

# THE 46<sup>th</sup> OLD TIME RANCH TOUR

STOPS ON THE 46<sup>th</sup> OLD TME RANCH TOUR  
Saturday, July 19, 1997

## 1. Alsop Barn

Hosts: Jerry and Kris Johnson, Owners  
Speakers: Jim May  
Jerry Johnson  
Bill Dunn

## 5. Olson - Clay Ranch (T Bar K Ranch)

Hosts: Wana Clay Olson,  
Perry and Gloria Clay, Owners  
Speakers: Perry Clay  
Gloria Clay  
Jim Clay, Manager

## 2. Overlook --Old Miller Ranch, Lawrence Ranch and Overland Trail

Hosts: Warren and JoAnn Benson, Owners  
Speakers: Warren Benson  
JoAnn McGill Benson  
Amy Lawrence

## 6. Buckeye Ranch

Hosts: Norm and Joan Kinsey, Owners  
Speakers: Joan Kinsey

## 3. Vee Bar Ranch

Host: Jim Cole, Owner  
Speakers: Jim Cole  
Lillian Hein

## Sponsors:

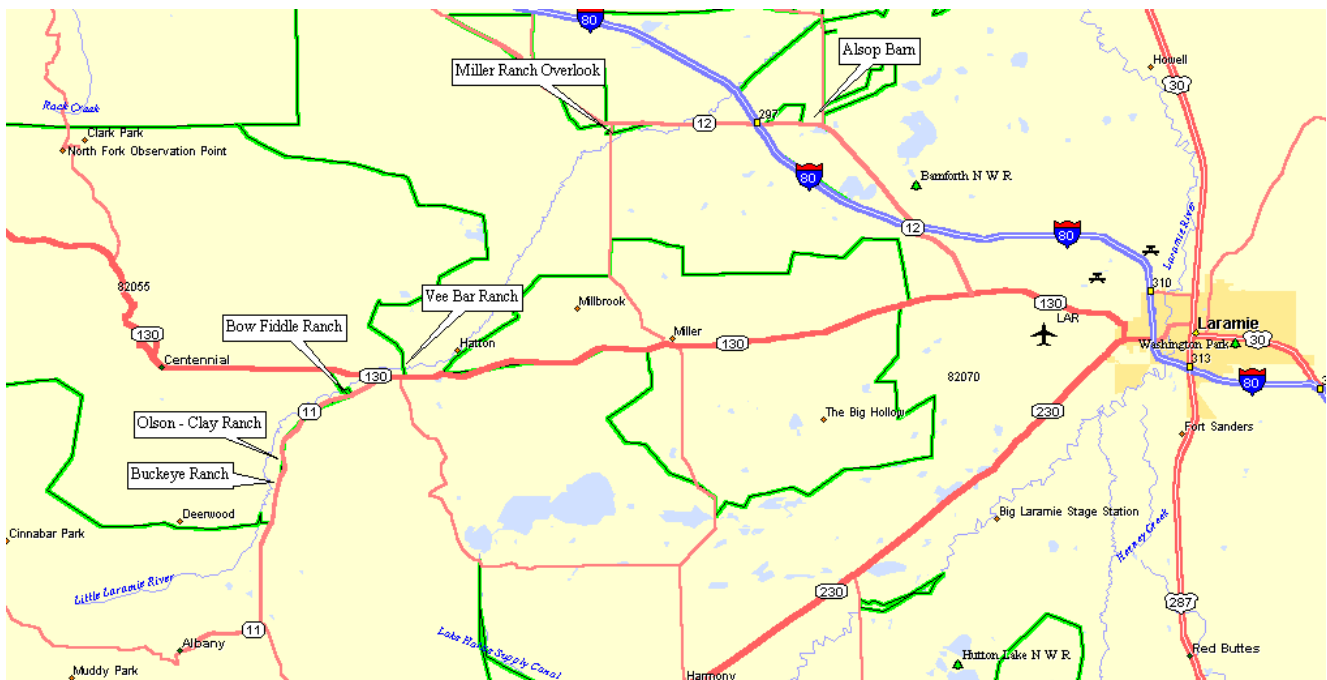
*The Laramie Kiwanis Club*

## 4. Bow Fiddle Ranch

Host: R. L. Twist, Owner  
Speaker: Keith Lowham, Foreman

*The Albany County  
Historical Society*

© 1996 DeLorme



THE FORTY-SIXTH OLD TIME RANCH TOUR  
Saturday, July 19, 1997

The Old Time Ranch Tours were conceived and promoted by Dr. Robert Burns. The series has continued annually since 1951, except 1982.

The 1997 Old Time Ranch Tour Chairperson: Bob Nelson

1997 Site Coordinators: Ken Faulkner and Millard Johnson

Committee Members:	Bob Bacon	Henry Bauer	Fran Dickman	Jim Hand	Laurie Janack
	Royce Lane	Ike McKay	Bob Purdy	Dick Strom	Maurice Wear

Ike McKay is the master of ceremonies.

An annotated map of the tour is on this booklet's front cover. The map was created using DeLorme's Street Atlas USA® 4.0 (800) 452-5931 and is used under its license agreement. The projected tour log follows the narrative.

Rest rooms are available for each stop at the trailer carrying the outhouses.

**Safety:** Safety is a primary concern. Tour marshals will coordinate the caravan. Keep lights on while traveling on paved highways. Stay to the right at crests of hills. Be careful making turns on and off paved highways. Please follow the directions of the traffic controllers. Please keep children and pets with you at all times. Neither the committee, individually or collectively, nor the sponsoring organizations accept any responsibility for accidents. A trailing car will inform the lead vehicle of any delays.

Keep a safe distance between cars. We will travel at 15 to 35 miles per hour on gravel roads and at 50 to 55 miles per hour on paved roads. Drive carefully. Respect the other fellow. Enjoy the scenery and have a good trip.

