

THE 38th OLD TIME RANCH TOUR

Sponsors:

The Laramie Kiwanis Club

*The Albany County
Historical Society*

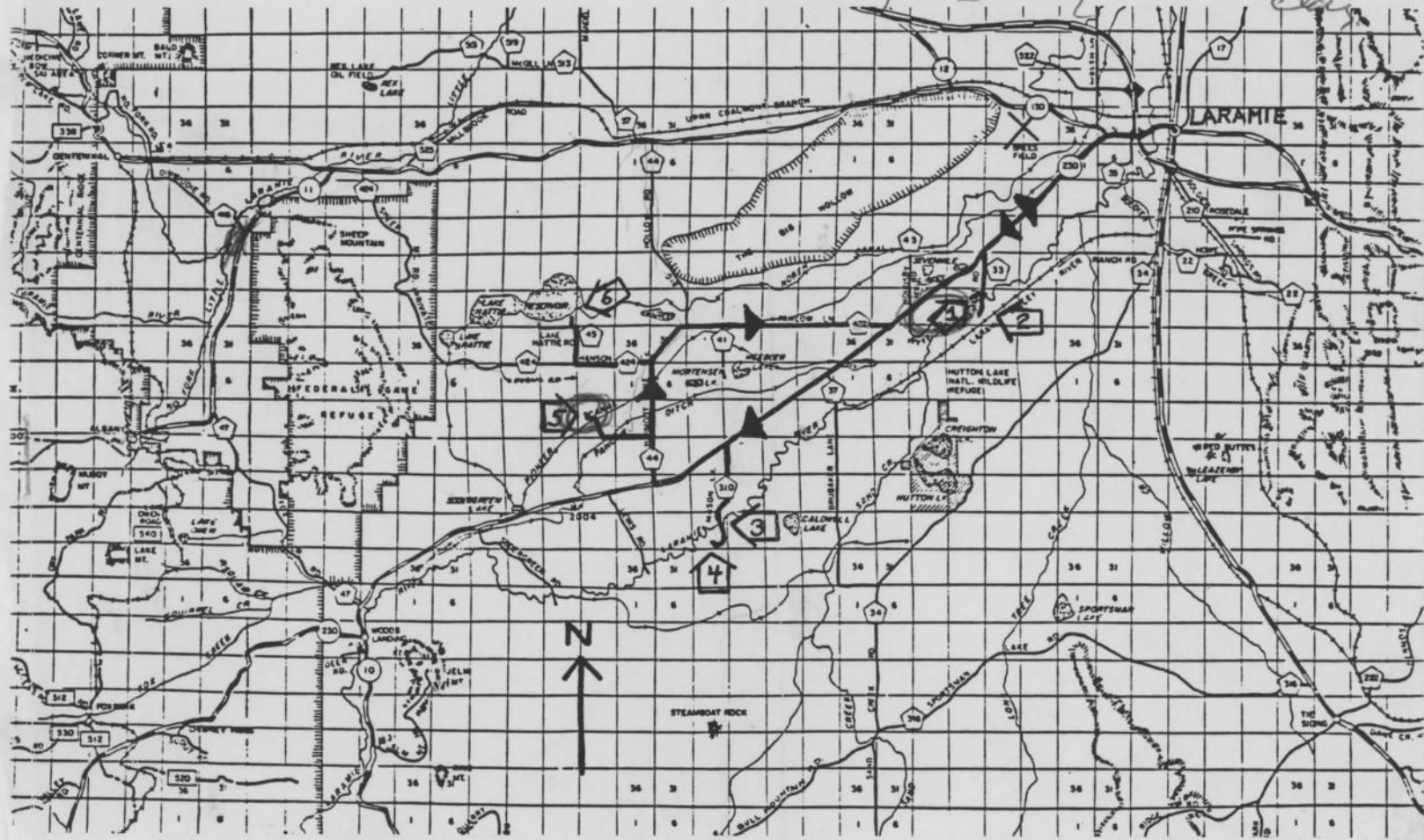
STOPS ON THE 38TH OLD TIME RANCH TOUR

Saturday, July 22, 1989

1. **Richardson's Overland Trail Ranch**
Hostess and speaker: Margery Richardson
2. **Bath Ranch**
Hosts: Mr. & Mrs. Donald Bath
Speaker: Millard Johnson
3. **Pingetzer Ranch**
Hosts: Mr. & Mrs. Albert Pingetzer
Speaker: Albert Pingetzer
4. **Medicine Spring Ranch**
Hosts: Mr. & Mrs. Don McMahan, Owner
Mr. & Mrs. Clay Lilley, Foreman
Speaker: Albert Pingetzer
5. **Flying Heart Ranch**
Hosts: Mr. & Mrs. Gilbert Engen
Speaker: Ialene Engen
6. **Lake Hattie**
Speakers: Norman Strom
Clinton Hitchcock
Gilbert Engen

