

THE 39th OLD TIME RANCH TOUR

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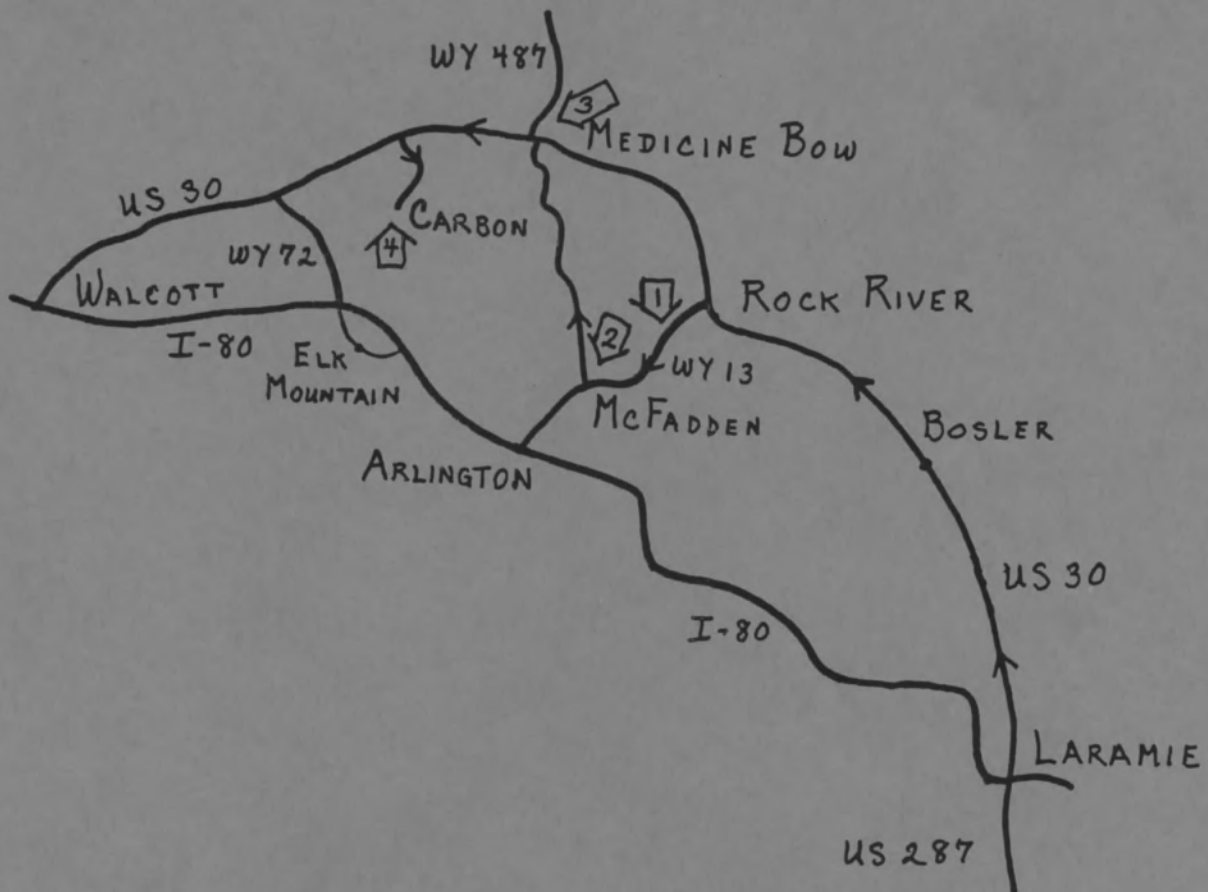
The Laramie Kiwanis Club

*The Albany County
Historical Society*

STOPS ON THE 39TH OLD TIME RANCH TOUR

Saturday, July 21, 1990

1. **Heart Ranch**
Host: Steve Perry, Foreman
Speaker: Don Sims
2. **Diamond Ranch**
Hosts: Bill and Becky Dody
Speaker: Frank Bosler
3. **Medicine Bow, Wyoming**
Speaker: Ted Cronberg
4. **Carbon, Wyoming, and the Carbon Cemetery**
Speakers: Nancy and Victor Anderson



THE THIRTY-NINTH OLD TIME RANCH TOUR
Saturday, July 21, 1990

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; Annals of Wyoming, Volume 19, Number 1 (January, 1947); and anonymous authors of previous Old Time Ranch Tour booklets. Rusty Rowland worked on the library research.

The 1990 Ranch Tour Co-chairmen: Maurice Wear and Henry Bauer

Committee Members: Gene Cadwell Fred Dudley Ken Faulkner
 Bob Nelson John Rowland

Jim Zancanella 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 pages 11-12.

Rest rooms are available in the basement of the Albany County Courthouse, at the Medicine Bow Park, 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 and crossing railroad tracks. 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 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, KIMX 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 Laramie businesses next time you visit.

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

Albany County Public Employees Federal Credit Union

Our tour begins with a drive to Rock River. We want to travel at the speed limit so that the caravan will not become a traffic hazard. Please keep a reasonable distance between cars, but do not let the caravan get strung out for miles. This would be a good time for one person in the car to read the tour booklet to the driver and others. The trip log identifies several sites along the way.

Stop 1. Heart Ranch

The Heart Ranch on Rock Creek was named for the Heart brand used on livestock by its original owner, Ora Haley. Haley settled the ranch in the 1870's. The Laramie Daily Sentinel for May 21, 1877, states that Ora Haley sold his ranch on the Little Laramie and has taken up new holdings on Rock Creek. (The original Heart or Hutton ranch was on the Big Laramie River; our tour visited that ranch last year.)

Ora Haley came to Colorado in the 1860's and then came to operate a meat market at Fort Sanders near Laramie. He soon was in the cattle business and settled places on the Little Laramie, later sold to Rand Briggs and Steedman. That ranch was the locale for the book Bucking the Sagebrush by Charles Steedman.

