

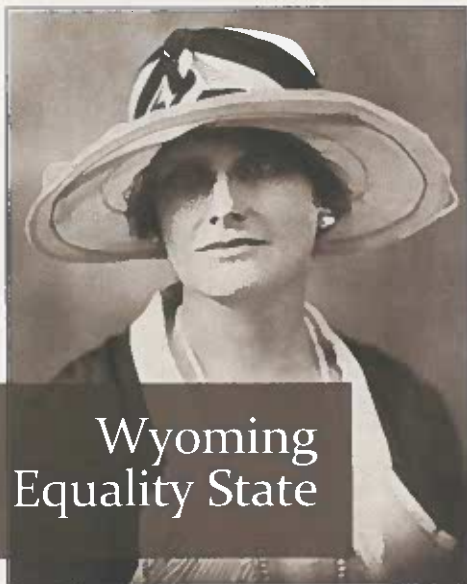
Encouraging the exploration  
of Wyoming and its past

WyoHistory.org

## THE FIRST WOMAN GOVERNOR

*Wyoming's Governor*

## THE WOMAN WHO MADE GOOD



Wyoming  
The Equality State

NELLIE TAYLOE ROSS

**Businesslike—Able—Courageous. She Has Earned Re-election**

*A Wyoming retrospective ~ for students, teachers,  
researchers, tourists and the public*

Articles on WyoHistory.org are carefully sourced and illustrated with historical photos, drawings or paintings and some contemporary photos. Articles are written by professional authors with strong ties to Wyoming.

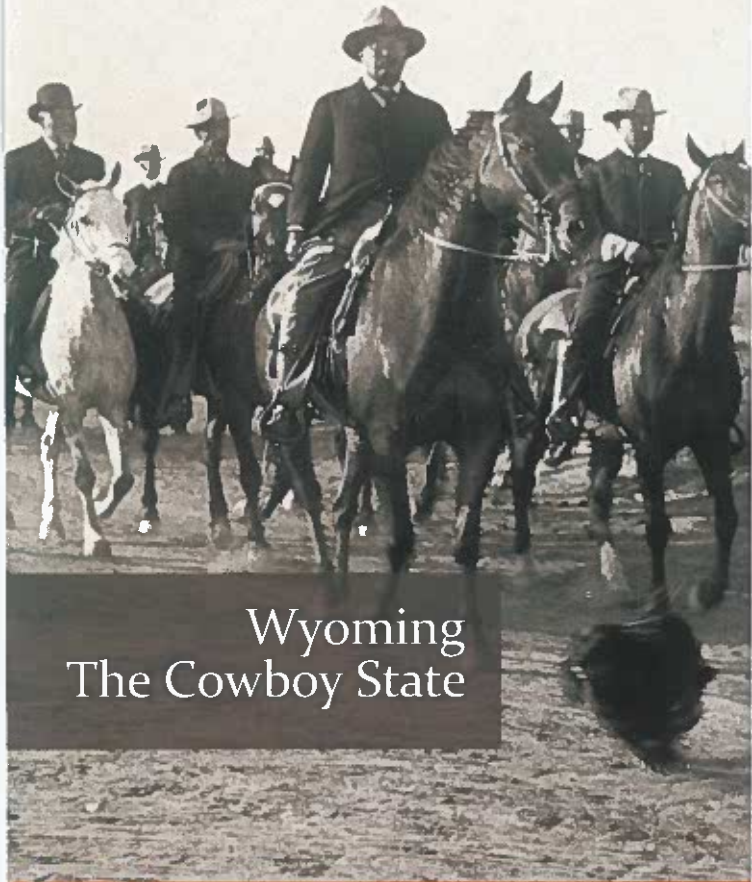


WyoHistory.org is a project of the  
Wyoming State Historical Society.  
Like us on Facebook!

Nellie Tayloe Ross re-election poster, 1926.  
Photo courtesy of the American Heritage Center.

