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Folder Title:
Frontier Days Cheyenne, WY 7/20/90 [OA 8314] [3]

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7-13-90

Peggy:

The attached is information on the President's Daily Point of Light in Cheyenne, WY.

I understand that the speech there will mention that the President hit 200 DPOL's the same day Cheyenne hits 200 years.

We are working on a possible photo op for this group at some pt on Friday.

I wanted to give you this background (per Sara M.) so that you'd know who the local DPOL is.

Thanks,

day of speech

Perry 6266

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release March 6, 1990

The President today named the Cheyenne Botanic Gardens of Cheyenne, Wyoming as the eighty-third "Daily Point of Light." This volunteer project is designed to provide food and work for low-income people, disabled individuals, senior citizens, and juvenile offenders in the Cheyenne community.

In 1982, the Community Solar Greenhouse expanded into the 6500 square foot Cheyenne Botanic Gardens. More than fifty volunteers comprise 95% of the work force and volunteer an average of 1500 hours each month. These volunteers grow food, plants, and flowers. Sixty-five percent of the food goes to low-income families. The plants and flowers are donated toward municipal beautification efforts. The greenhouse is open year round and is heated entirely by solar energy.

The Cheyenne Botanic Gardens produce several beneficial results. The therapeutic effects of gardening and growing vegetables have proven highly successful for the disabled individuals. Senior citizens provide a senior role model for teens, while juvenile offenders provide a vibrant influence in senior's lives.

The President extends his gratitude to the Cheyenne Botanic Gardens for recognizing social problems and providing a unique solution. This effort exemplifies the President's conviction that, "From now on in America, any definition of a successful life must include serving others."

# # #

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Tracey Taylor or Robert Marbut
(202) 456-6266

The City of Cheyenne, Wyoming 82001

Cheyenne Botanic Gardens
710 S., Lions Park Dr.
Cheyenne, WY 82001
307-637-6458

February 12, 1990

Office of Nation Service
Dave Headley
White House
OEOB Room 100
Washington D.C. 20500

Dear Mr. Headley:

In reply to your request, you will find information on our projects history and a few articles that were written about us.

Our most important accomplishment is the stabilization of human services. These services are enabled by providing the public services of botanic garden and municipal nursery for a small city which before, couldn't provide resources for either a botanic garden or these human services.

One of the most unexpected beneficial results is the intermixing of seniors, youth and handicapped. These client/volunteers function much like an extended family, taking a caring interest in each other. The seniors volunteers provide major help in supervising the youth and handicapped and aid in more responsible positions required in day-to-day operations. We have a combined effort of over 1,300 volunteer hours per month (providing 95% of the total labor needs). We have up to 1,500 visitors per month. We produce over 35,000 bedding plants, 200 trees and 75 shrubs per year. Volunteers take home over 100 pounds of fresh vegetables per month. Surplus vegetables are distributed to low-income feeding programs.

There have been six (that we know of) emulations of our project, each with their own special emphasis. There are a few others in the planning process and one with start-up funding. Our budget for this year is around $56,000. We are able to operate very economically due to our volunteer force, the fact that we are solar heated and we have only two full time employees (we have other part-time employees through other organizations such as Goodwill, Greenthumb training programs and summer employment).

Please let me know if we can provide you with any additional information.

Sincerely,

Shane D. Smith

Shane D. Smith
Director

The City of
Cheyenne, Wyoming 82001

Cheyenne Botanic Gardens
710 S. Lions Park Drive
Cheyenne, WY 82001
(307) 637-6458

May 11, 1990

President George Bush
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

On behalf of the volunteers and staff of the Cheyenne Botanic Gardens I want to thank you for honoring us with your "Point of Light" award. This recognition means so very much to the many people who make our project work. Awards such as this help to provide much self esteem to volunteers who do so much for our country.

If by some chance you find yourself in Cheyenne, Wyoming, we would like to extend an invitation for you to visit. We would love to show you our unique project where you would see how seniors, handicapped and troubled youth can beautify a city while providing food and meaningful work to those in need. Besides, our project is adjacent to the airport, providing easy access for a presidential motorcade.

This is an excellent time to visit Wyoming as this is our 100th anniversary of statehood and we have many special celebrations planned. It would truly be an honor for all the people of Wyoming to have you visit.

Thanks again for your Point of Light award, it is an honor we all cherish.

Sincerely,

Shane D. Smith

Shane D. Smith
Director

June 11, 1990

Dear Mr. Smith:

I am writing on behalf of the President to acknowledge your letter inviting him to visit the Cheyenne Botanic Gardens.

The President is most appreciative of your extending this thoughtful invitation to him. Although we are unable to make a commitment at this time, we appreciate your flexibility in accommodating the President's schedule. Should an occasion arise when the President would be able to accept your request, our office will promptly contact you.

I know that the President would want me to thank you for your letter and your interest to include him in these plans.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

JOSEPH W. HAGIN II
Deputy Assistant to the President
for Appointments and Scheduling

Mr. Shane D. Smith
Director
Cheyenne Botanic Gardens
710 South Lions Park Drive
Cheyenne, WY 82001

JWH:MHR:ckb-PC1 (sd 6JWH)
JWH-13B.pf

cc: w/incoming to Annie Mincy for Wyoming file

Calamity Jane

CULVER PICTURES

CALAMITY JANE, kə-lam'ə-tē jān (1852?–1903), American frontier adventuress. Her real name was Martha Jane Burke (née Cannary). She was born in Princeton, Mo., on May 1, ?1852, the eldest of six children. In 1865 the family moved by wagon to Montana, where Jane's mother died the next year. After the death of her father in 1867, she roamed about the West, frequenting bars and dance halls. Of medium height, with rawboned features, she dressed like a man, in buckskin suits and wide-brimmed hats and could drink and swear with the roughest frontiersmen.

Jane was in Wyoming in the early 1870's. In May 1875, in man's attire, she attached herself to the Newton-Jenney geological expedition, which left Fort Laramie for the Black Hills, escorted by 400 soldiers. Soon afterward she became a camp follower of the Black Hills force led by Gen. George Crook, but an officer discovered that she was a woman and drove her out.

In Deadwood, S. Dak., in 1876, during the gold-mining boom, Jane knew James B. (Wild Bill) Hickok in the few months that he was there. No evidence has been found, however, to support legends that they were sweethearts or that they married. Hickok, already married, was writing endearing letters to his wife in Ohio.

How Calamity Jane received her nickname is uncertain. One explanation is that it stemmed from her hard-luck experiences. Another claims it resulted from her willingness to help victims of disaster. In Deadwood's smallpox epidemic in 1878, Jane stayed in a crude log cabin pesthouse to care for the patients.

After the Deadwood mining boom subsided, Jane resumed her wandering about the West. In El Paso, Texas, she met a cab driver, Clinton Burke, to whom she was married on Sept. 25, 1891. He soon left her, however. In her last years she drifted from place to place, peddling a small leaflet, full of errors, about her life that she had written or dictated. She died in Terry, S. Dak., on Aug. 1, 1903, and was buried in Mount Moriah Cemetery in Deadwood.

WAYNE GARD
Author of "Rawhide Texas"

39

CALAMY, kal'ə-mē, **Edmund** (1600–1666), English Presbyterian clergyman. He was born in London and educated at Cambridge, and obtained a curacy in London in 1639. During that year the controversy between High Churchmen and Presbyterians over the office of bishop and its place in the church became acute. In reply to writings that upheld political rights for bishops, Calamy and several others produced in 1641 *An Answer to a Booke entituled An Humble Remonstrance . . . written by Smectymnuus* (a pseudonym for the group). This work became known as *Smectymnuus.*

Calamy disapproved of the execution of Charles I and did not support Cromwell and the Protectorate. In these matters he was not unlike many other English Presbyterian clergy. He took part in the Savoy Conference of 1661, called by Charles II to enable Puritans and High Churchmen to settle their differences. Nevertheless, he was ejected from his parish under the Act of Uniformity (1662). In 1663 he became the first Nonconformist to be imprisoned for disobeying the act, but he was released after a brief confinement. He died in London on Oct. 29, 1666.

CALAS, kä-läs', **Jean** (1698–1762), French Protestant merchant from Toulouse, who became a judicial martyr. He was born in Lacabarède, near Castres, on March 19, 1698. On Oct. 13, 1761, his eldest son, Marc Antoine, was found hanged in his father's warehouse, and Calas was accused of murder. The prosecutor charged that Jean Calas, along with his wife, his son Pierre, a servant, and a visitor, had killed Marc Antoine out of hatred for the Roman Catholic religion, to which, it was alleged, the eldest son had been secretly converted. The *parlement* (sovereign court) of Toulouse found Calas guilty and sentenced him to be tortured, broken on the wheel, and burned. The sentence was executed on March 9, 1762. His son Pierre was exiled and the three other defendants released.

To Voltaire and his like-minded contemporaries, no hypothesis was more absurd than the supposition that M. and Mme. Calas, Pierre, a Catholic servant long attached to the Calas children, and a friend who had arrived on that very day had all dined calmly with the deceased and subsequently murdered him in cold blood. They led an extraordinarily energetic press campaign to reverse the Calas decision. The movement was successful: after reviewing the entire case, 50 judges reversed the decision on March 9, 1765, rehabilitating Calas' memory. The King sought to recompense the family for losses incurred through the injustice done them.

Voltaire's press campaign, which transformed the affair into a *cause célèbre,* drew a picture of a grossly unfair trial conducted by a *parlement* of religious bigots. Yet the fact remains that relations between Calas and his son were so bad that one can argue that Calas strangled his dissolute son in a fit of anger with as much reason as the defense argued for Marc's suicide. But the *parlement* never considered a nonreligious motive, and in this regard Voltaire's indictment of the tribunal was correct. The Calas case was a powerful stimulus for the reform of French criminal law that was finally achieved more than two decades later in 1788.

LIONEL ROTHKRUG
University of Michigan

CALAVERITE, kal-ə-vâr'īt, eral and an ore of gold. the gold to a small exten exceeds 13.4%, the minera Calaverite is named for C where the mineral was firs

Calaverite occurs in m very brittle crystals that a silver-white and have a m calaverite is a rare mine also occur at Cripple Cre goorlie, West Australia.

Composition, $AuTe_2$ (A hardness, 2.5; specific grav monoclinic.

CALCAR, käl'kär, **Jan Ste** ?1550), Dutch painter. H in the duchy of Cleves, a 1536–1537 under Titian. style so well that their pic distinguished. Later he equal success. Rubens so *Nativity* that he carried it

Calcar did mostly por museums in London, Ber drew almost all the portr *Lives* and some of the fig tomical work, *De humani*

Calcar died in Naples, painter's name is also so or *Kalcker.*

CALCEOLARIA, kal-sē-ə-lâ plants and shrubs several for their showy flowers. I rolla is divided into a lar and a similar but smaller flowers resemble tiny slipp known as *slipperworts.*

Calceolarias belong t (Scrophulariaceae) and are America. They generally 2 feet (30–60 cm) in height are usually hairy, are some eral leaflets. Some shru white or yellow flowers, forms have been hybridi spots in varying shades of lower lip.

Massach

Calceol

"It is not true that Milwaukee is exactly like every other American city, only more so. It has a distinctive personality, although not one that is immediately apparent as San Francisco's foggy cosmopolitanism or Chicago's hopeful cynicism. Milwaukee is a place that grows on you gradually, like a beer belly."

Robert W. Wells
This Is Milwaukee
1970

* * *

"Everyone agrees that the city has *gemütlichkeit*, but the term is not easy to define. Perhaps it can best be described as the feeling a Milwaukeean gets when the food is piled high on the plate, the beer is flowing freely and someone from out of town is there to pick up the check."

Robert W. Wells
This Is Milwaukee
1970

* * *

"If one were called upon suddenly to say what claim to distinction Milwaukee possesses, he might be at a loss to give an answer."

Anonymous writer
Souvenir program for opening of Pfister Hotel
1893

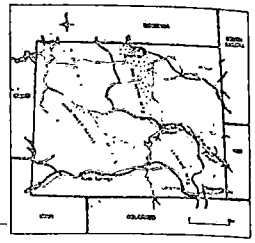
Other Cities

Appleton:

"Finally, alone, I returned to the bluffs that overlook the dark river that flows through town—icebound now except for the places where the hot mill waters run—and, strolling, listened to the humming of the great machines of the valley—the Fourdriniers, block-long monsters that spin out paper in a never-ending cascade of crackling light and color. The Fourdrinier is the biggest machine in the world, and the Wisconsin earth, trembling beneath its weight, has devoted millions of lives to its demands. In return, the machine breathes a hellish breath that changes the color of houses overnight. What it does to the people themselves no one knows. I have always suspected a smoldering and sulphurous streak of madness in Wisconsin paper-town folk, and a doctor I know, herself a paper-town girl, once told me she suspected the same thing."