Olsen-Clay Ranch

*Wanadion
Beryt Group*



THE THIRTY-EIGHTH OLD TIME RANCH TOUR
Saturday, July 22, 1989

The Old Time Ranch Tours were conceived and promoted by Dr. Robert Burns. The series has continued annually since 1951 except for 1982. Portions of the historical accounts printed here are taken, often without explicit references, and updated from the writings and Wyoming Pioneer Ranches by Robert Burns, Andrew Gillespie, and Willing Richardson; Mary Kay Mason's Laramie -- Gem City of the Plains; material supplied by Margery Richardson; and anonymous authors of previous Old Time Ranch Tour booklets.

The 1989 Ranch Tour Co-chairmen: Maurice Wear and Henry Bauer

Committee Members: Gene Cadwell Fred Dudley Ken Faulkner
 Millard Johnson Bob Nelson

Everett "Ike" McKay is the master of ceremonies.

The map of the tour is on the front cover of this booklet; the projected log of the tour is on page 9.

Rest room facilities are available in the basement of the Albany County Courthouse and at each stop at the trailer carrying the outhouses.

Safety is a primary concern. Local law officers, tour marshals and traffic controllers will coordinate the caravan. Be careful making left turns. 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 at highway crossings.

Your cooperation will be appreciated at the parking sites. Parking will be accomplished so that cars need not use reverse gear for entering or leaving a site. If you have difficulty walking, please inform the first parker at entry to 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.

Keep a safe distance between cars. Turn lights on while we are on the paved highways. We will travel at the speed limit on paved highways outside the city and at 15 to 35 miles per hour on dirt roads. Drive carefully. Respect the other fellow. Enjoy the scenery and have a good trip.

Many persons have helped organize and promote this year's tour. In particular, we thank the Coca-Cola and Pepsi Bottling Companies, and the Dairy Gold Foods Company for the refreshments at lunch. We greatly appreciate the publicity given to the tour by the Laramie Daily Boomerang, Laramie Community TV Co., and the Laramie radio stations KOWB, KCGY, KLDI, KRQU, KIM and KUWR. We also thank the Wyoming Recreation Commission and Laramie Heating and Sheet Metal Works for lending the equipment for the rest room facilities. Finally, we thank the officers of the law who aided us along the route and the members of the Laramie Kiwanis Club who assisted.

The Tour is grateful for the support of the financial institutions in Laramie. Their advertisements helped with the costs. Please thank the fine people at these businesses next time you are in their banks.

American National Bank

Rocky Mountain Federal Savings Bank

Citizens Bank

UNIWYO Employees Federal Credit Union

First Interstate Bank

WestAmerica Mortgage Company

Key Bank of Wyoming

Westland Federal Savings & Loan Association

William A. Riedl died on April 21, 1989. Dr. Riedl retired as a Professor of agronomy at the University of Wyoming in 1968. He was active in agriculture throughout Wyoming and researched primarily on potatoes and alfalfa. He was active in the community. Since 1954 he helped to produce the Old Time Ranch Tours. Our sympathies are extended to his sons Gary and Richard as well as to other members of his family and his friends. His knowledge, ranch experience, and friendship are missed.

The first two ranches on the Tour were part of a large ranch known as the Creighton, Hutton and Alsop Ranch (1864-1880) and the Charley Hutton Ranch (1881-1885).

A third name is the Hart or Heart Ranch. We have accounts to support each name. One account supporting the "Hart" name was passed on by T. H. Therkildsen and Cole Abbott to Mrs. Margery Richardson. They claimed that "Hart" was a trademark for the early partnership. "Hart" was an acronym using initials and phonetic sounds from the names of the principals.

Bob Burns claimed that the name was "Heart" because of the brand. The heart brand was recorded in the Albany County Book of Marks and Brands in 1899 for Ora Haley for left thigh of horses and left side of cattle. Haley apparently picked this brand for his ranch on Rock Creek, known as the Heart Ranch. Since Haley was in partnership with Hutton at one time, Burns thought this may be the origin of the name Heart Ranch applied to the Hutton Ranch on the east side of the Laramie River.

