



THE 1955 OLD TIME RANCH TOUR.
 TIMBER AND MINING.

FOX PARK--KEYSTONE--RAMBLER

US HIGHWAY 230 to Woods Landing and Fox Park
 Junction.

Forest highway to Fox Park, Keystone and return
 Via Albany to US Highway 130 at Albany Road Jct.
 Caravan Speed 50 M.P.H. on US Highways

To ENCAMPMENT

To GLENDEVEY

OLD TIME RANCH TOUR.
The Timber and Mining Industries.
FOX PARK, KEYSTONE AND RAMBLER.

Sunday July 17, 1955

This tour is sponsored by the Albany County Historical Society, the University of Wyoming Summer School, The Kiwanis Club and the Wyoming Westerners. The Tour has been arranged by Bob Burns with the help of Joe Madigan, Mrs. Agnes Wright Spring and Dr. S. H. Knight.

Bring your car, your family, friends, lunch, some water or other liquid, and be at the COURT HOUSE SQUARE IN LARAMIE at 9:00 A.M. Sunday July 17, 1955.

Today we will be visiting the sites of early day mining and will see some of the present day timber operations. As we will first see the timber operations at Fox Park let us peruse the information on this industry written by Joe Madigan who has kept books for members of the timber business for many years.

Joe writes: "In 1905 when the Carbon Timber Co. commenced operations in the Keystone area, this was definitely a wild and untrodden country. Of course, the Rambler Mine was active from time to time. The Laramie, Hahns Peak & Pacific Railroad was running to Centennial. Bears, timber wolves, badgers, mountain lions, bob cats roamed through the timber. Bears occasionally broke into isolated cabins and helped themselves to prospectors meats and groceries. Supplies for the Keystone Camp had to be hauled from Laramie. It was a long day's trek from Keystone past the Rambler Mine to Albany and down by the John Olson ranch and on to Laramie.

The Carbon Timber Company was a Partnership composed of Andrew Olson, C. L. Vagner and L. R. Meyers, who were old timers in the tie and timber business.

On Big Creek, Hog Park on the South ford of the Encampment river, both in Colorado, French Creek, Rock Creek, Elk Mountain, Douglas Creek at Devil's Gate, were some of the places where ties and logs were cut prior to starting at Keystone, where they operated till 1909.

Andrew Olson was Superintendent of all operations, Sam Thompson Woods foreman at Devil's Gate, Dan Wilt foreman at Keystone, Swan Solem clerk at the Commissary, and John Mullison, Head Forest Ranger. Mullison Creek on the other side of the Snowy Range was named after him.

All work was then done by hand with cross-cut saws, double bitted axes, broad axes and piccaroons, horses and wagons, and steam powered saw mills. There were no gasoline powered saws, gasoline sawmills, bulldozers, or trucks in those days.

Sawed ties were then frowned upon by the Union Pacific Railroad in sharp contrast to the style of today, when sawed ties only, are accented.

1905 was the year that the Forest Service under the management of Gifford Pinchot, former Governor of Pennsylvania, took over control of the National Forests and developed a rigid system of cutting, brush piling, and burning of the branches and waste.

When the timber in a certain section of the forest is considered ripe for cutting, a survey was made. Estimate of the board feet of lumber, ties, mine timbers was made. Cost of building roads through the timber was estimated. Then bids, with a minimum price on lumber, ties, etc, were advertised for. When the successful bid was accepted the purchaser and his crew moved in and selected suitable sites for Cook House, Commissary and Office, Bunk house, Stable, cabins for Superintendent and married men.

Roads were built on the best grades through the timber to the best places on the river bank for ties to be dumped in during high water.

The timber was divided into blocks, which were marked by blazing the trees at the four corners, and each block was assigned to a chopper who owned his own tools. Trees were piled in one place, saw logs in another, and mine ties and props in another. Once a month the ties were inspected, graded into three grades marked with a branding axe, board feet of saw logs figured and the chopper was given a record of production since last inspection and got credit for same at the office. The total monthly cut was checked by the Forest Ranger who sent his figures to the Supervisor at Laramie.