Eli Waldron
Holiday
February, 1965

WYOMING



Capital: Cheyenne
Became a territory: May 19, 1869
Entered the union (with rank): July 10, 1890 (44)
State motto: Equal Rights
State flower: Indian paintbrush
State bird: Meadowlark
State song: "Wyoming"
State tree: Cottonwood
Nickname: Equality State
Origin of state name: From a transplanted Delaware Indian word that means "alternating hills and valleys"

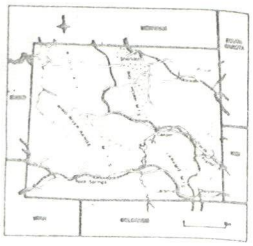
Wyoming is about as empty as America gets. People are sprinkled about the state like salt across a thick steak. The plains roll on for mile after mile with nothing in sight but cattle fences. Only in the far west is the pattern broken, and then most spectacularly. The Tetons, ruggedest range in the Rockies, shove heavenward from the plain with an abruptness that is truly shocking. The Tetons look like everyone's fantasy of the Rockies—craggy, snowcapped, dangerous-looking.

Wyoming began as a way station along the Oregon Trail. Fur trading posts sprang up at Fort Laramie and Fort Jim Bridger, but the state's population didn't really jump until oil was discovered in 1912. Even then, the arid plain required so much land to raise cattle or sheep that humans lived extremely far apart. They still do. Wyoming is loner country. The distances between neighbors are equivalent to the distances between cities back east. Cities are small and drab. Only the scope of the countryside is breathtaking.

THE STATE

"A cowboy and a cow—here, I suppose, is the symbol of Wyoming in the average imagination."

Hamilton Basso
"Wyoming"
American Panorama: West of the Mississippi
1960



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Hamilton Basso
"Wyoming"
orama: West of the Mississippi
1960

* * *

"The notion keeps growing on me that in order to know Wyoming—to know it as a New Yorker knows New York or a Parisian knows Paris—you have to be an Indian."

Hamilton Basso
Quoted by Neil Morgan
Westward Tilt
1963

* * *

"Here is America high, naked and exposed."

John Gunther
Inside U.S.A.
1947

* * *

"The late Frank Norris, Jr., once head of the State Travel Commission, observed, 'Wyoming is what America was.' Today, it seems that the Americanization of Wyoming is inevitable, and that the state will become less of what America was and more of what America is."

Alvin Wiederspahn, Wyoming state legislator
Quoted in *Rocky Mountain Magazine*
March/April, 1981

THE LANDSCAPE

". . . I know of no place where man's passage has left so little imprint on the earth. . . . It is hard to escape the feeling that were Wyoming's first aboriginal inhabitants to return today, along with the Indians who came after them—the Crow, the Blackfeet, the Sioux, the Cheyennes and others—they would find the country much as they left it."

Hamilton Basso
"Wyoming"
American Panorama: West of the Mississippi
1947, 1960

* * *

[On a Wyoming pasture]: " 'What a place, incidentally, to hold an Irish revolution—rocks to throw, and all that.' "

A rancher
Quoted by Philip Hamburger
An American Notebook
1965

* * *

"Viewed from the window of a railway coach the Territory [Wyoming] seemed through most of its extent a land as desolate as the surface of an extinct planet. To the eye accustomed to the rational, water-molded topography of the East the land was beyond comprehension."

Walter C. Hawes
These United States
1924

* * *

"Thanksgiving safely stowed away, the blizzards began to sweep through in earnest and clogged the lifelines to the outside world almost to the point of suffocation—once 14 snowslides ran on Teton Pass in a single day and 22 in Hoback Canyon—and Jackson Hole had to face up not only to this present inconvenience but to the possibility of full isolation."

Donald Hough
The Cocktail Hour in Jackson Hole
1951

* * *

". . . in the eddy of clean air
The smoke goes up from the high plains of Wyoming."

Archibald MacLeish
"American Letter: For Gerald Murphy"
1929

* * *

[On the landscape of Wyoming]: "As fresh and beautiful as if just from the hands of the Creator."

Alfred Jacob Miller, in 1837
quoted by Colman McCarthy
Washington Post supplement
July 4, 1976

* * *

"Justifying space through those miles of Wyoming till the wave of the land was quelled by the stars."

William Stafford
"Letter from Oregon"
1952

PEOPLE

"Women in Wyoming are indeed 'strong,' and men are polite with them and let them have their way to an amazing degree."

Pearl S. Buck
America
1971

* * *

"If you drive 75 [mph] in Wyoming, you'll get in somebody's way. The federal speed limit is completely disregarded. People in Wyoming don't like the limits, they distrust Washington, D.C. and would

secede and join OPEC tomorrow if the sheiks would allow them to go 90 [mph] on the interstate."

Tom Clark
Rocky Mountain Magazine
June, 1979

* * *

"There are a lot of fat women in Wyoming. Not just sloppy-fat, or city-neurotic lumpy, but heroically, confidently fat; in stretch pants and blouses that squeeze in and create concentric rings of blubber. The joke is that the men go out and work their butts off while the women sit around at the trailer park and get as fat as the Michelin man. The men, they kind of like it."

Tom Clark
Rocky Mountain Magazine
June, 1979

* * *

"Well into the 20th century the barkeepers outnumbered the doctors, lawyers, and ministers of the state combined. There were few decent women back in the range country and many reasons for not bringing them there."

Walter C. Hawes
These United States
1924

* * *

"In Wyoming, men desert wives and children for extended hunting, fishing, mountain climbing, and backpacking trips. Rodeos and chariot races are man's domain; women are usually left to ogle in the dust next to the cold beer. . . ."

Suzanne Hunsucker
The Nation
Nov. 9, 1970

* * *

"Wyoming is a man's state—its men have stayed as rugged and forceful as the landscape, but most women have lost their pioneer drive. . . . Wyoming women are charming and hospitable, but basically uninvolved and unsympathetic with their national sisters who are pushing for a ticket to equality."

Suzanne Hunsucker
The Nation
Nov. 9, 1970

* * *

"The Wyomingite loves his sparkling open spaces; vast terrain exhilarates rather than depresses him; the trappings of culture may be far distant, but beside the door there is always the rifle and the fishing pole, and there is a deer to be shot over the hill or a fast-running trout waiting the catch in a nearby stream. This is a uniquely masculine society, and always has been."

Neal R. Peirce
The Mountain States of America
1972

WAY OF LIFE

"Wyoming is cattle and sheep and range. Wyoming is dude ranches, big game hunting, and trout fishing, oil fields in the center of the state, and the majesties of the Grand Tetons and Yellowstone in its northwest corner. . . . But also in Cheyenne the first ICBM base in America was built."

Neil Morgan
Westward Tilt
1963

* * *

"We're not a welfare state. When people lose a job here, we expect them to leave. They can come back when we have a job for them."

Wyoming state official
Quoted by Neal R. Peirce
The Mountain States of America
1972

* * *

"It's not like it used to be, it's not the Wild West anymore. It's getting more civilized, you know. Cowboys used to be a horse and wagon proposition, but that's all dead. Now he's in a hurry, everything is machinery."

Rocky Mountain Magazine
March/April 1981

* * *

"Wyoming isn't its own little entity anymore. Things that happen in Iran affect Wyoming. Highways are often run through the best possible area; cities sprawl over orchards and agricultural land. But you can only mine minerals where you find them. Sooner or later we're going to have to face up to whether that is the highest and best use of the land; in my opinion it is."

Kemmerer Coal Company official
Quoted in *Rocky Mountain Magazine*
March/April 1981

* * *

"We don't visit like we used to; I seldom visit my neighbors. People are so busy now, everybody's in a hurry. I do think, however, that the people in Wyoming are much friendlier than in other areas. You

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Neal R. Peirce
The Mountain States of America
1972

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e we used to; I seldom visit my
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ndlier than in other areas. You don't get that good old handshake in California like you do in Wyoming."

Resident
Quoted in *Rocky Mountain Magazine*
March/April 1981

HISTORY AND POLITICS

"Wyoming is the first place on God's green earth which could consistently claim to be the land of the free!"

Susan B. Anthony
Speech in Laramie, Wyoming, after the state gave women the right to vote
1890

* * *

"The feeling of emptiness one gets in Wyoming—the ache of vastness and of solitude—is not because it has no past. It is rather because the signs and monuments of the past are so meager and so few. The characters in its cavalcade—the Indians, the trappers, the miners, the scout, the bullwhackers, the mule skinners, and the cowboys—left hardly a trace in their passing. They came, they did, and they went. The decaying logs of an old fur press, rotting sluice boxes, the stone abutments of a railroad trestle, a rusty beaver trap lying in the weeds along a river, a broken arrowhead kicked up in a field—these are the relics of Wyoming's history. Nearly everything else is scenery, emptiness, and the ever-enduring grass."

Hamilton Basso
American Panorama: West of the Mississippi
1947, 1960

* * *

"The violence that prevailed in those towns [boom towns] that followed the railroads during the first year made it certain that if continuous rail traffic was to be assured, there must be some seat of government nearer than the capital of the Dakotah territory. And thus it was that Wyoming, child of the cross-continental trails, came into being as a unit of administration to serve the needs of the Union Pacific Railroad. There being no other reason for the existence of the Territory, it was not unusual that the railroad corporation regarded the new division of the United States much as it regarded the huge land grants to which the federal government had given its full title."

Walter C. Hawes
These United States
1924

* * *

"The trapper, the explorer, the pony express rider, and the cowboy may have passed over these hills, but the sunsets against which the pioneers saw them silhouetted still flame over Wyoming in scarlet and gold. Times may change, but the fundamental character of Wyoming will never change . . . ."

Dr. Lester C. Hunt, a former governor
Quoted by Neal R. Peirce
The Mountain States of America
1972

* * *

"You can still find their [pioneers'] wagon ruts in countless places in Wyoming."

Charles Kuralt
Signature
1981

* * *

"[Wyoming] is a state because it got what was left over—what the wheat farmers of Nebraska couldn't homestead, what the miners of Colorado didn't want, what the Mormons couldn't claim. So there was some plateau left over, and that became the square rectangle called Wyoming—the remnants of three territories, an accident in time and place."

Resident
Quoted by Neal R. Peirce
The Mountain States of America
1972

* * *

"Tents were replaced overnight [in cattle drive era] by tar paper shacks, false-front stores, saloons, gambling dens, and houses daintily referred to as 'dance halls.' The streets of these ripsnorting towns were dust, echoing the cursing of men seeking solace from monotonous labor, the bawdy laughter of women after easy money, and too often the sharp crack of a gun ending a dispute."

Mae Urbanek
Wyoming Wonderland
1964

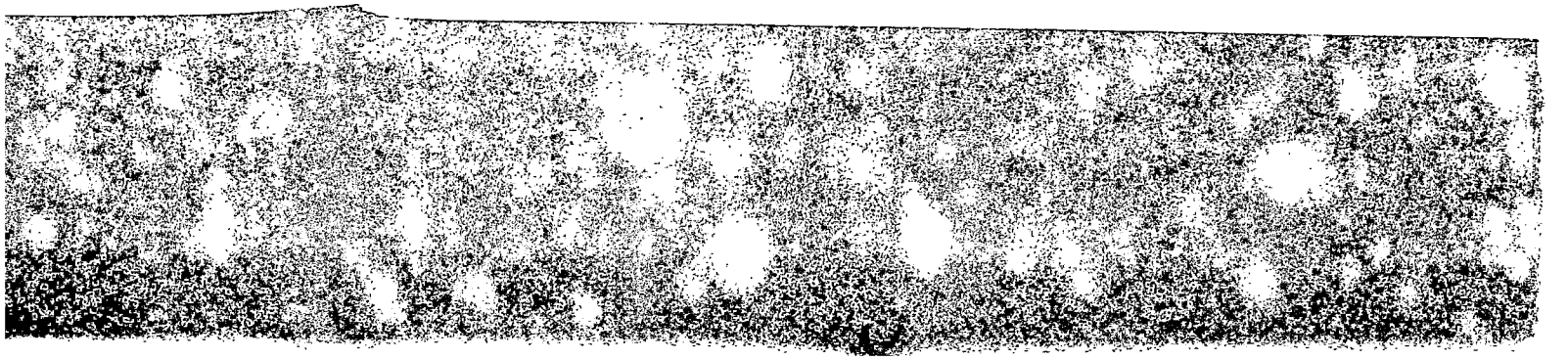
* * *

"Determined to hold the range at any cost, cattlemen wrote a bloody chapter in Wyoming history. Eventually they were forced to yield and recognize the law. Some of them soon ran their own bands of sheep, grazing them to utilize the poorer land with its sagebrush and browse plants that cattle will not eat . . . . The plow of the homesteader buried the days of the open range."

Mae Urbanek
Wyoming Wonderland
1964

* * *

"People of Wyoming have never given ground happily. But today we have to give ground because



irresistible changes are coming to this part of the West."

