused by the climate and some by government regulation. Despite this, Wyoming continues to bring residents to the viable rural environment. Rugged individuals who value the lifestyle of a sparsely populated state would be challenged by farming in Wyoming.

By Jack Preston

Wyoming Counties with Most Ranches/Farms

1. Fremont	983
2. Goshen	688
3. Laramie	615
4. Park	588
5. Sheridan	568

Wyoming Counties with Fewest Ranches/Farms

1. Teton	104
2. Hot Springs	147
3. Sweetwater	160
4. Washakie	205
5. Weston	233

Source: USDA, 1997 Census of Agriculture

Leading Counties in Agricultural Value of Crops and Livestock

1. Goshen	$98,894,000	4. Fremont	$73,166,000
2. Platte	$91,191,000	5. Park	$62,653,000
3. Laramie	$73,753,000	6. Carbon	$61,357,000

Source: Census of Agriculture, 2002.

Farms/Ranches in Wyoming
Number and Average Acres

Year	No.	Acres	Year	No.	Acres	Year	No.	Acres
2004	9,200	3,743	1974	8,018	4,274	1930	16,011	1,469
2002	9,422	3,651	1969	8,838	4,014	1920	15,748	7,501
1997	9,232	3,692	1964	9,038	4,100	1910	10,987	778
1993	9,200	3,742	1959	9,038	3,715	1900	7,915	1,333
1987	9,205	3,650	1954	11,402	3,069	1890	3,125	586
1982	8,861	3,781	1950	12,614	2,729	1880	457	272
1978	8,040	4,182	1940	15,018	1,866	1870	175	25

7 Leading Cattle-Producing Counties

	2002	2003	2004	2005
Goshen	140,000	123,000	124,000	121,000
Platte	110,000	97,000	108,000	114,000
Fremont	110,000	100,000	90,000	93,000
Carbon	90,000	83,000	93,000	90,000
Campbell	88,000	79,000	88,000	80,000
Laramie	87,000	64,000	68,000	69,000
Sheridan	85,000	70,000	80,000	70,000
State Total	**1,470,000**	**1,320,000**	**1,400,000**	**1,350,000**

Leading Sheep-Producing Counties
2004-2005

	2004	2005
Converse	61,000	60,000
Uinta	42,500	43,000
Johnson	32,500	34,000
Lincoln	33,500	32,000
Campbell	31,500	32,000

State Total Sheep

1890	420,000
1900	3.3 million
1990	837,000
1994	870,000
2000	1.1 million
2005	340,000

Leading Counties in Harvested Croplands*

In Acres

1. Goshen	172,562
2. Laramie	159,739
3. Carbon	112,744
4. Crook	108,391
5. Fremont	98,450

*State total: 1,717,027 acres

Value of Agricultural Products

2002

	Total Sales	% of sales	No. of farms
Cattle	$643,123,000	74.4	4,997
Hay crops	$86,027,000	10.0	2,298
Grains, dry beans, peas	$44,522,000	5.2	886
Sheep and goats	$28,853,000	3.3	1,019
Hogs and pigs	$23,057,000	2.7	247
Horses, mules, donkeys	$12,400,000	1.4	1,555
Dairy products	$ 7,473,000	.9	81

Source: 2002 Census of Agriculture, USDA

Taxation

In the early 1930s, when the state's economy was suffering and revenues were in short supply, the legislature tried to make substantial changes in the tax system. The result is the current sales tax, adopted originally in 1935 as an "emergency measure."

The sales tax became a part of the state's revenue picture only after various forms of taxation were debated in two regular sessions and a special session of the Wyoming legislature. The story starts in the early 1920s when Wyomingites, dependent on a natural-resource economy, entered the "Great Depression" much earlier than the rest of America. State government, cities and counties managed to weather the hard times for nearly a decade, but by 1933, all levels of government had reached a funding crisis.

At the opening of the legislative session of 1933, Gov. Leslie Miller, a Democrat elected in 1932 to complete the term of Republican Gov. Frank Emerson who had died in office just 1 1/2 months after being reelected in 1930, faced a State Senate of 15 Republicans and 12 Democrats. The Democrats had a 42-20 majority in the House.

Miller provided what one editor called, "friendly advice to the legislature." He told them that "finding that source of taxation and using it to make the property tax burden more reasonable or equal is what people really want." Miller had pledged at one point in the campaign to "lower government costs by 25 percent," as a means of "pulling ourselves out of a hole."

Most legislators, along with a majority of editors, favored cutting wages to public employees. Labor union representatives wanted to eliminate the property tax and add an income tax. After all, the editor of the *Wyoming Labor Journal* wrote, an income tax would only be applied "on businesses that are profitable."

Many agricultural organizations, nationally and in Wyoming, favored an income tax. Their representatives continued to argue that they wished to "broaden the tax base" by shifting away from an "over-reliance on property taxes." Not coincidentally, property taxes were paid most heavily by owners of farm and ranch lands. As one of agriculture representative wrote in 1932: "Wyoming can no longer rely on property owners [agriculturists] to pay the greatest share of costs for government services." He asserted that the tax system had to be spread more broadly.

A constitutional amendment establishing a severance tax on minerals nearly passed in the 1924 general election. It had gained more "yes" votes than "no" votes, but failed to gain the required 50 percent plus one majority of all voters casting ballots. Oddly, no mention of minerals was made nine years later.

As the regular legislative session wound down in 1933, it was apparent that cuts wouldn't be enough to sustain the state budget through the next biennium. New income would be necessary. Clearly, a special session would have to be called because, at that time, the Wyoming legislature met every other year for just 40 days. The crisis appeared too great to wait two years for action.

In the wake of these realities, the legislative leadership from both parties appointed three members of each house to a special committee on taxation. Charged with increasing government efficiency, decreasing governmental costs and producing a more equal distribution of the tax burden, they voted to hire the Griffenhagen Company of Chicago to do a cost analysis of state government and recommend places where cuts could be made and where revenues could be increased.

"Poor relief," administered by counties and towns, had reached crisis levels. In 1933, one in five Wyoming residents was on relief. State Sen. Roy Cameron, president of the Senate and chairman of the special tax reform commission, told a Cheyenne reporter that the commission had discussed the need for a "temporary sales tax" to obtain funds for relief, although the commission made no recommendation on the matter.

The Griffenhagen Company returned its report in October 1933. The commission declined to accept many of the company's recommendations, much to the surprise of the press. As one columnist noted, "The report of the special commission does not appear to be as completely revolutionary as a survey of the complete Griffenhagen report led us to fear it might be. A large number of the reforms as recommended by the experts who made the survey, are not included in the report which the commission is making to the governor and to the members of the legislature along about November 1st."

The commission settled on a "five-point" proposal, allowing the rest of the report to be shelved, possibly to be considered at a later time. Abandoned were Griffenhagen recommendations for a statewide centralized police force, a single-house legislature and elimination of election of state officials, including the governor.

The commission did adopt some points from the Griffenhagen suggestions. One was to centralize all road building within the State

Highway Department. Another was to consolidate all school districts into one statewide district. Savings from both plans were estimated at approximately $2 million annually. Further, the committee wanted to create a "finance board" and eliminate county assessors, treasurers and their state counterparts. This would lead to more equalized taxation, the commission claimed.

A personal net income tax and a business net income tax would add $2 million on the revenue side, the commission said. "Inasmuch as the total cost of all government in Wyoming, local and state, amounted this year to between eight and nine million dollars, it is apparent that if the estimated economies and new revenue are as they predict, real estate, which now must bear nearly the entire burden of the state, should have this tax burden slashed nearly in half." The tax base had to be broadened, it concluded, and an income tax would accomplish this feat.

While the commission believed a flat four percent was appropriate for a business net income tax, gaining an estimated $1 million per year, the personal income tax would be graduated. For those earning less than $1,000, there would be no tax except for payment of the mandatory $8 "filing fee," required for income earners at all other levels as well. Those earning from $1,000-$2,000 would pay one percent; $2,000-$4,000, two percent; $4,000-$6,000, three percent; $6,000-$8,000, four percent; $8,000-$10,000, five percent; and six percent on all those making more than $10,000 annually.

The commission began a series of newspaper articles, arguing for its proposals, in November 1933.

The first installment argued that much of the waste and inefficiency in state government could be eliminated by centralizing roads and schools. In one district, the commission argued, "the trustees purchased enough floor varnish to last 100 years. In one county the county commissioners purchased $90,000 worth of road machinery in the last three years. Less than $30,000 (new value) worth of machinery could be located when the new board of county commissioners took over the affairs of the county last January 1st."

The commission pointed out that voters shouldn't fear loss of local control. "The people should not be misled by false appeals to local pride and prejudice and to fear of weakening popular control. Such appeals will undoubtedly be advanced by those whose selfish interests lie in the continuation of the present waste, inefficiencies and injustices."

When Governor Miller addressed the special session on the opening day (December 3, 1933), he reminded legislators that the special

six-member taxation committee had not been appointed by him, but by the legislature. He praised the committee's diligence and singled out Sens. Roy H. Cameron (R-Crook) and Clifford A. Miller (R-Natrona) who led the committee's work.

He said he wouldn't comment extensively on the committee's report, leaving that to the committee through individual bills they might propose for the session. "I do, however, desire to comment briefly upon a few of the recommendations."

After noting a few areas in which he had agreement (changes in inheritance taxes, for example), he said:

> *There is unquestionably a very considerable feeling in this State that we should adopt some form of an income tax. Personally, I believe the income tax to be the outstandingly just and fundamental method of taxation... I do not believe, however, that at this time we should give thought to any new taxes unless these taxes should be used to offset and reduce tax now paid on real property. It is, therefore, my recommendation that the Legislature give due consideration to the proposal for an income tax and if favorable consideration be given the committee's bill, the same be amended to the effect that any tax paid on property shall be a credit not upon gross income but upon income tax to be paid. Unless the workings of the income tax measure can be made to relieve the present burdens borne by owners of real property, the measure should be discarded at this time.*

Years later, in 1974, Wyoming voters passed a constitutional amendment, Article 15, Section 18, that follows Miller's logic. Contrary to popular belief, the State may impose an income tax, but the amendment states: "No tax shall be imposed upon income without allowing full credit against such tax liability for all sales, use, and ad valorem taxes paid in the taxable year by the same taxpayer to any taxing authority in Wyoming." The measure was championed in the legislature by Nels Smith, the namesake and grandson of the man who defeated Miller for governor in 1938.

In order to take care of the increasing burden of "poor relief," Miller recommended a tax on beer (just recently legalized when Prohibition was repealed) of four cents per gallon. "I believe it would be a tax at once productive of sufficient revenue and a tax popular in its

purpose and conception."

He also proposed changes in educational finance, but would not concur with the committee's recommendation that the entire school system of the state be centralized into one district and under one board. He concluded, however, that reduction in state expenditures, which he had accomplished during the previous year, was a better budget solution than new taxes.

Not all of Wyoming had a "considerable feeling" in favor of an income tax. The Lander Chamber of Commerce took a straw poll of its membership in November, 1933. The group voted 10-1 for a sales tax and against an income tax.

Partisan politics apparently had little to do with support for an income tax. Democrats had control of the House of Representatives by a margin of 41-20 while the Republicans held on to the Senate by 16-11. Had the income tax been a purely partisan issue, the outcome would have been clear. Both parties were split on the issue, however. Generally, farmers and ranchers, in Wyoming as well as nationally, seemed to favor an income tax. Businessmen and industry representatives opposed it.

On the first day of the special session, a group of 23 legislators from both parties proposed a "privilege tax" (HB 59), also known as the "adjustment sales tax." The newspapers referred to the bipartisan group as the "farm bloc."

The privilege tax appears to have been a combination of sales and income tax. It featured a two percent tax on gross receipts of doctors, lawyers and other professionals, oil and gas, transport, and communication companies. Exempt from taxation were "Raw materials", defined by the group as agricultural products but, curiously, not oil and gas. Leading the House group were Rep. R. V. Allen, a Goshen County Democrat, and Rep. L. F. Thornton, a Hot Springs County Republican.

While the privilege tax and various other tax bills were winding their way through legislative committees, both houses addressed expenditures. The initial bill containing the Griffenhagen Company's recommendations on school district consolidation, law enforcement and county reduction failed in the House by a vote of 26-32. Nineteen of the 20 Republicans voted against it, joined by 14 Democrats.

Amid complaints that the special session was paying too much attention to trivial matters such as a "beaver tag bill," the legislative leadership brought up the farm bloc's "privilege tax."

Democratic floor leader H. D. Watenpaugh argued strongly against it. The measure was before the committee of the whole for more than

3 1/2 hours late into the night of December 18. Scotty Jack, Casper Democrat, spoke against the bill as a "levy on human misery, a tax striking the unemployed as well as the employed, applying even to the clothing of the man in the bread line." He argued that an income tax would be more equitable.

Park County Rep. Ernest Goppert spoke for the "adjustment tax" in what newspaper reports claimed was the longest speech of the special session. "The present tax system," he argued, "puts a penalty on the man who improves the community" by the erection of a home, a factory, etc. He pointed out that up to 1/10 of all property in Wyoming had been sold for taxes.

In the Powell area, he asserted, 25 percent of all property was sold for taxes in 1932 alone. He said the tax bill would reduce the pressure on property owners and "encourage thrift by taxing spending." Extensive amendments were made in the bill, but it went down to defeat by a vote of 22-37 on a motion to postpone it indefinitely.

After the defeat of their privilege tax, the Democratic House Leader Watenpaugh brought HB 1, the income tax law, up for debate. Most of the farm bloc—the group losing the earlier privilege tax vote—nonetheless backed a graduated income tax bill calling for a tax ranging from one percent on incomes below $300 annually to six percent on incomes in excess of $10,000 annually. A second income tax bill was introduced, however, that sought to simplify filing. HB 103 would have required payment as a state income tax the same amount the taxpayer paid for the federal income tax.

The income tax bills were debated on December 20, 1933. The next day, the House killed the initial plan by a vote of 24-36. The second proposal never reached a vote. Any additional form of taxation was dead until after the next biennial session and with a new legislature elected in November 1934.

In 1934, economic conditions in Wyoming remained dire. In fact, the short-term outlook just before the November election suggested that the state would need new revenue sources if it hoped to have a balanced budget. Failure of proposals for an income tax in the special session of 1933 simply made the crisis even more severe.

Gov. Leslie Miller, a Democrat and former oil executive who, in 1933, had pledged he would not seek federal aid for Wyoming, reluctantly changed his view by 1934. The New Deal programs would help ease some of the economic distress suffered by many state residents. But even with federal programs, Wyoming schools, counties, cities and

state agencies would need financial help in the following two years.

Miller had been reelected by a margin of 54,305 to 38,792 in November, 1934. He was joined by Democrats in all four of the other state offices—former Fremont County legislator Lester C. Hunt was Secretary of State; former Natrona County representative William "Scotty" Jack was State Auditor; J. Kirk Baldwin was state treasurer (the first and only Democrat ever elected to that post in the state's history); and Jack R. Gage was superintendent of public instruction.

Democrats occupied all three congressional seats as well. Joseph C. O'Mahoney defeated Rep. Vincent Carter for the US Senate while Cody lawyer Paul Greever won the House seat over Charles E. Winter.

Even before the legislative session, it was clear that raising revenue again would be the key issue in 1935. Soon after the November election, the Wyoming Education Association submitted a sales tax proposal. The teachers' group argued that without it, schools would continue to decay.



In 1934, the Democratic Party won an unprecedented victory in Wyoming's government, with all five elected officials and three congressional seats filled by members of the party. Justice Riner, Treasurer J. Kirk Baldwin, Secretary of State Lester Hunt, Gov. Leslie Miller, Superintendent of Public Instruction Jack Gage and Auditor Scotty Jack pose on Inauguration Day, January 7, 1935,

In December 1934, Will Metz, the State Relief Administrator, proposed a state lottery, patterned after the Irish Sweepstakes, as a means to raise money for welfare programs. Soon after the 1935 session began, 22 House members co-sponsored a lottery bill. The measure was endorsed by the president of the Wyoming Taxpayers League.

Some observers were skeptical of a lottery. "How do we know that our citizens with a taste for gambling will prefer this particular game to other 'honest games of chance'?" wrote the editor of the *Sheridan Press*. There was talk of a sales tax as a "temporary measure" to alleviate the looming budget shortfall.

Governor Miller's position on a sales tax was still unclear in the month prior to 1935 legislative session. Before a Rotary Club group in Cheyenne, Miller "outlined a sales tax plan which he said would meet all financial needs of state government during the next biennium and at the same time, would afford relief to property owners by eliminating a direct state tax on real estate." He was quoted as telling the Rotary he did not believe "a state income tax would solve the taxation problem."

Martin Cahill, the head of the State Federation of Labor, voiced opposition to the sales tax. The *Wyoming Labor Journal* continued to publish editorials pointing out that the sales tax was "unfair to workers" and a "burden to the part-time worker."

The State Board of Equalization, cognizant of the opposition from various quarters to each form of taxation, recommended a "joint income and sales tax" to Governor Miller in December 1934. The Board urged that all state and school revenues be raised through sales and income taxes, "rendering all property taxes to cities and counties." According to Chairman of the Board C. H. McWhinnie, "This would not in any way be an additional tax but would be a more equal distribution of the tax burden."

When the legislative session opened in January, 1935, it was clear that business and agriculture preferred the sales tax. Gone, apparently, was the "farm bloc," the bipartisan legislative group favoring a "privilege tax" or an income tax in the 1933 session.

Democrats held a one-seat advantage (14-13) in the State Senate. Democrat Nels A. Pearson of Sheridan held the Senate presidency. In the House the Democratic margin had slipped a bit from 1933. The 38 Democrats, led by House Speaker Henry D. Watenpaugh, Sheridan County, faced 18 Republicans.

Rep. L. F. Thornton, the Hot Springs County Republican who was one of the "farm bloc" leaders in the 1933 session, was not present. He

had tried to run for State Senate but lost in Hot Springs County to Democrat A. R. Zimmerman. Rep. R. V. Allen, a Goshen County Democrat, the other leader of the farm group, remained the only Democrat in the three-member Goshen House delegation, but by a narrow margin.

Other supporters of the "privilege tax" in 1933 were gone, too. Rep. Ernest Goppert in Park County lost, replaced by Democrat George T. Beck, Jr., who joined fellow Democrat Herman F. Krueger as the two legislators representing Park County. Neither Sens. Roy H. Cameron (R-Crook) nor Clifford A. Miller (R-Natrona), the two special taxation committee chairs, returned to the legislature in 1935.

Legislators were mindful that in the year since the 1933 special session, cities, counties and the state continued to suffer financial drains from welfare. Unemployment in the state remained high. The House Revenue Committee held open hearings in early February. Representatives from organized labor and other groups were called to testify. As the *Wyoming State Tribune* report indicated, "Most of the outright opponents of a sales tax advocated levies on incomes with particularly heavy mulct of the bigger incomes."

In 1933 support for the income tax came from a coalition representing various occupational groups. The coalition had disappeared in 1935. Some observers quipped that only labor and "government employees" were in favor of an income tax this time around. "The state relief agencies are clamoring for the sale tax with an ear-marked $500,000 to keep them in steady jobs," the *Cody Enterprise* editor sniffed. "Others favor the sales tax but insist upon a general lowering of other taxes in lieu of the sales tax," the *Enterprise* editor concluded.

The editor of the *Wyoming State Tribune*, opposed to an income tax, wrote: "Among those who yesterday voiced loudest and most emphatic disapproval of the sales tax plan were Martin Cahill, head of the state federation of labor; Secretary Nicodemus of the Unemployed Union and Roy Hines, Cheyenne representative of the Communist Party. They complained, in general, that the rich men and big corporations of Wyoming should be made to pay for relief."

The *Tribune's* news story cleverly seemed to fasten organized labor and support of an income tax to two organizations that Wyomingites viewed with great skepticism—the Unemployed Union and the tiny Communist Party. Opponents of the income tax in the legislature apparently recognized this fact, too. Representatives of both groups were invited to testify before legislative committees.

The Communists had virtually no support statewide. They had ran

candidates for four statewide offices in 1934, but the highest vote total was 195 votes for Don Wirth, their candidate for state treasurer. Nonetheless, their representative spoke out strongly for an income tax, stating that it was an important means of "resisting capitalism." Such harsh rhetoric frightened the more "mainstream" supporters of an income tax into silence. By tying the income tax to Communists, opponents of the tax won the day.

But an income tax had not been the only alternative for a sales tax. A. D. Shipp, Casper representative of the oil workers, told the House Revenue committee that a state-controlled lottery would solve the relief problem. "[A]rguments against conducting a state lottery and taxing gambling, which we all know goes on, have no weight when advanced by those who think the state's morals might be endangered," he told the committee. "If we can tax these things we not only can destroy them, if they are evil, but we can be raising a lot of money for the thousands in the state who are on relief while we are doing it," he concluded.

Two legislators, William H. Cross of Converse County and W. C. DeLoney of Teton County, (both Republicans) introduced a bill to legalize all gambling. The Cross-DeLoney bill (SF 24) was introduced early in the session. A less extreme lottery act was endorsed by the president of the Wyoming Taxpayers League.

An informal *Wyoming Eagle* poll taken in late December, 1934, indicated that Wyomingites favored the lottery act by 256 to 40. The editor of a Thermopolis paper advocated "wide open gambling." Nonetheless, church groups came out against gambling on moral grounds. Gov. Miller, too, was opposed.

Cultural Resources



Dr. Samuel H. Knight, an influential early professor at the University of Wyoming for many years, stands with a large dinosaur bone in the University's Geology Musuem. The State Fossil, Knightia*, was named for Dr. Knight.*

Public Libraries

Albany County

Albany County Public Library
310 South 8th Street
Laramie
(307) 721-2580

The Wyoming Room holds Laramie city directories and phone books, state business directories, Laramie newspapers and newspaper indexes, and local Sanborn fire insurance maps.

Centennial Branch Library
P.O. Box 188
Centennial
(307) 745-8393

Rock River Branch Library
P.O. Box 213
Rock River

Big Horn County

Big Horn County Library
430 West C Street
Basin
(307) 568-2011

Burlington Branch/School Library
109 North 9th Street
Burlington

Deaver Branch Library
180 West 1st
Deaver

Frannie Branch Library
311 4th Street
Frannie

Greybull Branch Library
325 Greybull Avenue
Greybull
(307) 765-2551

Hyattville Branch Library
2047 Highway 31
Hyattville

Lovell Branch Library
300 Oregon Avenue
Lovell
(307) 548-7228

Campbell County

Campbell County Public Library
2101 South 4J Road
Gillette
(307) 687-0009

Holdings include genealogical records, government documents, and cemetery records. The library's non-fiction section contains thousands of books arranged in specific sections such as oversized books, Wyoming books, biographies, and rare books.

Wright Branch Library
305 Wright Boulevard
Wright
(307) 464-0500

Carbon County

Carbon County Library System
215 West Buffalo
Rawlins
(307) 328-2686

Library holdings include 90,000 books; 3,000 videos; 2,000 audio materials; and 73 magazines/journal subscriptions.

Elk Mountain Branch Library
105 Bridge Street.
Elk Mountain
(307) 348-7421

Encampment Branch Library
202 Rankin Avenue
Encampment
(307) 327-5775

Hanna Branch Library
303 3rd Street
Hanna
(307) 325-9357

Little Snake River Library
105 2nd Street
Baggs
(307) 383-7323

Medicine Bow Branch Library
302 Sage Street
Medicine Bow
(307) 379-2888

Saratoga Branch Library
503 West Elm Street
Saratoga
(307) 326-8209

Sinclair Branch Library
7th & Lincoln Avenue, Box 8
Sinclair
(307) 324-6231

Converse County

Converse County Library
300 Walnut Street
Douglas
(307) 358-6743

Archival inventories for researchers are available.

Glenrock Branch Library
518 South 4th Street
Glenrock
(307) 436-2573

The library also holds the archives of the Glenrock Women's Club, Smith Family and the Times Past Oral History Project.

Crook County

Crook County Public Library
414 Main Street
Sundance
(307) 283-1006

The Bear Lodge Writer's Group meets bimonthly in the Library meeting room.

Hulett Branch Library
15 North Highway 24
Hulett
(307) 467-5450

Moorcroft Branch Library
105 East Converse
Moorcroft
(307) 756-3232

Fremont County

Fremont County Library
451 North 2nd Street
Lander
(307) 332-5194

The Fremont County Library is a Carnegie Library and the facility still includes a portion built in 1907. The addition was completed in 1976. The library's Carnegie Room is used for meetings, and the building serves as the business office and processing department for all of libraries in Fremont County. The library's Story Hour Players, a volunteer group of men and women who present plays and melodramas, is the only existing library drama group in the state. The group presents three to four performances annually.

Dubois Branch Library
202 North 1st Street
Dubois
(307) 455-2992

The new 6,000-square foot Dubois Branch Library has shelving space for up to 20,000 volumes and up to 800 audio visual items. A partnership with the Lucius Burch Center and the Dubois Friends of the Library has resulted in the donation of books that are available to readers focusing on local and regional history, rivers, Indian art and anthropology, and works emphasizing the Wind River area. Four stained-glass windows were recently donated by four families from the Dubois area.

Riverton Branch Library
1330 West Park
Riverton
(307) 856-3556

Built in 1983, the Riverton Branch Library features multiple meeting rooms, a theatre, and a carved oak paneled Western Americana Room.

Goshen County

Goshen County Library
2001 East A Street
Torrington
(307) 532-3411

Hot Springs County

Hot Springs County Library
344 Arapahoe Street
Thermopolis
(307) 864-3104

Johnson County

Johnson County Library
171 North Adams Avenue
Buffalo
(307) 684-5546

The library sponsors the Soaring Eagle Book Award Nominees program.

Kaycee Branch Library
231 Ritter Avenue
Kaycee
(307) 738-2473

Linch Branch Library
P.O. Box 160
Linch
(307) 437-6424

Laramie County

Laramie County Library
2200 Pioneer Avenue
Cheyenne
(307) 634-3561

Established in 1886, the Laramie County Library System is the oldest continually operated county library system in the US. Early on, the library was housed on the 3rd floor of a downtown building and in the basement of the Central School before moving to the Carnegie Library Building in 1902, on the southeast corner of 22nd and Capitol Avenue. In 1969, the library was again moved to a new facility at 2800 Central Avenue and the Carnegie Library building was razed. In September of 2007, the Laramie County Library made its most recent move to newly constructed, state-of-the-art facility at 2200 Pioneer Avenue, which boasts three floors and 100,000+ square feet of space. The library houses an extensive genealogical collection and its Wyoming Room contains the library's collection of local and regional history books.

Burns Branch Library
112 Main Street
Burns
(307) 547-2249

Pine Bluffs Branch Library
110 East 2nd Street
Pine Bluffs
(307) 245-3646

Lincoln County

Lincoln County Library
519 Emerald
Kemmerer
(307) 877-6961

Cokeville Branch Library
240 East Main Street
Cokeville
(307) 279-3263

LaBarge Branch Library
262 Main Street
LaBarge
(307) 386-2571

Star Valley Branch Library
261 Washington
Afton
(307) 885-3158

Natrona County

Natrona County Public Library
307 East 2nd Street
Casper
(307) 237-4935

The Natrona County Public Library began as a reading room established and operated by the Women's Christian Temperance Union in 1902. The county's Library Association was organized in 1903 and secured funding from philanthropist Andrew Carnegie to build a library. Eventually the library opened in 1910 and in 1954 it was expanded. The library began using its first bookmobile in 1956. In 1972, a new library was built and the old Carnegie library was razed. This structure was then renovated in 1998. The current library bookmobile, acquired in 2004, provides literature to those who cannot access the library. A unique feature is its twenty-foot tall, half-ton polished bronze sculpture of Prometheus by Robert Russin, donated by patrons and dedicated in February of 1975.

Bob Goff Memorial Library
717 5th Street
Mills
(307) 265-6017

The library opened in 1987 in a structure formerly used as a carpenter's shop and police office. An addition was constructed in 1996. The library initially operated as an independent Mills community library, but in 1998, became a branch of the Natrona County Public Library System. In 2003, the library was named Bob Goff Memorial Library. Another addition was built in 2005.

Mark J. Davis Branch Library
935 Cottonwood
Edgerton
(307) 437-6617

The Midwest Oil Company established the first library in northern Natrona County, originally known as the Midwest Traveling Library, in 1921. Later, in 1930, a free library was opened on the second floor of the Midwest Refining Company clubhouse in Midwest. The library in Edgerton was built in 1971, and in 1978, the library gained its present name, in honor of Mark J. Davis who had been an active member of the library board until his death.

Niobrara County

Niobrara County Library
425 South Main Street
Lusk
(307) 334-3490

The library holds historical archives specifically focusing on the history of Niobrara County.

Park County

Cody Public Library
1057 Sheridan Avenue
Cody
(307) 527-8820

The Cody Library was founded in 1906 as a project of the Cody Women's Club and housed in a small store building on its present site. In 1914 the Park County Commissioners appointed the first board to form a county library. Park County received funds for construction of a Carnegie library that

was opened in 1915. In 1961, the Carnegie Library was razed and the current Cody Library was erected on the site. The Cody Library is the administrative headquarters of the Park County Library System.

Powell Branch Library
217 East 3rd Street
Powell
(307) 754-8828

The first library in Powell, Wyoming, in 1910 was a shelf of books in Dr. J. D. Lewellwyn's office, organized by the Powell Library Club. Later, the Fairview school was moved to the present library site on 3rd and Clark streets and became the first library building. The structure was expanded in 1934 and was remodeled in 1961, 1981, and 1992. The library became a branch of the Park County Library System in 1937.

Meeteetse Branch Library
2107 Idaho Street
Meeteetse
(307) 868-2248

The Meeteetse Library was formed in the 1920s and the originally housed in a former barracks building. In 1938, the library became a branch of the Park County Library System and moved into a room in the old Meeteetse School building. After World War II, the library was housed in a building from the Heart Mountain Relocation Center for a time until the new high school was built. The library board and the school board agreed to house the branch library in its current location as a cooperative county-school library.

Platte County

Platte County Public Library
904 9th Street
Wheatland
(307) 322-2689

Chugwater Branch Library
301 2nd Street
Chugwater
(307) 422-3275

Glendo Branch Library
213 2nd Street
Glendo
(307) 735-4480

Guernsey Branch Library
108 South Wyoming Avenue
Guernsey
(307) 836-2816

Sheridan County

Sheridan County Fulmer Public Library
335 West Alger Street
Sheridan
(307) 674-8585 (ext. 3)

The Sheridan County Fulmer Public Library was built in 1974 with a bequest from the Fulmer estate. The Wyoming Room contains sources of Wyoming history and genealogical records.

Clearmont Branch Library
P.O. Box 26
Clearmont
(307) 758-4331

Story Branch Library
20 North Piney
Story
(307) 683-2922

Tongue River Branch Library
145 Coffeen Street.
Ranchester
(307) 655-9726

The library is located in the Ranchester Municipal Building

Sublette County

Sublette County Library
155 South Tyler Avenue
Pinedale
(307) 367-4114

The Paul Allen collection includes photographs Allen made of Sublette County residents from the 1890s to the 1970s. The library also offers a collection of historic Wyoming postcards and genealogical records.

Big Piney Branch Library
106 Fish Street
Big Piney
(307) 276-3515

Sweetwater County

Sweetwater County Library
300 North 1st East
Green River
(307) 875-3615

The library building was constructed in 1978 on the grounds of the old city cemetery and is known as a haunted library.

Bairoil Branch Library
501 Indian Paintbrush Street
Bairoil
(307) 328-0239

Community Fine Arts Center
400 C Street
Rock Springs
(307) 362-6212

Through the combined efforts of the City of Rock Springs, Sweetwater County, and local School District #1, the Community Fine Arts Center houses a permanent art collection and changing displays of fine art. A year round schedule of performing arts programs is also available. The Rock Springs High School's permanent collection within the center totals nearly 500 original American paintings, prints, and photographs. Artists in the collection include: Norman Rockwell, Grandma Moses, Loren McGiver, Elliott Orr,

Edward Chavez, Raphael Soyer, and Rufino Tamayo. Performing arts events include: ballet, dramatic and children's theater, symphony, jazz, classical, pop, opera, and ethnic music. It is an official part of the Sweetwater County Library System.

Farson Branch Library
30 Highway 28
Farson
(307) 273-9301

Granger Branch Library
60 Spruce Street
Granger
(307) 875-8038

Reliance Branch Library
1329 Main Street
Reliance
(307) 352-6670

Rock Springs Library
400 C Street
Rock Springs
(307) 352-6667

Superior Branch Library
3 North Main Street
Superior
(307) 352-6671

Wamsutter Branch Library
P.O. Box 189
Wamsutter
(307) 324-9121

White Mountain Library
2935 Sweetwater Drive
Rock Springs
(307) 362-2665

Teton County

Teton County Library
125 Virginian Lane
Jackson
(307) 733-2164

The Western Americana collection has 4, 660 titles. The American Alpine Club Collection houses approximately 250 mountaineering periodicals and titles.

Alta Branch Library
15 Alta School Road
Alta
(307) 353-2505

Located in the Alta Elementary School the library is operated under an agreement with the Teton County School District.

Uinta County

Uinta County Library
701 Main Street
Evanston
(307) 789-2770

Lyman Branch Library
P.O. Box 839
Lyman
(307) 787-6556

Mountain View Branch Library
P.O. Box 530
Mountain View
(307) 782-3161

Washakie County

Washakie County Library
1019 Coburn Avenue
Worland
(307) 347-2231

Ten Sleep Branch Library
401 Fir Street
Ten Sleep
(307) 366-2348

Weston County

Weston County Library
23 West Main Street
Newcastle
(307) 746-2206

Upton Branch Library
722 4th Street
Upton
(307) 468-2324

Museums

Albany County

Nici Self Museum
2740 State Highway 130
P.O. Box 200
Centennial, WY 82055-0200
(307) 742-7158 or (307) 634-4955

American Heritage Center
University of Wyoming
Department 3924, 1000 East University Avenue
2111 Willett Drive (Centennial Complex)
Laramie, WY 82071
(307) 766-4114
website: http://ahc.uwyo.edu
email: ahc@uwyo.edu

The American Heritage Center is UW's archives, rare books, and manuscripts repository. The Center's collections go beyond Wyoming's and the region's borders to support a wide range of research and teaching activities in the humanities, sciences, arts, business, and education.

Laramie Plains Museum/Historic Ivinson Mansion
603 East Ivinson Avenue
Laramie, WY 82070
(307) 742-4448
website: http://www.laramiemuseum.org
email: laramiemuseum@bresnan.net

The Laramie Plains Museum is set in the fully restored Historic Ivinson Mansion. Early Laramie residents Edward and Jane Ivinson built the home in 1892. Saved from demolition in the 1970s, the museum is decorated as a period home with artifacts from around the region. There are also displays relating to the history of the Ivinson family, the Mansion, Laramie and Southeast Wyoming.

University of Wyoming Anthropology Museum
P.O. Box 3431
Laramie, WY 82071-3431

University of Wyoming Art Museum
2111 Willett Drive
Laramie, WY 82071
(307) 766-6622
website: http://www.uwyo.edu/artmuseum

Museum exhibitions offer something for everyone and are displayed in an exciting gallery environment. Special programs, lectures, openings, workshops, classes, and tours are held on a regular basis. The University of Wyoming Art Museum offers a year-round source of education and entertainment for the entire family.

UW Geological Museum
Department 3006
1000 East University Avenue
University of Wyoming
Laramie, WY 82071
(307) 766-2646
website: http://www.uwyo.edu/geomuseum
email: uwgeoms@uwyo.edu

The University of Wyoming Geological Museum in Laramie supports public education and scientific research. Housing more than 50,000 cataloged fossil, rock, and mineral specimens, the museum is an important source of information for researchers throughout the world.

University of Wyoming Insect Museum
Room 405, Ag Building
Laramie, WY 82071-3354

University of Wyoming
Rocky Mountain Herbarium
P.O. Box 3165
Laramie, WY 82071-3165

Wyoming Children's Museum and Nature Center
P.O. Box 51
Laramie, WY 82073
(307) 745-6332
(307) 745-4549 (fax)
email: wcmnc@aol.com

Wyoming Territorial Prison
975 Snowy Range Road
Laramie, WY 82070
(307) 745-6161

Built in 1872, the beautifully restored prison held some of the most notorious outlaws in the region, including Butch Cassidy. Visitors to the 190-acre facility can also enjoy the newly restored Warden's House and Horse Barn Exhibit Hall featuring rotating displays and a family friendly scavenger hunt.

Rock River Museum
P.O. Box 14
Rock River, WY 82083
(307) 378-2205 or (307) 378-2386

Big Horn County

The Greybull Museum
P.O. Box 348
Greybull, WY 82426
(307) 765-2444

The Museum of Flight and Aerial Firefighting
South Big Horn County Airport
P.O. Box 412
Greybull, WY 82426
(307) 765-4322
web site: http://www.tctwest.net/~flight/

Medicine Lodge
P.O. Box 6
Hyattville, WY 82428
(307) 469-2234

The Medicine Lodge site has long been known for its Indian petroglyphs and pictographs. They are directly associated with important human habitation sites for thousands of years.

Campbell County

Campbell County Rockpile Museum
900 West 2nd Street
Gillette, WY 82716
(307) 682-5723
website: http://www.ccgov.net/departments/museum

The Campbell County Rockpile Museum focuses on general, regional, and local history with an emphasis on the culture and people of Campbell County.

Wright Centennial Museum
P.O. Box 354
Wright, WY 82732
(307) 464-1222

Carbon County

Grand Encampment Museum
P.O. Box 43
807 Barnett
Encampment, WY 82325
(307) 327-5308
website: http://www.grandencampmentmuseum.org
email: GEMuseum@aol.com

The Grand Encampment Museum, located in Encampment, Wyoming, preserves history with its collection of over a dozen historical buildings filled with artifacts representing the timber, mining, and agricultural history of the Encampment valley.

Hanna Basin Museum
P.O. Box 252
Hanna, WY 82327
(307) 325-9424

Medicine Bow Museum
P.O. Box 187
Medicine Bow, WY 82329
(307) 379-2383
email: info@medicinebow.org

The Medicine Bow Museum is located in the old railroad depot, across the highway from the Virginian Hotel. The depot was built in November 1913, after a fire destroyed the original depot earlier that same year.

Carbon County Museum
P.O. Box 52
Rawlins, WY 82301
(307) 328-2740
email: carbonc@wyoming.com
website: http://www.carboncountymuseum.com

Museum dedicated to Carbon County history which includes: Permanent collection on the Union Pacific Railroad, pioneers, residents and outlaws, Native Americans, agriculture, the only Thomas Edison exhibit in Wyoming and much more.

Wyoming Frontier Prison Museum
500 West Walnut Street
Rawlins, Wyoming
phone: (307) 324-4422
fax: (307) 328-4004
website: http://wyshs.org/mus-oldpen.htm

The Museum is housed in the Wyoming Frontier Prison, which operated from 1901 to 1981.

Saratoga Museum
P.O. Box 1131
Saratoga, WY 82331
(307) 326-5511

Little Snake River Valley Museum
Box 13
Savery, WY 82332
(307) 383-7262 or (307) 383-6388 or (307) 383-7428

Fort Fred Steele
c/o Seminoe State Park
Box 30, HCR 67
Sinclair, WY 82334-9801
(307) 320-3013

Fort Fred Steele was established on June 20, 1868 and occupied until August 7, 1886 by soldiers who were sent by the U.S. Government to guard against attack from Native Americans.

Parco/Sinclair Museum
P.O. Box 247
Sinclair, WY 82334-0247
(307) 324-3058

Converse County

Fort Fetterman
c/o Wyoming Pioneer Museum
P.O. Box 911
Douglas, WY 82633-0911
(307) 358-9288

A restored officer's quarters and an ordnance warehouse are original buildings. They stand among the many visible foundations of the Fort and Fetterman City. These two buildings house interpretive exhibits and artifacts of the Fort's history, Fetterman City, and its Indian predecessors.

Wyoming Pioneer Museum
P.O. Box 911
Douglas, WY 82633-0911
(307) 358-9288

The Pioneer Memorial Museum is located on the Wyoming State Fairgrounds in Douglas, Wyoming. The museum collects, preserves, interprets and displays historical and cultural materials related to the westward expansion, to Wyoming pioneers in particular and the West in general.

Deer Creek Museum
935 West Birch
Glenrock, WY 82637
(307) 436-2810

Glenrock Paleontological Museum
P.O. Box 1362
Glenrock, WY 82637
(307) 436-2667
(307) 436-8042 (fax)

Crook County

Devils Tower National Monument
P.O. Box 10
Devils Tower, WY 82714
(307) 467-5283
website: http://www.nps.gov/deto

Texas Trail Museum
P.O. Box 497
Moorcroft, WY 82721

Crook County Museum and Art Gallery
P.O. Box 63
Sundance, WY 82729-0063
phone: (307) 283-3666
fax: (307) 283-1192
email: crcogallery@vcn.com

Fremont County

National Bighorn Sheep Center
907 West Ramshorn
P.O. Box 1435
Dubois, Wyoming 82513
phone: (307) 455-3429 or (888) 209-2795
website: http://www.bighorn.org/
email: info@bighorn.org

The National Bighorn Sheep Interpretive Association is dedicated to educating the public about the biology and habitat needs of the Rocky Mountain Bighorn Sheep and to encouraging the active stewardship of wildlife and wildlands.

The Wind River Historical Center
909 West Ramshorn
Dubois , WY 82513
phone: (307) 455-2284
fax: (307) 455-2634
website: http://www.windriverhistory.org
email: wrh@wyoming.com

Arapaho Cultural Museum
P.O. Box 8456
Ethete, WY 82520
(307) 332-6120

Shoshone Tribal Cultural Center
P.O. Box 1008
Fort Washakie, WY 82514-1008
(307) 332-9106

Lander Children's Museum
445 Lincoln Avenue
Lander, WY 82520
(307) 332-1341

Museum of the American West
1445 West Main Street
Lander, WY 82520
307-335-8778
website: http://www.amwest.org/

The mission of the Museum of the American West is to collect, preserve and exhibit objects of regional and national historical significance. World-class artifact collections recount the important roles of the South Pass, Sweetwater and Wind River areas, and the resident cultures, in the expansion of the United States to the Pacific Ocean.

Sinks Canyon Visitors Center
3079 Sinks Canyon Road
Lander, WY 82520
(307) 332-6333 (Office)
(307) 332-3077 (Visitor Center)

Sinks Canyon State Park features a geologic phenomenon in which the Popo Agie River vanishes into a large cavern (the Sinks) but reappears in a trout-filled pool, the Rise, about half a mile down the canyon. These trout live a leisurely life, with no fishing allowed. A visitor center features wildlife and recreation exhibits, viewing sites and interpretive signs about wildlife and habitat requirements.

Riverton Museum
7th East and Park Avenue
Riverton, WY
(307) 856-2665
website: http://www.wyoming.com/~rivmus

Local history museum displaying artifacts that illustrate life at a time when the Old West was fading, but when many still believed that the pioneer spirit could lead to a bright future. The museum is housed in one of Riverton's earliest brick buildings, the home of the Riverton Methodist Church from 1916 to 1960.

Wind River Heritage Center
P.O. Box 206
Riverton, WY 82501
phone: (307) 856-0706
fax: (307) 857-0873
email: rivertoncc@wyoming.com

South Pass City
125 South Pass Main
South Pass, WY 82520
(307) 332-3684

Although South Pass City went through several booms throughout its history, none were enough to sustain the town. In 1966, the Wyoming's 75th Anniversary Commission purchased South Pass City as a birthday present for the citizens of the state, thus ensuring that the town's storied history would not be lost. The last 35 years have seen South Pass City Historic Site become one of the most accurately restored and authentically exhibited historic sites in the West. Seventeen of the site's 23 original structures have been restored and exhibited, with many of the site's 30,000 artifacts exhibited in their original buildings.

Goshen County

Fort Laramie National Historic Site
965 Gray Rocks Road
Fort Laramie, Wyoming 82212
(307) 837-2221
website: http://www.nps.gov/fola

Established as a private fur trading post in 1834, Fort Laramie witnessed the entire sweeping saga of America's western expansion and Indian resistance to encroachment on their territories. Indians, trappers, traders, missionaries, emigrants, gold seekers, soldiers, cowboys and homesteaders visited this place that became famous in the American West.

The Homesteaders Museum
495 South Main
Torrington, Wyoming
website: http://www.city-of-torrington.org/museum.htm
email: dringle@city-of-torrington.org

The Homesteaders Museum is located in the old Union Pacific Depot in South Torrington on Highway 85. The museum and its complex house the ranching

and homesteading history of Laramie County and Goshen County from 1882 through WW II. The Museum houses memorabilia of the period, a 'shack' built in 1910 by Ben Trout, a Union Pacific Gallery, and various records, like land claims and photographs.

The Western History Center
Route 1 Box 31
Lingle, WY 82223
phone: (307) 837-3052
fax: (307) 837-2043
wphpa@prairieweb.com

Hot Springs County

Dancing Bear Folk Center
305 Buffalo Creek Road
Thermopolis, WY 82443
(307) 863-3391
website: http://www.dancingbear.org

Hot Springs County Museum & Cultural Center
220 Park Street
P.O. Box 768
Thermopolis, WY 82443
Phone: 877-864-3192 or 307-864-3192
Website: http://thermopolis.com/Attractions/Museums/County+Museum.htm

Period rooms display the cherrywood bar from the Hole-in-the-Wall Saloon, a main street exhibit, a large Indian artifact collection, gemstone and geologic displays. Additional exhibits of the petroleum and agricultural industries, a country school, and much more.

The Old West Wax Museum
119 S. 6th Street
P.O. Box 71
Thermopolis, Wyoming 82443
Phone: 307-864-9396
Fax: 307-864-2657
Web Site: http://westwaxmuseum.com
Email: westwax@westwaxmuseum.com

Opened in August 1999, the Old West Wax Museum is a unique blend of history, folklore and folk crafts. Its appeal is timeless and ageless. More than 50 life-size wax figures in 20 western frontier historical dioramas.

The Wyoming Dinosaur Center
110 Carter Ranch Road
P.O. Box 868
Thermopolis, WY 82443
phone: (307) 864-2997 or (800) 455-DINO (3466)
fax: (307) 864-5762
website: http://server1.wyodino.org
email: wdinoc@wyodino.org

The Wyoming Dinosaur Center has 12,000 square feet of exhibition area. Fossils and life forms from earliest geologic time periods are displayed in a chronological perspective. There are over 200 displays throughout the museum. The central hall houses dozens of full-size mounted skeletons, including over 20 dinosaurs. This world-class museum features interpretive displays, dioramas, life-size dinosaur mounts, exhibits covering all facets of early life, preparation laboratory observation, and more.

Johnson County

The Historic Occidental Hotel
10 North Main Street
Buffalo, WY 82834
phone: (307) 684-0451
email: info@occidentalwyoming.com
website: http://www.occidentalwyoming.com

Founded in 1880, the Occidental Hotel quickly became one of the most renowned hotels in Wyoming. Located near the Bozeman Trail at the foot of the Bighorn Mountains, it was visited by many famous people of the Old West as they traveled along the Trail.

The Jim Gatchell Memorial Museum
100 Fort Street
P.O. Box 596
Buffalo, WY 82834
(307) 684-9331
website: http://www.jimgatchell.com

This museum is dedicated to following the late Jim Gatchell's vision of preserving the history of Johnson County, Wyoming, with emphasis on its Frontier Era, through the collection and conservation of related art, archives and artifacts. In the interest of educating museum visitors, the staff will continue to develop projects including interpretive exhibits, publications and programs which focus on the Powder River Country of Johnson County.

Hoofprints of the Past Museum
P.O. Box 223
Kaycee, WY 82639
(307) 738-2381

Laramie County

Cheyenne Botanic Gardens
710 South Lions Park Drive
Cheyenne, WY 82001
307-637-6458
Email: info@botanic.org

Cheyenne Frontier Days Old West Museum
4610 Carey Avenue
P.O. Box 2720
Cheyenne, WY 82003
(307) 778-7290 telephone
(307) 778-7288 fax
http://www.oldwestmuseum.org

Founded in 1978, the Cheyenne Frontier Days Old West Museum is dedicated to interpreting, conserving and exhibiting the history and material culture of Cheyenne, Cheyenne Frontier Days, the State of Wyoming and the American West.

Historic Governors' Mansion
300 East 21st Street
Cheyenne, WY 82009
(307) 777-7878

This Colonial Revival Executive Mansion served as home to Wyoming's Governors and their families for 71 years, from 1905 to 1976. The history embodied in this mansion brings to life the people who served the State of Wyoming and the nation from this location.

