

GOSHEN COUNTY WY

-  Interstate
-  US Highway
-  State Highway
-  Hospital
-  Police Station

-  VISITOR CENTER
-  National Park
-  Museum
-  RV Camping
-  Tent Camping

-  Swimming
-  Canoe Access
-  Fishing Access
-  Boat Ramp
-  Riding Access

POINTS OF INTEREST (Descriptions on Back)

-  Accessible
-  Viewable from the Road (Private)
-  Nothing left to see (See Museum)
-  Private Property (Not Accessible)
-  Hiking / Walking Path
-  Golf Course

California NHT (1841 - 1869) An estimated 250,000 people traveled the 2000 miles from towns on the Missouri River to California. 1852 marked the peak of the trail's popularity, but completion of the transcontinental railroad in 1869 marked the demise of the trail.

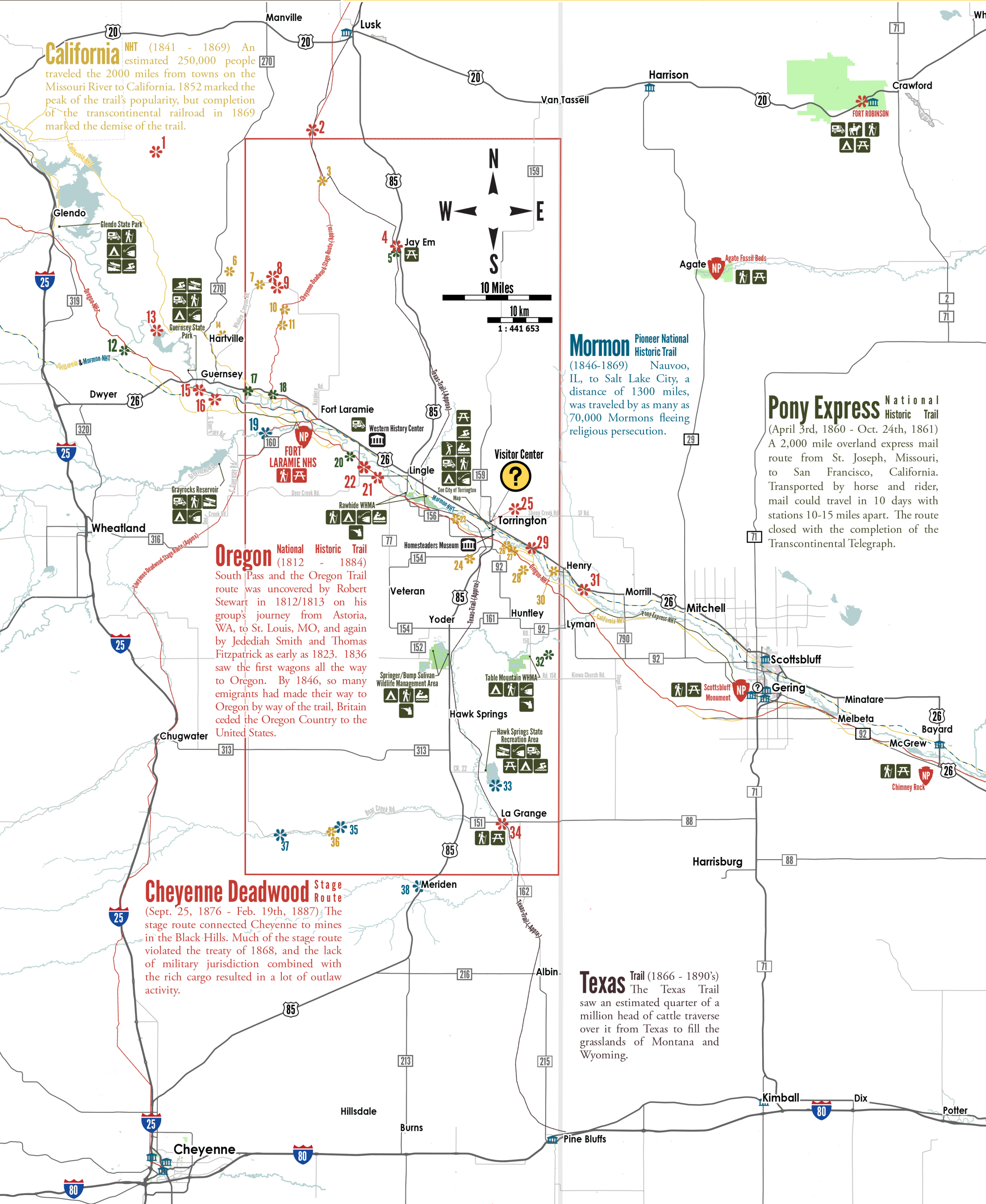
Oregon National Historic Trail (1812 - 1884) South Pass and the Oregon Trail route was uncovered by Robert Stewart in 1812/1813 on his group's journey from Astoria, WA, to St. Louis, MO, and again by Jedediah Smith and Thomas Fitzpatrick as early as 1823. 1836 saw the first wagons all the way to Oregon. By 1846, so many emigrants had made their way to Oregon by way of the trail, Britain ceded the Oregon Country to the United States.