Encouraging the exploration  
of Wyoming and its past

WyoHistory.org



Wyoming  
The Cowboy State

*Visit WyoHistory.org, an online collection  
of Wyoming history at [www.wyohistory.org](http://www.wyohistory.org).*

Treasures you'll find:

- Articles on Wyoming's earliest peoples, mountain men, emigrant trails, American Indian wars, woman suffrage, outlaws, railroads, ranching, politics, aviation, energy businesses and more
- Historical maps and photos
- Suggested field trips and maps to historic sites
- Oral histories

President Theodore Roosevelt and an entourage of lawmen and politicians ride from Laramie to Cheyenne, 1903. Photo courtesy of the Library of Congress.

# Travel the Oregon Trail with WyoHistory.org

The Oregon, Mormon Pioneer and California trails crossed Wyoming during the great transcontinental migration of the 1840s, '50s and '60s, when as many as half a million people may have followed this route.

For details on these historic landmarks and trails sites, with in-depth articles, maps, directions, photo galleries and videos, use the QR Codes with your mobile device or visit [www.wyohistory.org/oregon-trail](http://www.wyohistory.org/oregon-trail). For GPS-triggered audio at these trails sites and dozens more, download a free app at [www.travelstorys.com](http://www.travelstorys.com) and check out the Westward Ho! tour.

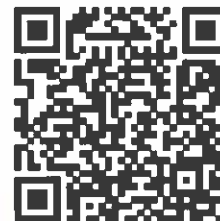
## 1 Fort Laramie

Fort Laramie began as a fur-trade post in 1834 near the confluence of the Laramie and North Platte rivers. Soon it changed into a post for the trade in buffalo robes, and for supplying emigrants bound west on the Oregon/California/Mormon Trail.



## 2 Register Cliff

Register Cliff, near present Guernsey, is one of three large "registers of the desert" in Wyoming where emigrants carved their names on rock.