The Nelson Museum of the West
1714 Carey Avenue
Cheyenne WY 82001
Phone: 307-635-7670
http://www.nelsonmuseum.com

The Museum features western art, cowboy and Native American artifacts, military exhibits, and wildlife taxidermy from around the world.

Warren ICBM & Heritage Museum
7405 Marne Loop, Bldg. 210
F.E. Warren AFB, Wy 82005
(307) 773-2980 (Museum)
(307) 773-1110 (Base Information)
website: http://www.warrenmuseum.com

Wyoming State Capitol
24th Street and Capitol Avenue
Cheyenne, WY 82002
307-777-7220
website: http://ai.state.wy.us/capitoltour/index.htm

Built in 1887 by architects David W. Gibbs & Company and contractors Adam Feick & Brothers, the Wyoming State Capitol Building has served as the center of state politics for over 120 years. The building currently houses the offices of all five of Wyoming's elected officials, several other offices and the state's legislative chambers. Both guided and self-guided tours of the building are availible.

Wyoming State Museum
Barrett Building
2301 Central Avenue
Cheyenne, WY 82002
307-777-7022
http://wyomuseum.state.wy.us/

The mission of the Wyoming State Museum is to serve as an educational, historical, and cultural institution, whose goal is to collect, preserve, and interpret artifacts that reflect the human and natural history of Wyoming and the Rocky Mountain West.

Texas Trail Museum
201 W. 3rd Street
Pine Bluffs
307-245-3713
http://www.texastrailmuseumoflaramiecounty.org/

The museum's mission is to preserve and restore the heritage of the Frontier crossroads area (Eastern Laramie County, Wyoming) for future generations, through displays and education.

University of Wyoming Archaeological Museum & Site
P.O. Box 429
Pine Bluffs, WY 82082
(307) 245-3746

Lincoln County

Call Air Museum
P.O. Box 1491
Afton, WY 83110
(307) 886-9881

Lincoln County Daughters of the Utah Pioneers Museum
P.O. Box 0242
Afton, WY 83110

Stolen Bell Museum
P.O. Box 281
Diamondville, WY 83116
(307) 877-6676

Fossil Butte National Monument
P.O. Box 592
Kemmerer, Wy 83101
(307) 877-4455
http://www.nps.gov/archive/fobu/expanded/index.htm

Fossil Butte National Monument was established on October 23, 1972, in order to preserve fossil bearing rock formations. These rocks contain traces of plants and animals from a lake that covered the area over 50 million years ago.

Fossil Country Frontier Museum
PO Box 854
400 Pine Ave
Kemmerer, WY 83101
307-877-6551
http://www.hamsfork.net/~museum/

Fossil Country Frontier Museum collects, preserves, researches, exhibits, and interprets materials related to the natural and cultural history of South Lincoln County and southwestern Wyoming, for the education and enjoyment of the public.

J. C. Penney Homestead
107 J. C. Penney Drive
Kemmerer, WY 83101
(307) 877-4501 or (307) 877-3164

Natrona County

Casper Planetarium
904 North Poplar Street
Casper, WY 82609
(307) 577-0310
webstie: http://www.natronaschools.org/planetarium/planetarium.html

Fort Caspar Museum
4001 Fort Caspar Road
Casper, WY 82604
website: http://www.fortcasparwyoming.com

Tour a reconstructed 1865 military post located at a major river crossing on the Oregon, Mormon Pioneer, California, Pony Express, and transcontinental telegraph trail corridor.

National Historic Trails Center
1501 North Poplar Street
Casper, WY 82601
(307) 261-7700

The Trails Center provides information about the history of the Oregon, California, Mormon, Pony Express, Bozeman, and Bridger Trails, including the Native American history of that era.

Nicolaysen Art Museum and Discovery Center
400 East Collins Drive
Casper, WY 82601
website: http://www.thenic.org

Wyoming Veterans' Memorial Museum
c/o Veterans' Affairs Commission
5905 CY Avenue
Casper, WY 82604
(307) 265-7372 or (307) 472-1857
fax: (307) 265-7392
email: wvac@trib.com

Mormon Handcart Visitors' Center and Martin Cove
(307) 328-2953
website: http://www.handcart.com/

Independence Rock
c/o Edness K. Wilkins State Park
P.O. Box 1596
Evansville, WY 82636
(307) 577-5150

The mass of Independence Rock is equal to an area of 24.81 acres (9.924 ha). Because of the smooth surface, pioneers were able to easily carve their names into the rock. It was the names carved in stone here that caused Father Peter J. DeSmet to appropriately name this place "The Register of the Desert" in 1840.

Salt Creek Museum
531 Peake
P.O. Box 190
Midwest, WY 82643
(307) 437-6513 or (307) 437-6514
email: midwest@rtconnect.net

Niobrara County

Stagecoach Museum
322 South Main
Lusk, WY 82225
(307) 334-3444

Park County

Buffalo Bill Dam Visitor Center
Cody, WY
(307) 527-6076
website: http://www.bbdvc.org

Buffalo Bill Historical Center
720 Sheridan Ave
Cody, WY 82414
(307) 587-4771
website: http://www.bbhc.org

Five museums under one roof: Buffalo Bill Museum, Plains Indian Museum, Cody Firearms Museum, Draper Museum of Natural History. The Center also includes the McCracken Research Library, a specialized library and archives.

Harry Jackson Museum
602 Blackburn Avenue
Cody, WY 82414
(307) 587-5508
fax: (307) 587-6362
email: hjackson@wyoming.com

Old Trail Town
1831 Demairs Drive
Box 546
Cody, WY 82414
307-587-5302

Old Trail Town is a collection of 26 authentic frontier buildings.

Tecumseh's Old West Miniature Village and Museum
140 West Yellowstone Avenue
Cody, WY 82414
(307) 587-5362

Meeteetse and Bank Museums
Meeteetse Museum: 1947 State Street
Bank Museum: 1033 Park Avenue
Meeteetse, WY 82433
email: mmuseum@tctwest.net

The Meeteetse and Bank Museums house a fine collection of western ranching artifacts.

Homesteader Museum
P.O. Box 54
Powell, WY 82435
phone: (307) 754-9481
email: homesteadm@tritel.net

Platte County

Chugwater Museum
P.O. Box 33
Chugwater, WY 82210
(307) 422-3227

Glendo Historical Museum
P.O. Box 396
Glendo, WY 82213
(307) 735-4242

Guernsey State Park Museum
P.O. Box 429
Guernsey, WY 82214
(307) 836-2334 (Office)
(307) 836-2900 (Museum)

Laramie Peak Museum
1601 16th Street
Wheatland, WY 82201
(307) 322-2052

Sheridan County

Bradford Brinton Memorial & Museum
239 Brinton Road
Big Horn, WY 82833
(307) 672-3173
website: http://www.bradfordbrintonmemorial.com
Helen Brinton named the institution she established in 1960 upon her death to honor her brother Bradford. Her intent was to preserve the Quarter Circle A Ranch lands and the Brintons' collection of fine art, furnishings, and historic and Native American artifacts and make them accessible to the public.

Connor Battlefield
c/o Ft. Kearny State Historic Site
528 Wagon Box Road
Banner, WY 82832
(307) 684-7629

Ranchester Museum
P.O. Box 666
Ranchester, WY 82839

Don King's Western Museum
184 North Main
Sheridan, WY 82801
(307) 672-2702 or (800) 443-8919

Historic Sheridan Inn
856 Broadway Street
P.O. Box 6393
Sheridan, WY 82801
phone: (307) 674-5440
Website: http://www.sheridaninn.com

The Sheridan Inn opened in May of 1893 at what is now 5th Street and Broadway, Sheridan, Wyoming. After the Inn was built, Buffalo Bill Cody leased the building interior. He also hired his Wild West Show performers from the front porch. In 1964 it was given the designation by the National Park Service, and is one of the 17 National Historic Landmarks in Wyoming.

Trail End
400 Clarendon Avenue
Sheridan, WY 82801
(307) 674-4589

Finished in 1913, Trail End was the home of the John B. Kendrick family. He was a cowboy who came up the Texas Trail in 1879, made his money in ranching and real estate, and later served as Wyoming's Governor and US Senator. Trail End's Flemish Revival design and technologically advanced interior are unique to the Rocky Mountain west.

Wyoming Game & Fish Department Interpretive Center
I-90 and 5th
Sheridan, WY 82801

Fort Phil Kearny
528 Wagon Box Road
Banner, WY 82832
(307) 684-7629

Named for a popular Union general killed in the Civil War, Fort Phil Kearny was established at the forks of the Big and Little Piney Creeks by Col. Henry B. Carrington of the 18th US Infantry in July, 1866. The mission of this fort and two other posts along the Bozeman Trail—Forts Reno and C.F. Smith—was three-fold: to protect travelers on the Trail; to prevent intertribal warfare between Native Americans in the area; and to draw attention of Indian forces

opposed to Euro-American westward expansion away from the transcontinental railroad construction corridor to the south.

Sublette County

Green River Valley Museum
206 North Front Street
Big Piney, WY 83113
(307) 276-5343
website: http://www.grvm.com

The Green River Valley Museum was formed to perpetuate and preserve the history and culture of the Green River Valley. Its goal is to honor the many hard working families who have built a unique community.

Museum of the Mountain Man
Sublette County Historical Society Inc
P.O. Box 909
700 East Hennick
Pinedale, WY 82941
phone: (877) 686-6266
Website: http://www.museumofthemountainman.com

The Museum presents a visual and interpretative experience into the romantic era of the Mountain man and provides a comprehensive overview of the Western Fur Trade's historical significance.

Sweetwater County

Sweetwater County Historical Museum
3 East Flaming Gorge Way
Green River, WY 82935
(307) 872-6435
website: http://www.sweetwatermuseum.org
email: swchm@sweetwater.net

The mission of the Sweetwater County Historical Museum is to preserve and present the story of Sweetwater County from its early beginnings to the present, to serve as a depository for historical items and records and to serve as an educational and informational center for children and adults.

Rock Springs Community Fine Arts Center
400 C Street
Rock Springs, WY 82901
(307) 362-6212
website: http://www.cfac4art.com

The Community Fine Arts Center features a changing exhibition schedule of local, regional, and national painters, sculptors, printers, photographers, and craft artists. National traveling exhibitions are also on the calendar, offering traditional and non-traditional displays of contemporary art in America.

Rock Springs Historical Museum
212 D Street
Rock Springs, WY 82901
(307) 362-3138

Western Wyoming Community College
Natural History Museum
P.O. Box 428
Rock Springs, WY 82902-0428
phone: (307) 382-1666
fax: (307) 382-1709
email: jpastor@wwcc.cc.wy.us

Teton County

Jackson Hole Historical Society and Museum
P.O. Box 1005
Museum: 105 N Glenwood
Historical Society Research Center: 105 Mercill
Jackson, WY 83001
Museum: (307) 733-2414
Historical Society Research Center: (307) 733-9605
website: http://www.jacksonholehistory.org
email: jhhsm@wyom.net

The Jackson Hole Historical Society and Museum is a not-for-profit organization devoted to the collection and study of Jackson Hole and Grand Teton and Yellowstone National Park history. Its mission is history education.

National Museum of Wildlife Art
P.O. Box 6825
Jackson Hole, WY 83002
phone: (307) 733-5771 or (800) 313-9553
fax: (307) 733-5787
website: http://www.wildlifeart.org

The museum is unique among American art museums, distinguished by its mission and location. With collections of nearly 5,000 works of art, the museum strives to enrich and inspire public appreciation of fine art and humanity's relationship with nature by focusing its exhibitions and programs on wildlife.

Uinta County

Chinese Joss House Museum
1200 Main Street
Evanston, WY 82930-3396
phone: (307) 783-6320
fax: (307) 783-6390

Uinta County Museum
P.O. Box 1764
Evanston, WY 82930
(307) 789-8248

Fort Bridger
P.O. Box 35
Fort Bridger, WY 82933
(307) 782-3842

Established by Jim Bridger and Louis Vasquez in 1843 as an emigrant supply stop along the Oregon Trail, it was obtained by the Mormons in the early 1850s, and then became a military outpost in 1858. In 1933, the property was dedicated as a Wyoming Historical Landmark and Museum.

Washakie County

Pioneer Museum
P.O. Box 65
Ten Sleep, WY 82442
(307) 366-2759

Washakie Museum
1115 Obie Sue
Worland, Wyoming 82401
Phone: (307) 347-4784 or (307) 347-4102
Fax: (307) 347-4865
website: http://www.washakiemuseum.com/
email: washakiemuseum@rtconnect.net

The Washakie Museum provides visitors the opportunity to relate to the living environment of the early settlers from thousands of years ago to settlers of the west a century ago. It houses a large collection of fossils, rocks and historical photographs of the early settlement of the Big Horn Basin. The Family Discovery Center introduces children to art and technology through hands on exhibits and participation. Permenent collections include many historical collection objects, a framed collection by a local portrait artist of area notables, and a collection of Chinese children's paintings.

Weston County

Anna Miller Museum
Box 698
Delaware Washington Park
Newcastle, Wyoming 82701
(307) 746-4188
website: http://www.newcastlewyo.com/anna.html

The Anna Miller Museum was built in the 1930sas a WPA project for Company A, 115th Cavalry, Wyoming National Guard. In cooperation with School District #1 and Upton School District #7 the museum provides exhibits and other educational services for use in the elementary and secondary schools in Wyoming. The museum maintains an active presence in the community as a teaching institution.

Upton Red Onion Museum
P. O. Box 543
203 Pine Street
Upton, WY 82730
phone: (307) 468-2672
fax: (307) 468-2441
email: urom@trib.com

Permanent exhibits at the Upton Red Onion Museum include photographs, artwork, and artifacts of Upton and the Weston County area history. The Museum Research Facility has photographs and documents from pioneer days to the present.

Historic Sites

Albany County

Ames Monument

Off I-80, 20 miles East of Laramie

The Ames Monument was situated at the highest point (8,247 feet) along the route of the Union Pacific Railroad before the line was moved three miles south. When first completed in 1882, the monument stood on a knoll three hundred feet south of the Union Pacific tracks, rising 92 feet above the tracks. The monument was constructed as a memorial to brothers Oaks and Oliver Ames, who were instrumental in the development and construction of the Union Pacific Railroad across the West. Designed by H. H. Richardson, Norcross Brothers of Worchester, Massachusetts, built the monument out of granite quarried one half mile to the west. Augustus Saint-Gaudens sculpted the bas-relief medallions that adorn the pyramid. The monument is a geometrical, four-sided pyramid, sixty feet square at its base and sixty feet high.

Barn at Oxford Horse Ranch

868 Highway 287 near Laramie

Constructed in 1887, the Oxford horse barn is the oldest and largest barn in Albany County. Established by Pete Johnson in the 1870s, the ranch was purchased in the 1880s by Whitehouse and Stokes, Scottish-born Canadians renowned for their skills as horse breeders. Under their management, the ranch held as many as 3,000 head of horses at its peak.

Bath Ranch

Off I-80, 15 miles Northwest of Laramie

Henry Bath and his sons settled on the Little Laramie River in 1869-1870 establishing one of the first ranches in Albany County. He built a crude cabin and a small barn that no longer exist. In 1875, Bath built the stone "fortress" house and barn with walls eighteen inches thick and extended them below ground level for protection against warring Native Americans.

Bath Row Historic District

University Avenue between 6th and 7th Streets in Laramie

Built in 1883 by Theodore Bath, a Laramie hotel owner, the row originally consisted of nine small homes and a barn built from stone quarried from

north of Laramie. The homes were built as rental units for Union Pacific Railroad employees. Today, only four homes remain in their original form.

Charles E. Blair House

170 North 5th Street in Laramie

Built in 1911-1912, the Blair House is an example of a late-Victorian, Queen Anne. Architect William Redding & Son of Denver, Colorado, designed the home with a picturesque roofline, classical motifs, and interior spatial organization typical for its style. The home is unique for being built more than a decade after its architectural style fell out of national favor.

Boswell Ranch

Off Highway 10, South of Woods Landing,

Halfway point between Walden, Colorado, and Laramie, Wyoming, the Boswell Ranch was an important stop along the North Park-Laramie Plains Freight and Stage Road. The Boswell Ranch served both freighters and stagecoach passengers as a road ranch where they could spend the night and have their horses changed along their journey. Established around 1868, the ranch changed owners several times, but is most associated with Nathaniel K. Boswell. In 1886, he acquired half-ownership of the ranch with William H. Hill. Boswell operated drug and mercantile stores in both Cheyenne and Laramie and became famous as a frontier lawman. Boswell was appointed Albany County Sheriff by Wyoming Territorial Governor John A. Campbell in 1869 and was re-elected three times. He also served as a United States Marshal, chief of detectives of the Wyoming Stock Growers Association from 1883-1887, a Union Pacific Railroad detective, an employee of Dave Cook's Rocky Mountain Detective Agency, and the first warden of the Wyoming Territorial Penitentiary in 1873.

Brooklyn Lake Lodge

On Highway 130, 7.5 miles West of Centennial

Built in 1922-1923, Brooklyn Lake Lodge was named for nearby Brooklyn Lake. It was built and operated by Wild West and rodeo performer Harry D. "Hoot" Jones as a dude ranch. The lodge offered quiet solitude, fishing, and horseback rides into the mountains to its first guests in 1924. The Jones family operated the lodge and dude ranch into the late 1930s.

Centennial Depot

Highway 130 in Centennial

Constructed in 1907, the Centennial Depot is the oldest surviving Laramie, Hahn's Peak, and Pacific Railway Company depot. Formed in 1901, the railroad was an important transportation link for the Southern Wyoming and Northern Colorado region. The Centennial Depot is a traditional example of a Rocky Mountain train station. In the past, the depot has been used as a post office and a grocery store. Today, the depot houses the Nici Self Museum and its collection of regional artifacts.

Centennial Work Center

Off Highway 130 Northwest of Centennial, in Medicine Bow National Forest

Originally built as a remote ranger station, the Centennial Work Center was repurposed when the Centennial Ranger District consolidated with the Pole Mountain and Foxpark Ranger Districts into the Laramie Ranger District, headquartered in Laramie. The Forest Service facility includes three historic buildings built from 1938-1940: an office, a dwelling, and a shop/garage. The center displays a distinctive architectural style developed by the Forest Service during the Depression era.

Como Bluff

On Highway 30 between Rock River and Medicine Bow

Como Bluff is a long, anticline ridge, the result of folding geologic pressures. It was the site of the first major discovery of dinosaur remains in the world in the late-19th century. Many exquisite dinosaur skeletons displayed in museums at Yale, Washington, and New York were found at Como Bluff in the late 1870s and 1880s. Discoveries were made in fourteen separate quarries located along the entire length of the ridge. The site also contains fossilized bones of small mammals, which are among the oldest mammal remains known to exist.

John D. Conley House

718 Ivinson in Laramie

Built in 1888, this two-story Victorian style dwelling of wooden frame construction is historically significant for its early association with the development of the University of Wyoming. The house's first owner, John D. Conley, was a member of the first faculty of the University of Wyoming and the university's 1887-1888 Circular General of Information listed him as "Secretary to the University, Instructor in Natural Philosophy, Instructor of Calligraphy, Professor of Geology and Chemistry, Instructor of Drawing, Professor of

Agricultural Geology, and Chemistry and Farm Accounts." He also served as vice President of the University, and was acting President in 1890-1891. Before leaving Laramie in 1896, he sold the house to the president of the University, Elmer E. Smiley. The Conley House briefly served as the home of the Kappa Delta Society at the university from 1929-1930, a boarding house for students, and a private residence.

Cooper Mansion

1411 Grand Avenue in Laramie

Constructed in 1921 and designed by Laramie architect Wilbur Hitchcock, the Cooper Mansion is a blend of Mission and Pueblo styles. Located on an entire city block, the mansion includes a small one and one half story stuccoed brick building built two years after the mansion and used as a squash court and garage. The mansion was the family home of Frank Cooper, a British cattle baron who came to Wyoming in the 1870s and developed the first successful method for freezing and transporting beef cattle. The mansion's architecture is also historically significant in that it displays Wyoming's adaptation of the aforementioned styles in a 1920s residential building. The Cooper Mansion is the only structure of its kind in Wyoming.

Dale Creek Crossing

Located 20 miles southeast of Laramie and 4 miles west of Ames Monument

The Union Pacific Railroad constructed the Dale Creek Bridge in 1868 to span the 130 feet deep and 713 feet wide Dale Creek Gorge between Cheyenne and Laramie. The crossing consisted of twelve piers and two abutments of granite masonry spaced evenly along a northeast-southwest line. In 1876, the American Bridge Company of Chicago, Illinois, manufactured an iron bridge to replace the original wooden one. In 1901, this bridge was replaced before the crossing was abandoned and dismantled when the Union Pacific Railroad rerouted its line farther south. Today, only the stone and masonry piers and abutments remain.

East Side School

Off US 30, Block 212 in Laramie

Built in 1878, Laramie's East Side School is the oldest school building in Wyoming. The East Side School was inspired by the villa designs of rural Northern Italy, introduced to America by way of England in the 1830s. In 1928, a Gothic style addition was completed. The addition contained 67 rooms including a 5,635 square foot auditorium and a 5,310 square foot gymnasium.

The 1928 and 1939 additions display sensitivity to the original structure while not strictly adhering to the original design.

First National Bank of Rock River

131 Avenue C in Rock River

The First National Bank of Rock River was built in 1919 on predictions of a regional oil boom in the early-20th century. The boom never realized its full potential and the bank failed in 1923 when one of its vice-presidents was convicted of embezzlement. From 1927 to the early 1930s, the building housed the Citizen's State Bank. In 1936, the community of Rock River took over the property. Throughout the years, the former bank has served as the post office, library, and community meeting hall for Rock River.

Flying Horseshoe Ranch

156 Dinwiddie Road, 2 miles Southeast of Centennial

Denmark immigrant Mads Wolbol settled in the Centennial Valley and established the Flying Horseshoe Ranch in the late 1870s early 1880s. Starting with only a herd of twenty cattle, Wolbol gradually increased his holdings and became the largest cattle rancher in the region. In 1902, he owned approximately 2,400 acres of land. The ranch has been sold several times and gone by many different names. At the present, it remains a working cattle ranch, as it has been for over a century. The site consists of fifteen log buildings, two structures, and a stone root cellar.

Fort Sanders Guardhouse

Off Highway 287, on Kiowa Street South of Laramie

Established in 1866, Fort Sanders protected travelers along the Lodgepole Trail and Denver and Salt Lake stageline from hostile Native Americans. During the post's sixteen-year existence, its troops fought in twenty major skirmishes, hosting no battles on fort grounds. The troops also protected the surveyors and engineers of the Union Pacific Railroad. A guardhouse was built after Laramie City was established in 1868 three miles to the north of the fort. Desertion and drunkenness soon became problems on the post as troops sought entertainment and refuge in the nearby town. The guardhouse was almost always full. After Fort D. A. Russell was built in Cheyenne in late 1868, Fort Sanders began to lose its military and strategic importance. The post was vacated by the military in 1882 and the property and buildings sold. The guardhouse is the last substantially intact building remaining on the site.

William Goodale House

214 South 14th Street in Laramie

The solid stone masonry William Goodale House was built in Laramie in 1931 by Wyoming architects William Dubois and F.W. Ambrose. Dubois designed many significant buildings in the State of Wyoming, including the Wyoming Supreme Court Building and the wings of the Wyoming State Capitol, and Half-Acre Gym, the Student Union, and the Arts and Sciences buildings at the University of Wyoming. The Goodale House is the only existing Tudor Revival house in Laramie built of brick or stucco.

Ivinson Mansion and Grounds

6th and Ivinson in Laramie

Built in 1892 at a cost of $40,000 and designed by Salt Lake City architect, W. E. Ware, Ivinson Mansion is one of the best surviving examples of Victorian architecture in Laramie. Edward and Jane Ivinson arrived in Laramie in 1868 and became prominent citizens in the community. Ivinson opened a mercantile and sold dry goods to camps along the Union Pacific Railroad. He also opened the first successful bank in town and helped to construct business block on Second Street between Ivinson and Grand Avenues. His bank is now the 1st Interstate Bank. Jane Ivinson helped to establish Laramie's first school in 1868 and the Rebekahs, Laramie's first lodge for women. The mansion became the gathering place for social gatherings and parties. After Jane's death in 1921, Edward deeded the property to the Episcopal Church for use as a girls' school. Today, the mansion is home to the Laramie Plains Museum.

Jelm-Frank Smith Ranch Historic District

On Highway 10, 3.5 miles South of Woods Landing

Once known as Cummins City, the town of Jelm became part of the Frank Smith Ranch. Nineteen structures make up this historic district which is over a half-mile wide and includes a portion of Highway 10, and also the lower slopes of Jelm Mountain to the east and the Medicine Bow Mountains to the west. Placer gold was discovered in the Medicine Bow Range as early as 1858. Miners like the town's founder, Jelm Cummins, soon arrived and in 1880, Cummins City was platted. The town included cabins, a boarding house, a meat and vegetable market, a paint store, restaurants, a livery stable, and a bar. By 1881, the town began to decline and by 1886 it was virtually deserted. Copper found in the area resurrected the town, now named Jelm at the turn of the 20th century. Local homesteader Frank Smith established a homestead nearby on the east bank of the Big Laramie River in 1886 and remained there

until his death in 1945. Due to the proximity of his homestead with the ghost towns, the two sites have been classified as one historic district.

Keystone Work Center

West of Albany, in Medicine Bow National Forest,

The Keystone Work Center was originally built as a remote ranger station in the Little Beaver Creek drainage on the southeastern slopes of the Medicine Bow Range. The Forest Service converted it into a work center when the Keystone Ranger District was discontinued. The site includes four Forest Service buildings built from 1937 to 1947: an office building, a dwelling, a shop/garage, and a storage shed. Except for the dwelling, all the buildings were built by the Civilian Conservation Corps and reflect the Federal Government's involvement in the expansion of the Forest Service during the 1930s. The architecture of the buildings displays the distinctive style developed by the Forest Service during the Depression era.

F. S. King Brothers Ranch

Northeast of Laramie

The F. S. King Brothers Ranch Historic District is comprised of 160 acres and includes the original homestead, several ranch buildings such as a bunkhouse and chicken coop and several buildings constructed in the 1920s. The site features beautiful aspen trees growing near the house and an earthen dam west of the ranch forming a half-acre pond. The F. S. King Brothers Ranch has remained a working large sheep operation from its establishment in the late 19th century to the present.

Laramie Downtown Historic District

Roughly bounded by University Avenue, 5th, 1st and Custer Streets

The Laramie Downtown Historic District consists of 10½ blocks of the original Union Pacific plat of Laramie. Fifty-nine buildings and a railroad pedestrian bridge are included in the district. The buildings are almost exclusively two story brick commercial structures built between about 1870 and 1938 and reflect a variety of late 19th century commercial and building trends in railroad communities. Some buildings of note are two churches, a 1920s Union Pacific depot, two fraternal organization headquarters, three government buildings, and a former Carnegie Library.

Lehman-Tunnell Mansion

618 Grand Avenue in Laramie

Located at the corner of 7th Street and Grand Avenue in Laramie, the Lehman-Tunnell Mansion was built in 1891. Constructed in the Queen Anne style, the mansion is considered one of the finest late 19th century homes remaining in Laramie. Frank Cook built the home for pioneer Laramie merchant, Edward Lehman, who lived there until 1919. Cook is also known for constructing the 1vinson Mansion.

Lincoln School

209 South Cedar Street in West Laramie

Constructed in 1924 with additions in 1939 and 1953, the Lincoln School influenced the growth and importance of education in Laramie. The block was first used as a school site in the early 1880s. Later, a wood-sided building known as the West Side School was built. Throughout the years, this structure evolved into a brick building with a gymnasium and stage and became known as the Lincoln School. The school served a small, blue-collar neighborhood, separated from the rest of the community by the railroad tracks. Lincoln School was also used as a community center, hosting vaccinations and health screenings, plays, dances, dinners and a polling site. The school was closed in 1978 and the structure is now owned by the Lincoln Community Center Corporation, which is rehabilitating the site.

Mountain View Hotel

2747 WY 130 in Centennial

Built in 1907 by the Isaac Van Horn-Fred Miller Syndicate, the Mountain View Hotel was one of the first buildings erected in Centennial. Constructed at a cost of $8,000, the hotel boasted 20 guestrooms and a dining room. It originally served the surrounding mining and ranching community and travelers on the Laramie Plains, Hahns Peak Railroad, which opened with a "golden spike" ceremony on July 4, 1907. Operating for some time under the name of the Sarah Rose Hotel, the hotel has been recently restored and the name changed back to the Mountain View Hotel. It continues to cater to the tourism industry that has sprung up in the area.

North Albany Clubhouse

Laramie Basin in Northern Albany County

Built in 1928, the North Albany Clubhouse is the only structure in the region built for the express purpose of serving as a center for social, cultural, and

political activities. The Clubhouse was constructed and is maintained by a group of local individuals who seek to encourage the spirit of community. The Clubhouse hosts picnics, barbecues, school programs, elections, dances, club meetings, holiday dinners, weddings, and non-denominational church services.

Old Main

9th Street & Ivinson Avenue in Laramie, on the University of Wyoming Campus

On March 4th, 1886, Wyoming Territorial Governor Francis E. Warren signed the act authorizing the establishment of the University of Wyoming and appropriating $50,000 for construction of a building. Denver architect Fred Hale drew upon the Romanesque Revival Style for the building's rock-faced surface articulation, the original tower, and the semicircular arches as well as certain Chateau-esque features in its steep roof and pinnacled gables. It is one of only a handful of territorial institutional buildings left standing. While Old Main's exterior is virtually untouched, except for the bell tower which was removed in 1916, its interior was remodeled in 1949. Early on, Old Main housed the entire university and class curriculum and today it houses many of the University of Wyoming's administrative offices, including the president's office.

Parker Ranch House

North of Laramie near Laramie Peak

Constructed between 1915 and 1917, the Parker Ranch House was the home of George and Love Parker. The Parkers arrived in Wyoming from Illinois to homestead in 1900. George selected a site with a higher elevation so he could hunt and fish and alleviate his chronic lung problems. Constructed of native sandstone and cottonwood logs and atypical construction usually associated with the southeastern United States, the house is considered a unique example of ranching/homesteading architecture in southeastern Wyoming.

Richardson's Overland Trail Ranch

111 Hart Road Southwest of Laramie

Established in 1862, Richardson's Overland Trail Ranch includes six ranch buildings and the Overland Trail segment crossing of the Big Laramie River. The ranch served as a station on the Overland Trail. It was one of the first cattle ranches in southeast Wyoming and continues as a working ranch today. Over time, older buildings on the ranch have been modified or torn down to make improvements. Abandoned log buildings have been moved onto the ranch from other areas and slabs have been used to construct fences and sev-

eral outbuildings.

Snowy Range Lodge/Libby Lodge

On Barber Lake Road, off Highway 130, 3 miles West of Centennial

In 1925, Libby Lodge was built when the road linking Laramie and Saratoga, now Highway 130, was completed. Cabins were later added to accommodate up to 76 visitors. Known today as Snowy Range Lodge, the lodge displays unique log architecture and breathtaking vistas of the Snowy Range Mountains.

St. Matthew's Cathedral Close

104 South 4th Street in Laramie

Constructed between 1892 and 1925 and dedicated in 1896, St. Matthew's Cathedral Close was named for the early practice of insuring the privacy and sanctity of the cathedral grounds by enclosing them within a wall. The original St. Matthew's parish was established in 1868. Within its walls, the Close contains St. Matthew's Cathedral, the Deanery, Hunter Hall, and the World War I Memorial Cross. St. Matthew's Cathedral was constructed in the Gothic Revival style and the Deanery is a two-story Victorian brick structure. St. Matthew's is associated with the Episcopalian drive to spread missionaries throughout the American West to civilize this volatile region. In 1888, St. Matthew's became the headquarters of the Episcopal Diocese in Wyoming and remains so today.

St. Paul's Evangelical Church

602 Garfield in Laramie

In July 1885, 400 members of Laramie's German community established the St. Paulus Deutsche Evangelische Lutherische Kirche congregation and called Rev. Johann Frank. The congregation used Laramie's Presbyterian Church until 1890 when construction began on St. Paul's. Completed in 1891 at a cost of $5,000, the church was designed and constructed by congregation member George Berner. Its design is typical of Lutheran Church architectural styles of the period. St. Paul's was the seventh church erected in Laramie and the first German Church in the state of Wyoming. Today, it is the oldest church in Laramie.

Union Pacific Athletic Club

Off Highway 30, Northeast of Laramie

In 1926, a group of Union Pacific employees formed the Union Pacific Athletic Club to promote improved athletic ability and physical condition among the railroad's employees. Such clubs formed in almost every major town along the Union Pacific's route. Town clubs competed against each other in basketball, track, rifle team matches, and golf tournaments. Laramie's Union Pacific Athletic Club, also known as Gray's Gables after then Union Pacific President Carl R. Gray, is a rustic log design. Built in 1928, the structure is made of lodgepole and ponderosa pine logs brought into Laramie from the Medicine Bow Range. Designed by the club members themselves, the original plan had an area for dancing, a roller-skating rink, a dining and assembly hall, card rooms, billiard rooms, rifle and archery ranges, tennis courts, a trap shoot, and a children's playground. Dedicated on May 20, 1929, and the club soon became a Laramie institution due to the many activities and various groups it hosted. Eventually, Laramie community and University of Wyoming groups were also allowed to utilize the facility. In 1949, structure was purchased by the Quadra Dangle Society, who uses it for square dancing.

Vee Bar Ranch Lodge

Off Highway 130, 21 miles West of Laramie

The Vee Bar Lodge was built in 1891 by cattle baron Lionel C. G. Sartoris. Sartoris was an English cattle baron who was a partner in the Douglas William Sartoris Cattle Company, worth an estimated $2,000,000 in 1885. Susan J. Fillmore later purchased the lodge and the surrounding ranch buildings and leased the ranch to Gordon and Myra Wright in 1903. The Wrights purchased the ranch in 1911. Their daughter Agnes Wright Spring became a well-known regional historian. For a time, the ranch had its own post office and served as a stage station between Laramie and mines in the Snowy Range Mountains to the west. In more recent years, the ranch has become a dude ranch. The Vee Bar Ranch historical district includes five buildings, the original corral system, and a stock chute. The buildings display the rough, traditional style of Wyoming's frontier period.

Woods Landing Dance Hall

2731 Highway 230 in Woods Landing

Built in 1932 and owned and operated by Mayme Lewellen Lestum, the hall has served as an important local gathering place for dances, smorgasbords, blood drives, fund raisers, weddings, and other social occasions, as well as a favorite tourist stop. The building features distinctive characteristics and

construction associated with the Swedish immigrants who settled in the area as tie hacks for the Union Pacific Railroad. The structure is the only known dance hall in the State of Wyoming whose floor is mounted on 24 boxcar springs.

Wyoming Territorial Penitentiary

Adjacent to I-80 on the west side of Laramie

In 1870, Territorial Governor John A. Campbell requested federal funds in order to assist in the construction of a penitentiary. Construction began just west of Laramie in 1872 and was completed in 1873. The prison preserve covered hundreds of acres and a dirt road from the east led up to the gabled front entrance on the east side of the main prison building. A twelve-foot high wooden plank fence enclosed the prison yard to the west and included guard towers. The Warden's Residence, built by convict labor in 1875, a hen house and a hog pen stood outside the prison walls. Small gardens were grown northeast of the main building. The Wyoming State Penitentiary in Rawlins replaced the Territorial Prison in 1901. The University of Wyoming later used the site as an experimental agricultural farm, though it fell into disrepair when the farm was moved outside of town. Presently, it has been fully restored as an historic site and museum, and includes the processing room, cellblocks, and warden's office. The Wyoming Territorial Penitentiary is the only federal penitentiary built in Wyoming and is one of the oldest buildings still standing in the state.

Vehicular Truss and Arch Bridges

DOE Bridge over Laramie River—County Road CNA-740

Selected as one of approximately forty bridges in Wyoming from a survey of vehicular trusses and arches, this bridge is a good example of a truss and arch bridge built in the first three decades of the 20th century. These bridges displayed a homogeneity of construction and operational histories in that most county-built trusses were contracted through competitive bidding among midwestern bridge erectors and built from standardized designs using premade components. With the creation of the Wyoming Highway Department in 1917, the state took over more control of building truss style bridges which were typically designed using standard plans maintained by the department and built by local contractors from pre-made components from midwestern foundries. While very versatile and easy to erect, the truss and arch bridges of Wyoming are quickly becoming remnants and memories of a bygone era as they are being replaced by new technologies and more sophisticated engineering designs.

Big Horn County

Bad Pass Trail

East of Warren along Big Horn River in Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area

Located between Lovell and Barry's Landing, Montana, the Bad Pass Trail, also known as the Sioux Trail, was a major transportation route for travelers in the Big Horn Basin from prehistoric times to the 1830s. Native Americans used it to access the Grapevine area bison herds. Following the Rendezvous of 1824, 1825, and 1833, beaver packs were sent to St. Louis by way of Bad Pass Trail and the Bighorn, Yellowstone, and Missouri Rivers. Trappers used the trail as they moved back and forth from the Big Horn Basin to the land of the Crow and Blackfeet. Modern roads have destroyed most of the trail, but it may still be seen in certain places within the Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area. The trail is marked by more than 300 rock cairns.

Basin Main Post Office

409 West C Street in Basin

The Basin Main Post Office is one of twelve federally constructed post offices allocated to the state between the turn of the 20th century and 1941. All post offices were constructed from standardized plans developed from guidelines created by the Office of the Supervising Architect in the Treasury Department. The post offices all display a variety of styles and sizes but all denote a federal presence. Variations in design also reflect the tastes and styles of the communities they were built in.

Basin Republican-Rustler Building

406 West C Street in Basin

Built in 1917 opposite the Basin courthouse square, the Basin Republican-Rustler Building is a one story rectangular masonry and frame structure. The building became the home of the *Basin Republican-Rustler* newspaper in 1928. The *Rustler* was the first paper in the area in 1889 and had moved among many small towns before settling on Basin in 1900. The *Republican* newspaper began in Basin in 1905 and is named for its political affiliation. The *Rustler* was the Democratic paper. The two papers merged in 1928 and provided Basin with a well-rounded account of the news. The building contains an impressive collection of antique printing equipment.

Bear Creek Ranch Medicine Wheel

Near Greybull

The Bear Creek Ranch Medicine Wheel is a unique example of the stone effigies documented for the region. The site, located on a gravel-capped ridge, includes a central circle, seven "spokes" radiating out from this center, an outer ring, and several outlying figures. The stones are well embedded in the surface and may be a monument or memorial to important persons and events. This medicine wheel, with its spectacular views in all directions, could also have been a vision quest site.

Big Horn Academy Historic District

25 and 35 East 1st South in Cowley

The Big Horn Academy Historic District was significant in the development of education in Cowley and the Big Horn Basin. The district includes the Big Horn Academy, constructed in 1916 of rusticated sandstone, and the Cowley Gymnasium/Community Hall, built in 1936 of lodgepole pine logs. The academy was the first high school in Cowley and the Big Horn Basin and the gymnasium was the first built in the town. In 1907, Mormon settlers started construction on a stone school house in Cowley which they planned to eventually become part of what became known as the Big Horn Academy. They planned to rotate their academy between the towns of Byron, Lovell, and Cowley but the program never fully materialized. The old stone school was demolished and the new building was finished in 1916 at a cost of $40,000. The Big Horn Academy operated as a church school until 1924 when the facility and educational responsibilities were transferred to Big Horn County School District No. 28 and became Cowley High School. The gymnasium/community hall was constructed in 1936 near the high school as part of a Works Progress Administration project.

Black Mountain Archaeological District

Off of Trapper Canyon near Shell

The Black Mountain Archaeological District has yielded scientific information about virtually all periods of prehistoric cultural development in the Big Horn Basin. Materials found in the district have been dated from as long as 11,500 years ago to as recently as 450 years ago. Within the archaeological district there are two large Phosphoria Formation chert quarry areas, an open interfluve camp, two canyon bottom campsites, and six rock shelters. The chert found at the Black Mountain and East Spring Creek quarries is fine-grained and of high quality, with a distinctive blood red color.

Bridger Road-Dry Creek Crossing

On Highway 14/16/20, 26 miles East of Cody

The Bridger Road started at Platte River Station, near present-day Casper, and ran across the northwestern part of Wyoming for about 225 miles into Montana. The road was primarily used by miners in the 1860s heading to the Montana's gold fields near Bozeman. This route was pioneered by mountain man/trapper Jim Bridger in 1864 and was preferred by many because it was considered safer as it avoided hostile Native Americans in the Powder River Country east of the Big Horn Mountains. The shod hoofs of oxen, mule, and horse teams and the imprints of wagon wheels forged the road. The Dry Creek Crossing along the Bridger Road is located 26 miles east and just south of Cody in the Bighorn Basin.

Greybull Main Post Office

401 Greybull Avenue in Greybull

The Greybull Main Post Office is one of twelve federally constructed post offices allocated to the state between the turn of the century and 1941. All post offices were constructed from standardized plans developed from guidelines created by the Office of the Supervising Architect in the Treasury Department. The post offices all display a variety of styles and sizes but all denote a federal presence. Variations in design also reflect the tastes and styles of the communities they were built in.

Hanson Site

11 miles North of Shell

In 1973, Mr. and Mrs. Milford Hanson of Cody came across evidence of Folsom cultural material in the area. This site became known as the Hanson Site and is made up of two parts. The southern part (Hanson I) is where the first discovery was made and the University of Wyoming carried out test excavations in the fall of 1973. Evidence of stone flaking was found and tool and projectile point manufacturing was also present. The presence of bone fragments and evidence of fire indicate campsites in the area. The northern part of the Hanson site (Hanson II) was discovered in the spring of 1975 and proved to be the largest of the two. Hanson II provided great evidence of Folsom activity including lodge structures. The site also includes evidence of late Pleistocene fauna in its deeper and older levels.

Lower Shell Schoolhouse

6 miles East of Greybull on Highway 14

Constructed in 1903 in a desolate portion of the Big Horn Basin, the Lower Shell Schoolhouse consisted of only one room. Local homesteaders built the school out of quarried rock from the surrounding hills on land donated to the Odessa School District. The school was one of the first non-log community buildings in the area and it also served as a Sunday school, church, dance hall, and the site of holiday parties and organization meetings. It was used as a school until the mid-1950s and continued to be used as a community meeting hall until the early-1970s when it was finally abandoned.

M L (Mason Lovell) Ranch

Off Alt. Hwy 14 near the east shore of Bighorn Lake, 13 miles east of Lovell, in the Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area

Henry Clay Lovell established the M L Ranch as a line camp in 1883 during the days of the open range. Lovell was well known for his contributions to the early cattle ranching industry in the Big Horn Basin. In 1884, the former line camp became headquarters for Lovell's ranch operations. It soon became the largest cattle ranch in the eastern part of the Big Horn Basin, running 25,000 head of cattle at the height of the open range. The ranch remained in the Lovell family until 1909. It went through a number of owners before the Bureau of Reclamation purchased the land in the early 1960s. In 1966, the National Park Service acquired the buildings and the small tract of land upon which they sit.

Medicine Lodge Creek Site

5 miles northeast of Hyattville

The Medicine Lodge Creek Site contains petroglyphs and pictographs as well as significant evidence of use as long ago as 2000 BC. The petroglyphs and pictographs were etched at the base of a sandstone bluff near the confluence of the dry and running forks of Medicine Lodge Creek. It is believed that small prehistoric Native American groups used this site from late fall to early spring. They fed primarily on grass, seeds, wild fruit, and roots. Small amounts of trade items such as glass beads were found near the top of stratified deposits.

Medicine Wheel National Historic Landmark

On Highway 14A, 25 miles West of Burgess Junction

The 75- foot diameter Medicine Wheel is a circular alignment of limestone rocks which encloses 28 radial rows of rock extending outward from a central cairn. The wheel is considered to be one of the most elaborate of the 70 to 150 medicine wheels found in South Dakota, Wyoming, Montana, Alberta, and Saskatchewan. Further archeological evidence suggests that the wheel along with the nearby landscape was the most important ancient Native American sacred site in North America. Nearby discoveries include ceremonial staging areas, sweat lodge sites, altars, and fasting (vision quest) enclosures. Two caves nearby have been associated with the wheel.

Paint Rock Canyon Archaeological Landscape

Near Hyattville

Found on the western edges of the Big Horn Mountains, the Paint Rock Canyon Archaeological Landscape consists of rock shelters and open campsites. Archaeological research and investigations have uncovered a set of locations within the canyon that were occupied during all major prehistoric cultural periods of the region.

Vehicular Truss and Arch Bridges

Bridge over Shell Creek—County Road CN9-57
Bridge over Shoshone River—County Road CN9-111
County Line Bridge—County Road CN9-60
Rairden Bridge—South of Big Horn County Road CN9-30

Selected as some of approximately forty bridges in Wyoming from a survey of vehicular trusses and arches, these bridges are good examples of truss and arch bridges built in the first three decades of the 20th century. These bridges displayed homogeneity of construction and operational histories in that most county-built trusses were contracted through competitive bidding among midwestern bridge erectors and built from standardized designs using pre-made components. With the creation of the Wyoming Highway Department in 1917, the state took over more control of building truss style bridges which were typically designed using standard plans maintained by the department and built by local contractors from pre-made components from midwestern foundries. While very versatile and easy to erect, the truss and arch bridges of Wyoming are quickly becoming remnants and memories of a bygone era as they are being replaced by new technologies and more sophisticated engineering designs.

Campbell County

Basin Oil Field Tipi Rings

Near the confluence of Caballo Creek and the Belle Fourche River

Personnel from the Office of the Wyoming State Archaeologist discovered the Basin Oil Field Tipi Rings in 1982 during a survey for a proposed coal slurry pipeline. The site is composed of dispersed lithic scatter, ceramic fragments, seven stone circles, one stone cairn, a fire hearth, and two amorphous scatters of cobbles. This site represents a Middle Missouri tradition occupation during the Late Prehistoric Period as well as a possible Late Archaic presence.

Bishop Road Site

Off Bishop Road along Piney Creek

In 1982, the Bishop Road Site was discovered during a survey for a proposed coal slurry pipeline. Most artifacts at this site were found in cutbanks or eroded areas suggesting that more artifacts are still buried beneath the surface. Chert, quartzites, non-volcanic glass, obsidian, bone fragments, seven fire hearths projectile points and a trade bead have been documented. Archaeologists believe the site was used repeatedly during the Late Archaic and Late Prehistoric and Early and Middle Archaic periods as a camp or village area. The various periods represented here have made the site an important area for archaeological research.

Bozeman Trail Nine Mile Creek Segment

Near Pine Tree Junction

During the 1860s, the Bozeman Trail provided travelers and gold seekers a route from the Oregon-Mormon-California Trail to the gold fields of southern Montana. It violated treaties with the Sioux and trespassed on their lands in the Powder River Country of northeast Wyoming. The trail became a source of tension between Euro-American settlers and the Sioux and hostilities broke out. Eventually, it was abandoned in exchange for the Sioux not interfering with the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad in southern Wyoming. The Nine Mile Creek Segment, also known as the Taylor Ranch Segment, contains the best preserved ruts found along the Bozeman Trail.

Carbon County

Garrett Allen Prehistoric Site

Off I-80, 7 miles Northwest of Elk Mountain

First studied in 1969, the Garrett Allen Prehistoric Site is an extensive, deeply stratified prehistoric campsite used during the Late Middle Prehistoric period (1500 BC-AD 500) and Late Prehistoric period (AD 500-1700). During the late 1960s and early 1970s excavations under Dr. George Frison uncovered bison and game animal bones, butchering tools, milling stones, and projectile points. It is believed that the area was used repeatedly as a butchering site.

Jim Baker Cabin

Off Highway 70 near Savery

The home of Wyoming's most well-known and important hunter and trapper, Jim Baker, the cabin is now located not far from its original location in Savery. During young adulthood, Baker had been a mountain man with the American Fur Company and accompanied Jim Bridger on an expedition. In 1852, he went on his last trapping expedition with Kit Carson. In 1873, Baker and his family moved to the Little Snake River Valley in southern Wyoming, near the present-day Colorado border. It was here that Baker built his two-story cabin out of rough-hewn cottonwood logs. The first floor was used for living quarters for the family and the second floor was used for storage. Until 1881 when Baker removed it, the cabin had a small turret or watchtower cupola above the second floor. In 1917, funds were appropriated by the Wyoming legislature to move the Baker Cabin to Cheyenne's Frontier Park, when the state of Colorado had shown interest in moving the cabin to a Denver city park. In the 1970s, the cabin was returned to Savery.

