

Wyoming Secretary of State

Max Maxfield
Secretary of State



Patricia O'Brien Arp
Deputy Secretary of State

Welcome to Wonderful Wyoming!

Wyoming has a colorful history. The amount of information and stories on Wyoming are boundless. Two superb starting places for researching Wyoming and its history are your schools and local libraries because, along with their book references and resources, the majority of these facilities have access to the Internet.

Our website has a variety of information for many different purposes. For instance, data searchers may appreciate the "Historical Information" section of the Secretary's Desk on the website by going to the following link:

<http://soswy.state.wy.us/Forms/Publications/StudentPacket.pdf>

Trivia buffs may enjoy the "Wyoming Firsts" brochure which lists some of Wyoming's firsts, gives a quick summary on Wyoming and provides interesting facts.

The gold postcard proudly displays the Wyoming Great Seal. The dates of its adoption and symbolism can be found on the reverse side.

Additional websites helpful in obtaining information about Wyoming can be found at the following URL: <http://www.wyoming.gov/agencies.aspx>

Thank you for your interest in learning more about our wonderful state!

With best wishes, I am

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Max Maxfield".

Max Maxfield
Secretary of State



For
More
Information
concerning the
Bucking Horse
& Rider trademark,
please contact:

TRADEMARK
LICENSING OFFICE
P. O. Box 3322
Laramie, WY 82071



307.766.LOGO (5646)
307.766.4049 (fax)
wyominglicensing.net

History of the Bucking Horse & Rider



Did You Know . . .

- The Bucking Horse & Rider mark has represented the State of Wyoming for nearly 100 years.
- The Bucking Horse & Rider mark first appeared on Wyoming's license plates in 1936.
- The State of Wyoming is the only state in the country that owns and actively protects the Bucking Horse & Rider mark for use by its citizens.
- The horse seen in the silhouette is most commonly referred to as Steamboat - "the horse that couldn't be ridden."
- The Wyoming National Guard first used the Bucking Horse & Rider mark in World War I.
- The University of Wyoming has used the Bucking Horse & Rider mark since 1921.



The Bucking Horse & Rider was used by Wyoming servicemen during the conflict in Korea.

The State of Wyoming is internationally recognized for its famous trademark, the Bucking Horse & Rider. The Bucking Horse & Rider has gracefully represented Wyoming since at least as early as 1918 with its uniquely western spirit and flair.

During World War I the Bucking Horse & Rider mark was used as an insignia and worn by members of the Wyoming National Guard in France and Germany. The Bucking Horse & Rider displayed on uniforms was originally designed by First Sergeant George N. Ostrom of E Battery, 3rd Battalion, 148th Field Artillery Regiment, AEF. It was at this time that the mark was officially adopted by the United States Army and used as a means of identification on gun trails, trucks, helmets and other equipment.

The use of the Bucking Horse & Rider mark continued and was used extensively by Wyoming military units during out-of-state and overseas duties, including Korea and Vietnam. The mark eventually became a rallying point, a symbol of pride and a reminder of home to our troops.



USS WYOMING Commanding Officers: Captain John Pasko (left), Captain Seth Paradise (right)

Some believe that the Bucking Horse & Rider mark is representative of a legendary rodeo horse named "Steamboat" dating back to the early 1900's. One of the best known bucking horses of all time, Steamboat was known as "the horse that couldn't be ridden." However, there has been a great deal of dispute as to who is the man on the bucking horse.

In 1935 Secretary of State, Lester Hunt, proposed legislation which permitted his office to make changes to Wyoming's license plate design. At the time, this change was deemed necessary to combat the problem of widespread counterfeiting of Wyoming's license plate. Therefore, Secretary Hunt commissioned Mr. Allen T. True of Littleton, Colorado to "put to paper" his concept for a new license plate design which included the famous "Bucking Horse & Rider."

In 1936, Wyoming's unique license plate containing the BH&R made its debut. Advance sales for the new license plate in 1935 totaled \$15,588-approximately double the amount sold the previous year. The Bucking Horse & Rider mark has been featured on Wyoming's license plates ever since and will most likely have a home there forever.

Wyoming Firsts



First Business West of the Missouri River: In 1834, Fort William was erected at the confluence of the Laramie and North Platte Rivers by veteran fur traders William Sublette and Robert Campbell. Thus, the first trading post west of the Missouri River was established.

First Women to Vote: John A. Campbell, Wyoming's first Territorial Governor, signed a bill December 10, 1869 making Wyoming the first state to grant women the right to vote.

First Woman Justice of the Peace: Esther Hobart Morris was appointed February 17, 1870 in South Pass City.

First All Woman Jury: The first all woman jury was sworn in March 7, 1870 in Laramie.

First Woman Bailiff: In 1870, Martha Symons - Boies - Atkinson of Albany County was appointed the first woman bailiff in the world.

First National Park: In 1872, Congress named Yellowstone National Park in northwestern Wyoming as the first national park in the world.

First State to Have a County Public Library System: The Laramie County Public Library System was organized in August of 1886.

First National Forest: By an Act signed by President Benjamin Harrison in 1891, Shoshone National Forest became the first national forest. Wyoming now has 9 national forests.

First Ranger Station: Wapiti Ranger Station was established in the Shoshone National Forest in 1891.

First Woman Statewide Elected Official: Estelle Reel Meyer was elected as Superintendent of Public Instruction in 1894.

First National Monument: Devils Tower in northeastern Wyoming was designated the first national monument by President Theodore Roosevelt in 1906.

First Town in America to be Governed Entirely by Women: The city of Jackson, from 1920 to 1921, had a woman mayor, town council and town marshal. One of the councilwomen defeated her husband for her council seat.

First Artificially Lit Evening Football Game: The first interscholastic football game to be played under artificial light took place in Midwest in 1925.

First Woman Governor in the U.S.: Nellie Tayloe Ross was elected to complete the term of her husband who died in office. She served from 1925 to 1927. In 1933, President Franklin D. Roosevelt appointed her the first woman to head the U.S. Mint, a position she held until 1953.

State Capital: Cheyenne

State Nickname: Big Wyoming, Equality State, Cowboy State

Admitted to Union: July 10, 1890, 44th state

Size: 97,914 square miles, 9th largest state

Population: 563,626 (2010 Census)

Highest Point: Gannet Peak at 13,804 feet

Lowest Point: Belle Fourche River at 3,100 feet

State Seal: The State Seal was adopted by the 2nd Legislature in 1893.

State Flower: Indian Paintbrush (*Castilleja linariaefolia*), 1917

State Bird: Meadowlark (genus *Sturnella*), 1927

State Tree: Cottonwood (*Populus Sargentii*), 1947

State Motto: "Equal Rights," 1955

State Song: "Wyoming," words by Charles E. Winter and music by George E. Knapp, 1955

State Gemstone: Jade (nephrite), 1967

State Mammal: Bison (*Bison bison*), 1985

State Fish: Cutthroat Trout (*Salmo clarki*), 1987

State Fossil: Knightia (fossilized fish), 1987

State Reptile: Horned Toad (*Phrynosoma douglassi brevirostre* (Girard)), 1993

State Dinosaur: Triceratops, 1994

State Sport: Rodeo, 2003

State Coin: Sacajawea Golden Dollar Coin, 2004

State Grass: Western Wheatgrass (*Agropyron smithii*), 2007

State Insect: Sheridan's Green Hairstreak Butterfly, (*Callophrys sheridanii*), 2009

State Code: As derived from the book, Cowboy Ethics, by James P. Owen, 2010

More About Wyoming: Since the 16th century, a number of governments have claimed parts of what is now the State of Wyoming. The following national flags flew over the Wyoming Territory: France, Great Britain, Mexico, Spain, Texas, and the United States. And, the following territorial flags have flown over Wyoming: Dakotas, Idaho, Louisiana, Missouri, Nebraska, Oregon, Utah, and Washington.

The leading industries in Wyoming are agriculture, recreation, tourism, and minerals. In fact, the largest (cleanest burning) coal resources in the United States are found in Wyoming. Wyoming lands are estimated to contain 1.4 trillion tons of coal. The world's largest surface coal mine complex is located near Gillette. Wyoming leads the nation in the production of coal, bentonite, and trona.

Wyoming contains many gemstones including jade, moss agates, rubies, jasper, bloodstones, star sapphires, diamonds, peridot, and others.

Wyoming is a fisherman's paradise with 15,846 miles of fishing streams and 297,633 acres of fishing lakes. There are 3,400 lakes, ponds, and reservoirs that support 76 species of fish, 31 species of which are game fish.

