

Wyoming, Like no place on Earth...

Capital. Cheyenne
Nickname. Big Wyoming, Equality State, Cowboy State
Motto. "Equal Rights"
Admitted To Union. July 10, 1890-44th State
Size. 97,914 square miles, 9th largest state
Highest Point. Gannett Peak, 13,804 feet
Lowest Point. 3,100 feet Belle Fourche River
Average Annual Precipitation. 14.5 inches
Population (1989). 453,588

There is evidence of more than 12,000 years of prehistoric occupation in Wyoming. Among these groups were Clovis, 12,000 years ago, Folsom, 10,000 years ago, and Eden Valley, 8,000 years ago. The latter were the big game hunters of the Early period. Following these, and remaining until about 500 A.D., were many groups with a mixed hunting and gathering economy. These were followed by the predecessors of the historic Indians.

On the crest of Medicine Mountain, 40 miles east of Lovell, Wyoming, is located the Medicine Wheel which has 28 spokes and a circumference of 245 feet. This was an ancient shrine built of stone by the hands of some forgotten tribe. A Crow chief has been reputed as saying, "It was built before the light came by people who had no iron." This prehistoric relic still remains one of Wyoming's unsolved puzzles.

Southwest of Lusk, covering an area of 400 square miles, are the remains of prehistoric stone quarries known as the "Spanish Diggings." Here is mute evidence of strenuous labor performed by many prehistoric groups at different times. Quartzite, jasper and agate were mined. Artifacts of this Wyoming material have been found as far away as the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys.

The historic Indians in Wyoming were nomadic tribes known as the Plains Indians. They were the Arapaho, Arikara, Bannock, Blackfeet, Cheyenne, Crow, Gros Ventre, Kiowa, Nez Perce, Sheep Eater, Sioux, Shoshone and Ute tribes. Of all of these tribes, the Cheyenne and Sioux were the last of the Indians to be controlled and placed on reservations.

Plainsmen were the hunters, warriors and religious leaders of their tribes, therefore, their crafts were related to these occupations. Both men and women were artists and craftsmen traditionally, each producing articles for everyday use as well as for ceremonial purposes. Usually, quilling and beading were done by women and carving was done by the men.

It is as difficult to separate art from the Indian's daily life as it is to separate his religion from his daily life. All are tightly interwoven. There is one Indian reservation in Wyoming, the Wind River Reservation, with headquarters at Fort Washakie. The reservation was the home of some 2,357 Shoshone and 3,501 Arapaho Indians. The total acreage of the reservation is 1,888,334, exclusive of lands owned by the Bureau of Reclamation and other patented lands within the exterior boundaries.

One of the earliest explorers of Wyoming was John Colter in 1807. While exploring the Rocky Mountains, he discovered a region of steaming geysers and towering water falls so unusual that his written reports nicknamed the area "Colter's Hell." The same area, in 1872, was set aside forever as a place to be enjoyed by everyone. It became known as Yellowstone, the world's first National Park.

Wyoming owes its early settlement in part to the gentlemen of Europe. Their fondness of beaver top hats sent early-day trappers to the Rocky Mountains in search of the prized pelts. Famous mountain men such as Kit Carson, Jim Bridger, Davey Jackson and Jedediah Smith were among the trappers, explorers and traders to first roam the Wyoming territory. Gold in California and the lure of rich land in Oregon brought increasing numbers of pioneer wagon trains rolling over the Oregon Trails through Wyoming. Pony soldiers came to protect the wagon trains from hostile Indians, and the soldiers established forts along the trails.

The most important of the western military posts was Ft. Laramie in southeastern Wyoming. Ft. Laramie became a haven for gold seekers and weary emigrants. It was also an important station for the Pony Express and the Overland stagecoaches, and it served as a vital military post in the wars with the Plains Indians. Ft. Laramie witnessed the growth of the open range cattle industry, the coming of homesteaders and the building of towns which marked the final closing of the wild, western frontier in 1890.

Wyoming was the scene of the end of the great Indian battles. Ft. Phil Kearny in northern Wyoming had the bloodiest history of any fort in the West. Thousands of well organized Indians from the Cheyenne, Arapaho and Sioux tribes fought battle after battle with the U.S. Cavalry. A famous battle took place in 1866 when 81 soldiers set out from Ft. Kearny and were drawn into a classic military ambush by Indians led by Crazy Horse and Red Cloud. None of the "blue coats" survived.

Great herds of buffalo once grazed on the rolling hills of Wyoming, giving rise to one of the state's best known citizens, William F. "Buffalo Bill" Cody. Today in the town he founded, Cody, near Yellowstone National Park, is an enormous museum dedicated to Buffalo Bill and the West he loved and helped settle. Near the turn of the century, Buffalo Bill took his Wild West Show to Great Britain and the European continent to give audiences a brief glimpse of the cowboys, Indians and other characters who lived in America's west during Wyoming's early days. Wyoming was also known as the "Equality State" because of the rights women have traditionally enjoyed here. Wyoming women were the first in the nation to vote, serve on juries and hold public office.