Malcolm Wallop, U.S. senator
Quoted in *National Geographic Special Report on Energy*
February, 1981

CITIES, TOWNS AND REGIONS

Cheyenne

"Piety is not the forte of Cheyenne."

Isabella L. Bird
A Lady's Life in the Rocky Mountains
1879

* * *

"Cheyenne is described as a 'God-forsaken, God-forgotten place.' That it forgets God is written on its face. . . . A short time ago it was a perfect pandemonium, mainly inhabited by rowdies and desperadoes, the scum of advancing civilization; and murders, stabbings, shootings, and pistol affrays were at times events of almost hourly occurrence in its drinking dens."

Isabella L. Bird
A Lady's Life in The Rocky Mountains
1879

* * *

"Big crowds of businessmen, fat businessmen in boots and ten-gallon hats, with their hefty wives in cowgirl attire, bustled and whoopeed on the wooden sidewalks of old Cheyenne; farther down were the long stringy boulevard lights of new Cheyenne."

Jack Kerouac
On the Road
1955

* * *

"Old Paint, Old Paint, I'm a-leaving Cheyenne,
Goodbye, Old Paint, I'm leaving Cheyenne
Old Paint's a good pony, and she paces when she can
Old Paint had a colt down on the Rio Grande,
and the colt couldn't pace, and they named it Cheyenne."

Jess Morris
"Goodbye, Old Paint"
1885

The Grand Teton Region

"In the making of mountains, as in all else, nature is an unsparing self-critic, never satisfied, never considering her task finished. Could human life flow on as continuously as do the mountain streams, we should discover that the Teton peaks and canyons, in common with landscapes everywhere, pass ceaselessly on from form to form."

Fritiof Fryxell
Quoted in *The Grand Tetons*, by Boyd Norton
1974

* * *

"There rose the Grand Teton at last, so thin, seen from here, it didn't seem real."

A.B. Guthrie, Jr.
The Big Sky
1947

* * *

". . . its [Grand Tetons] sharp, deep canons, with massive, precipitous walls; its rugged, lofty peaks, together form a combination of beauty and grandeur rarely equaled. Though its peaks are surpassed by many in actual elevation above the sea, few such stand among so broad, deep valleys as to give so great relative elevations and to be seen so prominently over so wide an extent of the country. When the region becomes more accessible by means of already projected railroads, this must become a favorite for tourists."

Hayden survey of 1872
Quoted by Boyd Norton
The Tetons
1974

Other Cities, Towns and Regions

Gillette:

"In fact, there is now a neurosis recognized as the 'Gillette syndrome.' It's found among women stuck, day in and day out, in mobile homes literally 40 miles from nowhere, with zero to do except watch men poke holes in the ground. They go crazy."

Joel Garreau
The Nine Nations of North America
1981

Independence Rock:

"Independence Rock, in central Wyoming . . . a turtlelike mass of smooth rock beside the trail that tempted the graffito-minded traveler to try his hand."

Kent Ruth
Touring the Old West
1971

uniting all Confederate veteran organizations. John B. Gordon, governor of Georgia, was elected the first general of the association.

Oct. 2 The **International Conference of American States** began in Washington, D.C. Chairman of this first Pan-American conference was James G. Blaine, secretary of state, who almost alone among U.S. statesmen had long been concerned with Latin American relations. Several trade and customs treaties were signed by Pres. Harrison.

Nov. 2 **North and South Dakota** were admitted into the Union, the 39th and 40th states.

Nov. 8 **Montana** was admitted into the Union, the 41st state.

Nov. 11 **Washington** was admitted into the Union, the 42nd state.

Dec. 6 **Jefferson Davis**, former president of the Confederate States of America, died at 71 in New Orleans, La. He was buried there, but in 1893 his remains were transferred to Richmond, Va., the former Confederate capital.

July 8 The *Wall Street Journal* began publication when the Wall Street firm of Dow Jones & Co., which had been established in 1882 by Charles H. Dow and Edward T. Jones, converted an afternoon newsletter for its customers into a full-fledged afternoon daily. At first, the four-page paper was published from the firm's offices at 15 Wall Street. Over the years the paper has grown to become one of the world's biggest daily newspapers, with ten printing plants across the U.S. receiving copy by satellite transmission. It has a circulation of about 1,500,000.

July 12 Recognition of **American music** by Europeans was bestowed by the Paris Exposition. A concert of American works conducted by Frank Van der Stucken offered pieces by Edward MacDowell, Dudley Buck, George W. Chadwick, Arthur Foote, Henry Holden Huss, Margaret Ruthven Lang, John K. Paine, and Van der Stucken.

Sept. 9 *Shenandoah* by Bronson Howard was produced by Charles Frohman at the Star Theatre in New York City. The play, like many of Howard's best works, dealt with the Civil War.

1890

Mounting pressure for federal restraint of monopolistic industrial trusts resulted in the passage on July 2 of the Sherman Antitrust Act, named for Sen. John Sherman, Republican of Ohio. The law stated: "Every contract, combination in the form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy, in restraint of trade or commerce among the several States, or with foreign nations, is hereby declared illegal." In practice, the lack of definition of such words as trust weakened the law. Also, it was not clear whether the law applied to labor unions. The act did not accomplish as much as its advocates hoped because of the way federal courts interpreted it and because, for the first ten years at least, no vigorous attempt was made to enforce it.

The **Census** recorded a population of 62,947,714. The center of population was placed at 20 mi. east of Columbus, Ind.

The **melting pot** character of New York City was reflected in statistics revealing that there were half as many Italian New Yorkers as Neapolitans in Italy, as many German New Yorkers as Germans in Hamburg, twice as many Irish New Yorkers as Dubliners, and two

Toward the end of the nineteenth century, light and comic operas became popular. The two leading composers were Victor Herbert and Reginald De Koven. The latter wrote 19 comic operas, of which the most popular by far was *Robin Hood*, first produced in Chicago this year on June 9. It contained his two most popular songs, "Brown October Ale" and "Oh, Promise Me." De Koven also wrote two grand operas, *Canterbury Pilgrims* (1917) and *Rip Van Winkle* (1920).

Among **books published** this year was *Poems*, a selection of poems among many by Emily Dickinson that were found after her death by her sister. It received mixed reviews because her poetry, often unrhymed and subtle, struck an unfamiliar note. Her place in U.S. poetry gradually became secure, and her popularity and reputation skyrocketed after World War II. Also published this year were *A Hazard of New Fortunes*, a long, complex novel by William Dean Howells, in which a cast of 15 major characters and many minor figures scramble

Jan. 30 The **University of Idaho** was chartered at Moscow, Idaho. First instruction was given in 1892.

June The **first systematic theory of philanthropy** in the U.S. appeared in the *North American Review* in an article by Andrew Carnegie entitled "Wealth." Carnegie combined a defense of the free enterprise system as a manifestation of natural law with an exhortation to businessmen to donate their wealth to worthy causes to adjust the inequities of capitalism.

Oct. 7 **Seth Low,** a merchant and public official, was chosen president of Columbia College. His 12-year tenure was marked by transformation of the small college into a large university. In 1901, campaigning as a reformer, Low became mayor of New York City.

Nov. 11 The **first Congress of the Roman Catholic laity** of the U.S. assembled at Baltimore, Md.

Dec. 14 The **American Academy of Political and Social Science** was founded in Philadelphia. This year also saw formation of the American Physical Association and the American Dialect Society. These organizations reflected the trend toward greater specialization in American scholarship.

Jan. 24 A **$500,000 robbery** of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company by Joseph A. Moore, an Indianapolis agent, was announced.

May 9 The 15th annual **Kentucky Derby** was won by Spokane, with a time of 2:34½, a new Derby record. The jockey was Thomas Kiley.

May 10 The 17th annual **Preakness Stakes** was won by Buddhist, with a time of 2:17½. The jockey was H. Anderson.

June 5 **James J. Corbett,** a bank teller turned amateur boxer, defeated the well-known pro boxer Joe Choynski in 27 bloody rounds. Corbett finished the struggle with a left hook, a punch he was said to have conceived after suffering two broken knuckles.

June 13 The 23rd annual **Belmont Stakes** was won by Eric, with a time of 2:47. The jockey was W. Hayward.

July 8 **Bare knuckle boxing** had its last and most memorable bout when John L. Sullivan knocked out Jake Kilrain in the 75th round for the U.S. heavyweight championship at Richburg, Miss. Sullivan then claimed the world's championship, for Kilrain had fought a draw with the champion of England, Jem Smith. After this bout boxing with gloves under Marquis of Queensberry rules was introduced.

Fall The **National League baseball championship** was won by New York, with a record of 83 wins, 43 losses. New York also won the annual interleague playoff, defeating Brooklyn of the American Association six games to three.

1890

As the century neared its end, the U.S. developed a school of philosophy of its own—pragmatism. The term had been used in a magazine article as early as 1878 by Charles Sanders Peirce. Pragmatism taught that truth was to be found not in theoretical speculation, but in the practical outcome of ideas. It judged ideas and actions by their consequences, if any. This truly American philosophy was developed by William James, who became the most influential thinker of his time. He earned an international reputation and brought the concept of pragmatism to a wide audience. James's *Principles of Psychology,* published this year, became a classic. The book was thoroughly empirical and made a laboratory science of psychology.

The growth of **child labor** in the South was reflected in the fact that some 23,000 children were now employed in the factories of the 13 southern states. Adoption by industry of the traditional agricultural family system of employment was mainly responsible for the high number of children employed.

The existence of urban slums was well known by many, but it was not until the publication this year of *How the Other Half Lives* by Jacob A. Riis, a Danish-born New York City journalist, that the reality of the miserable lives led by thousands in the slums was brought home to the general public. The book triggered efforts to alleviate these conditions by improving labor conditions and instituting building codes. In his book Riis cited facts and figures and told of his experiences in the slums. Battling alone at first, Riis gained many supporters and found a powerful ally in Theodore Roosevelt. He also made enemies of landlords and politicians who were profiting from the slums.

The observation **"Everybody talks about the weather, but nobody does anything about it"** was written by the editor Charles Dudley Warner in the Hartford *Courant.* The remark has been wrongly attributed to his Hartford friend Mark Twain.

and one-half times as many Jews as were living in Warsaw.

William Jennings Bryan was elected to Congress on the Democratic ticket in a normally Republican district of Nebraska. It was his first public office.

Feb. 4 The Senate ratified the **Samoan treaty** with Germany and Great Britain. This treaty placed the Samoan Islands under the joint control of the three powers, and thus made more secure the fueling station at Pago Pago for the growing U.S. Pacific fleet.

Feb. 10 The **Mormons** suffered their first political defeat in the municipal elections at Salt Lake City, Utah.

Feb. 10 Some 11,000,000 acres of **Sioux Indian territory**, ceded to the U.S. in 1889, were opened for general settlement.

Feb. 24 The **World's Columbian Exposition** of 1893 was designated to be held in Chicago by the House of Representatives. The fair was to commemorate the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America.

Apr. 14 The **Pan-American Union** was created by a resolution of the Pan-American conference held in Washington, D.C., between Oct. 2, 1889, and Apr. 21, 1890.

May 2 The **Oklahoma Territory**, the last territory in the contiguous United States, was created by an act of Congress. It was established by redefining Indian territory and creating an area for settlers within Indian lands.

May 24 **George Francis Train** completed a trip around the world. The journey took 67 days, 13 hrs., 3 min., 3 sec. This time bettered Nellie Bly's record.

July 3 **Idaho** was admitted to the Union, the 43rd state.

July 10 **Wyoming** was admitted to the Union, the 44th state. As a territory it had given women the vote in 1869. It was the first territory and the first state to do so.

July 13 A **tornado** caused the death of nearly 100 persons by drowning when it swept over Lake Pepin, Minn.

July 14 Congress passed the **Sherman Act**, requiring the federal government to purchase 4,500,000 oz. of silver a month and issue paper notes against it. The act, a compromise with the free silver interests in the West, was repealed in 1893.

Sept. 3 **A single tax platform** was adopted by the Single Tax National League of the U.S. at a conference in Cooper Union, New York City. The originator of the idea, Henry George, acted as chairman.

Oct. 1 Congress passed the **McKinley Tariff Act**, which raised tariffs to the highest level yet known in the U.S. Among other items it taxed opium at $10 a lb. if manufactured for smoking.

for success in New York City; *The Influence of Sea Power upon History*, by Navy Capt. Alfred Thayer Mahan, a classic analysis of sea power; *Abraham Lincoln: A History* in ten volumes by John Nicolay and John M. Hay, wartime secretaries to the president, which became a standard biography; and *Black Beauty*, by Anna Sewell, an English book for children issued in the U.S. under the aegis of the American Humane Society.