Nearly 1 million big game animals (including elk, deer, moose, antelope, bighorn sheep, and mountain goats) winter in Wyoming. Trophy game animals also include black bear, grizzly bear, and mountain lions.

Wyoming has the oldest and largest outdoor rodeo in the world which has been celebrated every year since 1897 and almost every summer night you could attend a hometown rodeo somewhere in Wyoming. It is easy to see why many call us the Cowboy State.

The Bucking Horse and Rider (BH&R) is recognized worldwide as the insignia for Wyoming and is our federally registered trademark. Throughout the state you will see the BH&R trademark with the phrase Wyoming Authentic/Wyoming Proud.

Wyoming Facts



Max Maxfield
Secretary of State

WYOMING March Song

Lyric by C. E. WINTER

Music by G. E. KNAPP

March tempo *With dignity*

In the far and might-y West, Where the
In thy flow-ers wild and sweet, Col-ors
Where thy peaks with crown-ed head, Ris-ing
Oth-er treas-ures thou dost hold, Men and
In the na-tion's ban-ner free There's one

crim-son sun seeks rest, There's a growing splen-did State that lies a-bove On the breast of this great
rare and per-fumes meet, There's the col-um-bine so pure, the dai-sy too, Wild the rose and red it
till the sky they wed, Sit like snow queens rul-ing wood and stream and plain; Neath thy gran-ite bas-es
wom-en thou dost mould, True and ear-nest are the lives that thou dost raise, Strength thy chil-dren thou dost
star that has for me A ra-diance pure and a splen-dor like the sun; Mine it is, Wy-o-ming's

land; Where the mas-sive Rock-ies stand, There's Wy-o-ming young and strong, the State I love!
springs, White the but-ton and its rings, Thou art loy-al for thy're red and white and blue.
deep, Neath thy bos-om's broad ened sweep, Lie the rich-es that have gained and brought thee fame.
teach, Na-ture's truth thou givst to each, Free and no-ble are thy work-ings and thy ways.
star, Home it leads me near or far; O Wy-o-ming! all my heart and love y'p're won!

REFRAIN

Wy-o-ming, Wy-o-ming! Land of the sun-light clear! Wy-o-ming, Wy-o-ming!
I love O Wy-o-ming! Wy-o-ming, O

Land that we hold so dear! Wy-o-ming, Wy-o-ming! Prec-ious art thou and
so dear!

thine; Wy-o-ming, Wy-o-ming! Be-lov-ed State of mine!

State Song — Written by C. E. Winter and adopted by the Thirty-third
Legislature in 1955.

GREAT SEAL
of the
STATE OF WYOMING



Max Maffield

Secretary of State
Custodian of the Great Seal

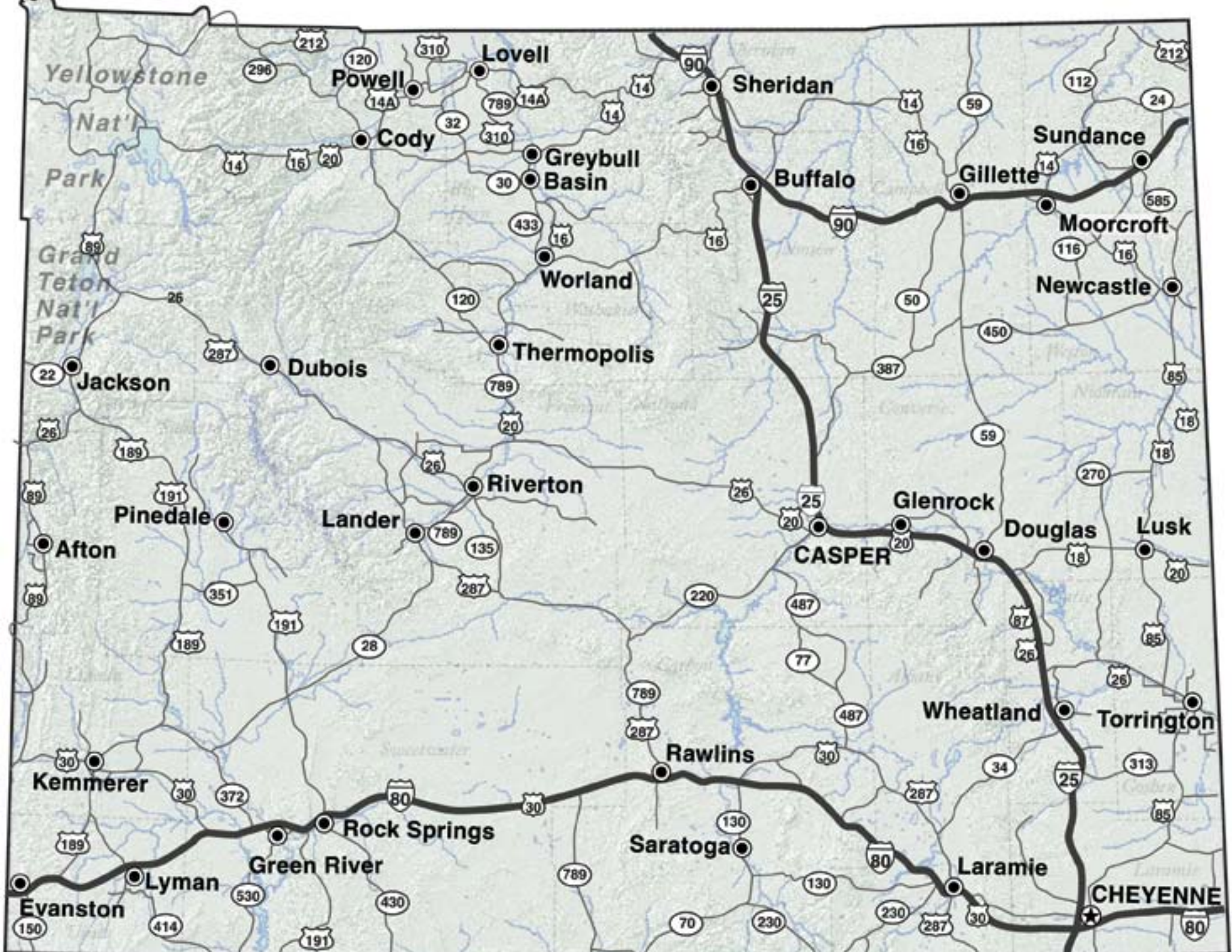
THE GREAT SEAL OF THE STATE OF WYOMING

Adopted by the Second Legislature of 1893

Revised by the Sixteenth Legislature in 1921

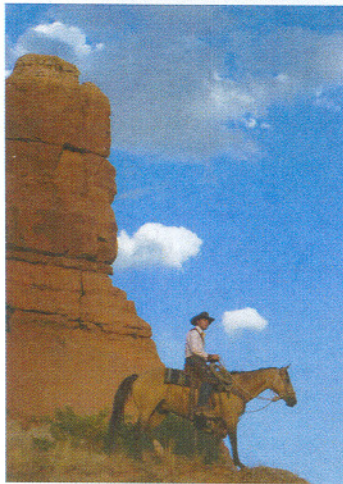
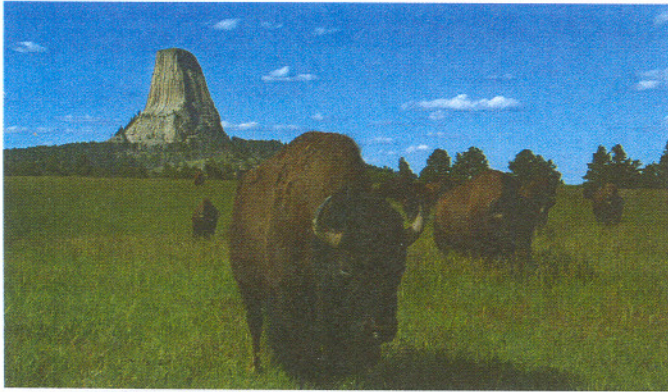
The Secretary of State is the Custodian of the Great Seal. The signature of the Governor, the certifying signature of the Secretary of State, and the impression of the Great Seal represent the authority and sovereignty of the State of Wyoming.