In those horse and wagon days the timber workers, they were called 'tie hacks' then, were in the habit of working for several months before drawing their pay, as it would take a day or two to get into town to spend their money. When they arrived in Laramie they were like a crew of sailors from an old-time sailing vessel that docked in New York or San Francisco after a six months trip around Cape Horn. They suffered acutely from a long accumulated thirst, and their first step was to get the necessary liquid refreshments to cure it, temporarily. From then on till their last nickel was spent, and those were the good old days when a nickel would buy a quart mug of beer and a free lunch, a good time was had by all, and back to the mountains they would go.

The tie drive down Douglas Creek started when the water was highest due to the melting snow from the end of May to the middle of June. The ties were tossed into the creek first, then the props and mine ties, and last the saw logs.

The driving crew armed with peavies followed downstream, and when a jam was caused by rock above or near the surface or fallen trees, the crew went to work till the jam was broken by loosening the outside ties and working in to where the jam started.

In ice cold water, waist deep, driving was no job for sissies, sometimes they lost their dignity and fell into the rushing stream. Sometimes a tie driver lost his life.

The drive was followed down the river by the cook and flunkies in

flat-bottomed boats, carrying food, tents, and bedding for the crew.

About fifteen miles down from Keystone the creek narrowed to about 40 feet with rock walls about two hundred feet high. It is called Devil's Gate, after his Satanic Majesty, because they had a hell of a time getting through. This is about five miles from its junction with the Platte.

From Douglas Creek to Fort Steele the drive was slower and jams or pile-ups on sand-bars were easier to work. When the river was rising the crest of the flood was the center of the river and when falling there was more water on the sides. Big Creek, French Creek, Encampment River and all of the other creeks flowing into the Platte presented different problems, according to the height of the water. When they arrived at Fort Steele they were caught by a temporary dam, and the ties floated past Union Pacific tie inspectors, who graded and counted. This took about three weeks and Fort Steele was a busy place and not too peaceful.

Victor Carlin, an old-time prospector, was Post Master at Keystone for about 35 years. His mine was close to the Camp. He died in 1943 and left his money to the Salvation Army.

Bill Roper had placer claims on Douglas Creek and his buildings are across the Creek just above where Lake Creek flows into the Douglas. He came West from near Albany, New York, in 1870 and hauled freight from Cheyenne to Sherman, then got the mining fever and went down to Nederland, Colorado. There, he and two partners, operated a mine for years till he got Miners' Consumption. He came up to a more heavenly altitude and filed on placer claims on the Douglas. Sold out to a Boston Company that built a saw mill at Lake Creek, and with the lumber cut there built a flume down to the Jackson Placer some three miles down. Their dream failed of realization and Roper took possession again. With the lumber stacked at the Saw Mill, he built, during the winters a two story six bedroom house. Here he kept his library which had a collection of books that would do credit to a college professor. He lived in a log cabin close by and the two story house was used in the early summer by ranchers bringing their cattle to graze in the forest during the summer.

One winter he would visit Vic Carlin and remain there till they got into an argument where they could not find an agreement. They would ignore each other till the next year!

Roper never got a title to his Claim. He would come to town once a year and make a proof of labor. He did not like to pay taxes. Each year he would buy some new books for his library, and would read them during the winter when the creek was frozen over, and placer mining was impossible.

He died in 1938 and is buried in a meadow at the edge of the timber overlooking his house.

They were rugged individualists in those days."

Mrs. Agnes Wright Spring whose father ran the ranch now owned by

Leonard Hein, gives the following reminiscences of the mining and timber industries. She writes: "When I was a youngster my father, Gordon L. Wright had a mail contract and hauled mail, passengers and freight to the mines in the New Rambler area, including Holmes, Keystone, Florence, the Cupright, etc.

My Aunt, Mrs. E. A. Vincent, lived at both Holmes and Keystone at various times, and my sister, Lucile, and I used to go up to visit her. Once I went with my father to Holmes with a freight team. He had a freight wagon with four horses in the lead with a load of dynamite. I followed him with a load of freight and drove the team by myself. It was the only time he let me haul freight - but as I recall it, one of his drivers did not recover in time from a "spree" to take up the load, so I, after coaxing and begging, was permitted to do the job.