U.S. acceptance of the **International Copyright** agreement came too late to protect Rudyard Kipling against pirating by U.S. publishers of his early books. This year he became popular in England with the publication of *Barrack-Room Ballads* and *Plain Tales from the Hills.* These and other early Kipling works were rushed into print in the U.S. before the act could become effective in 1891.

Censorship by the U.S. Post Office Dept. touched off a controversy when *The Kreutzer Sonata* by Leo Tolstoy was banned from the mails. Theodore Roosevelt called Tolstoy a "sexual and moral pervert."

Louis H. Sullivan's Wainwright Building was erected in St. Louis. The Chicago architect has been called the father of modern architecture and the inventor of the skyscraper. The Wainwright Building was one of his best works. Also this year, Sullivan's Chicago Auditorium was completed. It was for many years the greatest structure of its type anywhere.

Charles Buddy Bolden formed his own band in New Orleans. A cornetist, Bolden was one of the pioneers of instrumental jazz. Most of the early jazz musicians of New Orleans played in his band at one time or another.

Feb. The fictional character **Sherlock Holmes**, created by Arthur Conan Doyle, made his official debut in the U.S. when *Lippincott's Monthly Magazine* published Doyle's story "The Sign of the Four." Pirated editions of Doyle's story *A Study in Scarlet* (1887) had created a great demand for more Holmes stories. On Mar. 1, J. B. Lippincott Company published the authorized edition of *A Study in Scarlet.*

Illiteracy in America was estimated at 13.3% of the population, a decrease of 3.7% in a decade.

The first U.S. patent for a **pneumatic hammer** was awarded to Charles B. King. His hammer was exhibited at the Columbian Exposition of 1893.

John W. Burgess's *Political Science and Comparative Constitutional Law* charted a new course in American political science by rejecting passive notions of natural rights in favor of historic and legal analysis of the potentialities of social and political institutions. W. W. Willoughby's *An Examination of the Nature of the State* expresses the same spirit in its analysis of government.

The establishment of **Sequoia and Yosemite national parks** by the federal government assisted the cause of conservation in the U.S. by protecting native species of animal and plant life from hunters and timber interests.

The **cyanide process of extracting gold** from low-grade ore was introduced at about this time. Annual production of gold in the U.S. more than doubled within eight years, undermining arguments for free coinage of silver.

The value of **silver** produced in the U.S. for the year rose to $57,242,100, more than five times the value of silver produced in 1865. The rapid inflation of silver, as opposed to the deflation of gold, in the post-Civil War period led to political currency issues, the rise of William Jennings Bryan, and the formation of such interest groups as Greenbackers, populists, and Silverites.

Formation of the **American Tobacco Company,** after a price war among cigarette companies, created a monopoly organized by James Buchanan Duke. Duke later created similar monopolies for plug tobacco and snuff. Ultimately he established the Duke Endowment, principally for the benefit of Trinity College in Durham, N.C., in 1924 renamed Duke University.

Pyramiding of wealth in the U.S. led to estimates that 1% of the people possessed more wealth than the rest of the people combined.

The Association of Economic Entomologists and the **American Dante Society** were organized.

Jan. 23 The **fastest railroad time** for an American train was claimed for the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, which carried reporter Nellie Bly from La Junta, Colo., to Chicago at an average speed of 78.1 mph.

Mar. 10 The **Blair Education Bill,** introduced by Sen. Henry W. Blair of New Hampshire, died in the House.

Smoking by men at social functions became more acceptable during this decade, but the social taboo against women smoking in the company of men remained strong.

The **two-step** came into vogue. This lively dance step probably owed much to John Philip Sousa's fast "Washington Post March." In any case, the two-step replaced several older dances, such as the galop, quadrille, lancers, reel, polka, and Portland fancy.

The term ***Baltimore chop*** entered baseball parlance to mean a batted ball that bounced so high in the infield that the hitter could reach first base before the ball could be fielded and thrown. The Baltimore team, especially players John McGraw and Willie Keeler, were especially adept at this method of getting on base.

This year's **national college football championship** was won by Harvard, with a record of 11 wins, no losses, no ties.

The **U.S. Lawn Tennis Association singles championships** were won by Ellen C. Roosevelt in the women's division and Oliver S. Campbell in the men's division.

May 14 The 16th annual **Kentucky Derby** was won by Riley, with a time of 2:45. The jockey was Isaac Murphy.

June 10 The 18th annual **Preakness Stakes** was won by Montague, with a time of 2:36¾. The jockey was W. Martin.

June 10 The 24th annual **Belmont Stakes** was won by Burlington, with a time of 2:07¾. The jockey was S. Barnes.

Aug. 6 The **first electrocution** took place at Auburn Prison, Auburn, N.Y. The executed prisoner was William Kemmler of Buffalo, who had been convicted of the hatchet murder of Matilde "Tillie" Ziegler, his common-law wife, on Mar. 28, 1889. The execution was botched. George Westinghouse, Jr., reported: "It has been a brutal affair. They could have done better with an axe."

I Exploration and Settlement; Wars; Government; Civil Rights; Statistics

II Publishing; Arts and Music; Popular Entertainment; Architecture; Theater

Oct. 1 The Weather Bureau was created in the Dept. of Agriculture by an act of Congress. Weather information had previously come from the Army Signal Corps.

Nov. 1 The first state to restrict **black suffrage** was Mississippi, which adopted a new constitution that effectively disenfranchised most of the black population by requiring the ability to read and understand the U.S. Constitution.

Nov. 4 In **congressional elections** the Republicans gained eight seats in the Senate to lead the Democrats 47-39, with two seats going to minor parties. In the House a Democratic landslide gave Democrats a 235-88 majority, with nine seats going to minor parties.

Dec. 15 **Sitting Bull**, chief of the Sioux Indians, was killed in a skirmish with U.S. soldiers along the Grand R. in South Dakota.

May 19 The American playwright **Clyde Fitch** began his career with a huge success, *Beau Brummell*, a romantic vehicle for matinee idol Richard Mansfield. Later Fitch would create dramas depending more on character development, thus breaking ground for twentieth-century dramatists.

May 30 The cornerstone of the **Washington Memorial Arch**, in marble, was laid. The arch was originally built of wood. This masterpiece by architect Stanford White stands at the foot of Fifth Ave. in New York City.

1891

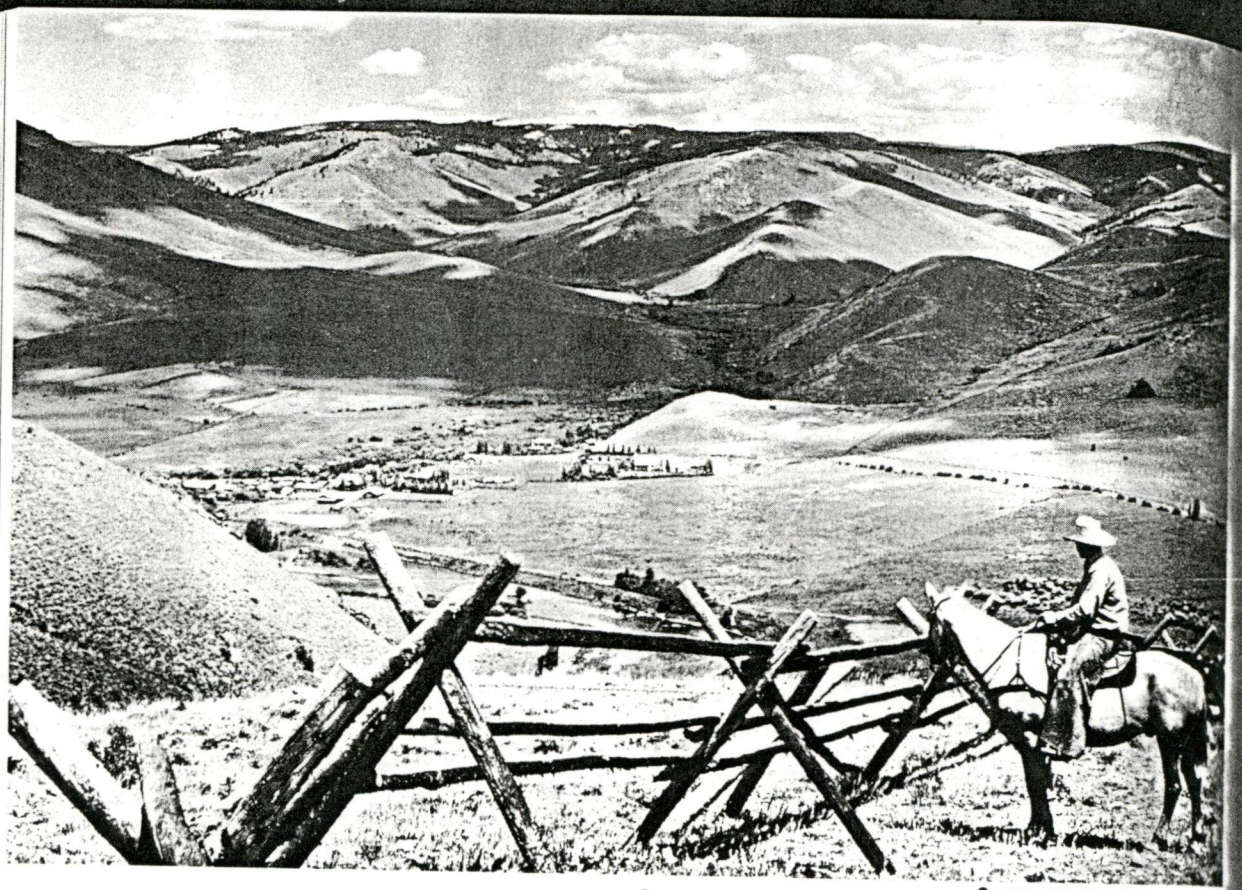
The tide of immigration continued to flow strongly. To help deal with it, the position of superintendent of immigration was created on Mar. 3. In this one year, 560,319 immigrants arrived at American ports, and during the 1890s the total was 3,687,000. Until the 1880s, most of the immigrants had come from western and northern Europe. However, in the 1880s such immigration decreased and the numbers arriving from southern and eastern Europe and the Middle East swelled greatly. These new immigrants were less equipped to fit into American life, and almost all had to start at the bottom of the economic ladder.

Mar. 3 U.S. **Circuit Courts of Appeal** were created by an act of Congress. This relieved the Supreme Court of some of its appellate jurisdiction.

Mar. 4 Congress passed the **International Copyright Act**, which gave British, French, Belgian, and Swiss authors copyright protection in the U.S. American publishers had previously pirated works by foreign authors, depriving them of their royalties and injuring American authors, whose books had to be priced higher than those of foreign authors because of the inclusion of royalties in the price. Copyright protec-

One of the greatest careers of the American stage, extending over more than 40 years, came to an end on Apr. 4 at the Brooklyn, N.Y., Academy of Music when Edwin Booth appeared for the last time in *Hamlet*. Booth had always been popular and his restrained style of acting departed from the more emotional style of many others, but his career had been checkered, marked by bankruptcy and then by scandal when his brother, John Wilkes Booth, assassinated Pres. Abraham Lincoln. Among Booth's most notable achievements were the 100-night run of *Hamlet* in 1864 in New York City; the building of Booth's Theater in New York in 1869, where Booth presented the works of William Shakespeare; and the bequest of his New York home to the Players' Club, which he founded in 1888 and served as first president.

Among **books published** this year was *Tales of Soldiers and Civilians* by the San Francisco journalist Ambrose Bierce, a writer fascinated by the supernatural, the mysterious, the terrifying, and the intensely emotional. His *Tales*, based on his Civil War experiences, was later reissued under the title *In the Midst of Life*. It included the oft-anthologized "An Occurrence at Owl Creek Bridge" and "A Horseman in the Sky" and established his reputation in the East. Other books published were *Poems, Second Edition*, by Emily Dickinson; *The American Revolution* by the skillful popularizer of U.S. history, John Fiske; *A New England Nun and Other Stories* by Mary Wilkins Freeman, offering expert portrayals of Massachusetts farm folk undergoing deforma-



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Wyoming's scenery blends the spectacular and the placid, such as this isolated high country ranch community.

WYOMING

State Seal of Wyoming

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WYOMING, wī-o'ming, a mountain state of the United States, bordered on the north by Montana, on the east by South Dakota and Nebraska, on the south by Colorado and Utah, and on the west by Utah, Idaho, and Montana. It extends 365 miles (587 km) from east to west and 276 miles (444 km) from north to south. Its name, applied originally to the Wyoming Valley of Pennsylvania, is thought to be derived from the Delaware Indian word mecheweami-ing, meaning "at the big plains."

The state has few people, little industry, and no large cities. Much of its area has been devoted

INFORMATION HIGHLIGHTS

Location: Wyoming is a mountain state bordered on the north by Montana, on the east by South Dakota and Nebraska, on the south by Colorado and Utah, and on the west by Utah, Idaho, and Montana.