Haley was the wealthiest man in Albany County and was one of the first millionaires who came from the cattle industry. He had a ranch headquarters scattered all of the way from Rock Creek and the Laramie Plains to Brown's Hole and the Bear River in Colorado.

Haley used the Heart Ranch as a headquarters and made few improvements here. The land was used as a range. In a few years he sold it to Marsh and Cooper, who applied for and secured water rights, built the ditches, and made many other improvements. The Marsh & Cooper land was sold to an elderly man named Haynes from back East. He operated the ranch for about a year and sold it to the late Frank C. Bosler, who organized the Diamond Cattle Company about 1904. When Frank C. Bosler passed away, the land passed into the ownership of his widow, Elizabeth S. Bosler, who operated it until her death. Around 1940, the land passed into the hands of her son, Frank C. Bosler, Jr. He in turn sold the land to his aunt and her husband, Mr. and Mrs. Earl Sweigert, who later sold it to Alfred and Harold Banzhaf. The Sweigerts split up the ranch and sold the part east of the buildings to Lawrence Anderson. The Banzhafs and Andersons operated the ranch at least into the 1950's.

Stop 2. The Diamond Ranch.

The Diamond Ranch joins the Heart Ranch on the upstream side. The ranch has also been known as the Diamond Home Ranch and the 7L Ranch. W. D. Currier, one of the earliest sheepmen in Albany County, settled on the ranch in the late 1870's.

Bud Gillespie and Bob Burns reported on ranches in the area in the Laramie Republican-Boomerang, March 18, 1953, and in their book. Their reports relied on the recollections of Alvy Dixon, a homesteader in the Rock Creek Valley who also had worked for Currier.

Currier was a bachelor who was born in Boston. He was a great sport and gambler, and knew every card game that had been played. He arrived in Laramie with \$200 in his pocket and decided to give sheep raising a try. He went out to a big ranch near Laramie for three days to see how it operated. Then he took up a homestead and paid a sheep man \$75 to tell him where to build a shed on the land. During the first winter the shed drifted under and was never used. After that, he relied primarily on his own ingenuity. He became a very good sheepman and ran about 20,000 head and improved his flock with better bucks. He used range on Foote Creek. Mrs. Sid Morris of Rock River remembered Currier shipping some high class bucks during 1876-79, and she reported seeing the six inch long, stapled wool. Currier made a statement about the sheep business being wiped out around 1889 which was printed in government bulletins. He stated, "Here on the Laramie Plains the sheep business is about wiped

out. Six years ago there were forty sheep ranches, now there are six. Cause, no range. Parties bought the railroad land in large blocks and then fenced in both railroad and government land and allowed no one to go inside the fence. There are blocks of 50,000 to 100,000 acres so fenced here. I used to run 20,000 head of sheep here--now run 6,000 to 8,000 and shall have to move out next year, as they are now fencing the last of my ranges. It is a dog-in-the-manger business, as there is not one-fourth the cattle or sheep on the Laramie Plains there were six years ago."

Currier sold out to Frank O. Harrison in the early 80's, and moved back to Vermont. Harrison, an Englishman, had settled on a ranch in the area in 1878 where he built up a cattle business. Hebler and Murray, two Englishmen who worked on a ranch on the Medicine Bow River, were impressed with Harrison's location and made him a \$25,000 cash offer. While thinking over the deal, Harrison met with Currier whose spread was larger. He made Currier an offer of \$25,000 for the ranch. Currier was quite elated and closed the deal at once. Buyers then were far and few between. Harrison then sold his ranch to Hebler and Murray. Gillespie and Burns suggest that this transaction indicates that the Yankees came by their shrewdness naturally from their English cousins!

As soon as Harrison acquired the ranch he began work in earnest to make many improvements for a cattle ranch. Gillespie and Burns report that Harrison took out several water rights from 1887 to 1892. The water rights for 1380 acres of land amounted to 18.27 cubic feet per second out of Rock Creek. He rented all of Frank Cooper's land on Rock Creek, Three Mile and adjacent lands for \$2500 per year--a bargain. That land included the old Diamond Ranch on Three Mile, a tributary of Rock Creek. The land extended down Three Mile to Rock Creek and then down Rock Creek to the Heart Ranch. Frank Cooper's land also included the Heart Ranch on Rock Creek.

Frank Cooper had 56.89 second feet of water out of Rock Creek to irrigate 1835 acres of land. In addition, he had 17.21 second feet of water out of Three Mile for irrigating 1205 acres of land and 4.42 second feet out of One Mile to irrigate 310 acres. Cooper's first water right was taken out of Rock Creek in 1881 and the last in 1897.

Harrison and Cooper sold out to an elderly man named Haynes from the East about 1903. Haynes operated the land for a year and then sold it to Frank C. Bosler. Bosler consolidated the Harrison and Cooper lands with the Iron Mountain Ranch Company's property at Bosler, then owned by Bosler and John C. Coble. Bosler bought out Coble's interest in 1903 and organized the Diamond Cattle Company.

Frank Harrison used both the Diamond and 7L brands on cattle and ran about 5,000 head. The Diamond Cattle Company used the Diamond brand on cattle and the pot hook brand on horses. Both brands were acquired from Harrison. The 7L brand and others used by Harrison were dropped.

Bosler secured the services of John Pierce as manager about 1904. John was a stern but likeable man. Pierce ran a roundup wagon with 10 men and about 100 saddle horses in the fall for about a month and a half. They would gather the cattle off the range, classify them for the different pastures, vaccinate the calves and trail the cattle to the different ranches for the winter. A summer roundup immediately preceding haying gathered and branded the calves. The last roundup was in 1921. The large cattle losses of 1917 due to the severe storm were a big blow to John. He never fully recovered and died the next spring.