The two dates on the Great Seal, 1869 and 1890, commemorate the organization of the territorial government and Wyoming's admission into the Union. The woman in the center holds a banner proclaiming "Equal Rights," symbolizing Wyoming as the first government to grant equal civil and political rights to women. The male figures typify the livestock and mining industries of the state. Upon a five-pointed star the number "44" appears, being the number of admission into the Union. On top of the pillars rest lamps from which burn the Light of Knowledge. Scrolls encircling the two pillars bear the words "Oil," "Mines," "Livestock," and "Grain," four of Wyoming's major industries.



WYOMING

STUDENT GUIDE



Wyoming

 Forever West™

COLORFUL PAST

Since the 16th Century, a number of governments have claimed parts of what is now the State of Wyoming. The following national flags have flown over the Wyoming Territory: France, Great Britain, Mexico, Spain, Texas and the United States. Wyoming officially became the 44th U.S. state in 1890.



The name Wyoming was adopted from two Algonquin Indian words meaning "at the big plains" or "large prairie place."

Gold in California and the lure of rich land in Oregon brought increasing numbers of pioneer wagon trains rolling over the Oregon Trail through Wyoming.

Soldiers came to protect the wagon trains from Indians, and they also established forts along the trails.

The most important of the western military posts was Fort Laramie in southeastern Wyoming. Fort 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.

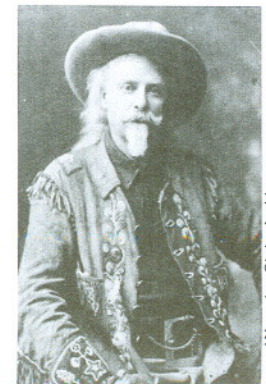


Wyoming State Archives

Chief Washakie (WASH-ah-key) became known as the Indian Chief that helps white men. He assisted the U.S. military in their campaigns against the Sioux and Cheyenne tribes. Washakie was chief of the Eastern Shoshones for sixty years and is the only Native American to have a military fort named after him. Chief Washakie signed the treaty that established the boundaries of what is now the Wind River Indian Reservation in Wyoming. A graveyard in the town of Fort Washakie houses a substantial granite memorial with an inscription that reads: "Always loyal to the government and his white brothers."

Chief Washakie

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. Near the turn of the century, Buffalo Bill took his Wild West Show to Europe to give audiences a brief glimpse of the cowboys, Indians and other characters who lived in America's West during Wyoming's early days.



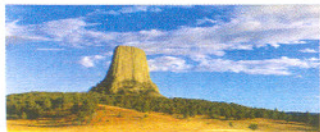
Wyoming State Archives

Buffalo Bill Cody

WYOMING FIRSTS

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WYOMING FIRSTS FOR WOMEN



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First All Woman Jury: The first all-women jury was sworn in March 7, 1870, in Laramie.

First Woman Bailiff: In 1870, Mary Atkinson of Albany County, was appointed the first woman bailiff in the world.

WYOMING'S EQUALITY HERITAGE

Wyoming is 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 later, on February 17, 1870, the "Mother of Women's Suffrage in Wyoming," Esther 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 1894, Estelle R. Meyer became the first woman in the United States elected to a public office, Wyoming Superintendent of Public Instruction.

In 1924, Nellie Tayloe Ross was the first woman in the United States elected for the office of state governor. 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.



Nellie Tayloe Ross

Wyoming State Archives

CHRONOLOGY

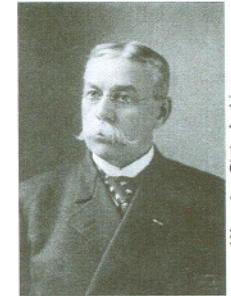
- 1742-43** Francois Louis Verendrye and companions are the first white men to see the Big Horn Mountains in Wyoming.
- 1803** Louisiana Purchase (including present Wyoming) is completed.
- 1805** Lewis and Clark employ Sacajawea (a Shoshone Indian) as guide for the Corps of Discovery.
- 1806** John Colter explores Rocky Mountains (credited with being first native-born American to enter what is now Wyoming).
- 1822** General William H. Ashley establishes trading post on the Yellowstone River. Jim Bridger arrives with Gen. Ashley.
- 1825** Ashley and his men descend Green River (first white men to navigate it). Beginning of fur trade/rendezvous period.
- 1834** Fort Laramie is established by William Sublette and Robert Campbell; was first permanent trading post in Wyoming (military post from 1849-1890).
- 1846** President Polk approves act establishing military posts along Oregon Trail.
- 1854** Grattan Massacre occurs near Fort Laramie.
- 1855** General W.S. Harney leads military expedition against the Sioux.



- 1856** Mormon 'hand-cart' emigration enters Wyoming en route to Utah.
- 1860** Pony Express riders cross Wyoming.
- 1861** Edward Creighton completes transcontinental telegraph line across Wyoming. Pony Express discontinued.
- 1862** Government mail route is changed from central Wyoming-Oregon Trail, to Overland (Cherokee) Trail because of Indian attacks.
- 1863** Troops under General P. E. Connor sent to Wyoming to suppress Indians.
- 1864** Indians wage war along North Platte River in Wyoming as a result of Sand Creek Massacre in Colorado.
- 1865** Battle of Platte Bridge, Lt. Caspar Collins killed. Platte Bridge station renamed Fort Caspar. General Patrick Connor organizes the Powder River Indian Expedition. 1865 is known as the "Bloody Year on the Plains."
- 1866** Fort Phil Kearny (1866-1868) built along the Bozeman Trail. Red Cloud's War begins against the military forts in the Powder River region. Fetterman Massacre occurs. Union Pacific Railroad builds into Wyoming. Fort D.A. Russell, Camp Carlin, and Fort Fetterman (1867-1882) established. Town of Cheyenne is founded. Wagon Box Fight takes place in the Big Horns. Fort D. A. Russell (now Fort F. E. Warren) is established.
- 1868** Peace Commission signs treaties with Sioux, Crow, and Arapaho at Fort Laramie; Shoshone Reservation established. July 25, The territory of Wyoming is created by Congress. Fort Fred Steele is established (1868-1886).
- 1869** April 15, J. A. Campbell inaugurated as first governor of Wyoming. Cheyenne designated as territorial capital. First territorial legislature convenes. Act granting suffrage to women is approved (the first in U.S.). Union Pacific Railway is completed across territory.
- 1870** Population (U. S. Census), 9,118. First homestead entry is perfected in the territory. Women serve on juries in Laramie. Mrs. Esther H. Morris, of South Pass City, is appointed first woman justice of the peace. Louisa Swain, of Laramie, cast first equal suffrage vote. Washburn and Doane Expedition explores Yellowstone National Park region.
- 1872** "Yellowstone Wonderland" is established as world's first national park. The State Penitentiary is built at Laramie and destroyed by fire soon after; partially rebuilt in 1873.
- 1876** Cheyenne-Black Hills stage line launched. Custer leads expedition in northern Wyoming. Custer killed in Battle of Little Big Horn in Montana.
- 1877** Arapaho are moved to Shoshone Wind River Reservation for temporary quarters and have remained there ever since.
- 1885** Chinese massacre in Rock Springs.



- 1886** Governor Warren approves act providing for capitol building. Commission is appointed to build capitol and state university. First county library established in Cheyenne.
- 1887** Cornerstone of capitol building is laid at Cheyenne.
- 1888** September 6, University of Wyoming opens at Laramie. 400 Mormon families move into Big Horn Basin. Wyoming National Guard is established.
- 1889** November, Wyoming adopts state constitution.
- 1890** Population, 62,553. July 10, Wyoming is admitted into Union as the 44th state. October 14, Francis E. Warren (last territorial governor) is inaugurated as governor of state. First oil well is brought in by Pennsylvania Oil & Gas Company in the Shannon field of the Salt Creek district near Midwest and Edgerton.
- 1891** President Harrison establishes Yellowstone Timber Land Reserve, first in the U.S.
- 1892** Johnson County Cattle War.
- 1897** First Cheyenne Frontier Days is celebrated.
- 1898** New penitentiary is completed at Rawlins.
- 1899** U.P. mail train is robbed of \$60,000 in unsigned bank notes at Wilcox.
- 1900** Population, 92,531. Chief Washakie buried with full military honors in post cemetery at Fort Washakie.
- 1903** Tom Horn is hanged in Cheyenne, November 20.
- 1906** Devils Tower National Monument is established as the first National Monument in the United States.
- 1910** Population, 145,965. Colonel Theodore Roosevelt visits Cheyenne Frontier Days Celebration.
- 1917** Buffalo Bill dies in Denver. State Flower and State Flag are adopted by legislature. The Wyoming Highway Department is created. Jim Baker's cabin is moved to Cheyenne. Wyoming male citizens register for World War draft.
- 1921** Great oil well roars in at the Teapot Dome near Midwest and Edgerton. Prize fighting is legalized in Wyoming.
- 1924** Governor William B. Ross dies in office. Nellie Tayloe Ross made governor, first woman to hold such office in the United States.
- 1929** Grand Teton National Park is established.
- 1930** Population, 225,565.