Elevation: *Highest point*—Gannett Peak, 13,804 feet (4,210 meters); *lowest point*—Belle Fourche River, 3,100 feet (946 meters); *approximate mean elevation*—6,700 feet (2,044 meters).

Area: 97,809 square miles (253,325 sq km); rank, 9th.

Population: 1980 census, 469,557; rank, 49th. Increase (1970–1980), 41.3%.

Climate: Cool and dry, with wide daily temperature ranges possible. Little rainfall.

Statehood: July 10, 1890; order of admission, 44th.

Origin of Name: May be from a Delaware Indian word, mecheweami-ing, which means "at the big plains."

Capital: Cheyenne.

Largest City: Casper.

Number of Counties: 23.

Principal Products: *Manufactures*—petroleum and coal products, food products, flight instruments and flight testing equipment; *farm products*—cattle, livestock, feed, potatoes, beans, sugar beets, poultry, dairy products, honey; *mining*—petroleum, uranium, coal, bentonite, soda ash, iron ore, sand, stone, gravel.

State Motto: Equal Rights.

State Song: *Wyoming.*

State Nicknames: Equality State; Wonderful Wyoming.

State Bird: Meadow lark.

State Flower: Indian paintbrush.

State Tree: Cottonwood.

State Flag: The state seal on the ribs of a white bison, centered on a dark blue field with a white border, the whole within a red frame. See also FLAG—*Flags of the States.*

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RMATION HIGHLIGHTS

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to ranching and the production of raw materials. Tourists are attracted to its great open spaces, its national forests and Yellowstone National Park, and its mountain scenery and trout-fishing streams.

1. The Land

The Great Plains end and the Rocky Mountains begin in Wyoming. Between the rugged peaks of its mountainous terrain are treeless basins, dotted with weathered rock towers called buttes. The most famous of these, Devils Tower, became the first national monument in the United States. The unspoiled natural beauty of Wyoming has changed little since the frontier days of cowboys and Indians. Vast ranches, national forests, recreation areas, and parks occupy most of the sparsely populated land that averages more than 6,000 feet (1,830 meters) in elevation.

Physical Features. Wyoming is a state of high plains, mountains, and occasional badlands. The Great Plains of the eastern section rise gradually to the foothills of the Rocky Mountains, and the Continental Divide crosses the state from the northwest corner to the southern border east of center. There are many high plateaus with elevations between 4,500 and 7,500 feet (1,370–2,285 meters). In the southeast the Laramie Mountains rise over 10,000 feet (3,050 meters), and the Medicine Bow Mountains reach 12,005 feet (3,660 meters) in Medicine Bow Peak. The Bighorn Mountains in the north central section rise to 13,165 feet (4,000 meters) in Cloud Peak. In the northwest the Absaroka Range culminates in Francs Peak (13,140 feet or 4,480 meters), and the Teton Range in Grand Teton (13,766 feet or 4,195 meters). Gannett Peak (13,785 feet or 4,200 meters), the highest mountain in the state, is in the Wind River Range, which includes numerous other peaks over 13,000 feet (3,960 meters) in elevation.

Rivers and Lakes. Wyoming is the source of water for four major drainage systems in the United States—the Missouri-Mississippi; the Interior, or Great Basin; the Columbia; and the Colorado. Most of the drainage is to the north and east into the Missouri-Mississippi system. The tributaries of the Missouri River are the Yellowstone, Clark Fork, Bighorn, Tongue, and Powder rivers flowing north, and the Cheyenne, Niobrara, and North Platte flowing east. The Green River is the major source of the Colorado River. The Snake River is joined by the Salt River and flows into the Columbia. The Bear River, part of the Interior Basin system, flows along the western border of the state into the Great Salt Lake in Utah.

Wyoming has many small, clear mountain lakes, the largest of which are Yellowstone, Jackson, Fremont, and Shoshone. Reclamation projects provide many smaller bodies of water and such man-made lakes as Pathfinder, Seminoe, Glendo, Boysen, Alcova, Buffalo Bill, Guernsey, and the huge reservoir on the Green River created by the Flaming Gorge Dam in Utah.

Climate. Wyoming's climate is cool and dry, the dryness serving to temper the coldness of the winters. Because altitudes range from 3,100 feet to over 13,000 feet (945–3,960 meters), local variations are considerable, but Cheyenne may be taken as having a typical Wyoming climate. Because of its 6,131-foot (1,870-meter) elevation, the city is subject to a daily range in temperature averaging 25° F and reaching as much as 40°. This wide range assures the city of moderately warm days and cool nights during the summer months. Cheyenne has a mean temperature of 45.6° F (8° C), an average daily maximum of 58.9° F (15° C), and an average daily minimum of 32.2° F (0° C). The average precipitation in Cheyenne is 15.06 inches (382 mm), approximately 70% of which occurs during the growing season.

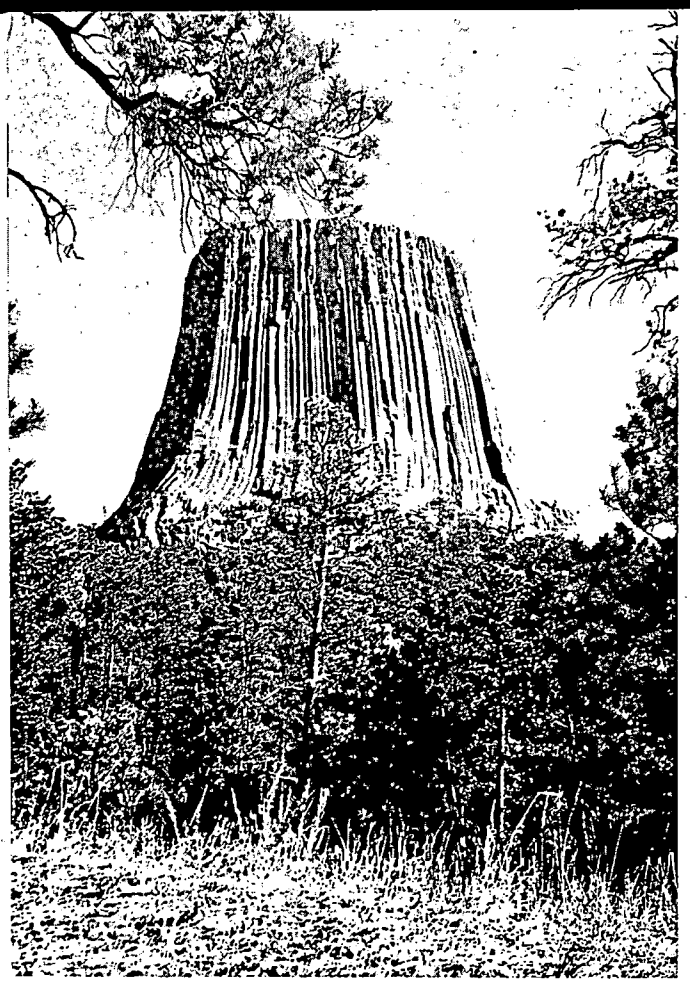
Freezing temperatures may be encountered at the higher elevations every month of the year, but the lower terrain and the eastern valleys have a growing season ranging from nearly three months to a little more than five months. The average precipitation for all reporting stations is 14.31 inches (363 mm) annually.

Plant and Animal Life. Short, tough grass covers much of the treeless eastern plains as well as many of the mountain valleys. In drier areas the grass gives way to sagebrush, greasewood, and cactus. Wyoming supports 150 varieties of grass including Buffalo grass, bluegrass, wheat grass, tufted fescues, and redtops. Mountain wild flowers include buttercup, evening star, forget-me-not, goldenrod, sour dock, and flax.

The mountains are wooded up to the timberline, and forests cover more than 10 million acres (4 million hectares), or about one sixth of the area of the state. About half of this is commercial forest, 80% of which is controlled by the federal government. The major commercial trees are Douglas fir, ponderosa pine, lodgepole pine, and spruce. Mountain mahogany is found in the foot-

The Lower Falls of the Yellowstone River in Wyoming's Yellowstone Park are almost twice the height of Niagara.

DADE THORNTON/PHOTO RESEARCHERS



GEORGIA ENGELHARD/FPG

Devil's Tower was named as the nation's first national monument by President Theodore Roosevelt in 1906.

WYOMING TRAVEL COMMISSION

The broad and rolling winter terrain of Union Pass in the Wind River Range is popular with snowmobilers.

hills, along with a variety of shrubs. At lower elevations, cottonwood, willow, and hawthorn trees grow. At middle elevations trembling aspen, junipers, yellow pine, saltbush, and yucca are found. Spruce, fir, and lodgepole pine grow at the higher elevations. Lichens, mosses, and other arctic plants are found growing above the timber line.

Like the plants and timber, Wyoming's animal life varies with the altitude. At lower elevations are coyotes, prairie dogs, ground squirrels, pocket gophers, and cottontail rabbits; at middle elevations, coyotes, jackrabbits, antelope, mule deer, and a few moose; and at higher elevations, snowshoe rabbits, black bear, elk, and an occasional grizzly bear or mountain lion. The sportsman can find game birds including ducks, geese, grouse, pheasants, and wild turkeys and several varieties of trout in the mountain streams. The trumpeter swan, once almost extinct, may be found in both Yellowstone and Grand Teton national parks, along with the white pelican and great blue heron. The bald eagle and the golden eagle also make their home in Wyoming. The only poisonous snake to be found in Wyoming is the prairie rattlesnake.

Mineral Resources. Wyoming's first productive oil wells were drilled in 1883 in the Dallas Field. All counties except Teton and Platte produce oil, and since World War II petroleum has been of tremendous economic importance. Wyoming also produces natural gas, coal, and trona (hydrated sodium bicarbonate). Major uranium deposits are located in the basins of the Powder, Shirley, and Wind rivers. There are also several deposits of iron ore in the state.

Other mineral resources include gemstones, particularly agate and jade, and stone, gypsum, bentonite, clay, pumice, vanadium, limestone, sulfur, and vermiculite.

Conservation. The low rainfall made many people conservation conscious early in the history of Wyoming settlement. The state delegation to Congress, beginning in 1890 with Senators Joseph M. Carey and Francis E. Warren, worked hard for the extension of federal assistance in the conservation and use of water for irrigation and power.

Yellowstone Park Timberland Reserve (now Shoshone National Forest), the nation's first timber reserve, was established in 1891. Severe droughts in the 1930's and 1950's emphasized the need for conservation of soil and water, and by 1958, two thirds of the state had been organized in 44 soil conservation districts. There were also eight Bureau of Reclamation irrigation projects (Minidoka, Eden, Riverton, Shoshone, Kendrick, North Platte, Hanover Bluff, Owl Creek, and Seedskadee) and a number of hydroelectric power plants.

Conservation of oil and gas resources has met resistance from interests eager for quick exploitation, but since 1919 the legislature has eliminated the worst excesses, and in 1951 a state oil and gas conservation commission was established. Conservation of animal resources is supervised by the

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ɛ (riv.)....G4
ɪe Bow (riv.)....F3
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gie (riv.)....D3
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creek)....C3
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ɪth Fork
....F2
Powder, South Fork (riv.)....C1
Rattlesnake (hills)....F2
Rattlesnake (range)....E3
Rawhide (creek)....E3
Rawhide (creek)....G1
Red Fork, Powder (riv.)....H3
Rocky (mts.)....F2
Saint Marys (peak)....C1
Salt (riv.)....D3
Salt River (range)....B3
Salt Wells (creek)....B3
Savery (creek)....D4
Seminoe (mts.)....E4
Seminoe (res.)....E3
Shell (creek)....F3
Shirley (basin)....E1
Shoshone (lake)....F3
Shoshone (riv.)....B1
Shoshone, North Fork (riv.)....D1
Shoshone, South Fork (riv.)....C1
Sierra Madre (mts.)....C1
Slate (creek)....E4
Smiths Fork (riv.)....C3
Snake (riv.)....B3
South Cheyenne (riv.)....B2
South Piney (creek)....H2
Sweetwater (riv.)....B3
Sybille (creek)....D3
Table (peak)....G4
Teapot Dome (mt.)....B2
Teton (range)....F2
Thompson (mt.)....B2
Tongue (riv.)....B3
Washburn (mt.)....E1
Wheatland (res.)....B1
Willow (creek)....G4
Willow (lake)....F2
Wind (riv.)....C2
Wind, North Fork (riv.)....C2
Wind River (canyon)....D2
Wind River (range)....C2
Wind River Ind. Res.....C2
Wood (riv.)....C2
Wyoming (peak)....C2
Wyoming (range)....B3
Yellowstone (lake)....B2
Yellowstone (riv.)....B1
Yellowstone Nat'l Park....B1

F.B. GRUNZWEIG/PHOTO RESEARCHERS

Wyoming's majestic Grand Teton range forms the center of a vast protected wilderness and wildlife area.