The Diamond Cattle Company operated the property intact until Bosler's death in 1918. In the spring of 1921 his widow started to liquidate the cattle and sold them out in a relatively short time. Then she sold some of the land, rented a greater part of it, and harvested and sold the hay off of the land she still held. Mrs. Bosler died in 1944. The land passed to Bosler's son, Frank C. Bosler, Jr., who is our speaker today. The younger Bosler sold the Diamond Home ranch, previously owned by Currier and Harrison, to L. W. Bailey. In the 1970's the ranch was incorporated with Mr. Bailey and his daughter and son-in-law, Dorothy and Robert L. Dody. Mr. Bailey's grandson, Bill Dody, is our host today.

When Harrison and Cooper sold their land, they reserved the oil rights. Will McMurray, an attorney in Laramie in 1917, induced the Ohio Oil Company to drill a well and prospect for oil. The first discovery of oil was made at that time under the hill just west of the present town of McFadden. This is one of the oldest oil fields in Wyoming coming in shortly after the fields at the Big Muddy and Midwest.

Stop 3. Medicine Bow

Our lunch stop today is at the park in Medicine Bow.

The following account uses information from various sources. Two specific works are James F. Coakley's master's thesis from the University of Wyoming's Geography Department, A Rocky Mountain Boom Town in Transition: The community of Medicine Bow, Wyoming, 1984.

Medicine Bow began as a railroad town in 1868 as the Union Pacific Railroad pushed westward. It grew up around the pumping station. From Laramie the railroad went to Rock Creek, north of Rock River's location now; to Wilcox, six miles northwest of Rock Creek; to Como, six miles west of Wilcox; then to Medicine Bow, nine miles west of Como. The route was chosen with terrain in mind, but the supply of water for the steam engines was essential. From Medicine Bow the railroad continued on to Carbon, fifteen miles to the west. Although the railroad moved its tracks and abandoned the towns of Rock Creek, Wilcox, and Carbon, Medicine Bow remained on the line. Rock River replaced Rock Creek. Hanna replaced Carbon as a source of coal. Passenger railroad service continued to stop at Medicine Bow until the late 1930's and early 40's. The only planned stops recently were to unload sulfuric acid in storage tanks for transportation by trucks to the Pathfinder uranium mine in Shirley Basin.

The town of Medicine Bow was named after the river. Coakley says, "The river's name refers to an Indian tradition of being able to find good wood in the mountains of the south which was used in bows for hunting purposes. The wood was referred to as having 'good medicine' and the bows were referred to as 'Medicine Bows.'"

Ties were also important to the railroad. Tie hacks cut trees for ties and firewood in the Medicine Bow Mountains and transported them in the Medicine Bow River to a boom site one mile above Medicine Bow. The boom was made of strong chain, and many men were employed to drive the ties down the river and then to remove the ties from the river.

The cattle and sheep industries have been the basis for Medicine Bow's existence. In 1864, a government trader abandoned cattle destined for Utah in a snowstorm near Rock Creek. When he returned in the spring, the cattle were healthy. This led to the good reputation of the area for grazing livestock. Large cattle operations began to let their cattle roam in the unfenced ranges near Medicine Bow. With the growth of the cattle industry, Medicine Bow grew to 105 in 1870. There were two saloons, a general store, a mercantile store, among others. The Cedar Street Hotel was built in 1875. In 1879, stockyards were built by the railroad and became one of the busiest loading points of the Union Pacific. On one day in 1881, 1,860 cattle were shipped.

Two problems arose for Medicine Bow. The Chicago and Northwestern Railroad to Douglas and Casper was completed in 1887. This new route eliminated the need for most shipments to Fort Fetterman and Douglas. Second, the worst winter in the regions history in 1886-87 killed 75% of the cattle. The result was a trend to smaller ranches with barbed wire fences to establish the boundaries. Open range rapidly disappeared.

In the early 1900's, the large cattle operations were the Higginson Ranch, the Spade Ranch, the TL Ranch, and the Heward Ranch.

Sheep raising grew toward the end of the 1800's in Wyoming. One of the prominent ranches was the Cronberg Ranch near Medicine Bow.

In 1868, dinosaur bones were discovered near Como. At least three quarries were opened by 1879. Many of the bones were shipped to Carnegie Museum, Yale University's Peabody Museum of Natural History, and later to the University of Wyoming in Laramie.

Owen Wister came to Medicine Bow from Boston in 1885. He used the site for the location of The Virginian, published in 1902. The novel attracted many visitors to Medicine Bow and led to the construction of the three story Virginian Hotel which opened in 1911.

Stop 4. Carbon

Carbon is a true ghost town. Located about 85 miles west of Laramie, Carbon is by-passed by the Union Pacific Railroad and highways U.S. 30 and I-80. The Union Pacific constructed the "Hanna Cut-off" in 1899 placing Hanna on the main line and leaving Carbon on a spur. The spur was removed in 1902, and the mines were completely shut down. A large number of the residents moved from the town, many to the Hanna mines. They took their personal belongings but left their homes and business sites to fall into ruin. The following page has a portion of the June, 1894, insurance map of Carbon by Sanborn-Perris Map Co., Limited.

Nancy and Victor Anderson researched Carbon. We have adapted their article, "Carbon--First Coal Camp on the Union Pacific" to fit our space below. They reference History of the Union Pacific Coal Mines 1868-1940 and Martha Ferguson McKoewn's Them Was the Days: an American Saga of the 70's.

A September 20, 1868, report from the Union Pacific construction crew, told of beds of excellent coal in the Laramie Plains and at Carbon Station, 640 miles west of Omaha. A vein, 16 feet thick, was yielding 100 tons per day of semi-bituminous coal. This source was so secure to the company cheap fuel for the locomotives and for the settlers, towns, and villages which were anticipated along the track.