**Parking:** Your cooperation is appreciated at parking sites. Parking is accomplished so that cars need not use reverse gear for entering or leaving a site. If you have difficulty walking, please inform the first traffic director at each site so a close-in parking place may be found. Please allow the numbered cars to leave a site first so tour personnel may direct traffic.

**Courtesy:** WE ARE GUESTS OF THE RANCHES AND HISTORICAL SITES. PLEASE DO NOT REMOVE ANY ITEMS, INCLUDING ARTIFACTS FOUND ON THE GROUND.

If you smoke outside your vehicle, please be careful and take your cigarette butts with you. Fire is an ever-present danger, and the dry grasses and old timbers of some structures offer excellent kindling.

**Thanks:** Many persons helped to organize and to promote this year's tour. In particular, we thank the publicity given to the tour by the Laramie Daily Boomerang, TCI Cablevision of Wyoming, and the Laramie radio stations KOWB, KCGY, KLDI, KRQU, KIMX and KUWR. We also thank the Wyoming Recreation Commission and Dick Strom's Rambouillet for lending the equipment for the rest room facilities. Thanks, too, to the Pepsi and Coca-Cola Bottling Companies for the refreshments at lunch. Finally, we thank the members of the Laramie Kiwanis Club who helped.

During your next visit please thank the fine people at these Laramie businesses for their support of this Tour.

The Bank of Laramie	Albany County Public Employees	UNIWYO Federal Credit Union
Community First National Bank	Federal Credit Union	Century 21 Real Estate Center
First Interstate Bank	First Bank FSB	Duane Toro Real Estate
First National Bank of Wyoming	Laramie Plains Federal Credit Union	Espeland Realty of Laramie
	Security First Savings and Loan	



## Stop 1. Alsop Barn

The Alsop Barn was built in the 1880's and is on what was the Thomas Alsop Ranch. The Laramie City Directory in 1875 is said to list Thomas Alsop as a stockgrower with residence on the Laramie River. The following account is from *Wyoming's Pioneer Ranches* by Robert Burns, Andrew Gillespie and Willing Richardson (1955).