LARGEST CENTERS OF POPULATION
(Incorporated places)

City	1980	1970	1960
Casper	51,016	39,361	38,930
Cheyenne	47,283	41,254	43,505
Laramie	24,410	23,143	17,520
Rock Springs	19,458	11,657	10,371
Sheridan	15,146	10,856	11,651
Green River	12,807	4,196	3,497
Gillette	12,134	7,194	3,580

GROWTH OF POPULATION SINCE 1870

Year	Population	Year	Population
1870	9,118	1940	250,742
1880	20,789	1960	330,066
1900	92,531	1970	332,416
1920	194,402	1980	469,557

Gain, 1970–1980: 41.6% (U.S. gain, 11.4%). **Density, 1980:** 4.8 persons per sq mi (U.S. density, 62.6).

URBAN-RURAL DISTRIBUTION

Year	Percent urban	Percent rural
1920	29.4 (U.S., 51.2)	70.6
1930	31.1 (U.S., 56.2)	68.9
1940	37.3 (U.S., 56.6)	62.7
1950	49.8 (U.S., 64.0)	50.2
1960	56.8 (U.S., 69.9)	43.2
1970	60.5 (U.S., 73.5)	39.5
1980	62.7 (U.S., 73.7)	37.3

Wyoming game and fish commission. In addition, the state has four national wildlife refuges and the National Elk Refuge.

2. The People

In the late 19th century, Wyoming was a "Cattlemen's Commonwealth" and the dominant cattlemen resented encroachments by homesteaders on the public lands they had been using. The day of the cattleman has never really ended, although people with other economic interests have a greater voice then they once had. A cowboy astride a bucking horse adorns Wyoming license plates, and every summer dozens of rodeos throughout the state recall the cow country life of the 1880's.

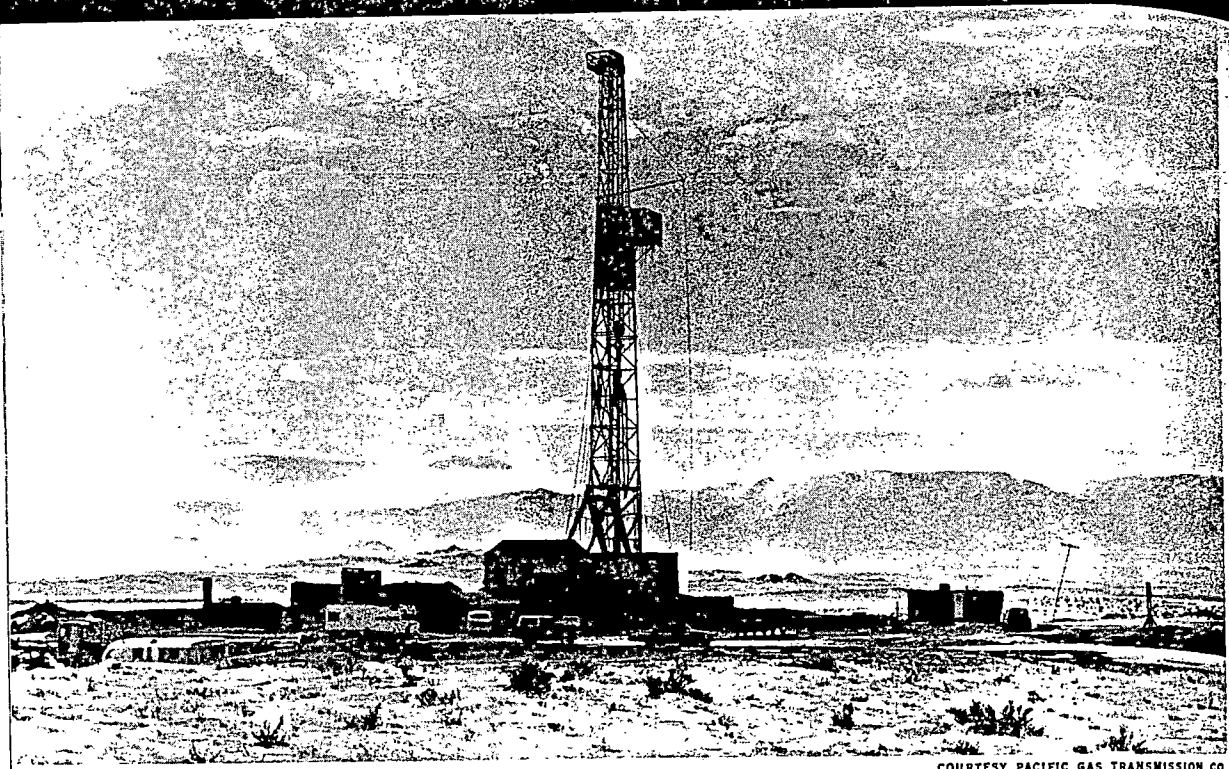
Characteristics of the Population. Most of the approximately 470,000 residents of Wyoming are American-born, and many of them are direct descendants of the original settlers who came from Texas and the Midwest. The state's Indian population is about 7,100, many of them Arapahoe and Shoshone who live on the Wind River Indian Reservation.

The people of Wyoming are mainly Protestant. About 6% are Mormons, and about 18% are Roman Catholics. Protestant denominations include Methodist, Episcopalian, Presbyterian, Lutheran, Baptist, Disciples of Christ, Seventh-Day Adventist, and United Church of Christ. The Eastern Orthodox Church also is represented.

Wyoming's electoral votes have been about equally divided between Democratic and Republican presidential candidates since the early 1930's. The cities in the southern part of the state are mainly Democratic, balancing the rural areas to the north, which are largely Republican.

A rancher ropes a stray calf. Cattle are the chief source of Wyoming's agricultural income.

FRITZ HENLE/PHOTO RESEARCHERS



COURTESY PACIFIC GAS TRANSMISSION CO.

Drilling rigs are a familiar sight in Wyoming. All but two of the state's counties are producers of petroleum.

Main Centers of Population. More than half of Wyoming's people live in urban areas. The state contains only a few moderate-size cities. Most of the cities are located in the southern part of the state along its major interstate highway. The largest city is Casper, the oil "capital" and a center for cattle, sheep, and wholesaling. Cheyenne, the capital and second-largest city, has a population of less than 50,000 and is an intercontinental missile-launching center with growing economic diversification. These cities are followed by Laramie, a university town; Rock Springs, a wool and coal-mining community; and Sheridan, a cattle, dude ranch, and tourist center.

3. The Economy

Until 1910 the economy of Wyoming was based on cattle and sheep, with some support from rail transportation and coal mining. Later these were supplemented by the extensive production of petroleum, particularly after World War II; the tourist business; some expansion of farming; and, beginning in the 1950's, uranium mining and milling. Efforts to attract large-scale industrial plants have been generally unsuccessful, and the state is the least industrialized in the Union.

Mining. Mining is the most important industry in Wyoming, and petroleum is its major product. There are over 10,000 producing oil wells and over 900 natural gas wells in the state.

Wyoming is the nation's leading uranium producer. Uranium was first discovered and mined in the Silver Cliff mine in Lusk in 1918. In 1953 mining operations began in the Pumpkin Buttes area of Campbell county. Important uranium mines are located in Big Horn, Carbon, Campbell, Converse, Crook, Fremont, Johnson, and Natrona counties. The main center for the milling of uranium is Riverton.

Coal production is a rapidly expanding industry. The main fields of Wyoming's vast beds of bituminous and subbituminous coal are located at Rock Springs, Hanna, Kemmerer, Sheridan, Gilette, and Glenrock. Wyoming is also a leader in the production of bentonite and soda ash. Among its other mineral products are iron ore, sand, stone, and gravel.

Agriculture and Ranching. Ranching is the state's second most important industry. A large portion of the state is covered with ranches and farmlands. About 90% of the agricultural land is used for grazing, and only 6% for crops. Many of the crops raised are used to feed livestock. The principal crops are beans, sugar beets, alfalfa, wild hay, wheat, oats, barley, corn, and potatoes. Other agricultural products are poultry, dairy products, eggs, horses, and honey.

Although the number of ranches and farms in Wyoming (about 7,000) has tended to decrease, their average size (about 4,875 acres, or 1,950 hectares) has increased. Ranchers may lease federal lands for grazing, and with special permission, these lands may be fenced.

Manufacturing. Almost all of the manufacturing is concerned with processing petroleum and

PERSONAL INCOME IN WYOMING

Source	1960	1970	1980
	(Millions of dollars)		
Farms	51	79	107
Mining	63	115	1,017
Construction	84	78	467
Manufacturing	48	61	197
Transportation, communications, and public utilities	72	105	415
Wholesale and retail trade	97	143	492
Finance, insurance, and real estate	19	32	139
Services	69	118	463
Other industries	1	4	13
Government	106	234	687
	(Dollars)		
Per capita personal income	2,248	3,686	10,898
Per capita income, U.S.	2,216	3,945	9,521

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, *Survey of Current Business.*

COURTESY PACIFIC GAS TRANSMISSION CO.

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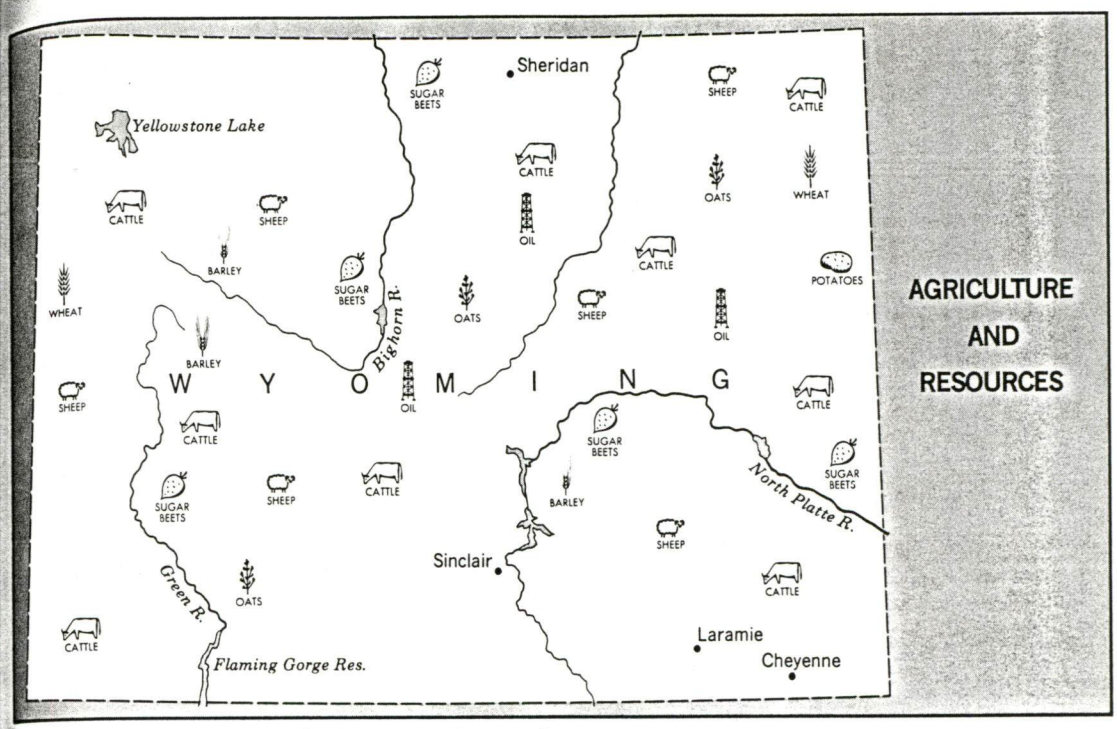

AGRICULTURE AND RESOURCES

coal products, uranium, and other minerals mined in the state. Food processing, particularly sugar refining and the manufacture of cheese and meat products, and the manufacture of flight instruments and flight testing equipment constitute the bulk of the state's other manufacturing industries.

Transportation. Two east-west routes in southern Wyoming that cross the Continental Divide have been used by every means of land transportation in Wyoming's history. One of these routes became U. S. 80, a major interstate highway that crosses the nation. Stage lines operated here in the 1850's. In 1860–1861 the Pony Express provided fast communication.

Between 1867 and 1869 the main line of the Union Pacific Railroad was built across southern Wyoming. Today Wyoming has about 2,400 miles (3,862 km) of railroad track serving passengers and freight, including one of the few north-south lines in the west, and 20,000 miles (32,185 km) of maintained roads and highways.

There are about 90 airports in the state. The busiest commercial airports are those at Cheyenne and Casper.

4. Government

Wyoming's constitution as approved at the time of statehood in 1890 has not been changed very much, although some parts have been modi-

Thousands of elk migrate each winter to a refuge near Jackson when their usual forage is buried by snow.

JOAN KRAMER AND ASSOCIATES/A. DEVANEY, INC., N. Y.