The early mines at Carbon were developed by the Wyoming Coal and Mining company owned by Thomas Wardell and Cyrus O. Godfrey. The seam in Mine #1 was reached by a shaft 80-100 feet deep. Pockets were used for storing the coal until the pit cars were taken by cage and dumped at the surface. This mine flooded during the spring run-offs, and often women of the camp assisted their miner husbands in sandbagging the entry. In 1874, Wardell and company, caught between the emerging Knights of Labor and railway administration, were forced out at Carbon. The property was taken by the Union Pacific. During 1868-1902, seven mines were worked at various times with seven miles of tunnels.

Carbon, as camp and town, had two lives. A fire in June, 1890, destroyed much of the original town. The town was then incorporated, and a new, planned, short-lived town rose from the ashes. Mont Hawthorne, a boy miner, spoke of the early years: "Nobody done no planning at Carbon. The town just grew out of the desert. Except for the regular buildings at the mine, and a few stores strung along down by the depot, everyman had to provide for himself, and there wasn't nothing much to provide with. There wasn't a tree in sight, nothing grew at Carbon but sagebrush, and greasewood, and prickly pears.... Over on the hilly side to the left of the tracks heading west, where the boulders wasn't too big, folks had made dugouts back in to the bank. Over on the other side, back of the stores, they'd piled up rocks to make stone houses. Nothing was wasted at Carbon. Men fought over the packing cases around the stores and mines."

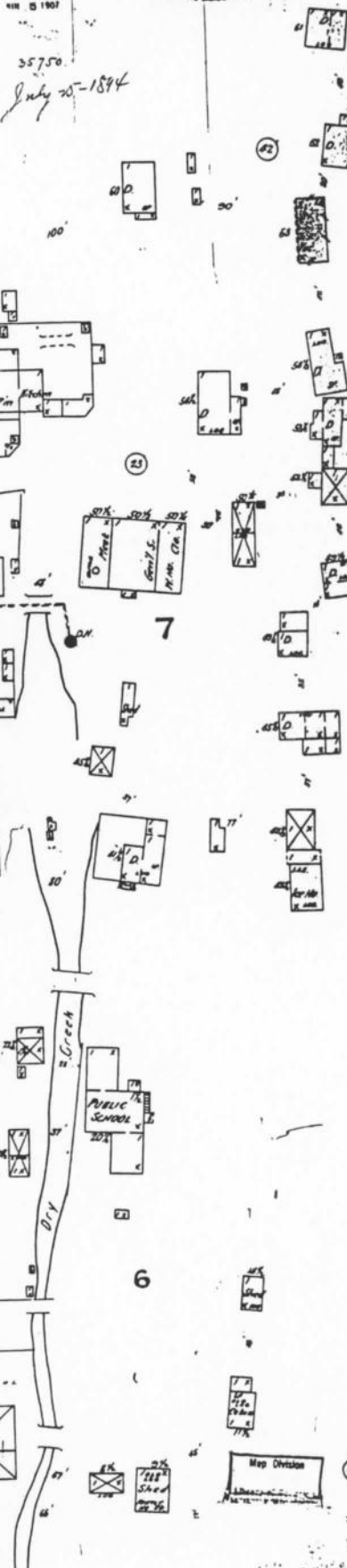
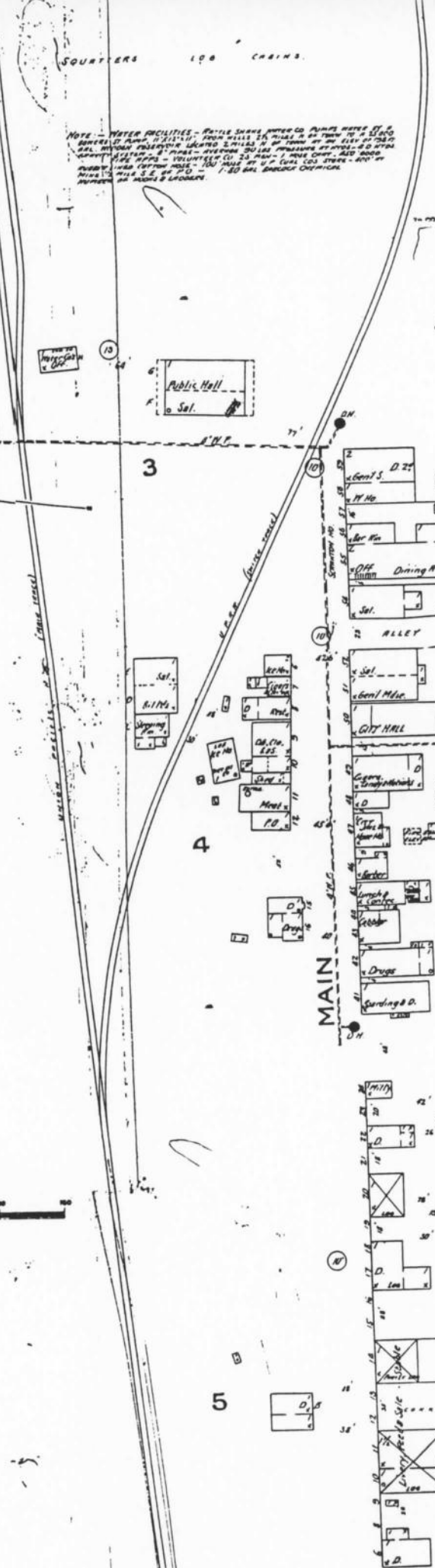
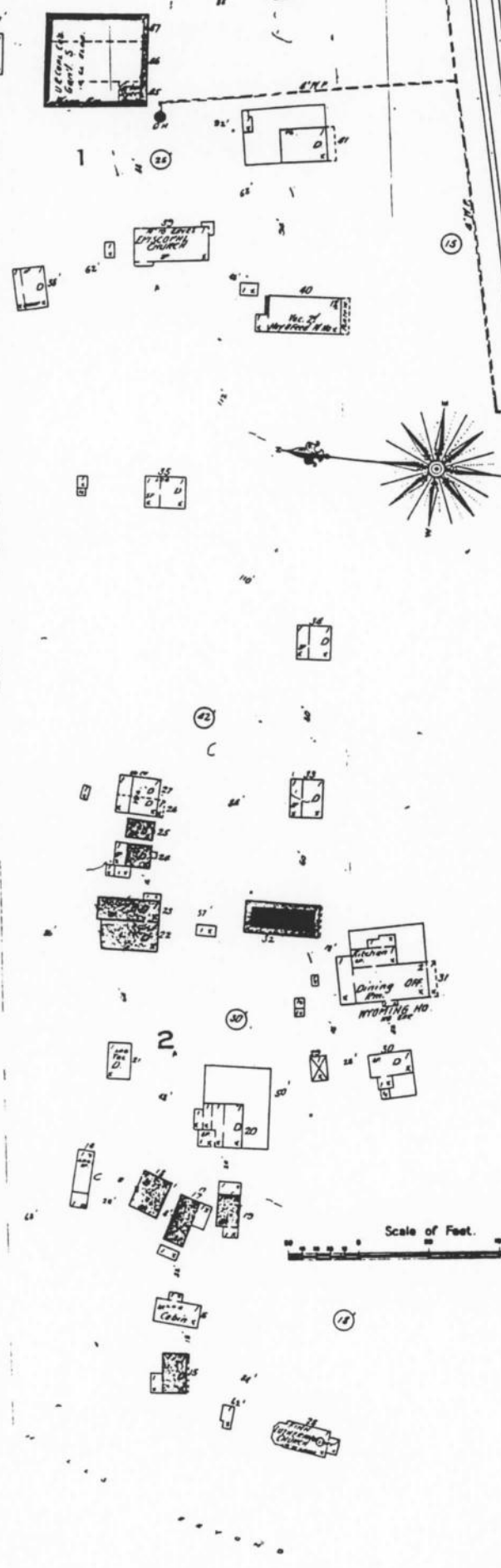
During its brief life Carbon gathered amenities unknown to some frontier camps. As families came to camp, churches and schools appeared. The Methodists had to persevere because the framework for their church blew down three times before it could withstand the Wyoming wind. The Episcopalians were fortunate in having the Cheyenne congregation send their old edifice via flatcar to the camp. By the turn of the century there were street lamps burning coal oil, and a line from the #5 mine brought excellent water. While the happenings at Carbon were well covered by the Rawlins' papers, the camp also had its own Black Diamond.