Boston-Wyoming Smelter Site

East of Encampment on Encampment River

In 1902, the construction of a smelter at Encampment was completed to process the ore from the Ferris-Haggarty Mine. The construction of the smelter was completed because of the efforts of the foremost promoter of capital and development in the Grand Encampment Mining Region, Willis George Emerson. The smelter carried the name of the Boston and Wyoming Smelter and at its height in 1904 employed 200 men and produced over $1.4 million in copper. By 1913, the copper "boom" near Encampment "busted" and the smelter site and salvage operations were foreclosed. Today, only the foundations and traces of walls remain of this once significant smelter operation.

Bridger's Pass

On Highway 71, 20 miles Southwest of Rawlins

Bridger's Pass is considered second in historical significance only to South Pass as a major passageway/route over the continental divide during the mid to late-19th century westward expansion. For more than six years the Overland Stage line used Bridger's Pass to deliver mail and passengers. For a time, the developers of the transcontinental railroad considered routing their project through Bridger's Pass on their way westward before reconsidering due to the coal deposits along what became the transcontinental railroad route across southern Wyoming.

Brush Creek Work Center

Off Highway 130, East of Saratoga, in Medicine Bow National Forest

Located on the western slopes of the Medicine Bow Range, the Brush Creek Work Center was originally built by the Civilian Conservation Corps in 1937-1940. The center served as an administrative facility for the Brush Creek Ranger District and replaced the original facility. First called the Drinkhard Ranger Station in 1905 and changed to Brush Creek in 1914, the original administrative offices were located one mile northwest of the work center. The Brush Creek Work Center exemplifies the period when the Forest Service administration was shifting from just custodial superintendence to active resource management during the 1930s. The center's architecture is the distinctive style created by the Forest Service during the era of the Great Depression. Standard plans were used in its construction, as they were for most Forest Service buildings during this time period, and its log building style conformed to the forested surroundings.

Como Bluff

On Highway 30 between Rock River and Medicine Bow

Como Bluff is a long, anticline ridge, the result of folding geologic pressures. It was the site of the first major discovery of dinosaur remains in the world in the late-19th century. Many exquisite dinosaur skeletons displayed in museums at Yale, Washington, and New York were found at Como Bluff in the late-1870s and 1880s. Discoveries were made in fourteen separate quarries located along the entire length of the ridge. The site also contains fossilized bones of small mammals, among the oldest mammal remains known to exist.

Divide Sheep Camp

40 miles northeast of Baggs and 2.5 miles North of Highway 20

The Divide Sheep camp was first utilized by the Niland-Tierney Company in 1909, and later by the Divide Sheep Company. The site became an important summer headquarters for local sheep operations. The Divide Sheep Camp was opened using a US Forest Service Special Use Permit which allowed for a pasture to hold saddle horses, a small cabin and barn for a sheep headquarters, a sheep corral, and a dipping vat. The camp's main purpose was to provide supplies to company employees herding sheep on public range, later National Forest land. Herders stored their sheep wagons at the camp during the spring and at one point the camp housed 32 wagons. The Divide Sheep Company ran approximately 3,400 head of sheep at the camp.

Downtown Rawlins Historic District

Roughly bounded by the Union Pacific Railroad, West Spruce Street, 3rd Street and 6th Street in Rawlins

Dating from the 1880s, the Downtown Rawlins Historic District contains 32 buildings. The buildings are one or two-story brick structures of various styles, including simple commercial storefronts and high style, architect-designed buildings, built of wood, locally quarried stone, brick, stucco, terra cotta, and concrete.

Duck Lake Station

Located in the Washakie Basin, South of Wamsutter

Duck Lake Station was one of 31 stage stations along the Overland Trail. The trail was a primary route for transcontinental traffic from 1862-1869 before the completion of the transcontinental. The stations offered visitors differing services and amenities based on what they had available. This station was one of the "swing" stations that provided only a short rest stop for travelers. The 25 foot by 50 foot structure was constructed out of native stone. Nearby are remains of other structures, including a privy, a barn, and corrals.

Elk Mountain Hotel and Garden Spot Pavilion

Bridge Street and County Road 402 in Elk Mountain

John Evans built the Elk Mountain Hotel in 1905 on the site of an Overland Stage Station, a local saloon, and a post office. The two-story, wood frame hotel with a stone foundation and a front-gabled roof displays the Folk Victorian style of architecture found on the western frontier during the late-19th to early 20th centuries. Because it was the only hotel within 50 miles, it became

a prominent way station and commerce center during the early 20th century for entrepreneurs and laborers. The Garden Spot Pavilion was a dance hall near the hotel. The Pavilion was constructed in two phases, the first of which was completed in 1880, and is the oldest standing building in Elk Mountain today.

George Ferris Mansion

607 West Maple Street in Rawlins

Built in 1903, almost two decades after its architectural peers in Cheyenne and Laramie, the Ferris Mansion is considered to be one of the last great Victorian mansions built in Wyoming. The mansion was to be the home of influential Wyoming entrepreneur, George Ferris. Ferris came to Wyoming in 1866 and originally began ranching on the North Platte River near Fort Steele. Shortly thereafter, Ferris served as a member of the House in the 1873 and 1875 Territorial Legislative Assemblies and as a delegate to the Wyoming Constitutional Convention from Carbon County. He became moderately successful as a rancher but this was not how he acquired his fortune. Ferris helped Ed Haggarty grubstake in 1897 and eventually Haggarty discovered what became known as the Ferris-Haggarty copper mine. Ferris broke ground on his mansion in Rawlins in 1899 and by this time had sole ownership of the mine and his financial success had been assured. Unfortunately, Ferris was killed near his mine before the house was completed leaving his wife, Julia, to finish it for him. She lived in the mansion until her own death in 1931. The George Ferris Mansion provides historians and those interested in architecture with an excellent example of Queen Anne Victorian architecture designed by the well-known Knoxville, Tennessee, architectural firm, Barber and Klutz.

Ferris-Haggarty Mine Site

West of Encampment

Located west of Encampment, the Ferris-Haggarty Mine Site is a remnant from the Encampment area's once wealthier past. In 1897, Ed Haggarty, a prospector from Whitehaven, England, discovered a rich copper deposit, which he named Rudefeha, a contraction of the names of the investors J. M. Rusmsey, Robert Deal, George Ferris and Ed Haggarty. Haggarty was partnered with George Ferris for a time and it came to be known as the Ferris-Haggarty property. Its discovery had helped to create the Grand Encampment Mining District. Grand Encampment promoter Willis George Emerson obtained an interest in the mine and soon gained investments for the construction of a four-mile, wood and iron pipeline designed to supply power to the company's smelter, known as the Boston and Wyoming smelter, and constructed a sixteen-mile tramway to take ore over the Continental Divide to the smelter.

By 1906, the mine was in decline but during its existence it had produced more than two million dollars worth of copper from this mountainous area of Wyoming.

First State Bank of Baggs

10 South Miles Street in Baggs

Built in 1907-1908 to house the First State Bank of Baggs, this building has been the home of Bank Club Bar for many years. The structure is a wonderful example of "improvisational" architecture by Baggs' early residents in that the building is a one-story log structure covered with stamped sheet metal and a gabled roof the characteristics of Greek Revival and classical trends popular at the turn of the 20th century. The building is historically significant because it is an example of an attempted Greek Revival or classical trends structure in a small rural/frontier setting using non-contemporary construction materials.

Fort Fred Steele

20 miles east of Rawlins, 2 miles North of I-80

Established on June 30, 1868, Fort Fred Steele was one of three military forts built along the Union Pacific Railroad in southern Wyoming. Named for Major General Frederick Steele, a Civil War hero, the fort provided protection for the railroad, its builders, and the communities that eventually developed along its route. The fort filled the void left by the abandonment of the forts in the Powder River Country the same year by serving as a support and supply base for troops during the end of the Indian Wars. The fort continued to grow in size during the 1870s. In the 1880s this area of southern Wyoming no longer required a military presence and the US military abandoned the fort on August 7, 1886.

Fort Halleck

Southwest of Elk Mountain

Fort Halleck served as the US military's only post along the transcontinental route that was the Overland Trail. Built in 1862 at the midway point of the route, the fort's main purpose was to protect travelers and emigrants along the trail from hostile Native Americans. Named in honor of Major General Henry W. Halleck, the fort was built by the soldiers of Company A of the 11th Ohio Cavalry and began operating on July 20, 1862. The fort was comprised of a small parade ground flanked a collection of log structures, huts, and dugouts. There is no evidence that the fort had a stockade around it. Fort Halleck was officially abandoned by the military on July 4, 1866. The post's commanding officer, Captain Henry R. Mizner, dismantled the installation and moved the salvageable materials and supplies to Fort Buford.

France Memorial United Presbyterian Church

3rd and Center Streets in Rawlins

The France Memorial United Presbyterian Church, first organized in 1869, is the oldest Presbyterian congregations in the state of Wyoming. The church building was constructed in 1882 and is the oldest remaining structures in Rawlins. It is the only church constructed in Rawlins of stone and is an example of an early use of the Gothic Revival style.

Hanna Community Hall

Front Street in Hanna

Built in 1895, the Hanna Community Hall has served Hanna and its citizens for over a century. Originally named Linden Hall, after local official John Linden, the building has hosted city government meetings, church services, athletic events and classes, dances, and parties.

Hotel Wolf

101 East Bridge Street in Saratoga

Hotel Wolf is the most prominent and impressive historic building in Saratoga. The hotel was built in 1893 and opened to the public in January 1894 by Frederick G. Wolf. Wolf was a German native who moved to the United States in 1869 and worked as a foreman for the Union Pacific Railroad in Rawlins. He moved to the Platte Valley area around 1882 to try his hand at ranching. In 1887, Wolf suffered from rheumatism and traveled to Saratoga to gain respite from his illness in the local hot springs. Impressed by the area, Wolf stayed and became involved in establishing the hotel that later bore his name. The Hotel Wolf became a center for commercial activity and transactions in the Saratoga area and played host for many prominent personalities.

Hugus (Shively) Hardware

123 East Bridge Street in Saratoga

Constructed in 1888 by pioneer merchant and developer, William B. Hugus, the one-story hardware building originally housed a mercantile, a saloon, and a bank. The building's architectural style featured a false front and wood parapet. In 1889, Hugus built a second-story addition on to the store. In 1925, Edward Shively acquired the store and it developed into a family owned hardware business that became a commercial anchor for the downtown Saratoga business district.

Jack Creek Guard Station

Off FDR 452, near Saratoga

Encampment District Ranger, Evan John Williams, built the Jack Creek Guard Station in 1933-1934. He constructed the single room overnight cabin from a standard Forest Service plan and it features typical characteristics of Forest Service guard stations of its era, such as sawn logs with half-dovetail comers, milled lumber framing, wood shake, gabled roof, and a deep, snow-protected porch. Williams served his entire career in the Medicine Bow National Forest, from May 24,1916 until his retirement on December 29,1950. Williams died in 1970 and his ashes were buried near the cabin.

Medicine Bow Depot

405 Lincoln Highway in Medicine Bow

Built in 1912, the Medicine Bow Depot is a classic example of the typical train station built in towns along the Union Pacific Railroad's transcontinental route. Because Medicine Bow was an important stop along the railroad's route, a five-stable roundhouse, service facilities, and a watering tank for locomotives were built there. After the original depot burnt down, a new depot was erected in 1912. This depot was closed by the Union Pacific in 1981.

Midway Stage Station Site

10 miles north of Saratoga

Midway Stage Station was named for its location between the Union Pacific railhead town of Walcott and the community of Saratoga and was heavily used at the turn of the 20th century. No physical remnants of the buildings have survived, but the station site is marked by two shallow depressions. Ruts left by the trails are thirty yards south of the station and those of the Encampment-Walcott or Saratoga-Walcott road are also close by.

Parco (Sinclair) Historic District

roughly bounded by Monroe Avenue, North 4th Street, Union and Lincoln Avenues, and North 9th Street in Sinclair

The company town of Parco was a constructed in 1924-1925 by the Producers and Refiners Oil Company (PARCO) and designed by the Denver architectural firm of Fisher and Fisher. Oil magnate Frank Kistler financed the town's construction and by August 1925, it was being heralded by the *Rocky Mountain News* as "truly an oasis in an otherwise drab desert territory." Numerous public buildings were set around three sides of a central plaza, fountain, and park. Residences were located along streets and blocks in a grid pattern

running north, west, and east from the plaza area. Designers used Spanish Colonial motifs for all buildings, residential and public, accurately simulating the appearance and form of southwestern adobe missions with the use of polychrome clay tile roofs and masonry construction. Kistler was forced to sell the town in 1934. It was renamed Sinclair in 1942 and prospered under the management of the Sinclair Refining Company. The Historic District encompasses 49 buildings within the town, including the Parco Inn.

Pine Grove Station

Northwest of Saratoga

Located just east of the Continental Divide near Bridger's Pass, Pine Grove Station was one of 31 stations along the Overland Trail in the 1860s. Robert Foote of Fort Halleck built Pine Grove Station, as well as Bridger's Pass Station to the west, for $150.00. The stations were of a plain log construction, about 25 feet by 60 feet, with eating rooms for passengers and a forge. It was reported that in 1865 and 1867, the station was repeatedly destroyed, or at least partially destroyed, by Indian attack. It was used as a ranch building after the station was closed. Today, a pipe monument and ruts from the old Overland Trail mark the site.

Platte River Crossing

17 miles West of Saratoga

During the 19th century, this site was where the Overland Trail crossed the North Platte River. The first Euro-Americans to use the site were members of William Ashley's 1825 fur trade expedition. Later, it was used by John C. Fremont's 1843 expedition, led by Kit Carson, Cherokee Indians in 1849, and the Stansbury Expedition of 1850. During the height of the Overland Trail in the 1860s, a stage station was built at the location. Though Native Americans attacked other stations to the west, there is no evidence that Platte River Crossing suffered any such attacks. Ed Bennett and Frank Earnest established a ferry here that operated for a short time after the stagecoach era ended, giving the site the name Bennett's Ferry.

Rawlins Residential Historic District

Bounded by Wyoming, 8th, Walnut and Pine StreetS in Rawlins

Tree-lined streets, uniformity of setbacks, and continuity of vegetation characterize the Rawlins Residential Historic District, also known as the Sheep Hill/Capital Hill Historic District. The district contains large and small homes built from the late 1880s to the 1930s and many of Rawlins well-known and affluent residents called the district home. The Rawlins Residential Historic

District is represented by a variety of architectural styles, including Stick, Italianate, Classic, Queen Anne, Greek, and Shingle, though some display a Victorian talent for borrowing and combining styles. The residences are mostly one or one and one-half story, frame or brick houses. One home was built using locally quarried stone.

Rock Creek Stage Station Historic District (Arlington)

South of I-80 at Arlington

In the 1860s, Rock Creek Stage Station served as one of Wyoming's 31 stations along the Overland Trail. Owned and built by Joe Bush, the station served as a "home" station and soon became a commercial and social center along the trail. Bush built a bridge at the crossing to encourage travel to his station and lived in a log cabin on the site. To serve the various and many needs of travelers along the Overland Trail, Bush operated a dance hall, saloon, general store, and blacksmith shop in the building. Rock Creek Station continued to thrive as a supply and social center even after the completion of the transcontinental railroad closed made other stage stations. A post office called Rock Dale was added to the site in 1882, and later was used as a bunkhouse. In the 1890s, the former dance hall/blacksmith shop began serving as a schoolhouse. By the end of the 19th century, corrals, a barn, a milkhouse, and an icehouse were added to the site. During the early 20th century, Rock Creek was renamed Arlington.

Ryan Ranch

Off Highway130, 8 miles South of Saratoga

Located in the Upper North Platte River Valley near Saratoga, the Ryan Ranch is the oldest ranch in the Sarartoga area. Barton T. Ryan founded the ranch in 1874, after coming to Wyoming from Iowa with the US Army after the Civil War. The Ryan Ranch buildings are rough structures built for practicality more than aesthetics, as was typical of ranch buildings of the period.

Sage Creek Station Site

Northwest of Saratoga

Sage Creek Station was one of Wyoming's 31 stage stations along the Overland Trail in the 1860s and was built by Robert Foote for $750. The station, built of logs, was equipped with an adobe fireplace and had a pole and dirt roof. The station was burned on June 8, 1865, but some speculate that it was rebuilt before the Overland Trail fell into disuse in the late 1860s. Today, a foundation and the shallow depression of a well twenty to thirty yards east are all that is left of the station.

Saratoga Masonic Hall

1st and Main Street in Saratoga

Established in 1892, the Saratoga Masonic Lodge was the fourteenth lodge in Wyoming. The lodge purchased the then newly constructed two-story, red brick, flat roofed Couzens and Company building in 1893. The lodge used the building's top floor for its meetings and leased the first floor as a store and later a school. The building is associated with Fenimore Chatterton, who platted the town of Saratoga, supported and promoted the construction of the Saratoga & Encampment Railroad, and was elected Wyoming's Secretary of State. Chatterton served as governor after the death of Gov. DeForest Richards in 1903.

Stockgrowers Bank (Dixon Town Hall)

3rd Street in Dixon, East of Baggs on Highway 70

Established in 1911 by E.W. Reade, the Stockgrowers Bank was created to serve farmers and ranchers in the upper Snake River Valley. The Dixon branch of the Stockgrowers Bank was housed in a one-story, ornamented concrete block structure built in 1916. In 1923, the Stockgrowers Bank went into receivership and failed. After the bank's collapse, the building in Dixon served as a soda fountain in the early 1940s, a small mercantile in the late 1940s, and as the meeting hall of the local Little Snake River Veterans of Foreign Wars post before becoming the Dixon Town Hall.

Stone Wall Ranch

Star Route, Box 1300, 1.5 miles East of Savery

Founded in 1871 by Noah Reader, the Stone Wall Ranch was the first permanent ranch established in the valley. The ranch is named for a natural sandstone escarpment that forms the north wall of the ranch's main corral. The ranch's log home was built in 1872-1873.

Union Pacific Railroad Depot

North Front and 4th Streets in Rawlins

The Rawlins Union Pacific Railroad Depot is a reminder of the Union Pacific Railroad's impact on the development and growth of the town of Rawlins. Constructed in 1901, the depot is a one-story, brick and granite structure featuring historic Richardsonian and Romanesque elements. A baggage and telegraph addition was completed in 1901-1903 and extended the depot's west side. An eating house addition was also built on to the depot's east side between 1903 and 1912.

Virginian Hotel

On Highway 30 in Medicine Bow

Opened in 1911 by August Grimm and George Plummer, the Virginian Hotel offered a place to stay for cowboys, railroad workers, and travelers along the Union Pacific Railroad and, eventually, the Lincoln Highway. Built on the site of the community's former hotel, the Elkhorn, the Virginian soon became a Medicine Bow landmark due to its beautifully adapted Renaissance Revival architecture. It is unknown if Grimm and Plummer named the hotel to honor Owen Wister's famous western work, which featured the local area, but it undoubtedly influenced their decision.

Washakie Station

South of Creston Junction

One of Wyoming's 31 stage stations along the Overland Trail in the 1860s, Washakie Station was built from locally quarried native stone floor and poles and dirt roof. Portions of a few crumbled and crumbling walls made out of red sandstone slabs and the foundation stones of a corral and hay storage shed are all that remain of this stopover point along the Overland Trail.

Willis House

621 Winchell Avenue in Encampment

Constructed in 1908, this two-story modified American Four Square style house is the only two-story masonry clad residential house in Encampment. Mrs. Lydia M. Willis built the house as a preeminent and deluxe house of prostitution and it was the headquarters of Mrs. Willis' business empire. Unfortunately for her, she never finished the inside of the house, and in 1931, Mr. Charles Deo Terwilliger, a prominent rancher and merchant in the local area, purchased and completed the house.

Wyoming State Penitentiary

6th & Walnut Streets in Rawlins

Soon after Wyoming became a state, the Wyoming State Legislature began appropriating funds to build a new state penitentiary at Rawlins. The first prison buildings in Rawlins were constructed in 1891 by architect Walter E. Ware, but the first group of prisoners did not arrive from the old territorial penitentiary in Laramie until ten years later, in 1901. Slightly over a decade after its first prisoners arrived, a concrete wall was built around the prison, and water and electricity were installed in 1914-1915. By the 1970s, the Wyoming State Penitentiary began to show its age and funds were appropriated

for construction of a new facility in Rawlins. The last prisoners were transferred to the new facility in 1981. Many of the penitentiary's buildings exhibit Romanesque styled architecture, including the administration building, cell block A, the laundry, the guard quarters-powerhouse complex, and the commissary, though Mission and Utilitarian styles are also represented. All of the buildings are made of stone.

Vehicular Truss and Arch Bridges

Elk Mountain Bridge—County Road 120-1
Pick Bridge—County Road CN6-508 (Pick Bridge Road)
Butler Bridge—County Road CN6-203

Selected as some of approximately forty bridges in Wyoming from a survey of vehicular trusses and arches, these bridges are good examples of truss and arch bridges built in the first three decades of the 20th century. These bridges displayed homogeneity of construction and operational histories in that most county-built trusses were contracted through competitive bidding among midwestern bridge erectors and built from standardized designs using pre-made components. With the creation of the Wyoming Highway Department in 1917, the state took over more control of building truss style bridges which were typically designed using standard plans maintained by the department and built by local contractors from pre-made components from midwestern foundries. While very versatile and easy to erect, the truss and arch bridges of Wyoming are quickly becoming remnants and memories of a bygone era as they are being replaced by new technologies and more sophisticated engineering designs.

Converse County

Bozeman Trail Multiple Property

Various sites in Northern Converse County

During the 1860s, the Bozeman Trail was the preferred route of travelers from the Oregon Trail to the gold fields in southern Montana. The trail diverged from the Oregon Trail at many different places along the North Platte River such as the Lower Platte Bridge and Deer Creek Station, but the main point of departure was Bridger's Ferry, east of present-day Orin Junction. From here, it followed the north bank of the North Platte River to Fort Fetterman, near the mouth of LaPrele Creek, and then on north into Montana. Many miners and settlers were killed at the hands of the Sioux as they traveled through the territory. This led to open military conflict with the Sioux and the establishment of forts along the route. Eventually, an agreement between the Sioux and the United States Government led to the abandonment of the forts and the discontinuation of the trail. A decade later, in the late 1870s, after many Native Americans in the American West had been forced onto reservations, the Bozeman Trail became a stage route. In Converse County, the Bozeman Trail runs north from Fort Fetterman through five historic areas along the trail: Antelope Creek Station, the Holdup Hollow Segment, the Ross Flat Segment, Sage Creek Station, and Stinking Water Gulch.

Braehead Ranch

69 Moss Agate Road, Southwest of Douglas

Founded by George Harry Cross, the Braehead Ranch is known for its success as an early cattle ranching operation and its association with the settlement of the Upper LaPrele Valley. Cross, a distinguished rancher, businessman, county commissioner, and Wyoming state senator, began with a very modest log homestead, built by Peter George in the early 1880s. Named for the home of Cross's Scottish ancestors, the ranch served as a social center and the home of the Beaver Post Office for fifteen years. The Braehead Ranch contains eighteen significant historic features as well as most of the original surviving nineteenth and early twentieth century Cross ranch buildings.

Christ Episcopal Church and Rectory

4th and Center Streets in Douglas

Designed by G.W.G. Van Winkle and constructed in 1898, the Christ Episcopal Church is an excellent example of the popularity of Gothic Revival Style architecture in late 19th century pioneer communities. The church was a main

focal point of the cultural and social development of Douglas and hosted many church groups and social functions. The Christ Episcopal Church and Rectory was used by all religious denominations in town before the construction of their own churches and still serves as a meeting place and sponsors many community activities.

College Inn Bar

103 North 2nd Street in Douglas

Established by Theodore (Lee) Pringle in 1906, the College Inn is the oldest business in Converse County operating in same location since its inception. For nineteen years prior to the current building's construction, Pringle operated a saloon, known to locals as "Lee Pringle's", in a frame structure on the same location. The structure was moved to make way for the College Inn. At one time, the bar's second floor housed nine lavishly furnished sleeping rooms, a gambling room, and a bar service by way of dumbwaiter. The College Inn Bar survived prohibition and alcohol rationing during World War II. During the late-l930s and 1940s, the bar's owners once used the upstairs rooms as a large apartment.

Douglas City Hall

130 South 3rd Street in Douglas

Denver architect William Norman Bowman designed and built the Douglas City Hall in 1915-1916. In the early days, the structure served as a fire station and jail. The City Hall was also an emblem of community pride, serving the City of Douglas until 1989, when the city government moved into another building.

Douglas Main Post Office

129 North 3rd Street in Douglas

The Douglas Main Post Office is one of twelve federally constructed post offices allocated to the state between the turn of the 20th century and 1941. All post offices were constructed from standardized plans developed from guidelines created by the Office of the Supervising Architect in the Treasury Department. The post offices display a variety of styles and sizes reflecting the tastes and styles of the communities they were built, while maintaining a federal presence.

Fort Fetterman

7 miles North of I-25 on Orpha Road, Northwest of Douglas

Fort Fetterman was established as a military post in July of 1867 at the crossroads of the Bozeman Trail and the Oregon-Mormon-California Trails. The

fort was named in honor of Bvt. Lt. Colonel William J. Fetterman who was killed with his entire command of eighty-one in a battle with hostile Native Americans on December 21,1866.Construction was begun by companies A, C, H, and I of the 4th Infantry under the supervision of Maj. William McEnery Dye in July 1867. The post's first commanding officer, Brig. Gen. H.W. Wessells took command that November. With the abandonment of forts to the north in the Powder River Country in 1868, Fort Fetterman became the primary source of protection for nearby settlers and small numbers of travelers still using the trails. The fort served as a headquarters, supply base, and marshaling point for several US military expeditions during the final years of the Indian Wars on the Northern Plains. More permanent structures were built in 1870 out of adobe, wood, and stone. In 1876, the fort served as the base of operations for three of General George Crook's Powder River Expeditions. The military abandoned the fort in 1882 and during the 1880s most of the buildings were sold, dismantled, or moved to make way for local ranching interests. The State of Wyoming purchased the site of Fort Fetterman in 1962 and it is open to the public as Fort Fetterman Historic Site.

Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley Railroad Passenger Depot

100 Walnut Street in Douglas

Built in 1886, the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley Railroad (FE&MV) Passenger Depot is a one-story wood structure on the western end of the main business section of Douglas. The passenger depot was designed using the standardized plans of FE&MV afilliate, the Chicago & North Western Railroad (C&NW). In 1886, the railroad arrived and made Douglas area resources such as cattle, sheep, coal, oil, and even electric power marketable to buyers in the East.

Glenrock Buffalo Jump

On I-25, 2 miles West of the Glenrock interchange

The Glenrock Buffalo Jump was a successful trapping point for buffalo used by prehistoric Native American tribes. The site is situated on a large flat plateau with excellent grass and water and an adjacent 40 foot bluff that served as the "jump-off" point for the buffalo. Below the bluff, dry washes extend down a sleep talus slope and to a large quantity of buffalo bones and other cultural remains covered with a foot of clay and stone. Archeological investigations have revealed four feet of deposits indicating several periods of use. On the plateau, the remains exist of stone piles that served as guides for driving the buffalo.

Glenrock Commerce Block

Southeast corner of Birch and Fourth Streets in Downtown Glenrock

Constructed in 1917 by Edward A. Reavill, a building contractor from Douglas, the Glenrock Commerce Block became an important part of the commercial district of Glenrock in the early-20th century. This two-story commercial building was built in an L-shaped configuration with a flat roof and dark red brick. Its most distinctive feature is its regularly spaced rows of brick pilasters and cream-colored terra cotta dividing the west and north sides of the building. The east and south sides of the building are unadorned tan colored brick and stucco.

Hotel Higgins

416 West Birch in Glenrock

Constructed in 1916-1917 by John E. Higgins on the site of the old Deer Creek Trading Post and Stage Station, Hotel Higgins was the scene of many social affairs and civic meetings for the Glenrock community. In the past, the hotel also provided offices for the Glenrock city government. Architect Edward Reavill built the 2 1/2 story, 38 room hotel. It was described by a contemporary newspaper as "one of the most elaborate and finely furnished hostelries in the entire rocky mountain region." Each rooms was ornately furnished and trimmed with mahogany.

Jenne Block (Jenne Building)

Southeast corner of 3rd and Center Streets, Douglas

Built in 1916, the Jenne Block was constructed by influential Converse County sheep rancher and businessman Jacob Jenne. Jenne purchased the lot at the southeast corner of 3rd and Center Street for $3,500 one year prior to the building's construction. The block has served as the home of a bank and professional offices, as well as the *Douglas Enterprise* newspaper for several decades in the early 20th century.

La Prele Work Center

Southwest of Douglas, in Medicine Bow National Forest

Located on the southwestern slopes of the Laramie Range, the La Prele Work Center was built as a remote ranger station and converted into a work center when the La Prele Ranger District was discontinued in 1956. Three historic buildings are located at the site: an office/dwelling, a dwelling, and a shop/garage. The structures were built from 1937 to 1941 and represent building constructed during the Great Depression using standard architectural plans for ranger stations. The Civilian Conservation Corps errected the buildings.

Morton Mansion

425 Center Street in Douglas

Constructed in 1903, the Morton Mansion is a late-Victorian style, three-story, wood frame house designed by Wyoming architect William Dubois. The house was built by pioneer sheep rancher John Morton, whose family lived in the mansion for nearly five decades.

North Douglas Historic District

Roughly bounded by 2nd, Clay, 6th and Center Streets in Douglas

The North Douglas Historic District demonstrates an expansion of the early residential area north and east of the commercial district and the significant trends that aided the settlement and development of Douglas from 1886 to the 1950s. It is comprised of fifteen blocks of the original town plat of 1886 and a small section of the Phillips Addition, platted in 1906. The majority of the structures in the district are one-story, wood frame homes built from the early 1890s to the early 1940s, with the majority built between 1903 and 1912. The district contains many "working class" homes, as well as those of several wealthier individuals who played significant roles in the town's economic, political, and social growth.

Officer's Club Douglas Prisoner of War Camp

115 South Riverbend Drive in Douglas

Constructed in 1943 and located on the site of the former Douglas Prisoner of War Camp, the Officer's Club is one of the few camp buildings still standing. The building features sixteen murals painted by three Italian prisoners of war in 1943-1944. The murals display traditional images of the American West including cowboys, Native Americans, wagon trains, cattle drives, and a stockade fort, as well as Old Faithful Geyser in Yellowstone National Park. The camp consisted of 180 buildings and was among 155 base camps and 511 branch camps built throughout the United States during World War II to house enemy prisoners captured from Europe and Japan. The camp officially closed in 1946 and became the property of the War Assets Administration. The local Douglas Lodge #15 of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and others purchased the Officer's Club in 1963. The organization continues to maintain the building and its murals.

Crook County

Arch Creek Petroglyphs

Northwest of Moorcroft

Located in the southern Black Hills area of northeastern Wyoming, the Arch Creek Petroglyph site is a well-known and well-preserved example of an unusual aboriginal rock art style. Unlike most early petroglyphs, the images drawn here are of incised, long bodied stick figures. Similar figures have been found elsewhere in Wyoming's southern Black Hills. With further study, the site will yield information on the figures symbolism, composition, style, and execution, as well as information on certain aspects of the cosmology of its creators.

Devils Tower National Monument

8 miles Southwest of Hulett

Devils Tower National Monument is a unique and dramatic monolith dominating its surroundings. It is a revered and sacred place to Native Americans since prehistoric times. Called Mato Tipila (Bear Lodge) by the Lakota, there is evidence that Devils Tower forced its way upward through layers of sedimentary rocks as a mass of molten magma about 60 million years ago. Over time, the surrounding sedimentary layers have eroded away, exposing its hard igneous core. Many Native American groups, including the Lakota, Crow, Cheyenne, Arapaho, Kiowa, and Eastern Shoshone, consider Devils Tower sacred and have returned to the site for generations for traditional rituals and ceremonies. The tower also served as a landmark for early Euro-American settlers traveling through the region. On September 24, 1906, President Theodore Roosevelt declared Devils Tower the first national monument in the United States under the newly created Antiquities Act of 1906. Devils Tower was placed under National Park Service jurisdiction in 1916 due to the increase in visitors, leading to the building of visitor facilities. Devils Tower has also been a popular climbing site for many people, with the first professional mountain climbers climbing the tower in the late 1930s. Records of climbs at Devils Tower have been kept since 1937. Four historic sites are included in the park: the Enterance Road (built 1933-38), the Entrance Station (built 1939-1941), the Old Headquarters Area Historic District (3 building built in 1935) and the Tower Ladder (built 1893).

Inyan Kara Mountain

11 miles South of Sundance

Located in the Black Hills of northeastern Wyoming, Inyan Kara Mountain is significant for its association with the culture of the Plains Indians. The Sioux considers the Black Hills region sacred land as it is here they believe the Great Spirit dwells. They hung offerings on the rocks and trees to appease the thunder gods who they believed were responsible for the mysterious rumblings heard during the calmest days and nights. The mountain was also a landmark to early Euro-American travelers and explorers of the region. Inyan Kara Mountain played host to events connected with Native American and Euro-American relations prior to 1875.

McKean Archaeological Site

Crook County

Originally recorded by the Missouri River Basin Survey of the Smithsonian Institution in 1951, the McKean Site has produced large quantities of lithic artifacts from two cultural levels, now designated as Middle Plains Archaic. Over 100 projectile points have been recovered and become type specimens for the McKean Lanceolate, Duncan, and Hanna point types. During the summers of 1983 through 1985, teams from the University of Wyoming reinvestigated this site and discovered a Late Prehistoric component in the soils above the Upper Late Plains Archaic Level. The site is an extensive, multiple component stratified site spaning approximately five millennia of aboriginal cultural development. There are strong indications that it was never a large single campsite, but made up of many small events over the centuries. The site has also played an important role in the careers of pioneer Northwest Plains archaeologists William T. Mulloy and Richard P. Wheeler.

Ranch A

Off Riflepit Road, 3 miles East of US 14/I-90, near Beulah

Located along Sand Creek south of Beulah, Ranch A was built 1932 as a vacation home by Moses Annenberg. Annenberg a poor Prussian immigrant who found his fortune investing in real estate in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. South Dakota architect Ray Ewing designed the ranch's many buildings. The ranch's lodge was constructed in 1932 and furnished by Thomas Molesworth. The garage/apartment was built to match the lodge but the ranch's barn, hydroelectric plant, and pump house were designed by Ewing using a half-timber style. Annenberg used the vacation home as a headquarters for hunting and fishing (he had the streams stocked with trout), and kept exotic animals fenced in the Sand Creek Valley. Eventually, Annenberg's business practices came under

scrutiny and he was convicted in 1940 of income tax evasion. He died in prison in 1941 and his heirs sold Ranch A in 1942 to Governor Nels Smith and two partners. It changed hands several times in the next twenty years and was used as a dude ranch. Even though it was featured in National Geographic in 1956, the ranch was not profitable and the federal government stepped in and bought the ranch in 1963. The Fish and Wildlife Service operated a fish genetics laboratory at Ranch A to study salmonid genetics. The lab was phased out in 1979, replaced by the fish diet development center. Today, Ranch A is owned by the State of Wyoming and managed by the Ranch A Restoration Foundation as an educational center for the public.

Sundance School (Old Stoney)

108 North 4th Street in Sundance

Constructed in 1923 the Sundance School is an excellent example of institutional architecture from the 1920s. It was designed by the architectural firm of Link and Haire from Billings, Montana, and constructed using locally quarried stone with two stories and a garden level basement. The structure served as an elementary school and Crook County High School until 1971, when the last classes were held and it was closed for educational use. The Sundance School remains one of the community's most prominent buildings.

Sundance State Bank

301 Main Street in Sundance

Built in 1914, the Sundance State Bank is a two-story building constructed of quarry-faced sandstone removed from nearby Reuter Canyon. Stone from this canyon won the quarry stone award at the Chicago World's Fair in 1916. The building features abundant stone detailing and Richardsonian Romanesque elements, as well as large square windows which were characteristic of later-20th century styles. The Victorian style architectural designs on the bank are unusually late for this time period. The Sundance State Bank traces its origins to 1895 when it was the first state bank in what became Crook, Weston, and Campbell counties.

Vore Buffalo Jump

On I-90, 5 miles West of Wyoming/South Dakota border

Located between Highway 14 and Interstate 90, the Vore Buffalo Jump is the most studied buffalo jump sites in Wyoming due to the large quantities of bones and artifacts discovered here. The site itself is a pit nearly 200 feet in diameter and forty feet deep, with a thick growth of vegetation. The pit, and its 50-60 degree inclined sides, were formed by the erosion of gypsum-permeat-

ed soil. When early Native Americans stampeded buffalo over the edge of the jump, the steepness was enough to severely cripple or kill them. Archeological study during the 1970s discovered that the center of the pit was used for the killing and butchering. Nearly ten tons of splendidly preserved bones have been removed from the site and projectile points, as well as bones, have been found to a depth of fifteen feet. Scientific Carbon-14 dating indicated that the Vore Buffalo Jump site was used for 400 years during the period from AD 1300-1700.

Wyoming Mercantile (Aladdin General Store)

On Highway 24 in Aladdin

The Aladdin General Store is an excellent, well-preserved example of rare late 19th century vernacular mercantile architecture and is only one of five such structures left in the entire state from this period. The store was originally constructed by Amos Robinson in 1896 and named the Wyoming Mercantile. Robinson had platted and laid out the community of Aladdin on November 12, 1894. He died in 1896 and the local court transferred title of the building to Mahlon S. Kemmerer, the first president of the Wyoming and Missouri Valley Railroad. A 1923 map of Aladdin and the area, prepared by the Sanborn Map Company, shows all properties on the map, including the railroad, belonged to the Wyoming Mercantile. Throughout the years the Wyoming Mercantile has housed a general store, post office, a bar, a barbershop, a telephone office. It was also served as a depot, freight station, and gas station. Today, it continues to be the main focus of the town's activity and community pride.

Vehicular Truss and Arch Bridges

Bridge over Missouri River—County Road 18-200

Selected as one of approximately forty bridges in Wyoming from a survey of vehicular trusses and arches, the bridge over Missouri River is a good example of a truss and arch bridge built in the first three decades of the 20th century. These bridges displayed homogeneity of construction and operational histories in that most county-built trusses were contracted through competitive bidding among midwestern bridge erectors and built from standardized designs using pre-made components. With the creation of the Wyoming Highway Department in 1917, the state took over more control of building truss style bridges which were typically designed using standard plans maintained by the department and built by local contractors from pre-made components from midwestem foundries. While very versatile and easy to erect, the truss and arch bridges of Wyoming are quickly becoming remnants and memories of a bygone era as they are being replaced by new technologies and more sophisticated engineering designs.

Fremont County

Atlantic City Mercantile

Route 62, Box 260 in Atlantic City, off Highway 28 between Lander and Farson

Established in 1868, Atlantic City was the second city created in the South Pass gold mining territory during the gold rush of the late 1860s. The town flourished until 1872 when the boom ended and the miners quickly left the area. The town continued to survive as small mining booms sustained it throughout the years. Another factor that aided in the community's survival was the determination of the town's small group of merchants. Their businesses provided necessary goods and served as community social centers. One instrumental individual was Lawrence Geissler. Geissler constructed the Atlantic City Mercantile in 1893. From the day it opened until his death in 1929, the Mercantile was the commercial and social center of town. The Geissler family also operated a post office out of the building and managed the town's first telephone company in the early part of the 20th century. The Mercantile was closed from Geissler's death until 1964, when a local steelworker purchased the building and reopened it as a beer tavern and a spring water concession. Today, the Atlantic City Mercantile remains the commercial and social center of the community. The Atlantic City Mercantile has survived as the oldest structure in the Atlantic City area and is a landmark in the South Pass region.

Bridge over Wind River

On Highway 132

Selected as one of approximately forty bridges in Wyoming from a survey of vehicular trusses and arches, the bridge over Wind River is a good example of a truss and arch bridge built in the first three decades of the 20th century. These bridges displayed homogeneity of construction and operational histories in that most county-built trusses were contracted through competitive bidding among midwestern bridge erectors and built from standardized designs using pre-made components. With the creation of the Wyoming Highway Department in 1917, the state took over more control of building truss style bridges which were typically designed using standard plans maintained by the department and built by local contractors from pre-made components from midwestern foundries. While very versatile and easy to erect, the truss and arch bridges of Wyoming are quickly becoming remnants and memories of a bygone era as they are being replaced by new technologies and more sophisticated engineering designs.

Brooks Lake Lodge

5 miles north of Highway 26-287, between Dubois and Moran Junction

Constructed in 1922, Brooks Lake Lodge is located in the western portion of the Shoshone National Forest on a rise overlooking Brooks Lake just two miles east of the Continental Divide. The large natural body of water was discovered in 1899 by a Casper pioneer and was later rediscovered by Wyoming Gov. Bryant B. Brooks and bears his name, The lodge is built with native materials and local labor in a traditional Western Craftsman style. Such a style sought to blend the Arts and Crafts Movement of the early 20th century with the simple frontier log cabin. This style was popular with dude ranches and tourist lodges in the early part of the 20th century in the Rocky Mountain Region. Besides the lodge, the surrounding buildings built in 1922, including the guest cabins, barns, bunkhouses, and other outbuildings, feature the same stylistic qualities. The Brooks Lake Lodge was built in conjunction with a plan initiated by Eugene Amoretti from Lander to capitalize on Yellowstone National Park tourism after the Togwotee Pass Road was constructed. Amoretti created a company which transported tourists by bus from the railroad depot in Lander to Yellowstone National Park. Their tour included stops at company hotels at Brooks Lake and Moran. The Brooks Lake Lodge was the first resort of its kind in the area that catered to the needs of guests whose destination was a nearby tourist area—Yellowstone National Park—and not the lodge itself.

Castle Garden Petroglyphs

28 miles south of Moneta in the Gas Hills area

An extensive site six miles long and one mile in width, the cliff faces of Castle Gardens sharply project from the surrounding landscape. The site is an important setting for prehistoric study. The ancient petroglyphs left on the vertical cliff faces rise ten to one hundred feet above the valley floor. The drawings are significant due to the excellent quality of their preservation and the site is the largest and most significant petroglyph collection in the state. The variety of subjects represented, including circular shield designs, bear claws, turtles, buffalo, birds, weasels, antelope, deer, elk, mountain sheep. Medicine men, warriors with shields, and hunters with weapons are also depicted on the cliffs.

C. H. King Company and First National Bank of Shoshoni (Yellowstone Drug)

Corner of Main Street and Highway 20/26 in Shoshoni

Known today as the Yellowstone Drug and originally constructed around 1906, this structure first gained fame as the home of the C. H. King Company

and First National Bank which jointly occupied the building in its early years. Throughout its history, the Yellowstone Drug building has contained numerous businesses such as a lumber company, a grocery store, antique shop, dry goods store, post office and a bank. Fraternal organizations have used its second story for meetings and social occasions for more than fifty years. The current occupant, the Yellowstone Drug, is well-known for its malts and shakes. Fraternal organizations have used its second story for meetings and social occasions for more than fifty years.

CM Ranch and Simpson Lake Cabins Historic District

Off US 287, State Fish Hatchery Road South, near Dubois

Located in the Wind River Mountains, the CM Ranch and Simpson Lake Cabins were constructed in the 1920s. The ranch was established in 1920 and became the first dude ranch in Fremont County. The Simpson Lake Cabins were built in 1928 as a hunting camp. Charles Moore, owner of the CM Ranch, purchased the cabins in 1931 when he expanded his dude ranch operations, which were discontinued in 1942. The site consists of three cabins, two outhouses, a meat house, and a corral.

Dean Decker Site

Honeycomb Buttes area, 15 miles Southeast of South Pass City

Discovered in the 1980s and situated along the terraces of lower Sand Creek and portions of Red Creek in the northwest fringe of the Great Divide Basin, the Dean Decker Site contains a large quantity hearths and places where local chert and quartzites stone work had taken place The site is the accumulation of small campsites from the Middle Archaic through the Protohistoric Periods. The Fremont pottery and late-Prehistoric projectile points suggest prehistoric settlement and the subsistence patterns of small aboriginal groups. The site is named for a BLM employee who first noticed the possible connections between the small prehistoric campsites.

Delfelder School (Hall)

Off Highway 26, 4 miles north of Riverton

Constructed in 1920 by the firm of Westerlund and Schodin, this four-room school house, first known as the Delfelder Consolidated School, opened on January 10, 1921. Located in the Wind River Valley four miles north of Riverton, Delfelder School is a large plain, rectangular one-story building which displays no particular architectural style. Despite its plainness, the building has played an important role in the educational history of rural northern Riverton. Just to the north of where the school currently sits was property that was owned by Mary J. Freeman. Three schools were located on this land before the

Freeman property was sold to Jacob Delfelder, for whom the school is named. The Delfelder School was open for eight years from 1921 to June 7, 1929. It closed because students could be bused to school in Riverton. The building soon became a community hall and a clubhouse for local organizations. The Delfelder School has been maintained and improved through volunteer labor and fun-raising events. The structure represents a rural Wyoming building reutilized after its primary purpose ceased to exist.

Fort Washakie

On US 287, in the Wind River Indian Reservation

Established in 1871 as Camp Brown, the post was renamed to honor Shoshone Chief Washakie in late 1878. Fort Washakie remains the most prominent example of successful Native American and Euro-American relations in the late 19th century American West. The fort was initially established to protect the Shoshone and Bannock Indian Reservation from other Native American tribes hostile towards them. Unlike other western military installations, it was not built to protect Euro-Americans from Native Americans, but Native Americans from other Native Americans. Eventually, Fort Washakie also protected miners in the Sweetwater region. Fort Washakie also played a significant role in the history and development of northwestern Wyoming. During the 1870s and 1880s, Fort Washakie served as a supply base and springboard for the expeditions exploring Yellowstone National Park and the Big Horns. The fort ceased active operation in 1909.

Fort Washakie Historic District

Fort Washakie

Constructed in 1871 to protect the Shoshone and Bannock tribes from hostile Native Americans, today the Fort Washakie Historic District is a community within the Wind River Indian Reservation. After the fort's abandonment by the US military in 1909, ownership of the structures and land holdings was transferred to the Department of Interior. In 1913, Fort Washakie became an Indian Agency. The agency moved into the old military buildings and those constructed during the Great Depression under New Deal programs. There are 36 diverse structures in the historic district, including 19th century stone and adobe military structures, stone and frame buildings built between 1879 and 1909, the early agency buildings built in 1913, and the Depression Era/World War II houses and warehouses.

Green Mountain Arrow

Southern foot of Green Mountain, West of Bairoil

A 165-foot arrow created from stones and pebbles, stone cairns, lines of pebbles and cobbles, and three stone circles are included in this archeological site. The arrow is an example of the few stone effigies in the Northern Plains and Rocky Mountain region. It remains a mystery as to when the rock formations were constructed, by whom, and for what purpose. Many researchers believe that it may be a monument to a past significant figure or event and that the arrow is a part of the human or mythical figure.

Jackson Park Town Site Addition Brick Row

615, 635 and 677 South 3rd Street in Lander

Built in 1917 and 1919, the Jackson Park Town Site Addition Brick Row is comprised of three very prominent brick houses and their outbuildings, considered significant for their spectacular architectural style and excellent preservation. These exquisite homes were built during Lander's early 20th century growth period from 1906-1920. The homes in the Row were all built for successful and prominent Lander businessmen such as Alexander "Scotty" Johnston, Leslie W. Read, and Frank S. Bower. These gentlemen profited from the arrival of the Chicago & North Western Railroad in 1906, the passage of the new Homestead Act of 1909, and the economic boom created by World War I. The Brick Row reflects Lander's wealthy and affluent residential growth that developed during the first boom and bust cycle of the area in the early 20th century.

Lander Downtown Historic District

Downtown Lander between 2nd and 4th streets

The Lander Downtown Historic District is comprised of many historic buildings and reflects Lander's economic development. Euro-American settlement began in the Lander Valley in 1867, after the gold rush in the South Pass area, though Lander's commercial district did not emerge until 1875 with the construction of a post office and several businesses. Over time, the historic district has had log and wood frame buildings and two-story brick and stone masonry buildings with ornamental facades. Most of the remaining existent commercial buildings in the district date from the late 1880s to the early 1890s. Two noteworthy structures are a building with a false front at 159 North 2nd (built 1887) and the Stockgrowers Bar building located at 202 Main (built 1886).