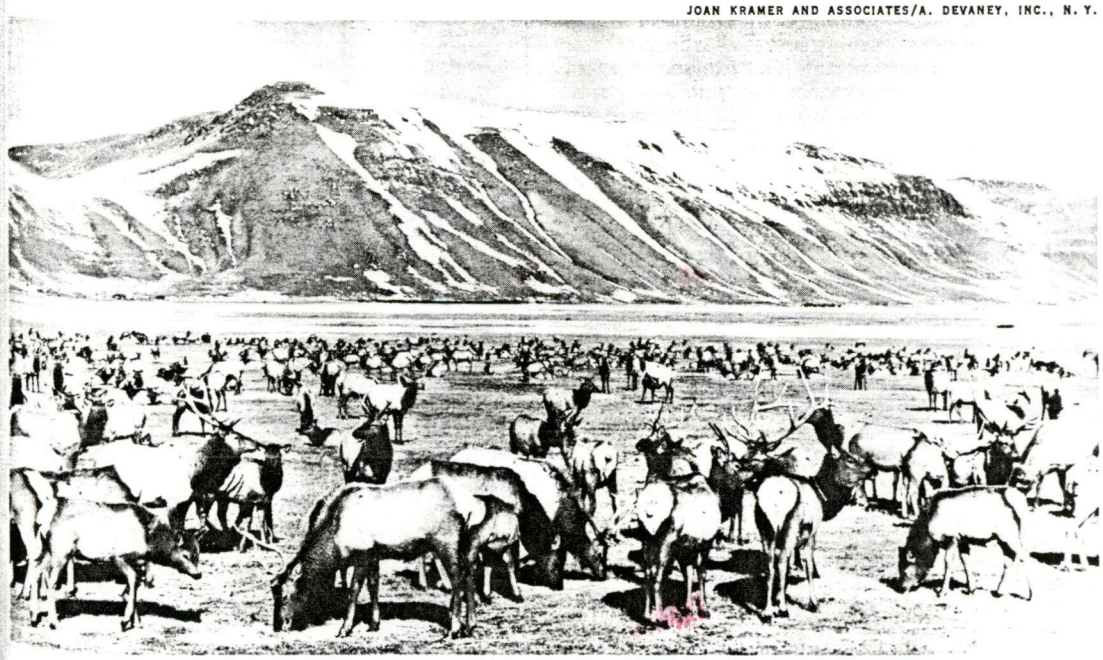

PHOTO FROM EUROPEAN/FPG

The State Capitol was built at the end of the 19th century in Cheyenne, Wyoming's capital city since 1869.

fied by amendments. To call a new constitutional convention or to add amendments is difficult. In either case, a two-thirds vote of each branch of the legislature must be followed by the approval of a majority of the electors who cast any ballots at the next general election.

Voters in Wyoming must be citizens of the United States, at least 18 years of age, and residents of the state for one year, of the county for 60 days, and of the district for ten days. The state sends two senators and one representative to the U. S. Congress.

Structure of Government. The state's chief executive is the governor, who is elected to a four-year term and may serve an unlimited number of terms. There is no lieutenant governor. If a vacancy occurs, the secretary of state serves as governor until the next general election. Other elected officials in the state are the secretary of state, auditor, superintendent of public instruction, and treasurer. All are elected for four-year terms and may serve for an unlimited number of terms, except the treasurer who may not succeed himself. The governor appoints several important state officials, including the attorney general and the heads of the budget and personnel departments. He has the right to veto legislation passed by the state legislature, but his veto may be overridden by a two-thirds vote in each house of that body.

Wyoming has a bicameral legislature consisting of a Senate and a House of Representatives. The 30 senators are elected to four-year terms, and the 62 representatives are elected to two-year terms. The legislature meets annually. General sessions are opened on the second Tuesday of January in odd-numbered years. Budget sessions convene in even-numbered years beginning on the second Tuesday of January. Sessions may not last longer than 40 days in one year, or 60 in two. Special sessions may be called by the governor.

Wyoming has a state supreme court of five justices appointed by the governor for eight-year

GOVERNORS OF WYOMING

Territorial

John A. Campbell	1869–1875
John M. Thayer	1875–1878
John W. Hoyt	1878–1882
William Hale	1882–1885
Francis E. Warren	1885–1886
George W. Baxter	1886
Thomas Moonlight	1887–1889
Francis E. Warren	1889–1890

State

Francis E. Warren (Rep.)	1890
Amos W. Barber (Rep., acting)	1890–1893
John E. Osborne (Dem.)	1893–1895
William A. Richards (Rep.)	1895–1899
De Forest Richards (Rep.)	1899–1903
Fenimore Chatterton (Rep., acting)	1903–1905
Bryant B. Brooks (Rep.)	1905–1911
Joseph M. Carey (Dem.)	1911–1915
John B. Kendrick (Dem.)	1915–1917
Frank L. Houx (Dem., acting)	1917–1919
Robert D. Carey (Rep.)	1919–1923
William B. Ross (Dem.)	1923–1924
Frank E. Lucas (Rep., acting)	1924–1925
Nellie Tayloe Ross (Dem.)	1925–1927
Frank C. Emerson (Rep.)	1927–1931
Alonzo M. Clark (Rep., acting)	1931–1933
Leslie A. Miller (Dem.)	1933–1939
Nels H. Smith (Rep.)	1939–1943
Lester C. Hunt (Dem.)	1943–1949
Arthur Griswold Crane (Rep., acting)	1949–1951
Frank A. Barrett (Rep.)	1951–1953
C. J. Rogers (Rep., acting)	1953–1955
Milward L. Simpson (Rep.)	1955–1959
J. J. Hickey (Dem.)	1959–1961
Jack R. Gage (Dem., acting)	1961–1963
Clifford P. Hansen (Rep.)	1963–1967
Stanley K. Hathaway (Rep.)	1967–1975
Ed Herschler (Dem.)	1975–1987
Mike Sullivan (Dem.)	1987–

GOVERNMENT HIGHLIGHTS

Electoral Vote—3. **Representation in Congress**—U. S. senators, 2; U. S. representatives, 1. **State Legislature**—Senate, 30 members, 4-year terms; House of Representatives, 62 members, 2-year terms. **Governor**—4-year term; may serve consecutive terms.

terms. The justices elect one of their own members as chief justice. The court's jurisdiction is primarily appellate. There are also nine judicial districts each with either one or two judges, appointed to six-year terms. District courts have general original jurisdiction and limited appellate jurisdiction from inferior local courts, which include police courts, municipal courts, and justice-of-the-peace courts.

Public Finance. Wyoming has no individual or corporate income taxes. The state's principal sources of revenue are sales taxes, license fees, and property taxes, in that order. Taxes provide only slightly more than half of the state's income, the rest of its revenue being derived from federal grants and other U. S. governmental programs.

Social Services. The state department of public welfare administers aid to dependent children, old-age assistance, aid to the blind, aid to the totally and permanently disabled, and general assistance. The five elective officers of the state government, sitting together as the board of charities and reform, supervise the operation of the State Children's Home, for dependent children, in Casper; the Wyoming Industrial Institute, for delinquent boys, in Worland; the Wyoming Girls' School, for delinquent girls, in Sheridan; the Wyoming State Penitentiary, in Rawlins; the Wyoming State Prison Farm, in Riverton; the Wyoming State Hospital, for the mentally ill, in Evanston; the Wyoming State Training School, for the mentally deficient and epileptic, in Lander; the Wyoming Tuberculosis Sanatorium, in Basin; the Wyoming Pioneer Home, for the aged, in Thermopolis; and the Wyoming Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, in Buffalo.

5. Education and Culture

Education. The first school in what is now Wyoming was established at Fort Laramie in 1852. A school was opened in 1868 at Cheyenne where, in 1875, the first high school in the territory also was established. Meanwhile, in 1869, a territorial school law was enacted. The state board of education was not established until 1919.

Elementary and Secondary Education. The public elementary and secondary schools of the state are supervised by the elected state superintendent of public instruction. The nine members of the state board of education are appointed by the governor with Senate approval for six-year terms. Most of the funds for the public school system come from property taxes. Education is compulsory between the ages of 7 and 16. In addition to the public schools, there are several parochial elementary schools and parochial high schools in Cheyenne and at an Indian mission.

Higher Education. The University of Wyoming, a land-grant institution in Laramie, opened with a handful of students in 1887. It is the only four-year institution of higher learning in the state and includes colleges of agriculture, arts and sciences, commerce and industry, education, engineering, law, nursing, and pharmacy, and a graduate school. The state also has seven publicly supported junior colleges located in Casper, Riverton, Torrington, Powell, Sheridan, Rock Springs, and Cheyenne.

Libraries and Museums. The state's largest library is the William Robertson Coe Library at the University of Wyoming, whose holdings include a collection of documents on Western history. Next in size is the State Library in Cheyenne, containing a fine collection of law books. All the counties maintain libraries.

Wyoming has over 50 museums, most of which feature Indian and pioneer relics. The Whitney Gallery of Western Art at the Buffalo Bill Historical Center in Cody features a fine collection of documentary art of the Old West, with paintings and sculpture by such noted artists as Frederic Remington, Charles M. Russell, and Albert Bierstadt. The state archives are housed at the Wyoming State Museum in Cheyenne. The state also maintains historical museums in Fort Bridger and the Wyoming Pioneer Museum in Douglas. The National Park Service operates the Fur Trade Museum in Moose, natural history museums at Devils Tower National Monument, Grand Teton National Park, and Yellowstone National Park, and a historical museum at Fort Laramie National Monument. The University of Wyoming has a geological museum and a herbarium.

Other museums of interest are the Jim Gatchell Memorial Museum in Buffalo, with mementoes and photographs of the Old West; the Cheyenne Frontier Days Old West Museum adjacent to Frontier Park; the Buffalo Bill Museum, the Winchester Museum, and the Plains Indian Museum in Cody; the Wyoming Pioneer's Memorial Museum in Douglas, containing extensive displays of pioneer items, Indian relics, maps, charts, newspapers, and photographs; the Grand Encampment Museum at Encampment; the Jackson Hole Historical Museum; the rock collection at the Fremont County Pioneer Museum; the Laramie Plains Museum; the Stagecoach Museum in Lusk; the Riverton Museum, which features Shoshone and Arapahoe costumes and artifacts; the Bradford Brinton Memorial Ranch in Sheridan, recreating the atmosphere of Western ranch life; and the Trail End Historical Home and Museum in Sheridan, the former home of U. S. Senator John B. Kendrick.

Other Cultural Activities. Art activities are sponsored by the Wyoming Arts Council, the Wyoming Artists Association, numerous county art guilds, and the art departments at the University of Wyoming and the junior colleges. Prominent nonacademic artists include Joe and Mary Back, Rupert Conrad, Nick Eggenhofer, Grant Hagen, Evelyn C. Hill, Conrad Schwiering, and Archie Teater. Robert I. Russin of the University of Wyoming has done outstanding work in sculpture. The leading art collection is in the Whitney Museum of Western Art in Cody, which includes many Frederic Remington pictures donated by the William Robertson Coe Foundation.

Prominent among the active musical organizations in the state are the Cheyenne Symphony and Choral Society, the Casper Civic Symphony, and the University of Wyoming Orchestra, String Quartet, Chorus, and Glee Club. Little-theater performances are given in the larger cities, but most of the drama activity is at the University of Wyoming.

Communication. The first newspaper in Wyoming, the *Daily Telegraph*, was published at Fort Bridger in 1863. Of the approximately 40 newspapers in the state, ten are dailies. The *Casper Star Tribune* and Cheyenne's *Wyoming State Tribune* and *Wyoming Eagle* have the largest circulation.

The first radio station began broadcasting at Casper in 1930. The first television station began

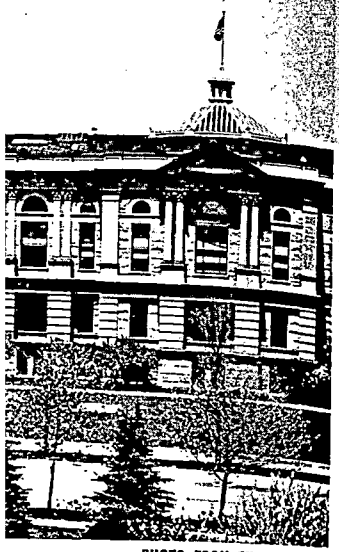

PHOTO FROM EUROPEAN/FPS

/yoming's capital city since 1869.

NORS OF WYOMING

Territorial

	1869–1875
	1875–1878
	1878–1882
	1882–1885
	1885–1886
	1886
	1887–1889
	1889–1890

State

(Rep.)	1890
Rep., acting)	1890–1893
Dem.)	1893–1895
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ɔn (Rep., acting)	1903–1905
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Dem.)	1911–1915
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Rep.)	1919–1923
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(Dem.)	1925–1927
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Rep.)	1951–1953
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ı (Rep.)	1955–1959
	1959–1961
ı., acting)	1961–1963
(Rep.)	1963–1967
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IMENT HIGHLIGHTS

–3. **Representation in Con-**
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-Senate, 30 members, 4-year
:presentatives, 62 members, 2-
or—4-year term; may serve con-

in Cheyenne in 1954. There are about 30 radio stations and four television stations in the state.