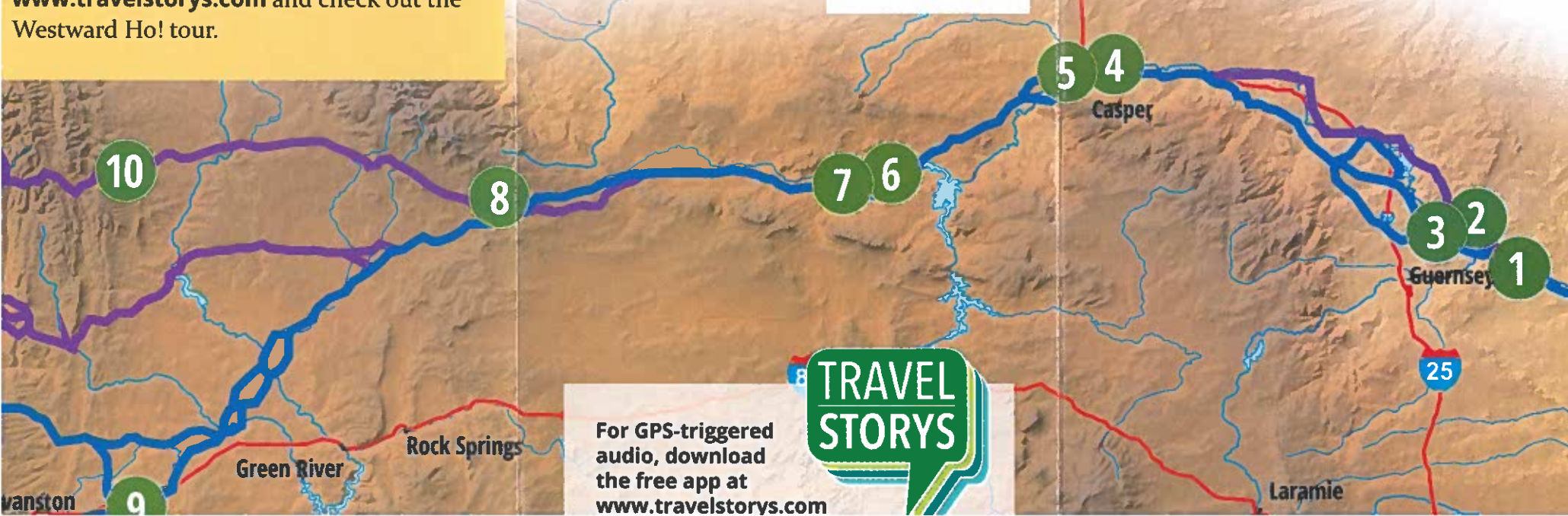
## 3 Oregon Trail Ruts

Ruts carved 2 to 6 feet deep in a sandstone ridge on the south side of the North Platte River, about a half mile south of Guernsey, provide striking physical evidence of the route followed by hundreds of thousands of emigrants.



## 4 Reshaw's Bridge

John Richard's bridge across the North Platte River near present Casper eased the way for thousands of those who traveled the trail.



For GPS-triggered audio, download the free app at [www.travelstorys.com](http://www.travelstorys.com)



## 5 Fort Caspar

The U.S. Army established Platte Bridge Station in 1862 to protect the Oregon/California/Mormon Trail crossing of the North Platte River and the new transcontinental telegraph.



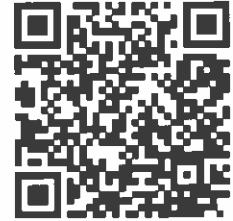
## 7 Martin's Cove

In 1856, a group of handcart emigrants from the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints took shelter in this small cove after a late start in their journey across the plains.



## 9 Fort Bridger

Established by mountain men Jim Bridger and Louis Vasquez in 1843, Fort Bridger was an important rest and re-supply spot for emigrants.



## 6 Independence Rock

People have been leaving carvings and images on this rock since prehistoric times. When Father De Smet visited in 1841, he named it the "Great Register of the Desert."