Tom Alsop was born in England in 1832 and came to New York State with his parents at the age of five. He came to Wyoming in 1860 as the foreman of a string of bull teams for Ed Creighton of Omaha. He had fifty wagons with four to five bulls per wagon and ran these wagons from Omaha to Deadwood and from Omaha to Salt Lake City. When returning from Salt Lake City in 1863 he was caught in a December snowstorm on Sherman Hill. He was forced to turn the oxen loose to shift for themselves. He and his men returned to Omaha. The next spring when they returned to salvage the remains of the wagon train, they were surprised to find the oxen healthy and fat on Sand Creek, about twenty miles west of Sherman Hill. Remembering the incident in 1868, Tom Alsop and Charlie Hutton returned to Laramie and with the financial backing of their boss Ed Creighton started a ranching business at Stage Crossing on the Big Laramie. The ranch was one of the first to have both sheep and cattle when they brought 3,000 head of sheep from Iowa to Laramie. Besides raising cattle and sheep, Alsop raised Morgan horses for the street cars in Omaha and other large cities.

The partnership dissolved in 1874 when Creighton died. Alsop got part of the ranch which he sold in 1880. In July 1881, Charley Chase sold Alsop 1740 acres of land on the Little Laramie. There he built the large English-type barn for horses with many box stalls. Alsop died in 1889.

Ralph May purchased the ranch around 1911.

Jerry and Kris Johnson bought the ranch in November 1994.

## Historical Bath Ranch Stone House



The text concerning the Bath Ranch is provided by William Dunn.

The plaque mounted on the entrance of the Stone House reads, "THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES WYOMING PLACE #221."

The Stone House was built in 1875 by Henry Bath with the help of his six sons and two daughters. There is a large red flag stone rock just above the east upstairs bedroom window that has engraved in the stone, "H. BATH 1875." The stone used in the construction of the house was quarried from the original homestead of Fred & Vallie Bath known as the Poverty Flats Ranch located about two miles southeast of the present stone house. This is an outstanding example of native stone constructions utilizing semi-cut stone which was common in the Laramie area in the late 1800's and a little German ingenuity. The house measures 36 feet wide and 32 feet long with the addition of an ice house and storage to the rear of the structure. It is a two story dwelling with a cellar that measures 15 feet by 32 feet long with the depth of 5 feet, 4 inches. The foundation is the same type stone as used in the house. How much deeper the foundation goes than

this is only a guess. Most of the walls are 18 inches thick with the exception of the center partition which is 2 inches thick.

During restoration several people asked to see the port holes that were used in the event of attack. We are sorry to say that this was only a myth; there were never any such holes.

July 28, 1909, Henry, who had since moved to California deeded the ranch to his son and daughter-in-law, (Charles) Fred and Vallie G. Bath.

In 1912 Fred Bath with help from his brothers and the Carlson and Zeigler brothers built the Stone Barn as well as the white house. The barn has many unique features: There are eight two-horse stalls. On the west side of the barn there are four pens, 10 feet by 13 feet with sliding gates so that each pen can be isolated. The east side has a 12 feet by 45 feet shelter room. The front side has a garage on the left, an alley way, then a tack room. Who would have thought that in 1912 that a garage was in the future! In the hay loft there are three feet mangers on each side of the barn, so no matter where there might be stock, hay would be available. After the barn was finished, many barn dances were held there. People would come from all over the valley and Laramie to dance and party all night, and leave the next morning.

In 1940, Carl Bath, son of Fred and Vallie, gave up ranching to become a chiropractor and the ranch was leased out. Gerald Greaser leased it in 1942, John Dorman and Sonny Braunschweig in 1943, Al Sherwood in 1944 with the option to buy. On May 1, 1946, Al Sherwood picked up the option for the ranch for \$8000. This included what equipment was left as well as the brands and one-quarter of the oil rights. In the middle 30's three oil wells were drilled, and oil was struck. But the oil people convinced Vallie G. Bath that it was such a low grade and would never be pumped, so the wells were capped. Some time later they did start pumping and have pumped now for many years.