In 1869, Wyoming's territorial legislature became the first government in the world to grant "female suffrage" by enacting a bill granting Wyoming women the right to vote. The act was signed into law on December 10 of that year by Governor A.J. Campbell.

Less than three months after the signing of that act, on February 17, 1870, the "Mother of Women Suffrage in Wyoming"-Ester Hobart Morris of South Pass City-became the first woman ever to be appointed a justice of the peace. Laramie was also the site for the first equal suffrage vote cast in the nation by a woman-Mrs. Louisa Swain on September 6, 1870.

In 1924, Mrs. Nellie Taylor Ross was the first elected woman governor to take office in the United States. She took office on January 5, 1925, 20 days before "Ma" Ferguson of Texas (elected on the same day) took office. Mrs. Ross went on to become the first woman to be appointed Director of the United States Mint-a position she held for 20 years, from 1933 to 1953. In 1991, women held three of the state's five top elective positions and a total of 23 women hold seats in the Wyoming Legislature, three in the Senate and 20 in the House.

Talk of statehood for Wyoming began as early as 1869 after the organization of Wyoming Territory in that year. The road to statehood, however, did not begin until 1888 when the Territorial Assembly sent Congress a petition for admission into the Union. Bills were introduced in both houses of Congress, but did not pass.

Though no legislation passed Congress enabling Wyoming to follow the steps that lead to statehood, Governor Francis E. Warren and others decided to continue as if an "enabling act" had passed. On July 8, 1889, Wyoming Territory held an election of delegates to Wyoming's one and only Constitutional Convention. Forty-nine men gathered in Cheyenne during September, 1889, and wrote the constitution. The voters approved the document November 5, 1889, by a vote of 6,272 to 1,923.

Bills for Wyoming statehood were introduced in both the U.S. Senate and House in December, 1889. The House passed the bill March 27, 1890. President Benjamin Harrison signed Wyoming's statehood bill, making Wyoming the 44th state.

Carved from sections of Dakota, Utah, and Idaho territories, Wyoming Territory came into existence by act of Congress on July 25, 1868. The territorial government was formally inaugurated May 19, 1869. The first territorial governor, John A. Campbell, appointed by President Ulysses S. Grant, took his oath of office on April 15, 1869.

WYOMING'S POPULATION

1989 . . . 453,588

Cheyenne State Capitol

Was home to the following sites and unique events.

Big Boy Steam Engine Holliday Park, 17th and Morrie

"Old Number 4004" the world's largest steam locomotive. Retired from active duty by the Union Pacific in 1956.

The French Merci Train East Lincolnway and Big Horn

It was sent to the American people from the French citizens in 1949 as a thank you for the Friendship Train which sent food from Americans to the French during World War II. The Merci Train visited all the state capitals leaving a boxcar full of gifts. Wyoming's boxcar was given to the 40 et 8 Society of the American Legion.

Tivoli Building Chamber of Commerce, 16th Street and Carey Avenue

Built in 1892, The Tivoli was one of the best examples of Victorian architecture in the Rocky Mountain Area.

F.E. Warren Air Force Base Randall Avenue and I-25

Originally named Fort D.A. Russell, served as a site for many of the U.S. intercontinental ballistic missiles, home of the Peacekeepers, and as a training ground for members of the United States Air Force. (see below)

Wyoming Hereford Ranch East of Cheyenne

Established in 1883, the ranch is one of the oldest and most prestigious of western cattle operations. Still produced quality Hereford cattle after more than 100 years.

Wyoming State Capitol Building & Esther Hobart Morris Statue Capitol Avenue and 24th Street

Gleaming marble floors, beautiful woodwork, stained glass, a variety of historic photographs and a life-sized display of native wildlife.

Historic Lakeview Cemetery 2501 Seymour Avenue

Old 1800's cemetery established when the Union Pacific Railroad came to Cheyenne.

Cheyenne Frontier Days, Last full week in July.

The world's greatest outdoor western event offered visitors professional rodeos, western parades, the finest entertainers in country music, and more fun than the law allowed. The annual celebration promised to bring several old-time cowboy reunions, a special Native American Invitational Pow-Wow, and a tribute to volunteerism. More than 2,000 people gave their time and effort to making CFD happen each year.

Railroad Tracks

Cheyenne began as a Union Pacific Railroad town nicknamed Hell-on-Wheels and the railroad influence prevailed until the end. The train depot, was nearly a city block long.

Wildlife

There is wildlife in and near the capital city of the Cowboy State. Pronghorn antelope herds roam in several pockets along the outskirts of town. A family of bison and elk were kept at Lions Park. The Wyoming Game & Fish Department had a Visitors Center with a number of wildlife displays and explanations of Wyoming's animal kingdom. Terry Bison Ranch was home to a herd of 2,000 animals, some of whom were often visible from Interstate 25. The ranch also featured a petting zoo that was very popular with children. Heading west, travelers on Happyjack Road could spot more antelope, mule deer, and possibly the wily coyote.