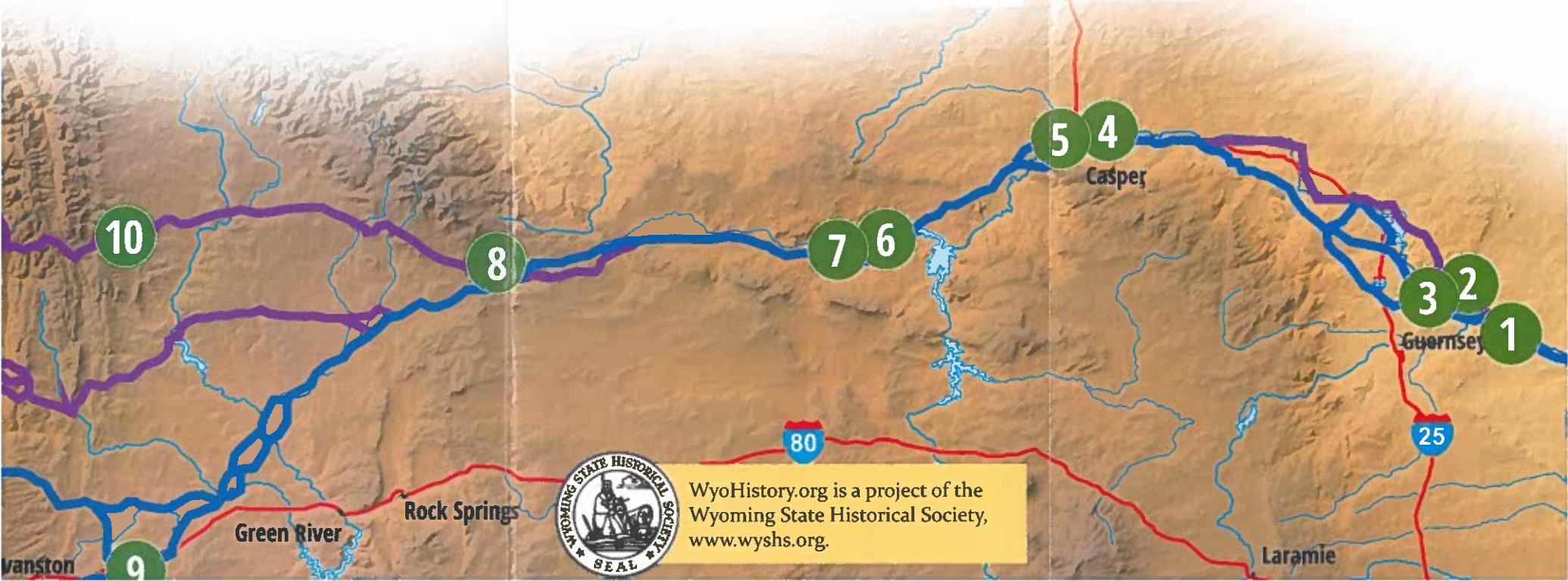
## 8 South Pass

Without South Pass and the easy grade it offered to early transcontinental travelers, the history of the United States would have been much different.



## 10 Lander Trail

In 1857, the U.S. Congress passed the Pacific Wagon Road Act, allowing the survey and construction of wagon roads. A segment of the first such national road built in the West is the Lander Trail.



WyoHistory.org is a project of the Wyoming State Historical Society, [www.wyshs.org](http://www.wyshs.org).

# Travel Wyoming's historic Indian Wars sites with WyoHistory.org

During the Indian Wars of the 1860s and 1870s, all sides fought to control the land, travel safely and protect their families. This tour of forts and battle sites leads from Fort Laramie to northern Wyoming. Follow it to better understand the events leading up to Custer's defeat at the Little Bighorn just 44 miles north of Wyoming's northern border.

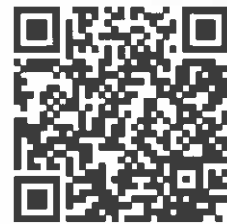
Use the QR codes on the following pages with your mobile device, download the free app TravelStorys for GPS-triggered, three-minute audio segments at each of these historic sites, or go to [www.wyohistory.org/indian-wars](http://www.wyohistory.org/indian-wars) for in-depth articles, maps, directions and galleries of historic images.



For GPS-triggered  
audio, download  
the free app at  
[www.travelstorys.com](http://www.travelstorys.com)

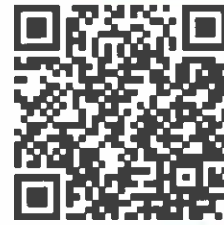
## 1 Fort Laramie

In 1849 the post was purchased by the U.S. Army. It became an important supply, logistics and communications center for the Indian Wars campaigns of the next four decades.



## 2 Fort Fetterman

Established on a bluff above the North Platte River in 1867, Fort Fetterman was used frequently as a staging location for U.S. Army expeditions during the Indian Wars.



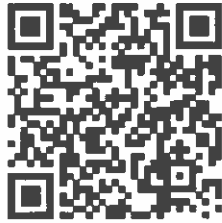
## 3 Fort Caspar

The Army outpost was meant to guard the mail service and the newly constructed transcontinental telegraph lines from attack by Plains Indian groups.



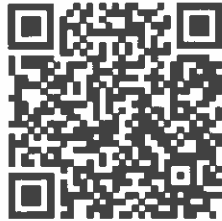
## 4 Fort/Cantonment Reno

Cantonment Reno was established as a supply base for the U.S. Army during campaigns to drive Plains Indian groups out of prime hunting grounds and onto reservations.



## Red Cloud's War

When the U.S. Army in 1866 sent troops to build a string of forts, tribes in that country reacted angrily. For two years, the tribes harassed and attacked the soldiers and travelers on the trail.



## 5 Fort Phil Kearny

The largest of the three forts built along the Bozeman Trail, the posts' original purpose was to protect freighters, gold prospectors and other travelers from attack by Plains Indians.