Lander Main Post Office

177 North 3rd Street in Lander

The Lander Main Post Office is one of twelve federally constructed post offices allocated to the state between the turn of the century and 1941. All post offices were constructed from standardized plans developed from guidelines created by the Office of the Supervising Architect in the Treasury Department. The post offices all display a variety of styles and sizes but all denote a federal presence. Variations in design also reflect the tastes and styles of the communities in which they were built.

Miner's Delight

Off Highway 28 near Atlantic City

Located in west-central Wyoming near the end of the Wind River Range, lies the South Pass gold mining region. Miners sought their fortune in both placers and lodes searching for gold. Three camps provided a minimal form of civilization and socialization for the miners. Hamilton City, better known as Miner's Delight, was established in 1867 and contains the most surviving structures. Today, the site includes seventeen log or unfinished lumber structures; seven cabins, a saloon, a meat house, a shop/barn, a shaft house, a pantry, a cellar, three privies, and a corral. The Miner's Delight Mine is located about a quarter of a mile west of the campsite. By 1869, the Miner's Delight Lode had produced about $70,000 worth of gold. It peaked in 1870 with 75 inhabitants, including 40 miners. Eventually, production dwindled and mining operations ceased in 1882. Attempts were made to reopen the mine in 1907 and in the 1930s and 1940s. The surviving buildings were built during the 1907 occupation.

Old Wind River Agency Blockhouse

Wind River Indian Reservation, Fort Washakie

Constructed in 1871, the Old Wind River (Trout Creek) Blockhouse is the oldest, original intact structure in Wyoming. The blockhouse is prominently featured in Eastern Shoshone oral history about Chief Washakie and the Shoshone and Arapahoe tribes' early occupation of the Wind River Indian Reservation.

Riverton Chicago & North Western Railroad Depot

1st and Main in Riverton

The Riverton Chicago & North Western Railroad Depot was built in 1907 to serve the needs of arriving homesteaders and businessmen. It originally contained a railway express agency office, a storage room, men's waiting room,

clerk's office, women's waiting room, and living quarters with a bathroom, dressing room, bedroom, kitchen, dining room, and living room. Through the years, the depot's interior has been remodeled, though the exterior has remained unchanged. The waiting rooms and clerk's office remain intact as part of a restaurant in the depot. The Riverton Chicago & North Western Railroad Depot remains as a landmark to the railroad's economic impact on the early years of Riverton

Quien Sabe Ranch

Northeast of Shoshoni

Representing one of the earliest ranching operations in Fremont County, the Quien Sabe Ranch settlement has been used for a variety of purposes not all exclusively associated with ranching. The ranch was originally affiliated with English Cattle Barons in the 1880s. For a time during the 1890s and early 1900s, the ranch served as a shadowy headquarters for outlaws and cattle rustlers. Since 1907, the ranch has been run by one family.

Shoshone Episcopal Mission

1.5 miles South and 1.5 miles West of Fort Washakie

In 1883, the Reverend John Roberts arrived on the Wind River Indian Reservation, then known as Shoshone Reservation, and began his lifetime of missionary work in the area. He soon founded a church and advocated the creation of a school. Assisting Roberts, as well as aiding his own people, Chief Washakie in the 1880s donated 160 acres of irrigated land to Rev. Roberts with the idea that Roberts use the land to build a mission and missionary school. Before this opportunity, Roberts had to move his church and school several times. After several location changes, Roberts began construction of the Georgian Mansion style building in 1889. Finished in 1890, the Shoshone Episcopal Mission contains classrooms, a kitchen, a dining hall, and a dormitory that first housed the school for Shoshone girls. The mission was later the main meeting place for all the mission's activities.

South Pass National Historic Landmark

10 miles Southwest of South Pass City

To emigrants traveling the Oregon-California-Mormon Trail during the great westward migration of the 1840s-1860s, South Pass was the great gateway to the West. On this site, the emigrant traveler crossed the Continental Divide and finally entered what was known then as "Oregon Country." Travelers could cross at any point along the 150 mile break in the Rocky Mountains, but most emigrant wagon trains crossed at South Pass due to the presence

of numerous creeks and the availability of water. Two markers at South Pass to honor past travelers from the 19th century. Ezra Meeker, who traveled the Oregon-California-Mormon Trail in 1852, placed the first sign in 1906. The second was placed in 1916 in memory of Narcissa Whitman and Eliza Spalding, the first two Euro-American women to cross the pass in 1836.

South Pass City State Historic Site

Off Highway 28 between Lander and Farson

Established in 1867, South Pass City peaked around 1870 as the most important town established in Wyoming's Sweetwater mining district, better known as the area of the South Pass Gold Rush. During this period, an estimated seven million dollars worth of gold was removed from mines in the area. The town is named for the famous landmark along the Oregon-California-Mormon Trail, South Pass, ten miles to the southwest. Besides mining, South Pass City is also associated with two important historical figures: William H. Bright and Esther Hobart Morris. Bright was the legislator who sponsored Wyoming's suffrage bill. When it was successfully passed in 1980, Wyoming became the first state in the Union to allow women the right to vote. Esther Hobart Morris was the first woman ever appoint as Justice of the Peace. She succeeded incumbent Justice James Stillman on February 14, 1870, and presided over thirty-four cases at South Pass City before relinquishing her post exactly nine months later. Though no longer a viable town, several building still stand at the site, including the Carissa Building, Esther Morris' cabin, the Exchange Bank and Recorder's Office, the Grecian Bend Saloon, the Jean Chipp Cabin, the schoolhouse and the Sherlock Hotel.

Split Rock Prehistoric Site

On Highway 287-789, East of Jeffrey City

Unearthed in 1984 during road construction, the Split Rock Archaeological Site is a buried, multiple component aboriginal campsite. Evidence found in the Holocene terraces south of the Sweetwater River is representative of the Early Plains Archaic Period. The most significant discoveries at the site are five house pits, considered to be among the earliest such structures found on the North American continent. Two additional occupation features from the Early Plains Archaic Period were also found here.

Spring (Diamond A) Ranch

Off US 26/287 Northeast of Whiskey Mountain, Near Dubois

Operating continuously as a working ranch for over a century, the Spring (Diamond A) Ranch is comprised of fourteen well preserved and beautifully

crafted stone, log, and wood frame buildings. Many of the structures were built by David Williamson, a well-known stonemason famous throughout the area for constructing stone buildings in many Wyoming towns, Fort Washakie, and for local ranches. The oldest building at the Spring Ranch, the log homestead cabin, dates from as early as 1891. The main ranch house structure was built in many separate stages beginning in 1903.

St. Michael's Mission

Ethete

St. Michael's Mission, also known as the Church of Our Father's House, was established in 1887 east of Fort Washakie by Reverend John Roberts to serve the Northern Arapaho tribe. It was named St. Michael's but the post office and local community were given the name Ethete. Around 1900, the Episcopal Church constructed a small log church at a site some three miles removed from the current mission location. Between 1910 and 1917, due to a substantial and generous endowment from Mrs. Baird Cooper, the stone buildings around the oval drive were finished, the old church was moved to its present site in 1920, and the mission was completed. Some buildings housed mission workers and one was a school for Arapaho children. Most of the stone buildings are still in use today.

Torrey Lake Historic District

Along the west shores of Lake Julia, Torrey Lake and Ring Lake, near Dubois

Constructed as a resort at the mouth of Torrey Lake in the 1920s, the Torrey Lake Historic District includes a total of nine cabins, a footbridge, two privies, and a meat house on 603 acres. Members of the Torrey Lake Club built the simple, one-story recangular cabins out of logs resting on stone foundations with gable roofs. Dave Williamson, a stonemason originally from Scotland and an early settler in the Wind River Valley, completed the fireplaces and stonework on the buildings. The Torrey Lake Club/Ranch was formed by and for the benefit and use of a close association of friends, led by John R. Boardman, and is the only known "club" to be granted a homestead patent.

Torrey Lake Petroglyph District

Near Dubois

The Torrey Lake Petroglyph District is an extensive, discontinuous grouping of predominantly pecked rock art comprised of about 175 petroglyphs, 11 lithic scatters, and a probable prehistoric drive line/sheep trap extending approximately 3.2 miles along the Torrey Creek Drainage. The petroglyphs represent the "Interior Line Style" of pecked petroglyphs, consisting of sur-

realistic anthromorphs and abstract designs. This type of rock art is referred to locally as the "Dinwoody Style", due to the well-known examples found nearby 9 miles to the east at the Dinwoody type site. The surrealistic quality of the characters suggests that they were associated with shamanistic activities. The largest grouping contains 35 individual figures, and it is estimated that they date from the Protohistoric and Early Plains Archaic Periods.

Twin Pines Lodge and Cabin Camp

218 West Ramshorn in Dubois

Named in 1941 after twelve years in business, the Twin Pines Lodge and Cabin Camp is a wonderful combination of tourist cabins and a small log lodge. In 1929, the camp began as a basic cabin camp with small frame cabins under the direction and ownership of local businessman O. E. Stringer. As his business flourished, Stringer built his new cabins and service buildings with rustic style of log architecture. The camp's lodge, finished in 1941, is a wonderful regional example of log architecture with arts and crafts detailing.

Union Pass

On the Continental Divide in Teton National Forest, West of Dubois

Located on the continental divide, Union Pass is a strategic passageway through the mountains of northwestern Wyoming. Native Americans used the pass frequently prior to the arrival of Euro-Americans. In 1811, Wilson Price Hoot and his party, guided by Edward Robinson, John Hoback, and Jacob Reznor, used the pass on their way to the Oregon coast. Union Pass soon became a popular route for trappers in search of fur and trade opportunities. The pass is located at an elevation of 9,210 feet, at the convergence of Wyoming's three great mountain ranges: the Wind River Range to the southeast, the Gros Ventre Range to the west, and the Absaroka Range to the north.

Welty's General Store

220 Ramshorn in Dubois

First established in 1889 on the east side of Horse Creek north of modern-day Dubois, Welty's General Store was built by Frank A. Welty to adjoin the homestead cabin of his father, Dr. Francis Welty. In 1898, Welty purchased a newly constructed building from George Hays and Joey Yeomans, dismantled his original store, and reconstructed the structure as a rear addition to the new store. Since the original building's opening in 1889, Welty's General Store has provided a variety of goods and services to generations of homesteaders, ranchers, tie hacks, and tourists in the upper Wind River Valley. The store has

sold agricultural equipment, hardware, construction supplies and groceries and served as a post office, a doctor's office and a bank.

Vehicular Truss and Arch Bridges

Bridge over Big Wind River—County Road CN 10-21
Wind River Diversion Dam Bridge—County Road CN 10-24

Selected as some of approximately forty bridges in Wyoming from a survey of vehicular trusses and arches, these bridge are good examples of a truss and arch bridge built in the first three decades of the 20th century. These bridges displayed homogeneity of construction and operational histories in that most county-built trusses were contracted through competitive bidding among midwestern bridge erectors and built from standardized designs using pre-made components. With the creation of the Wyoming Highway Department in 1917, the state took over more control of building truss style bridges which were typically designed using standard plans maintained by the department and built by local contractors from pre-made components from midwestern foundaries. While very versatile and easy to erect, the truss and arch bridges of Wyoming are quickly becoming remnants and memories of a bygone era as they are being replaced by new technologies and more sophisticated engineering designs.

Goshen County

Cheyenne-Black Hills Stage Route Historic District

1 mile West to 15 miles Southwest of Lusk

The Cheyenne-Black Hills Stage Route Historic District is comprised of the Running Water Stage Station and the Rawhide Buttes Stage Station and the section of the original Cheyenne-Black Hills route between the two stations. From 1876-1887, the route was a major transportation corridor between Cheyenne and Deadwood, South Dakota. Thousands of passengers, tons of freight, and millions of dollars in gold passed over the trail. Subsequently, Rawhide Buttes Stage Station was a prime relief point along the trail and offered a blacksmith shop, a mercantile, a telegraph office, and a post office. During the 1880s, Rawhide Buttes Stage Station's neighbor to the north, Running Water Stage Station, became an important stopping point along the trail when it experienced a small mining boom. The community "busted" when the Chicago-North Western Railroad chose Lusk for its terminal. Running Water Stage Station was also the intersection of the Texas Trail, the famous cattle trail from Texas, and the Cheyenne-Black Hills Stage Route just north of the station. On February 19, 1887, the last stagecoach departed from the Inter-Ocean Hotel in Cheyenne for Deadwood. After the Cheyenne-Black Hills stage route closed, most of the stage stations were used as ranching headquarters.

Fort Laramie National Historic Site

Off Highway 26, 3 miles Southwest of Fort Laramie

Fort Laramie is a nationally significant historic site for the prominent role it played in the 19th century fur trade and the opening of the American West to Euro-American settlement. During its long history, the fort served as a headquarters for fur trappers, a stopover and re-supply point for travelers along the Oregon-Mormon-California Trail, and a military installation. St. Louis traders William Sublett and Robert Campbell first established the fort in 1834 as Fort William. As the first building was situated near the junction of the Laramie and North Platte Rivers, it quickly became an important post for traders and trappers. The American Fur Company purchased Fort William in 1836. They replaced the rotting wood fort with an adobe structure and renamed it Fort John. During the 1840s, the fort became an important stopping point for emigrants along the Oregon-Mormon-California Trail. By 1845, Congress authorized the establishment of military posts along the trail to protect emigrants from potential attacks by Native Americans. The United States government purchased Fort John in 1849, constructed more buildings and renamed the post Fort Laramie. Fort Laramie was the headquarters for military campaigns carried out against the Native Americans. It hosted peace

councils with the Native Americans in 1851 and during the days of great conflict in the Powder River Country from 1866-1868. The military abandoned Fort Laramie in 1890 and more than 50 buildings were moved, sold, or destroyed. In the late 1920s, the Wyoming Historical Landmark Commission worked to save Fort Laramie and its historic buildings and by 1936, National Park Service representatives showed an interest in preserving the fort. Fort Laramie became a part of the National Park System when a Presidential Proclamation made it a National Historic Monument on July 16, 1938. The fort was reclassified as a National Historic Site in 1960.

Fort Laramie Three-Mile Hog Ranch

5.5 miles West of Fort Laramie along Laramie River

The Fort Laramie Three-Mile Hog Ranch was originally comprised of 12 to 15 buildings constructed between 1873 and 1885. The ranch provided recreation and services to soldiers from nearby Fort Laramie. When Fort Laramie was abandoned as a military post, it and other hog ranches ceased functioning. The Three Mile Hog Ranch had buildings such as a large loop-holed barn, a grout swelling housing the bar, numerous cribs of two rooms each, several shops, a billiard hall, and a sod corral. The ranch was notoriously known as a social center for Fort Laramie's soldiers to indulge in some of their more private pleasures. They spent their wages on cheap beer, hard liquor, cards, and on the ranch's ten or more resident prostitutes. From 1876-1887, the Cheyenne and Black Hills Stage Company operated the Hog Ranch as a hostelry for its passengers on the ranch grounds. The Fort Laramie Three-Mile Hog Ranch was one of very few military bordellos left in the western United States when it was nominated to the National Register of Historic Places.

Jay Em Historic District

24 miles North of Lingle on Highway 85

The small town of Jay Em looks much as it did between 1910 and 1920. Jay Em was developed by Lake Harris, who had moved to southeastern Wyoming in 1905. It soon had a bank, a gas station and repair shop, a water tower, a general store, a lumber yard, and a post office. The few residenial homes were built with local materials and were all very similar in appearance and construction. Jay Em declined in the late 1930s when improved transportation and better roads allowed local residents to travel more easily to larger towns such as Lusk, Lingle, and Torrington to conduct business and shop. The businesses in Jay Em could not compete with the larger communities and withered away.

South Torrington Union Pacific Depot

Off Highway 85, .5 miles South of Torrington

Prior to the construction of a Holly Sugar factory, the Union Pacific Railroad began surveying a line from Cottier to Torrington in 1925 and purchased six acres of land opposite the anticipated factory for a proposed depot. Built in 1926, the South Torrington Union Pacific Depot served as a passenger and freight depot. It was designed in the Spanish Mission architectural style by Gilbert Stanley Underwood and Company of Los Angeles and was constructed of reinforced concrete with red brick trim and a colored-slate roof. The depot's north and south ends are one story in height, while the south-central portion is two stories. The second story contained living quarters divided into five rooms: two bedrooms, a living room, kitchen, and a bath. The main floor of public and freight rooms consisted of a freight and baggage room, a hold-over room and record room, an agent's office, a passenger waiting room, and restrooms.

Torrington Main Post Office

2145 Main Street in Torrington

The Torrington Main Post Office is one of twelve federally constructed post offices allocated to the state between the turn of the century and 1941. All post offices were constructed from standardized plans developed from guidelines created by the Office of the Supervising Architect in the Treasury Department. The post offices all display a variety of styles and sizes but all denote a federal presence. Variations in design also reflect the tastes and styles of the communities they were built in.

Hot Springs County

Bates Battlefield

Southeast corner of Hot Springs County, North of Lost Cabin

Located in the mountainous terrain where the Big Horn Mountains merge into the Owl Creek Mountains in the southeast comer of the Big Horn Basin lies the Bates Battlefield. On July 4th, 1874, a military unit led by Captain Alfred Bates fought Arapaho Indians in retaliation for the Arapaho and Cheyenne attacking Shoshone Indians living near Camp Brown (now Fort Washakie). The Arapaho were shocked by the initial attack but regrouped on the ridge above their encampment and forced the military to withdraw. Bates' group suffered 10 casualites, including four deaths, and the Arapaho suffered an estimated 25 casualties and lost 350 horses. The fight has also been called the Battle of Young's Point, the Battle of Snake Mountain, and the Nowood Battle.

Callaghan (Plaza) Apartments and Hotel

116 East Park Street in Thermopolis

As the sole remaining hotel/apartment building in Hot Springs State Park, the Callaghan Apartments and Hotel, better known as the Plaza, represents the commercialization of the park in the early 1900s. As early as 1896, the spring was believed to hold curative powers. In 1897, the US government purchased the park from the Shoshone and Arapahoe Indians and the area was named Hot Spring State Reserve. People soon began arriving to enjoy the spring. The small settlement found at the mouth of Owl Creek moved to the hot springs and named itself Thermopolis (Greek for "Hot City"). The town grew almost overnight and hotels were built to handle the influx of travelers. The Callaghan Apartments and Hotel was the last hotel built in the Park. Bricklayer James Callaghan began construction in November 1917 and finished in June 1918. The Callaghan Apartments and Hotel originally contained 70 rooms, divided into fourteen sections, with a common bathing room at the end of each corridor. Callaghan and his wife, Hazel, ran the hotel for a short time before Dr. P. W. Metz aquired it and renamed the hotel Plaza Apartments and Hotel. Over the years, while ownership has changed many times, the hotel continued to provide guests access to the mineral baths and healing waters. Of the six hotels built in the park, the Plaza Appartments and Hotel is the only remaining structure.

Downtown Thermopolis Historic District

Broadway, 5th and 6th Streets in Thermopolis

Built between 1898 and 1923, the Downtown Thermopolis Historic District displays a Victorian, transitional turn of the century commercial style architecture located in a compact area of main street, Broadway, and Fifth Street. The vast width of Broadway Street was designed to accommodate the turns of teams of up to sixteen horses or mules. Today, this street features four lanes and ample vehicle parking. Much of the surrounding commercial buildings have remained relatively unchanged for the last century. Some reflect the traditionally elegant and elaborate Victorian style while others display the craftsmanship of local stonemasons and bricklayers through their decorative brick patterns.

Halone House

204 Amoretti Street in Thermopolis

Built by Finnish emigrant and stone mason Alex Halone in 1909-1910, the Halone House is located in a residential section of Thermopolis, near the Big Horn River. Halone used his house to display his stonemasonry talents and imagination in his combination of stone used on other projects in the Thermopolis area. He was known for using river rock, travertine, flagstone, sandstone and granite. Besides the house, Halone also constructed on the property a garage, picnic shelter, barn/garage, fish pond bridge, well, outdoor grill, stone walkways and walls, and a log sauna. During the 1920s, when housing was hard to find in Thermopolis, Halone converted some rooms into separate apartments. Halone, his son Eugene, and Lauri Suikaonen constructed the Finnish style sauna between 1946 and 1951. The Halone sauna is one of two Finnish saunas identified in Wyoming and is the most distinct of the two.

Legend Rock Petroglyph Site

Northwest of Thermopolis

On the three major sandstone outcroppings located on Cottonwood Creek near Hamilton Dome prehistoric Native Americans carved and etched numerous figures. The petroglyphs are an important record of a variety of prehistoric cultural groups that were here from AD 500 to 1700 The oldest carvings are of hunters, complete with spears and bows, and animals. Later, additional human figures were carved, ranging in size from six inches to two and half feet in length with individual headdresses and hair styles. Animals,etched into the rock with exquisite skill and realism, include elk, deer, buffalo, mountain sheep (and possibly goats), bear, antelope, mountain lion, dog, rabbit, turtle, and several types of birds including an eagle. The next petroglyph develop-

ment at Legend Rock Petroglyph Site is the most symbolic and stylized found in the United States. It features figures within figures,figures with long attenuated necks and vertical line figures. Some are over four feet tall and appear to be wearing kilts or exotic feathered headdresses and hairstyles. These figures share certain traits with the petroglyphs found to the south in the Wind River Valley, but display distinctive variations of possible mythical creatures associated with religious beliefs and rituals. A few petroglyphs depict horses in groups, and one is of a lone horse carrying a rider with a lance and a shield.

Thermopolis Main Post Office

440 Arapahoe Street in Thermopolis

The Thermopolis Main Post Office is one of twelve federally constructed post offices allocated to the state between the turn of the century and 1941. All post offices were constructed from standardized plans developed from guidelines created by the Office of the Supervising Architect in the Treasury Department. The post offices all display a variety of styles and sizes but all denote a federal presence. Variations in design also reflect the tastes and styles of the communities they were built in.

Woodruff Cabin Site

26 miles Northwest of Thermopolis

Located on Owl Creek, the cabin is believed to have been built by trapper and prospector, John Dwight Woodruff and is the first recorded Euro-American home built in the Big Horn Basin. As late as 1871, the Basin had been the chief hunting grounds of the Crow and Shoshone tribes and the Arapahoe, Cheyenne, and Sioux ocassionally raided the area as well. During the 1870s, Woodruff gained the respect and friendship of Chief Washakie, making his settlement of the area more secure from raiding parties. Woodruff acquired 6,000 sheep from Oregon and negotiated with Chief Washakie to graze them on the northern side of the Wind River, with summer pasture for his flock on the summits of the Owl Creek Mountains. Woodruff's was the first large scale sheep operations in Wyoming and around 1880 he brought cattle into the Owl Creek country, using his cabin as headquarters for his operations. Soon after, in the early 1880s, Woodruff sold his cabin to Capt. R. A. Torrey. Torrey and his brother, Col. J. L. Torrey, who began a large cattle and horse ranch known as the M — (Embar) Ranch, which ran 40,000 cattle and more than 6,000 horses. As additional ranch buildings were built, Woodruff's old cabin was dismantled and replaced with monuments to mark its location.

Vehicular Truss and Arch Bridges

Four-Mile Bridge—Off Highway 173 near Thermopolis
Bridge over Owl Creek—County Road CN 15-28 near Thermopolis

Selected as two of approximately forty bridges in Wyoming from a survey of vehicular trusses and arches, they are good examples of a truss and arch bridge built in the first three decades of the 20th century. These bridges displayed homogeneity of construction and operational histories in that most county-built trusses were contracted through competitive bidding among midwestern bridge erectors and built from standardized designs using pre-made components, With the creation of the Wyoming Highway Department in 1917, the state took over more control of building truss style bridges which were typically designed using standard plans maintained by the department and built by local contractors from pre-made components from midwestern foundries, While very versatile and easy to erect, the truss and arch bridges of Wyoming are quickly becoming remnants and memories of a bygone era as they are being replaced by new technologies and more sophisticated engineering designs.

Johnson County

Bozeman Trail

Varrious sites in Johnson County

The Bozeman Trail was the preferred route of gold seekers traveling north from the Oregon Trail along the North Platte River to southern Montana during the 1860s. The trail diverged from the Oregon Trail at many places along the North Platte River including the Lower Platte Bridge and Deer Creek Station, but the main point of departure was Bridger's Ferry, east of present-day Orin Junction. From here it followed the north bank of the North Platte River to Fort Fetterman, near the mouth of LaPrele Creek, and then on north into Montana. The route was dangerous as it crossed Sioux lands in northeastern Wyoming and many travelers were killed at the hands of the Sioux. This led to open military conflict with the Sioux and the establishment of forts along the route. Eventually, an agreement was reached between the Sioux and the United States Government that led to the abandonment of the forts and the discontinuation of the trail. A decade later, in the late 1870s, after many Native Americans in the American West had been moved onto reservations, the Bozeman Trail was re-utilized as a stage route for ranchers, farmers, and businessmen as they settled in northeastern Wyoming. The Bozeman Trail crosses through the center of Johnson County and contains three historic sites: Crazy Woman Crossing and Battlefield/Trabing Station, Dry Fork of the Powder River Segment, and the Lake DeSmet Segment.

Buffalo Main Post Office

193 South Main Street in Buffalo

The Buffalo Main Post Office is one of twelve federally constructed post offices allocated to the state between the turn of the century and 1941. All post offices were constructed from standardized plans developed from guidelines created by the Office of the Supervising Architect in the Treasury Department. The post offices all display a variety of styles and sizes but all denote a federal presence. Variations in design also reflect the tastes and styles of the communities they were built in.

Buffalo Main Street Historic District

Main Street in Downtown Buffalo

The one and a half block area, known as the Buffalo Main Street Historic District, extends diagonally along Main Street and between Fort Street to the north and Angus Street to the south. From 1900 to 1932, stronger brick and

stone buildings in the community's downtown area replaced early frame buildings. Today, most commercial buildings are brick or stone, though some have been stuccoed. Facade details on the outside of the buildings demonstrate a simple commercial design style. The buildings included in the historic district reflect the influence of the area's agricultural economy since the town's incorporation in 1884.

Cantonment Reno

Approximately 25 miles East of Kaycee at the Powder River

Cantonment Reno was named for the nearby Fort Reno, which the US Army had abandoned and the Native Americans burnt to the ground in 1868. Cantonment Reno served as a United States Army supply post along the Bozeman Trail during the 1876-1878 campaign to force the Sioux, Cheyenne, and Arapahoe from their last hunting grounds on the eastern side of the Big Horn Mountains. Captain Edwin Pollock of the 9th Infantry led the first stage of construction. Forty major structures were constructed using logs hewn from cottonwood trees that grew along the bottomlands of the Powder River, including storehouses, a hospital, huts for officers and enlisted men, outbuildings, stables and corrals. In the fall of 1877, three companies of the Fifth Cavalry began a second phase of construction, building three barracks, three mess rooms, three large cavalry stables, one quartermaster's stable, an additional office, a new guardhouse, a corn building, and a carpenter's shop. At its peak, the post boasted 358 men. The local wood supplies soon dwindled and Cantonment Reno was abandoned in 1878 when Fort McKinney on the Clear Fork was established. None of the post's forty structures are left standing but depressions in the ground provide evidence of their existence.

Carnegie Public Library

90 North Main in Buffalo

Constructed in 1909 out of native stone and located on the northwest corner of the Johnson County courthouse grounds, the Johnson County Library Building is a fine example of Neo-Classical style architecture. Early in 1909, businessman and philanthropist Andrew Carnegie had agreed to provide $12,500 for the construction of the library in Buffalo and $1,250 a year for maintenance expenses, if Johnson County furnished the site. The citizens of the county concurred and the county commissioners donated a section of the Johnson County courthouse grounds for the library. As cement was virutually unavailable, it was built out of refined lime from local limestone deposits, mixed with sand to create a usable mortar, as were many of Buffalo's early public buildings. The building's has been remodled and enlarged over the years and little of the original exterior exists.

Dull Knife Battlefield

8 miles North of Barnum

Following the defeat of Custer and the 7th Cavalry at the Little Bighorn, the US Army, under Gen. Crook, changed its tactics for fighting the Sioux, Cheyenne, and Arapaho and began to attack their encampments in the winter. During this time of year, Native Americans did not seek warfare as they were split into small groups preparing themselves for the cold season. They also traveled with their families, thus curtailing the warrior's mobility. The military's goal then became to attack a village and destroy its supply of food, shelter and weapons, giving the Native Americans no option but to surrender. On November 25, 1876, 1,400 Cheyenne, under the leadership of Dull Knife and Little Wolf, were camped on the upper Red Fork. Following Crook's tactics, Gen. Ranald Mackenzie and his force of 1,200 men attacked the village, killing 40 Cheyenne, wounding many, and capturing 700 horses. Pawnee, Shoshone, Sioux, Arapaho, and Cheyenne scouts comprised one third of the attacking force. Following the attack, many Cheyenne surrendered to Indian agencies in South Dakota and agreed to aid the US Army in tracking down their former allies, the Sioux. What became known as the Dull Knife Battle was a pivotal victory for the United States in Northern Plains Indian Wars as it effectively crippled and weakened the Cheyenne tribe and enforced the idea that attacking in the winter was the most successful straegy to wield against the Native Americans still outside reservation boundaries.

Fort Phil Kearny National Historic Landmark

15 miles North of Buffalo, West of Highway 87

Established July 15, 1866 and named for famous Civil War General Philip Kearny, Fort Phil Kearny served as the headquarters for the Mountain District, Department of the Platte, under the command of Colonel Henry B. Carrington. This fort was one of three forts situated in the middle of Sioux territory (Fort Phil Kearny was specifically located at the eastern base of the Big Horn Mountains) to protect emigrants traveling on the Bozeman Trail bound for the gold fields of southern Montana. The fort was under almost constant siege during its brief, but tumultuous, two-year history. Many battles with the Sioux were fought nearby, including the Fetterman Fight in which Captain William J. Fetterman and all 80 men under his command were killed when a party of Indians they were pursuing near the fort in 1866 lured them into an ambush. The Wagon Box Fight, in August 1867, also occurred west of the fort when hostile Native Americans under Chief Red Cloud attacked 32 woodcutters and guards, but the attackers were successfully repelled. Fort Phil Kearny was abandoned in 1868 under provisions reached with the Sioux in the Fort Laramie Treaty of 1868. Native forces immediately burned it to the ground.

Fort McKinney

Off Highway 16, 2 miles West of Buffalo

Constructed in July of 1878 to replace nearby Cantonment Reno, Fort McKinney contained barracks for seven companies of troops, at least fourteen structures for officer quarters, stables, warehouses, laundress quarters, a hospital, bakery, offices, and auxiliary structures. Troops from Fort McKinney, named in honor of Lt. John A. McKinney who was killed in the Dull Knife Battle, were responsible for containing hostile Sioux and Cheyenne, curtailing Crow and Shoshoni conflicts with their tribal enemies, preventing the Arapaho from agitating settlers and other tribes, and protecting communication lines. They built and maintained the first telegraph line in the Powder River Country and provided protection and security to ranchers settling in the area. The fort's last official action was to put an end to the 1892 Johnson County War and the fort was abandoned in 1894. The State of Wyoming aquired the buildings in 1903 and the site became the Wyoming Soldiers and Sailors Home. Today, only a few of the original military buildings remain, as many were removed or dismantled around the turn of the 20th century.

Fort Reno

11 miles Northeast of Sussex

Gen. Patrick Connor established Fort Reno on a high plateau on the banks of the Powder River near the mouth of Dry Fork on August 14, 1865. It was originally named Fort Connor, but in November of that year, the fort's name was officially changed to Fort Reno in honor of General Jesse L. Reno, killed September 14, 1862, at the Battle of South Mountain during the Civil War. Its mission was to ensure that the southern section of the Bozeman Trail remained open. Originally the fort consisted of a warehouse and stables surrounded by a rough cottonwood log stockade but in the fall of 1865, additional buildings were constructed, including two barracks, two officers' quarters, a post hospital, shops, teamster's quarters, and two sutler's buildings. These buildings were built outside the stockade so they were unprotected. In 1866, when the post fell under Carrington's command, a log stockade was built to surround these outlying buildings. During this time, an adobe commander's quarters was also built. In 1867, Commander VanVoast moved the entire west stockade line, tore down the old bastions, built three new hexagonal blockhouses, and relocated several of the gates. The last structures built at Fort Reno were a guardhouse and some additional warehouses. During its existence, the fort never came under direct attack by Native Americans even though encounters were common to the north. Fort Reno was abandoned in 1868 in accordance with agreements reached in the Fort Laramie Treaty of that year. Soon after the military presence was gone, Native Americans burnt the fort. Bodies

buried in the fort's cemetery were reinterred at Custer Battlefield National Cemetery in the 1880s. Today, a stone monument marks the site where Fort Reno once stood.

HF Bar Ranch

15 miles Northwest of Buffalo

Built between 1898 and 1921 by Frank Horton, the HF Bar Ranch is a working cattle and dude ranch in the foothills of the Big Horn Mountains. The ranch is comprised of 36 buildings many of which feature a rustic frame and log style construction. Horton, a future state senator and US Congressman, arrived in Wyoming in 1905 to work for friends in the ranching business. Horton entered the sheep business and in 1911 bought the 1890s homestead with the financial assistance of his brother-in-law, Chicago investment banker Warren Gorrell, and his wife, Demia. The Gorrells and their children spent almost every summer between 1911 and 1929 at the ranch, while the Horton family lived there year-round and managed the daily ranching operations. Following the 1929 Stock Market Crash, the Gorrells sold their shares to Horton's associates. Soon, as many of Horton's other eastern friends visited the ranch and paid him for meals and the use of horses, the operation became a dude ranch. The HF Bar Ranch continues to operate today.

Holland House

312 North Main Street in Buffalo

Built in 1883 along Buffalo's main street by rancher William H. Holland, the Holland House was the first brick home in the community. It is well-known as an excellent example of a late Victorian vernacular brick home.

Johnson County Courthouse

76 North Main in Buffalo

Built in 1884 of locally crafted brick, the Johnson County Courthouse was the sixth county courthouse constructed in Wyoming and today is the oldest courthouse standing in the state that maintains its original character and intended use. This two-story red-bricked Italianate building became a focal point of the 1892 Johnson County War, when two invaders were held here while the rest of the party was removed to Cheyenne. When a federal representative arrived to pick them up, 200 homesteaders formed a forced lane for the representative and his prisoners to walk through as they left the courthouse.

Methodist Episcopal Church

Fort and North Adams in Buffalo

The cornerstone of the Methodist Episcopal Church was laid on August 17, 1898. Pastor E. J. Robinson and congregation members constructed the church at a cost of $2,075 and dedicated the building on May 28, 1899, less than a year after the cornerstone was laid. The Methodist Episcopal Church exhibits beautiful ornamental features. The interior plan is based on the Akron plan, a design plan typical to Methodist churches in the American West, which emphasizes good acoustics, sight lines, and flexibility, focusing on the pulpit and communion table.

St. Luke's Episcopal Church

178 South Main in Buffalo

Built out of red brick in 1889 by Thomas Hutton from the Curran Brothers west side brickyard, St. Luke's Episcopal Church is considered an excellent example of Gothic Revival architecture in the State of Wyoming. The church's interior plan is typical of small Episcopal churches, with a small narthex, long narrow nave, a chancel elevated by two steps, and sanctuary elevated by two more steps. St. Luke's Episcopal Church is unique in that the Masonic Lodge of Buffalo laid the church's cornerstone in 1889.

Schoonover Bridge

Johnson County

Selected as one of approximately forty bridges in Wyoming from a survey of vehicular trusses and arches, the Schoonover Bridge is a good example of a truss and arch bridge built in the first three decades of the 20th century. These bridges displayed homogeneity of construction and operational histories in that most county-built trusses were contracted through competitive bidding among Midwestern bridge erectors and built from standardized designs using pre-made components. With the creation of the Wyoming Highway Department in 1917, the state took over more control of building truss style bridges, which were typically designed using standard plans maintained by the department and built by local contractors from pre-made components from Mid-western foundries. While very versatile and easy to erect, the truss and arch bridges of Wyoming are quickly becoming remnants and memories of a bygone era as they are being replaced by new technologies and more sophisticated engineering designs.

Sussex Post Office and Store

Sussex and Powder Roads in Kaycee

Built in 1914 on the north bank of the Powder River and surrounded by large cottonwood trees, the Sussex Post Office and Store (also known as the Sussex Community Hall) was originally a combination grocery store/post office/dance hall in one large room. The store and post office were situated on the building's east end and the dance ball was on the west end. The store and post office were moved out of the structure in the late 1920s. The entire building was then used entirely as a dance hall and community center by the local ranching community for holiday suppers, banquets, wedding receptions, picnics, barbecues, school programs, and annual meetings of the Sussex Irrigation Company. Today, it is still a polling center during local and general elections.

TA Ranch Historic District

East of Highway 196 on the North Fork of Crazy Woman Creek, 12 miles South of Buffalo

Established in 1882, the TA Ranch was an early ranch in Johnson County and and played a part in the 1892 Johnson County War. The invaders, who killed Nate Champion and Nick Ray, fortified themselves at the ranch after a group of local citizens attacked them. The fracas ended when troops from Fort McKinney appeared on the scene. Soldiers took the invaders to Fort McKinney and later transported them to Fort D.A. Russell in Cheyenne to await their time in court. The cases were dropped because Johnson County could not pay the court costs. Scars on the ranch house and barn, and trenches in the yard from the fight are still apparent today.

Union Congregational Church

110 Bennett Street in Buffalo

A small group of Buffalo citizens organized the Union Congregational Church in 1884, the same year the town of Buffalo was established. It was the first church in Buffalo and one of the first two churches established in the northern Wyoming territory. The church's original frame structure was built in 1886 and was large enough to hold 200 people. Besides religious services, the Union Congregational Church hosted local plays, concerts, spelling bees, and other social events. In 1911 and 1912, due to growth of the congregation, Reverend Charles Gray Miller formulated an ingenious plan to enlarge the church. A basement was built on a lower slope of a hill to the west of the church and then the church was moved onto it. Being situated higher up on a steep hill allowed for his plan to work and the church was moved over on top

of this newer addition. For many years the Union Congregational Church was the largest building in Buffalo.

Vehicular Truss and Arch Bridges

Bridge over the South Fork of the Powder River—Off I-25, West Service Road (Old Highway 87) near Kaycee
Irigary Bridge—County Road CN16-254 near Sussex
Peloux Bridge—County Road CN16-40 near Buffalo

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Laramie County

Atlas Theatre

213 West 16th Street in Cheyenne

Located on 16th street, the Atlas Theatre building is situated in the heart of Cheyenne's downtown business district. This three-story brick building was constructed in 1887. Until 1908, the top two floors were used as professional offices while the bottom floor was a tea and confectionary shop. In 1907, Wyoming architect William Dubois remodel the building, providing space for new enterprises, including a theatre. From 1930 to 1931, the building was home to the Strand Theatre, under the control of the Publix Theatre chain. In subsequent years, the theatre changed owners many times and twice was reopened and closed. From 1955-1961, the structure was not used as a theatre and from 1961-1963 was the Pink Pony Night Club. After the club closed, the theatre building was abandoned until the Cheyenne Little Theatre Players group put on a performance there in 1966. In 1971, the organization purchased the theatre and performances have continued since then, with future renovations planned for the building.

Baxter Ranch Headquarters

East 18th Street & Morrie Avenue in Cheyenne

George W. Baxter came west as a US Army officer during the Plains Indian Wars and decided to make his permanent home in the Wyoming area. Baxter began his ranching operation in the Big Horn Basin before moving it to the Hillsdale area, about 20 miles east of Cheyenne. There he built a two-story log cabin and log barn as his ranch headquarters in 1885. By 1904, his ranch buildings were moved to Cheyenne and placed on lots owned by the F. E. Warren family, just east of downtown Cheyenne. The structures were dismantled log by log and each log was numbered and replaced in its original possition. The log cabin became a two-story, four unit apartment building while the barn was converted into a two-story duplex. The log cabin and the barn are the last remaining log structures in the community.

Boeing United Airlines Terminal Building, Hangar and Fountain

200 East 8th Avenue in Cheyenne

Constructed between 1929 and 1934, the Cheyenne Boeing United Airlines structures are remnants from a time when the Cheyenne Municipal Airport was an important air transportation center for the entire nation. Built in 1929,

the Boeing Air Transport terminal building displays architectural influences from the Fullivan School of Architecture. Its asymmetrical facade, decorative brickwork, and external expression of its skeleton structure provides evidence as to its interior design. Cheyenne architect Frederic Porter, Sr. designed and constructed the large hangar in 1930. In 1934, United Airlines built an Art Deco styled fountain out of terra cotta blocks. The fountain is situated in the 8th Avenue median, south of the terminal. During this same period, Cheyenne was an important stopping point for transcontinental flights because planes could not make the flight without stopping and the pass just west of Cheyenne was the best place to cross the Rocky Mountains. United Airlines also used Cheyenne as its main maintenance and stewardess training facility. During World War II, the airport served as a modification center for B-17 "Flying Fortresses". By the end of the decade, Cheyenne had lost its preeminence as an air transportation center and Denver emerged as the hub of Rocky Mountain aviation.

Capitol North Historic District

Roughly bounded by East 29th and East 25th Streets, and Warren and Pioneer Avenues in Cheyenne

The Capitol North Historic District includes middle to upper class homes constructed between 1905 and 1930. The district includes homes with varying styles ranging from single-story plains cottages to two-story picturesque cottages, as well as streets with brick veneer and brick homes built in a two-story cottage style and villa forms. The close proximity of the State Capitol and other government buildings influenced the district's development. Over the years, the district has served as home for various government officials including governors, state legislators, lawyers and judges have lived in the district.

Cheyenne Public Schools

Various locations in Cheyenne

Cheyenne's citizens became interested in public education almost immediately after the community's founding along the Union Pacific in 1867-1868. The citizens of Cheyenne became pioneers in the establishment of public schools in their community and county. The following ten Cheyenne Public Schools are listed on the National Register: Cheyenne High School (LCSD No. 1 Administration Building), Lulu McCormick Junior High School (Emerson State Office Building), Mabel Fincher School (Triumph High School), Deming Elementary School, Corlett Elementary School, Park Addition School (Chaplin School), Churchill Elementary School, Hebard Elementary School, Johnson Junior High School, and Storey Gymnasium.

Cheyenne South Side Historic District

Roughly bounded by Warren Avenue, Russell Avenue, East 10th Street, and East 5th Street in Cheyenne

As a result of the arrival and construction of the Union Pacific's transcontinental railroad through the region in 1867, Cheyenne became the site of the Union Pacific's main depot and repair shops as it was located halfway between Omaha, Nebraska, and Ogden, Utah. The town was laid out around the rail yards and the depot. The South Side Historic District is part of the southern half of the original 1867 city plat, completed by Union Pacific Chief Engineer Gen. Grenville M. Dodge. It contains prominent buildings such as Johnson Junior High School and the MFG Fire Station. The South Side became a "blue collar" residential area for many Union Pacific employees because of its close proximity to the shops and yards.

City and County Building

19th Street & Carey Avenue in Cheyenne

Constructed in 1919 on the location of the original Laramie County Courthouse, the City-County Building displays excellent craftsmanship and detailing in the Classic Revival style. Laramie County's first courthouse had served as the Wyoming Territorial Capitol Building for the 1873 legislative session and was the site of the famous Tom Horn murder trial in 1902. The idea for a new and larger building was first postulated in 1914 and in 1917 the old building was demolished. The City and County Building originally housed fourteen county and six city offices and the offices of the United States Internal Revenue and Prohibition. Today, it houses the county offices, the Cheyenne mayor's office and the city and county courts.

Crook House

314 East 21st Street in Cheyenne

Arriving in Cheyenne in 1875, William W. Crook became Wyoming territory's first permanent doctor. In 1885, he constructed a Queen Anne style house in a very affluent neighborhood of Cheyenne. Its grounds include a stand of old cottonwood trees, a cobblestone drive, and an ornately crafted carriage house. In 1890, Crook leased the house to William A. Richards, who was serving as the Wyoming Surveyor General. Later, in 1894, when Richards was elected governor, the Crook House served briefly as the governor's mansion.

Dereemer Ranch Historic District

Off Highway 211, 30 miles Northwest of Cheyenne

Founded in 1888 on Horse Creek by Charles A. Dereemer, the Dereemer Ranch became one of the most successful small to medium-sized ranches in Laramie County. Dereemer successfully utilized the prairie grasses around the ranch to turn it into a successful agri-business venture, surviving while many other small agricultural operators in the area failed. The log and frame buildings found at the ranch site, including a bunkhouse and garage, exhibit a design style typical of ranch buildings of the era.

Downtown Cheyenne Historic District

Downtown Cheyenne

Dating from the 1870s, the commercial buildings found in this seven-block area of Cheyenne's earliest business district are prominent examples of the first permanent masonry structures within Cheyenne. They display an emphasis on Victorian construction methods as well as an eclectic sense of architecture. The buildings were constructed between 1872 and the 1ate 1920s and represent a broad spectrum of social and economic activities. The structures offered citizens breweries, saloons, boarding houses, and inexpensive eating establishments. Such commercial ventures were instrumental in the growth and development of Cheyenne. Many of the lots included in the Downtown Cheyenne Historic District were among the first sold when the Union Pacific Land Office was opened on July 9, 1867. In early 1987, Downtown Cheyenne was resurveyed to include structures built before 1941. One and one-half blocks constructed during the 20th century were added to the historic district. These new inclusions display the so-called panel brick type, and the Modern style. In 1995, the downtown area was again resurveyed to expand and consolidate the historic district boundaries. The current Downtown Cheyenne Historic District contains ninety-six buildings.

Federal Office Building

308 West 21st Street in Cheyenne

Constructed in 1932, the Federal Office Building in Cheyenne was built as a result of a national building act authorized by the United States Congress to help alleviate the mass unemployment caused by the Great Depression. It was originally intended to house the Treasury Department operations in Wyoming. Architect William Dubois designed the simple, three-story neo-classic styled building with the structural ability to support four additional stories. To date, the only exterior remodeling of the building occurred in 1937 when a fourth floor and elevator access were added.

First United Methodist Church

18th Street & Central Avenue in Cheyenne

The congregation of the First United Methodist Church in Cheyenne was organized in 1867 and is the oldest religious organization in Cheyenne. For many years, the congregation worshipped in a frame building. In 1890, construction began on the current structure and it was completed in 1894. The church was designed by architect J. P. Julien and built by Moses Patrick Keefe out of Wyoming red sandstone. Keefe built many structures in Cheyenne including homes, offices, St. Mary's Catholic Cathedral, and several buildings at Fort D. A. Russell (now F.E. Warren Air Force Base). Keefe was also responsible for the second phase of construction on the Wyoming State Capitol.

Frewen House

506 East 23rd in Cheyenne

English cattle baron, Morton Frewen, constructed this house in the early 1880s. Frewen, the younger son of an English squire, first visited Wyoming on a hunting trip in 1878. He became fascinated with the area and when the hunting trip ended he and his brother, Richard, started a ranch on the Powder River, near present day Kaycee. As his ranching operations grew rapidly, Frewen spent more of his time in Cheyenne promoting his ideas to strengthen Wyoming's cattle market and as a result, constructed this house. At the time, it was outside the bounds of the then still growing and expanding community. Today, Moreton Frewen's vast ranching empire is gone, but his small, one-story house still stands in Cheyenne as a monument to his influence in Wyoming's frontier cattle industry.

Hynds Lodge

20 miles West of Cheyenne in Curt Gowdy State Park

Constructed in 1922, Hynds Lodge was named after Wyoming pioneer businessman, Harry P. Hynds. Situated in scenic Curt Gowdy State Park, Hynds Lodge has played an important role in the social development and activities of Cheyenne's youth for decades, just as Hynds intended it to be. Hynds, like many other successful businessmen in the United States at the turn of the 20th century, held a strong sense of civic responsibility and felt it necessary to give back to the community. From its inception, the lodge has been a recreational facility. For many years was a Wyoming Boy Scouts camp but over time, area churches and other youth groups and social organizations have also used it. Constructed out of local granite and architecturally unique, the lodge became a symbol for Cheyenne at turn of the 20th century as the town transitioned from frontier to modern community. Today, Hynds Lodge still operates as a recreational facility in Curt Gowdy State Park.