Overland Trail History

In 1859, the U. S. Congress authorized the Pony Express as a mail delivery service. A brainchild of Russell, Majors, and Waddell Freight Camping of Leavenworth, Kansas, the Pony Express was short lived but profitable. Perhaps the biggest profit came from ready made change stations of a stage line.

Ben Holliday was affiliated with Russell, Majors, and Waddell off and on for 10 years prior to the Overland Trail. Russell, Majors, and Waddell were the shippers overland for the West. By 1862, Ben Holliday had begun the Overland Trail Stage Company.

The Overland Trail was an alternative to the northern and southern routes to the West which were impractical to maintain and operate due to Indian attacks. The Overland Trail was also a north-south connection from Denver to the Black Hills. The route has been mentioned as early as 1840 by Jedediah Smith and William Ashley, among the first white men to visit the area.

The Big Laramie Station was a major overnight stop for the Overland Stage Company and others. Most of the buildings of the Station have been raised or lost to fire, save the Richardson's site. The stable, sleeping quarters for wranglers, and a tack room were located in the present day Richardson's house.

The Transcontinental Railroad signaled the beginning of the end for the Overland Trail Stage Route. It continued in use as a north-south route to Deadwood, South Dakota, until the 1870's when the gold collapse and the end of the Indian Wars ended the route's practicality.

Early Ranch History

Charles H. Hutton was born in Canada and moved to New York state at age 11. He came to Laramie as a freighter. He and a Mr. Metcalf squatted on the east side of the Laramie River in 1864 near the stage crossing. Hutton was one of the earliest stockmen in the area; in 1868, he contracted to furnish meat to Fort Sanders. Then Hutton and Tom Alsop of Laramie worked for Ed Creighton of Omaha on a grading contract

for the Union Pacific Railroad. In the fashion of the day, payment was in real estate, square miles worth. In 1868 they entered the cattle and the sheep business together on the site of the Bath Ranch. The partnership existed through various holding companies, blind trusts, mortgage and financing schemes under such names as Laramie Plains Land and Cattle Company and Pioneer Land Development Company.

Charley Hutton was connected with many business enterprises. He leased and owned ranches throughout the Laramie Plains and surrounding areas, but his headquarters was always on the Hutton Ranch or at Fort Sanders where he spent his declining years. He brought in Texas steers in the early days and also brought in blooded cattle and sheep from Iowa. The early day settlers on Sand Creek, 20 miles south of Laramie City, wrote of the trouble they had in keeping Charley Hutton's big Texas steers off of their meadows. And Willis Rankin in his reminiscences speaks of six steers belonging to Charley Hutton which were ranging in a practically wild state in the North Fork area. These steers had strayed from the Fort Sanders range several years before and were big, wild and fast, and it was almost impossible to round them up. Charley Hutton went into the horse business, and this phase of his many enterprises was centered in the so-called Hutton horse ranch on the upper Big Laramie River.

Hutton remained the most visible of the partnership, extending his holdings throughout southeastern Wyoming and eventually controlling or influencing many local banks. Among the local landmarks named for Hutton are Hutton Lake, the Hutton Lake National Wildlife Refuge, and Hutton's Grove. A popular picnic spot for area society leaders before and after 1900, this Grove still has tables and fine old cottonwoods. It is located about 3/4 mile from the Richardson and Bath Ranches.

Hutton lived at the home ranch for some seven or eight years and then moved to Fort Sanders in 1882 or 1883. The Hutton Ranch sold for \$100,000 in 1885. Hutton died in 1899 and is buried in the Laramie cemetery.

Owen Hoge moved to Laramie in 1890 and lived first at the Hutton Ranch as a stockholder of the Laramie Plains Land and Cattle Company. He recalled that the fences of the Heart Ranch enclosed about 15,000 acres of land extending from Fort Sanders to the mouth of Sand Creek. They ran about 2,000 head of cattle. The Hutton Ranch folded in 1900 and was sold piecemeal to satisfy various debts and trust deeds. Hoge took over the upper half consisting 6,000 acres. D. C. Buntin, a land promoter, and James E. Caldwell, a Tennessee banker, purchased the parcel which is now the Richardson ranch.

Stop 1. Richardson's Overland Trail Ranch

In the 1920's dude ranching was a popular vacation pastime, and polo was the latest rage. Buntin and Caldwell set out to build one of the finest polo ranches, specializing in horses. This is when most of the remaining buildings on the ranch were either moved in or built.