Night fell soon after we left Albany and I still can feel the terror that almost made my hair stand up when my near horse slipped in a rut and fell down. He finally found his feet and we arrived with the load intact.

My uncle-by-marriage, Ed A. Vincent hauled the big boiler from the Rambler Mine near Encampment, up over Mullen Hill, to the New Rambler mine near Holmes.

Holmes, as I recall it, had one main street--more like a trail in the timber. There were cabins scattered all through the timber. Quite a few were in a gulch between Holmes and the Rambler which was called "Poverty Gulch." My aunt's cabin was there.

I think the postoffice was named for A. T. Holmes, and uncle of George Holmes, a Canadian, who married Fannie Hance, a sister of "Cap" Hance. Later a family named Sawyer had the store and perhaps the post-office. The oldest boy was named Archie. Then the McGraws ran the postoffice. Mr. McGraw was an elderly man who married a woman about sixty. I recall that they stopped at our ranch on the Little Laramie River to have dinner on their way up to the mines. This little, old lady--or so it seemed to me then--climbed down from the stage and said to my Mother, "I'm Mrs. McGraw, a bride of a week." That was a family expression of ours for years.

Bill Benton was at the Cupright mine. He had a cub bear, which was a great attraction. One Fourth of July my sister and I were at the Cupright for a dance and celebration. But before the dance began, some frolicsome miners set off a charge of dynamite that broke most of the windows in camp and caused a general furore.

We went up to the mines on one trip in the winter--it must have been during the Christmas vacation--as we attended school in Laramie--and were not at the ranch in the winter except during vacations. The snow in the timber was about five feet deep on the level with the trail packed hard. If a horse or man got off the trail there was nothing to do but flounder until the trail could be gained again. I can see vividly the blazes on the trees to mark the trail. And I can hear the bells on the teams jingling through the timber. Sounds were so vivid up in that rarified air and carried far. I can now hear men

chopping wood in the timber--or calling back and forth along the trails. I can smell the dresh dampness along those mountain streams and see the lovely columbines, Indian paint brush and gentians vividly.

At Holmes there was a group of young miners always playing practical jokes. They buried a drunken man one evening and left only his face uncovered. He stayed in his "grave" until he woke up the next morning. These fellows called themselves "The Jobbers' Union". One day when they were well-oiled they decided to build a platform up on one of the big pine trees. Two men climbed the tree and built a platform some fifty feet (or so it seemed to me) from the ground. They carried up a small cookstove and put on the platform and then carried up the dummy of a woman and put a broom in her hand. They wired everything in place and that dummy woman was there for some time. Only through super-human strength could they have accomplished such a feat.

My Aunt had been married previous to her marriage to Mr. Vincent and took to her mountain cabin things which she had used in her city home. There was lovely Haviland china decorated with small purple violets, beautiful navajo rugs, battenburg doillies, geraniums, and feather beds, plus hand painted pictures which she had painted herself. The miners enjoyed coming to her home for a breath of "back east."

I did not spend any time at Keystone--just rode through--but it seems to me most of the freight was hauled in there--and my father paid huge grain bills for the horses, big bills for wagons and equipment, in addition to grocery bills for his men. When the mines closed he was not paid thousands of dollars owed him for hauling. That was really the cause of many of his financial worries which he carried for years.

Since we maintained a stage station at our ranch on the Little Laramie River--and previously for a time at the old Hall Ranch where we had a small stage station near the Hall Bridge--miners, promoters, engineers, -- men of all professions-- came back and forth through the ranch. Some stayed over night; some stayed all winter. The names I remember best are: John Hughes, Roper, Stoll, Murphy, Vic Carlin, Al Richards, Bill Benton, Billy Class, etc.

My father had a station for change of horses at Albany, above McNealy's place. The large McNealy ranch house was just then being build."

Mrs. Spring gives some interesting jottings taken from the Laramie newspapers of the early days.

Laramie Republican.

Placer mines in Albany County in early '70s...being worked in 1878...
Keystone Company by M. N. Grant in 1877. . .Douglas Creek in 1878,
a ten-stamp mill. . .