Industrial Facilities Served by the Railroad

Various locations on the West side of Downtown Cheyenne

Due to their connection with the Union Pacific Railroad, these structures are identified as having been historical significance to the commercial and industrial development of Cheyenne. The six buildings are located on or nearby existing railroad lines and were served by railroad sidings: the Cheyenne Flour Milling Company (built 1915-1916), Continental Oil Company (built 1905), Laramie County Milk Producers Cooperative Association (built 1922-1923), McCord-Brady Company (built 1914-1915), Texas Oil Company (built 1915), and Wyoming Fuel Company (built 1929). These facilities have not been placed in a historic district due to their distance and spacing from one another as well their proximity to more recently constructed modern buildings around and between them.

Keefe Row

East 22nd Street and Evans Avenue

Constructed between 1892 and 1900, the Keefe Cottages are nine architecturally unique residences located near downtown Cheyenne. Other residences in this Cheyenne neighborhood are wood frame houses, but the Keefe Cottages are brick homes that appear to be identical, though there are four distinct variations present in the row. Each cottage in Keefe Row is made of red brick and sandstone and stands 1 1/2 stories tall with peaked gable roofs and frame porches. The cottages were designed by Cheyenne architect J. P. Julien, who arrived in Cheyenne in 1867 and for many years was the only available architect in the city. His works were excellently constructed Victorian styled strutures. Contractor M. P. Keefe built the cottages in Keefe Row that bear his name. Keefe was well known for building the first additions to the State Capitol, many of the public schools in Cheyenne, several churches and banks, and half of Fort D. A. Russell (now F.E. Warren Air Force Base).

Kendrick Building (Charles Beatty House)

2320 Capitol Avenue in Cheyenne

Built in 1916 just south of the Wyoming State Capitol Building, Wyoming architect William Dubois designed the Kendrick Building as a residence for Cheyenne banker Charles L. Beatty. It embodies Dubois's distinctive residential style and exemplifies the small town feel that existed in Cheyenne during the early 20th century in when the community's commercial, government, and family life were very much intertwined. It is an excellent example of an affluent residence in Cheyenne at the turn of the 20th century. Today, the Kendrick Building is the home of the Wyoming Arts Council and, like many

older buildings used by the State Government, has been renamed in honor of the governor at the time of its construction.

Ferdinand Lafrentz House

2015 Warren Avenue in Cheyenne

Constructed in the l880s, the Ferdinand Lafrentz House is an excellent example of a frame cottage from this time period in Cheyenne. Ferdinand Lafrentz owned the residence from 1884-1887. In 1888, Lafrentz became a key figure in Wyoming politics as a Laramie County representative to the Territorial Legislature that introduced the first formal appeal to Congress for statehood. Both Lloyd Fredendall and Robert N. Lafontaine later owned the house and it is currently used as an office building.

Lakeview Historic District

Roughly bounded by 27th Street, Seymour, Maxwell, and Warren Avenues in Cheyenne

The Lakeview Historic District is considered a prominent example of working class architecture in historic Cheyenne. The first residential structures were built in 1880 and ended in the 1940s when the final vacant lots were developed. The Historic District is a neighborhood of modest homes, traditionally occupied by clerks, small business owners, and railroad workers. Many homes mirror various styles—ltalianate, Queen Anne, American Foursquare, and Bungalow—found in wealthier neighborhoods, only on a slightly smaller scale.

Masonic Temple

1820 Capitol Avenue in Cheyenne

Constructed in 1901, the Cheyenne Masonic Temple is an impressive three-story brick building in the Second Renaissance Revival style with Romanesque features. The temple displays typical construction methods used during the early 20th century in Wyoming. Parts of the Masonic Temple had to be reconstructed in 1903 following a fire, but much of the building's original elements were retained, with the exception of the roofline. Many early Masons in Cheyenne made important contributions to Wyoming's social and economic development, including Wyoming's first US District Court Judge John Riner, and photographer Joseph E. Stimson.

McDonald Ranch

14 miles southwest of Chugwater

Donald McDonald established the McDonald Ranch in 1881. The historic site includes six buildings: the L-shaped ranch house built out of native stone and covered with stucco in 1890, two large wood frame barns constructed in 1927, an earlier wood frame barn with a gable roof built earlier, the original hewn log homestead cabin erected around 1881, a 20th century garage, a frame stucco covered bunkhouse, and the remnants of two rock-lined root cellars near the ranch house. The ranch is a unique example of a pioneer ranch in southeastern Wyoming that was not financially backed by either eastern or foreign investors or family fortunes.

Nagle-Warren Mansion

222 East 17th in Cheyenne

With its grand sandstone block walls, steep-gabled roof, and Romanesque style, the Nagle-Warren Mansion is an impressive residential representations of frontier wealth in Cheyenne in the late-19th century. Erasmus Nagle, a promenent merchant, began construction in 1886. His home was completed in 1888 at a cost of $50,000. He used sandstone blocks rejected for structural defects by the contractor constructing the Capitol Building. Years later, these defects affected the building's structural integrity and made it necessary to stucco the exterior. Following Nagle's death in 1915, the mansion was purchased by Francis E. Warren. Warren, a prominent and influential Wyoming statesmen from the territorial and early statehood period, served as Wyoming Territorial Governor, the first State Governor of Wyoming, and United States Senator. Upon his death in 1929, Warren's widow sold the mansion to the Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA). The house is now home to a bed and breakfast.

Nineteenth Street Castle

1318 East 19th Street in Cheyenne

Constructed in 1914 on the crest of a hill, the 19th Street Castle is a local landmark and Cheyenne's best example of Mission Style architecture. The large, two-story wood-frame home is finished with a coarse aggregate concrete. Besides its architectural significance, the castle is best known for its builder Thomas Heaney. An influential businessman, Heaney was intricately involved in Cheyenne's commercial and economic development during the early 20th century. He owned and operated the Atlas Theatre and the Tivoli Bar and Restaurant and in 1910 represented Laramie County in the State Senate.

Pine Bluffs High School

7th and Elm Streets in Pine Bluffs

Built in 1929, Pine Bluffs High School is a beautiful example of progressive 1920s school architecture, with unique interior structural and finishing details. The school is built in a Classic Revival style out of multi-colored bricks typical of masonry design from the period. The large, steel-glazed window panels provided good natural lighting and ventilation. Denver architect Eugene Groves, known for his inventive concrete structures, designed the school. The domed gymnasium/auditorium is the school's most distinctive feature and a fine example of Groves' engineering ability.

Rainsford Historic District

East of Cheyenne's downtown district

Eastern architect George Rainsford, for whom the district is named, moved to Wyoming in the 1870s to raise horses. He began designing homes as a hobby. A few of these homes still exist and others display his influence in their construction. Constructed between 1885 and the 1930s, most of the structures are wood framed, with a few scattered brick homes, and they range from single-story bungalows to three-story cottages. The Rainsford Historic District was the preferred neighborhood of southeast Wyoming's cattle barons during the peak boom years of the region's cattle industry and served as an upper and middle class neighborhood in the late-19th century and early-20th century. Later, during economy's bust years, many large lots were sold and subdivided for working class housing and large homes were converted into multi-family apartment buildings.

Remount Ranch

1 mile South of I-80 off the Remount Ranch Road, West of Cheyenne

Originally named the Lone Tree Ranch, the Remount Ranch was homesteaded in 1886 by Thomas Gunston. Gunston was a friend of Tom Hom, famous Wyoming range detective turned outlaw, and Horn was known to visit the Gunston's ranch several times. In 1930, the Lone Tree Ranch was sold to Helge and Mary Sture-Vasa and they renamed it the Remount Ranch. The pioneer cattle and horse ranch quickly became the beloved home of Mary who, through her literary works, was more well-known by her pen name, Mary O'Hara. The beautiful setting at the ranch inspired her best sellers including *Thunderhead*, *Green Grass of Wyoming*, *Wyoming Summer*, *Catch Colt*, and her 1941 classic, *My Friend Flicka*. Eventually, Mary developed a small, successful boys' ranch at the Remount for youth who were enrolled in eastern prep schools. Today, Remount Ranch is a working cattle ranch.

St. Mark's Episcopal Church

1908 Central Avenue in Cheyenne

The Episcopalians were one of the first religious groups to arrive and hold services in the newly established boomtown of Cheyenne in the fall of 1867. In January 1868, they organized St. Mark's Church and soon after constructed a frame church building. By the mid 1880s, plans for an improved structure were discussed. Designed by New York City architect, Henry M. Congdon, the new church was inspired by the ancient Stoke Poges Church, located near London, built in AD 1080. The Old English style of the church includes pointed arches, massive buttresses, plain finishing, and a high-pitched shingle roof. Construction of St. Mark's began in 1886 and was completed in 1888. William Toorey was responsible for the red lava stonework, quarried at Castle Rock, Colorado, and George East did the interior woodworking. The interior of St. Mark's still includes the original altar, wooden fixtures, pews, and open beams. The only exterior renovation to the building was the 1925 addition of the church's bell tower.

St. Mary's Catholic Cathedral

2107 Capitol Avenue in Cheyenne

When Catholic congregation at St. Mary's outgrew its modest brick church at 19th and Carey, Bishop James J. Keane convinced the Cheyenne Diocese that it was time to construct a cathedral for Cheyenne. Bishop Keane raised $80,000 to ensure its completion and obtained another $23,000 for a bishop's residence. On July 7, 1907, the cornerstone for the structure was laid, with 5,000 people, including Governor B.B. Brooks, in attendance. Less than two years later, on January 31, 1909, St. Mary's Catholic Cathedral was dedicated at a ceremony attended by many of Wyoming's Catholic ecclesiastics.

William Sturgis House

821 East 17th in Cheyenne

Constructed in 1884, the William Sturgis House is a prominent residence located in the Rainsford Historical District. Wyoming architect, George D. Rainsford, designed the home for the Wyoming cattle baron, William Sturgis. Sturgis and his brother, Thomas, were both founding members of the Wyoming Stock Growers' Association and influential in the state's early cattle industry. The William Sturgis House is an excellent example of Wyoming's version of a shingle style, which became very popular with cattle barons on the western high plains.

Union Pacific Depot

121 West 15th Street in Cheyenne

The Union Pacific Depot at Cheyenne serves as the headquarters for the Denver-Cheyenne-Ogden Division of the Union Pacific Railroad. As the oldest Union Pacific property in Cheyenne and the most impressive railroad structure in Wyoming, the depot stands as a monument to the growth and development of Cheyenne and Wyoming and the impact of the railroad on the West. Architect H. H. Richardson designed the structure and J.F. Coots of Kansas City commenced construction in 1886. Built using the finest materials, the depot boasts polychromatic sandstone quarried west of Fort Collins, Colorado, and yellow pine and red oak woodwork. Three years after its completing in 1887, the four face, 1,000 pound clock was installed in the clocktower and lit at night. It was said that you could tell the time by it from 10 blocks away. Railroad offices took up residence in the upper stories of the building. The depot was expanded in1922 with the 114-foot east addition, designed by the Union Pacific chief engineer's office in Omaha, Nebraska. This addition, designed to mirror the existing archecture and used stone from the reopened quarry, housed the dining room and kitchen. Known to locals as "The Beanery", the dining room was popular with Cheyennites and travelers until it closed in 1948. The 1929 renovation of the building included enclosing the breezeway at the base of the tower for an enteranceway, replacing the wooden columns in the basement with steel, and updating the first floor public spaces. After 1929, few major changes have been made to the depot, though it has been renovated several times and is currently undergoing a thorough restoration. The last of the Union Pacific offices moved out in 1990 and the building was deeded to the City of Cheyenne in 1993. The Cheyenne Depot Museum and a brewery restaurant currently occupy the first floor, with tourism and museum offices on the two upper floors.

Union Pacific Roundhouse, Turntable, & Machine Shop

121 West 15th Street in Cheyenne

Situated in the west-central section of the Union Pacific rail yards in Cheyenne is the Union Pacific roundhouse. The large, rectangular-shaped brick machine shop was built in 1919. Following its completion, construction began on the large, wedge-shaped brick roundhouse with a three-tiered roof, finished in 1931. In 1941, the final structure of the Union Pacific's maintenance building grouping was completed with the construction of the 126-foot diameter continuous span type turntable and control house. This structure replaced an earlier, smaller turntable built in 1911 and featured a rail-embedded circular concrete apron.

Van Tassell Carriage Barn

1010 East 16th in Cheyenne

Designed in 1886, the Van Tassell estate displayed some of the best architectural features of the Queen Anne style in the late Victorian period. The estate, with its mansion, greenhouse, and carriage barn, was first the home of J. B. Thomas. All of the buildings were designed by Wyoming architect, George D. Rainsford. In 1892, Thomas sold the estate to wealthy Wyoming cattleman, Robert S. Van Tassell. Van Tassell arrived in Wyoming in the 1870s to raise horses, soon amassed a fortune in the booming cattle industry and is remembered for his participation in the Johnson County War. It is believed that Van Tassell's barn served as a meeting place for a vigilante committee formed to deal with cattle thieves. Though the house and greenhouse have since been demolished, the carriage barn was moved to its present location in Holliday Park in 1960 and is currently the home of the Cheyenne Artists' Guild. It is considered the last great carriage barn in Cheyenne.

Francis E. Warren Air Force Base Historic District

Off I-25 on west side of Cheyenne

Originally known as Fort D.A. Russell, then Fort Francis E. Warren, and finally, Francis E. Warren Air Force Base, this military institution has served Wyoming for nearly 140 years and has endured many changes. Established in 1867, the fort served as a supply depot and its infantry and cavalry protected work crews on the transcontinental railroad. Due to its strategic location and proximity to the railroad, the fort was made a permanent post in 1885. Fort Russell was enlarged to a brigade-sized post in 1906. In 1930, the fort was renamed Fort Francis E, Warren in honor of Wyoming statesman, Francis E. Warren. During World War II, Fort Warren served as a Quartermaster Training Center for 20,000 men. In 1947, Fort Warren was placed under jurisdiction of the United States Air Force and renamed Francis E. Warren Air Force Base. The Francis E. Warren Air Force Base Historic District encompasses more than 600 acres and 200 buildings. Today, most of the buildings constructed after 1885, including the red brick barracks, officer's quarters, offices, and cavalry stables, are still standing.

Whipple-Lacey House

300 East 17th in Cheyenne

Built in 1883, the two and one half-story home was constructed of red brick and trimmed with cut stone by L.C. Whipple, an influential businessman in early Cheyenne. Whipple came to Cheyenne from Colorado. Working as a clerk, he was associated with the development of the Union Mercantile Com-

pany and was a banker in the Stock Growers National Bank from 1884 until his death. The house later became the home of Judge John W. Lacey and is currently open as a bed and breakfast. The architectural style is primarily Modernized French Villa, though there are a few Victorian touches.

Wyoming Governor's Mansion and Grounds

300 East 21st Street in Cheyenne

In 1901, the Wyoming State Legislature authorized the construction of a state executive mansion, appropriating $3,000 for the land and $37,000 for construction costs. Constructed in 1904 and dedicated in January 1905, the Wyoming Governor's Mansion is built of red brick in the Georgian Colonial style. The Governor and Mrs. Bryant B. Brooks were the first to occupy the mansion and every governor through Ed Herschler in 1976, with the exception of Joseph M. Carey who preferred his own home, lived there. The Wyoming Governor's Mansion is also nationally significant as it is the first governor's mansion in the United States occupied by a woman governor, Nellie Tayloe Ross, who served Wyoming in the 1920s. The Wyoming Governor's Mansion and Grounds were opened to the public as a museum in 1977, after the completion of the current Wyoming Governor's Mansion in 1976.

Wyoming State Capitol Building and Grounds

24th Street & Capitol Avenue in Cheyenne

Since its cornerstone was laid on May 18, 1887, the Wyoming State Capitol has been the most recognizable and politically important building in Wyoming. The capitol is three and one half stories tall, 300 feet long, and 83-112 feet wide, excluding the approaches, with 146 feet between the grade of the building and the top spire on the capitol's dome. M. P. Keefe of Cheyenne built the original building using sandstone quarried at Fort Collins, Colorado and gray sandstone from quarries at Rawlins. The original building was built for just over $136,000, well under its $150,000 budget. The east and west wings, designed by architect William Dubois, were finished in 1890, just months before Wyoming became a state. Additions to the wings were completed in 1917. No exterior changes have since taken place on the Wyoming State Capitol Building though a multi-stage renovation of the building was completed in 1980, at a cost of $7.6 million. Additional renovations are scheduled to begin in 2008-2009. The interior of the capitol's rotunda is finished in cherry, while both chambers are in oak. The chambers also display four murals painted by Allen True and two oil paintings by western artist Bill Gollings. Stautes of Chief Washakie of the Shoshoni and Esther Morris are also prominently displayed. The capitol remains a dominant building in both Cheyenne's skyline and the state's political scene.

Lincoln County

Emigrant Springs

18 miles west of Fontenelle Dam

An important stop along Slate Creek Trail, an alternate route of the Oregon-California Trail system, Emigrant Springs was a heavily used campsite of emigrant travelers. The spring was a water source for livestock and travelers. Wagon wheel ruts can still be seen today. Emigrants also inscribed their names and dates on sandstone ledges above the spring.

Haddenham Cabin

10 miles west of Kemmerer in Fossil Butte National Monument

Haddenham Cabin is located in the southeast section of Fossil Butte National Monument along Quarry Trail. Built by David C. Haddenham around 1918, the cabin served as a shelter for himself and his family while they completed their seasonal work. Haddenham quarried around Fossil Butte National Monument from the late 19th century until his death in 1968 to provide fossils as old as 40 million years to universities, museums, and private collections. After nearly 90 years, Haddenham Cabin is a significant example of a rustic structure which fossil collectors inhabited near Fossil Butte.

Johnston Scout Rocks

15 miles north of Kemmerer

Located one mile south of the popular Emigrant Springs camping area on the Slate Creek Cutoff of the Oregon-California Trail are the Johnston Scout Rocks. These two large sandstone monoliths were popular spots for travelers to carve their names. The rocks are named after the inscriptions, "T. C. Johnston" and "1860 Scouts."

Kemmerer Hotel

Pine & Sapphire in Kemmerer

Built in 1897-1898 in Kemmerer's commercial center, the Kemmerer Hotel is a three-story commercial building of native rough cut stone from nearby Oakley, Wyoming. The Kemmerer Hotel was constructed when Kemmerer was emerging as a community. The Kemmerer Hotel gained prominence as a residence for many businessmen involved in the mining industry and local government officials. On February 28, 1899, the hotel hosted the first town administration meeting.

Kemmerer Main Post Office

Sapphire Avenue and Cedar Street in Kemmerer

The Kemmerer Main Post Office is one of twelve federally constructed post offices allocated to the state between the turn of the century and 1941. All post offices were constructed from standardized plans developed from guidelines created by the Office of the Supervising Architect in the Treasury Department. The post offices all display a variety of styles and sizes but all denote a federal presence. Variations in design also reflect the tastes and styles of the communities they were built in.

Lincoln County Courthouse

Sage and Garnet Streets in Kemmerer

Formed in 1913, Lincoln County did not have a permanent county governmental facility until 1924 when the county commissioners decided it was time for such a structure. Headlund and Watkins, a Salt Lake City architectural firm, constructed the Lincoln County Courthouse the following year. The courthouse is considered unique in Wyoming because of its neoclassical facade, dome and entablature, and large brick parapet walls creating an unusual combination of architectural elements and styles. The structure exhibits a Classic Revival style design, adapted to meet the city of Kemmerer's tastes and finances at the time of construction.

Names Hill

On the Green River, 5 miles South of LaBarge and West of Highway 189

Located above the valley floor along the west bank of the Green River, Names Hill is a series of soft limestone cliffs where emigrants along the Oregon-California Trail stopped to carve their names and make their mark as westward pioneers. The oldest inscription dates back to 1822. The earliest visitors to Names Hill were fur trappers during the era of the Rendezvous, which took place nearby on the Green River. It is believed the first travelers to pass Names Hill on the Oregon-California Trail were members of the Stevens Party in 1844.

J. C. Penney House

Center of Railroad Park in Kemmerer

Original1y located toward the back of a long, narrow lot of Kemmerer's commercial district, the J. C. Penney House is a rectangular, two-story, gable roof, clapboard building, believed to have been occupied by James Cash (J. C.) Penney between 1904 and 1909 at the beginning of his drive to establish a national chain of stores. After his arrival in Kemmerer, Penney and his family lived

above his store. The J. C. Penney House was moved to Railroad Park during the 1970s, where it currently sits on display and is open to visitors.

J. C. Penney Historic District

J. C. Penney Avenue and South Main Street in Kemmerer

Located near the eastern edge of Kemmerer's business section, the J. C. Penney Historic District recognizes the entrepreneurial skill of J. C. Penney. Here he opened his first "Golden Rule" store in 1902. His dry goods business operated on a cash basis and due to this he realized significant profits early in his business venture. Penney convinced others to follow his lead and join in his economic experiment with their own stores. By 1913, Penney was a huge success as he owned a chain of 48 such stores collectively known as the J. C. Penney Company. Penney's success was largely due to maintaining his operations in small communities to limit competition, purchasing only inexpensive furnishings to curtail expenses, and selling only merchandise demanded by the general public because it was easy to manufacture and acquire and then immediately ship and sell. By 1928, Penney owned 1,023 stores nationally and did an annual business of $176,695,989. Even though other structures associated with Penney still exist in Utah, Missouri, and New York, the J. C. Penney Historic District is significant because it was in this small community in Wyoming that the country's first nationwide chain of department stores sprang to life.

Rock Church

2nd West and 1st South in Auburn

Constructed in 1889 and situated in the Auburn public square, Rock Church is considered to be one of the oldest structures in Wyoming's Star Valley. Mormon pioneers first arrived in the Star Valley in 1879 and, in 1888, they surveyed a new town site in twenty-four, ten acre blocks. The Mormons named their new community, Auburn. The building was used primarily as a house of worship for the Latter-day Saints but it also served as a community meeting place. The church held dances, operas, parties, bazaars, reunions, picnics, and patriotic and holiday parties and gatherings. Three other LDS churches have since been built, but the Rock Church still stands as a monument to the Star Valley's early settlers, their beliefs and values. Today, the Rock Church is owned and operated by the Star Valley Historical Society as a museum.

Salt River Hydroelectric Power Plant

At the end of County Road 12-104, .7 miles West of US 89, near Etna

Built in 1938, the Salt River Hydroelectric Power Plant is situated along the valley floor of the Salt River in order to utilize the steady flowing river as a power source. When the plant was built in the late l930s, it was the first attempt to provide electricity to everyone in Star Valley using Rural Electric Association funds. During the Great Depression, Wyoming benefited from the expansion and development of electrical associations into rural areas, which were subsidized through President Roosevelt's New Deal program. As in many other rural areas in the country, Wyoming's rural population benefited from the program. The Salt River Hydroelectric Power Plant includes four structures: a concrete inlet structure which directs water into three steel penstocks leading to the power plant, the power plant building, a concrete overflow spillway, and a trailrace canal. The plant remained in operation for nearly 30 years as the Star Valley area's primary source of electric power and closed down in 1967.

Natrona County

Big Horn Hotel

Main Street in Arminto

First built in 1906 by J. L. Marquis in Wolton, the Big Horn Hotel was the center of two communities and was greatly influenced by the expansion and development of the Chicago & North Western Railroad in the area. The railroad first arrived in Wolton in 1906, but when it expanded its line to nearby Arminto in 1913, the decision was made to move the hotel there. The Big Horn Hotel was a focal point for Arminto's social, economic and political activities for much of the 20th century and was used a variety of social and political gatherings. It was the site of the first Arminto Town Council meeting in 1915 and local cattle and sheep ranchers who brought their herds to Arminto to ship them out on the railroad often stayed the night at the hotel. In 1964, the hotel also became the local post office. Tragically, the Big horn Hotel was destroyed by fire following its listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Bishop House

818 East Second Street in Casper

Built in 1907, the Bishop Family House was one of the earliest multi-story brick residences in the Casper area. The structure is an excellent example of a Four Square Home with colonial revival details. The house was designed to look like the original Virginia home of its first owner, Marvin Lord Bishop, Sr. The Bishop House remains the home of the Bishop family, one of Casper's pioneer families.

Bridger Immigrant Road-Waltman Crossing

On Highway 20/26, 49 miles West of Casper

The Bridger Road began near present-day Casper and ran across the northwestern portion of modern day Wyoming to the Montana gold fields. In 1864, the Bridger Immigrant Road was pioneered by famous mountain man, Jim Bridger, as an alternate route for miners and emigrants bound for the gold fields. In comparison to its contemporary, the Bozeman Trail, the Bridger Trail was considered less dangerous as it avoided crossing the Powder River Country of the Sioux. The Waltman Crossing of the Bridger Immigrant Road (Bridger Trail) intersects with modern US Highway 20/26.

Casper Army Air Base (Natrona County International Airport)

8500 Fuller Street in Casper

One of only four military installations built in Wyoming during World War II, the Casper Army Air Base went into operation on September 1, 1942. The base consisted of over 400 buildings constructed in just three and one-half months. During the war, the Casper Army Air Base served as the home of the 211th Army Air Force Base Unit, made up of 21 officers and 165 enlisted men, whose express purpose was to train bomber crews for overseas assignments. During the thirty months that the base was in operation, it trained an estimated 16,000 bomber crew members at the facility. Just before the end of World War II, on March 7,1945, the Air Base was deactivated as a military institution and in 1949 it was converted into the Natrona County Municipal Airport with all of the former military land and buildings becoming the property of Natrona County. Today, one hundred of the original military structures remain, including the original street layout, parade grounds, and concrete pads of former buildings.

Casper Buffalo Jump/Trap

Northwest of Casper

Excavated by Dr. George Frison of the University of Wyoming in 1971, the Casper Buffalo Jump/Trap is found in a parabolic sand dune south of Interstate 25 near Casper. This Paleo-Indian bison kill site has yielded evidence of large bison, some weighing as much as two tons and with skulls measuring 42 inches, indicating that the distance between horn tips may have been over five feet. The site has also produced artifacts from prehistoric Native Americans.

Casper Fire Station

302 South David Street in Casper

Designed in 1921, the Casper Municipal Garage and Fire Station was built to meet the demand of improved fire protection for the growing and developing Casper population. Casper Fire Department Station #1 was designed in the Gothic Revival style by the prominent Casper architectural firm, Garbutt, Weidner, and Sweeney, with a crenelated parapet and buff colored terra cotta surrounding the three garage door openings and upper windows. The Casper Fire Station is symbolic of Casper's development from a small agricultural community with a volunteer fire department to a large oil center with a salaried fire department during the oil boom period from 1914-1927.

Church of Saint Anthony

604 South Center Street in Casper

Designed and constructed by the esteemed Casper architectura1 firm, Garbutt, Weidner, and Sweeney, in 1919-1920, the Church of Saint Anthony was built out of brick and marble with a tile roof. Designed to resemble Italian churches, the church was constructed in the Romanesque Revival style, and features a distinctive square bell tower, tile roof, round arched windows, and corbel tables.

Consolidated Royalty Building

137-141 South Center Street in Casper

This five-story brick commercial landmark is one of the last remaining tall office buildings built between 1915 and 1927 in the community's commercial district. The Consolidated Royalty Building, also known as the Con Royal, was built in 1917 and designed by Casper architects Garbutt and Weidner. The structure was built in the style of the late 19th century commercial buildings in Chicago, and features a terra cotta cornice, dentil molding, and a symmetrical appearance. The building was originally constructed in order to provide office space for individuals instrumental in the oil industry during Casper's oil boom of 1914-1927. It was originally named the Oil Exchange Building, Casper citizens Patrick J. Sullivan and B. B. Brooks were important supporters of the building's construction and subsequent use. In 1918, after the Con Royal's completion, over thirty different commercial entities occupied the structure. Today, the Consolidated Royalty Building is still considered one of Casper's finest commercial structures.

Elks Lodge No. 1353

108 East 7th Street in Casper

Elks Lodge No. 1353 was built by the influential Casper architectura1 firm Garbutt, Weidner, and Sweeney in 1920-1922, during Casper's oil boom era. The two-story structure was designed in the Second Renaissance Revival style with horizontal divisions and terra cotta belt courses. The Casper Elks opened their new lodge on March 17, 1922, with a large celebration, including an initiation of a new Elks class, installation of officers, a business program, entertainment, and a midnight dinner. The lodge features a vast interior with a banquet room in the basement, serving rooms, dish closets, kitchens, a dumb waiter between downstairs and first floor serving rooms, janitor's quarters, locker rooms, shower rooms, a gymnasium, a marble vestibule and a terrazzo floors near the main entrance, a billiard room, a lounge, a ladies' dining and lunch room, a men's card room, and a secretary's office.

Ewing T. Kerr Federal Building

111 South Wolcott Street

Constructed in 1932, this impressive three-story office building became the home of the Casper Post Office, Federal Court system, and other Federal agencies. Built in the Classical Revival style and designed by James A. Wetmore of the Office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, the structure is finished with reinforced concrete and brick tiles faced with red pressed brick trimmed with red sandstone. The interior of the Federal Building still displays the original wood paneling, millwork, trim, and elaborated entrances in its district courtroom. In 1992, the Federal Building was named in honor of former Wyoming Attorney General and U. S. District Court Judge, Ewing T. Kerr. Today, the Ewing T. Kerr Federal Building houses the United States District Court, United States Bankruptcy Court, and the United States Attorney's and United States Marshal's offices.

Fort Caspar

14 Fort Caspar Road, on the North Platte River in Casper

Louis Guinard originally established Fort Caspar at this site along the North Platte River as a bridge in 1858, known as Guinard's Platte Bridge or Platte Bridge Station. Guinard lived in a small house and kept a store near the south end of the bridge, eventually housing a telegraph station, where he charged a toll to emigrants traveling the Oregon-California trail who wished to cross his bridge to avoid fording the sometimes treacherous and foreboding North Platte River. Stagecoach lines also used the bridge from 1858-1862. As it became a transportation hub, the US government stationed troops at the bridge from 1858-1859 and from 1862-1867 to protect travelers along the trail. Such precautions proved necessary in 1865 when hostile Native Americans attacked a wagon train near the bridge. Troops were sent out to rescue the wagon train and calm the situation. Unfortunately, during the engagement, young lieutenant Caspar Collins, son of General William O. Collins, was killed, and the post was renamed Fort Caspar in his honor. Before it was abandoned in 1867, Fort Caspar boasted more than two dozen buildings and 300-400 men, making it one of the largest military forts in the American West during the period. After the post was abandoned, Native Americans burned its structures to the ground, but in 1938 and 1939 many of the buildings were reconstructed out of logs, with plank floors, and puncheon roofs, covered with clay, using 1863 building plans and archeological data. Today, Fort Caspar features a museum that offers trail and military displays for visitors.

Independence Rock

On Highway 220, 23 miles South of Alcova

Located along the Sweetwater River, Independence Rock is one of the most significant landmarks along the Oregon-California Trail. Seen in the distance by emigrant travelers after they had made it to the Sweetwater after crossing Bessemer Bend on the North Platte River, the rock was a favorite stopping point after a tedious stretch of trail. Here, travelers engraved and painted their names on the soft rock to mark the occasion, making it the "Register of the Plains." Traders and trappers also left their mark. On July 4, 1862, a wagon train headed for Washington and Oregon camped at the spot and held the first Masonic gathering in what is now Wyoming on top of the rock, giving the site its name. Many of the inscriptions by travelers and fur trappers can still be seen.

Martin's Cove

Off Highway 220, 5 miles West of Independence Rock

In the late 1850s, Mormon emigrants traveled the Oregon-California-Mormon Trail enroute to Salt Lake City in handcart companies, named for the carts pulled or pushed by the travelers without livestock. Most of the emigrants departed from Iowa or eastern Nebraska. While many groups made the long, hard trip without incident, the Martin Handcart Company met disaster in 1856, after being delayed several times in its journey. The group, made up of English Converts, found it difficult to find a ship to bring them to the United States from England. Upon arriving in the United States in June 1856, they immediately traveled to Iowa, the starting point of their westward journey, only to discover that there were not enough handcarts available. Eventually, handcarts were obtained and the English converts were divided into two groups, the Willie Company and the Martin Company, and the two companies proceeded to Nebraska. Upon arriving in eastern Nebraska it was decided to continue to Salt Lake City, even though it was late in the season. The Willie Company left first, while the Martin Company left the following week in late-August. The journey across Nebraska was uneventful for the group of 576, but upon reaching Wyoming everything changed. Personal items had to be sold at Fort Laramie to purchase new provisions, and west of the fort the weather took a turn for the worse. By the time the Martin Company had reached Bessemer Bend it had already faced blowing snow. Items that were not necessary for survival were removed from handcarts and burnt for warmth. Traveling beyond the North Platte River, the company encountered more deep snow and many of the party were not able to continue. Finally arriving at Devil's Gate on November 4, the Martin Company was met by a rescue party from Salt Lake who helped the company into a canyon in the Sweetwater Rocks

which offered better protection from the elements. The party remained in this canyon for five days while waiting out a blizzard and the site became known as Martin's Cove. The party eventually reached Fort Bridger on November 23 and Salt Lake City on November 30. The Willie Company had also encountered difficulty but had arrived in Salt Lake on November 9. The Willie Company had lost 67 members of its party while varying accounts and estimates state that the Martin Company lost between 135 and 150 of its members.

Masonic Temple

105 North Center Street in Casper

Designed by Casper architect, Homer F. Shaffer and built in 1914, the Masonic Temple was one of the first and most important buildings constructed in Casper's commercial district during Casper's oil boom between 1914 and 1927. The building's exterior of brick masonry includes a rusticated stone arched entrance with radiating voussoirs and keystone, a raised basement level, and a brick parapet capped with stone. While the exterior has remained largely unchanged, the temple's interior has been remodeled. A vital part of Casper's commercial district, the Masonic Temple was connected to many of Casper's prominent professionals, civic leaders, and businessmen during the early 20th century.

Midwest Oil Company Hotel (Casper Women's Club House)

136 East 6th Street in Casper

Built in 1920 during Casper's oil boom, the Midwest Oil Company constructed the hotel to house its employees and visitors during a period in Casper when residential and recreational housing facilities were strained due to the oil boom. The Midwest Oil Company Hotel was eventually sold to the Standard Oil Company and, after the end of the oil boom and the onset of the Great Depression of the 1930s, was sold again to a Casper women's organization. Since then, the hotel has been used as a meeting place for numerous women's groups and has been renamed the Casper Women's Club House.

Natrona County High School

930 South Elm Street in Casper

Constructed between 1924 and 1941 as the Casper oil boom came to an end, Natrona County High School is considered one of Wyoming's aesthetically beautiful high schools. Its Collegiate Gothic architecture features a magnificent entry tower and exquisite memorable facade. The construction of the high school is symbolic of the immense wealth and economic growth of Casper during the period due to the oil industry, as well as the community's

progressive ideas about education and educational structures. The school was one of the first in Wyoming with modern facilities and features found elsewhere in larger communities around the country. The structure was designed by the firm of Garbutt, Weidner, and Sweeney, and featured an indoor swimming pool. The structure also housed Casper College from 1944-1955.

Natrona Motor Company/Casper Motor Company

230 West Yellowstone Highway in Casper

Built in 1918, during Casper's oil boom, as an auto showroom and garage for B. B. Lummis, the Natrona/Casper Motor Company was constructed by Albert Majors and Benjamin Mueller in a Spanish Colonial Revival architectural style. The company was one of the earliest and largest automobile dealerships in Wyoming and served the Casper region from 1918 to 1970. Besides housing one of the most successful commercial ventures in Casper during the 20th century, the building is also significant as one of the first buildings in Casper to be built using poured concrete walls.

North Casper Clubhouse

1002 East L Street in Casper

The North Casper Clubhouse was built in 1938-1939 during the Great Depression by the North Casper Improvement Association, a local group of interested citizens. The projected utilized the labor of the National Youth Administration, an agency of the Works Progress Administration responsible for providing jobs for the unemployed youth of the nation. The clubhouse is a one-story rammed earth structure that displays the Pueblo Revival style. Rammed earth construction was a commonly used method in Europe and later was utilized by German-Russian emigrants on the North Dakota plains in the 1880s. Due to its past success and low construction costs, this building technique was promoted by federal agencies during the Great Depression. Today, the clubhouse is one of the few examples of rammed earth construction found in Wyoming. The Clubhouse is currently used to serve meals to senior citizens and to hold church services and wedding receptions.

Ohio Oil Company Building

159 North Wolcott Street in Casper

Built in two stages from 1948-1949 and from 1955-1956, the Ohio Oil Company Building was designed by Cleveland architectural firm Wilbur Watson Associates and features many basic architectural characteristics of the Art Deco style. The structure was built as the division headquarters for the Ohio Oil Company. In 1962, the company changed its name to the Marathon Oil Company.

Pathfinder Dam

Off of Highway 220, 45 miles Southwest of Casper;

Built by the Bureau of Reclamation between 1903 and 1909 using huge blocks of locally quarried granite, the Pathfinder Dam blocks the flow of the North Platte River. The masonry arch dam stands 214 feet high, measures 432 feet across its crest, and its base measures 97 feet wide, while its top is only 11 feet wide. The dam's reservoir has a shoreline of 75 miles and contains more than one million acre feet of water for irrigation and industrial use. Pathfinder Dam is named in honor of General John Charles Fremont, nicknamed "The Great Pathfinder," who once tried to float the North Platte River.

Powder River Train Station

West Dakota Avenue in Powder River

In 1905, the Chicago and North Western (C&NW) Railroad was built in anticipation of the opening of Wind River Reservation to Euro-American homesteaders and communities sprang up as it was constructed west of Casper. In 1910, the rail line passed through the small community of Powder River and before the year was out, C&NW Railroad employees built the Powder River Train Station. The train station served as the commercial and economic focal point for the community as a depot, post office and telegraph office. Before its abandonment in 1944, the C&NW was influential in central Wyoming's settlement as a shipping point for freight and livestock.

Rialto Theater

102 East 2nd Street in Casper

Built in 1921 and originally named the New Lyric Theater, the Rialto Theater is a brick structure typical of 1920s commercial theater design. The theater was constructed by vaudeville theater owner, Henry Brennan, who desired a new location for his acts. Unfortunately, when Brennan's patrons did not follow him to his New Lyric Theater he was forced to sell out. In 1922, it was remodeled and re-opened as the Rialto Theater, and specialized in silent films. The theater at first competed with six other theaters, but soon it was recognized as Casper's premier theater for its elaborate exterior and first-rate films accompanied by a women's orchestra. The theater was as an important source of Casper's recreation and entertainment during the community's oil boom and also represents the presence of cultural elements during Casper's development in the early 20th century.

Roosevelt School (North Casper School)

140 East K Street in Casper

Designed by the architectural firm of Garbutt, Weidner, and Sweeney in 1921 and constructed in 1922, the Roosevelt School, originally called the North Casper School, was a product of the community's oil boom. Roosevelt School was smaller and not as grand as the high school, but it still served as a necessary and prominent educational servant of the community during an era when the student population in Casper increased by 700% following World War I. By 1924, additional space was needed and the school was expanded. When the local oil economy went bust, Roosevelt School was neglected by the local unstable and transient population.

South Cedar Gap Archeological Site

Near Arminto

Located along the eastern fringe of the Wind River Basin on a seasonal tributary of Alkali Creek, South Cedar Gap is a prehistoric archaeological site which includes six tipi rings, several cairn and cobble alignments (including a linear trail), and a number of buried and burned bone and carbonized organic debris fragments. A projectile point from the Late Plains Archaic period and another from the Late Prehistoric period have also been discovered at the site. South Cedar Gap is an important source of data pertaining to ancient Native American settlement and subsistence in the Upper Wind River Basin and the Rocky Mountains.

South Wolcott Street Historic District

22 block area South of Downtown Casper

Constructed between 1910 and 1924, with some homes built as early as 1905, the South Wolcott Historic District is one of Casper's oldest and most historically affluent neighborhoods. The district is comprised of very similar structures, primarily single family homes featuring uniform setbacks and excellent workmanship. The neighborhood's historical setting is made paramount when passersby notice the district's wide, tree-lined streets and occasional hitching post rings for horses. District homes feature a variety of architectural styles such as Colonial Revival, Tudor Revival, Bungalow/Craftsman, American Foursquare, and Prairie. The South Wolcott Street Historic District is historically significant as one of Casper's earliest neighborhoods which developed before and during the oil boom which transformed Casper from stock industry center to an oil industry center. Many prominent individuals called the district home such as Wyoming Governor Bryant B. Brooks and United States Senator Patrick Sullivan. Wyoming's first United States Senator, Joseph

M. Carey, was responsible for platting this historic Casper neighborhood, forever tying him to this chapter in Casper's past community development.

Split Rock

On Highway 287, 10 miles West of Muddy Gap Junction

One of three Sweetwater Valley granite landmarks used by Oregon-California-Mormon Trail travelers, Split Rock was a prominent peak in the Sweetwater Rocks (Granite Range). Traveling emigrants were said to have been able to look back for a day or two and still be able to glimpse the familiar V-shaped notch in its peak as they proceeded up the Sweetwater Valley to South Pass. Pioneer photographer, W. H. Jackson, described its summit as resembling "Twin Peaks" instead of a split rock. Geologically, the "split" at the granite rock's summit was caused by erosion along shear zones and old fractures.

Stone Ranch Stage Station

On Highway 20/26, 20 miles West of Casper

In 1888, the Chicago & North Western Railroad (the Wyoming Central Railroad) had reached Casper but had not proceeded westward to communities such as Lander. It did not do so until 1905. In the meantime, stage lines were used to transport passengers, freight, and mail from Casper to Lander and Thermopolis. Stage stations served as important stopping and resting points along the route. One such place was the Stone Ranch Stage Station which was constructed in 1890. This native stone structure was operated by John Clark from 1897 to 1902 when the Utah-Nevada Express Company signed a four year deal to operate the stage line. This company lasted only six months and then the stage line was turned over to the US Fidelity and Guaranty Company of Baltimore which put Steward and Joe Nails in charge of the operation. They continued in this capacity until 1906 when the railroad's arrival in the area made the stage lines obsolete and unnecessary since the railroad could transport livestock and goods more quickly and efficiently. After the Stone Ranch Stage Station's closure, the station building was utilized on the Stone Ranch for a variety of functions. The Stone Ranch Stage Station is significant as a symbol of the past transportation methods utilized to connect and unify central Wyoming before the arrival of the Chicago & North Western Railroad.

Tom Sun Ranch

On Highway 220, 6 miles West of Independence Rock

Established in the early-1870s in Wyoming's Sweetwater Valley, the Tom Sun Ranch today stands as a symbol of the open range cattle industry. The ranch was founded by legendary French Canadian trapper and mountain man,

Tom Sun, who through his frontier experiences had a thorough knowledge of Wyoming. This insight aided Sun when he decided to enter the booming cattle industry in the 1870s. From his travels through Wyoming, he chose an idyllic place along the Sweetwater River near two historic landmarks, Devil's Gate and Independence Rock. From there, Sun began his ranching operation. Throughout his life, Sun had been a highly respected man in Wyoming, known for his integrity and ability to handle a gun. The ranch that he started has remained in the Sun family and continues as a functioning cattle ranch. Most of the original ranch buildings and corrals still exist, including the low-roofed log ranch house constructed by Sun in 1872.

Teapot Rock (Dome)

Off Highway 259, 25 miles North of Casper

A sandstone formation that resembled a teapot, Teapot Rock is more famous for being at the heart of a national controversy in the 1920s than for its geological characteristics. The rock is located near the Teapot Dome oil field which in 1915 was decreed a United States Naval Petroleum Reserve, one of only three in the country at the time. The reserve was comprised of 9,481 acres of land that private oil companies were not allowed to drill on. In 1921, Secretary of Interior Albert Fall began accepting bribes from California oil tycoon Edward Doheny to lease and exploit the naval reserves in California and in 1922, Harry Sinclair began leasing Teapot Dome. Wyoming oil entrepreneur, Leslie Miller, informed Wyoming Sen. John B. Kendrick of his and others' concerns over the leasing of the reserve. In April 1922, a Senate investigation began over oil leasing. Fall quickly resigned in 1923, but less than a year later, Doheny admitted to "loaning" Fall $100,000. Fall was later indicted and served one year in jail. It remains unclear to this day if or how much President Harding was involved in the scandal since he died in office in August of 1923, before the Senate's investigation was complete. As a result of the scandal, control of the Naval Petroleum Reserves was transferred from the Department of the Interior to the Department of the Navy.

Townsend Hotel

115 North Center Street in Casper

Constructed in 1923, the Townsend Hotel was built by Casper banker and businessman, Charles H. Townsend. Townsend had the hotel designed by the architectural firm of Garbutt, Weidner, and Sweeney who included brick and cast stone facade, marble, and ornate brass and plaster moldings into the five-story, concrete building. After its opening the Townsend Hotel became the center of Casper's commercial, social, and political life and was one of three grand hotels which were utilized during the period. The other two, the Henning and the Gladstone, have long since been demolished. The Townsend

Hotel was a favorite entertainment spot for local artists, gala dances, fine dining, service club meetings, and political rallies. The hotel also housed visiting journalists and dignitaries and commissioned officers during World War II. The Townsend Hotel is no longer operational.

Tribune Building

216 East 2nd Street in Casper

Built in 1920 by J.E. Hanway, the three-story brick Italian Renaissance Revival style Tribune Building was an important early commercial building. The Tribune Building was the home of the *Casper Tribune* newspaper for over forty years, from 1920 to 1963. The paper was the major source for local, state, and national news, as well as advertising for local and state businesses and industries. With the arrival of television in the 1950s and 1960s, the newspaper began to lose its prominence as the only news and promotional service in the Casper area and moved out of the Tribune Building in 1963.

Vehicular Truss and Arch Bridges

Bessemer Bend Bridge—County Road CN1-58

Selected as one of approximately forty bridges in Wyoming from a survey of vehicular trusses and arches, the Bessemer Bend Bridge is an example of a truss and arch bridge built in the first three decades of the 20th century. These bridges displayed a homogeneity of construction and operational histories as most county-built trusses were contracted through competitive bidding among midwestern bridge erectors and built from standardized designs using pre-made components. With the creation of the Wyoming Highway Department in 1917, the state took more control over the building of truss style bridges and typically used standardized plans maintained by the department and built by local contractors from pre-made components from midwestern foundries. While very versatile and easy to erect, the truss and arch bridges of Wyoming are quickly becoming memories of a bygone era as they are being replaced by new technologies and more sophisticated engineering designs.

Niobrara County

Agate Basin Archaeological Site

8 miles Southeast of Mule Creek Junction

In 1916, local citizen William H. Spencer discovered many prehistoric stone blades and blade fragments near the bank of a spring in Moss Agate Arroyo. Spencer found another similar specimen again in 1931 but did not tell anyone of his discoveries until 1941, when he reported what he had found to Newcastle Deputy Game and Fish Warden, Robert E. Frison. Frison visited the site and wrote to Dr. Frank H. H. Roberts of the Bureau of American Ethnology at the Smithsonian Institute about the site. In 1942, Roberts visited the site and conducted tests. The site was next excavated in 1959 by a University of Wyoming team who discovered multiple occupation levels, including Agate Basin and Folsom. Evidence suggests that the site was used as a bison kill center from the Paleo-Indian era and is about 9,400 years old. Dr. George C. Frison began a long-term study of the Agate Basin Archaeological Site in the mid-1970s.

C & H Refinery Historic District

402 West 8th Street in Lusk

Started in 1933, the C & H Refinery has recently begun operating again after a period of disuse. Its historic district features many intact structures in their original locations, including the original office building, refinery building and equipment, related storage tanks, and operation structures. In July 1999, the C & H Refinery was listed in the *Guinness Book of World Records* as the smallest functioning oil refinery in the world.

Ferdinand Branstetter American Legion Post #1

Off Highway 20 in Van Tassell

American Legion Post #1 has the honor of being the first American Legion post organized in the United States. Named for Ferdinand Branstetter, a Nebraska native who homesteaded south of Van Tassell in 1914 and an early casualty in World War I, the post held its first meeting on June 28, 1919. In 1921, American Legion Post #1 held its first Memorial Day Services. It continued to hold such services for many years and also assumed the obligations of caretaker for the Van Tassell Cemetery. American Legion Post #1 also helped bring necessary improvements to the Van Tassell community. Today, only a vacant lot remains where the first home of American Legion Post #1 once stood.