Caldwell evidently got too heavily involved in speculation with members of the Harding administration. Soon after the Teapot Dome scandal broke, he committed suicide in Tennessee. The property was put into receivership and eventually was purchased by Otto Clausen.

Clausen's dream was a dude ranch. To accomplish this, he purchased log buildings from Fox Park. These log structures were dismantled, the logs numbered, shipped and reassembled on the present Richardson Ranch. The buildings consisted of two 1-room bunk or guest houses and a long log structure to be used as a dance hall.

The Great Depression erased any demand for dude ranch vacations. The buildings (with some cryptic grain profit calculations in the 1910 barn) are all that remain of that dream. Clausen held on with subsistence farming and hay production for another 10 years until T. H. and Ella Therkildsen purchased the ranch. The Therkildsens ran a cattle and hay operation for 30 years. The Therkildsens passed the ranch on to their daughter and son-in-law, Margery T. and L. Ross Richardson, who continued with the ranch operation.

The site and buildings of this ranch are significant for being one of only a handful of undisturbed Overland Trail sites and for being a prime example of 19th century ranch life. The ranch site contains a 250 to 300 yard section of the Overland Trail, the actual stable used for the Pony Express and the Overland Stage Company, 3 to 5 foundations circa 1860-1890, a unique hip roofed barn with full basement circa 1910, and various buildings moved in for development and tourist purposes in the 1920's.

This portion of the Overland Trail consists of the river crossing, a corduroy roadbed, and wagon ruts. Various accounts mention a bridge, an improved crossing, and even a ferry to cross the river. The evidence witnessed by the Therkildsens, Abbott and Richardsons indicate a rock embedded crossing with stay cable. No rock exists in Big Laramie River for 12-15 miles either side. The 8-10" diameter poles for cables were observed as late as 1973. Remnants may remain. A swing bridge is also a possibility. After the crossing, a corduroy road was built to the west and solid ground, a sort of tundra or floating earth lying between river and solid ground. This corduroy roadbed is made of 8-10' long, 10" diameter logs stacked and laid side by side to provide a solid base. This roadbed remains solid to this day though no traffic has been upon it within memory. Beyond the corduroy roadbed the wagon ruts remain visible through years of revegetation.

The log ranch house was once the stable for Ben Holliday's Overland Stage Company; the structure remains largely undisturbed. Used as a ranch house and headquarters since about 1873, it currently exists as an L-shaped, one story hand hewn log structure with dovetail corners. Chinking is backed by native lodgepole pine filler. The 'L' is roughly 36' wide, 42' long and 16" wide. The structure is unique for its gable roof with a hip on the corner of the 'L'. The roof was sheathed with native rough sawn boards, up to 14", laid vertically over poles with native slabs cut from ties as battens. The battens have been removed to provide a solid deck and presently composition roofing provides protection.

Glazing consists of eight double hung windows with 10x12 French sashes. The glazing is from the 1870's and a perfect demonstration of glass as a liquid.

The stable/house presently sits on its original post 'n' beam foundation. Considerable settling has occurred. The 3 brick chimneys have good footings and comprise the high floor elevation levels. The original 2 chimneys were constructed by Bill Mast around 1910. His son built the third fireplace.

Other structures include a Polo Barn built in 1910 by Buntin and Caldwell. This barn had ample feed storage, automatic gravity feeders, a large stable with drains, truck storage, a shop, and a full basement. It contained a full stall setup to handle up to 10 horses without any contact or manual feeding. The basement has a shallow well with a 1000 gallon tank for water storage. This tank was under compressed air pressure provided by a local boy with a tire pump! The pressurized water went to the old stable, now remodelled into the ranch house. It was one of the first houses on the Big Laramie with indoor plumbing.

The 'L' was squared off at this time by means of a large sun porch. This porch still provides many degrees of thermal gain on cold, but sunny, winter days. The bedroom double fireplace and chimneys were also built then.