Wyoming State Capitol

The gold-leaf covered dome of the State Capitol Building was the highest in the U.S. - 6062 feet. A spectacular bronze statue, The Spirit of Wyoming, is outside; in the capitol rotunda one would see mounted bison and elk.

Francis E. Warren Air Force Base

Location

Francis E. Warren Air Force Base is located adjacent to the city of Cheyenne in southeastern Wyoming. It was the oldest continuously active Air Force base in the United States. F.E. Warren AFB was founded as a military installation on the same day as Cheyenne on July 4th, 1867 and originally was established as a cavalry post to protect railroad construction workers. The base was named after Francis Emroy Warren, the first Wyoming senator and first governor of the state.

Mission

Defend America with the world's most powerful combat ready ICBM force. F.E. Warren AFB operates and maintained 150 Minuteman III and 50 Peacekeeper missiles.

Base Population

Approximate military, 3,650; approximate civilian, 600; approximate.

Annual Payroll

Approximate military, \$102.7 million, approximate civilian, \$26.4 million, approximate.

Base Size

The base was 5,866 acres. The missile field includes portions of western Nebraska, northern Colorado and eastern Wyoming totaling 12,600 miles.

Minuteman III Missiles

Mission

The LGM-30 Minuteman intercontinental ballistic missile was an element of the nation's strategic deterrent forces. The "L" in LGM is the Department of Defense designation for silo-launched; "G" means surface attack; and "M" stands for guided missile.

Features

The Minuteman was a strategic weapon system using a ballistic missile of intercontinental range. Missiles are dispersed in hardened silos to protect against attack and connected to an underground launch control center through a system of hardened cables. Launch crews, consisting of two officers, performed around-the-clock alert in the launch control center. A variety of communication systems provided the National Command Authorities with highly reliable, virtually instantaneous direct contact with each launch crew. Should command capability be lost between the launch control center and remote missile launch facilities, specially-configured EC-135 airborne launch control center aircraft automatically assumed command and control of the isolated missile or missiles. Fully qualified airborne missile combat crews aboard airborne launch control center aircraft would execute the NCA orders.

Background

The Minuteman weapon system was conceived in the late 1950s and deployed in the early 1960s. Minuteman was a revolutionary concept and an extraordinary technical achievement. Both the missile and basing components incorporated significant advances beyond the relatively slow-reacting, liquid-fueled, remotely-controlled intercontinental ballistic missiles of the previous generation. From the beginning, Minuteman missiles provided a quick-reacting, inertially guided, highly survivable component to America's nuclear Triad. Minuteman's maintenance concept capitalized on high reliability and a "remove and replace" approach to achieve a near 100 percent alert rate. Through state-of-the-art improvements, the Minuteman system evolved to meet new challenges and assume new missions. Modernization programs have resulted in new versions of the missile, expanded targeting options, significantly improved accuracy and survivability. The Minuteman weapon system was the product of almost 35 years of continuous enhancement.

General Characteristics

Primary function: Intercontinental ballistic missile

Contractor: Boeing Co.

Power plant: Three solid-propellant rocket motors; first stage, Thiokol; second stage, Aerojet-General; third stage, United Technologies Chemical Systems Division

Thrust: First stage, 202,600 pounds (91,170 kilograms)

Length: 59.9 feet (18 meters)

Weight: 79,432 pounds (32,158 kilograms)

Diameter: 5.5 feet (1.67 meters)

Range: 6,000-plus miles (5,218 nautical miles)

Speed: Approximately 15,000 mph (Mach 23 or 24,000 kph) at burnout

Ceiling: 700 miles (1,120 kilometers)

Load: Re-entry vehicle: General Electric MK 12 or MK 12A

Guidance systems: Inertial system: Autonetics Division of Rockwell International; ground electronic/security system: Sylvania Electronics Systems and Boeing Co.

Warheads: Three (downloaded to one as required by the Washington Summit Agreement, June 1992)

Unit cost: \$7 million

Date deployed: June 1970, production cessation: December 1978

Inventory: Active force, 530; Reserve, 0; ANG, 0

Peacekeeper ICBM

Mission

The Peacekeeper missile was America's newest intercontinental ballistic missile. Its deployment fulfilled a key goal of the strategic modernization program and increased strength and credibility to the ground-based leg of the U.S. strategic triad