Cheyenne Deadwood Stage Route (Sept. 25, 1876 - Feb. 19th, 1887) The stage route connected Cheyenne to mines in the Black Hills. Much of the stage route violated the treaty of 1868, and the lack of military jurisdiction combined with the rich cargo resulted in a lot of outlaw activity.

Mormon Pioneer National Historic Trail (1846-1869) Nauvoo, IL, to Salt Lake City, a distance of 1300 miles, was traveled by as many as 70,000 Mormons fleeing religious persecution.

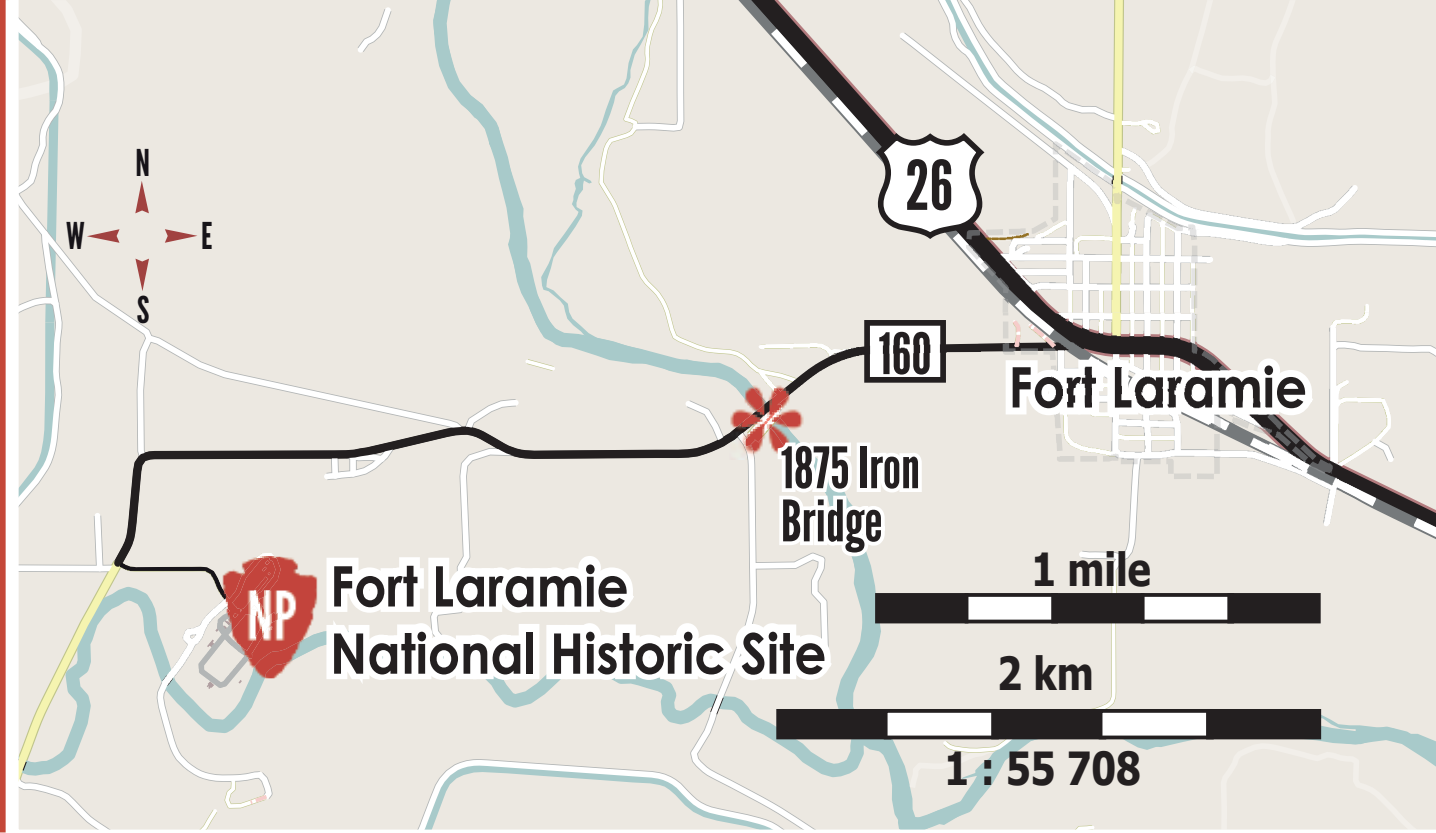
Pony Express National Historic Trail (April 3rd, 1860 - Oct. 24th, 1861) A 2,000 mile overland express mail route from St. Joseph, Missouri, to San Francisco, California. Transported by horse and rider, mail could travel in 10 days with stations 10-15 miles apart. The route closed with the completion of the Transcontinental Telegraph.