Governor Francis E. Warren



- 1931 Fort D. A. Russell is officially renamed Fort Francis E. Warren.
- 1935 December 10 designated as Wyoming Day.
- 1939 Trona discovered in Sweetwater County.
- 1941 George Hopkins parachutes onto the top of Devils Tower without the consent of the National Park Service. He spent six days stranded on top before he was rescued.
- 1942 Heart Mountain Relocation Center (a Japanese internment center during WWII) established in Park County.
- 1947 Fort F.E. Warren becomes Francis E. Warren Air Force Base.
- 1949 Severe blizzard paralyzes entire state.
- 1978 Largest radio telescope in the world built on Jelm Mountain outside of Laramie.
- 1979 July 16, Cheyenne hit by devastating tornado.
- 1979-80 Cheyenne receives record snowfall amount 121 ½ inches.
- 1988 More than one million acres burn during Yellowstone National Park fires.
- 1990 Wyoming celebrates Centennial.
- 2001 Richard (Dick) Cheney sworn in as Vice President of the United States.



WYOMING'S ECONOMY

Wyoming's economic well-being revolves around three major industries—tourism, agriculture, and the extraction of minerals.

Tourism

In 2006, tourism accounted for \$2.5 billion in direct expenditures, \$7.3 million in overnights, \$103 million in state and local tax revenue, and 29,950 full and part time jobs.



Agriculture

There are over 9,100 farms and ranches which average 3,780 acres in size, ranked #1 in U.S. Agriculture commodities in Wyoming include: timber, beef cattle, buffalo, corn, hay, wheat, sugar beets, barley, and dry beans. The cattle industry is the largest component of agriculture, bringing 3/4 of all cash receipts. Wyoming wool and sheep production are ranked #2 in the United States.



Minerals

Wyoming has the world's largest natural sodium carbonate (trona) deposits and the nation's second largest uranium deposits.

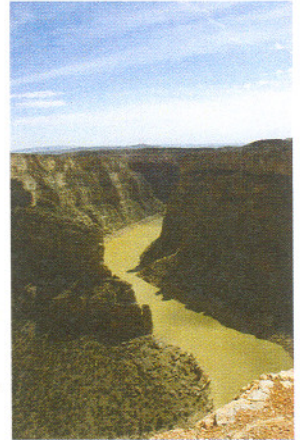
- Coal- 444,970,617 tons
- Bentonite- 6,102,218 tons
- Trona- 18,058,020 tons
- Crude Oil- 54,144,111 barrels
- Natural Gas- 2,060,833,933 cubic feet



NATIONAL HISTORIC SITES, RECREATION AREAS

Bighorn Canyon National Recreation

Area – When the Yellowtail Dam was completed in 1966, the Congress established the Bighorn Canyon as a National Recreation Area. The dam was named after the Crow chairman Robert Yellowtail. The Recreation Area covers over 70,000 acres across northern Wyoming and southern Montana. The Wyoming Visitor Center for this Recreation Area is located in Lovell, Wyoming. This area has a great deal of recreational opportunities: boating, fishing, wildlife viewing, camping, and hiking.



Flaming Gorge National Recreation Area

– In 1869, John Wesley Powell named this area "Flaming Gorge" due to its breathtaking red rocks and cliffs. The Reservoir at Flaming Gorge was completed in 1964. This reservoir has over 300 miles of shoreline as well as lodges and marinas. There are many different outdoor recreational opportunities at the Flaming Gorge, but the one that is by far the most popular is fishing. Trophy size Trout and Northern Pike have been caught here.



Fort Laramie National Historic Site

– Founded in 1834 as Fort William, a fur-trading post, it was a place for mountain men, frontier entrepreneurs, and Plains Indians to mingle. In 1849, the United States Army purchased the post, renamed it Fort Laramie, and expanded it into a major military fort. It was the center of military presence on the High Plains, an important command post, a staging area for troops, and a strategic communications and transportation depot. Fort Laramie was proclaimed a National Monument July 16, 1938, and converted to a National Historic Site April 29, 1960.

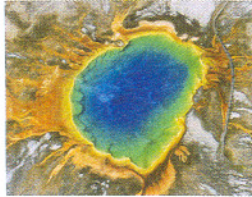


NATIONAL PARKS AND MONUMENTS

Yellowstone National Park—By Act of Congress on March 1, 1872, Yellowstone was made the nation's first National Park. The commanding



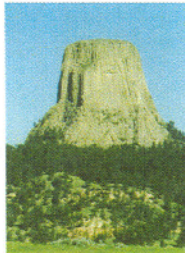
features that initially attracted interest, and led to the preservation of Yellowstone as a national park, were geological: the geothermal phenomena (more geysers and hot springs here than in the rest of the world combined), the colorful Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone River, fossil forests, and the size and elevation of Yellowstone Lake.



Grand Teton National Park—Towering more than a mile above the valley known as Jackson Hole, the Grand Teton rises to 13,770 feet above sea level. Twelve Teton peaks reach above 12,000 feet elevation, high enough to support a dozen mountain glaciers. In contrast to the abrupt eastern face, the west side of the range slopes gently, showing the angle of tilt of the earth's crust. The Teton Mountain Range is the youngest of the mountains in the Rocky Mountain system.



Devils Tower National Monument—The nearly vertical monolith rises 1,267 feet above the meandering Belle Fourche River. It is the remnant of an ancient volcanic feature. Known by several northern plains tribes as Bears Lodge, it is a sacred site of worship for many American Indians. President Theodore Roosevelt proclaimed this site as the first national monument on September 24, 1906.



Fossil Butte National Monument—This 50 million year old lake bed is one of the richest fossil localities in the world. Recorded in limestone are dynamic and complete paleoecosystems that spanned two million years. Preservation is so complete that it allows for detailed study of climate change and its effects on biological communities. Visitors discover that this resource displays the interrelationships of plants, insects, fishes, reptiles and mammals, like few other known fossil sites. The surface topography of Fossil Butte is now covered by a high cold desert.



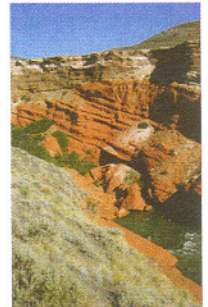
NATIONAL FORESTS IN WY



Bighorn National Forest
Black Hills National Forest
Bridger-Teton National Forest
Medicine Bow-Routt National Forest
Shoshone National Forest
Targhee National Forest
Wasatch National Forest
Ashley National Forest
Thunder Basin National Grassland

WYOMING STATE PARKS & HISTORIC SITES

Bear River State Park, Evanston
Boysen State Park, north of Shoshoni
Buffalo Bill State Park, west of Cody
Curt Gowdy State Park, Cheyenne & Laramie
Edness K. Wilkins State Park, east of Casper
Glendo State Park, Glendo
Guernsey State Park, Guernsey
Hot Springs State Park, Thermopolis
Keyhole State Park, near Devils Tower
Seminole State Park, northeast of Rawlins
Sinks Canyon State Park, southwest of Lander
Hawk Springs State Recreation Area, Hawk Springs
Connor Battlefield State Historic Site, Ranchester
Fort Bridger State Historic Site, Fort Bridger
Fort Fetterman State Historic Site, Douglas
Fort Fred Steele State Historic Site, Rawlins
Fort Phil Kearny State Historic Site, Buffalo
Historic Governors' Mansion, Cheyenne
Independence Rock State Historic Site, Casper
South Pass City State Historic Site, southwest of Lander
Trail End State Historic Site, Sheridan



ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

Medicine Lodge State Archaeological Site, Hyattville. Prehistoric petroglyphs and pictographs.
Legend Rock State Petroglyph Site, Thermopolis.
Oregon Trail Ruts, near Guernsey. Thousands of wagons passed during the emigration period of the mid-1800's, gradually grinding the deep wheel ruts into a layer of soft sandstone.
White Mountain Petroglyphs, Rock Springs. These petroglyphs date back to the time when George Washington was president.