Features

The Peacekeeper was capable of delivering 10 independently targeted warheads with greater accuracy than any other ballistic missile. It was a three-stage rocket ICBM system consisting of three major sections: the boost system, the post-boost vehicle system and the re-entry system. The boost system consists of three rocket stages that launch the missile into space. These rocket stages were mounted atop one another and fire successively. Each of the first three stages exhausts its solid propellant materials through a single movable nozzle that guides the missile along its flight path. Following the burnout and separation of the boost system's third rocket stage, the post-boost vehicle system, in space, maneuvers the missile as its re-entry vehicles are deployed in sequence. The post-boost vehicle system was made up of a maneuvering rocket, and a guidance and control system. The vehicle rode atop the boost system, weighed about 3,000 pounds (1,363 kilograms) and was 4 feet (1.21 meters) long. The top section of the Peacekeeper was the re-entry system. It consisted of the deployment module, up to 10 cone-shaped re-entry vehicles and a protective shroud. The shroud protected the re-entry vehicles during ascent. It was topped with a nose cap, containing a rocket motor to separate it from the deployment module. The deployment module provided structural support for the re-entry vehicles and carried the electronics needed to activate and deploy them. The vehicles were covered with material to protect them during re-entry through the atmosphere to their targets and were mechanically attached to the deployment module. The attachments were unlatched by gas pressure from an explosive cartridge broken by small, exploding bolts, which freed the re-entry vehicles, allowing them to separate from the deployment module with minimum disturbance. Each deployed re-entry vehicle followed a ballistic path to its target.

Background

The Air Force successfully conducted the first test flight of the Peacekeeper June 17, 1983, from Vandenberg Air Force Base, Calif. The missile traveled 4,190 miles (6,704 kilometers) before dropping six unarmed test re-entry vehicles on planned target sites in the Kwajalein Missile Test Range in the Pacific Ocean. The first two test phases consisted of 12 test flights to ensure the Peacekeeper's subsystems performed as planned, and to make final assessments of its range and payload capability. The missile was fired from above-ground canisters in its first eight tests. Thereafter, test flights were conducted from Minuteman test silos reconfigured to simulate operational Peacekeeper sites. The Air Force achieved initial operational capability of 10 deployed Peacekeepers at F.E. Warren AFB, Wyo., in December 1986. Full operational capability was achieved in December 1988 with the establishment of a squadron of 50 missiles

General Characteristics

Primary Function: Intercontinental ballistic missile

Contractor: Basing: Boeing Aerospace and Electronics; assembly and test: Martin Marietta and Denver Aerospace
Power Plant: First three stages, solid-propellant; fourth stage, storable liquid (by Thiokol, Aerojet, Hercules and Rocketdyne)
Length: 71 feet (21.8 meters)
Weight: 195,000 pounds (87,750 kilograms) including re-entry vehicles
Diameter: 7 feet, 8 inches (2.3 meters)
Range: Greater than 6,000 miles (5,217 nautical miles)
Speed: Approximately 15,000 miles per hour at burnout (Mach 20 at sea level)
Guidance system: Inertial; integration by Rockwell, IMU by Northrop and Rockwell
Warheads: 10 Avco MK 21 re-entry vehicles
Date Deployed: December 1986
Unit Cost: \$70 million
Inventory: Active force, 50; ANG, 0; Reserve, 0

Wyoming was sparsely populated at the end of the world. The entire state had less than 500, 000 people in it. There were suburbs of nearby Denver, that held more people. As such people in Wyoming tended to be independent, friendly, and regarded neighbors as a gift. Most doors were never locked. It wasn't uncommon to have neighbors check in if they hadn't seen you for more than a few days. People were close, and the economy was generally good. Casper, as the hub of the natural gas, and fuel oil business in the state, was languishing in the throws of a huge depression. When the oil market went bust, the fortunes of everyone suffered. It was a typical November day, cool and dry, windy but then it always was. There was no indication, or warning of the hell soon to ride in.

On war-day, it was a typical work day in the state. That wouldn't last though. The majority of missiles targeted for the F.E. Warren AFB, complex were right on target. The three misses, were from the stand point of history, minor annoyances. One miss landed in the small town of Rock River, which was totally annihilated. As was the town of Encampment. One of the misses took off the top of Bridger Peak, and made the remainder glow for 50 years. The missile targeted for Casper went far awry due to guidance system failure, and landed in Ocean Lake, west of Riverton Wyoming. One of the discretionary nukes fell on the city of Rock Springs, which while not a strategic target, effectively closed off Interstate 80 going east and west. The last discretionary nuke fell on the Hollywood of the Rockies, Jackson Hole. This sufficed to effectively destroy the entire populace. Due to its nature and detonation characteristics, there was very little actual damage done. The effects of the radiation on the populace was horrific. Everyone not killed by the explosion immediately was transformed into Blue Undead. This makes Jackson Hole a very dangerous place to visit.

Assumptions

Wind speed: 15 mph
Wind direction: due east
Time frame: 7 days

Key

3,000 Rem*

Distance: 30 miles

Much more than a lethal dose of radiation. Death can occur within hours of exposure. About ten years will need to pass before levels of radioactivity in this area drop low enough to be considered safe, by U.S. peacetime standards.

900 Rem

Distance: 90 miles

A lethal dose of radiation. Death occurs from two to fourteen days.