Ray, a grandson of Henry, and his wife Mary Beth, were able to purchase the acreage on which the buildings are located for \$8000. A family meeting was held, and it was decided that if the rest of the family would reimburse Ray and Mary Beth for their outlay, a corporation could be formed under Bath Stone Ranch Inc. This now a non-profit, tax exempt corporation, and the future plan is to have a Bath Museum open to the public. This should make the Bath Heritage last for many generations to come.

Restoration has been on-going for the past three years, and the progress has caught the eye of the locals as well as those driving Interstate 80.

The place had deteriorated so badly over the past few years that it was questionable whether it could ever be brought back. One of the former tenants had used the Stone House for a sheep barn. Bums and transients lived in both houses and the barn, building fires in pans to cook and maybe keep warm. It was a dump ground for anyone to get rid of junk. Antique collectors took anything that was moveable. The roof was off part of the house, and all the windows had either been blown out, broken out or shot out. Vines covered the house growing through the windows and along the baseboards and in every crack in the wall and there are many. It's hard to visualize how bad it was unless you had seen it prior to the clean up. We hope with a lot of help and encouragement that it will be the show place that it was in the 1920's.

## Stop 2. Overlook -- Old Miller Ranch, Lawrence Ranch and Overland Trail



The Miller and Lawrence ranches had a common origin. According to the records, Phil Mandel was the first person to settle on the Laramie Plains. Records indicate that he settled on part of this land in 1859 and that he made one of the first homestead entries for the Dakota Territory in 1864. The Overland Trail crossed the Little Laramie River less than a quarter mile southeast of the buildings on the Lawrence Ranch. The big stone house was located on the Joe Miller Ranch.

Phil Mandel was the manager of the stage station at the river crossing. He also developed a lucrative business in trading fresh stock to the travelers for their worn out stock which, after some rest and good feed, was in good shape again and ready to be traded to the next immigrant. He also cut hay and sold it to the government at Fort Sanders. His brother, George Mandel, became associated with him and located on the place just south of the station. Between them, they owned much of the land in this immediate area.

The William Lawrence Ranch was sold to Abrams by Mandel and then to Folsters and then to Vallie Bath, who sold it to William and Rena Lawrence. Mr. Lawrence sold all but twenty acres of the ranch and the buildings to the Whitneys. Mrs. Rena Lawrence, William's wife, lived alone on the ranch until her death in 1980. Their daughter, Amy, now lives here.

While the Lawrence Ranch became smaller, as suited to the owners' needs and desires, the Miller Ranch expanded to the extent that it is one of the largest in the country. Part of the home ranch was transferred from Mandel to William Rathje, who sold it to John Ernest, who sold it to William H. Lawrence, Sr., and Brifogle. They, in turn, transferred it to Swift and Company, which had acquired ranches in the area. Swift sold all their holdings to the Miller Brothers, and the ranch later became known as the Joe Miller Ranch. Some of the earlier ranches incorporated into the ranch are: (1) The Sprague Ranch which had been owned by Whitehouse, Ross, Chappel Brothers, and Swift and Company; (2) The Basin Ranch which had been owned by Eyken, Carbon Timber Company, and Quealey Land and Livestock Company; (3) The Stillson Ranch owned by Woolfe and Swift and Company; (4) The Cavender Ranch which sold directly to Miller; and (5) The Northrup Ranch which included the Judson and Sutphin Sheep Camp and was sold directly to Miller.

We are privileged to be here as guests of the current owners, Warren and JoAnn Benson.

## Stop 3. Vee Bar Ranch



This description was written by Penny Peden, Vee Bar Activities Director in 1996. Amy Lawrence provided some historical details that the Editor added to Ms. Peden's account in several places.