N. K. Boswell was engaged this morning (Oct. 11, 1878) in pounding up and panning out some quartz samoles from the Martha Befrod Ledges, a few miles from the Keystone, on Douglas Creek, Brush Creek or Gold Hill.

JELM mining boom. . . H. M. S. Groesbeck when he first came to the country from Fon du Lac, Wisconsin, where he had taught school and had been admitted to the bar, went to the mining camp at Jelm. Sam Woods, who operated a sawmill in the vicinity of Foxpark and for whom Woods Landing was named, had started a saloon at the mining camp at Jelm. . . Groesbeck was broke and had to do something, so he took a job tending bar for Sam Woods at \$1.50 a day, the saloon being a dirt floor cabin and the bar consisting of some planks laid on two whiskey barrels. Later, they proposed to nominate Groesbeck for Superintendent of Schools, but says Lovett: "the church element, reared back, pawed the neck yoke, and kicked the dashboard out on account of Groesbeck's bar tending. Later Groesbeck was elected to several offices and finally was Justice of the Supreme Court for a six-year term. Senator Warren sidetracked Groesbeck into the supreme bench to protect the senatorship for himself, since, had Groesbeck not been disposed of, he undoubtedly would have been elected to the Senate. Later, Groesbeck lost his hearing, which handicapped him to a great extent."--

(Note by A. W. S. I knew Groesbeck when he carried a gigantic tin horn ear trumpet.)

Laramie Daily Sentinel October 17, 1870.

Colonel Donnellon, today purchased several hundred dollars worth of gold from the Last Chance and the Douglas Creek Mines. The gold was coarse. Many nuggets weighed from two to five dollars each. The boys who brought it in average \$8 dollars a day by hand.--

Laramie Daily Sentinel August 9, 1870.

A couple of boys from Douglas Gulch brought in \$200 worth of the prettiest gold we ever saw. Two weeks work, Col. Donnellon bought the gold.--

Fort Collins Courier via Laramie Weekly Sentinel February 26, 1887.

The New Placer Fields of Wyoming. Messrs. Same Barnes and Jerry Ingley, two of the most reliable prospectors and miners in the state, spent the greater part of last summer prospecting in the vicinity of Hahn's Peak for placer mines, and while wandering round, and when about to give up in despair, they were told if they would go over to Douglas Creek they would find just what they were looking for. They accordingly set out, and after a weary tramp suddenly pulled up in the deserted town of what was once known as Douglass City. Here they pitched their camp, after prospecting for several days and finding nothing of importance in this vicinity concluded to try further up the stream. Here they found several parties who had located and were doing their development work, and after panning several pans of this gravel and finding it very rich in gold, went down to the Junction where Lake Creek empties into Douglas creek, and finding this portion of the ground vacant, commenced locating and developing their claims. In pushing their developments they discovered that upon stripping the sod and going down to gravel

50 to 150 colors in each pan. The boys came down late in the fall and concluded to organize a stock company, which has just been consummated, and articles of incorporation were last week filed with the Secretary of Wyoming Territory under the title of "The Douglas Creek Placer Mining Company," with the following named parties as incorporators: Jerry Igle (or Igley), S. L. Barnes, Faris Barnes, Sam Barnes and William P. Ogden of Loveland.

Laramie Daily Sentinel August 10, 1889.

The sale of the Keystone mine, together with some others, by Colonel S. W. Downey, to a party which has the means to go at it, and work them and also understand the business, is going to result in a large addition to our resources here, a thriving mining camp right at our doors which is employing a large number of men and taking out gold, is next thing to a competing railroad to give us a big boom.

Laramie Weekly Sentinel November 5, 1887.

The Keystone: The old reliable Keystone mine is now being run in full blast, some forty men being employed. The mill is running and from the character of the ore being taken out and from the appearance of the places, good returns are assured.

Arrangements have been made to prosecute work vigorously all winter. Twenty-five wagon loads of goods have been sent, including two thousand pounds of dynamite, four thousand dollars worth of provisions and other things in proportion. M. N. Grant is in charge, and all he wants now, to ensure the success of the winter's work, is his boy, a cow and nursing bottle. Colonel Downey will send these by next mail.--

(Note by A. W. S. This boy referred to must have been Mortimer Grant, whom I knew well).