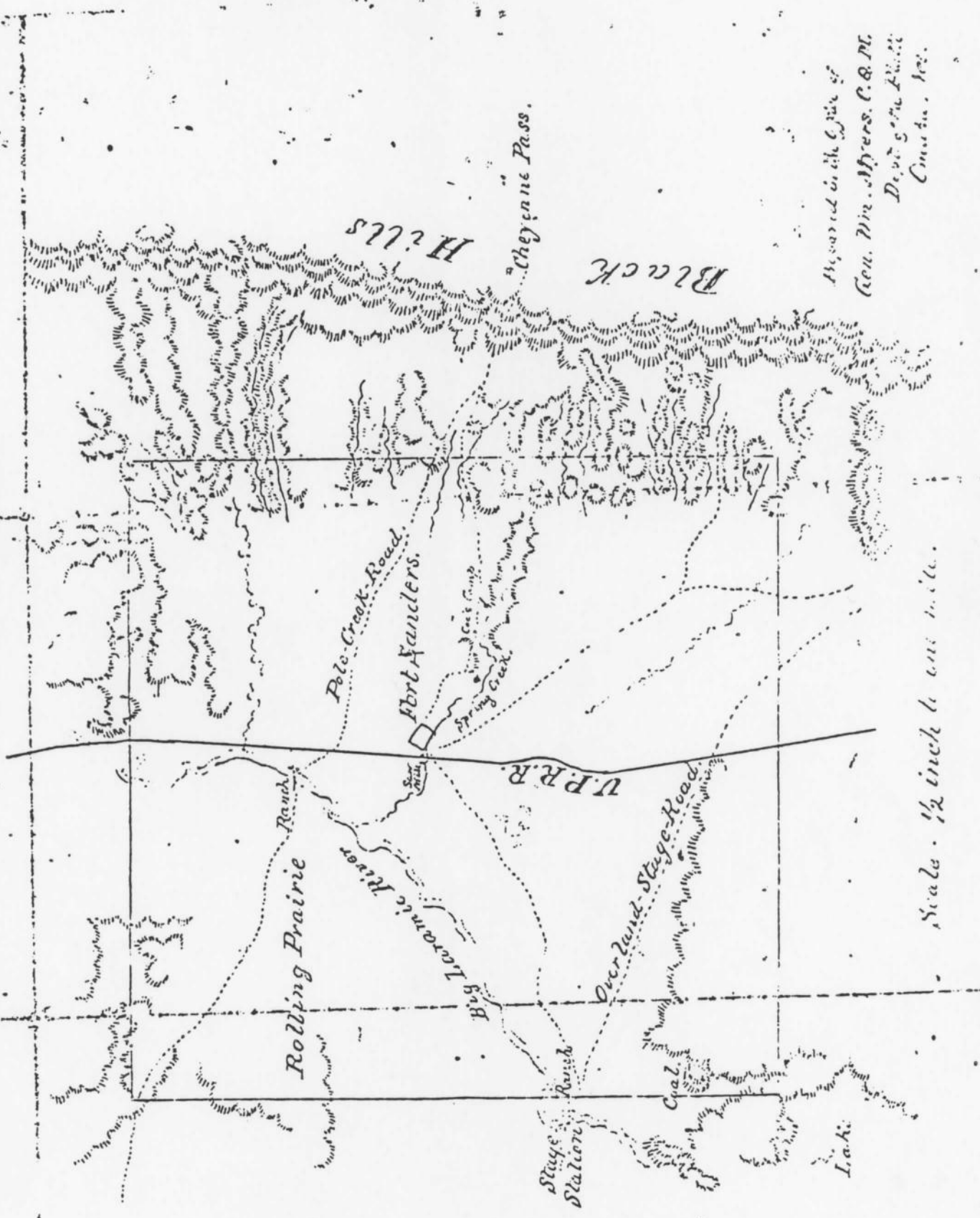
The Therkildsens had the living room fireplace constructed using brick work consistent in style with the earlier fireplaces. Minor changes were made at this time to the entry and floor plan to create the current layout.

Stop 2. The Bath Ranch

This tour retraces part of the first Old Time Ranch Tour. The following account is from the Tour booklet of 1951 concerning what is now the Bath Ranch.

This ranch was one of the first ones in the Laramie Plains and was started by Charley Hutton in partnership with Ed Creighton of Omaha and Tom Alsop of Laramie, who in 1880 sold out his interest and started anew on the Little Laramie. Mr. Hutton bought up Texas steers and ran great numbers of cattle, estimated at 5,000, which grazed the entire southern part of Albany

Military Reservation of Fort Sanders, N.T.



Prepared in the Office of
Gen. Wm. Myers, C. & M.
Dept. of the Interior
Omaha, Neb.

Scale - 1/2 inch to one mile.