INTERESTING BITS AND PIECES

The largest coal resources in the United States are found in Wyoming. They are estimated at one trillion tons. The largest surface coal mine (Black Thunder Mine) is located near Gillette. Wyoming is first, nationally, in the production of bentonite and trona.

Wyoming is a fisherman's paradise with 15,846 miles of fishing streams and 297,633 acres of fishing lakes. There are a total of 3,400 lakes, ponds and reservoirs that support 90 varieties of fish, 42 varieties of which are game fish. Nearly 1 million big game animals, including bear, mountain lions, elk, deer, moose, antelope, bighorn sheep and mountain goats, winter in Wyoming.

49.5% of Wyoming land is owned by the federal government.

Wyoming can boast about having one of the oldest mountain ranges—the Black Hills, and one of the newest—the Tetons.

The average population per square mile is fewer than five people. Tourists from all over the world come to Cheyenne Frontier Days to see the rodeo known as "The Daddy of 'Em All." It is the oldest and largest outdoor rodeo in the world and is held the last full week in July each year. It has been celebrated every year since 1897.

The "Bucking Horse & Rider" is generally recognized as the brand for Wyoming and is a federally registered trademark.



State Nickname: Equality State, Cowboy State

Statehood Day: July 10

Wyoming Day: December 10

Population: 493,782 (2000 Census)-Least populated state in U.S. Density: 4.6 people per square mile/1.8 per square kilometer. Distribution: 65% Urban, 35% Rural

Square Miles: 97,818 square miles (9th largest state in the U.S.), divided into 23 counties

Highest Point: Gannet Peak at 13,804 feet/4,207 meters

Lowest Point: Belle Fourche River at 3,100 feet/945 meters

Elevation: Wyoming has the second highest mean elevation in the U.S.—6,700 feet/2,042 meters

Major Rivers: Powder, Wind, Big Horn, Snake, North Platte, Yellowstone, and Green

Water Area: 714 square miles/1,849 square kilometers

Wind River Indian Reservation: Home to approximately 8,698 Northern Arapaho and 3,916 Eastern Shoshone.



GEOGRAPHICAL AND CLIMATE INFORMATION

Wyoming is located in the Rocky Mountain section of the western United States, bounded by Montana on the north, by South Dakota and Nebraska on the east, by Colorado and Utah on the south, and by Utah, Idaho and Montana on the west. Wyoming is one of three states whose boundaries are straight lines. It is the ninth largest state—276 miles from north to south, and 375 miles east to west. The Great Plains meet the Rocky Mountains in Wyoming. The state is a great plateau broken by these mountain ranges: Absaroka, Owl Creek, Wyoming, Gros Ventre, Wind River, Teton, Big Horn, Black Hills, Laramie, Medicine Bow and Sierra Madre.

The Continental Divide cuts through Wyoming from the northwest to the south-central border. Rivers east of the Divide drain into the Missouri River Basin (to the Atlantic Ocean). The Snake River in northwest Wyoming eventually drains into the Columbia River and the Pacific Ocean, as does the Green River through the Colorado River Basin. However, the Great Divide Basin, an eastern extension of the Red Desert, is an immense, dry piece of Wyoming—about 50 by 100 miles. Water falling or melting there drains neither west to the Pacific nor east to the Atlantic; rather it drains inward, to eventually soak into the ground or evaporate.

Wyoming's climate is semiarid, but because of its topographical diversity, it is also varied. Annual precipitation varies from as little as five inches to as much as 45 inches, some as rain, some as snow. The average is 14.5 inches. Because of its elevation (mean elevation=6,700 feet above sea level), Wyoming has a relatively cool climate. The normal mean temperature is 45.6 degrees (F). The average wind speed is 12.9 MPH. Over 60% of the days in Wyoming are sunny.

WYOMING4KIDS.ORG

To find out more about Wyoming, visit our website for kids. The address is www.wyoming4kids.org. Our website has games, a photo gallery, coloring book illustrations, a report helper, and a lot of history about Wyoming. Stop by www.wyoming4kids.org and explore the amazing places in our state!

If you are doing a report on Wyoming, you can use our photo gallery to print pictures that will go along with your report!



STATE ITEMS



State Flag



State Seal



State Flower
Indian Paintbrush



State Tree
Plains Cottonwood



State Mammal
Bison



State Bird
Western Meadowlark



State Fish
Cutthroat Trout



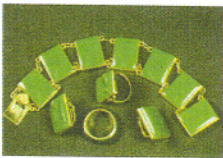
State Reptile
Horned Toad / Lizard



State Dinosaur
Triceratops



State Fossil
Knightia



State Gemstone
Jade



State Sport
Rodeo

Wyoming Travel & Tourism
1520 Etchepare Circle
Cheyenne, WY 82007



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WYOMING QUIZ



1. _____ was the first permanent trading post in Wyoming.

2. From April 3rd, 1860 to October 1861, the _____ was the main method of mail delivery on the frontier.

3. On May 25th, 1868, The Treaty of Fort Laramie set aside the sacred _____ Hills as a reservation for the Sioux.

4. _____ was established as the world's first national park in 1872.

5. In 1887, the _____ of the Wyoming State Capitol building was laid in Cheyenne.

6. On July 10th, 1890, the state of Wyoming was admitted as the _____ state in the Union.

7. The first _____ was celebrated in 1897.

8. _____ was proclaimed as the nation's first national monument in 1906 by Theodore Roosevelt.

9. In 1929, _____ National Park was established outside of Jackson.

10. The state of Wyoming suffered from an intense _____ in 1949.



11. More than one million acres of Yellowstone National Park burned during the _____ of 1988.

12. Near _____, WY people can still see the ruts along the Oregon Trail that were carved into stone by thousands of covered wagons.

13. In 1891, President Harrison signed an act that made the Shoshone forest the first _____ in the United States.

14. In 2001, _____, a Wyomingite, was sworn in as the Vice President of the United States.

15. Immigrants on the Oregon Trail often stopped at _____ Cliff or _____ Rock to inscribe their names.

16. Wyoming has _____ National Forests.

17. Wyoming has _____ National Parks and _____ State Parks.

18. _____ took his Wild West Show to Europe in 1887.

19. The _____ is an area in Wyoming where the water does not flow to either ocean - it just seeps into the ground.

20. There are _____ counties in the state of Wyoming.

EQUALITY HERITAGE



21. Wyoming is known as the _____ because of the rights women have traditionally enjoyed here.

22. 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 _____.

23. The first woman to ever be appointed as a justice of the peace was _____.

24. In 1924, _____ was the first woman in the United States elected for the office of state governor.

WYOMING'S ECONOMY



25. Wyoming's economy revolves around three main industries: _____, _____, and _____.

26. _____ accounts for 70% of Wyoming's agricultural revenue.

27. North America's largest surface coal mine (The _____ Mine) is located near _____, Wyoming.

SPORTS IN WYOMING

29. 1899 was the first year that the University of Wyoming football team played _____. This is the oldest interstate rivalry west of the Mississippi River.

30. _____ was the first Wyomingite to win a gold medal at the 2003 Olympic games. The event was Greco-Roman Heavyweight Wrestling.

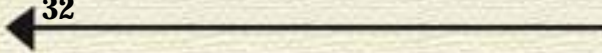
31. _____ is a famous sportscaster that was a radio broadcaster for the NY Yankees and Boston Red Sox. Later on he became a TV play-by-play announcer for the AFL, NFL, and MLB.

WYOMING WILDLIFE

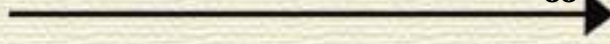
Wyoming has more wildlife than it does people. See if you can identify these animals.