Laramie Weekly Sentinel February 4, 1888.

The Douglas Creek Mines. The Sentinel has a well-earned reputation for being cautious and conservative in its statements and particularly on the subject of mines. Twenty-eight years of experience and observation in this country has taught us this lesson.

It is therefore with considerable confidence, and after careful investigation that we predict a genuine mining boom in the mountains adjacent to Laramie this summer. It was long ago a well established fact that the mines on Douglas Creek and its tributaries were rich.

Years ago, as a result of superficial, boyish work there, quarts of nuggets were brought into town here, coarse gold, the nuggets weighing from one to twenty dollars each.

Everybody conceded that there must be lots more where they

came from.

Last summer parties went in there quietly and mysteriously prospected Douglas Creek, Lincoln Gulch and other streams, and it now develops that they have purchased all the ground that they could get hold of amounting to some six miles in length on these gulches and are now making arrangements to work them with a large force of men this summer. A letter received here last week inquiring if fifty men, with outfits and provision, could be got into the mines now, and the parties want to go to work at once to prepare for the summer work.

They have already secured a vast amount of lumber there, for building and mining purposes, and parties who know the plans of the syndicate say there will be 1500 men at work there by the first of June. In the meantime a small company is at work there on the Keystone Quartz mine, taking out ore and running a little stamp mill, getting out from \$150 to \$200 a day, which about thrice pays expenses even when worked at quite a disadvantage.

During the past summer several thousand dollars were taken out in Lincoln Gulch and it is expected big work will be done there the coming season. As all this section is immediately tributary to Laramie we may expect it to make a large addition to our business and resources the coming summer.--

Laramie Weekly Sentinel October 27, 1888

Gold Discoveries. The Douglas-Willan, Sartoris Company has been engaged for some months in constructing an extensive irrigation canal, taking water from the north fork of the Little Laramie. In carrying it across the divide toward Mill Creek they worked through a big bar, or bed of gravel, which upon prospecting it, was found to contain gold in paying quantities, each pan showing from ten to a dozen colors.

The matter was kept rather quiet for a while but it gradually leaked out and for the past week several parties from Colorado and Cheyenne, as well as our own citizens, have been on the ground prospecting and staking off claims. Old miners are of the opinion that with a large deposit and the facilities for hydraulic mining they have a regular bonanza.

The gravel has been prospected to a depth of 15 to 20 feet and is found to grow richer all the way down. It is scarcely likely any extensive operations will be carried on this fall, but from present indications next season will see a big rush there and lots of mining done and a good deal of gold taken out.

Chamber of Commerce of Laramie. No date.

In 1888 to 1892 the Keystone Mine was managed by Wilbur C. Knight, noted geologist. The mine was owned by Douglas Willan, Sartoris Co., a group of Englishmen, who expended large sums of

money for the advancement of the mine. Lionel Sartoris was resident owner. A mill was operated. V. Knight (Everett Knight) has the certificate of location signed by his father.--

Laramie Weekly Sentinel February 9, 1889.

Professor Knight, assayer and numeraologist, has been engaged for a few weeks past in developing the asbestos ledges a few miles from the city, the property of J. H. Douglas-Willan. They have opened up the ledges in a dozen different places and developed a vast quantity and very superior quality of this mineral fiber. Arrangements are being made to ship some of it east. Asbestos is used for packing in steam engines, for fireproofing and mineral paints, for packing safes, etc. It is valued from \$100 to \$300 per ton and the demand has been greater than the supply. There is no doubt but this find will prove a valuable addition to our mineral resources.--

Laramie Weekly Sentinel April 13, 1889.

Will H. Reed received this week a lot of specimens from the asbestos mines, including some very fine specimens of this mineral, besides a lot of fine garnets, some pipes made from a pipestone found there, and also a 9-foot long mountain lion which the boys captured there.--

Laramie Weekly Sentinel, May 1, 1889.