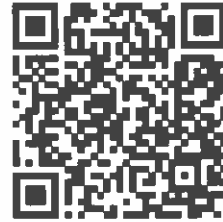
## 6 Fetterman Battlefield

Fetterman Battlefield is the site of the U.S. Army's worst defeat by Plains Indian groups with the exception of the Battle of Little Bighorn.



## 7 Wagon Box Fight

On Aug. 2, 1867, a large force of Oglala Sioux attacked woodcutters near Fort Phil Kearny. Soldiers assigned to protect the woodcutters took cover behind a ring of wagon boxes.

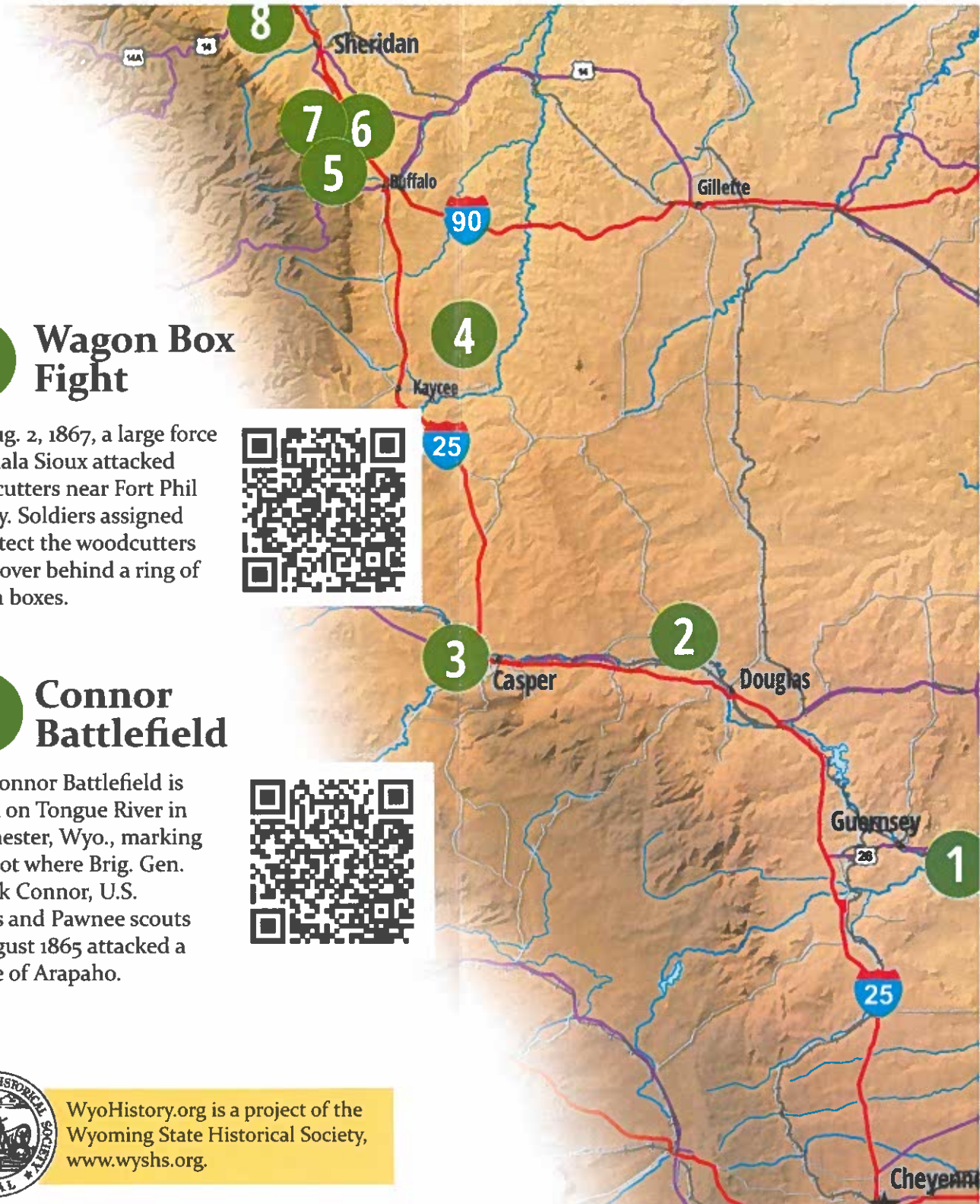


## 8 Connor Battlefield

The Connor Battlefield is a park on Tongue River in Ranchester, Wyo., marking the spot where Brig. Gen. Patrick Connor, U.S. troops and Pawnee scouts in August 1865 attacked a village of Arapaho.



WyoHistory.org is a project of the Wyoming State Historical Society, [www.wyshs.org](http://www.wyshs.org).



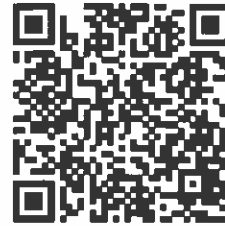
# Travel Wyoming's Historic Southern Corridor with WyoHistory.org

Since fur-trade times, Wyoming has straddled the main travel route across North America. The Oregon and Overland trails were followed by the Union Pacific Railroad, which was followed by the Lincoln Highway and today's Interstate 80. The routes are full of stories.

As you travel Wyoming, use the QR codes on the following pages with your mobile device or visit [www.wyohistory.org/southern-corridor](http://www.wyohistory.org/southern-corridor) for in-depth articles, maps, directions and photo galleries—all with info on these historic sites and landmarks.

## 1 Former Union Pacific Depots

Former Union Pacific Railroad depots are open to the public across southern Wyoming in Cheyenne, Laramie, Medicine Bow, Rawlins, Rock Springs and Evanston.



## Union Pacific in Wyoming

The building of the Union Pacific across Wyoming forever changed the political and physical landscape.



## 2 Ames Monument

At an elevation of 8,247 feet, this monument to the Union Pacific's financiers stands at what once was the highest point on the route of the railroad.