300 Rem

Distance: 160 miles

Causes extensive internal damage, including harm to nerve cells and the cells that line the digestive tract. Also results in a loss of white blood cells and temporary hair loss.

90 Rem

Distance: 250 miles

No immediate harmful effects, but does result in a temporary decrease in white blood cells. Two to three years will need to pass before radioactivity levels in this area drop low enough to be considered safe, by U.S. peacetime standards.

*Rem: Stands for "roentgen equivalent man." It is a measurement used to quantify the amount of radiation that will produce certain biological effects.

25 Mt Air Blast: Pressure Damage

Cheyenne, WY

12 psi (pounds per square inch)

Radius: 6.5 miles

[Note: The outside edge of this shaded area represents the 12 psi ring. Blast pressure within the ring is greater than 12 psi; blast pressure outside the ring is less than 12 psi.]

The remains of some buildings' foundations are visible. Some of the strongest buildings -- those made of reinforced, poured concrete -- are still standing. Ninety-eight percent of the population within this area are dead.

5 psi

Radius: 10.7 miles

Virtually everything is destroyed between the 12 and 5 psi rings. The walls of typical multi-story buildings, including apartment buildings, are completely blown out. As you move from the center toward the 5 psi ring there are more structural skeletons of buildings standing. Single-family residences within this area have been completely blown away -- only their foundations remain. Fifty percent of the population between the 12 and 5 psi rings are dead. Forty percent are injured.

2 psi

Radius: 20 miles

Any single-family residences that are not completely destroyed are heavily damaged. The windows of office buildings have been blown away, as have some of their walls. Everything on these buildings' upper floors, including the people who were working there, are thrown onto the street. Substantial debris clutters the entire area. Five percent of the population between the 5 and 2 psi rings are dead. Forty-five percent are injured.

1 psi

Radius: 30.4 miles

Residences are moderately damaged. Commercial buildings have sustained minimal damage. Twenty-five percent of the population between the 2 and 1 psi rings are injured, mainly by flying glass and debris. Many others have been injured from thermal radiation -- the heat generated by the blast. The remaining seventy-five percent are unharmed.

Sites of interest.

Cheyenne took a severe pasting from the nuke that was targeted on the State Capitol building. The entire city was essentially destroyed in the first few seconds. To make matters worse, F.E. Warren was close enough that the multiple warheads targeted on the headquarters building, spilled over into the city and beyond. The damage was absolute. Nothing lives here, even after 150 years. The craters have through erosion and time created a large radioactive lake. The secondary effect of this was to poison the water supply for the entire area. The handful of survivors in the outlying areas posted quarantine signs and quietly waited to die. The area from Chugwater, in the North to Ft Collins to the south is posted. From Laramie Peak to west, to Pine Bluffs to the east is likewise posted. An area roughly 120 miles in area has been declared dead lands.

Laramie, as home of the University of Wyoming was the main center of learning in the area. Between plague zones, blasted radioactive wastelands, ravagers and hostile groups of mutants of all types, the area around Laramie is a very dangerous place. Due to its nature and layout, it is not easily defended. Over the last fifty years there has

been an initiative to transfer books, and other education material to the Casper State College. It has met with varying degrees of success. The slow exodus of people has made Laramie into a virtual ghost town.

Oregon Trail Ruts-Located near Guernsey, the "signature ruts" provide a vivid physical reminder of the old Oregon Trail. Here, thousands of wagon wheels and oxen hooves passed during the emigration period of the mid-1800s, gradually grinding the deep ruts into a layer of soft sandstone. As people try to escape to the fabled lands of milk and honey to the west, once again this area is commonly littered with the excess baggage of those people; who have had to make hard choices about their belongings.

Independence Rock-Fifty miles southwest of Casper, Independence Rock was a well-known landmark on the Oregon Trail. Father Peter DeSmet called it "the great registry of the desert," since thousands of westbound emigrants scratched their names on its surfaces. In this grand tradition, those intrepid souls following in their tracks, over 300 years later have revived this tradition.

Ft. Bridger-In the summer of 1842, Mountain Man Jim Bridger announced he was building a trading post, "...in the road of the emigrants on Black's Fork of Green River." From its beginnings as a log and mud trading post, Bridger's "fort" matured into a modern frontier military post. It later evolved into the town of Fort Bridger, the only town in Wyoming with direct roots to the earliest days of the Oregon Trail. Not much survives to this day. In the 1980's a resurgence of historical pride, caused the renovation of the site. 150 years later the hulk of this site lays in shambles.

Wyoming Territorial Prison-The prison was built in 1872 to house federal convicts in newly formed Wyoming Territory. Located in Laramie, the building served as a museum presenting details of Wyoming's western past. This is a current garrison building for a detachment of Casper Confederation troops detailed to secure the area. Structurally sound, it serves as a haven for weary and often hotly pursued survivors. The troopers inside render as much aid as is possible, given the circumstances.