NOTE - WATER FACILITIES - PERIS SHARP WATER CO. PUMPS WATER AT 2
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CAPACITY 100,000 GALS. - FIREWORKS, SIGNALS, FIREWORKS AT 1000 - 20 FT
PIPE 1000 - VOLUNTARY CO. 2 1/2 MILES S. OF TOWN - 1 1/2 MILES DEPOT. ALSO
PUMPS WATER FROM WOODS - 1000 GALS AT 1/2 P. FULL 100 STOPS - 200
MILES S.E. OF P.O. - 1-80 GAL. BUREAU CHEMICAL
WORKS AT 1000 & 1000 FT.

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The esprit de corps of the camp is legendary. Mont Hawthorne said, "Living in Carbon, in those early days, was like living on an island. The trains stopped for coal, then they went on again. Us folks, mining that coal, didn't have no way to turn, excepting towards each other. We come there to live on a desert. If we hadn't put down roots and worked together, we wouldn't of had no more chance than a bunch of tumbleweeds, blowed along ahead of the wind."

Mary Lou Pence and Lola M. Homsher report in The Ghost Towns of Wyoming that a famous visitor to Carbon in 1883 was Calamity Jane. Calamity was freighting into the hills and stopped by to drown her sorrows over her frequent quarrels with her lover, Bill Steers. Carbon women thought it was disgraceful how Calamity would stand up at the Ross saloon bar to take her whiskey.

An article, "Carbon. A Victim of Progress" in the Annals of Wyoming issue cited in the introduction, quoted from "A Coal Camp. The Resources and Business Interests of Carbon Where the Black Diamond Is Ushered To Light and Distributed Thru the West" from Wyoming and Its Future, Volume 4, Number 8 (1887). The latter article is reproduced below. This account came just as the mines at Carbon were showing signs of depletion both in quantity and quality of coal.

A COAL CAMP
THE RESOURCES AND BUSINESS INTERESTS OF
CARBON WHERE THE BLACK DIAMOND IS USHERED
TO LIGHT
AND
DISTRIBUTED THRU THE WEST

"Carbon is situated in Carbon County on the Union Pacific R. R., about eighty five miles west of Laramie City and is the second mining camp, in importance, in the Territory.

"The history of Carbon, as a town, dates from the construction of the railroad. Thos. Wardell entered into contract to furnish the Union Pacific R. R. with coal, in 1868. This contract continued until 1872, when the U. P. Coal Department took possession of the mines. Previous to 1868, private parties had opened up claims and mined coal on a small scale, but there was no market for their coal, and their efforts were unsuccessful. In 1881 the station, coal office, and agency's residence, were moved about half mile east of the town, to their present location, to facilitate the coal shipments.