32



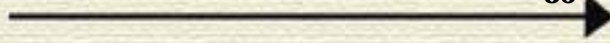
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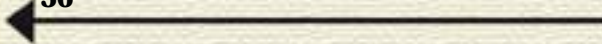
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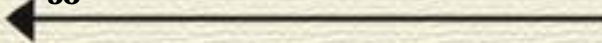
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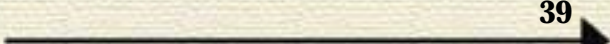
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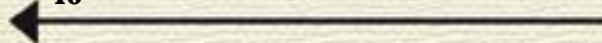
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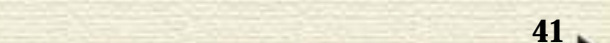
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40



41



42



43



44

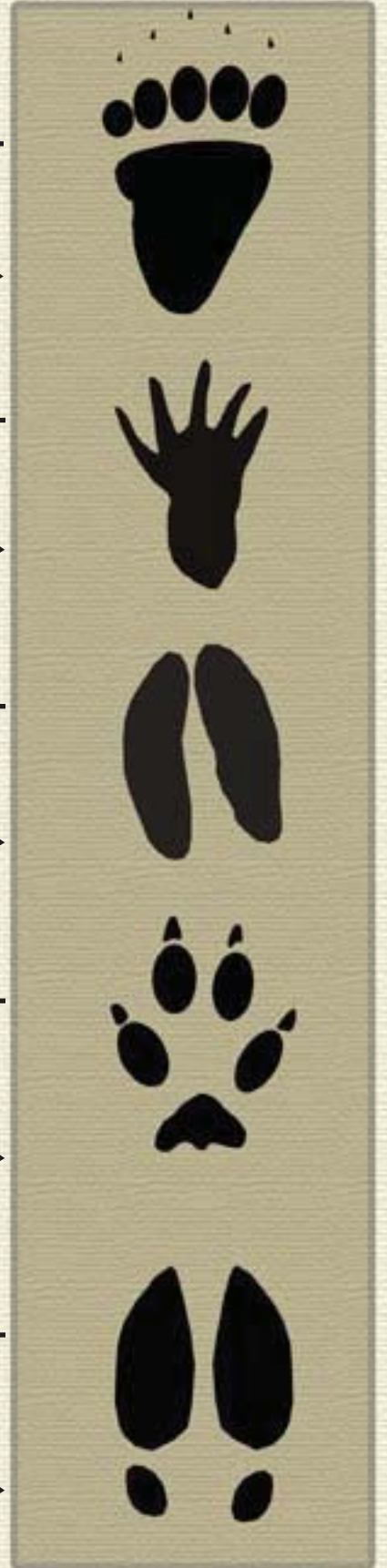


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WILDLIFE TRACKS

Can you identify the animals that make these tracks?



STATE ITEMS

Name these Wyoming state items.



56



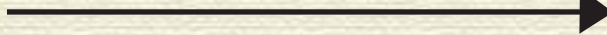
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59



60



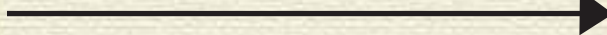
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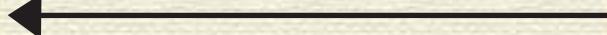
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65



66



67



FAMOUS WYOMINGITES

Can you name these famous Wyomingites?



68



69



70



71



72



73



74



75



76



77



78

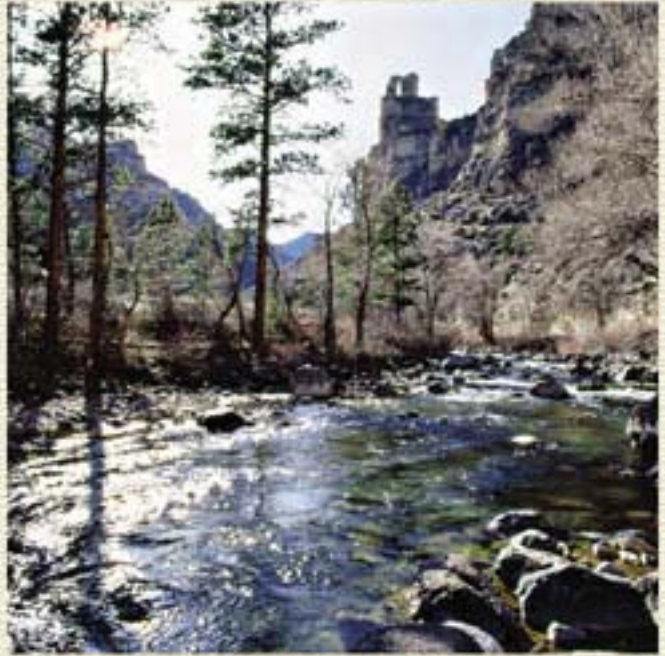


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GEOGRAPHY



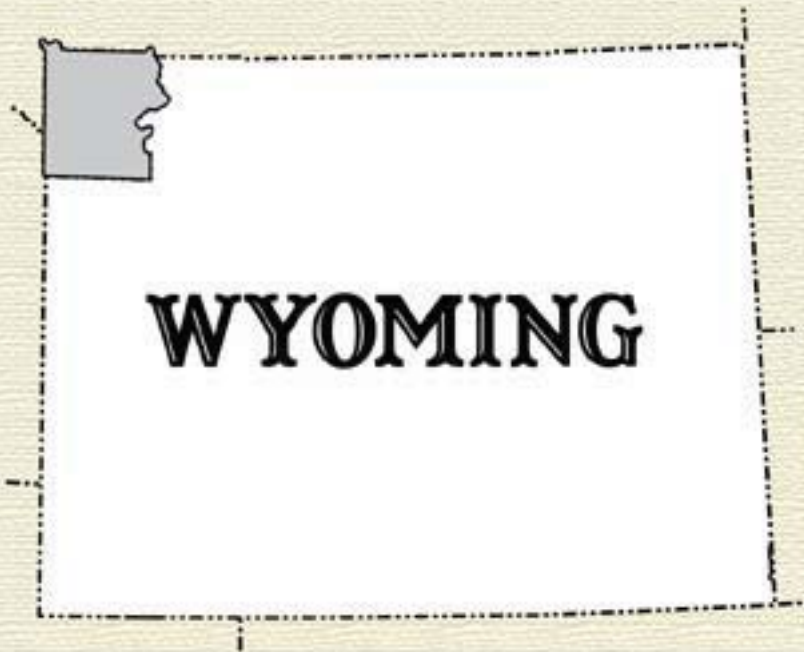
80. Highest Point in the State of Wyoming:



81. Lowest Point in the State of Wyoming:

82. Does Wyoming have the first, second, or third highest average elevation in the United States?

83. Wyoming is the _____ biggest state in the Union.



Name the six states that border Wyoming:

84 _____

85 _____

86 _____

87 _____

88 _____

89 _____

NATIONAL SITES

Name Wyoming's two National Parks.



90



91

Name Wyoming's two National Monuments.



92



93

Name Wyoming's only National Historic Site.



94

GOVERNORS

Can you name these governors from Wyoming?



First Territorial Governor of Wyoming

95



First State Governor of Wyoming

96



First Female Governor of Wyoming and USA

97



Current Governor of Wyoming

98

CHRONOLOGY

Can you list the year that these important events occurred in Wyoming history?



Fort Laramie is established by William Sublette and Robert Campbell.

99



The Fetterman Massacre occurs near Fort Phil Kearney.

100



Yellowstone is established as the first National Park in the world.

101



The cornerstone of the Capitol building is laid in Cheyenne.

102



Devils Tower is established as the country's first National Monument.

103



Grand Teton National Park is established.

104



Wyoming Secretary of State
State Capitol Building
200 West 24th Street
Cheyenne, WY 82002-0020

Wyoming Quiz Answers

1. Fort Laramie
2. Pony Express
3. Black
4. Yellowstone
5. Cornerstone
6. 44th
7. Cheyenne Frontier Days
8. Devils Tower
9. Grand Teton
10. Blizzard
11. Fires
12. Guernsey
13. National Forest
14. Richard "Dick" Cheney
15. Register – Independence
16. Nine
17. Two – Twelve
18. William F. "Buffalo Bill" Cody
19. Great Basin Divide
20. Twenty-three
21. Equality State
22. Vote
23. Esther Hobart Morris
24. Nellie Tayloe Ross
25. Minerals, agriculture, tourism
26. Cattle
27. Black Thunder – Gillette
28. Trick question, there is no #28
29. Colorado State Rams
30. Rulon Gardner
31. Curtis Edward "Curt" Gowdy
32. Grizzly/Brown Bear
33. Antelope
34. Black Bear
35. Mustangs (Horses)
36. Bison
37. Big Horn Sheep
38. Elk
39. Deer
40. Bobcat
41. Woodchuck
42. Moose
43. Mountain Lion
44. Wolf
45. Swan
46. Black Bear
47. Grizzly Bear
48. Bison
49. Muskrat
50. Deer
51. Big Horn Sheep
52. Raccoon
53. Red Fox
54. Mountain Lion
55. Moose
56. Wyoming State Flag
57. Rodeo (State Sport)
58. Wyoming State Seal
59. Cutthroat Trout (State Fish)
60. Bison (State Mammal)
61. Horned Toad (State Reptile)
62. Western Meadowlark (State Bird)
63. Jade (State Gemstone)
64. Plains Cottonwood (State Tree)
65. Triceratops (State Dinosaur)
66. Indian Paintbrush (State Flower)
67. Knightia (State Fossil)
68. William F. "Buffalo Bill" Cody
69. Richard "Dick" Cheney
70. Chief Washakie
71. Jim Bridger
72. Curtis Edward "Curt" Gowdy
73. Nellie Tayloe Ross
74. Rulon Gardner