Lusk Water Tower

Along C & NW RR tracks across from US 20 in Lusk

This large, redwood water tank was constructed in 1886 by the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley Railroad when it extended its railway line westward from Chadron, Nebraska, to Lusk. The water tower was originally located in the heart of Lusk by the community's depot. Water was pumped from a well to the tank by a windmill and then discharged into steam locomotives for boiler water. In 1919 when the depot was rebuilt, the water tower was moved to the east edge of town. It is Wyoming's only surviving Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley Railroad water tower.

Running Water Stage Station

1 mile West of Lusk

Established in 1876 along the Cheyenne-Black Hills Stage Route, the Running Water Stage Station was the site of a small mining boom in the 1880s. Running Water community ceased to exist after the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley Railroad chose nearby Lusk as its railroad terminus in the mid 1880s. In February 1887, the Black Hills Gold Rush ended and the last stage to travel the stage route left Cheyenne for Deadwood. The stage stations along the route were closed and many became ranch buildings. All that remains of the Running Water Station are a couple of walls from the stone barn.

Vehicular Truss and Arch Bridges

Bridge over Cheyenne River—County Road CN14-46

Selected as one of approximately forty bridges in Wyoming from a survey of vehicular trusses and arches, the bridge over Cheyenne River is an example of a truss and arch bridge built in the first three decades of the 20th century. These bridges displayed a homogeneity of construction and operational histories as most county-built trusses were contracted through competitive bidding among midwestern bridge erectors and built from standardized designs using pre-made components. With the creation of the Wyoming Highway Department in 1917, the state took more control over the building of truss style bridges and typically used standardized plans maintained by the department and built by local contractors from pre-made components from midwestern foundries. While very versatile and easy to erect, the truss and arch bridges of Wyoming are quickly becoming memories of a bygone era as they are being replaced by new technologies and more sophisticated engineering designs.

Park County

Anderson Lodge

Washakie Wilderness near Meeteetse

Constructed in 1890 and situated in the Washakie Wilderness of the Absaroka Mountains, the Anderson Lodge was built by Paris-trained artist Abraham Anderson as an artist's studio where he could continue to practice his skills. Anderson came to Wyoming first in 1883 on a hunting trip and was so intrigued that he decided to stay and try his hand at ranching. His artist's studio was located only six miles west of his ranch headquarters. A single room log cabin, an outhouse, and two small log footbridges on the path to the outhouse, a developed spring, and a pole corral attached to the lodge were also built at the site. Anderson served as special superintendent of the Yellowstone Forest Preserve from 1901 until 1906 during which time the lodge served as an administration building. The Anderson Lodge is currently maintained by the US Forest Service as part of Shoshone National Forest.

Buffalo Bill's Boyhood Home

720 Sheridan Avenue in Cody

Constructed by Isaac Cody, the father of William Frederick (Buffalo Bill) Cody, in LeClere, Iowa, in 1841, Buffalo Bill's boyhood home was moved to Cody, Wyoming, in 1933 by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. The railroad positioned the home near the Burlington Inn to serve as a tourist attraction for the inn's guests. In 1947, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad donated the house to the Buffalo Bill Memorial Association which moved the house again to be near the organization's first museum. In 1970, the house was moved to its current location near the Buffalo Bill Memorial Association's new Buffalo Bill Historical Center.

Buffalo Bill Dam

On Highway 14/16/20, 7 miles West of Cody

Erected in 1910 and constructed using the Arch and Crown-Cantilever Method, Buffalo Bill Dam is a concrete arch near the head of the Shoshone River Canyon. 439,800 acre feet of water are held behind the dam in Buffalo Bill Reservoir. Constructed for $1 million, the dam measures 233 feet high, 108 feet wide at the base, 10 feet wide at the top, and 200 feet long at the crest. Originally named Shoshone Dam, Buffalo Bill Dam is considered one of the early successes of the Bureau of Reclamation as it provided water for irrigation canals in the arid lands extending into Montana for 70 or more miles,

in addition to its power plants, spillways, and diversion tunnels. The Bureau tested theories at Buffalo Bill Dam that were later used in building larger dams on the Colorado River. Three decades after its completion, Shoshone Dam, was renamed Buffalo Bill Dam by an act of Congress in honor of western figure, William Frederick (Buffalo Bill) Cody. In the 1890s, Cody and his associates had been influential in promoting the idea of irrigated farming in northwest Wyoming. Buffalo Bill Dam is credited with increasing the value of crops produced on the 100,000 acres of irrigated land, increasing wealth by making industrial and municipal waters available, and providing electrical energy to individuals, towns and industries.

Buffalo Bill Statue

720 Sheridan Avenue in Cody

The Buffalo Bill Statue developed from an idea by Mary Jester Allen, a niece of Buffalo Bill Cody, in the 1920s. During this period, Allen visited renowned sculptor, Gertrude Vanderbilt Whitney, at her home in New York to see if she would sculpt such a statue. Whitney was immediately interested and quickly became highly involved in the project. Among the sites for the statue's location were: Iowa, where Cody had been born; Kansas, where he had earned his famous nickname; North Platte, Nebraska, the home of his Scout's Rest Ranch; or Cody, Wyoming, where he had lived and had many of his business dealings. Mrs. Whitney chose Cody and thought that a statue depicting Cody on horseback as a frontier army scout was the most appropriate for the location. She hired a cowboy model from Buffalo Bill's T E Ranch to sit atop "Smokey" the horse and pose for her. Whitney had cowboy and horse transported to New York via train so she could complete the project. Whitney completed the statue in 1924 and it was shipped via railroad flatcar to Cody. The Buffalo Bill Statue was unveiled by Jane Cody Garlow, granddaughter of Buffalo Bill, in Cody on July 4, 1924.

Colter's Hell

On Highway 14/16/20, 2 miles West of Cody

Occupying one square mile of terrain spreading out from the mouth of the Stinking Water River, Colter's Hell is a geyser area which is nearly inactive, but several historical accounts describe the area's activity. The area was first discovered by John Colter, explorer and fur trapper who had been a member of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, in the winter of 1807-1808 when he came south from Montana looking for a new fur trading market. Colter became the first Euro-American to view the area west of present-day Cody as well as Jackson's Hole and Yellowstone. His vivid verbal descriptions of the geothermic wonders found along the Stinking Water River led others to name it

"Colter's Hell." Mountain man Joseph Meek, visited the area in 1830, and his account corroborated Colter's. Chief Plenty Coups of the Crow Nation verifyed Colter's descriptions of the land. He remembered watching the geysers dance when his childhood village was camped along the banks of the Stinking Water River. Colter's Hell is significant as the first area to be explored and subsequently described by a Euro-American explorer who coincidently was involved in one of the most important expeditions in American history. John Colter had the distinction of being a figure on a national level that was associated with western exploration as well as a figure on a regional and local level that first opened up Wyoming to a Euro-American presence.

Dead Indian Campsite

Sunlight Basin Road crossing of Dead Indian Creek

Located in the mountain valley of Sunlight Basin, the Dead Indian Campsite was discovered in 1967 when construction was being done on the Sunlight Basin Road. In 1969, the site was first excavated by members of the Wyoming Archaeological Society and students from the University of Wyoming under the direction of Dr. George Frison. An extensive number of remains were discovered including bones, teeth, and antlers from animals such as deer, elk, mountain sheep, wolf, porcupine, and rodents. Other artifacts at the site included tools, hearth features, and a rock wall which was discovered to be a curved rock cairn. Six very large sets of deer antlers were found in deliberately placed positions. Dating back to about 4,500 years ago, Dead Indian Campsite is a significant example of a campsite and butchering area utilized by prehistoric Native American hunters.

Downtown Cody Historic District

1155-1313 Sheridan Avenue in Cody

Constructed from 1900 to the 1930s, the buildings comprising the Downtown Cody Historic District were built using locally quarried sandstone and brick detailed facades with a simplistic design. Since its inception, the Downtown Cody Historic District has remained Cody's commercial center.

Dude Ranches Along the Yellowstone Highway in the Shoshone National Forest

Yellowstone Highway (Highway 14/16/20)

Located on a 52-mile section of the Yellowstone Highway from the East Gate of Yellowstone National Park to Cody, most of the Dude Ranches of the Yellowstone Highway offered visitors a chance to revel in a "simplified" version of western frontier living and glorified many western myths through the ro-

manticized west. The dude ranches offered guests exceptional views of the snow-capped Absaroka Mountains and of fish and wildlife such as trout, elk, deer, moose, bison, big horn sheep, black bear, and grizzly bear. The guest ranches of Park County were created during the early decades of the United States conservation movement and are all situated on land leased from the Shoshone National Forest. The Dude Ranches of the Yellowstone Highway are symbols of early tourism accommodations in northwestern Wyoming created through a union of federal government and private commercial interests. Most of the Dude Ranches of the Yellowstone Highway have changed little over the years, with the exception of minor renovations. The following five ranches are included in the district: the UAU Ranch, the Absaroka Mountain Lodge, the Elephant Head Lodge, the Goff Creek Lodge, and the Red Star Lodge and Sawmill.

First National Bank of Meeteetse

1033 Park Avenue in Meeteetse

Formed in 1900, the First National Bank of Meeteetse was established as a partnership between Angus McDonald, an area rancher, Adam Hogg, and H. G. Cheeseman under the name of Hogg, Cheeseman, McDonald and Company Bankers. In 1901, a brick bank building was built to house the partnership and in 1902 the name was officially changed to the First National Bank of Meeteetse. From 1901 to 1975, the bank was on the first floor while the second floor was used for town council and civic organization meetings, and the home of the Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone Company. In 1987, the interior of the bank was restored in anticipation of the building's reopening as a museum.

Heart Mountain Relocation Center

Off Highway 14 between Cody and Powell

Constructed in 1942, Heart Mountain Relocation Center was one of ten locations in the United States which served as internment camps for Japanese-Americans after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941. Comprised of 4,600 acres and named for a nearby mountain, Heart Mountain Relocation Center housed 14,000 people in 450 hastily built barracks during World War II. The structures themselves were made of poured concrete pads and featured gable roofs. The structures were impermanent and lacked style and ornamentation. This is not unusual since they were not built for aesthetic or vacation purposes. Of these buildings, only five still stand today. For a time, Heart Mountain Relocation Center was the state's third largest city with a population of 11,000. The camp design is based on functionality and was comprised of sections such as a hospital complex, administration area, warehouses, and barracks. Heart Mountain Relocation Center is historically

significant as an example nationally induced racism being endorsed as a war time security solution, which in the end was realized as a national tragedy.

Homesteaders Historical Museum

East 5th Street in Powell

Built in 1907, the Homesteaders Historical Museum was originally the Shoshone Project headquarters office of the United States Bureau of Reclamation during the initial period when homesteaders were proving up on their claims. After this period, the Shoshone Irrigation District, a local agency, took over the two-story wood frame house from the bureau and used it as their headquarters. The district rented office space to individuals or government agencies. In 1963, the Shoshone Irrigation District sold the structure to the First National Bank of Powell. Later, the building was moved to its current location where it has served as the Homesteaders Historical Museum for a number of years. The museum houses a number of documents, manuscripts, drawings, maps, and artifacts relevant to the building's history as well as the area's history of Euro-American settlement.

Horner Site

Off Highway 14, Northeast of Cody

Located in the northern Big Horn Basin, the Horner site was first discovered by Jimmy Allen in 1939 and dates from around 5,000 BC. The site was first investigated by a Princeton University paleontologist between 1949 and 1950 and was subsequently studied by archaeologists from the University of Pennsylvania, University of Wisconsin, and the Smithsonian Institution. What Jimmy Allen and the others uncovered at the site was a bison bone bed, complete with beautiful and well-made stone weapons and tools. Projectile and spear points found here were characteristic of the Eden and Scottsbluff style, and knives displayed many variations of the Cody type. Many of the site's stone tools were made out of red jasper, which has been traced to east of modern-day Shell. The University of Wyoming conducted further studies at the site in the 1970s.

Irma Hotel

1192 Sheridan Avenue in Cody

Opened by William F. Cody in 1902, the Irma Hotel served visitors to Yellowstone Park and local dude ranches, hunters and businessmen looking to invest in ranching and mining interests in the area. The hotel was named for one of Cody's daughters and when it opened on November 18, 1902, a celebration was held which included famous guests such as Frederick Remington. A

special feature of the hotel is its cherrywood bar and back-bar in the hotel's saloon which was gift to Cody from Queen Victoria of England.

Mummy Cave

Off Highways 14/16/20, East of Yellowstone National Park

Mummy Cave was first excavated by the Buffalo Bill Historical Center in 1962. The cave was used by prehistoric Native Americans for thousands of years, with radiocarbon dating of deposits in the cave ranging from 7280 BC to AD 1580. The site is comprised of 38 cultural strata denoting cultures which used the cave ranging from late-Paleo-Indian to the late-Prehistoric period. The Mummy Cave is unusually dry and as a result contained many well-preserved artifacts including wood, hide, feathers, projectile points, stone knives and scrapers, faunal remains, tubular bone pipes, and hearths. The most famous remnant was "Mummy Joe," for whom the cave is named, a human occupant who was also well preserved from 1,230 years ago. It is believed that he was a figure of high importance among his people based upon the clothing and effects found around him. Mummy Cave is significant as a center for prehistoric Native American activity.

Pahaska Tepee

50 miles West of Cody, near the east entrance of Yellowstone National Park

Located in the Absaroka Mountains and erected in 1901, Pahaska Teepee was built by Buffalo Bill Cody to serve as his hunting lodge and as an inn for his guests and travelers on the long wagon road from Cody to Yellowstone National Park. The two-story lodge, constructed of lodge-pole pine trees, featured a private suite for Buffalo Bill, six bedrooms, and two bathrooms on its upper level and seven bedrooms on its lower level. Pahaska Tepee played host to famous and prominent acquaintances of Buffalo Bill's including various writers, artists, and statesmen. In 1913, Buffalo Bill welcomed Albert I, the Prince of Monaco, as his guest in his mountain retreat. Pahaska Tepee is significant as one of the first lodges located on the edge of Yellowstone National Park and for its association with Buffalo Bill Cody and his affluent guests.

Paul Stock House

1300 Sunset Drive in Cody

Constructed from 1945-1946 and located in a secluded cul de sac overlooking the Shoshone River, the Paul Stock House is a 6,700 square foot, twelve-room Spanish Colonial ranch house originally designed by Wyoming architect Leon Goodrich for pioneer oil man and three-time Cody mayor, Paul Stock. Besides the ranch house, the property also consists of two identical guest houses and a

two-car garage/with living quarters. The ranch house is comprised of hollow, clay tiles, sided with swirl-patterned stucco, and topped with a flat, mission tile roof. The other structures mimic this construction/architectural style as well. Stock fired Goodrich before the structures were complete but followed most of Goodrich's original plans with some minor modifications. Stock died in 1972 and after his third wife, Eloise, passed away in 1985, the house was donated to the Buffalo Bill Historical Center. Today, the Paul Stock House is used for cultural and educational purposes.

Pioneer School

County Road 1-AG, North of Badger Basin, near Clark

Built by H. P. Anderson and designed by Curtis Oeheme in 1914, the Pioneer School consisted of one large classroom on its ground floor with a double door entry. A storage closet was also located on this floor. In 1953, a teacher's living quarters with a living room, kitchen, and one bedroom was added on to the school's east end. In 1956, the Pioneer School was again upgraded with the addition of a music room on the school's north side. Pioneer School served an important niche in the educational development of rural Park County youth from 1914-1969. During this period, school enrollment records show that between five and twenty-eight students were enrolled in the school. After 1969, when School District #4 combined with Powell School District #1, the school was no longer used. On August 14, 1970, the Pioneer School began its new life as a community center when it was deeded to the Pioneer Service Group. The school is used in this capacity today hosting dances, extension club meetings, card parties, anniversary and wedding parties, receptions, benefits, and carry-in dinners.

Powell Main Post Office

270 North Bent Street in Powell

The Powell Main Post Office is one of twelve federally constructed post offices allocated to the state between the turn of the century and 1941. All post offices were constructed from standardized plans developed from guidelines created by the Office of the Supervising Architect in the Treasury Department. The post offices all display a variety of styles and sizes but all denote a federal presence. Variations in design also reflect the tastes and styles of the communities they were built in.

Quintin Blair House

5588 Greybull Highway in Cody

Built in 1952-1953, the Quintin Blair House was designed by Frank Lloyd Wright and is the only such structure done by Wright in Wyoming. This stone and wood house is an exquisite example of Wright's "natural" house. Such architectural styles were popular in post-World War II suburbia. Wright contacted the Blairs and told them that he would like to build a house for them since he did not have one of his houses in Wyoming. Wright never did set foot on site, but he talked to Mr. Blair about his design plans over the phone and then directed the contractors as to how to proceed. Frank Lloyd Wright did eventually send some of his apprentices to view the work on site.

Ralston Community Clubhouse

969 Carbon Street in Ralston

Built in 1914, the Ralston Community Clubhouse was originally erected to serve as a schoolhouse but after failing in this capacity, the structure was used as a clubhouse in 1930. This typical one-room, one-story school house structure has served as a social meeting place for members of the Ralston community for decades. Many settlers of the area were farmers attempting to homestead. Social gatherings were rare as these individuals worked hard to make a success of their claim. This changed in the fall of 1919, when a group of women decided they should meet socially every two weeks and have refreshments. The club was named the Ralston Community Club and it was officially organized in 1923. In 1930, the group adopted the abandoned school building as their clubhouse. In this capacity the structure has served as a center for collection of donated goods, the creation of Christmas boxes for enlisted men and women during World War II, dances, potlucks, pie socials, and bazaars. The Ralston Community Clubhouse is historically significant as a social gathering place for the isolated community of Ralston, where the town was invited to participate and join in a variety of possible activities. The clubhouse is also a good example of how Wyoming women were able to unify their small communities, no matter the difficult setting or environment.

Stock Center

836 Sheridan Avenue in Cody

Constructed in 1927 of lodgepole pine logs, the Stock Center was originally dedicated as the first home of the Buffalo Bill Museum. Resembling a cattleman's frontier ranch house, the Stock Center served as the Buffalo Bill Museum until 1969 when the museum became a part of the new Buffalo Bill

Historical Center complex. The city of Cody acquired the structure and uses the facility as a cultural and informational center.

T E Ranch Headquarters

30 miles Southwest of Cody on South Fork of Shoshone River

Purchased by William F. (Buffalo Bill) Cody in 1895, this single story log ranch house served as the headquarters for Cody's T E Ranch. It is uncertain if Cody incorporated the original cabin of 1880s homesteader, Bob Burns, into his ranch house structure or not, but it is known Cody saw this once open-range land as prime ranching country. Cody's Wild West Show was prosperous in the late-1890s. Cody used some of his profits to purchase surrounding lands and build up his T E Ranch holdings. During this time he shipped cattle from South Dakota and Nebraska to carry the T E brand. During its heyday, Cody ran about 1,000 head of cattle on eight thousand acres of land. The T E Ranch was also used by Buffalo Bill as a dude ranch, a site for pack horse camping trips, and the headquarters for a big game hunting business. Cody also hosted famous guests from all over the country and Europe at the T E Ranch. Before his death he had pondered making it exclusively into a dude ranching operation but never got the chance to initiate this plan. The T E Ranch Headquarters is historically significant as the site of Buffalo Bill Cody's Wyoming ranch, which he claimed as home in the last decades of his life.

Wapiti Ranger Station

32 miles West of Cody on Highway 16

Constructed in 1903 in the Shoshone National Forest, the Wapiti Ranger Station was the first ranger station built in the United States at federal expense. The station was erected by W. H. Pierce, supervisor of the Shoshone Division, to be the division's supervisory station in the Yellowstone Timberland Reserve. Wapiti Ranger Station is historically significant as being the oldest ranger Station in the oldest national forest in the country. Shoshone National Forest was established by President Benjamin Harrison in 1891.

Vehicular Truss and Arch Bridges

Hayden Arch Bridge—Old Highway14/16 (Cody-Yellowstone Highway)

Selected as one of approximately forty bridges in Wyoming from a survey of vehicular trusses and arches, the bridge over Garland Canal is an example of a truss and arch bridge built in the first three decades of the 20th century. These bridges displayed a homogeneity of construction and operational histories as most county-built trusses were contracted through competitive bidding among midwestern bridge erectors and built from standardized designs us-

ing pre-made components. With the creation of the Wyoming Highway Department in 1917, the state took more control over the building of truss style bridges and typically used standardized plans maintained by the department and built by local contractors from pre-made components from midwestern foundries. While very versatile and easy to erect, the truss and arch bridges of Wyoming are quickly becoming memories of a bygone era as they are being replaced by new technologies and more sophisticated engineering designs.

Platte County

Diamond Ranch

10 miles Northeast of Chugwater

Prominent Cheyenne architect George Rainsford established the Diamond Ranch in the late 1870s. The ranch became internationally known for breeding fine quality Morgan and Clydesdale horses. In 1880, temporary camps and buildings were erected and in 1885, Rainsford used native stone to create the permanent ranch buildings in his trademark simplified style.

Lake Guernsey State Park National Historic Landmark

1 mile Northwest of Guernsey

Developed during the 1930s on federal land purchased for the North Platte River Project by the Bureau of Reclamation and located on the shores of Guernsey Reservoir, Lake Guernsey State Park provides access to a beautiful lakeshore drive, numerous trails and campsites. Guernsey Reservoir was constructed in 1927 by the Bureau of Reclamation. The park is also home to some of the best examples of rustic architecture built by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) during the 1930s and 1940s.

Oregon Trail Ruts

1 mile South of Guernsey

The ruts at Guernsey were formed when the numerous wagons of emigrants traveling on the Oregon Trail crossed over soft sandstone outcroppings, leaving ruts up to five feet deep. Declared a National Historic Landmark in 1975, the site features a trail for accessibility to visitors. Nearby is a white monument marking the grave of emigrant Lucinda Rollins, who died along the trail.

Patten Creek Site

Near Hartville

Prehistoric Native Americans used the chert and quartzite stone found at the Patten Creek Site to create their stone implements, like knives, arrow and spear points. First excavated in 1960 and later from 1963-1965, the site is considered a multiple component site featuring three distinct Plains Archaic periods: Early, Middle and Late Archaic. Most artifacts have been found in the central part of the site with some buried as much as 3.6 meters deep.

Register Cliff

3 miles south of Guernsey

Rising more than 100 feet from the valley floor of the North Platte River, Register Cliff served as an important landmark on the Oregon-California-Mormon Trail. Travelers used the cliff's soft face to engrave their names, dates of visits, origins, and messages. As early as 1829, passing trappers carved their names into the rock but most markings were left during the height of the Trail's use in the 1840s and 1850s. Register Cliff was one of three "registers of the desert" used by travelers along the Trail (the other two were Independence Rock and Names Hill, both in Wyoming) and was known for being the closest to civilization, being only one day's travel from Fort Laramie. In 1861, the cliff was a Pony Express stop and also served as a stage station.

Robert Grant Ranch

433 Richeau Road in Wheatland

Founded in 1890 by Robert Grant on 160 acres of land, the Robert Grant Ranch is located north of Richeau Creek and features a unique blending of hand crafted vernacular buildings, transplanted structures, and modern architecture. Grant, a Scottish immigrant who came to Wyoming to live near relatives and friends, had construction experience as a coal miner from which he learned to build drifts and supports. Using these skills he built sturdy buildings at his ranch including an eight room stone house and a barn. Grant constructed these buildings out of limestone and mortar made in his own lime kiln. Other structures on the site include a dipping vat, the remnants of Grant's kiln, and a family cemetery. The most unique building is the Slater Bank Building, which was moved to the ranch when the community of Slater began to decline.

Sunrise Mine Historic District

Off Highway 318, near Hartville

Located on 225 acres on the floor of Eureka Canyon, the now abandoned company town of Sunrise was the headquarters of the Sunrise Iron Ore Mine from 1898 to 1980. The mine was the main supplier of iron to the Colorado Fuel and Iron plant in Pueblo, Colorado. The district contains remnants of buildings and foundations from its mining past. During its years of operation, the mine was home to many ethnic groups, employing Italians, Greeks, Lebanese, Syrians, Japanese, Scandinavians, and Englishmen.

Swan Land and Cattle Company Headquarters National Historic Landmark

Off Highway 313 near Chugwater

Operating as one of the largest cattle companies in the United States for over 70 years, the Swan Land and Cattle Company was formed in Scotland in 1883 with a total capital of $3,000,000. At its height the company maintained 1,000,000 acres and owned 113,000 head of cattle. After the severe winter of 1886-1887, the Swan Land and Cattle Company was hit hard financially when it lost almost half of the herd on its books. By 1893, the cattle herd numbered only 40,000. The company continued as a cattle operation until 1904 when it began its sheep operation and by 1911, the company's sheep herd numbered 112,000. The Swan Land and Cattle Company continued until 1945 when it liquidated its assets. Many buildings still exist on the company headquarters site including a large barn and manager's house built in 1876, a general store built in 1913, and an office building built in 1918.

Wheatland Railroad Depot

701 Gilchrist Avenue in Wheatland

Built in 1895, the Wheatland Railroad Depot is comprised of only four rooms. The Depot played a large part in the town's commercial development as a focal point for arriving settlers and shipping agricultural products such as wheat, sugar beets, and cattle before it closed in 1969.

Vehicular Truss and Arch Bridges

Bridge over East Channel of Laramie River—County Road CN8-204

Selected as one of approximately forty bridges in Wyoming from a survey of vehicular trusses and arches, the bridge over East Channel of Laramie River is an example of a truss and arch bridge built in the first three decades of the 20th century. These bridges displayed a homogeneity of construction and operational histories as most county-built trusses were contracted through competitive bidding among midwestern bridge erectors and built from standardized designs using pre-made components. With the creation of the Wyoming Highway Department in 1917, the state took more control over the building of truss style bridges and typically used standardized plans maintained by the department and built by local contractors from pre-made components from midwestern foundries. While very versatile and easy to erect, the truss and arch bridges of Wyoming are quickly becoming memories of a bygone era as they are being replaced by new technologies and more sophisticated engineering designs.

Sheridan County

Big Goose Creek Buffalo Jump

10 miles West of Sheridan

Discovered in 1966 when a flash flood on Big Goose Creek washed out a portion of the stream bank scattering bison bones for over a half-mile downstream, this archaeological site consists of a driving lane to the jump off point on the slope above the creek, the jump off point, and the stream bed below the jump off point which was also used as a kill area. Excavations began the same year the site was discovered under the direction of Wyoming State Archaeologist Dr. George Frison. From 1966 to 1970, three levels of occupation were uncovered which included buffalo bones, stone butchering tools, and boiling pits, as well as brass projectile points and iron awls possibly from the protohistoric period. Carbon-14 dating indicates that the site was used during the late 15th and early 16th centuries.

Big Horn Johnson Street Historic District

Johnson, 1st and 2nd Streets in Big Horn

Consisting of historically and architecturally unique two story false-front buildings from the 1890s, the Big Horn Johnson Street Historic District provides visitors with a good example of the typical appearance of a western "boom town" main street during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The buildings were spaced unevenly to give the community an appearance of growth as well as to prevent the spread of fire. Big Horn was created to serve travelers along the Bozeman Trail in the late 19th century. In the 1930s, it prospered as a service provider to the Little Goose Valley. Due to its large concentration of original buildings, Big Horn has one of the state's historic main streets.

Big Red Ranch Complex

Off Highway 14/16 in Ucross

The Big Red Ranch Complex ranch house was constructed in 1882 by James Pratt and Cornelius Ferris to serve as the headquarters of their newly formed Pratt and Ferris Cattle Company. Pratt and Ferris had operated a freight company in western Nebraska, Colorado, and Kansas that supplied beef to the military. With the removal of northern Wyoming Native Americans to reservations, Pratt and Ferris sought to profit from the situation by establishing their ranching operation on the Clear Fork of the Powder River. Their company was considered one of the largest cattle operations in Wyoming during the

late 19th and early 20th century. The Pratt and Ferris Cattle Company later diversified its agricultural operations to include sheep ranching and sugar beet farming. The Big Red Ranch complex was unique in that it was one of the first ranching structures built in northern Wyoming. Besides Pratt and Ferris, the ranch was also associated with other men of regional prominence such as Levi and Joseph Leiter, William Irvine, Frank Horton, and Willis Spear. The ranch was named for the bright red paint on all the buildings.

Clearmont Jail

Water Street in Clearmont

Soon after the town's incorporation in 1919, businessmen connected to the Leiter Company requested that the Clearmont Town Council authorize the construction of a jail to deal with crime associated with the town's growing population. In 1922, the town council supported funding a jail that was built out of steel and concrete with walls five and one-half inches thick. The Clearmont Jail was designed to make punishment particularly insufferable for prisoners and did not have any modern facilities. It served the community for nearly 40 years, holding its last prisoner in 1961.

Connor Battlefield

City Park on the Tongue River in Ranchester

Nestled in the shade of several large cottonwoods, a granite monument stands guard to remind visitors that they are visiting the site of the most important engagement of the Powder River Expedition of 1865. On August 29, 1865, a US military force under the command of Gen. Patrick E. Connor and guidance of Jim Bridger attacked the Arapaho village of Chief Black Bear and Old David in retaliation for numerous raids on emigrants by Arapaho, Sioux, and Cheyenne warriors. Sixty-four Arapaho warriors and several hundred ponies were killed. Today, Connor Battlefield is a camping area for travelers and offers 20 camping and picnic areas, two restrooms, a playground, and a horseshoe pit.

Dayton Community Hall

410 Bridge Street in Dayton

Located on the corner of Bridge Street and Third Avenue, the Dayton Community Hall is a hipped roof, peeled log structure that has served as the location of the town's many gatherings and shared experiences for over 70 years. Built in 1936 by the Works Progress Administration (WPA) , the Community Hall is still used today as a meeting place for the community's citizens.

Fort Mackenzie

North of Sheridan on Wyoming Highway 337

Located on 272 acres of land on the northwestern edge of Sheridan is the site of Fort Mackenzie. Named for Colonel Ranald Slidel Mackenzie, a Civil War and Powder War Expedition veteran who helped defeat Chief Dull Knife in 1876, Fort Mackenzie was established as a military post in December 1898 upon the recommendation of Nebraska Senator Charles F. Manderson, largely due to its proximity to eight different Native American reservations. The fort served in this capacity for nearly 20 years. With hostilities with Native Americans long over and World War I coming to an end, Fort Mackenzie's military significance was considered minimal and it was closed on November 3, 1918. In 1921, the fort was transferred from the War Department to the Public Health Service. In 1922, Fort Mackenzie was transferred again, this time to the Veteran's Bureau. It opened later that year as Fort Mackenzie Veterans Hospital with a bed capacity of 125 patients. At its peak shortly after World War II, the hospital had 900 patients. At the time of its nomination to the National Register of Historic Places, the hospital had a staff of 505 people and a budget of $10 million. Fort Mackenzie is architecturally significant as an example of one of three sites in the state that feature an impressive complex of colonial style federal buildings. The other two are F.E. Warren Air Force Base in Cheyenne and Fort Yellowstone in Yellowstone National Park.

Mount View (Brooks-Yonkee House)

610 South Jefferson Street in Sheridan

Built from 1911 to 1912 and designed by prominent Montana architect Glenn Charles McAlister, Mount View served as the home of Sheridan businessman and Wyoming politician, Lyman Herbert Brooks. Brooks was involved in numerous business ventures in the Sheridan area including cattle ranching, hardware, lumber, banking, and real estate. He also served in the Wyoming State House of Representatives and on the Board of Trustees for the University of Wyoming. The house is an exquisite example of Prairie School style architecture. The Mount View site also includes a carriage house west of the main house.

Odd Fellows Hall

On Jackson Street in Big Horn

Constructed in 1894, the Odd Fellows Hall displays false-front style architecture heavily utilized in communities in the American West in the late 19th century. The hall served as a community center for Big Horn and the Little Goose Creek Valley. It was also the home of the local chapter of the Odd Fellows, whose membership totaled about 30 men, and the Rebekahs, with

40 members. These two groups met monthly on the building's second floor. Other community meetings were also held here.

Quarter Circle A Ranch (Bradford Brinton Memorial)

2 miles Southwest of Big Horn

Brothers William and Malcolm Moncreiffe established the Quarter Circle A Ranch in 1893 to serve as the headquarters of their livestock ranching and business interests in northern Wyoming. They became renowned for raising fine polo horses as well as purchasing and caring for cavalry horses that were later sold to Britain's War Office for use in the Boer War. Besides horse ranching, William and Malcolm Moncreiffe had interests in sawmill and retail lumber businesses. In 1923, they sold the ranch to Bradford Brinton. Originally from Illinois, Brinton continued to use the ranch to raise horses. He also became involved in civic affairs and the preservation of wild game. Upon his death in 1936 his sister, Helen Brinton, as a memorial to her brother, opened the ranch to the public. The ranch site includes a two-story frame house, bunkhouse, icehouse, springhouse, barn, stables, sheds, and corrals. Many of Brinton's furnishings and artifacts are also on display.

Sheridan County Courthouse

Burkitt and Main Streets in Sheridan

Constructed in 1905, the Sheridan County Courthouse is comprised of Neo-Classical Revival and Beaux Arts architectural styles, which make it one of the most striking government buildings in Wyoming. Before the completion of the courthouse, county officials had operated out of rented commercial space. Sheridan experienced an economic boom at the turn of the 20th century due to the growth of the mining and agricultural industries in the area. Funds soon became available to build a courthouse. The nearby sheriff's office/jail was completed in 1913.

Sheridan Flouring Mills, Inc. (Mill Inn)

2161 Coffeen Avenue in Sheridan

Sheridan Flouring Mills, Inc., was completed in 1921 by J. W. Denio and was built primarily out of reinforced concrete. It featured a two-story south wing, a six-story middle segment, and a two-story brick north end as well as a reinforced concrete grain elevator and seven attached storage tanks. The mill encouraged the growth of the agricultural industry in the area and, assisted by a system of grain elevators located along the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, soon became one of the most successful agricultural enterprises in southeastern Montana and northeastern Wyoming. The Sheridan Flouring

Mills provided a consistent market for local farmers for over 50 years before it closed in 1972. In 1978, the mill was converted to a motel and named the Mill Inn in honor of its agricultural past. The south side of the motel's structure still bears the logo of the Sheridan Flouring Mills.

Sheridan Inn National Historic Landmark

Broadway and 5th Street in Sheridan

Opened in 1893, the Sheridan Inn was described by many patrons as "the finest hotel between Chicago and San Francisco." The Inn was the idea of Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad general manager George Holdrege as a way for the railroad to promote development as it built into Sheridan. The Inn was constructed by the railroad and designed by Omaha architect Thomas R. Kimball, who modeled the hotel after one he had seen in Scotland. It quickly became the social center for the area, attracting hunting parties and famous individuals with an interest in investing in northern Wyoming such as William F. Cody. Cody led the grand march into the hotel and was the establishment's operator from 1894 to 1896. The Inn is believed to have had the first bathtub and electric lights in northern Wyoming. The building fell into disrepair in the 1960s, but was purchased and partially renovated by Neltje Kings. At present, the Sheridan Inn houses a restaurant on the restored section of the first floor. Renovations are ongoing on the second floor in order to reopen the structure as a working hotel.

Downtown Sheridan Historic District

Main Street from Burkitt to Mandel in Sheridan

The Sheridan Main Street Historic District is comprised primarily of architecturally and historically significant buildings built between 1910 and the 1920s. Part of the original 1882 forty acre town plat by John Loucks, Main Street grew to the north as the community began booming with the growth of area mining and agricultural markets, as well as the arrival of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. These economic industries precipitated the development of more business ventures in Sheridan. In 1890, the Sheridan population was only 290 people. By 1907, it had reached 4,927. Such growth created a need for more commercial buildings. These buildings still function today as a vital part of Sheridan's commercial enterprise. They also provide visitors with a glimpse into the history of the community's commercial development.

Sheridan Railroad Historic District

201-841 Broadway, 508-955 North Gould in Sheridan

Extending to the north and east of the original commercial district of Sheridan, the Sheridan Railroad Historic District is comprised mainly of residential

homes and structures as well as some commercial buildings and railroad warehouses. The district was important to community planning and development as it served as the transportation center for Sheridan and the nearby communities. The district's late 19th to early 20th century working class neighborhood is still well preserved. The Sheridan Railroad Historic District's featured buildings are the original 1892 wooden railroad depot, the 1893 Sheridan Inn, and the 1912 Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad depot.

Susan Wissler House

406 Main Street in Dayton

This false front commercial structure was built in 1885 and served as the home of Wyoming's first female mayor, Susan Wissler, from 1905 to 1915. She served three terms as mayor, working to control drinking and gambling in the community, complete the earliest city water works, and post speed limits for early automobiles. The building is significant as the home of one of the earliest female mayors in the nation.

Trail End

400 Clarendon Avenue in Sheridan

Completed in 1913 in a Flemish Revival style, Trail End became the home of Wyoming's most famous Texan, John B. Kendrick. Kendrick was born in Texas in 1857 and came to Wyoming in 1879 as a cowboy on the Texas Trail. He became a prominent rancher in northern Wyoming, which led him into a career in Wyoming politics. He served as Wyoming's ninth governor from 1915 to 1917 and later as a United States Senator. Today, Trail End is a museum and its Carriage House Theater holds regular shows.

Vehicular Truss and Arch Bridges

Arvada Bridge—County Road CN 3-38, near Arvada
Bridge over Big Goose Creek— County Road CN3-93 near Sheridan
Bridge over Powder River— County Road CN3-269 near Leiter
Bridge over Powder River—US 14/16 near Arvada
Kooi Bridge—County Road CN 3-93 near Monarch

Selected some of approximately forty bridges in Wyoming from a survey of vehicular trusses and arches, these bridges are good examples of a truss and arch bridge built in the first three decades of the 20th century. These bridges displayed a homogeneity of construction and operational histories in that most county-built trusses were contracted through competitive bidding among midwestern bridge erectors and built from standardized designs using pre-made components. With the creation of the Wyoming Highway

Department in 1917, the state took over more control of building truss style bridges which were typically designed using standard plans maintained by the department and built by local contractors from pre-made components from midwestern foundries. While very versatile and easy to erect, the truss and arch bridges of Wyoming are quickly becoming remnants and memories of a bygone era as they are being replaced by new technologies and more sophisticated engineering designs.

Sublette County

Calpet Rockshelter

Near Big Piney

Comprising a sandstone outcrop at the base of a butte, this archaeological site consists of two stratified cultural levels. Corroborating evidence at the site includes scattered fire-cracked rock, surface artifacts, and nine petroglyph panels. The Calpet Rockshelter has been dated from the Late Prehistoric Period and is believed to have been used by Historic Period Shoshoni and early Euro-Americans.

Chambers Lodge (Redick Lodge)

North of Pinedale

Chambers Lodge was built in 1918 on the northwest bank of upper Fremont Lake from local materials such as granite rock and Douglas fir The lodge served as the vacation home of Nebraskan George M. Redick and his family. Redick thought of creating a vacation home in the area while on a business trip for the Union Pacific Railroad in 1916. He became captivated by the beautiful lake setting and shortly thereafter commissioned Miles City, Montana, architect Otis Miller to design the perfect building for this setting. It served as the vacation home of the Redick family from around 1920 to 1931. The Redick Family encountered financial difficulty during the Great Depression and sold the lodge in 1938 to Dr. Oliver Chambers of Rock Springs. Besides the lodge, the property also consists of outbuildings such as a machine shop storage shed, root cellar, pump house along the lakeshore, three small guest cabins, and barn. All are constructed of the same local materials. The Chambers Lodge is significant as an example of a structure from the early period of the recreation and tourist industry in Wyoming. Today, the lodge is still owned by the Chambers family.

Circle Ranch

Off Highway 350, 4 miles Southwest of Big Piney

Operating as a working cattle ranch for over 100 years, the Circle Ranch was first established by Otto Leifer in 1878 in a remote area that at the time was 100 miles from the nearest railhead. Such a large distance enabled Leifer to have the open range all to himself without fear of intervention by outsiders. In 1895, Leifer sold the ranch to prominent LaBarge rancher, James Mickelson. Under his ownership, the Circle Ranch became the largest ranch in the area, totaling 20,000 acres of land with 6,000 head of cattle. Mickelson died in 1921

but the ranch has continued to remain in the ownership of the family. Besides the 1905 ranch house, the Circle Ranch complex also includes a garage, pump house, storage house, ice house, two bunkhouses, chicken coop, pigsty, barn, and two original log buildings that served as the homestead cabins of Nicolas Swan and Otto Leifer, both constructed in 1878-1880.

Daniel School

Highway 189 in Daniel

A.F. Atwood, a general contractor from Big Piney, built the Daniel School in 1920. It served as the educational center for Daniel's students in Sublette County School District 8 from the early-1920s to 1939. The school was closed when School District 8 was consolidated into School District 1 and Daniel students were transported to Pinedale to continue their education. The Daniel School was vacant for many years until the Daniel Homemaker Club purchased it. The group remodeled the building and made necessary repairs in order to turn it into a community center. The Daniel School is used today by community clubs, organizations, and for local events and activities.

Father DeSmet's Prairie Mass Site

Overlooking Upper Green River Valley, East of Daniel

Located on the plains of a bluff high above the Upper Green River Valley is the site of the earliest religious services in the Rocky Mountain West. On July 5, 1840, the Rev. Pierre DeSmet held the first ever Catholic Mass for an estimated gathering of 2,000 Native Americans and Euro-American traders and trappers who were present for the rendezvous. DeSmet had left St. Louis on March 27, 1840, for the Upper Missouri Valley to do missionary work with the Flathead tribe. Traveling with an American Fur Company caravan past Fort Laramie and Independence Rock, DeSmet was provided a unique missionary opportunity when the caravan stopped at the annual rendezvous near the Wind River Mountains. The service was conducted in English and French for the Euro-American trappers and an interpreter was used for the Native Americans. Named "La Prairie de la Messe" ("the Prairie of the Mass") by the French trappers in attendance, the site is significant as an important Christian missionary event, which also signaled the beginnings of Euro-American religious influence on the Native American tribes of the Rocky Mountains.

Fort Bonneville

West of Daniel Junction on the right bank of the Green River

Constructed in August 1832 and named for Captain Benjamin Bonneville, Fort Bonneville was a winter camp for its namesake and his party of fur trap-

pers. On an extended leave from the 7th United States Infantry, Bonneville and his party of 110 men, 20 wagons, and a variety of livestock departed Fort Osage on the Missouri in May of 1832 with the financial support of eastern investors. Bonneville's goal was to establish a fur trading enterprise, as well as unofficially explore the Rocky Mountain region for the federal government and report back on the nature of the fur trade and the characteristics of the local Native American tribes. By August of 1832, Bonneville and his group had reached the Green River, gaining the distinction of being the first party to successfully cross the continental divide at South Pass with wheeled vehicles. Fearing attack by the Blackfeet, as well as to have a winter shelter, Bonneville instructed his men to build a fort upon reaching the right bank of the Green River in what is now Sublette County. However, shortly upon completing the fort, heavy snowstorms caused the group to abandon it. Bonneville's party did explore further south and west of the site of Fort Bonneville before returning to the east. Bonneville's quick departure prompted many critics to name the fort "Fort Nonsense" or "Bonneville's Folly." No structures remain of Fort Bonneville, but past descriptions of the fort claim that it had a cottonwood log stockade placed upright in the ground. Despite Bonneville's apprehensions, the fort named for him was significant as a model for future fur trading posts and enterprises.

Jensen Ranch

Martin Jensen County Road near Boulder

The large area of sage-covered grazing land that eventually became the Jensen Ranch was first settled by Danish immigrant Metinus Jensen in 1905. The land was considered submarginal land as lands with better access to water were already claimed. The ranch buildings were constructed years after Jensen first settled here. The wood frame Foursquare ranch house was built by Jensen in 1918. The rest of the ranch complex is comprised of various dwellings, barns, outbuildings, pole corrals, and barbed wire fences. The Jensen Ranch stands as an example of a successful agricultural operation that was forged out of submarginal Wyoming lands through dedication and perseverance. The Jensen Ranch is still owned and operated by the Jensen family.

Log Cabin Motel

49 East Magnolia Street in Pinedale

Built in 1929 by Pinedale entrepreneur Walter Scott, the Log Cabin Motel is comprised of eight rustic cabins located near the scenic byway to Yellowstone Park. The motel's location sought to take advantage of the region's growing auto tourism industry. Besides being utilized by tourists, the Log Cabin Motel also served as housing to local people. Remodeled in the 1930s and 1940s,

the Log Cabin Motel is one of the last examples of a cabin camp in Wyoming that is still in operation.

New Fork

On Highway 19, 13 miles South of Boulder

Founded in 1888, the ranching community of New Fork was established near the New Fork and East Fork rivers by Danish settlers, John Vible and Louis Broderson. Due to the town's location near the Lander Cut-off on the Oregon Trail, the two men built a mercantile store with the idea of selling goods to emigrants along the trail. At that time, the Lander Cut-off was still in use as a transportation route. New Fork was also a trading center for the Shoshone and Bannock tribes as they came and went from the Wind River Reservation. In 1908, New Fork had a school, saloon, hotel, barbershop, livery, blacksmith shop, as well as the residences of John Vible, Louis Broderson, and saloon keeper Frank Seabolt. In 1909-1910, Vible had a dance hall constructed, which he named Valhalla after the Norse heaven. It became a focal point for community gatherings and dances. The community began to wither in the early-1920s due to the disuse of the Lander Cut-off as a major transportation route and the absence of a railroad. The deaths of John Vible and three of his family members caused by scarlet fever and diphtheria in 1915 also were contributing factors to the community's downfall. Without one of its prominent founders, New Fork quickly lost its economic vitality. Nearby communities, such as Pinedale, soon rose to take New Fork's position as a prominent settlement in Sublette County.

Steele Homestead

On Highway 353, 6 miles Northeast of Boulder

Located one mile below the confluence of Silver Creek at the base of Fremont Butte is the homestead of Edward P. Steele. It was founded in 1886 by Steele and a companion who left Boulder, Colorado and headed for Wyoming in search of gold. Steele eventually expanded his operation into 3,000 acres including 600 head of cattle and 100 horses. The oldest building remaining on the site is the original one-room cabin constructed in 1886. By 1908, the year of its last addition, it had expanded into an eight room log structure. The Steele Homestead is considered to be one of Sublette County's finest examples of a late-19th century homestead.

The Church of St. Hubert the Hunter and Library (Bondurant Protestant Episcopal Church)

On Highway 191/189 in Bondurant

The Church of St. Hubert the Hunter may not have been founded if not for a stranded traveler passing through Bondurant during the winter of 1937. On his way to Jackson, the Wyoming Episcopalian Bishop, Winford H. Ziegler, stopped over in Bondurant to wait out a blizzard. The following spring while conferring with Bishop Perry, the presiding bishop of the Episcopalian Church, over what to do with a diamond donated by Mrs. John Markoe to finance a church, Ziegler remembered the kindness bestowed on him by the citizens of Bondurant and suggested that the funds be used to build a new church for the community. Bishop Perry agreed and in the spring of 1939 Bishop Ziegler returned to Bondurant to seek volunteers to help in the construction of a new church. The one story log structure was built between 1940 and 1941 and the library addition was finished in 1943. There is also a picnic area on the property. Besides serving as an important religious center, the Church of St. Hubert the Hunter hosts other community functions and activities.

Upper Green River Rendezvous Site National Historic Landmark

4 miles West of Pinedale

Between 1825 and 1840, Rocky Mountain fur trappers and traders held an annual meeting known as the "Rendezvous," where they socialized and traded with each other and Native Americans. Early fur trader, General William Ashley, is credited with the creation of the rendezvous system. It made the establishment of fixed fur trading posts unnecessary, as the annual meeting point was previously established in advance for the St. Louis supply caravans to bring their trade goods to the trappers and Native Americans. The rendezvous generally lasted a few weeks in an area 15 to 20 miles long by 1 to 5 miles wide. Five of the fifteen annual meetings were held close to the junction of Horse Creek and the Green River.

Wardell Buffalo Trap

6 miles East and 2 miles North of Big Piney

The Wardell Buffalo Trap was the site of the earliest communal bison kill by the bow and arrow on the Northwestern Plains. Evidence was discovered in the early-1970s at the site of the outlines of an ancient fence which led bison into a box canyon where they were later killed. Here, early Native Americans intercepted the bison moving from their grazing lands to water. Archaeolo-

gists have also found almost five feet of stratified bison bones dating from 500 years of the Late Prehistoric Period.