Thermopolis- This is the site of the largest natural hot springs area in the world. Its location in the Teton mountains, guaranteed its survival during the months and years after the war. People that lived here were used to being on their own, and to making due with what they had. Today it is a bastion of civilization in the wilderness. With time, patience, and a spirit of innovation, the people of this area; have constructed extensive hot water greenhouses. The heat and mineral content of the water, serves to allow extensive agricultural endeavors. This area has been termed as the "Winter Gardens" of the Casper Confederation. It also makes this town a tantalizing target for nomads, ravagers, and mutants of all kind.

Sheridan- This northern-most garrison of the Casper confederation, was essentially untouched by the war. The loss of electrical power, and supplied goods was a great hardship for them. The existence of large mining assets, primarily coal; and cattle made this an inconvenience, not a hazard. Approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ of the population either died or left to seek relatives or other fortunes. This town survived, and in many ways is a testament to the strength of these people. It is a good place to visit, and an even better place to settle down.

Buffalo- Main Street was built on what was once a trail that curved down a slight hill, forded Clear Creek, and then angled up the grade on the other side. The first freight wagons, with their teams of oxen, horses, and buggies made this trail where the first buildings of Buffalo were erected. The many shops on Main Street including and old fashioned "soda fountain" where you can still get a homemade soda. You can also see the Occidental Hotel, made famous by Owen Wister in the novel "The Virginian." This is the hotel where the "*Virginian got his man.*" The hotel, the Johnson County Court House, and the Carnegie Wing of the museum were all listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The business district on Main Street was also on the National Register. This town almost completely reverted to an old west atmosphere and way of life. This change didn't happen gradually, it was almost overnight.

Kaycee- The remnants of the true Old West atmosphere, and home of Wyoming's infamous outlaws. The actual *Hole in the Wall* Country and Outlaw Cave, the hideouts of the legendary Butch Cassidy, Sundance Kid and the rest of the Hole in the Wall gang. Kaycee is the site of the Johnson County War, one of the most significant events in Old West history. And the Bozeman Trail, which linked the Oregon Trail to the Montana gold mines, can still be viewed east of Kaycee. In addition, a military post called Old Fort Reno was established on the Bozeman Trail to protect travelers from the Indians. Agriculture, mining and the oil industry all helped to develop and support the

livelihood of Kaycee. The Old West and New West reoccur, when you see the cattle and sheep drives to the mountain in the spring, and back again in the fall, on the same old stock trails used centuries ago. Livestock always has the right of way, be prepared to stop!

The Hole in the Wall- Closely associated with such names as Butch Cassidy and the Wild Bunch along with other lesser known outlaws who frequented this area of southern Johnson County while evading the law. The entire area west of Kaycee is referred to as the Hole in the Wall Country.

Outlaw Cave- Another place associated with the Hole in the Wall country and notorious outlaws. The Middle Fork of the Powder River where the cave is located is also known for its Indian lore. The Rock Art Cave is nearby, which features pre-historic cave paintings that survive, to this day.

Worland/ Ten Sleep- In 1903, a party of surveyors made their way into the Big Horn Basin area to determine the feasibility of a large irrigation project. At that time, the current site of Worland had a population of less than 100 people. However, the area held promise and plans were started. By 1904, the project was in full swing and Camp Worland prospered into a community with a school, church, post office and general store. In 1906, with the coming of the railroad, Camp Worland faced a dilemma. Railroad tracks were laid on the east side of the Big Horn River and the encampment was located on the west side. Forced to make a decision about the future of Camp Worland, townspeople decided to move their community across the frozen Big Horn River.

Incorporated in 1906 as the town of Worland, this friendly, but well armed community continues to prosper and grow to this day. The proud tradition of Worland is evident throughout the town today. Heritage and determination continue to drive this friendly, warm and western town into the future. Visitors will notice the varied crops which enhance the countryside. Sugar beets, malt barley and alfalfa comprise the major farming products of the county. The Holly Sugar Mill processes the sugar beets grown throughout the Big Horn Basin. This is the only source of refined sugar for 1000 square miles. This commodity, more than any other, has ensured the wealth and power of this area for now and the foreseeable future. Both the sheep and cattle operations are not only instrumental in shaping the Washakie County area of Wyoming, but play an important role in the economies of Worland and Ten Sleep to this day. The breadbasket of the Confederation is as vital and impressive today, as it was 150 years ago.

Devils Tower- National Monument is located in northeastern Wyoming. The Tower and the surrounding 1,347 acres were designated as our nation's first National Monument by President Teddy Roosevelt on September 24, 1906. Scientists believe that Devils Tower is the core of a volcano exposed after millions of years of erosion caused by weather and the Belle Fourche River. (The Belle Fourche River meanders around the base of the tower, 1,267 feet below the summit.) While the name of Devils Tower may not be a household word, you will recognize the shape of the Tower from the movie Close Encounters of the Third Kind, which featured the tower as the landing spot for the awesome Mother Ship. The 865-foot tower was a favorite destination for climbers, hikers, and families, with over 450,000 visitors annually. Folk can enjoy deer and antelope in their natural habitat, and kids of all ages love the prairie dog town. Miles of walking trails offer breath-taking and ever-changing views of the Tower and the beautiful flora and fauna that surround it. Annual programs drew visitors from around the world.