Wyoming Secretary of State
State Capitol Building
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Cheyenne, WY 82002-0020

Wyoming Quiz Answers

75. Francis E. Warren
76. Tom Horn
77. Jackson Pollock
78. Esther Hobart Morris
79. Red Cloud
80. Gannet Peak (13,804 ft.)
81. Belle Fourche River (3,100 ft.)
82. Second highest at 6,700 ft. (First – Colorado 6,800, Third – Utah 6,100)
83. Ninth
84. Montana
85. South Dakota
86. Nebraska
87. Colorado
88. Utah
89. Idaho
90. Grand Teton National Park
91. Yellowstone National Park
92. Devils Tower National Monument
93. Fossil Butte National Monument
94. Fort Laramie National Historic Site
95. John Allen Campbell
96. Francis E. Warren
97. Nellie Tayloe Ross
98. Matt Mead
99. 1834
100. 1866
101. 1872
102. 1887
103. 1906
104. 1929

WYOMING

Word Search

Cheyenne
Shoshone
Yellowstone
Washakie
Bighorn
Wildlife
Tourism
Oil and Gas
Cowboy
Devils Tower
Grand Tetons
Flaming Gorge
Fort Laramie
Equality

G O R E G O N T R A I L Q U D
R C S M B W I N D R I V E R E
E T O U R I S M J A P B W Y V
E N C D E L S K R W R F O E I
N W X G Y D C O K Q E B P L L
R V O R D L B D N F W O I L S
I F L A M I N G G O R G E O T
V J B N U F N T C R A E L W O
E X I D L E U O M T N Y K S W
R W G T S V A L S L C H F T E
O C H E Y E N N E A H N G O R
I D O T G E Y S E R U H M N C
L K R O S Q A R Z A O R Q E A
A Y N N E U G V S M K J S N M
N W A S H A K I E I F M S Q P
D B I T H L A N T E L O P E I
G D E X J I M B R I D G E R N
A U R A O T L Y F O S S I L G
S B Z T R Y S H O S H O N E R

Jim Bridger
Fossil
Dinosaurs
Oregon Trail
Bison
Green River
Wind River
Cody
Elk
Geyser
Antelope
Camping
Bear
Ranch

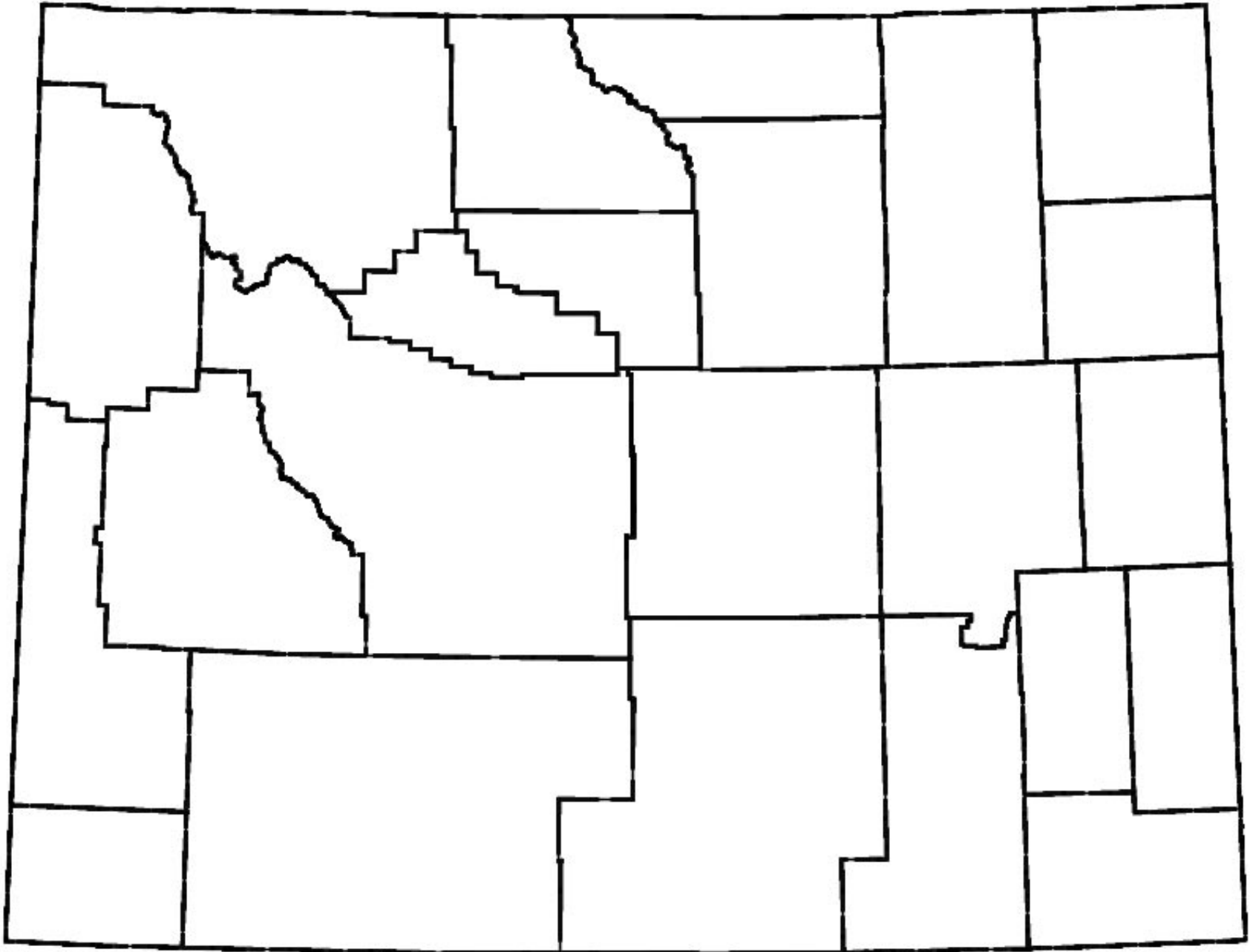


WYOMING COUNTY GAME

Wyoming has 23 counties.

Can you name them all with the help of the clues to the right?

1. 16th President _____
2. Bank Robber _____
3. Brand of Shoe _____
4. Brand of Soup _____
5. Warm Slinky _____
6. Capital of New York _____
7. Indian Chief _____
8. Western Tribe of the Sioux _____
9. French for "broad, flat, shallow river" _____
10. General _____
11. Honey Agua _____
12. Indian Word for running H₂O _____
13. Indian word for "pine tree" or "pine forest" _____
14. Jacque's last name _____
15. Manufacturer of baby products _____
16. Non-Metallic element _____
17. Pathfinder and Explorer _____
18. Rap talk for "no mineral" _____
19. Region where the Hebrews dwelt in Egypt _____
20. Rent your apartment to another party _____
21. Type of sheep _____
22. U.S. Photographer _____
23. Where you have a picnic _____



Write the name of each county within in its appropriate borders.