Colonel S. W. Downey has a small force of men at work in the mines, and though there is little being said about it, and he don't furnish a single item, yet we learn incidentally that they are doing well. They are opening the Florence lode and what they take out they are crushing in the little stamp mill out there on the Keystone.

The last return they made and they took out \$1,500 in 15 days as they are only working a few men, we think this very encouraging.--

Laramie Weekly Sentinel May 18, 1889.

Among the first things which is going to give Laramie a "boom" is the development of the gold mines just west of us. And this is going to happen very soon, too. There is no unoccupied territory in the whole Rocky Mountain region which presents so promising a field for the miner and prospector as this. There are a hundred miles in length of good gulch placer mines, and rich float blossom rock can be picked up all over the mountains.--

The Keystone Mine Accounts, Feb. 12, 1878 - August 30, 1880 are in the University of Wyoming Archives. When Isaac Van Horn & Co., started to publicize the Laramie, Hahn's Peak and Pacific railroad late in 1902 their publicity said that the railroad would "start from Laramie and is to traverse and develop rich mineral, stock, agricultural and timber regions of Colorado...etc."

"From Centennial the line will pass, via the great New Rambler mine, to the yellow ledges of the Gold Hill district--a district in which the Van Horn syndicate owns, under the operating name of the One Million Dollar Capitalized Wyoming Development and Transportation Company, fourteen patented gold properties....."

They had elaborate plans for a Country Club at Centennial..I remember seeing the bright yellow lumber walls on the hillside above Centennial.

Their publicity read: "The Douglas Gold and Copper Mining Co. property located on Douglas Creek, immediately adjacent to the great Rambler mine, is now working 15 men under the management of W. Allen of Cripple Creek. The property has a 150-foot slope, has a seven-foot vein; shows 15 per cent copper and \$15 per ton in gold, is owned by L. C. Hanks of Denver, B. S. Johnson of Greeley, Colorado, Albert Matheson of Holmes, Wyoming; A. E. Miller, C. E. Blair and George E. Phillips of Laramie, Wyoming. Large amounts of ore from this mine are now being sacked for the Rambler smelter. This mine has been examined by several well-known experts, the consensus of opinion being that the property is fully as valuable as any copper and gold mine in the state of Wyoming. In the immediate vicinity of the great Douglas mine is found the Empire, the Phoenix, the Balsam and the Unexpected, properties which bid fair for an early rivalry of the rich deposits of the Douglas itself, the Balsam especially being an apparent twin sister of the Douglas, while the Empire has recorded some heavy golden assay returns."

The Denver Times October 10, 1901.

How The Great Rambler in Wyoming was Found.

Charles Kuster, the Laramie (Wyo) young man who discovered the ore body in the great Douglas creek Rambler mine, tells an interesting story of the manner in which the discovery was made.

He says that the Rambler had been located and worked a number of times for gold and silver, the first location having been made away back in 1876. Several persons and companies had owned the property at different times and the shaft had been sunk to a depth of about forty feet. Three or four years ago an Eastern expert visited the property and said that it was not worth a grub stake and that it would never amount to anything as a copper mine, as the formation was unfavorable. So the mine was abandoned.

Mr. Kuster is an expert assayer, having graduated from a leading school in Chicago. He established an office in Laramie, where his father has for many years conducted the Kuster Hotel, and it was not long until he discovered a process whereby he could treat ore much cheaper than by methods then in use. Desiring to secure samples of various kinds of ore, he went to the old abandoned shaft of the Rambler and while sacking pieces of rock at the bottom of the shaft he made the discovery that the hole had cut a vein of copper ore, the vein being in plain view on either side of the shaft. Securing samples from the vein he assayed them and was surprised to find that the discovery was a rich one, the ore running in excess of 30 per cent copper.

Keeping his discovery to himself, young Kuster borrowed \$1,000 and set at work to develop the mine. People in Laramie thought the young man had gone crazy, for no one for a moment doubted the expert opinion of the Easterner who had said the country contained no copper. Kuster's \$1,000 was soon spent, and in order to secure and he made his discovery known to A. T. Holmes and a few others. Operations were continued and it was not long until the mine began to ship, the owners receiving upwards of \$1,000 profit per carload. Kuster is now one of the best fixed men in the state financially. He is not yet 30 years old.