"The mining of coal is the most important industry of Carbon. There are two mines in active operation, known as No. Six and No. Two. About five hundred men are employed, in and around the mines, nearly all of whom are foreigners. The average daily output of the mines is about one hundred fifty cars. In 1886, according to the report of Mine Inspector P. J. Quealy, 234,288 tons were mined. The coal is pure lignite and is excellent for steam and general purposes. The coal measures crop out and dip at an average angle of 5 or 6 degrees till the lowest basin is reached at a vertical depth of two hundred and eighty feet. The coal then crops out towards the Saddle-back mountains west of town. Mr. L. R. Meyer is the Superintendent of the mines. He is a native of Germany but has spent a great portion of his life in America. He is thoroughly conversant in the English language and admirably qualified for the office of Superintendent. Mr. L. G. Smith, the gentlemanly bookkeeper of the mines, is considered one of the finest accountants in the employ of the coal department. Jos. Cox is the Pit Boss at Mine No. Two, and Geo. Haywood at Mine No. Six. both these men have recently been examined by the Territorial Inspector of Mines and pronounced well qualified for their respective positions.

"The Master Mechanic's office is filled by Mr. D. A. Griffiths, who is considered to be an expert in his line. In 1880 U.P.C.D. opened Mine No. Five, two miles north of Carbon. This mine was in operation until 1885 when

it was abandoned because of the inferior quality of the coal, when the company moved all their buildings and machinery to Carbon.

"The loss of life is very small in proportion to the number of men employed in the mines. The miners are supplied with the timber they require for timbering rooms and working places, and the company insists on it being used. Before the passage of the Mining Act, three mines were ventilated by natural ventilation. A large twenty foot Guibal fan supplies Mine No. Six with air and a similar fan has recently been erected in Mine No. Two. (Old Time Ranch Tour Note: In 1900, over 1,100,000 ties and mine props were produced by the Carbon Timber Company from near Elk Mountain.)

"The town has a population of about twelve hundred, and the inhabitants are mostly of foreign birth representing various nationalities, the Finlanders numbering about three hundred. Most of these men are sailors in their country, and came to America to avoid being forced into the Russian Navy. Nearly all the English speaking miners worked in the mines of England and Wales before coming to this country. They are honest, hardworking, peaceable, and law abiding, and it is safe to say that Carbon is the most quiet camp in the United States, and though there are eight saloons in town, drinking is not indulged in to an immoderate extent. The company owns some sixty houses which are rented to the employees and the only drawback to the town is the lack of water for domestic use which at present is hauled here in cars from Aurora but the company is figuring on laying pipes from No. Five spring to supply the town and railroad engines with water. It is very probable that the roundhouse at Medicine Bow, will be moved to Carbon if a sufficient supply of water can be procured.

"Carbon has several small stores dealing in general merchandise, the largest of which is the Beckwith Commercial Company's, formerly known as Beckwith, Quinn and Co. This firm was organized in 1875 with headquarters at Evanston and branch stores at all coal mining towns along the U.P.R.R. Their Carbon store was opened in 1877 with Lewis Dibble as manager. Mr. Dibble resigned in 1885 and Thos. O. Minta succeeded him. At the commencement of the present year, the firm's name was changed to the Beckwith commercial Company, and it now does an immense business, carrying a large stock of merchandise and miners supplies. The paid in capital amounts to \$300,000.00, and the men employed in and about the mines are paid through this firm and all private coal is sold by them.

"Mr. T. O. Minta, the general manager was born in Manchester, England, in 1846; has been engaged in merchandise since the age of fourteen. He came to this country in 1869, and resided in Boston for two years; from thence he removed to California; then to Wadsworth, Nevada, where he forwarded goods by sixteen mule prairie schooners to the silver mines at Belleville, one hundred and fifty miles distant. Then he engaged in the general merchandise business on his own account, and was postmaster of the town of Belleville. From this place he entered the service of Beckwith & Lauder, Echo City, Utah; then assumed the management of the same firm's store at Grass Creek. He then paid a visit to his home in England; returning he entered the employ of Beckwith, Quinn & Company, at Evanston, until August 1885, when he came to Carbon where he resides at present. Mr. Minta is a practical business man and a shrewd financier. His long experience and business training eminently fit him for the position he fills. In his hands any business would flourish and the Beckwith Commercial Company are to be congratulated upon possessing a man of his business calibre to manage their store in this town. Mr. C. H. Lane, the cashier and bookkeeper is a native of Natick, Massachusetts; came to Wyoming in 1880 to engage in the sheep business; accepted a position with Beckwith, Quinn & Company, in February 1886, and remained with the other firm after the change. Roger T. Williams is the head clerk and wears the honors modestly. He is ably seconded by Messrs. Hunter, Anderson, Doane and Remes.

"The U. P. Station is under the management of G. C. Randall, better known to the public as Tom Moon. He has been located here about seven years. This station is one of the most important ones on the road owing to the shipments of coal, and the force of clerks is kept very busily employed. The corps of assistants included J. J. Buck, S. B. Runyon, and H. Dibble.

"J. W. Johnson, who since 1881 has been one of Carbon's leading business men, has recently sold his interest here to the Co-Operative Association. Mr. Johnson has always had the entire confidence of the people, and his departure causes general regret. Among Carbon's most enterprising young business men, is Mr. F. P. Shannon, proprietor of the Carbon Drug Store, and Postmaster. In addition to the duties of the above office he is County Supt. of Schools, and one of the Territorial Pharmacy Commissioners. Mr. Shannon came to Wyoming in 1881. He was connected with Beckwith, Quinn and Company, for three and a half years as cashier, which position he resigned in order to visit South America. After a year absence from Carbon, he returned and opened his present store and is succeeding finely. Mr. Shannon is a very progressive young man, and is bound to succeed in whatever he undertakes. He is finely educated and deservedly popular wherever he is known. During the several months in which he has served as County Supt. he has won high praise for the able manner in which he has fulfilled the duties of his office. He is doing much for the cause of good literature by offering the citizens of Carbon the best works of ancient and modern writers at extremely reasonable prices. J. A. Shannon acts as Post office clerk and is very popular with the general public on account of his pleasing address and strict attention to business.