Texas Trail (1866 - 1890's) The Texas Trail saw an estimated quarter of a million head of cattle traverse over it from Texas to fill the grasslands of Montana and Wyoming.



Fort Laramie National Historic Site (1834-1890) Operated by the National Park Service and located 2.5 miles west of the Town of Fort Laramie on Highway 160. The Fort was originally established as Fort William by Robert Campbell and William Sublette in 1834 as a trading post. In 1836, the fort was sold to the American Fur Company, and the location at the confluence of the North Platte and Laramie Rivers became a major trading center. In 1841, in response to the establishment of nearby trading posts, Fort Adams and Fort Platte, a larger structure named Fort John was built.

In the years from 1841 to 1869 the emigrant traffic west would go from a trickle to a flood of more than 50,000 immigrants a year, and Fort John was a primary stop. In 1849, amid rising tensions between Indians and emigrants, the fort was purchased by the US Army and the buildings which still stand today were erected. Officially renamed Fort Laramie, the fort became and remained the principal military post on the Northern Plains until its abandonment in 1890. Many significant events occurred in its vicinity including: the treaties of 1851, 1868, and the Grattan Massacre.



Points of Interest

- Spanish Diggings** - Paleo-Indian quartzite quarry dating to 10,000 years ago. Pits 30 feet deep were dug into the solid quartzite with stone tools. Some four hundred square miles of quarries, teepee rings, hearths, chipping stations, and locality markers exist in the quarries.
- Mother Feather Legs** - The Madam established a brothel here around 1876. It was no more than a dugout supplying area outlaws with whiskey, companionship, and a place to store their stolen goods. She was murdered by her live-in companion Davis, aka "Dangerous Dick," aka "The Terrapin" in 1879 for a cache of money. *There is a monument along the Silver Springs Rd.* (42.626168 N, 104.531224 W)
- Rawhide Stage Station** - On the National Register of Historic Places, it is the locations of an early trading post and stage station on the Cheyenne Deadwood Stage. (42.553625 N, 104.512283 W)
- Jay Em** - The town was founded in 1912 by Lake Harris and is currently listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The historic district consists of several abandoned but preserved buildings with interpretive displays inside. Tours by reservation, call Marge (307) 735-4364 or Hazel (307) 322-2839
- Jay Em** - An 8,000 year old buffalo kill site. Nothing left to see on site, but the Western History Center has a nice display. (42.454030 N, 104.370655 W)
- B.A. Cave** - Found during development of a limestone quarry in modern times. The cave is no longer present, but there is a display at the Western History Center.
- Hell Gap** - One of two premier early man sites in the US. Hell Gap is a window into camp life that expands the understanding of Paleoindian social and cultural systems. Domestic or living structures older than 12,000 calendar years were recorded at the Hell Gap excavations--among the oldest structures found in the Americas to date. See the Western History Center for more information.
- Dr. Brownrigg** - Nice big hand hewed log building. Brownrigg was a rancher and doctor early to the area. Site is owned by the Western History Center.
- Crescent Basin** - Houses the Brownrigg family.

(See Front Side of Map for locations)

- Government Farm** - & Stage Station was an outpost of Fort Laramie in the 1850's where they grew hay and reportedly fruits and vegetables to support the fort. It was also a stage stop on the Cheyenne Deadwood Stage, and a deeply stratified prehistoric site.
- Woodworth** - Ancient Indian campsite around a big spring.
- Jewett Mammoth** - Mammoth, Horse, and Camel bones uncovered here. The Western History Center has a really nice display including giant Mammoth Tusks. (42.313430 N, 104.893484 W)
- Sommers** - Site Cave and Pictograph of two arrows into a bear using red ochre dated to 8600 years ago. Only accessible by boat from Guernsey reservoir, but the Western History Center has a nice display. (42.342236 N, 104.830414 W)
- Powars II** - Site and Historic Sunrise Iron Mine - While red ochre appears at many paleoindian sites, the only red ochre mine in North America with clear evidence of paleoindian activity is Powars II. As early as 11,000 years ago, early man was mining red ochre (oxidized iron ore) for use as a pigment for art, tattoos, body painting and ceremonies. This is truly a rare site. Find out more at the Western History Center.
- Oregon Trail Ruts** - National Historic Landmark - This is arguably the most spectacular stretch of ruts on the Oregon, California, and Mormon Pioneer National Historic Trails. (42.257029 N, 104.749108 W)
- Register Cliff** - one of the best remaining signature rocks on the Oregon trail. It lies adjacent to an emigrant campground about one day's trek west of Fort Laramie. (42.247572 N, -104.711757 W)
- County Line Grave** - 1700 year old Indian Grave. On HWY 26, 4.8 miles east of Guernsey, 7.9 miles west of the town of Fort Laramie. The Western History Center has more information.
- Morman Initials** - Carved on Rock - Intersection of a branch of the Mormon Pioneer trail with the Cheyenne Deadwood Stage Route North.
- Three Mile Hog Ranch** - built to serve Fort Laramie as a social center away from the post. Notorious as a place to gamble, drink, and as a center for prostitution. It's a notable example of the few military bordellos still standing. Off of County Road 52, 3 Miles west of HWY 160 (42.196402 N, 104.621794 W)