On July 4, 1893, amid fanfare and more than 1,000 spectators, William Rogers and Willard Ripley became the first recognized climbers to make it to the top of Devils Tower, using a home-made wooden ladder for a portion of the ascent. The timing of the climb (Independence Day) and the fact that there was a flag pole at the top of the Tower already, awaiting the climbers, suggested that perhaps someone had actually scaled the tower a few days earlier. Meeting at the Tower for Independence Day became an annual event for area ranchers and their families. At the third annual picnic (in 1895) Mrs. Rogers used her husband's ladder to become the first woman to scale the Tower. Formal records of Tower climbs have been kept since 1937. A climbing Mecca, more than 5,000 climbers from all over the world arrived at the Tower each year. There were more than 200 routes identified for use in scaling the massive columns of the Tower. The name Devils Tower was first affixed to the Tower in 1875 by a scientific team escorted by Colonel Richard I. Dodge. The explorer was sent to this area to look for gold, even though their presence was a violation of Indian treaty rights. General George Armstrong Custer had recently confirmed gold

reports to the east (in the Black Hills of today's South Dakota), and unfortunately gold fever seemed to be a common rationalization for breaking treaties. Dodge took the name Devils Tower as a literal translation of "Bad God's Tower," which was one name which Indians used for the area. This name reflected the fear which many Native Americans felt for the area. Mateo Tepee, or "Bear Lodge," is the common Native American name used for the Tower today, although it is by no means the only name. Different tribes, utilizing different languages, have different names for this unique geologic formation.

Yellowstone National Park

"Yellowstone" most likely comes from the Sioux Indians, who coined the word "Mitse-a-da-zi" for the yellowish bluffs along the river mouth. Canadian French trappers translated the Indians' term into "Rive des Roche Jaune" (Yellow Rock River). At 2.2 million acres or 3,472 square miles, Yellowstone was the largest park in the lower 48 (larger than Delaware and Rhode Island combined!) Over 1100 miles of trails were available for hiking, with 300 miles of public roads for driving. Yellowstone had over 300 species of animals, including 60 different mammals, 18 types of fish and over 225 species of birds. Elevations range from approximately 5,300 feet at the North Entrance to nearly 12,000 feet at Eagle's Peak on the park's East boundary (most roads lie at 7,500-8,000 feet). The park had 9 visitors centers/museums/information stations, 97 trailheads and 49 picnic areas

Greater Yellowstone encompasses 14 million acres, making it the largest temperate ecosystem in the world that remains essentially intact. Its namesake park, larger than the states of Delaware and Rhode Island combined, comprised a mere 16% of the total land. With the Beartooths anchoring its northeast corner, Greater Yellowstone spreads west across several other ranges and the three rivers that Lewis and Clark named after Jefferson and his cabinet. To the south it reached the grasslands of the Wyoming plains and the headwaters of the Colorado River system. Up its spine runs the Continental Divide, and at its center rises one of the youngest mountain ranges in North America, the Tetons.

Remarkably diverse, the regions that comprise Greater Yellowstone are none-the-less inextricably, perhaps inexplicably, linked by natural forces. The grassy marshes of Red Rocks Lakes bear little resemblance to the alpine lakes of the Tetons, yet the pristine habitat of both ended up being the salvation of the trumpeter swans now swimming in Grand Teton National Park. Trout in Atlantic and Pacific Creeks lie on opposite sides of the Continental Divide, yet they may have started as siblings in Two Ocean Creek, whose waters split around a rock to flow east and west. The intertwining of natural processes here is evidenced by the explosion in elk and bison numbers when wolves were eliminated, and the relative balance that has been achieved since their reintroduction. Taken as a whole, Greater Yellowstone is an ecosystem in the most fundamental sense of the word— a complex symbiosis of living elements that, when left alone, will flourish indefinitely.

Though its importance for habitat preservation can't be overstated, Greater Yellowstone also tied together one of America's preeminent outdoor playgrounds. With two national parks, seven national forests and at least a dozen wildernesses, its backcountry kept hikers on the trail for a lifetime. Its waters range from alpine lakes to roaring whitewater, enough to thrill the most avid anglers and paddlers. Its scenery is unsurpassed for anyone driving through in vehicles. But nowhere does the magnificence of this region shine brighter than in the wildlife that binds the ecosystem.

This area is also home to one of the federal government's most elaborate lies. In the early 1980's researchers sub-contracted from DARPA (Defense Advanced Research and Planning Agency) learned how to copy the memories and thought patterns of subjects. They also learned how to download this information into others. It became possible to copy the thoughts, and memories of great world leaders, and scientists. The process was in-effective in persons who had already learned, or grown their own minds however. This prompted an initiative to develop a human "donor" with no conflicting memory patterns. Cloning and genetic manipulation were the logical next steps. Under cover of the 1988 fire in the park, a facility was built to take advantage of the plentiful, thermal energy pockets in the area. Prior to completion the copy process had been used extensively to record information for posterity.