Named to the National Registry of Historic Buildings in 1986, the ranch boasts a colorful history, with many of its original buildings still in use. The first recorded owner of the Vee Bar land was Theodore Bruback, whose patent for 320 acres was signed by President Benjamin Harrison. Bruback sold this land to Arthur W. Phillips in 1886, who in turn sold the land to Lionel Sartoris in 1890.

The original lodge was a one-story, ten-room house built by Sartoris in 1891. After several additions and renovations over the century, the lodge is still used today as a restaurant, conference center, office and home for ranch employees.

Sartoris, along with partner (John) Jack Douglas Willan, operated an extensive cattle and horse operation which extended from the Centennial Valley to Rock Creek. They were said to have owned over 30,000 acres of deeded land, part of which is the present day Vee Bar. The corporation imported Hereford cattle and Shire and Thoroughbred horses from England. Eventually, investments seemingly outweighed returns for Sartoris and Willan, and the ranch sold at public auction in 1892. Susan Fillmore acquired the Vee Bar that same year.

Gordon Wright began leasing the ranch in 1903 and bought it in 1911, lured to Wyoming from Colorado by gold and the need for stagecoach transportation. The Wright family operated the ranch as a stagecoach stop, post office and freight line to area mines, as well as raising cattle, sheep and horses.

[Ed. Note: Gordon Wright's Concord Stage Coach, or "mud wagon" had once been used in the Ben Holladay line through Bridger's Pass. It is on permanent display at the Wyoming Pioneer Museum in Douglas. Also, the Wrights reared four daughters--Agnes, Lucile, Rachel and Alice. Agnes went on to become a well-known western history writer and was state historian for both Wyoming and Colorado. Rachel was also a writer and authored the book, *The Running Iron*.]

According to the late Agnes Wright Spring, daughter of Gordon and Myra Wright, the stage stop differed from others in the fact that no liquor was sold on the premises. Cigars, chewing tobacco and fishing licenses were available, however, and Spring wrote that she "became proficient in cutting ten cents 'chews' and wielded the tobacco cutter with the expectation that the purchases would give me the little tin star, horseshoe or whatever trademark was on the cut."

The stage stop still stands today as the large barn where horses are saddled and prepared for rides. Although a tack room has been added and other revisions have been made, the stage doors are still intact on the north side of the barn.

People from many walks of life arrived in the Centennial area via the stage. Miners, prospectors, surveyors, financiers, teachers and hunters stopped at the Fillmore Lodge for meals and sometimes to stay the night.

The stage stop still operated under the Fillmore name, so Wright requested that the post office carry the same name. He was informed that a Fillmore post office already existed, but if he change the spelling slightly, the name would be acceptable. One "l" was dropped in the name, and the Filmore post office was opened. The post office consisted of a small depot near the railroad tracks that functioned as a drop-off point for the mail and a desk with pigeon holes on top in the lodge. Myra Wright served as postmistress for 25 years.

Gordon Wright maintained an active freight line to several mines in the Centennial area. Some have told of an instance when he hauled two thousand pounds of Copenhagen snuff to the Keystone mine for timber workers.

After the freight line was discontinued in 1908 due to the arrival of the railroad, the Wright family turned to the guest ranch business. The second story of the lodge was added to increase guest capacity in 1912.

The Wrights owned the ranch until 1934 when L. W. Trumbull purchased the ranch. Leonard and Lillian Hein bought the ranch from Trumbull in 1938 and continued the guest ranch business along with a cattle operation for 19 years. Guests were given the opportunity to help with ranch duties, such as haying and gathering cattle.

Although the Vee Bar brand was first issued to Mary Wright in 1910 and kept with the ranch throughout the changes in ownership, the ranch was not commonly known as the Vee Bar until the Schindlers bought it in 1957. Charles and Ina Schindler also operated Vee Bar as a guest ranch for a while, but sold it to George and Roberta Crouse in 1965. The Crouses used the ranch as a government training school for boys from low income families, which

consisted of a 45 week course in ranching. The Mountain States Ranch School was discontinued two years later due to lack of funding.