"One of the busiest places in town is Baker's Photograph Gallery situated on an eminence in the northern part of this place. The proprietor, F. M. Baker, ranks among the leading photographers of the territory. Within the past year he has erected a commodious gallery, fitted up with all the modern improvements, and admirably adapted for his business. Mr. Baker has in the past always turned out fine work but his present pictures surpass anything ever seen in this county, and it is doubtful if they can be beaten by any artist in Wyoming. Mr. Baker is a young man of thirty and a graduate of Middlebury College, Vermont. He has been a resident of Wyoming for the past five years and considers himself a permanent fixture. In addition to making photographs and views, he carries a large stock of frames and albums, which he offers at very reasonable prices. He makes a specialty of enlarging pictures and also take orders for crayon portraits. He is widely known throughout the Territory and his many friends watch his artistic progress with great pleasure.

"Ben. Jose has a little store next to C. F. Johnson's and carries on a snug little business, selling fruits, nuts, confectionery, and toys. Ben has the misfortune to be deprived of his eyesight, but notwithstanding his affliction he manages to make a success of his life and has an excellent trade.

"Carbon has very few professional men but her contingent compares favorably with that of larger cities. Dr. T. J. Ricketts is the U. P. surgeon and has a lucrative practice throughout the country. He is a graduate of Princeton and the University of Pennsylvania, and is acknowledged to be one of the leading doctors in Wyoming. Dr. S. G. Clark owns a recently completed drug store and also practices medicine. He is well advanced in years but his mental powers are unimpaired, with his health very vigorous. Michael Henry is the only lawyer in Carbon, and consequently has a monopoly of all the legal business in town, which is transacted to the entire satisfaction of his clients and the general public.

"Carbon supports several hotels, and among them may be mentioned the Scranton House, Wyoming House, Carbon House, and Nixon's boarding House. They are all comfortable and well kept, and furnish excellent board. The Scranton House, under the management of John O'Connor is the leading hotel in town. It has recently been renovated and refurnished and is a thoroughly first class house. John is a model landlord and personally looks after the comfort of his guests, leaving nothing undone that will in any way add to their material welfare.

"There are two first class markets in town. One is owned and run by Jens Hansen, and the other by Messrs. Young & Jackson. Both firms do an excellent business and aim to supply their customers with all the delicacies of the season, and the finest kinds of meat, fish, and vegetables. These three young men are well liked by all, and being energetic, enterprising and strictly honorable in all their dealings are bound to succeed in a business they are well qualified to carry on.

"C. F. Johnson is a native of Sweden, but has resided in America for 20 years. He came to Carbon in 1872 and after a stay of six years went away. He returned during 1883 and opened a general merchandise store in a

building erected by himself, where he has a thriving trade. Mr. Johnson is an enthusiastic numismatist and has one of the finest collections of coins and medals in Wyoming, which he is always very willing to show to anyone interested in such matters. Mr. Johnson's success illustrates what pluck and perseverance can accomplish when united with business ability and good sense. The Carbon Co-Operative Association has a store here which is ably managed by Jas. Ryder with Frank Rodas and C. A. Pollay as assistants. This is now the second store in importance and is in every respect a first class one. They have recently moved into the premises lately occupied by J. W. Johnson, after having first greatly improved the interior.

"Carbon now has a Protestant Church, and one of which she is justly proud, viz: The ME Church, lately erected here. It was built by contributions from the people, and although not yet fully completed, adds greatly to the interest of the town. The directors are giving a series of concerts, suppers, etc., to procure funds with which to improve from time to time, the church. The Carbon Lutheran Church, of which Rev. William Williamson is pastor, has recently taken possession of a new edifice and is in a flourishing condition. A Good Templar Society has lately been organized and is doing good temperance work. the Carbon Union Sunday school, of which Mrs. Dr. S. G. Clark is superintendent, has a large attendance and is being carried on very successfully. The Roman Catholics have no building but hope at no distant day, to erect a church of their own. They have some six hundred and fifty dollars already in the bank, as a nucleus of their building fund. Rev. Dr. Commisky of Laramie visits the society several times a year and holds religious services in the school house.

"P. J. Quealy, the Territorial Inspector of Mines, resides in Carbon. He came to Wyoming in 1875, but has been absent considerable time in Montana, Idaho, Oregon, Washington Territory and Utah. Mr. Quealy has for years been interested in coal mining, and is considered an authority on all matters pertaining to this industry. He has practical education and for a young man of thirty-one has been wonderfully successful. He has been interested in the cattle business since 1882, and own a fine ranch thirty five miles north of Carbon. He is also interested in the Quealy & Hoffman Coal Company, at Bozeman, Montana, and the C. W Hoffman & Company, mercantile company, but these business interests are tributary to his more permanent interests in Wyoming. Mr. Quealy was appointed Territorial Inspector of Mines by Gov. Warren in October 1886. His many qualifications for this important position rendered his appointment particularly acceptable throughout the Territory.

"Since the above was put in type, Mr. Quealy has become interested in mines near Rock Springs and has resigned his position as Territorial Inspector of Mines, and removed to that place; but his office is still conducted here by H. Stanley, late of Rawlins. Mr. Quealy's successor is C. T Epperson of Evanston.

"Carbon has a public school which ranks with any in the Territory. There are nearly two hundred pupils enrolled and before long there will be need of more room and another teacher. Mr. A. J. Matthews is principal, while Mrs. L. W. Smith has charge of the intermediate department, and Miss Anna Parker of the primary. The school building is a credit to the town and is equipped with all the apparatus of a modern school in the way of furniture, maps, charts and globes. During the winter months a night school is maintained for the benefit of those employed in the mines.

"The secret societies of Carbon are The Odd Fellows, Knights of Labor and Knights of Pythias, all being in a flourishing condition. Each society meets on its particular night in the Odd Fellows Hall, over the school house.