County and up into Colorado. The Creighton, Hutton and Alsop partnership was the first cattle enterprise on the Laramie Plains and one of the first in the West. Tom Alsop was in charge of an oxen freight train for Mr. Creighton, from Omaha to Salt Lake City. In the winter of 1865 his train was stalled by snow on the Sherman Hill, and he and his men were forced to unhitch the oxen and leave them and the wagons and return to Omaha by horseback. The next spring they returned to salvage their train and after much searching found their oxen, not dead as expected but fat and flourishing on the rich grasses of the sheltered areas near the present Chimney Rock. They remembered the incident and as soon as they finished the grading contract with the Union Pacific Railroad in 1869, they returned to Laramie and started ranching at the Big Laramie River crossing. They also raised sheep and horses. In fact, Tom Alsop handled the sheep and horse business and also raised high grade Shorthorn cattle. One of Tom Alsop's herders reported a live mountain lion imprisoned in the "Lion's Den" near Chimney Rock, well known today, and when the lion could not be brought out alive, it was shot and the skin was tanned and displayed on the wall of Alsop's home. It measured 8 feet, 7 inches in length (Laramie Daily Sentinel, October 21, 1870). Tom Alsop raised fine livestock and his horses were in great demand in eastern cities for use as street car horses as well as for riding purposes. He raised the best kind of Shorthorn cattle and had a steer which measured 7 feet, 3 inches in height at the shoulder and weighed 2360 pounds. The steer never got fat for he could not reach the ground directly to graze but had to get in a lower elevation such as a ditch in order to graze the sides and top of the ditch bank. Tom Alsop sold his Big Laramie livestock and holdings including his brand TA in 1880. His Shorthorn cattle, horses and the TA brand went to Dr. Harris of Laramie, who had a ranch in Johnson County south of Buffalo. Later, this brand and ranch became famous as the site of the famous Johnson County Invasion, when it was the site where the cattlemen (Invaders) were besieged by the settlers. Charley Hutton and Metcalf and later Hutton and Haley ran a meat market in Laramie. In the early days, Mr. Hutton as well as other ranchmen sold hay. Mr. van Buskirk reports that Mr. Hutton sold hay in Fort Collins for \$20 a ton, a very good price.

In the early days, the Creighton, Hutton and Alsop Ranch was one of the social centers, and the Laramie people often went out there to visit and ride and watch the roundup and branding operations. Charley Hutton had a splendid philosophy of life with a merry laugh to back up his twinkling blue eyes. His philosophy is well illustrated in his statement as he left the bank after paying interest and renewing a note--"Thank God, that is paid." The buildings on the present ranch are very old and the long building used as a bunkhouse dates back to the 60's. The stage station was across the river on the west bank.

The accompanying map shows the Overland Stage Road, the Big Laramie River, the Stage Station, and Ranch near its left edge.

Stop 3. The Pingetzer Ranch

Albert P. and Elizabeth (Goetl) Pingetzer immigrated to the United States from towns near Vienna, Austria, where they had known each other. They first lived in Illinois where they married and where Albert worked on a farm. Two of their children, Frances and Al, were born in Illinois.

Five men in Illinois purchased a ranch near here, and Elizabeth, Albert, and their family moved to the house which is now Rex Lewis's house. John was born in that house, and Joe was born at another site about two miles from here. In 1913, Albert began to buy out the other partners. He paid \$25-35 per acre for the land. Later Albert bought this land and built the house around 1939-41.

Al recalls that in 1915 his sister started first grade. He and his sister would ride on horseback four miles to school. They hardly missed a day and only once or twice had to stay overnight at the school because of the weather.

John Pingetzer married Lottie Hurich in 1940 and have one child, Viola Elizabeth ("Betty"). Betty Pingetzer married Marvin Music and they have two children, Matthew and Marvin, Jr.

Al and Joe went into the service during World War II. During the war Al married. Joe died in war, and Al served about 4 years. After the war Al and his wife lived in Laramie for about 25 years while John remained on the ranch.

When their father died in 1964, John and Al took over operation of the ranch.

An article written by Betty Music for Mary Kay Mason's Laramie -- Gem City of the Plains repeats the words from a recording made by John and Lottie Pingetzer. The recording was made by the Pingetzer's grandson for a class project. John tells of his life growing up on the ranch.