Vehicular Truss and Arch Bridges

Bridge over Green River—County Road CN23-145 near Daniel
Bridge over New Fork River—County Road 136 near Boulder

Selected as two of approximately forty bridges in Wyoming from a survey of vehicular trusses and arches, they are good examples of a truss and arch bridge that was built in the first three decades of the twentieth century. These bridges displayed a homogeneity of construction and operational histories in that most county-built trusses were contracted through competitive bidding among Midwestern bridge erectors and built from standardized designs using pre-made components. With the creation of the Wyoming Highway Department in 1917, the state took over more control of building truss style bridges which were typically designed using standard plans maintained by the department and built by local contractors from pre-made components from Midwestern foundries. While very versatile and easy to erect, the truss and arch bridges of Wyoming are quickly becoming remnants and memories of a bygone era as they are being replaced by new technologies and more sophisticated engineering designs.

Sweetwater County

Arapaho and Lost Creek Site

Near Hadsell Cabin

Located in the northern part of the Great Divide Basin, the Arapaho and Lost Creek Site is considered to be a multi-component site as it contains evidence of utilization by late Paleoindian, Early Archaic, Middle Archaic, Late Archaic, Late Prehistoric, and Protohistoric elements from 9000 years ago to roughly 100 years ago. Three-dozen hearth features and several buried pieces can be found spanning over 6.5 miles along the terraces of Arapaho and Lost Creeks.

Dean Decker Site

Honeycomb Buttes on Sand Creek

Found to contain evidence from various campsites from the Middle Archaic through the protohistoric periods, the Dean Decker Site is situated on the lower Sand Creek and Red Creek terraces in the Great Divide Basin. Archaeological evidence includes rocks altered by intense heating, hundreds of cobble hearths, and random groundstone artifacts. There are also pottery remains and projectile points from the Late Prehistoric Period. The Dean Decker Site is a valuable source for study and research into native settlement and subsistence practices in prehistoric times.

Downtown Rock Springs Historic District

Bounded by K, 4th, C, 2nd, A, and 5th Streets in Downtown Rock Springs

The original commercial center of Rock Springs, the Downtown Rock Springs Historic District consists of parts of eight blocks of the business district in the community's first town site plat. The district is comprised of 45 buildings constructed in various architectural styles between the 1870s and 1940. The styles differ between frame false fronts, Late Victorian Italianate, and Neo-Classical Revival. Twenty-seven of the buildings are considered to be historically contributing to the district. Divided into north and south sections by the route of the Union Pacific Railroad, the buildings of the Downtown Rock Springs Historic District were used as commercial, financial, governmental, social, and recreational structures. The Downtown Rock Springs Historic District is a significant representation of the success many Wyoming commercial centers had due to their proximity to the Union Pacific Railroad. Such success in turn led to the growth and expansion of their entire communities.

Dug Springs Station

On I-80, 15 miles south of the Red Desert exit

Built of locally quarried native stone, Dug Springs Station was one of 31 stage stations that catered to travelers' needs along the Overland Trail in south-central Wyoming between 1862 and 1869. The station was 54 feet long by 36 feet wide and featured a roof made of poles and dirt. Stations along the Overland Trail were generally spaced ten to fifteen miles apart and Dug Springs Station was no different. The station was located sixteen miles east of Laclede Station and thirteen miles west of Duck Lake Station or halfway between the modern cities of Rock Springs and Rawlins. It is believed that the station got its name from someone having to enlarge or "dig out" the springs at the station to gain access to fresh water. By the late-1860s, the Overland Trail and the stations along its path were made obsolete by the expansion of the transcontinental railroad across southern Wyoming.

Eldon-Wall Terrace Site

Near Westvaco

Located on a low, gravel-covered terrace of the Black's Fork River in the Green River Basin, the Eldon-Wall Terrace Site was discovered in 1982 during a survey for a buried cable right-of-way. Archeological materials included rocks altered by heat with charcoal stains still apparent, concentrations of tools, and a single projectile connected to the Middle Archaic Period. Hearth features are also apparent at the site. The Eldon-Wall Terrace Site is significant as an important research site in southwestern Wyoming.

Elinore Pruitt Stewart Homestead

1 mile South of Highway 414 near McKinnon

The Elinore Pruitt Stewart Homestead is located in the Burntfork Valley near the borders of the Sweetwater and Uinta county lines and the Utah state line. The original log cabin was built in 1898 with the north and south wing additions being built in 1909. The homestead was the home of Elinore Pruitt Stewart, one of the most famous woman homesteaders in the American West. Elinore Rupert Pruitt was a widowed laundress from Denver who moved to Wyoming in 1909 to become the housekeeper for Clyde Stewart. Six weeks after her arrival in Wyoming, Pruitt filed a homestead entry on land close in proximity to Stewart's. One week after she had filed for the homestead entry, Pruitt and Stewart applied for a marriage license. After they were wed, the couple built additions onto Mr. Stewart's original cabin on Elinore Stewart's adjoining land. Shortly after she arrived in Wyoming, Elinore Pruitt Stewart had begun writing letters to a former employer and friend in Denver named

Mrs. Coney. These letters chronicled her adventures in southwestern Wyoming and northeastern Utah, as well as the interesting individuals she encountered. These writings were later compiled into Stewart's acclaimed book, *Letters of A Woman Homesteader*.

Expedition Island National Historic Landmark

South of Union Pacific Railroad bridge near the east bank of the Green River

Expedition Island National Historic Landmark is the site where Major John Wesley Powell began two important journeys down the Green and Colorado Rivers in 1869 and 1871. Powell's expeditions charted and explored parts of the American Southwest. Powell and nine of his men became famous for exploring the confluence of the Green River with the Colorado and then passing on through the Grand Canyon. The information they gathered on their expedition changed ideas related to conservation, reclamation, forestry and water management, geological and geographical surveys, and western lands issues. Powell was soon after appointed the first head of the United States Geological Survey.

First National Bank Building

502 South Main Street in Rock Springs

Built in 1919 by architects D. D. Spanni of Rock Springs and Walter J. Cooper of Salt Lake City, the First National Bank Building housed the first bank to open under a state charter in the city of Rock Springs. Augustine Kendell, the bank's founder, arrived in Rock Springs on August 1, 1887, and soon after opened the Sweetwater County Bank in a former butcher shop. One year later, Kendell's venture was so successful that a conversion was required to a national bank charter. The name was then changed to the First National Bank of Rock Springs and in 1919 the bank moved into the building constructed by Spanni and Cooper. It features one of the most impressive uses of terra-cotta ornamentation in southwestern Wyoming and remains one of the most impressive structures in Rock Springs.

Granger Stage Station (Ham's Fork Station)

In Granger

Constructed around 1856 of native stone and lime-sand mortar with two foot thick walls, the Granger Stage Station (also known as Ham's Fork Station) was an important point along three different routes of travel in the mid to late 19th century. Located near the confluence of Ham's Fork with Black's Fork of the Green River, the building served as an early stage station and from 1860 to 1861 it also served as a Pony Express Station. In 1862, the then new Overland Trail rejoined the old route at Ham's Fork. The station was then briefly known as South Bend Station due to the trail's sudden bend from its northeasterly

course to the southeast. In 1868, the Union Pacific Railroad arrived in the vicinity of Ham's Fork and established a rail camp near the site of the old stage station. The railroad built a sidetrack, station buildings and a water tank for locomotives. The new rail camp was named Granger. In 1930, landowners Clarence E. and Eva Adams deeded the historic stage station and the surrounding land to the State of Wyoming in honor of the past pioneers who had traveled through the Granger area.

Gras House

616 Elias in Rock Springs

Finished in 1914, the Gras House features prominent characteristics of California Bungalow architecture that reflect the building's presence in Rock Springs during its height as a coal mining center for the Union Pacific. The Gras House displays clapboard cladding and a low hipped roof. It is considered the oldest bungalow style house in Rock Springs.

Green River Post Office

3 West Flaming Gorge Way in Green River

The Green River United States Post Office is one of twelve federally constructed post offices allocated to the state between the turn of the century and 1941. All post offices were constructed from standardized plans developed from guidelines created by the Office of the Supervising Architect in the Treasury Department. The post offices all display a variety of styles and sizes but all denote a federal presence. Variations in design also reflect the tastes and styles of the communities they were built in.

Laclede Station

On I-80, 15 miles South of Table Rock exit

Situated a mile and a half downstream from the first Overland Trail crossing of Bitter Creek, Laclede Station was one of 31 stage stations along the Overland Trail in southern Wyoming. Stage stations along the trail were generally spaced ten to fifteen miles apart so as to accommodate travelers' needs. Laclede Station was no different as it was sixteen miles West of the Dug Springs Station and eight miles east of the Big Pond Station. It was known for being located on what was considered one of the most desolate sections of the Overland Trail.

Natural Corrals Archaeological Site

Northeast of South Superior

The Natural Corrals Archaeological Site is located in a horseshoe-shaped valley surrounded by the Leucite Hills near South Superior. First recorded as an archaeological site by Charles Love in 1974 and further excavated in 1977, the site features artifacts associated with two distinct periods, 500 BC to AD 500 and AD 1790-1850. Artifacts found include bison bones, projectile points, glass trade beads, percussion caps, pottery shards, and stone tools. It is an important research site for multiple era culture, use, and artifact study.

Our Lady of Sorrows Catholic Church (South Side Catholic Church)

A Street and Broadway in Rock Springs

Built in 1932, and designed by the Boston architectural firm of Maginnis & Walsh with the assistance of Union Pacific Coal Company architect, James Libby, as supervising architect and engineer, Our Lady of Sorrows Catholic Church unified Irish and other western European Catholic immigrants living and working in Rock Springs. As the church became more synonymous with western European Catholics, those from eastern Europe built their own parish on the north side of town. On November 3, 1940, when the Von Trapp family singers from Austria sang Mass for the congregation while in route to perform in a concert in Denver. The family's story of escape from Austria has been chronicled in the musical and movie *The Sound of Music*.

Parting of the Ways

15 miles Northeast of Farson

Parting of the Ways was the historic fork in the Oregon- California Trail where the Sublette-Greenwood Cutoff route split off from the main trail as it continued southwest towards Fort Bridger. While the cutoff provided a shorter route to the Bear Valley and saved 46 miles, travelers had to contend with 50 miles without any sources of water. The Sublette-Greenwood Cutoff was first forged by a man named Greenwood in 1844 and became popular during the gold rush era undoubtedly due to the fact that it saved time for those who were in a hurry to claim their fortune. Parting of the Ways got its name for being the site where many wagon trains parted company.

Point of Rocks Stage Station

Off I-80 at Point of Rocks exit

Constructed of native sandstone with mud mortar chinked walls, the Point of Rocks Stage Station was originally built as a stop over for travelers on the Overland Trail from 1862 to 1868. Besides serving as a stage station it also served as a freight station, store, school, ranch headquarters, and residence. The Point of Rocks Stage Station served as the junction of the Overland Trail and the Union Pacific Railroad in 1868 and as a departure point for miners and freight operations leaving the railroad to venture north to make their fortune at South Pass City and the Sweetwater Mines. During its time as a stage station in the 1860s, Point of Rocks became the scene of several violent encounters. Native American hostilities were common in the area. The station was not immune as it was burned to the ground at least once. Former stage line superintendent, Jim Slade, also robbed Point of Rocks, killing seven stagecoach passengers. In the late-1870s, when the station became a more peaceful place, families used it as a residence. Lawrence Taggert, a former Union Pacific foreman, moved his family into it in 1877. Mrs. Taggert later taught school in one of the rooms. In 1897, the Charles Rador family moved into the residence. Rador operated a sheep ranch from Point of Rocks from 1897 to 1910. In 1947, the Point of Rocks Stage Station became the property of the State of Wyoming. The Point of Rocks Stage Station is significant as having been utilized for a variety of functions through many generations thus demonstrating how historical structures in Wyoming can take on multiple uses over time.

Red Rock

50 miles Southwest of Rawlins

Red Rock, an estimated 20 feet high and 120 feet in circumference, was one of many rock landmarks along the Overland Trail in southern Wyoming. Due to its light pink and ochre coloring, the rock was a popular formation on which travelers carved their names. Its windward side has eroded significantly but the inscriptions of "E E. White 1852", "Fritz Langer 1862", and "J.H. Jones 1862" still remain.

Reliance School and Gymnasium

1321 Main Street in Reliance

Designed by Union Pacific architect James Libby, the Reliance School was constructed in 1927 and the Gymnasium was completed in 1931. The construction of the Reliance School and Gymnasium was supported by the Union Pacific Coal Company as a way to ensure that one of its best coal mining com-

munities had an excellent educational and recreational center as well as a center for community activities. The architecture of the Reliance School and Gymnasium features diamond patterned brickwork, crenellation, string course, and battlement motifs.

Reliance Tipple

East of Highway 187 near Reliance

The town of Reliance was established in 1910 as a coal mining community when Reliance Mine No. 1 opened. Mines 2, 3, and 4 opened the following year. The Reliance Tipple is comprised of two different architectural features designed and built in different periods. The first wooden tipple dates from 1910 to 1936. By 1912, a tramline, warehouse, scales, hay barn, lumberyard, and granary were also on the site. The mines at Reliance suffered through a depression from around 1920 to the mid-1930s. When they recovered the second architectural feature, a steel and concrete tipple, was constructed in 1936. Coal production increased once more and by 1943, Reliance produced 1.4 million tons of coal. However, after World War II, coal production again declined as the Union Pacific Railroad began switching from coal locomotives to diesel-electric locomotives. The Reliance Tipple and Mines were abandoned in 1955. Historical artifacts have recently been uncovered in a tailings pipe from the period when the Reliance Tipple was in operation.

Rock Springs City Hall

4th and B Streets in Rock Springs

In its earliest days, Rock Springs served as a stage station, mining area and a livestock shipping point along the Union Pacific Railroad. In 1888, Rock Springs was incorporated as a community. The newly incorporated town did not have a place for its officials and municipal functions for several years due to controversy over the construction of such a building. In 1893, Rock Springs citizens finally voted to fund the building of a city hall, which was completed in 1894-1895. The Rock Springs City Hall remains one of the most prominent government buildings in all of Rock Springs and is one of the final examples of Richardson Romanesque archetecture in southwestern Wyoming.

Rock Springs Elks Lodge No. 624

307 C Street in Rock Springs

Built in 1924, this impressive three-story brick building was designed by prominent Rock Springs architect D.D. Spani and displays neoclassical features with terra-cotta ornamentation. Spani was also known in Rock Springs for designing the former North Side State Bank, the former Rock Springs

High School, and the Roosevelt and Yellowstone Schools. It is believed that Spani chose an Italian Renaissance style for the Elks Lodge to demonstrate the prominence of the fraternal organization in Rock Springs.

Slovenski Dom

513 Bridger Avenue in Rock Springs

Constructed in 1913, the Slovenski Dom has served as a social meeting place and cultural symbol for Rock Springs' Slovenian-American community. For over 80 years, the structure has held the meetings of a variety of different Slovenian-American fraternal organizations. Representatives of these organizations gathered together in 1912 to form Slovenski Dom, Inc. The corporation's purpose was to construct a building for Slovenian-American lodge meetings and public gatherings as well as to stand as a representation of their cultural identity. Slovenski Dom was one of the earliest such buildings in the United States and the only such structure in Wyoming. At the present time, it is still in use as a meeting place for the Slovenian-American organizations of Rock Springs and has been well preserved structurally.

South Superior Union Hall

Main and Bridge Streets in South Superior

Built in 1921, the South Superior Union Hall stands as a monument to the economic importance of the coal industry in Sweetwater County from 1910-1960. Coal was discovered in the Superior area around the turn of the 20th century after coal resources near Rock Springs began to be depleted. The communities of Superior and South Superior were incorporated in 1911 due to the development of the mining industry and influx of miners into the region. There were so many miners in the communities that a chapter of the United Mine Workers was formed before the towns were incorporated. In 1921, six United Mine Worker locals gathered their resources together to create a construction fund for the South Superior Union Hall. The structure was utilized as a meeting place for political rallies and social gatherings until the Union Pacific Mines were closed in the 1960s. The South Superior Union Hall is unique as it is believed to be the only parallelogrammatic building in Wyoming.

Sweetwater/Green River Brewery

48 West Railroad Avenue in Green River

Established in 1872, the Sweetwater (Green River) Brewery was the first brewery in Wyoming and was one of Green River's early leading businesses. In 1875, Otto Rauch took over the business from Adam Braun and quickly estab-

lished a wooden structure on Front Street (later Railroad Avenue) from which to conduct business. Karl Spinner bought the brewery from Rauch in 1879 and under his ownership Green River Beer gained a reputation for exceptional quality. In 1891, Spinner sold out to Hugo Gaensslen. Gaensslen continued to improve the reputation of the company and by 1900 had produced enough profit to construct a new building for the brewery. The building was constructed out of native sandstone in 1900 and quickly became renowned as the stone brewery. It once was comprised of three buildings, which consisted of a brewhouse, engine house, and saloon. Gaensslen had the building designed to resemble the water tower from his native Chicago. After prohibition, the Sweetwater Brewery fell into disuse as a brewery and has been used in a variety of other capacities.

Taliaferro House

106 Cedar Street in Rock Springs

Constructed between 1907-1912, from sandstone quarried from south of Rock Springs, this American Foursquare house was located in an elite neighborhood of Rock Springs south of the railroad tracks where many of the community's prominent businessmen and ranchers had residences at the turn of the 20th century. The home was originally built for Augustine Kendall, one of Rock Springs early leading businessmen. Kendall served as mayor of Rock Springs from 1904 to 1907, president of the Sweetwater County Bank, vice-president and treasurer of the Rock Springs Lumber Company, and as one of the founding members of the Rock Springs Grazing Association. In 1914, Kendall sold the home to Thomas Taliaferro, Jr. Taliaferro moved to Rock Springs from Green River in 1900 where he had been a Union Pacific agent. Like Kendall, Taliaferro became an influential businessman in early Rock Springs. He opened a law practice, organized or served as president of three banks, served as president of the Green River Mercantile Company, and owned two cattle ranches, the Green River Livestock Company and the Big Sandy Livestock Company. The Taliaferro House is a significant example of the type of home an affluent Rock Springs businessman lived in at the turn of the 20th century. It is still owned by the Taliaferro family.

Wardell Court Historic Residential District

Wardell Court and D Street in Rock Springs

Located on one block within the Wardell Addition plat of Rock Springs, the Wardell Court Historic Residential District is comprised of twenty single and multiple residential buildings, fourteen of which are considered to be contributing structures to the district. The district was constructed by the Union Pacific Coal Company in 1921 as a residence neighborhood for the company's

senior officials. The company had begun designing planned communities for its workers as early as 1874. Wardell Court is historically significant as a rare example of a Union Pacific Coal Company neighborhood that was designed for the company's upper level officers, including the general manager and general superintendent, instead of lower level managers and workers which was the more common practice. Most of the homes in the district are five or six room bungalows constructed of hollow ceramic tiles covered with stucco. The largest structures are Number 1 Wardell Court, a two-story home originally built for the company vice-president, and Number 7 Wardell Court, a three-story structure where primarily unmarried female company clerks lived. By the late-1930s, the Union Pacific Coal Company began selling the homes to their workers and by the late-1940s the homes were no longer in possession of the company. Eventually, the homes came to be purchased by Rock Springs citizens not affiliated with the Union Pacific Coal Company. The Wardell Court Historic Residential District remains as an affluent neighborhood of Rock Springs.

Vehicular Truss and Arch Bridge

Big Island Bridge—County Road CN4-4 near Green River
Bridge over Green River—County Road CN4-8SS near Fontenelle
Granger Bridge—near Granger

Selected as some of approximately forty bridges in Wyoming from a survey of vehicular trusses and arches, these bridges are good examples of a truss and arch bridge built in the first three decades of the 20th century. These bridges displayed a homogeneity of construction and operational histories in that most county-built trusses were contracted through competitive bidding among midwestern bridge erectors and built from standardized designs using pre-made components. With the creation of the Wyoming Highway Department in 1917, the state took over more control of building truss style bridges which were typically designed using standard plans maintained by the department and built by local contractors from pre-made components from midwestern foundries. While very versatile and easy to erect, the truss and arch bridges of Wyoming are quickly becoming remnants and memories of a bygone era as they are being replaced by new technologies and more sophisticated engineering designs.

Uinta County

A.V. Quinn House

1049 Center Street in Evanston

Anthony V. Quinn was a California gold seeker who left the gold fields and worked his way east along the Central Pacific Railroad as it was built. He settled in Evanston in 1870. Successful banking and mercantile ventures enabled Quinn and his wife, Mattie, to build an impressive Victorian-style home in 1883. The home is an example of late 19th century architectural trends in western towns.

Bridger Antelope Trap

7 miles North of Leroy

The Antelope Trap was built by Native Americans and used prior to 1850. The trap covered about 26 acres, was constructed of juniper wood and had an arc-shaped entrance through with antelope were herded. At the end, at the base of a hill, was a circular path, about 700 feet in diameter, around which the antelope were driven until weakened by exhaustion and then easily killed.

Brigham Young Oil Well

Near Evanston

Brigham Young and the first party of Mormon emigrants discovered this oil seep on their journey to the Great Salt Lake Valley in 1847. The oil was used as a lubricant for wagon wheels. A group returned to the site to develop a well for future travelers. Salt Lake City residents used the petroleum until 1869, when the railroad was able to deliver higher quality oil.

Downtown Evanston Historic District

Roughly bounded by Center, 9th 11th, and Front Streets

Evanston is located in southwestern Wyoming along the Union Pacific Railroad tracks. Born as a boom town during the railroad's construction, Evanston survived to become an important business center for the region. With an economy bolstered by a UP maintenance facility and businesses that served area coal miners and oil field workers, successful commercial enterprises developed in the downtown district. The buildings housing these enterprises were typical of a flourishing downtown area built during the years 1880-1930. Many buildings survive as reminders of the town's early growth.

Evanston Main Post Office

221 10th Street

The Evanston Main Post Office is one of twelve federally constructed post offices allocated to the state between the turn of the century and 1941. All post offices were constructed from standardized plans developed from guidelines created by the Office of the Supervising Architect in the Treasury Department. The post offices all display a variety of styles and sizes but all denote a federal presence. Variations in design also reflect the tastes and styles of the communities they were built in.

Fort Bridger

On Black's Fork of Green River, near the town of Fort Bridger

The decline of the fur trade led former trappers to look for new means of making a living. The valley of the Black's Fork of the Green River looked like a good place for a trading post to Jim Bridger and his partner Louis Vasquez. Built in 1842, the post traded with Native Americans and travelers on the Oregon-California Trail. As the volume of traffic on the trail increased, so did the value of the post as a resupply point. Following the so-called "Mormon War" in 1857, the site was made a military post in 1858. New buildings were added. During the 1860s the fort served as a Pony Express and Overland Stage station, and as a link in the trans-continental telegraph. Additionally, the fort provided troop escorts and protection for travelers. Another building program started after the Civil War. The fort was briefly abandoned by the military between 1878 and 1880. More improvements were made during the 1880s, but the military permanently abandoned the site in 1890.

Piedmont Charcoal Kilns

14 miles Northeast of Hilliard

One of the many railroad support stations along the Union Pacific line, Piedmont was also an ideal location for processing charcoal. Its proximity to coal and abundant supplies of timber in the Uinta Mountains led Moses Byrne to construct five kilns near the station in 1869. Over 40 kilns were built in the region. An estimated 100,000 bushels of charcoal were produced per month in 1873. The charcoal was used in mines, blacksmith forges, and heating stoves. The market for charcoal eventually declined and the Union Pacific left the town. Today Piedmont is a ghost town and only 3 of Byrne's kilns remain.

St. Paul's Episcopal Church

10th and Sage Streets in Evanston

St. Paul's Episcopal Church is an example of the Carpenter Gothic style as it was adopted by Protestant communities throughout rural Wyoming. In the mid-19th century, Gothic style churches were promoted by English churchmen. American communities adapted the style to their needs and abilities. St. Paul's Gothic features include a gabled roof, lancet windows of stained glass, and tracery bargeboards in the gable. The church is significant as an example of a prevalent method of church construction in frontier communities, and because it was the only Protestant church in the area.

Triangulation Point Draw Site District

Near Verne

The district includes multiple sites with evidence of use by prehistoric man, including a variety of surface and buried components. The materials suggest use by Great Basin and Northwest Plains cultures.

Uinta County Courthouse

Courthouse Square in Evanston

Construction of the courthouse began in 1873 with the building of a two-story brick jail in the town square. Additional construction the following year completed the building. A new jail was built in 1887 and the jail area in the courthouse was converted to office and storage space. In 1910 the courthouse was expanded, with a two-story addition on the west end. The Uinta County Courthouse is the oldest courthouse building in Wyoming.

Union Pacific Railroad Complex

Main and 15th Streets in Evanston

Many "end of the tracks" towns sprouted along the Union Pacific Railroad, only to disappear as construction crews moved westward in the late 1860s. Evanston briefly flourished at the end of line, but depopulated quickly when the railroad moved on. However, the Union Pacific re-established headquarters at Evanston in June 1869 and people began to return. A roundhouse and shop complex were constructed and Evanston became a major maintenance facility for the railroad. The development of diesel engines made the Evanston Union Pacific facility obsolete. Union Pacific maintenance crews were transferred to Green River and the roundhouse and shops were closed. Union Pacific Reclamation Plant opened at the complex in 1927. The plant employed

over 300 men to repair and refurbish rolling stock. It was Evanston's largest employer. In 1971, modern production methods and lower prices for new equipment caused the final closure of the roundhouse as a Union Pacific facility. The land and facilities were deeded to the City of Evanston in 1974. Local businessmen formed a corporation to develop the area. The facilities have been used for the maintenance and design of railroad cars. The roundhouse and associated structures are a reminder of the important role played by the railroad in the growth and development of Evanston.

Wyoming State Insane Asylum/Wyoming State Hospital

831 Highway 150 South in Evanston

The hospital, a state institution, was established in 1887 as an asylum and treatment facility for the mentally ill. Other buildings on the grounds were added over a period of 40 years, beginning with a dormitory built in 1907-1908. The historic district consists of the main administration building with patient dormitory wings, four separate patient dormitories, employee dormitory, staff apartment complex, three staff houses, cafeteria, two farm outbuildings, three maintenance buildings, and a cobblerock entrance at the main entrance to the hospital. Several of the buildings were designed by noted Cheyenne architect William Dubois.

Vehicular Truss and Arch Bridges

Bridges over Black's Fork and Mill Creek—County Road CN19-217

Selected as two of approximately forty bridges in Wyoming from a survey of vehicular trusses and arches, the Black's Fork and Mill Creek bridges are examples of truss and arch bridges built in the first three decades of the 20th century. These bridges displayed a homogeneity of construction and operational histories as most county-built trusses were contracted through competitive bidding among midwestern bridge erectors and built from standardized designs using pre-made components. With the creation of the Wyoming Highway Department in 1917, the state took more control over building truss style bridges and typically used standardized plans maintained by the department and built by local contractors from pre-made components from midwestern foundries. While very versatile and easy to erect, the truss and arch bridges of Wyoming are quickly becoming memories of a bygone era as they are being replaced by new technologies and more sophisticated engineering designs.

Washakie County

Ainsworth House

Spring Creek Road in Big Trails

The Ainsworth House was built by trapper Frank S. Ainsworth, who visited the Big Horn Basin in 1880. He settled near Crooked Creek, a tributary of Nowood River, in 1884. Ainsworth began work on the house two years later, constructing a single story wood clad and framed structure. A larger one and a half story structure, adjoining the initial building, was added later in two phases. The house is one of the earliest permanent homes in the Basin.

Tensleep Hardware

2nd and Pine Streets in Tensleep

Tensleep Mercantile, built by H.T. Church in 1905, served ranchers in the area and became a center for commercial activity. The store's architectural style is typical of frontier town shops, with a false frame front and brick building with a deep narrow interior. Paul Frison, local historian and politician, operated the store from 1919 to 1943. Later converted to a hardware store, the building remains one of the best preserved of its kind, and serves as a reminder of Tensleep's frontier past.

Worland House

520 Culbertson in Worland

This house, built for Charlie Worland, in 1917, is an excellent example of a bungalow style home. The style was popular throughout the United States with upper and middle class families. Worland was the son of the town's founder and a prominent businessman. From his home, Worland pursued business interests that included oil, minerals, and farming and ranching. He entertained guests frequently, holding dances in the home's spacious basement.

Worland Ranch

Junction of US 20 and Highway 433 near Worland

Charles Henry "Dad" Worland built a dugout at the future town site in 1900. Three years later, when the Hanover Canal Project was established nearby, Worland's site became the center of activity. Taking advantage of this development, Worland built a two room log house just north of his dugout and ran a boarding house. A post office called "Worland" was established with Charles as the first postmaster. Businesses were soon established to serve the grow-

ing number of residents in the area. Charles Worland eventually developed a ranch of over 800 acres along Fifteen Mile Creek by purchasing property, filing for desert land entries, and trading. The Worland Ranch Historic District consists of a farmstead, the original town site of Worland, and a historic monument marker. The working ranch and farm produce a variety of crops and contain pasture and wetlands. Site buildings include the large main house, manager's house, two tenant houses, a lambing shed, a large barn and other outbuildings. The ranch was purchased by the Wyoming Sugar Company in 1920. Over the years it has remained a working farm and ranch under different owners.

Weston County

Cambria Casino/Flying V Guest Ranch

Off Highway 85 near Newcastle

Cambria Casino-Park Memorial was built in 1928 as a memorial to the miners and traditions of Cambria, a defunct mining operation north of Newcastle. The casino was located on 2,280 acres of land donated by the Cambria Fuel Company and had a subsidiary ranch of 15,560 acres. A fresh water pool supplied by the water of Salt Creek and a salt water plunge supplied by water piped from a salt springs two miles north of the casino were primary features of the complex. Operating as the Flying V Guest Ranch since 1939, the main structure is a two-story, sandstone lodge, English Tudor in its general design.

Jenney Stockade

Courthouse lawn in Newcastle

Jenney Stockade site was originally used as a camp in 1857 for an expedition headed by geologist F.V. Hayden and Lt. G.K. Warren to explore the Black Hills for mineral wealth. In 1875, a large group of geologists and miners, accompanied by a contingent of over 400 soldiers commanded by Lt. Col. Richard I. Dodge, reoccupied the old Warren campsite. A log fort was constructed and named after the head geologist Prof. Walter P. Jenney. The fort served as a supply depot for camps in the Black Hills. In 1877, it became a stage stop for the Cheyenne–Deadwood stage line and was known as the Jenney Stockade. Only a portion of the original Stockade remains and was relocated to Newcastle.

Newcastle Main Post Office

West Main Street and Sumner Avenue in Newcastle

The Newcastle Main Post Office is one of twelve federally constructed post offices allocated to the state between the turn of the century and 1941. All post offices were constructed from standardized plans developed from guidelines created by the Office of the Supervising Architect in the Treasury Department. The post offices all display a variety of styles and sizes but all denote a federal presence. Variations in design also reflect the tastes and styles of the communities they were built in.

Weston County Courthouse

1 West Main in Newcastle

The courthouse, built in 1910-1911, is a two-story Classical Revival building with Beaux Arts details and is the most imposing building in Weston Coun-

ty. Becoming a county seat helped stabilize Newcastle as a community. The courthouse symbolizes the economic benefits provided western towns fortunate enough to win designation as county seats.

Wyoming Army National Guard Calvary Stable (Anna Miller Museum)

401 Delaware Avenue in Newcastle

The Wyoming Army National Guard Calvary Stable was built between 1933 and 1936 with a rock faced exterior of native sandstone laid in courses. It is the last National Guard cavalry stable known to exist in Wyoming. In 1966, the National Guard agreed to allow the Weston County Historical Society to use the stables as the Anna Miller Museum.

Grand Teton National Park

4 Lazy F Ranch

Off Teton Park Road in Grand Teton National Park

The 4 Lazy F Dude Ranch is an historic district consisting of seven cabins, a lodge/dining hall, service/laundry buildings, a barn, a shed, and a corral on the western bank of the Snake River above Moose, Wyoming. The ranch was built in 1927 as a dude ranch and summer home for its owners, the William Frew family of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. They operated the ranch as a guest facility by invitation from the family. The ranch was built to convey the western feeling that constituted much of the attraction of dude ranches.This historic district exemplifies the later period and evolution of the dude ranches as vacation spots in the area and represents an example of complexes built strictly to be dude ranches, not one that evolved from a cattle ranch.

AMK Ranch

Off US 89/27, on the shore of Jackson Lake in Grand Teton National Park

The AMK Ranch, on the eastern shore of Jackson Lake, was built in two phases, the first during the 1920s by William Louis Johnson, and the second in 1936-37 by Alfred Berol (Berolzheimer). During Johnson's ownership of the property a small lodge, barn/garage, and boathouse were designed and built in 1927 of log to capture the western atmosphere and the feeling of the natural pine forest surroundings. After Berol acquired the property he added a number of cabins, a new boathouse, and the main lodge. The ranch exemplifies a portion of rustic architecture at Grand Teton National Park, namely the rustic architecture of 20th century vacation homes.

Bar B C Dude Ranch

On the western banks of the Snake River above Moose, Wyoming in Grand Teton National Park

The Bar B C Dude Ranch is an historic district consisting of 37 structures: a lodge, cabins, a dining hall, service/laundry buildings, barns, and corrals. The district buildings, constructed in 1912, are built in a style referred to as Dude Ranch Vernacular, characterized by log construction. The ranch was built and operated by Struthers Burt, a local author and industry leader of dude ranching. Along with Horace Carncross, Burt operated the ranch as a guest facility until Burt's and later Carncross' retirement. It was then operated by the Corse family until after World War II, when the ranch buildings became summer rental cabins. As a dude ranch, the Bar B C helped define and set the standard for the local Jackson Hole industry.

Cascade Canyon Barn

5 miles upstream from Jenny Lake in Grand Teton National Park

The Cascade Canyon Barn, also known as the Cascade Canyon Patrol Cabin when it was converted around 1960, was constructed by the CCC in 1935. Like the cabins at Upper Granite Canyon, Death Canyon, and Moran Bay, the Cascade Canyon Barn is associated with park administration and development and its association with National Park Service rustic architecture.

Chapel of the Transfiguration

Near Moose in Grand Teton National Park

The Chapel of the Transfiguration is located within Grand Teton National Park on property owned and maintained by St. John's Episcopal Church of Jackson. The Chapel is one of the most visited religious structures in America and has been seen and admired by thousands of tourists from all over the world since it was built in 1925. Purposely located in the center of the dude ranch country, the chapel was erected through private contributions as a venture of faith. The land was donated by Maud Noble, money was donated by the dude ranches, and labor was donated by those the Chapel would serve.

Cunningham Cabin

Off Highway 26/89/187 in Grand Teton National Park

The Cunningham Cabin consists of one standing log structure believed to be the original homestead cabin in Jackson Hole built in 1888 and the scattered remains of ranch buildings and corrals. The standing building is a restoration of a double-pen saddle-V-notched log structure of Appalachian origin.

Death Canyon Barn

5 miles Northwest of Phelps Lake in Grand Teton National Park

The Death Canyon barn/patrol cabin and associated corral are located in the southwestern corner of Grand Teton National Park. The barn/patrol cabin is a one and one half story log building constructed on a substantial stone foundation. CCC crews constructed the barn at in 1935. It was converted to a tool-cache/habitation facility soon after dissolution of the CCC program. This modified barn housed trail-maintenance crews, rangers on a loop patrol of the southern park canyons, and, briefly, a ranger permanently stationed in the canyon in the 1950s. Like the barns/cabins at Upper Granite Canyon, Cascade Canyon, and Moran Bay, the Death Canyon Barn is associated with Grand Teton National Park administration and development and National Park Service rustic architecture.

Double Diamond Dude Ranch Dining Hall

5 miles North of Moose in Grand Teton National Park

The Double Diamond Dude Ranch Dining Hall, constructed in 1945, features log construction, massive stone fireplace, ranch-style floor plan, eave brackets, extensive fenestration, and the interior floor plan and finishes. Frank Williams and Joseph Clark, Jr. opened the Double Diamond Dude Ranch in 1924 on a small 14-acre parcel of land. Initial infrastructure included a log kitchen/dining room cabin, a log lounge cabin, a small commissary cabin, and about a dozen tent cabins. The land base was expanded in 1928 when Williams and Clark purchased 40 acres of the adjacent Manges homestead. The ranch provided tent accommodations and a wilderness experience for teenage boys until 1943 when Williams constructed cabins tailored to tourists in search of more comfortable quarters. Much of the historic dude ranch was destroyed by the Taggart Lake Fire that swept across the south edge of the complex in 1985. Only five cabins and the dining hall survived the fire.

Geraldine Lucas Homestead/Fabian Place Historic District

4.5 miles North of Moose in Grand Teton National Park

The Geraldine Lucas Homestead is significant as the home of a pioneering single woman. In subsequent years, the cabin served as the summer home of Harold Fabian, who spearheaded John D. Rockefeller's successful effort to expand the boundaries of Grand Teton National Park to include the valley floor. The district's period of significance dates from 1913, when Geraldine Lucas first filed for patent to 160 acres, until 1950 when Congress expanded Grand Teton National Park. The historic district includes nine buildings clustered in an open meadow along the banks of Cottonwood Creek.

Highlands Historic District

5 miles North of Park Headquarters in Grand Teton National Park

Although many buildings within the Highlands Historic District were not constructed until the 1950s, all adhere to a layout and design concept initiated in 1946. In 1914, Pennsylvania natives Harry and Elizabeth Sensenbach filed a homestead claim to 160 acres along the east bank of Cottonwood Creek. By the late 1920s, in a pattern witnessed throughout Jackson Hole, the Sensenbachs augmented their meager ranching income with tourist dollars, renting a few cabins, and serving "soft drinks and hard liquor" to area visitors. Two tourist cabins, a second-generation residence, and the grave site of the Sensenbach's son (on original homestead acreage outside the historic district boundaries), date from this period of the site's history. Charles Byron and Jeanne Jenkins and Gloria Jenkins Wardell purchased the Highlands site in 1946. From this date

until 1956, they methodically added "one or two cabins a year" in a U-shaped pattern anchored by a large log/board-and-batten lodge. The lodge, originally envisioned as a "Tyrollean type" to conform to the frequent use of Swiss architecture in national parks, was instead constructed in the more typical regional rustic style. The Jenkins sold the Highlands to the National Park Service in 1972. The Park Service converted the buildings to seasonal quarters for temporary employees. Although constructed over the course of three decades, the Highlands buildings are united not only by the carefully planned site layout, but also by the almost exclusive use of log for construction, the frequent inclusion of a front porch in the traditional Rocky Mountain Cabin style, and the simple design and small scale of the cabins. In an example of the overall uniformity of dude-ranch rustic design in Jackson Hole, the cabins bear a striking resemblance to those associated with the neighboring Double Diamond Dude Ranch. This historic complex represents the last privately owned and operated auto-camp/resort constructed in Grand Teton National Park in the historical period, prior to the initiation of Mission-66 concession-development schemes.

Hunter Hereford Ranch Historic District

South of Shadow Mountain along Aspen Ridge in Grand Teton National Park

The Hunter Hereford Ranch has a diverse history, dating from 1909 when James Williams homesteaded 160 acres, to the 1940s and 1950s when William Hunter, Eileen Hunter, and ranch foreman John Anderson developed the site into a prototype of Jackson Hole "Hobby Ranches," to the 1960s when the site and its plethora of log buildings and spectacular views was chosen as the town site in the western film *The Wild Country*. The historic district is also associated with vernacular and architect-designed rustic architecture.

Jackson Lake Lodge National Historic Landmark

On Teton Park Road in Grand Teton National Park

The Jackson Lake Lodge is a predominantly International Style hotel completed in 1955. Gilbert Stanley Underwood, former Supervising Architect of the United States, designed the lodge and its component buildings for John D. Rockefeller, Jr.'s Grand Teton Lodge and Transportation Company. In addition to the main lodge building, the complex includes a series of "cottages," one-story attached room units in groups of four to ten. Most of the cottages were part of the construction of the Jackson Lake Lodge complex. Others at the outer fringes of the grouping date later, from the 1960s and 1970s. A stable and a gas station date from the period of initial construction. Though several buildings at the site are considered non-contributing, a system of driveways, walkway and trails are integral to the district. The integrity of the Jackson Lake Lodge and its associated buildings, the exceptional importance of the

integrated modern/rustic architectural design of the building as a precursor to the modern architecture in the National Parks known as Mission 66, and its association with nationally renowned architect Gilbert Stanley Underwood, contribute to the site's national significance.

Jackson Lake Ranger Station

On Teton Park Road in Grand Teton National Park

The Jackson Lake Ranger Station represents the last in situ US Forest Service ranger station in Grand Teton National Park that dates to the Great Depression, and the redevelopment of facilities by the Forest Service after establishment of the park. During the 1930s, efforts to enlarge the Park under the leadership of John D. Rockefeller, Jr. led to the Forest Service resisting the efforts to take land from Teton National Forest for those expansions. As a symbol of that defiance, the Forest Service constructed the Jackson Lake Ranger Station in 1933 to make its presence felt as close to the Park boundaries as politically feasible. The Jackson Lake Ranger Station was one of five ranger outposts in the area manned by the Forest Service in the 1930s and is the only one not to have been heavily rebuilt and/or moved by the National Park Service after they took over the lands in 1943 as part of Jackson Hole National Monument and later an enlarged Grand Teton National Park.

Jenny Lake Boat Concessions Facilities

At the South end of Jenny Lake in Grand Teton National Park

The Jenny Lake boat concession buildings—Reimer's cabin, a boathouse, a boat dock and two employee cabins—are located in the southwestern corner of Grand Teton National Park, on a peninsula of land that extends into Jenny Lake. The Jenny Lake area was the first to be developed by the National Park Service after establishment of the park in 1929. Prior to this, a boat "concessioner" operated on Jenny Lake under a Forest Service Special Use Permit. Local residents and Park staff consistently refer to the boathouse as the Wort boathouse in reference to the first concessioner, Charles Wort. By 1935 Robert Reimer had assumed the boat concession license. Reimer's new residence, completed during the summer of 1937, is an example of National Park Service rustic architecture.

Jenny Lake Ranger Station

On Jenny Lake Road in Grand Teton National Park

The Jenny Lake Ranger Station Historic District contains the only clearly dateable examples of the local rebuilding of acquired structures to fit Park needs and design standards in the Park. The district has a building built by

the Park Service using recycled parts (ranger station), a concessioner rebuilt building of the 1930s fitting the rustic mold, and the two comfort stations representing the Civilian Conservation Corps work to improve visitor facilities in the Park. The ranger station itself was rebuilt from a cabin first built by Lee Mangus about 1925 and acquired by the Park Service about 1930. The cabin originally was located north of Moose a few miles. The building was moved to Jenny Lake in 1930 and served as a visitor center and ranger station for thirty years. The site was used by the National Park Service as one of the first ranger stations and visitor centers in the Park and remained the center of visitor activity until new buildings specifically built for that purpose were completed in 1960. The district contains examples of three types of rustic architecture from the 1930s and remains as a clear statement of the local interpretation of the National Park Service rustic building philosophy of the 1930s in the Park.

Kimmel Kabins

South of Jenney Lake in Grand Teton National Park

The Kimmel Kabins was built in 1937 by J.D. and Lura Kimmel and consists of eleven cabins, a lodge/dining hall, and a footbridge. At one time there also was a store and office, now removed. The buildings were all built in the Dude Ranch style and the design of the individual buildings and the overall complex retains the appearance of a 1920s-1930s motor court with the attempt by the builders to achieve a feeling of pioneer log structures. Between World War I and World War II as many as a dozen tourist camp/motor courts were in business within the Park. In 1962 Lura Kimmel died and the cabins became seasonal housing for the National Park Service. Kimmel Kabins is the lone surviving example of a motor court in the Park.

Leigh Lake Ranger Patrol Cabin

Leigh Lake, northwest of Moose, in Grand Teton National Park

The Leigh Lake Ranger Patrol Cabin was built in the early 1920s using standardized plans of the US Forest Service to be a backcountry ranger patrol cabin for horse patrols. It was built on the northern edge of Leigh Lake, along a former patrol trail into the Teton Mountains in an adaptation of vernacular style as defined by the Forest Service for backcountry cabins. It was one of the first ranger cabins to be built in the backcountry in Grand Teton National Park when Congress established the original boundaries for the Park. Since then, it has continued to be a part of the Park Service's system of patrol cabins for resource and visitor protection.

Manges Cabin

Southeast of Taggart Lake in Grand Teton National Park

Manges Cabin was constructed in 1911 by James Manges and designed as vernacular architecture. It was originally built as part of the Manges Elbo Ranch homestead and was later used as part of a tourist facility that included twelve guest cabins. By 1956, the National Park Service had acquired the property and converted the ranch to employee housing. Around 1973, the Park Service removed many of the structures on the property and converted the cabin to a barn.

Menor's Ferry

Near Moose, in Grand Teton National Park

Menor's Ferry was a 19th century ferry operation crossing the Snake River near present day Moose, Wyoming. In 1892, Bill Menor came into Jackson Hole and settled on a homestead by squatter's right. He built a ferry that would carry a wagon load of logs and a four horse team across the Snake River in one trip. The site includes Menor's home site and the ferry. In 1929, the Rockefeller family came into possession of the property and restored it. In 1953, the site became the property of the National Park Service.

Moose Entrance Kiosk

On Teton Park Road in Grand Teton National Park

The Moose Entrance Kiosk was built between 1934 and 1939 by either the Public Works Administration or the Civilian Conservation Corps for the National Park Service, using NPS plans for natural parks. Before its move to the present location, the kiosk was located closer to the Old Administrative/ Housing area of the Park at Beaver Creek. During the early 1960s, the newer headquarters complex where the kiosk is now located was completed. The kiosk is the only example of its particular building type in the Park.

Moran Bay Patrol Cabin

North bank of Moran Bay on Jackson Lake in Grand Teton National Park

Like the cabins at Upper Granite Canyon, Cascade Canyon, and Death Canyon, the Moran Bay Patrol Cabin is associated with Grand Teton National Park administration and development and with federal rustic architecture. The cabin was constructed around 1932 and appears to have been shared by various federal agencies. Administrative trails linked Moran Bay Cabin with other National Park Service and US Forest Service backcountry infrastructure. The US Forest Service administered the area between 1905 and 1943. In 1943, with the establishment of Grant Teton National Monument, the Na-

tional Park Service assumed administrative control. The building conforms to a standard design used widely by the Forest Service for backcountry cabins.

Mormon Row Historic District

On the Jackson to Moran Road, in Grand Teton National Park

Mormon Row is a linear array of uniform building complexes lining the Jackson to Moran Road at the southeast corner of the Park. The community once extended from the Gros Ventre River to north of Blacktail Butte. Extant buildings are now limited to six building clusters and an isolated ruin representing six homestead withdrawals. These homestead withdrawals comprise the Mormon Row Historic District/rural historic landscape. Associated landscape features include elaborate fence and corral systems, the Mormon Row Ditch system, remains of the Johnson/Eggleston Ditch, a domestic dump, a hay derrick, the community swimming hole dammed in an intermittent drainage, windrows marking the location of formal homes and the community church, and the cultivated fields and pasturage cleared by the original settlers. Andy Chambers, John Moulton, and T.A. Moulton homesteaded at the site in 1908. In the 1950s, the extension of Grand Teton National Park marked the end of concerted agricultural development in the area. The community illustrates the extension of the "Mormon Culture Region" from Utah, Idaho, and Arizona, to interspersed communities throughout the West. The community also represents late-frontier Mormon settlement of high and arid country, where homesteaders practiced diversified agriculture on a limited land base, multiple generations inhabited the family farm (or the adjoining farm), and the number of failed homesteads equaled or exceeded the successful enterprises.

Murie Ranch

Off Moose Wilson Road in Grand Teton National Park

The Murie Ranch is located at the southern end of Grand Teton National Park just south of the Moose to Wilson Road. The complex consists of three building clusters: the main residential buildings, secondary guest cabins with associated outhouses, and utilitarian buildings. In 1945, Olaus and Margaret (Mardy) Murie purchased the property and operated the STS Dude Ranch. Later, the buildings were used as home and office space for scientist Adolph Murie and his wife Louise and as seasonal housing for the students, friends, and writers who converged on the Murie Ranch throughout the late 1940s, 1950s, and 1960s. Olaus was influential in regional and national conservation efforts and served as director and president of the Wilderness Society. In 1964, one year after his death, the Wilderness Act was passed, which lead to the expansion of Grand Teton National Park, the creation of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, and the preservation of the Ohio and Chesapeake Canal. The

Murie Ranch was the scene for debates and decisions that set the tone for the Wilderness Society and for the entire American conservation community.