## 3 Laramie as the railroad arrived

By the end of 1867, the Union Pacific tracks had reached Cheyenne. In the spring, the tracks continued over the mountains to the west and reached Laramie in early May.



## 4 Hanna

"Coal is King," proclaims a yearly celebration in Hanna, Wyo., long a mining town for railroad coal and later a stop on the Lincoln Highway.



## 5 Fort Fred Steele

In 1868, the U.S. government established Fort Fred Steele where the new U.P. Railroad crossed the North Platte River. Later, the Lincoln Highway passed by, too.



## 6 Frontier Prison, Rawlins

The cornerstone for what became Wyoming's first state prison was laid in 1888 but the prison itself did not open for 13 more years.



## 8 Rock Springs

Rock Springs traces its origins to a coal mine established there in 1868 to serve the still-building Union Pacific Railroad.



## 10 Fort Bridger

Established in 1843. The area--known as the Bridger Valley--served as a crossroads for trails, the transcontinental railroad and the Lincoln Highway.



## 7 Point of Rocks Stage Station

The Point of Rocks Stage Station was built in 1862, and the westward construction of the Union Pacific Railroad reached Point of Rocks in the summer of 1868, making the spot the junction of the Overland Trail and the UPRR.



## 9 Green River

This town, located on its namesake river and on the Union Pacific Railroad, began as a stage station. After the U.P. relocated switching and roundhouse operations there in the early 1870s, the Green River rail yard became one of the busiest in the nation.



## 11 Evanston

The town was created as a service stop for locomotives between Green River, Wyo., and Ogden, Utah, on the Union Pacific Railroad's transcontinental route.



## 12 Piedmont Charcoal Kilns

Built to produce charcoal for Utah smelters. Charcoal production began in Piedmont about the time the Union Pacific Railroad was built through the area in 1868.



WyoHistory.org is a project of the Wyoming State Historical Society, [www.wyshs.org](http://www.wyshs.org).