"He said, 'Ranch life was very repetitious, one day being about the same as the one before, and you knew the next one would be the same as today. We would get up to start the day about 5:30 and milk the cows--that had to be done twice a day, morning and night. We kept six to fifteen milk cows at a time. We had to separate the milk, feed the calves, and take care of whatever other animals we had at the time. We then got in the horses, enough for six or eight teams. All the equipment was horse-drawn, the mowers, hay rakes, wagons or whatever was being used. Most accidents in those days were usually caused by horses, partly because the teams were only half-broke. Luckily, no one on our place ever got hurt badly. The neighbors came over to help a lot when someone would break a bone and one time a tank blew up at one of the neighbor's place and killed a man. It was a lot of work at haying time to get all the hay cut and stacked. We sold hay if we had extra and hauled it to town in an iron-tired wagon, about a ton of loose hay to a load as that was about all a good team could handle at once. Getting enough wood in to last the winter was another good-sized job. Most of our wood we gathered by the river, but a lot of the neighbors had to go to Fox Park with a team and wagon to bring in theirs. We had to cut and stack enough to run three stoves through the winter--that takes a lot of wood."

Cattle weren't worth much at the time and after the crash they were worth even less. Steers usually sold for twelve dollars, cows for eight and calves for four, or even less. John continued,

"When we would get a chance to go to town, we always saw people hitchhiking around, looking for work and often begging for food to keep them from starving. The price of cattle did not start coming back until World War II. Then it came up to about fourteen cents a pound."

Stop 4. The Medicine Spring Ranch

(Also the Oda Mason Ranch, the Al LeRoy Ranch, and Caldwell and Gardenier Ranch)

Frank Mason came from Iowa in the 80's and had a ranch on Sand Creek later owned by Bill Hunziker. His sons, Oda and Osa, also had land holdings. Oda's ranch on the Big Laramie included the LeRoy and Caldwell places along with other land. He and his son-in-law, Jack Dinwiddie, had a fine herd of registered Herefords. Oda was active and has held many offices in the Wyoming Stockgrowers Association. Osa invested in city property.

One section of this ranch was owned by Al LeRoy. Al's brother, C. R. LeRoy had a hardware store in Laramie. The ranch was sold to the Riverside Land and Livestock Co. in 1897.

I. P. Caldwell was an attorney and Gardenier was a dentist, both in Laramie. Together they owned two small ranches on the Laramie River. The upper ranch became part of the Oda Mason ranch. The Caldwell and Gardenier Ranches were purchased by the Riverside Livestock Company in 1900. Their books show the 5,200 acres were purchased for \$17,500 or \$3.37 an acre.

LUNCH

We are delighted to have been invited to stop for lunch on the Medicine Spring Ranch. A limited supply of soft drinks donated by the Coca-Cola and Pepsi Bottlers and ice cream donated by the Dairy Gold Foods Company in Laramie are available for you. Please thank these businesses when you visit them.

Before you leave, please be sure to take your trash with you and to check for personal articles which you might have left behind.

Stop 5. Flying Heart Ranch

The land that became the Flying Heart Ranch was homesteaded in 1894 by Mr. and Mrs. Christian Gabrielson. They tried farming for a few years, but the soil contained so much gravel that production dropped each year. They then started irrigation and raising native grasses which they cut for winter feed for their stock.

The Gabrielsons milked cows and sold butter in Laramie. During the next twenty years they acquired one and a half more sections of land. They built a home, two barns, sheds, a shop and a bunkhouse all out of logs cut from the timber area above Woods Landing. They planted cottonwood and willows to alleviate the desolation of the prairie they had come to call home.

They raised a family here and in later years it was their eldest son, Axel, who became the owner. He in turn added land to the ranch, most of which was well known for its quality. Axel married Edith Christensen, and their family of two daughters, Donna and Ialene, grew up here on the ranch. The ranch was sold to Ialene and her husband, Gilbert Engen, in 1959 following the death of Axel. The Flying Heart brand was acquired by Axel and was used on his cattle for many years and used for the ranch name.

Christian Gabrielson and Maria Salerstrom migrated from Norway and Sweden, respectively, met and were married in Laramie. There they lived for several years while Christian fired on the Union Pacific railroad. The first few years of their life together were sad because the children, except for the eldest, died in infancy. The objective of homesteading was the hope for a healthier life for their subsequent children which proved to be true as all of those born on the ranch lived to adulthood.

From the farm life of their native countries, Christian and Maria learned to be ranchers in a climate completely different from what they had known. They taught love of America and love of this land to their children. With hard work they made a good life for themselves.