Old Administrative Area Historic District

Off Teton Park Road in Grand Teton National Park

The Old Administrative Area Historic District was built in 1934-1939 by the Public Works Administration and the Civilian Conservation Corps for the National Park Service using NPS plans for natural parks. The district served as the headquarters and heart of Grand Teton National Park until completion of the new headquarters complex a few miles away at Moose, Wyoming during the 1960s. The district consists of five houses with associated garages, an office building, and three large office/warehouse buildings and is a clear statement of the National Park Service rustic style of the 1930s in the Park. The houses, warehouses, and administrative building are the only examples of those particular building plans in the Park.

Ramshorn Dude Ranch Lodge

2.5 miles Northwest of Kelly in Grand Teton National Park

The Ramshorn Dude Ranch Lodge, now the main building of the Teton Science School, is located in the southeastern corner of Grand Teton National Park. In 1935, mountaineer and climbing concessioner Paul Petzoldt (who would later found the National Outdoor Leadership School) purchased Ransom Adams' homestead at the mouth of Gros Ventre Canyon and proceeded to convert the property into a dude ranch. Petzoldt constructed the lodge, barn, and a few cabins using logs harvested from the surrounding hills. The Ramshorn soon became one of Jackson Hole's most exclusive destination resorts. The Teton Science School campus contains the lodge, over fifteen residences and small cabins, an ice house, a historic barn, and the imposing Hunter Hereford residence, moved from the Hunter Hereford Ranch and converted into a dining room in 1990. The Ramshorn Lodge retains remarkable integrity of design, workmanship, and materials, and is significant for its characteristics of dude ranch rustic architecture.

String Lake Comfort Station

Off Teton Park Road at String Lake in Grand Teton National Park

The String Lake Comfort Station was built during the period 1934-1939 by either the Public Works Administration or the Civilian Conservation Corps for the National Park Service using NPS plans for natural parks. Before the completion of the newer headquarters complex at Moose and its move to the present location, the comfort station was located closer to the Jenny Lake Ranger

Station, the main point of visitor contact at Grand Teton National Park. The station represents the National Park Service's rustic style of architecture of the 1930s at Grand Teton National Park and is one of three examples of this particular building type in the Park.

The Brinkerhoff

Off Teton Park Road in Grand Teton National Park

The Brinkerhoff and the adjacent caretaker's cottage were built in 1946. The main lodge was designed by Jan Wilding to update the rustic style into the post-World War II era. It is the only extant example of a forest lease vacation home within the park and represents the final period of private development on US Forest Service leases within the modern Park. At one time, there were 111 such leases within the present Park boundaries. After the National Park Service acquired the property in the late 1950s, the lodge was converted to a VIP retreat, housing such dignitaries as Presidents Richard M. Nixon and John F. Kennedy. The presence of such dignitaries added to the favorable press the Park received after World War II and stimulated the tourist industry and park visitation.

Triangle X Barn

North of Shadow Mountain in Grand Teton National Park

The Triangle X Barn is part of the outbuilding complex of the only dude ranch still in operation within Grand Teton National Park. Around 1928, J.C. Turner of the Triangle X Dude Ranch moved dovetailed logs from neighbor John Fee's partially completed homestead cabin to the ranch where the logs were used to form the first ten courses of Turner's new barn. The barn is a graphic visual representation of divergent notching types and an example of the close connection between vernacular "pioneer" architecture and its dude ranch successor.

Upper Granite Canyon Patrol Cabin

At Granite Canyon, Rendezvous Pass in Grand Teton National Park

The Upper Granite Canyon Patrol Cabin is located in the extreme southwestern corner of Grand Teton National Park, deep in Granite Canyon. Like the cabins at Death Canyon, Cascade Canyon, and Moran Bay, this patrol cabin is associated with National Park Service administration and development and Park Service rustic architecture. It is thought that this cabin was constructed in 1935 by Civilian Conservation Corps crews as part of the larger backcountry trail/cabin network.

White Grass Dude Ranch

Off Moose Wilson Road in Grand Teton National Park

The White Grass Dude Ranch Historic District consists of ten guest cabins, a lodge, a dining hall, and a service/laundry building on the western edge of the White Grass Valley. The district buildings are all built in dude ranch vernacular style. The ranch was built during World War I as a cattle ranch, but by 1919 its owners, Hammond and Bispham, converted it to a dude ranch. After the conversion, control of the property passed to Hammond's son-in-law Frank Galley who continued the operation until his death in 1985, making it the longest-lived active dude ranch in Jackson Hole. The dude ranch, along with the Bar B C and J Y ranches, helped define and set the standard for the local Jackson Hole industry.

White Grass Ranger Station Historic District

Southwest of Moose in Grand Teton National Park

The White Grass Ranger Station Historic District was built in 1930 to be a backcountry ranger station for horse patrols, using standardized plans of the National Park Service. It was built at the western edge of the White Grass Valley near a number of trailheads into the Teton Mountains. The structures that make up the district include a cabin that functions as the ranger's office and quarters, a fire cache shed, a tack room shed, and a corral. The district was built in the rustic style as defined by the National Park Service and is the only example of the horse patrol era station extant in the park.

Yellowstone National Park

Fort Yellowstone National Historic Landmark

Mammoth Hot Springs in Yellowstone National Park

Fort Yellowstone, Yellowstone National Park's historic and current administrative headquarters, lies in the northwestern part of the Park, just east of the famous natural geothermal formations known as the Mammoth Hot Springs Terraces. The fort served as a US military post from 1891 to 1918 with the responsibility of protecting the Park's natural features from vandalism and its wildlife from extinction. Prior to that, from 1886 to 1891, the military was headquartered at Camp Sheridan, located in the same general area. The layout of Fort Yellowstone is typical of western army posts: a group of substantial two-and-a-half story double officers' quarters form an "Officers' Row" opposite an open parade ground to the west. Buildings at the site included the army headquarters, the guardhouse, barracks, cavalry stables, the noncommissioned sergeants' quarters, office and residence of the US Engineer Commissioner, and storage and service buildings. Government buildings of the post-military era include fine representatives of French Renaissance and English Tudor style architecture. The chapel, the last building erected by the military at Fort Yellowstone, is located at the extreme southern end of the administrative area. While troops were used in other national parks, the Army's 32 years in Yellowstone marked the military's longest and most extensive presence and in no other park was an official army fort established.

Grand Loop Road Historic District

Grand Loop Road in Yellowstone National Park

Developing from early wagon trails that ran beside lakeshores and river valleys, the Grand Loop Road Historic District is a 140 mile long road system providing the primary visitor access to the major points of interest and visitor facilities in the Park. During the first 30 years of development, the road was in constant change, but by 1905 the interior road system had crystallized into the present figure-eight configuration known as the Grand Loop Road. Built over many decades with many different standards and natural materials, techniques, and under many administrators, the Grand Loop Road retains the same basic configuration as when it was first built. Some small sections of the road have been abandoned or transformed into other scenic roads. In recent times, landscape details such as stone curbing at pullouts, masonry culvert headwalls, guard walls, retaining walls, and log railing have been added.

Lake Fish Hatchery District

Canyon Village in Yellowstone National Park

The Lake Fish Hatchery Historic District on the north shore of Yellowstone Lake consists of nine buildings constructed between 1930 and 1932 by the US Fish and Wildlife Service. Most buildings are under the control of the National Park Service. The structures are significant examples of rustic architecture and non-obtrusive design of that characterizes many National Park Service building built during the 1920s, 1930s, and early-1940s. The buildings are of wood with log framing and cedar shingle roofs and most are painted brown with dark green trim.

Lake Hotel

Northwest shore of Lake Yellowstone in Yellowstone National Park

Originally constructed in 1891 and prominently located on Lake Yellowstone, Lake Hotel is a significant example of the development of concessions related to tourism in the Park. It evolved from a barracks-like structure to a large Colonial Revival edifice after its first major alteration in 1903-1904 by architect Robert C. Reamer. In addition to his work at Lake Hotel, Reamer's other achievements in the Park include Old Faithful Inn and its additions, the Canyon Hotel, the Mammoth Dining Room, Motor Inn, and the Child's residence at Mammoth Hot Springs.

Lamar Buffalo Ranch

East of Tower Junction in Yellowstone National Park

Constructed between 1915 and the 1930s, the Lamar Buffalo Ranch is located just east of Rose Creek in the Lamar River Valley. The ranch is comprised of five structures including a barn, two residences, a bunkhouse and a corral. At the turn of the 20th century, the Lamar Buffalo Ranch played a pivotal role in the National Park's efforts to save the endangered American Bison. In 1902, Congress appropriated funds to save the bison from extinction. A small free-roaming bison herd was native to Yellowstone National Park and to that herd bison from semi-domesticated herds in Montana and Texas were added. Initially, the semi-domesticated herd was enclosed near Fort Yellowstone at Mammoth Hot Springs. In 1907, Army scouts moved 28 bison from Fort Yellowstone to the Lamar Buffalo Ranch. Park rangers performed many wildlife preservation duties at the ranch into the 1950s.

Mammoth Hot Springs Historic District

North Entrance Road and Mammoth-Norris Road in Yellowstone National Park

The Mammoth Hot Springs Historic District served as the administrative and concession headquarters of the largest national park in Wyoming. Located at the Mammoth Hot Springs Terraces and at the juncture of the first entrance road to the Park, it became the site of many of the Park's firsts. The first administrative headquarters, concessions, hotels retail store, photograph shop, and fuel station were located here. These businesses still operate within the district. Fort Yellowstone is also located within the Mammoth Hot Springs Historic District. Constructed by the US Quartermaster Corps, the fort stands as an example of the early military efforts to protect the nation's natural resources. The district is also important for its association with the early history of the National Park Service, reflecting the influence of that agency on park development as well as its role in preserving natural features and scenic resources, responding to the popularity of the automobile, creating museums and educational programs, and incorporating master plans in park design. The concession area buildings are notable for their reflection of the evolution of park commercial architecture from the late nineteenth through the mid-twentieth centuries and included excellent representatives of Colonial Revival, Rustic, Prairie, and Art Moderne styles. The district is also contains several buildings built by New Deal-era public works programs.

Norris, Madison, and Fishing Bridge Museums National Historic Landmark

Grand Loop Road in Yellowstone National Park

Designed by Herbert Maier, an American Association of Museums and Rockefeller Foundation architect, these three museums are located throughout the Park. Fishing Bridge Museum (built 1930-31) is on the north shore of Yellowstone Lake, the Madison Museum (built 1929) is in the northwest quadrant of the Park, and the Norris Geyser Basin Museum (built 1929) is located between the other two. These museums represent the National Park System and, because of their exaggerated architectural features and organic forms, later served as models for hundreds of other buildings constructed throughout the nation under the auspices of the National Park Service during the work relief programs of the 1930s. They have also played an important role in the history of the National Park Service by epitomizing the concept of "trailside museums" where visitors received orientation to the resources of an area through the Park Service's interpretive and educational programs.

North Entrance Road Historic District

Yellowstone National Park

Constructed in the 1880s, the North Entrance Road Historic District is a 5-mile long road within Yellowstone National Park that extends from the Park boundary at Gardiner, Montana, to the Park headquarters at Mammoth Hot Springs. The historic district includes the road and the 1903 Roosevelt Arch near the north boundary. The North Entrance Road Historic District is significant as an integral part of the planned road system in Yellowstone National Park. It is also associated with the Army Corps of Engineers "blending with nature" design philosophy, later expounded upon by the landscape architects of the National Park Service.

Northeast Entrance Station

4 miles Southwest of Cooke City, Montana

Built in 1935 as a Public Works Project through contract with George Larkin of Gardiner, Montana, the Northeast Entrance Station is located at the Cooke City/Silver Gate entrance to the Park. It includes a checking station and ranger station/residence. The checking station spans Montana Highway 212 as it enters the Park and the ranger station/residence is a short distance away on the north side of the road. The Northeast Entrance Station was designed by members of Thomas Vint's Branch of Plans and Design in San Francisco and features the classic rustic design associated with the National Park Service.

Obsidian Cliff Kiosk

Between Mammoth Springs Junction and Norris Junction in Yellowstone National Park

The Obsidian Cliff Kiosk was constructed in 1931 and was the first wayside exhibit built in the National Park System. This unique kiosk was built of materials from its immediate area and was one of the many significant innovations in interpretation made by Carl Russell. Russell's ideas are widely reflected today in how parks are interpreted and in how they are experienced by visitors.

Obsidian Cliff National Historic Landmark

13 miles South of Mammoth, East side of Highway 89 in Yellowstone National Park

Obsidian Cliff, located in northwestern Yellowstone National Park, is a distinctive natural feature used as a raw material source for high quality obsidian tools for at least 11,000 years. Obsidian from the site was quarried and made into many types of tools, from simple flake tools used to cut hides or butcher animals for meat, to arrowheads or spear points, to large ceremonial artifacts.

Using trace-and bulk-element geochemistry techniques, archaeologists can trace obsidian artifacts found in archeological sites from the Middle Rockies into western Canada, across the Great Plains into the Midwest, as well as the Columbia Plateau, and possibly even the Great Basin to Obsidian Cliff. Obsidian has also been found at Hopewell Culture in the Ohio River valley that date from around 1,600 to 2,200 years ago.

Old Faithful Historic District

Both sides of Grand Loop Road at Old Faithful Geyser, 17 miles west of West Thumb Junction in Yellowstone National Park

The Old Faithful Historic District lies on the Grand Loop Road between Madison Junction and the West Thumb area of Yellowstone National Park. The district is dominated by the Old Faithful Inn and also includes three stores, two service stations, five dormitories, ten support buildings, the guest cabins behind the Old Faithful Lodge and the Snow Lodge. The Old Faithful Historic District accommodated thousands of people who came to view Old Faithful Geyser during the early-20th century. The Old Faithful Inn, built in 1903-04, is one of the premier rustic structures in the country. The adjacent support structures, designed to address the new auto tourism, were constructed from roughly 1916 through the 1940s in the style of the lodge.

Old Faithful Inn National Historic Landmark

At Old Faithful Geyser on Grand Loop Road in Yellowstone National Park

Old Faithful Inn, one of Wyoming's most innovative and spectacular historic buildings, takes its name from its proximity to Old Faithful Geyser in Yellowstone National Park. Designed by Robert C. Reamer, a noted Seattle Architect, construction began during the fall, winter, and spring of 1903-1904. The structures east and west wing additions were completed several years later in 1913 and 1928. Advertised as the world's largest log hotel, the building features a 100 feet long, 80 feet wide, and 80 feet high registration lobby. Lodge pole logs are prominent in the construction of the Inn's outside walls and inside lobby balcony rails and supports.

Roosevelt Lodge Historic District

35 miles North of Canyon Junction on Grand Loop Road in Yellowstone National Park

The Roosevelt Lodge Historic District is composed of 124 buildings related to the lodge system in Yellowstone National Park. Built from 1919 to 1920, the original lodge plan contained the lodge, service buildings, and 43 cabins. Over the years, additional cabins were built or brought in from other areas in the Park.

The lodge system, oriented toward automobile usage, maintained services and prices between those of hotels and housekeeping cabins and served middle-income visitors. By 1921, the educational features of the Roosevelt Lodge area were being developed. The area also served the daily nature field trips provided by professor/naturalist, Dr. H.S. Conrad of Grinnell College. Dr. Conrad also lectured and collected many botanical specimens for the Park museum.

Yellowstone Post Office

Off Grand Loop Road in Mammoth in Yellowstone National Park

The Yellowstone United States Main Post Office is one of twelve federally constructed post offices allocated to the state between the turn of the century and 1941. All post offices were constructed from standardized plans developed from guidelines created by the Office of the Supervising Architect in the Treasury Department. The post offices all display a variety of styles and sizes but all denote a federal presence. Variations in design also reflect the tastes and styles of the communities they were built in.

State Park & Historic Site Visitors
1992-2006

Park	1992	1994	1996
Bear River	N/A	110,115	182,685
Bear River Travel Center	N/A	N/A	N/A
Boysen	134,257	150,276	157,607
Buffalo Bill	20,508	51,302	63,859
Connor Battlefield	14,038	23,694	18,926
Curt Gowdy	86,852	108,900	88,077
Edness Kimball Wilkins	135,254	56,641	74,854
Glendo	123,489	126,084	129,203
Guernsey	96,197	96,921	93,725
Hawk Springs	17,155	20,686	19,780
Hot Springs	876,897	831,247	745,775
Keyhole	85,084	122,813	155,334
Medicine Lodge	20,808	21,049	19,594
Seminoe	25,387	29,167	25,328
Sinks Canyon	95,953	120,157	120,983
Park Total	**1,731,879**	**1,869,052**	**1,895,730**
Historic Sites			
Fort Bridger	76,046	99,443	75,632
Fort Bridger Museum	N/A	N/A	N/A
Fort Fetterman	12,792	8,514	6,030
Fort Fetterman Museum	N/A	N/A	N/A
Fort Kearney	39,823	27,068	23,136
Fort Steele	8,021	7,298	6,661
Historic Governors Mansion	N/A	N/A	6,159
Independence Rock	N/A	N/A	N/A
Legend Rock	676	N/A	N/A
Medicine Lodge	N/A	N/A	N/A
Oregon Trail Ruts	44,453	43,285	51,054
Pioneer Museum	N/A	N/A	N/A
Register Cliff	35,766	43,728	42,239
South Pass City	N/A	30,620	24,164
Trail End	10,760	16,584	16,828
WY Territorial Park/Prison	N/A	N/A	N/A
Historic Sites Total	**228,337**	**276,540**	**251,903**
Grand Total	**1,960,216**	**2,145,592**	**2,147,633**

1998	2000	2002	2004	2006
211,324	313,801	338,571	194,784	145,982
N/A	46,555	72,411	35,303	110,948
121,717	130,614	139,955	83,386	78,221
51,295	48,833	62,868	50,178	81,737
15,379	9,585	N/A	N/A	N/A
66,495	61,919	63,331	60,764	50,783
69,539	61,488	81,801	43,713	31,373
184,868	186,406	196,561	200,449	240,612
86,478	83,448	99,134	56,717	62,672
20,355	18,693	16,118	15,159	8,477
790,697	590,527	1,532,274	1,022,077	1,181,839
165,268	201,124	189,105	159,277	130,515
22,012	20,639	N/A	N/A	N/A
25,484	19,006	27,172	30,888	17,657
117,475	132,171	184,120	N/A	109,358
1,948,386	1,924,809	3,003,421	1,952,695	2,250,174
69,971	26,767	23,687	35,682	N/A
N/A	39,345	36,167	26,936	22,549
5,940	6,478	4,841	4,989	8,201
N/A	4,684	3,727	3,135	2,701
22,128	25,594	6,567	15,812	5,651
8,057	6,567	27,776	21,603	19,536
6,784	7,642	7,863	N/A	7,012
30,960	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	23,464	19,648	21,353
39,202	42,663	48,911	72,772	17,160
N/A	10,589	9,389	7,555	7,514
34,880	32,695	38,474	24,009	22,436
19,325	15,866	15,097	14,778	19,791
19,377	16,409	16,376	16,793	14,992
N/A	47,760	30,413	12,830	9,922
256,624	283,059	292,752	276,542	178,818
2,205,010	**2,207,868**	**3,296,173**	**2,229,237**	**2,428,992**

Wyoming State Parks and Historic Sites

Date of entry into the State Parks and Historic Site System

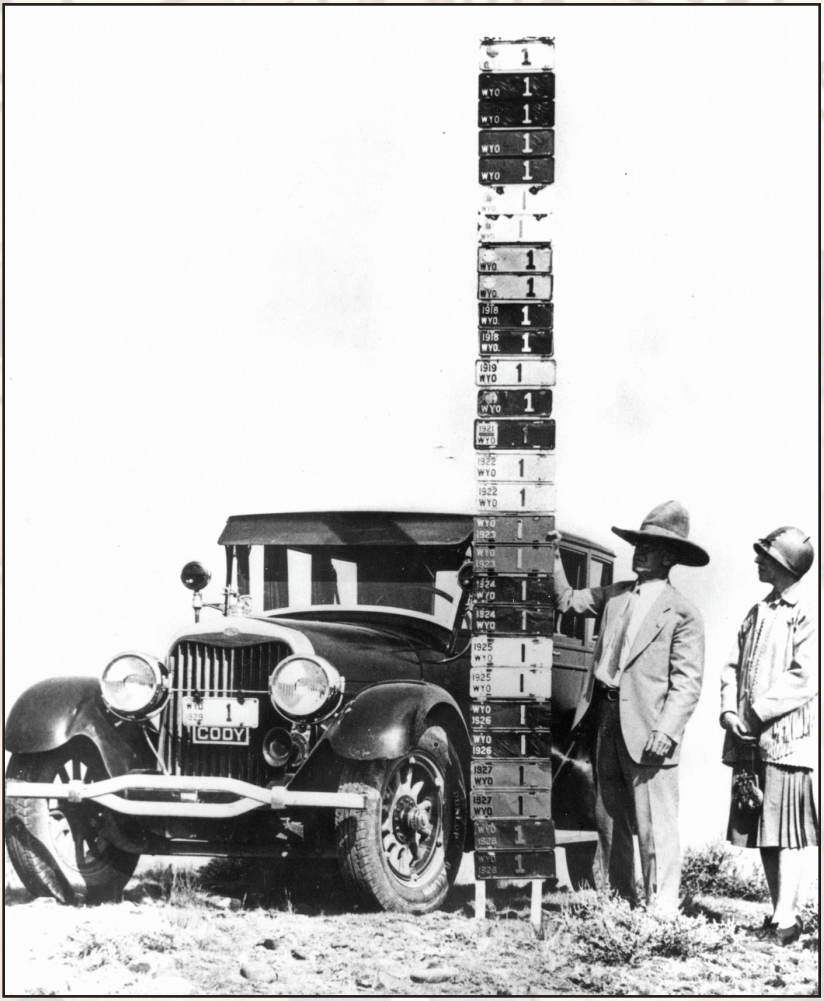
State Parks	Date
Bear River	1987
Boysen	1956
Buffalo Bill	1957
Curt Gowdy	1971
Edness Kimball Wilkins	1981
Glendo	1959
Guernsey	1957
Hawk Springs (Recreation Area)	1987
Hot Springs	1984
Keyhole	1956
Seminoe	1965
Sinks Canyon	1971

Historic Sites	Date
Ames Monument	1983
Connor Battlefield	1927
Fetterman Fight Site	1981
Fort Bridger	1929
Fort Fetterman	1962
Fort Fred Steele	1973
Fort Kearney	1955
Fort Reno	1927
Granger Stage Station	1930
Historic Governors Mansion	1977
Independence Rock	1974
Legend Rock (Petroglyph Site)	1973
Medicine Lodge (Archeological Site)	1973
Names Hill*	N/A
Oregon Trail Ruts**	1975
Piedmont Kilns	before 1956
Platte River Crossing	1935
Point of Rocks Stage Station	1947
Register Cliff	1932
South Pass City	1966
Trail End	1982
WY Territorial Prison	1986
Wagon Box Fight Site	1955

* Date of entry unknown at the time of publication.

** Declared a National Historic Landmark in 1975.

Chronology



Jacob McComb Schwoob and his wife, Mabel, show off their collection of Wyoming license plates, dating from the 1913 plates at the top to the 1929 plate on their car. Schwoob, a prominent businessman, state good roads booster and the Father of Wyoming's Highway System, also authored the State's first license plate law. The legislature issued plate 1 and then plate 1-1 to him until his death in 1932. His wife was then allowed to continue to use plate 1-1.

Top News Stories in Wyoming

Top Ten Wyoming News Stories of the 20th Century*

1. Treatment of women. While the state has the nickname "Equality State," equality for women during the century was rarely "equal." As historian Roy Jordan said, "There's been no conviction or commitment to women's rights throughout our whole history."
2. Booms and busts in the mineral industry
3. Wyoming's relationship with the federal government
4. Poor treatment of minorities
5. World War II and its impact on the state
6. Abandonment of efforts to attract settlers and concentration on tourism
7. Poor treatment of Native American tribes in Wyoming
8. Identification of Wyoming with the image of the cowboy
9. The "colonial" aspects of the Wyoming economy
10. School finance disputes

Top Wyoming News Stories, 1990**

1. The execution of Mark Hopkinson.
2. Death of former Gov. Ed Herschler. (Feb. 5)
3. Sullivan, Simpson, Karpan win in 1990 Elections.
4. Thousands celebrate Wyoming Centennial.
5. Laramie woman charged with child abuse for drinking alcohol while pregnant.
6. Wyoming reservists called to service in "Operation Desert Shield."
7. State's economy shows mixed condition.
8. Legislature designates Martin Luther King, Jr.-Wyoming Equality Day.
9. Mother, three children murdered in Thermopolis; juvenile taken into custody.
10. Crook County rancher John Dorrance fights with the Game and Fish Department over exotic game ranch.

Top Wyoming News Stories, 1991**

1. Reapportionment plan overturned by federal court.
2. Budget crisis strikes state government.
3. Sen. Al Simpson's comments on the Clarence Thomas-Anita Hill hearings.
4. Guilty plea of Thermopolis youth in murder of mother and three brothers.
5. Continued federal efforts to plan for wolf return to Yellowstone.

6. Congress rejects attempt to raise grazing fees.
7. Wyoming soldiers fight in Persian Gulf War.
8. Amtrak returns passenger service to Wyoming.
9. Kern River Gas Transmission Co. builds natural gas pipeline to California.
10. Crook County rancher John Dorrance tries to legalize exotic game farming.

Top Wyoming News Stories, 1992**

1. Mark Hopkinson executed (December); 1st execution in Wyoming since 1965.
2. Legislature reapportions itself into districts.
3. Some Fremont County residents try for a monitored retrievable storage site for nuclear waste in Fremont County.
4. Legislators debate funding shortfalls in budget session.
5. Large and small school districts battle over education financing system
6. Congress debates grazing fee increases.
7. Demonstrations favor a stalking bill in Wyoming.
8. Justice Walter Urbigkit ousted from Supreme Court in retention election.
9. Federal officials investigate shooting of "wolf-like" animal in Yellowstone.
10. Voters approve term limitation initiative.

Top Wyoming News Stories, 1993**

1. Four school children injured in Sheridan on September 17, by gunman shooting randomly. The gunman later shot himself.
2. District judge decided school funding was unsound. Judge Nick Kalokathis, after one-month trial of lawsuit by Green River, Rock Springs, Evanston and Campbell County schools against state. Schools alleged more state money per student went to small schools than to large. In November, the judge said the state constitution did not guarantee equal funding for all districts.
3. Interior Department failed in an attempt for grazing reforms. The agency proposed raise of $1.86 per animal unit month to $4 per year, but Congress did not agree.
4. In September, Malcolm Wallop announces retirement from US Senate.
5. Gunman-neighbor shoots two in Goshen County on March 21. He is later shot by his sister-in-law. Gunman Ray Esquibel lived and was sentenced to life in prison.
6. US Fish and Wildlife Service released report on wolf reintroduction in Yellowstone.

7. 4-month strike by 480 workers at General Chemical's trona plant near Green River. Picket line violence July 31. Mediated agreement reached in November.
8. Torrington police officer Lt. Harley Mark killed in car accident in September while searching for jail escapee.
9. Dick Cheney announced he would not be a candidate for the Senate
10. AP investigates Wind River Bureau of Indian Affairs police brutality.

Top Wyoming News Stories, 1994**

1. Republican Party sweep of the 1994 elections in Wyoming. The governor and the four other top offices were won by Republicans and Republicans Craig Thomas and Barbara Cubin won their respective races for the US Senate and US House of Representatives.
2. Voters reject legalized gambling and also reject a proposed ban on most abortions.
3. Deaths of five Douglas teenagers, killed by a train at a local crossing in August. Noah Stavnes, Jeremy Stavnes, Ryan Willson, Tiffany Rabun and Jennifer Coziahr were riding in a car hit by the train at an unrestricted crossing.
4. Continuing debate over rangeland reform and grazing fees.
5. Efforts to return wolves to Yellowstone National Park
6. The growing concern over the rise in the number of children bringing firearms to school.
7. State Board of Land Commissioners impose two-year moratorium on sales of state lands
8. Sen. Malcolm Wallop retired from the Senate after 18 years of service.
9. The continuing debate over the constitutionality of school finance.
10. UW student John Candelaria shot and killed in May on the corner of 15th and Ivinson on the Laramie campus by Robert Lovato, the first murder ever committed on the UW campus.

Top Wyoming News Stories, 1995**

1. The Wyoming Supreme Court rules that the state's education funding system is unconstitutional and orders that the state comply with the Constitution by July 1, 1977.
2. US Sen. Al Simpson announces his retirement from the Senate at the end of his third term in 1996, setting off a flurry of activity among candidates.
3. Fourteen Canadian wolves are released into Yellowstone National Park to become acclimated to their new home

4. Two men are trapped hundreds of feet underground when a trona mine collapses in Sweetwater County; one rescued, the other dies.
5. Two convicted murderers, including a man convicted of killing his stepmother and three brothers, escape from the Wyoming State Penitentiary.
6. A Fremont County sheriff's deputy is shot to death as he returns a Boy's School escapee to the institution in Worland.
7. Gov. Jim Geringer produces his first budget, compiled through his "strategic planning" process.
8. Wyoming officials continue concern over planned gold mine in Montana near Yellowstone National Park.
9. President Clinton golfs, floats and shops his way through Jackson, bringing with him hordes of reporters and sightseers.
10. Mae Wardell, 83, survives for eight days after her car slides off a highway and gets stuck in mud.

Top Wyoming News Stories, 1996**

1. State Sen. Mike Enzi defeats former Secretary of State Kathy Karpan for US Senate seat vacated by Sen. Al Simpson.
2. Jessica Dubroff, a seven-year-old seeking to become the youngest pilot to fly across the United States, is killed in a single-engine Cessna crash shortly after taking off in Cheyenne. The crash also killed her father and flight instructor.
3. President Bill Clinton announces a deal to halt building of a gold mine near Yellowstone National Park.
4. Levi Todd Collen is sentenced to three life terms in prison for raping and killing Berry Bryant of Riverton. Both had been students at Northwest College, Powell, at the time of the murder.
5. Widespread late-season forest and range fires cause damage statewide.
6. The legislature struggles with the impact of the Supreme Court's ruling on education finance.
7. The State Land Board renews a moratorium on the sale of state lands.
8. University of Wyoming head football coach Joe Tiller leaves to accept the head coaching job at Purdue University.
9. Nine people are killed when a C-130 transport plane crashes near Jackson. The plane was carrying vehicles used by President Clinton's entourage during his vacation in the Jackson Hole area.
10. State and county officials struggle with the question of whether to allow access to public lands to build the Express oil pipeline.

Top Wyoming News Stories, 1997**

1. Legislature agrees on plan for education finance reform, only to have it challenged immediately by 31 school districts and the Wyoming Education Association. A state district judge approved part of the plan and rejects the remainder.
2. Several wolves shot as the population of predators in Yellowstone National Park continues to grow faster than expected. A federal judge declares the reintroduction program illegal and orders the wolves removed, but puts the order on hold pending an expected appeal.
3. Amy Wroe Bechtel disappears near Lander while jogging.
4. Lawsuit over the winter use of Yellowstone National Park results in agreement to study closing segment of snowmobile trail for three years.
5. Correctional officer Wayne Martinez killed by three inmates in an unsuccessful escape attempt.
6. Joint public-private task force recommends elimination of Department of Commerce and relocation of economic development activities into a new quasi-government agency.
7. Marty Olsen, found guilty of murdering three people in a Worland bar, becomes first person in Wyoming in ten years to be sentenced to death.
8. Truck driver Keith Jesperson, convicted serial killer, returned to Wyoming to face murder charge two years after admitting to a murder in the state.
9. Mesa Airlines announces halt to service to five Wyoming towns in attempt to gain federal subsidies for continuing service to those communities.
10. US Department of Agriculture panel recommends that cattle in six Wyoming counties be tested for brucellosis before sale.

Top Wyoming News Stories, 1998**

1. University of Wyoming freshman Matthew Shepard lured from a Laramie bar, kidnapped, tied to a fence east of Laramie, and savagely beaten. He dies in a Fort Collins hospital five days later. Police arrest two Laramie men for the murder. The case brings national attention as a "hate crime," committed because Shepard was gay.
2. Christen Lamb, an 8-year-old Laramie girl, is kidnapped and murdered while visiting her grandparents' home at Powell. A man living across the street from her grandparents is arrested, tried, convicted of the murder and given a life sentence.
3. Legislature fine-tunes the education funding formula in an effort to comply with a 1995 Wyoming Supreme Court ruling that lawmak-

ers provide equal educational opportunities to Wyoming students. More than half of the state's school districts continue litigation over the matter.

4. Two penitentiary prisoners convicted of the murder of Wayne Martinez, a correctional officer, during an escape attempt. One is sentenced to life; the other is given the death penalty, but appeals the case.
5. An outbreak of E. coli sickens residents and visitors in western Wyoming. Outbreak is traced to the water supply in Alpine.
6. Gillette math teacher Cheryl Trover shoots and stabs her husband then lies to officials that an intruder committed the crime and kidnapped her. When police doubt her story, she commits suicide.
7. Wyoming Business Council is created to stimulate state's stagnant economy.
8. Two Green River teenagers push a third teen off a cliff, then take their own lives. The two are apparently motivated by the despair of one over his breakup with a girl.
9. National Park Service decides against closing a 14-mile snowmobile trail in Yellowstone National Park as part of a winter use study.
10. The federal government and environmental groups appeal a 1997 judge's order to remove wolves reintroduced to Yellowstone National Park. The judge had stayed the order, pending appeals, a process which nearly runs its course by the end of the year.

Top Wyoming News Stories, 1999**

1. Conclusion of the murder case that focused national debate on violence against homosexuals and the effectiveness of bias crime laws. Aaron McKinney and Russell Henderson were tried separately for the murder of 21-year-old University of Wyoming student Matthew Shepard.
2. Year-long struggle by state officials to address the budget shortfall, estimated at one time to be as much as $127 million.
3. First statewide standardized testing of 20,000 school students in Wyoming. The tests, criticized for errors, showed that two-thirds of students performed poorly in mathematics and from 40-60 percent, depending on grade level, failed to measure up in reading and writing.
4. Park Service proposal to ban snowmobiles on a road to Old Faithful in Yellowstone National Park.
5. Legislature's responses to the school funding formula.

6.-7. (tie) Threats received by several Wyoming schools in the wake of the Columbine High School shootings.

6.-7. (tie) Investigations of the Wyoming National Guard involving improper loans of equipment and a false promotion.

8. Lawsuit over the funding formula for Wyoming's community colleges.
9. Former Casper youth soccer coach charged with ten counts of child pornography.
10. State's continuing problems with methamphetamines with 20 labs found making the illegal substance, up from 12 in 1998.

Top Wyoming News Stories, 2000**

1. Wyomingite Dick Cheney elected vice president of the United States
2. Wildfires rage from June to October
3. Snowmobiles banned in Yellowstone, Grand Teton National Parks
4. Coalbed methane industry continues boom
5. Oil industry rebounds
6. Wyoming Business Council troubles lead to resignation of CEO
7. Ban proposed on new roads in national forest roadless areas
8. Marilyn Kite becomes first woman appointed to Wyoming Supreme Court
9. Legislature considers variety of new taxes
10. Education officials express dismay with drop in Wyoming Comprehensive Assessment System (WyCAS) test scores for most school grade levels

Top Wyoming News Stories, 2001

1. National terrorist attacks brought concern to entire state, particularly with respect to airport security.
2. Eight UW runners died in crash with drunken driver, south of Laramie on Highway 287 on September 16. They were riding in a Jeep Wagoneer that collided head-on with a large pickup truck. Killed were Joshua Jones, Kevin Slaverson, Nicholas Schabron, Shane Shatto, Morgan McLeland, Kyle Johnson, Justin Lambert-Belanger, and Cody Brown. Driver of the other vehicle, Clint Haskins, convicted and sentenced to prison for driving drunk and causing the accident.
3. Wyoming Supreme Court ordered changes to K-12 funding formula. On February 23, the court ordered the legislature to devise a better system for paying for new school buildings and to come up with a statewide tax or similar method to fund $563 million in repairs. On October 2, the court backed away from the earlier ruling by saying that the legislature remained in charge of funding school building construction to standards it deemed fit.
4. Dick Cheney, former US Representative from Wyoming, is sworn in as vice president

5. Army Ranger Spec. John J. Edmunds, 20, killed in helicopter crash in Pakistan. He grew up in Cheyenne.
6. Wyoming's energy industry continued to bolster the state's economy with natural gas, oil and coal prices rising. The legislature had a $695 million surplus, making it possible to put away $200 million in the Permanent Mineral Trust Fund and provide $47 million to school districts to fund teachers' wage increases.
7. Drought continued through much of Wyoming. Most places in the state received below-average precipitation and experienced warmer temperatures than normal for the second year in a row. Crop losses from drought were estimated at $6 million for the year. Many ranchers sold cattle early as stock ponds dried up.
8. Snowmobiles remained an issue. On June 29, the NPS set aside a Clinton administration ban on snowmobiles in Yellowstone and Grand Teton National Parks to settle a lawsuit brought by snowmobile groups. The settlement required the NPS to conduct a new study of the impact of the vehicles on the parks.
9. Coal bed methane boom in Wyoming continues. Methane trapped in coal seams in the Powder River Basin continued to be exploited during the year. Almost 230 billion cubic feet were produced, a 54 percent increase over 2000. Lack of pipelines continued to cause concerns, however.
10. Hot dry weather ushered in another summer of fire in Wyoming. A lightning-caused fire on July 29 closed the east entrance of Yellowstone for 11 days. Some 150 mountain homes near Jackson had to be evacuated the previous week due to fire southwest of town. Near Alpine, 40 homes were evacuated due to another fire. Several structures burned in separate fires in the Black Hills in the northeast.

Top Wyoming News Stories, 2002

1. Dave Freudenthal is elected governor, defeating Eli Bebout by 3,762 votes. A former aide to long-time governor Ed Herschler and US Attorney in the Clinton administration, he was the only Democrat to win statewide office in the November election.
2. West Nile Virus, a disease spread by mosquitoes, strikes in Wyoming
3. Drought continues throughout the state. In the northwest part of the state, light mountain snowpack led to spring and summer drought.
4. Kaycee flooded, many homes and businesses destroyed. FEMA refuses support, claiming the number of damaged homes and buildings did not meet its criteria for a disaster.
5. Clint Haskins, driver of a large pickup that struck a van in which eight University of Wyoming runners were riding, killing all eight

of them, is sentenced to prison for vehicular homicide. Authorities proved Haskins was drunk at the time of the accident, south of Laramie on Highway 287 in September 2001.
6. Legislature passes a law that reduces blood-alcohol limit
7. A man is convicted in the Lisa Kimmell case. The young woman was killed in 1988 and the case finally was solved using DNA evidence gathered from a car buried on the property of the convicted man near Moneta.
8. University of Wyoming changed football coaches. Vic Koenning is fired and Joe Glenn, a very successful coach at Northern Colorado and the University of Montana, is named to succeed him.
9. Crime news was the next biggest story with such incidents as a serial rapist in central Wyoming.
10. Snowmobiles and whether they should be allowed in Yellowstone or Grand Teton National Parks again brought controversy in Wyoming during the year.

Top Wyoming News Stories, 2003

1. Death of 5 Wyoming soldiers in Iraq
2. Man charged in murder of Lisa Kimmell, 15 years after her body is found in the Platte River
3. Prosecutor prosecuted: Kevin Meenan, Natrona County District Attorney for 17 years, resigned in December after pleading guilty to forgery and theft from step-children.
4. (tie) Brucellosis found in Sublette County cattle herd in December.
4. (tie) Legislators and game officials crafted wolf management plan
6. State projects as much as $1 billion surplus for following year due to energy price rises
7. Snowmobile ban in Yellowstone approved by court; state appealed
8. 9 die, 393 sick from West Nile virus outbreak in state
9. Martin's Cove leased to LDS church
10. (tie) State in 4th straight year of drought
10. (tie) Newcastle firefighter, Anndee Huber killed when truck overturned en route to fire.

Top Wyoming News Stories, 2004

1. Fiery pileup on I-80 near Buford kills seven and injures 29 others. Thirty-six vehicles were involved in the chain reaction collision in heavy fog on August 19.
2. Voters defeated a proposed constitutional amendment that would have let the legislature consider limits on awards in malpractice cases, such as for pain and suffering. The amendment, crafted during

a special session of the legislature, was designed to reduce doctors' liability insurance and keep doctors in the state.

3. An outbreak of brucellosis meant livestock producers would continue to face stringent testing requirements for the following year.
4. A resurgent mineral industry was largely responsible for a record $1.22 billion state budget surplus. The bulk of it, $462 million, was spent on a backlog of school and prison construction needs. About $252 million or 20 percent, was put in permanent or short-term savings.
5. Wyoming sued the federal government on April 22 over rejection of the state's wolf-management plan. The US Fish and Wildlife Service said Wyoming's plan would have allowed too much uncontrolled killing of wolves, but state officials thought such a move was necessary to control the growing wolf population.
6. On May 4, the Wyoming Supreme Court ruled it unconstitutional for voters to impose term limits on state lawmakers through a 1992 ballot initiative. Seven incumbents freed to run again were returned to office, while four others retired even though the limit no longer was operative.
7. On October 15, US District Judge Clarence Brimmer struck down a Clinton administration phase-out on snowmobile use in Yellowstone that had been invoked by another judge in an earlier case.
8. A case that had baffled investigators for more than a decade was solved with Dale W. Eaton sentenced to death for the rape and murder of 18-year-old Lisa Marie Kimmell who disappeared in 1988 near Casper. Her body was later found in the North Platte River. Eaton's car was unearthed near Moneta and DNA from Kimmell was found in the vehicle.
9. A fire gutted Northwest College's Bridger Hall on March 30. The incident raised the issue of whether the state ought to help fund sprinkler systems in college structures. The governor included $3 million in the budget for assisting with such modifications.
10. Marine LCpl Kyle Burns of Laramie, Army PFC Collier Barcus, who spent time on a Wyoming youth ranch, Marine PFC Chance Phelps, who grew up in Dubois, and Army Spec. Billy Watts of Cody were all killed in Iraq during the year.

Top Wyoming News Stories, 2005

1. On the afternoon of August 12, a tornado with winds estimated at from 113-130 mph struck the southern Campbell County town of Wright, killing two people and destroying 60 homes. Killed were Etienne Iriberry, Sr., 53, and Connie L. Allen, 97. Almost 60 other homes were damaged in the storm.

2. Trent Blankenship, elected State Superintendent of Public Instruction in 2002, resigned in June to accept the position of superintendent of the North Slope Burrough School District in northern Alaska
3. The Wyoming state legislature created the Hathaway scholarships, a $400 million trust fund to pay for scholarships for Wyoming high school graduates who attend Wyoming community colleges or the University of Wyoming. A special task force developed rules for implementing the program during the summer and fall.
4. Lawmakers approved construction of a new medium-security prison at Torrington. Rawlins and Riverton both objected, claiming that most of the economic benefits would accrue to neighboring towns in Nebraska.
5. The 2005 state legislature had an estimated $1.2 billion surplus to work with during the session. It was estimated that the amount would be $1.8 billion by the end of the year.
6. Stan Hathaway, former governor, died at his home in Cheyenne on October 4 after a long illness. He was 81. Hathaway served two terms from 1967-1975.
7. Laramie County District Judge E. James Burke ruled on January 5 that electronic bingo machines were illegal gambling devices. Within days, bingo parlors were closed down throughout the state. Legislative attempts to revive electronic bingo failed and the House passed a bill banning the use of electronic bingo devices.
8. In July, the 10th Circuit Court of Appeals upheld a previous ruling that the state of Wyoming had negotiated in bad faith when it refused to allow for a casino on the Wind River reservation. The ruling allowed the Arapaho tribe to continue with plans for a Las Vegas-style casino on the reservation.
9. Country music star and world champion bareback rider Chris LeDoux died March 9 of complications from liver cancer. He was 56. The 1976 PRCA bareback champion earned a loyal following by passing out tapes of his music at rodeos. He lived in Kaycee.
10. Just days after State Superintendent of Public Instruction Trent Blankenship resigned, an audit of his department revealed possible nepotism, poorly documented budgets, apparent circumvention of state purchasing rules and improper reimbursements for training. Blankenship dismissed the audit findings, claiming they were politically motivated.

Top Wyoming News Stories, 2006

1. Barbara Cubin won a seventh term as US Representative by a razor-thin margin over Democrat Gary Trauner of Wilson. Cubin gained 93,336 votes to Trauner's 92,324. Libertarian Thomas Rankin got

7,481. Cubin had 48.3 percent; Trauner, 47.8 percent; and Rankin, 3.8 percent of the vote.

2. Both houses of the legislature approved measures in March to repeal the sales tax on food for the coming two years. Rep. Ann Robinson (D-Natrona) introduced the bill. Local governments would be reimbursed by the state for losses in tax revenues. $50 million was set aside for such payments.
3. The legislature approved initial funding for the Hathaway scholarship program and the rules that allowed the 2006 graduating class of high school seniors to receive the monies. The governor signed the bill.
4. The Jackson Canyon fire was started August 14 by lightning and burned more than 10,000 acres on Casper Mountain. It burned several structures and forced evacuation of hundreds of homes.
5. Gov. Dave Freudenthal, running for a second term, gained 70 percent of the vote to defeat Ray Hunkins, Wheatland lawyer and rancher.
6. Two final candidates withdrew from the hiring process in March and the University of Wyoming Board of Trustees voted to add Tom Buchanan, interim president, to the list of finalists for the position of university president.
7. In April, a federal appeals court upheld dismissal of Wyoming's lawsuit against the federal government over how wolves should be managed in the state after their removal from the Endangered Species Act protection. The state then filed another similar lawsuit that was pending at the end of 2006.
8. Police said Justin Geiger, a University of Wyoming student, killed two other students before killing himself in July. The incident happened off campus.
9. The Wyoming Republican Party ran a series of radio advertisements in August trying to make it sound as though Gov. Freudenthal was spending state money to outfit a state airplane with luxury features. The ad seemed to backfire on the GOP when Freudenthal made it clear that he had never flown in the plane, which is used for aerial photography and mapping.
10. Wyoming's energy boom prompted some counties to recruit workers from Michigan. At least 800 people looking for jobs attended Wyoming presentations at job fairs held in Michigan early in the year after automakers in that state announced plans to lay off tens of thousands of workers.

Top Wyoming News Stories, 2007*

1. Sen. Craig Thomas, R-Wyo., the state's senior senator, dies in June at the age of 74 after a fight with leukemia. Born in Cody, Thomas en-

tered Congress in a special election in 1989 to replace Dick Cheney after he was named defense secretary by the first President Bush. Gov. Dave Freudenthal chose John Barrasso, a Casper surgeon and state senator, to succeed Thomas from a list of three finalists selected by the Wyoming Republican Party. The state party had winnowed the list down from more than 30 people who had expressed interest in the Senate seat.

2. Progress continues toward removing wolves from protection under the federal Endangered Species Act. The US Fish and Wildlife Service pushes to remove wolves from protection in Wyoming, Montana and Idaho. The federal agency said it could accept a Wyoming plan for how to manage wolves in the state once federal protection is lifted, possibly as soon as 2008.
3. US Rep. Barbara Cubin's announces in November that she would not seek re-election in 2008. Cubin, 59, is serving her seventh term in Congress. She has missed more than half of her votes in Congress this year. She has spent much of her time in Wyoming tending to her husband, who has been ill for many years with an immune disorder.

4-5-6. There was a three-way tie for the fourth-place story of the year —the decision by Wyoming Republicans to move up their presidential delegate selection process to January 5, 2008, to be among the first in the nation; the death of Robin Munis, 40, who was shot by her husband, an Army-trained sniper, as she sang on stage at the Old Chicago Sports Bar in Cheyenne; and the University of Wyoming Cowgirls Basketball team winning the WNIT Championship.

* Panel was selected by AP writer Robert W. Black. Members included Dr. David Kathka, Dr. Bob Righter, Mark Junge, John Albanese, Don Hodgson, Patty Myers, Dr. Michael Cassity, Loren Jost, Mike Massie, Dr. Roy Jordan, and Dr. Phil Roberts.

**As selected by Associated Press member papers and broadcast outlets.

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Casper Girl Scouts ride in the 4th of July Parade. Youth groups, including Scouts, 4-H and FFA, have been a big part of growing up for many Wyomingites in the last century. These groups continue to teach the youth of the state practical skills for success in the next century.

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