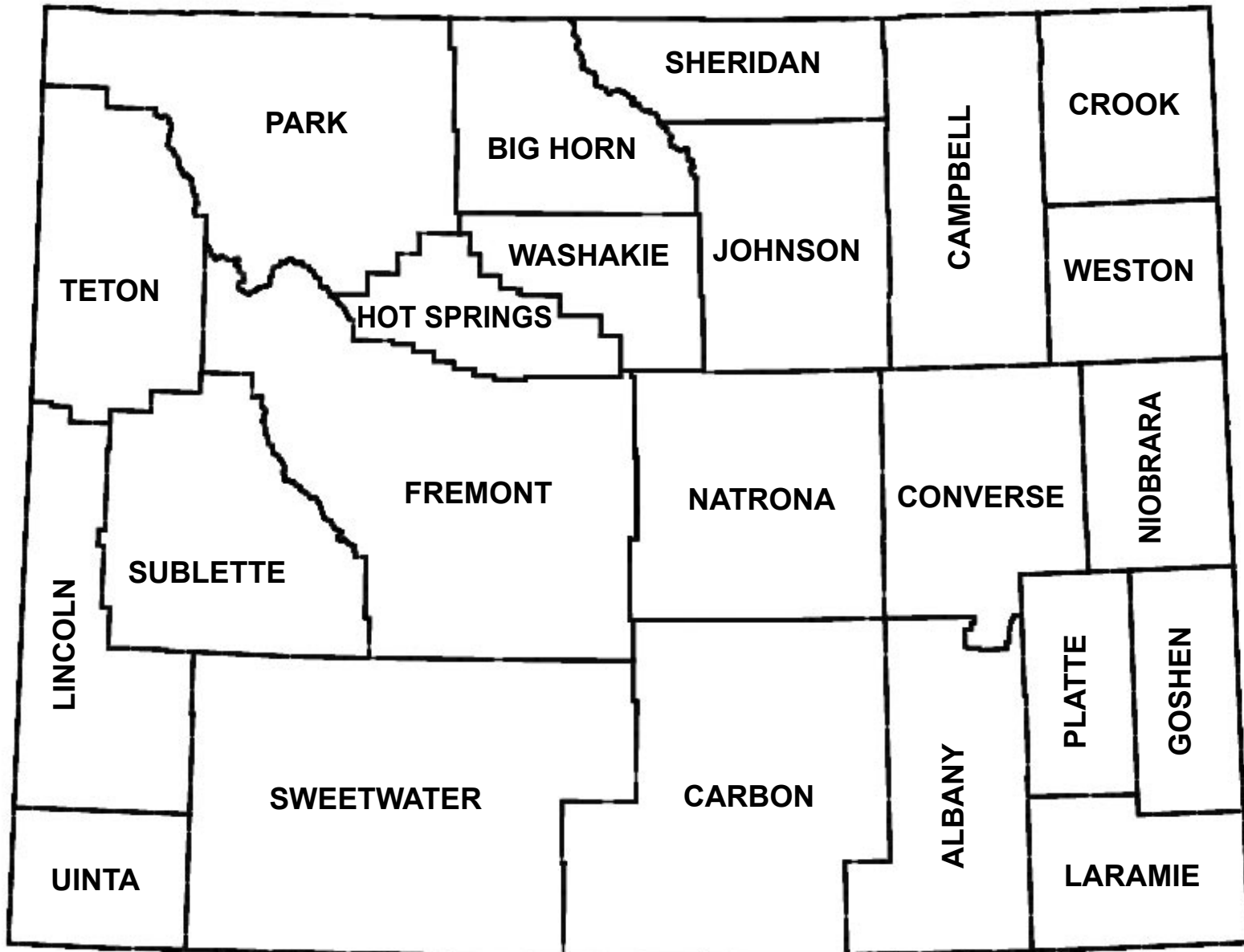


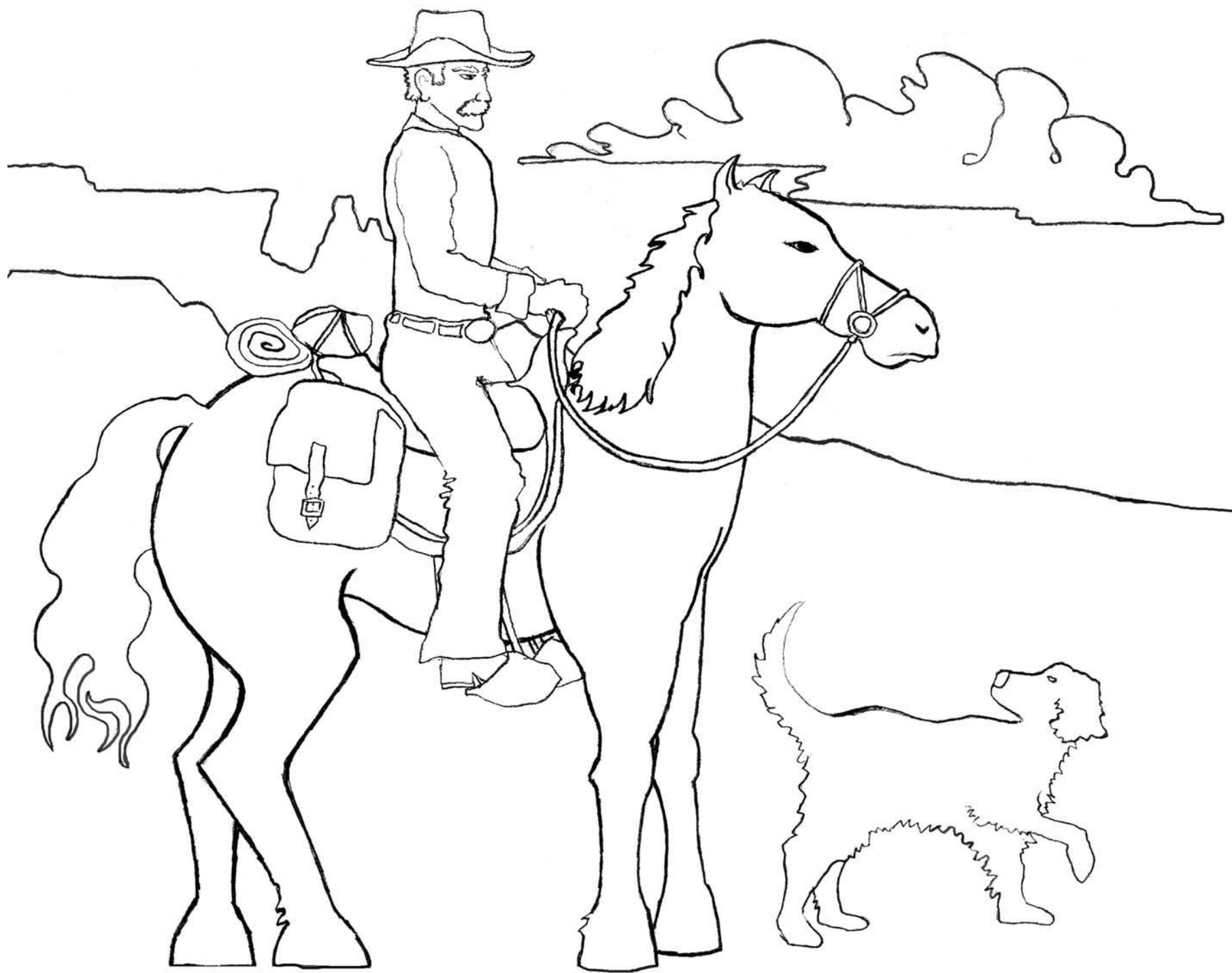
WYOMING COUNTY GAME

Wyoming has 23 counties.

Can you name them all with the help of the clues to the right?

1. 16th President **LINCOLN**
2. Bank Robber **CROOK**
3. Brand of Shoe **CONVERSE**
4. Brand of Soup **CAMPBELL**
5. Warm Slinky **HOT SPRINGS**
6. Capital of New York **ALBANY**
7. Indian Chief **WASHAKIE**
8. Western Tribe of the Sioux **TETON**
9. French for "broad, flat, shallow river" **PLATTE**
10. General **SHERIDAN**
11. Honey Agua **SWEETWATER**
12. Indian Word for running H₂O **NIOBRARA**
13. Indian word for "pine tree" or "pine forest" **UINTA**
14. Jacque's last name **LARAMIE**
15. Manufacturer of baby products **JOHNSON**
16. Non-Metallic element **CARBON**
17. Pathfinder and Explorer **FREMONT**
18. Rap talk for "no mineral" **NATRONA**
19. Region where the Hebrews dwelt in Egypt **GOSHEN**
20. Rent your apartment to another party **SUBLETTE**
21. Type of sheep **BIG HORN**
22. U.S. Photographer **WESTON**
23. Where you have a picnic **PARK**







Content for the Wyoming Student Packet has been provided by:

Wyoming Secretary of State's Office

State Capitol Building
200 West 24th Street
Cheyenne, WY 82002-0020
Ph. 307.777.7378
Fax 307.777.6217
Email: secofstate@wyo.gov
Website: <https://soswy.state.wy.us>

Wyoming Travel and Tourism

I-25 at College Drive
Cheyenne, WY 82002
Ph. 307.777.7777
Website: <http://www.wyomingtourism.org/>

Wyoming Department of Transportation

5300 Bishop Boulevard
Cheyenne, WY 82009
Ph. 307.777.4437
Website: <http://www.dot.state.wy.us/ContactWYDOT/>