The Crouses diversified the Vee Bar's guest ranch history in 1966 when they began stocking the ranch with buffalo. The bison business was terminated a few years later.

The Vee Bar is now owned by local rancher Jim Cole and his son, Kelly Cole, who have added new guest accommodations in the form of three log duplexes. These duplexes, which are decorated with antiques and American West decor, replaced the guest rooms located on the second floor of the lodge in order to provide added privacy and comfort for guests.

## Stop 4. Bow Fiddle Ranch

The following account is taken from *Wyoming's Pioneer Ranches* by Robert Burns, Andrew Gillespie and Willing Richardson (1955) and from *Centennial Wyoming 1876 - 1996*, Second Edition, by Roberta Crouse, Sandy Chapman, Judith Girard, Joyce LeBlanc and Catherine Wiegand (1996).

The Bow Fiddle Ranch was known for years as the May Ranch and is one of the oldest ranches in the area. James May, who was born in Iowa in 1854, filed the homestead on the ranch in February 1872. After trailing cattle from Iowa to Wyoming for Hutton and Metcalfe, he settled on the ranch in 1879. He lived here for the rest of his life. May raised cattle and Percheron horses.



May married Francis Marble from Iowa, and the couple had four children: Maude, Claude, Ralph, and Lloyd. Lloyd and Claude eventually inherited the ranch. Lloyd married Margaret Partridge of Encampment. Claude married May Ralston and had two children: Claude, Jr. (Sonny) and Betty Lou. When Claude retired in 1958, he sold his interest in the ranch to Lloyd. Claude and May then moved to Kaysville, Utah, where their daughter lived.

In 1961, Lloyd and Margaret sold the ranch to Robert and Flory Twist of Twist, Arkansas, and bought the Jim Daugherty place north of Jack's Place. In 1971, Twist hired Keith and Jeanette Lowham to run the summer steer operation on the Twist Ranch. Their children are Marc, Tammy, and Luke.



## 5. Olson - Clay Ranch

The following text was written by Wana Clay Olson for a previous Old Time Ranch Tour booklet and updated by Gloria Clay.

In October 1900, John and Hulda Olson with their small daughter, Emma, and son, Harry, three months old, moved to the ranch which they purchased from George and Elizabeth Ann Hutton. It was not a long move, for they only came from what was known as the Pingre Ranch, north of the present Highway No. 130, not too far east of the North Fork bridge.

Mr. and Mrs. Olson were originally from Sweden. John received his citizenship papers in 1894. Before his marriage, he had worked for the Union Pacific Railroad and on the Phil Bath Ranch in the Little Laramie community.

A short distance from the buildings on the new ranch, the South Fork and North Fork joined to form the Little Laramie River. The original purchase was so small that the Olsons soon began buying land nearby. The lower and upper meadows to the south were bought from Sarah Bird in 1905 and 1909. Miss Bird had homesteaded this land, and the patent to the land was signed in 1892 by Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States.

Land was also available for homesteading east of the Olson Ranch, on the west side of Sheep Mountain, and at intervals John, Hulda and Charley Olson, John's brother, proved up on land. John soon purchased Charley's homestead. When John's son, Harry, was old enough he also proved up on a strip of land. Many years later, Harry also proved up on a secondary homestead on Bald Mountain, several miles northwest. During 1934, meadowland, which had been a part of the well-known and historic Walbol Ranch, but more recently known as the Dinwiddie Ranch, was purchased.

The Olsons built an eleven room, log home during 1913. Ole Anderson and Gust Westerlund, skilled workmen with logs, constructed the house which today is still a fine, sturdy building. This home became a community center where for years annual Thanksgiving dinners were held. The local social club bought the turkeys, several women would each roast one and bring it back with dressing and gravy to dinners. Everyone else contributed their special holiday dishes. Such a gala day of visiting, laughter, and general good times was looked forward to each year.