- 1875 Iron Bridge** - The first Bridge in the region used to access Indian Agencies north of the N. Platte, and by the Cheyenne Deadwood Stage. Off of HWY 160, 0.75 miles west of the Town of Fort Laramie on the way to Fort Laramie NHS (42.21003 N, 104.53389 W).
- Fort Bernard** - Trading post witness to and raided after the Grattan Massacre. See Western History Center for more information. From HWY 26 - 7 Miles West of Lingle, 3.4 miles east of the Town of Fort Laramie. The site is about 1.7 miles to the south, on the opposite side of the river. (42.162515 N, 104.459366 W). Near Rd. 157.
- Grattan Massacre** - August 19th, 1854. Fewer than half a company of soldiers were overpowered by a much larger force of Indians as negotiations fell through regarding restitution for an emigrant's cow. Largely igniting the First Sioux war. Marker along Rd. 157. (42.132313 N, 104.405760 W)
- Ash Point** - Trading Post - Built by Seth Ward and William Le Guerrier in 1849 or 1850. Late in the century it also served as the headquarters for the Swan Land and Cattle Company. HWY 26, 4.5 miles west of Torrington. The site is 2 miles to the south on the opposite side of the Platte River (42.067234 N, 104.260548 W).
- Harvard** - Fossil Beds - Purchased and excavated by Harvard University in the 1930s.
- US Post Office** - Opened in 1931, the building is on the NH Register. 2145 Main St., Torrington
- Cold Springs** - Emigrant Camp - Popular Emigrant Camp Site 1850-1860 and Pony Express Station. Historical Marker located at the Homesteaders Museum.
- Dickens** - Site - Quarries and 1800 year old burial mounds. See Western History Center for more information. (42.027025 N, 104.145397 W)
- Denver Museum** - Fossil Beds - This is where term coprolite (aka dinosaur dung) originated back in the 1930's. Bone Wars for further reading.
- Stuart Party** - Robert Stuart and a party of 6 other men discovered South Pass and unknowingly pioneered the Oregon Trail Route in 1812-1813 on their way back to St. Louis from Astoria, OR. They camped here during a spring storm in 1813. The site was also a huge Indian campsite and site of the Upper PF Ranch House (1880's). Historical marker on north side of HWY 26, 3.6 miles west of the Nebraska State Line, 4.4 miles east of Torrington (42.038237 N, 104.108837 W)
- Red Cloud Indian Agency** - First site of the Red Cloud Indian Agency created for the Oglala Sioux after the Treaty of 1868. View from HWY 26, 0.6 miles west of Nebraska/Wyoming State Line, 7.3 miles west of Torrington.
- Horse Creek** - Treaty - September, 1851. An estimated 10,000 Indians from all over the Northern plains gathered here to sign the treaty allowing passage of settlers through Indian lands in exchange for yearly compensation from the United States Government. Marker is off of HWY 26, 3.5 miles west of Morrill, NE, or 2.8 miles east of Henry, NE.
- Table Mountain** - Prehistoric Burial Mound Indian grave, quarry, and camp. Fossilized oyster beds also present. On Table Mountain Wildlife Refuge. See Western History Center for more information.
- Sod House** - Viewable from Co. Rd. 51 (41.692585, -104.179621)
- Texas Trail** - Marker - approx. location of the Texas Trail. LaGrange, WY, along HWY 151 (41.636652 N, 104.166509 W).
- Bear Creek** - Church - Still operates once a month. View from Bear Creek Rd. (41.633423 N, 104.47735W)
- Yoder Home** - Site - Early Ranch House 1880's no longer present. The Yoder family collection can be viewed at the Homesteaders Museum in Torrington. (41.625127 N, 104.494510 W)
- Griffin-Gardner** - House - Early ranch house 1880's has significant architecture. View from Bear Creek Rd. (41.621413 N, 104.593723 W)
- Sod House** - Can be viewed from US 85 (41.54812N, 104.3266 W)