"Carbon is the headquarters for numerous stock and ranch men, and among the more prominent, we may mention Ross & Massingale, Quealy Bros., F. A. Hadsell, Fred Hee, John Connor, Hiram Allen, John Milliken, Johnson Bros., Robert Jack, John Bennett, Thos. Jones and numerous others. Carbon is the home of County commissioner John Parker, Co. Physician T. G. Ricketts, Co. Assessor Fred Hee, S. Supt. F. P Shannon and Dept. Sheriff John Ellis."

The 39th Old Time Ranch Tour

Saturday, July 21, 1990

<u>LOCATIONS AND STOPS</u>	<u>TIME</u>	<u>MILEAGES</u>	
		<u>TRIP</u>	<u>LOCAL</u>
Courthouse	08:00	0.0	0.0
3rd & Curtis	08:05	1.2	1.2
Passing Wyoming 34	08:24	17.7	16.5
At Bosler	08:27	19.4	1.7
Passing Lookout--Former U.P.R.R. cattle loading area	08:37	28.0	8.6
Bridge over Rock Creek	08:48	38.4	10.4
At Rock River	08:49	38.9	0.5
Turn left onto Wyoming 13	08:50	39.7	0.8
Bridge over Rock Creek near meeting Three Mile Creek	08:54	42.6	2.9
Jim Jankovsky Ranch--Lower Old Heart Ranch	08:55	43.3	0.7
Turn right toward Heart Ranch	08:56	44.1	0.8
Bridge over Three Mile Creek	09:00	44.4	0.3
* Stop 1. Heart Ranch	09:03 - 09:55	44.6	0.2
Back to Wyo 13, turn right	10:00	45.2	0.6
Turn right	10:10	51.5	6.3
Turn right near McFadden	10:13	52.8	1.3
Turn right toward Diamond Ranch	10:18	55.0	2.2
Bear right	10:19	55.4	0.4
Old blacksmith shop	10:20	55.5	0.1
* Stop 2. Diamond Ranch	10:22 - 11:15	55.7	0.2
Turn right	11:20	56.5	0.8
Turn left	11:21	56.7	0.2
Turn right after oil storage tanks	11:23	57.2	0.5
Bridge over Rock Creek	11:24	57.5	0.3
Bridge over Watkins Creek	11:26	58.0	0.5
Turn right onto county road	11:28	58.4	0.4
At 11 o'clock, Bailey's home on Foote Creek, and beyond, white spots near ridge are Kyle oil field	11:32	60.6	2.2
	11:32	60.6	0.0
Bridge over Foote Creek	11:36	62.9	2.3
Bear right at intersection	11:40	64.9	2.0
Bridge over Medicine Bow River	11:52	71.1	6.2
Intersection with Elk Mountain Road	11:53	72.3	1.2
Cross railroad tracks--OBEY SIGNALS	11:58	74.8	2.5
Cross US 30 at the Virginian Hotel	11:59	74.8	0.0
Turn left at park	12:01	61.0	0.4
* Stop 3. Lunch at Medicine Bow Park	12:02 - 13:15	61.2	0.2
Wyoming 487	13:17	61.4	0.2
Turn right onto U.S. 30	13:20	61.8	0.4
Turn left toward Carbon	13:32	71.2	9.4

Cross railroad tracks--OBEY FLAGMAN	13:34	71.4	0.2
Take middle road	13:34	72.1	0.9
Carbon Cemetery to the right	13:42	75.8	3.7
* Stop 4. Carbon	13:45 - 15:15	76.3	0.5
Turn around; there is a triangle 1/2 mile ahead	15:20	77.3	1.0
Return to US 30	15:30	82.6	5.3

Return to Laramie

The caravan disbands at Carbon. The trip log above suggests that the tour participants retrace our route to US 30. Then there are two options below for returning to Laramie. The first is the direct route on US 30 via Medicine Bow and Rock River. The second is to use I-80 via Elk Mountain. If you desire a meal, The Virginian in Medicine Bow and the hotel at the east end of Elk Mountain serve food.

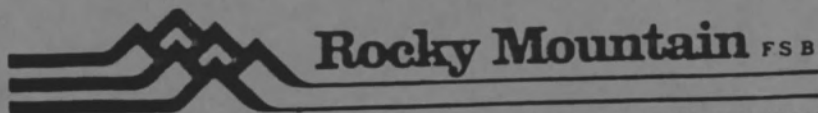
Option 1: Direct Route to Laramie

Turn right onto US 30 toward Laramie	15:30	82.6	
Laramie	16:45	149.0	66.4

Option 2: Via Wyoming 72 and I-80

Turn left onto US 30 toward Walcott	15:30	82.6	
Turn left onto Wyoming 72	15:42	92.2	9.6
Turn left onto I-80 toward Laramie	15:56	103.2	11.0
Exit at Curtis Street in Laramie	16:49	158.8	55.6
Laramie	16:56	161.3	2.5

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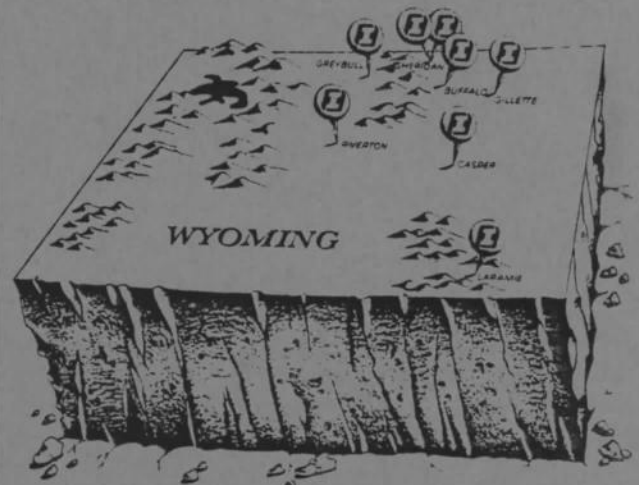
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