Today we will pass many of the ranches on the Big Laramie River and Centennial Valley which have been described in the installments of the LARAMIE PLAINS CHRONICLE in the Laramie newspapers and they will be designated in the log.

Place	Elevation	Time	Mileage	
			Local	Trip
Laramie (Courthouse)	7200	9:00	0.0	0.0
Riverside Ranch, on left	7400	9:25	19.8	19.8
Sodergreen Lake, on right	7420	9:28	2.2	22.0
Sodergreen Ranch, on left	7440	9:30	1.0	23.0
Mt. Meadow Ranch, on left	7500	9:34	3.1	26.1
School House (Jelm PO), on right	7460	9:35	0.9	27.0
This was schoolhouse in picture "Man from Painted Post" starring Douglas Fairbanks.				
Woods Landing, on left	7500	9:36	0.8	27.8
Upper Woods Creek Camp ground, on right	8820	9:46	5.6	33.4
Chimney Park, on left	8980	9:48	1.7	35.1
Railroad Crossing	9020	9:49	0.7	35.8
Turn Right. Fox Park Jct.	9060	9:51	1.2	37.0
Evans Creek, on left	9020	9:54	0.7	37.7
Fox Park	9020	9:57	0.7	38.4
Sawmill: Stop		9:59-	0.4	38.8
		10:19		
Turn Right at Ranger Station				
Lake Creek Resort, on right	8580	10:30	6.4	45.2
Echo Lodge Inn, on left	8540	10:33	1.0	46.2
Douglas Creek Camp (Roper's Ranch) on left	8560	10:44	1.9	48.1
Seibert Cabin, on right	8680	10:51	1.7	50.8
Keystone Bridge	8760	10:53	0.9	51.7
Stamp mill at right				
Keystone Store Hdqtrs; Stop Carbon Timber Co.	8900	10:55	0.8	52.5
		11:15		
Horse Creek Bridge	9220	11:19	1.2	53.7
Dave Creek Bridge	9380	11:23	1.7	55.4
Bear Creek Bridge	9420	11:25	0.8	56.2
Holmes Campground - Stop for lunch	9560	11:27-	1.0	57.2
		12:30		
Jct., Turn Left to Rambler		12:32	0.4	57.6
Rambler Mine: Stop	9680	12:34-	0.2	57.8
		1:00		
Jct. Turn Right		1:02	0.2	58.0
Holmes Campground	9560	1:04	0.4	58.4
Keystone Bridge	8760	1:22	6.4	64.8
Keystone Jct., Albany & Foxpark Roads		1:24	0.3	65.1
		(est)		
Keystone Ranger Station	8900	1:26	0.4	65.5
Spruce Mt. Jct.	9100	1:32	5.5	71.0
South Fork Bridge			0.8	71.8
Albany	8340	1:50	1.9	73.7
McNealy Ranch	8120	1:54	0.9	74.6
Jct. Albany & Fox Creek Roads	8000	1:59	1.9	76.5
Buckeye School, at left	7920	2:02	2.2	78.7
Buckeye lanch, at left	7880	2:04	1.0	79.7
Jct. Centennial & Albany, turn left	7820	2:09	2.4	82.1
Little Laramie Bridge, Hall Ranch	7800	2:10	0.4	82.5
Dinwiddie Mason Ranch Sign	7940	2:18	1.4	83.9
Jct. Oiled Highway to Centennial	8080	2:20	1.7	85.6

Place	Elevation	Time	Mileage	
			Local	Trip
Centennial: Stop	8080	2:22-	0.9	86.5
Jct. Oiled Highway		2:52		
Little Laramie River Bridge	8080	2:54	0.9	87.4
Jack's Place	7680	3:00	4.7	92.1
Jct. Centennial & Little Laramie	7640	3:02	1.8	93.9
Roads				
Laramie Airport	7380	3:21	15.8	109.7
Jct. Highways. 130 & 287	7340	3:23	2.1	111.8
Laramie	7220	3:27	2.5	114.3
	7200	3:33	2.2	116.5