The present barn was also built of logs in 1917 with many stalls for work horses, saddle horses and a large haymow. This building was used for community barn dances for several years. Special occasions included the twentieth and twenty-fifth wedding anniversaries which the Olsons celebrated July 14 with relatives, friends and neighbors coming from miles around to the big dances.

John Olson and son, Harry, were soon raising Hereford cattle for exhibit at the Denver Livestock Show held each year in January. The calves were carefully fed and cared for from time of weaning until the January show. They always placed well in the shows and usually brought top prices. This a routine and profitable ranch activity for 23 years.

One load of calves went to California where they were fed for a year and shown at the Cow Palace in San Francisco. They took first place in the Hereford Show and were Grand Champions of the entire show. The University of Wyoming was successful in feeding, fitting and showing Olson calves at the Kansas City Royal and the Denver Livestock shows.

As time marches on, people become older and death takes its toll--Mrs. Hulda Olson passed away on June 6, 1951, John Olson passed away September 23, 1955. A tractor accident took Harry Olson's life on March 17, 1964. The



daughter, Emma Olson, later Mrs. Lloyd Wilson, lived on a ranch about four miles south of her childhood home and has passed away.

Wana's youngest son, Perry Clay, was a county agricultural agent in Newcastle. In 1959 he left the UW Extension Service. He and his wife, Gloria, daughter Riki, and sons Bill and Jim moved to the ranch.

The guest business was expanded to include people not only from the United States but also from many foreign countries. Most guests came for the excellent trout fishing and as well as the ranch activities and great food served by Mrs. Olson.

Harry and Perry began introducing other breeds into the Hereford cattle and started showing feeder calves at more shows. This has continued to the present day and the show calf sales have become one of the primary businesses of the ranch.

The guest business has recently been changed to a bed and breakfast and no longer takes in full time guests.

Perry and Gloria's youngest son, Jim, and his wife, Maggie, and their two sons, Brogan and Trampis, live on the ranch. Jim does all of the artificial insemination breeding and most of the showing of calves. Sales are held around the country including places such as California, Ohio, Arizona, Colorado, and New Mexico. Also many buyers come to the ranch to purchase calves.

Four generations live on the ranch now. Mrs. Olson will start her 100th year when she will be 99 on July 19, 1997, the day of this tour!

The ranch is presently owned by Mrs. Olson and her family. Income from the guest business, fishing, and cattle sustain the ranch today. It is commonly known now as the T Bar K Ranch, the John Olson brand, registered first in 1894.

## 6. Buckeye Ranch

The following text was compiled from a number of sources: from the 1978 Old Time Ranch Tour booklet, from the *Centennial, Wyoming 1976 - 1996*, Second Edition, from recollections of Stevia Glenn and finally some input from Norm and Joan Kinsey.

The Buckeye Ranch (not then so named) was owned by Bussard and Ivinson around 1868. In the early days Bussard ran a large railroad tie making business and floated ties on both the Big and Little Laramie Rivers to the old Two Rivers station.



In 1878 Tom and David Dole came to Wyoming from Ohio and purchased the ranch which they named Buckeye, the nickname of Ohio. The Dole brothers operated under the name "Albany Land & Cattle Co." They filed the first water rights on the Middle Fork of the Little Laramie. The Doles developed many ditches in order to create more productive hay fields. Unfortunately, the ranch eventually went into receivership and was sold to John Clay and William Forest. The receivership was brought about by many homesteaders who simply "squatted" on their land.

The next significant change of ownership was to Charles and Ida Anderson and the Connors Brothers (three of Ida's sons). The ranch remained in the Connors family until 1951 when it was sold to Joe and Stevia Glenn, who made

many changes to the ranch, including having paying fishing “guests.” The one remaining “fishing cabin” was originally a homestead cabin up on Sheep Mountain. It was moved down by the Connors family and attached to the south end of the house to be used as their kitchen. The Glens later moved it to its present site which is south of the big house towards the willows.