Stop 6. Lake Hattie

In 1908, a group of men from Pennsylvania combined with a group from Albany County to construct an irrigation system which would enlarge the capacity of Lake Hattie by the construction of a dam. Lake Hattie Reservoir was built in 1908-1909 as an irrigation reservoir to supply water to 50,000 acres of land on the Laramie Plains. The reservoir was built in a depression of land near the existing, land-locked body of water named Lake Hattie. Lake Hattie was named for Hattie Andrews, a daughter of Jude Andrews a prominent early day resident of Laramie and sister of the grandmother of H. J. Brees after whom the Laramie airport is named. The reservoir was supplied by water both from the Big Laramie River and from the Little Laramie River via Porter Lake. At its maximum the flow in could be 2250 cubic feet per second. When full the reservoir could hold 68,500 acre feet of water with a surface area of 3000 acres. When the water was at the level of the outlet, the surface area would be 1800 acres. Irrigation was provided by the North Canal built in 1912 and the South Canal which connected to the Pioneer Canal. Future access had planned a flume across the Big Laramie River to irrigate the east side of the river, but it was never built. Two million dollars were invested into the project.

When the drought hit in 1932, no water flowed into Lake Hattie, and no water flowed into the lake until 1947. During that period 30 ranchers left the area because of the lack of a dependable water source. And no dependable water source has existed since that time.

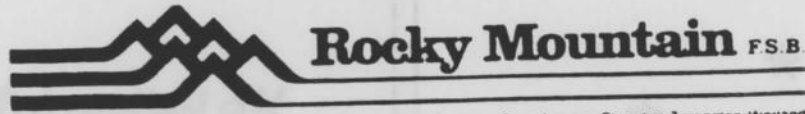
While it still serves the cause of irrigation, recreational activities, mainly fishing and boating, have given the lake a new meaning.

The 38th Old Time Ranch Tour

Saturday, July 22, 1989

<u>PLACES, LOCATIONS AND STOPS</u>	<u>TIME</u>	<u>MILEAGES</u>	
		<u>LOCAL</u>	<u>TRIP</u>
Leave Albany County Courthouse Square	8:00	0.0	0.0
Bear left on Wyoming 230 at "Y" in West Laramie	8:09	2.4	2.4
Turn left onto Hart Road (County Road 33)	8:17	7.1	7.1
Turn right toward the Richardson's Overland Trail Ranch	8:19	8.2	8.2
Small, red flags mark the Overland Trail	8:22	8.8	8.8
Stop 1. Richardson's Overland Trail Ranch	8:25-9:15	8.9	8.9
Return to main road and turn right ROUGH ROAD!	9:15	0.7	9.6
Cross bridge over the Laramie River	9:17	0.8	9.7
Stop 2. Bath Ranch	9:22-10:10	1.4	10.3
Return to Wyoming 230 and turn left	10:17	1.8	12.1
Turn left onto Mason Lane (County Road 310)	10:26	10.5	20.6
Cross bridge over the Laramie River	10:31	12.9	23.2
Stop 3. Pingetzer Ranch	10:34-11:15	13.3	23.6
Return to Mason Lane, turn left to Medicine Spring Ranch	11:20	0.2	23.8
Stop 4. Medicine Spring Ranch	11:23-12:45	0.8	24.4
Return to Wyoming 230 and turn left	12:53	3.1	27.5
Turn right onto Harmony Lane (County Road 44)	12:56	5.0	29.4
Turn left at Engen mailbox	12:58	6.2	30.6
Turn right	1:01	7.8	32.2
Bear left toward Engen Ranch house	1:03	8.3	32.7
Stop 5. Flying Heart Ranch	1:05-1:55	8.6	33.0
Bear left at exit from ranch road	1:58	0.3	33.3
Turn left toward Harmony Lane	2:00	0.8	33.8
Turn left onto Harmony Lane (County Road 44)	2:04	2.4	35.4
Turn right onto Hanson Lane (County Road 424)	2:09	4.4	37.4
Turn right onto Lake Hattie Road (County Road 45)	2:14	6.3	39.3
Take road to right to Lake Hattie	2:17	7.3	40.3
Stop 6. Lake Hattie	2:20-3:00	7.8	40.8
The caravan will disband. You may stay and enjoy the Lake. You may return to Laramie by retracing our route to Wyoming 230 and then turning left onto Wyoming 230 to Laramie. Alternatively and more quickly, you may follow the route below.			
Leave Lake Hattie by Lake Hattie Road	3:02	0.5	41.3
Turn left onto Hanson Lane (County Road 424)	3:04	1.5	42.3
Turn left onto Harmony Lane (County Road 44)	3:06	3.3	44.1
Bear right onto Pahlow Lane (County Road 422)	3:08	4.8	45.6
Turn left onto Wyoming 230	3:14	10.8	51.6
The "Y" in West Laramie	3:22	18.0	58.8
Return to Laramie	3:30	20.4	61.2

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