This complex is responsible for many genetic manipulations that are still in use today. The complex was designed to run in the shadows, and on its own. The war presented no great obstacle. All supplies and consumables required are able to be recreated or manufactured on site.

An unknown and unforeseen complication arose during the cloning process. Its insidious nature is to this day, unknown by those persons afflicted by it. After two generations the subsequent clones, become schizophrenic. This results in the extreme paranoia inherent in the Breeder persona.

Twenty five years ago the Breeders became intensely interested in the realms of psychic research. They sent their harvesting teams far and wide looking for persons with "talent". They were returned to the center studied, and bred to increase their power, and abilities.

This went well until they accidentally ran afoul of mother nature. They bred a person who could link the minds of others. This allowed her to channel and use any ability of those linked in, with the power of them all. This allowed her to easily escape with twelve of her fellow test subjects. With their new found freedom they established a small community near Thermopolis.

They have adopted a curious mixture of Amazon and Wicca beliefs and customs. Men are only allowed to visit, not stay. They have determined that in no way; will they ever be enslaved to anyone again, for any reason. The Coven as they refer to themselves is a very powerful group in the area. They are feared by their neighbors, but will occasionally be called on to solve problems that no one else can. They have established trade relations with Thermopolis and can obtain those items they need, with relative ease.

The Breeders have on several occasions, attempted to re-capture this group of women, with poor results. None of their squads have returned. The Breeders have also bred a line of super-soldiers. Stronger, faster and in many cases very hard to kill. With enhanced vision, hearing and reflexes, they are exceptionally lethal. They were designed to provide ground defense of the primary breeder base. Skilled in the use of weapons, survival, and dirty tricks, they are an effective deterrent to any aggressor. PD Note: Roll up a character as normal, then add 4 to all attributes. No attribute over 20. These are an effective way to control errant teams.

Wind River Indian Reservation- The 1.7+ million-acre Wind River Indian Reservation, established in 1864 through the Bridger-Teton Treaty with the U.S. government, was home to the Eastern Shoshone and Northern Arapaho tribes. The Wind River Indian Reservation offered visitors a cultural peek into the history of two Native American tribes who now share the beautiful wide open spaces northwest of Lander.

Fort Washakie

Once a U.S. military establishment frequented by members of the Eastern Shoshone Tribe, Fort Washakie was the headquarters of the tribe's government and the Bureau of Indian Affairs agency. Fort Washakie was the only military fort named for an American Indian chief. At the Shoshone Tribal Cultural Center at 31 Black Coal Street, you could get an in-depth look into the history and culture of the Shoshone Tribe. The Center, established in 1988, was housed in a National Registered Historic Building. Featured were exhibits of tribal cultural crafts and art, along with historical data and photographic collections. Treaty maps and agreements were displayed.

Chief Washakie Cemetery

Located approximately ½ mile from the Shoshone Tribal Cultural Center, Chief Washakie Cemetery is the final resting place of the last chief of the Shoshone Tribe, Chief Washakie. Chief Washakie is buried in the older section of the cemetery. A large headstone marks his grave. In 1840, Washakie became the principal chief of the Eastern Shoshone, a role he would fill until his death over sixty years later. Throughout his tenure he maintained friendly relations with the U.S. government, settlers, and other American immigrants. Washakie always placed the peace and welfare of his people above all other concerns. In the 1870s Washakie served as a military leader of over 150 Shoshone men serving with General Crook in the campaign to return Sioux and Cheyenne bands to their assigned reservations. The campaign ended with Custer's ill-fated attack at Little Big Horn in 1876, an attack which Washakie advised against. When he died in 1900 at an age of over 100, Washakie received a full military funeral and burial, honoring his career in the U.S. Army.

Sacajawea's Grave- If you are looking to discover more about Sacajawea, the Wind River Indian Reservations is the place to go. Near Fort Washakie you will find the grave of Sacajawea, her nephew

Basil, and a memorial to her son Baptiste. Many believe she returned to her Shoshone people in Fort Washakie where she died and was buried on April 9, 1884, by the Episcopal missionary, Reverend John Roberts. While living on the Wind River Indian Reservation Sacajawea served as a translator for Chief Washakie in negotiations to establish the reservation and was often seen wearing one of the peace medals given out by Lewis and Clark. Sacajawea Cemetery is located in the foothills of the Wind River Mountains where you will find the 13,569-foot Mt. Sacajawea.

The Wind River Indian Reservation was deserted. The reasons for this are unknown to those non-Indians in the state. There are any number of theories, but no actual proof. On the rare occasions that the CCF or others have attempted to learn the reason, their spies haven't returned.