The ranch changed hands several times until 1991 when Norm and Joan Kinsey become the new owners. The Kinseys operate the place as a true cattle operation, breeding and raising registered Black Angus. Many major improvements have been made with plans to continue improving. The house that is used for the residence was formerly a two-story bunk house and is thought to be one of the oldest buildings in the valley. It has been extensively remodeled in the interior. However, the outer log walls are original as are the placements of the windows. The barn is original and was built in approximately 1880. There was a milking barn which unfortunately, due to neglect, had to be demolished; its site is now being used as one of the corrals.

Highway 11 was originally called the Buckeye Road. It was a track put in by the Rambler Mining Company to connect Laramie with the Keystone area. Ida Anderson operated both a post office and a boarding house at the ranch, catering to mining and timber people.

At the rear of the big house is an “old time” sawmill. Without written information, it can only be supposed to be the mill used for ranch construction purposes.

## **Return to Laramie**

Return to Laramie by returning to WY 11 and turning left. At WY 130 turn right and continue into Laramie.

## The 46th Old Time Ranch Tour

Saturday, July 19, 1997

Place	Time	Local Distance	Total Distance
Third and Clark Streets	7:15 AM	0.0	0.0
Third and Pine Streets	7:16 AM	0.4	0.4
Bear Right onto WY 130 at Y Intersection	7:20 AM	2.1	2.1
Herrick Lane	7:32 AM	7.0	7.0
Herrick Lane--WY 12	8:00 AM	7.0	7.0
I-80 Underpass	8:06 AM	9.6	9.6
Alsop Barn	8:16 AM	14.0	14.0
<b>STOP 1: Alsop Barn</b>	<b>9:15 AM</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>14.0</b>
Bath Ranch Stone House	9:19 AM	1.5	15.5
Fire Station	9:28 AM	5.4	19.4
Left onto Mandel Lane	9:28 AM	5.4	19.4
Gate at Benson Turn Off	9:29 AM	5.5	19.5
Overlook -- Miller Ranch	9:31 AM	5.7	19.7
<b>STOP 2: Old Miller Ranch Overlook</b>	<b>10:25 AM</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>19.7</b>
Schoolhouse	10:28 AM	0.4	20.1
Intersection at Dallas Lane	10:31 AM	2.3	22.0
Jog left at McGill Lane (WY 22)	10:34 AM	4.4	24.1
Railroad Crossing SLOW!	10:38 AM	6.8	26.5
Turn right onto WY 130	10:38 AM	6.8	26.5
Turn right into Vee Bar Ranch	10:48 AM	13.5	33.2
Vee Bar Ranch	10:51 AM	14.0	33.7
<b>STOP 3: Vee Bar Ranch -- Lunch</b>	<b>12:20 PM</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>33.7</b>
Return to WY 130 and turn right	12:22 PM	0.4	34.1
Turn left onto WY 11	12:24 PM	1.2	34.9
Bow Fiddle Ranch turn off	12:27 PM	2.1	35.8
<b>STOP 4: Bow Fiddle Ranch</b>	<b>1:25 PM</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>36.0</b>
Return to WY 11 and turn right	1:26 PM	0.2	36.2
T - K Ranch turn off to right	1:34 PM	3.5	39.5
Olson - Clay Ranch	1:39 PM	4.3	40.3
<b>STOP 5: Olson - Clay Ranch</b>	<b>2:35 PM</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>40.3</b>
Return to WY 11 and turn right	2:40 PM	0.9	41.2
Buckeye Ranch turn off	2:43 PM	1.4	41.7
Buckeye Ranch	2:45 PM	1.7	42.0
<b>STOP 6: Buckeye Ranch</b>	<b>3:30 PM</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>42.0</b>
Turn left onto WY 11	3:32 PM	0.3	42.3
Turn right onto WY 130	3:42 PM	8.2	50.2
Return to Laramie, Third and Clark Streets	4:05 PM	31.8	73.8