6. Recreation and Places of Interest

Two million visitors a year visit Yellowstone and Grand Teton national parks. Thousands more come for the winter sports, hunting and fishing, and dude ranches, but the state's other attractions offer a tremendous potential for tourism that has not as yet been fully explored.

Parks and Recreation Areas. The major tourist attractions in the state are its two national parks, Yellowstone and Grand Teton. Yellowstone, the state's largest and best-known park, was established in 1872 as the first national park in the United States. The park features the world's most celebrated geyser, Old Faithful; Mammoth Hot Springs; Yellowstone Lake; the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone along the Yellowstone River between Canyon Village and Tower Junction; and black bears in the back country. Grand Teton is equally spectacular. Both parks offer a variety of trails for hiking and viewing the colorful scenery. There are four national forests within the state—Shoshone, Medicine Bow, Bridger-Teton, and Big Horn—and five more that extend into other states as well. Black Hills is shared with South Dakota, Caribou with Utah and Idaho, Targhee with Idaho, and Ashley and Wasatch with Utah. Recreation areas include Flaming Gorge National Recreation Area, bounded on the south by Red and Horseshoe canyons and on the north by cliffs and promontories.

The ten state parks and recreation areas include Boysen, the largest; Hot Springs, containing the world's largest hot springs; Buffalo Bill; Curt Gowdy; Glendo; Guernsey; Keyhold; Saratoga Lake; Seminoe; and Sinks Canyon. Added to these are a number of wildlife and animal preserves, the most famous of which is Jackson Hole refuge for elk.

Historical Sights and Monuments. A great many monuments to the Old West abound in Wyoming. These include Old Fort Caspar, a replica of the original fort at Casper; the statue of Buffalo Bill in Cody; the Devils Tower National Monument in the northwestern part of the state, the first national monument in the United States; Fort Laramie National Historic Site; Fort Bridger State Historic Site; Fossil Butte National Monument, with the world's largest deposits of fossilized fish; Cunningham Cabin in Grand Teton National Park; the Oregon Trail State Historical Site in Guernsey; and the Fetterman Massacre Monument in Sheridan.

Trails and Float Trips. Among the most outstanding of the many hiking trails in the state are the Amphitheater Lake Trail, Cascade Canyon Trail, Death Canyon Trail, Paintbrush Trail, Teton Crest Trail, and Valley Trail in Grand Teton National Park.

Numerous float trips are available in the most scenic parts of the state, including those on the Wyoming River, the Shoshone River at Cody; in Grand Teton National Park; and on the Snake River at Jackson. Wagon-train and prairie-schooner excursions are also available in Jackson.

Other Places of Interest. The state has numerous dude ranches, lodges, fishing resorts, and other tourist attractions. Among them are the Periodic Spring at Afton, which stops flowing every 18 minutes in late summer and then begins again and gradually builds to a thundering torrent; the sandstone neoclassic State Capitol and the governor's mansion in Cheyenne; Old Trail Town, a reconstruction of the log cabin used as a hideout by Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid in Cody; Ayres Natural Bridge in Douglas; South Pass City, a gold-mining ghost town; and Wind River Canyon at Thermopolis.

Annual Events. Most of the state's major events are rodeos, the most famous of which is the nine-day Cheyenne Frontier Days held the last week of July. Other July rodeos include the Cody Stampede, Lander's Pioneer Days Rodeo and Parade, and those held at Dubois, Pinedale, Sheridan, and Rawlins. The Central Wyoming Fair and Night Rodeo in Casper, the Western Plains Fair in Cheyenne, and the Wyoming State Fair in Douglas take place in August. The Grand Teton Music Festival, held from mid-July to mid-August, features symphony concerts, a film festival, and an art exhibit. Pageants include the Green River Rendezvous in Pinedale in July and the Gift of the Waters Pageant in Thermopolis in August. From mid-June through Labor Day the Cache Creek Posse stages a mock robbery nightly in the Jackson town square. The Shoshone and Arapahoe Indians hold traditional three-day sun dances near Dubois during July. An Oktoberfest is celebrated in Worland, and horse-drawn sleigh races are held from January to April in Afton, Big Piney, Jackson, and Pinedale.

7. History

The early history of Wyoming reads like a classic Western novel, with a cast of Indians, trappers, cattlemen, and miners. The hero, of course, is the cowboy. The taming of Wyoming came under six different flags—of Spain, Britain, Mexico, France, the Republic of Texas, and the United States. The state's history has been shaped and affected by murder, arson, range wars, and natural disasters, but its pioneer traders and settlers proved to be as rugged and indestructible as its scenery.

Exploration. Before the arrival of the white man, Indian tribes roamed over the region now known as Wyoming. Among them were the Sioux, Cheyenne, Arapahoe, Crow, and Shoshone. The first white men to reach the area were probably the brothers François and Louis Joseph de la Vérendrye, who traveled southwest from the Mandan villages in 1742–1743 and may have reached the Bighorn Mountains. Toward the end of the 18th century other Frenchmen penetrated to the Wyoming country via the North Platte River.

John Colter, a veteran of the Lewis and Clark Expedition, spent the winter of 1807–1808 in northwestern Wyoming. Presumably he visited a hot-springs area just west of the present town of Cody that became the Colter's Hell of trapper stories. He also crossed through what is now Yellowstone Park, the first white man to do so. Wilson Price Hunt, an employee of John Jacob Astor, led a fur-trading expedition westward through northern Wyoming in 1811 on his way to Astoria, Oregon. The following year, Robert Stuart, another Astor employee, led a small party from Oregon through Wyoming, suffering great hardships. The party crossed the Continental Divide in the vicinity of South Pass and made its way eastward along the North Platte. In 1823–1824 a party representing the Rocky Mountain Fur Company entered Wyoming from Montana, traversed the Bighorn Basin, and crossed through South Pass. Jedediah Smith, Thomas Fitzpatrick, and James Clyman, who were in the party, often

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are credited with being the first white men to go through South Pass, the gateway to the West, although the Stuart party may have done so.

In the 1820's and 1830's increasing numbers of trappers came to Wyoming for precious beaver pelts. They lived not unlike Indians, at whose hand many of them died. William Henry Ashley in 1825 organized the first trappers' rendezvous on Henrys Fork of the Green River. For the next 15 years the rendezvous was an annual affair. Trappers, white and Indian, assembled in early summer at a prearranged place to dispose of their winter's catch, to get fresh supplies, and to enjoy the conviviality they had missed during the long winter. With the decimation of the beaver, however, the rendezvous system ended in 1840.

Meanwhile, other motives than "beaver gold" began to send people along the trappers' trails. Sportsmen, scientists, and missionaries accompanied the caravans bound for the fur-trade rendezvous in the 1830's. Among these were the Methodist missionaries Jason and Daniel Lee and the botanist Thomas Nuttall, all in 1834; Samuel Parker and Marcus Whitman, in 1835; and Mrs. Whitman and Mrs. Henry H. Spalding, the first white women to enter Wyoming, who came with their husbands in 1836. Father Pierre Jean De Smet, a Roman Catholic missionary, came with the supply train of 1840.

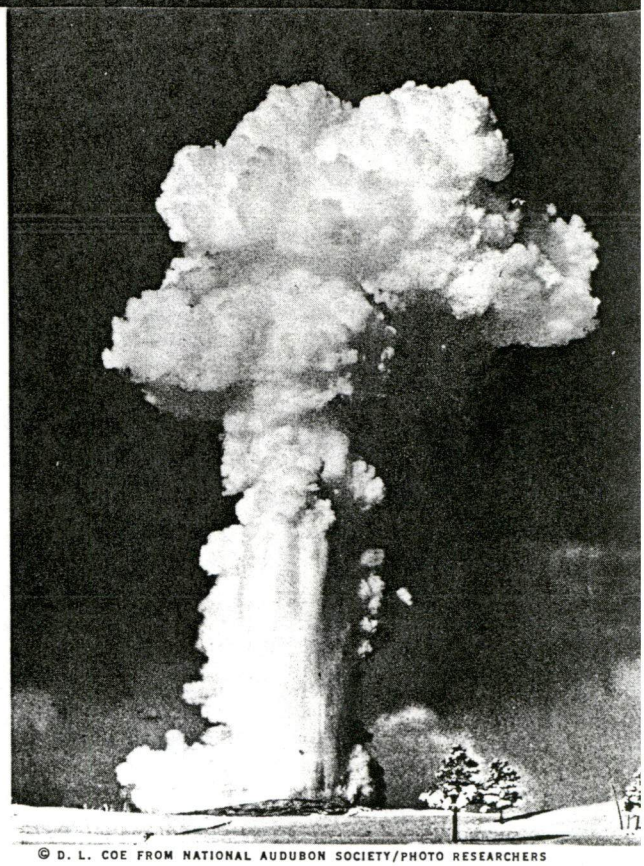
Settlement. In the 1840's, homeseekers in growing numbers moved through Wyoming along well-marked trails to Oregon, California, and Utah. Two small communities offered the weary travelers opportunities to secure supplies, repairs for their wagons, and replacements for their worn-out draft animals. Fort Laramie, near the junction of the Laramie and North Platte rivers in eastern Wyoming, was for many years the best-known settlement in the Rocky Mountain region. Established as a private fur-trading post in 1834, it was sold to the U. S. government in 1849 and became an Army post.

The other port of call was Fort Bridger on Blacks Fork of the Green River in southwestern Wyoming, which was opened by the famous trapper, guide, and storyteller James Bridger in 1843. Both forts were busy places in summer and very quiet in winter. In 1842 and again in 1843, Lt. John Charles Frémont of the Corps of Topographical Engineers visited Fort Laramie, and in 1845 Col. Stephen W. Kearny led five companies of the 1st Dragoons over the Oregon Trail to South Pass. See also OREGON TRAIL.

In the dozen years following 1841, more than 150,000 persons crossed South Pass westward bound. Brigham Young led the first party of Mormons through the pass in 1847, and perhaps 50,000 California-bound gold seekers passed through in 1850. The Indians understandably were alarmed at the number of whites who were using the Oregon Trail. Wild game disappeared for many miles on either side of the broad highway, misunderstandings arose, and occasionally white travelers suffered from Indian depredations.

FAMOUS WYOMINGITES

Arnold, Thurman Wesley (1891–1969), lawyer, trust-buster, author of *The Folklore of Capitalism* (1937).
Barrett, Frank A. (1892–1962), political leader.
Burt, Struthers (1882–1954), novelist.
Carey, Joseph M. (1845–1924), lawyer and political leader who introduced bill for Wyoming's statehood, one of the first U. S. senators from Wyoming (1890–1895), governor of Wyoming (1911–1915).
Clough, Wilson (1894–), poet.
Crane, A. G. (1877–1955), educator.
Curry, Peggy Simpson (1911–), writer and novelist.
Hayden, Ferdinand Vandiveer (1829–1887), geologist who surveyed the Rocky Mountains and urged that Yellowstone become a national park.
Hebard, Grace Raymond (1861–1936), historian, librarian, trustee, and professor of political economy at the University of Wyoming, leader in women's suffrage.
Hill, Evelyn Corthell (1886–), painter.
Hopkins, Lin (1886–), painter.
Humphrey, G. D. (1897–1973), educator.
Kendrick, John B. (1857–1933), rancher and politician, first Democratic U. S. senator from Wyoming (1917–1933).
Lockhart, Caroline (1875–1962), novelist.
Mondell, Frank W. (1860–1939), prospector, politician, U. S. representative (1895–1897, 1899–1923), House majority leader (1919–1923).
Morris, Esther Hobart (1814–1902), first woman justice of the peace in the United States.
Nye, Edgar Wilson "Bill" (1850–1896), humorist and journalist.
Olson, Ted (1899–), poet.
O'Mahoney, Joseph Christopher (1884–1962), journalist, lawyer, politician, U. S. senator (1934–1960).
Pollock, Jackson (1912–1956), abstract expressionist painter.
Rinehart, Mary Roberts (1876–1958), novelist and mystery writer.
Ross, Nellie Tayloe (1876–1977), first woman governor in the United States (1925–1927), elected to fill unexpired term of her husband, Gov. William Bradford Ross, who died while in office, and first woman director of U. S. Mint (1933–1953).
Russin, Robert I. (1914–), sculptor.
Schwiering, Conrad (1916–), painter.
Simpson, Gov. Milward L. (1897–), lawyer, political figure, governor of Wyoming (1955–1959), U. S. senator (1963–1969).
Van Devanter, Willis (1859–1941), lawyer, judge, associate justice of U. S. Supreme Court (1910–1937).
Warren, Francis E. (1844–1929), political leader.



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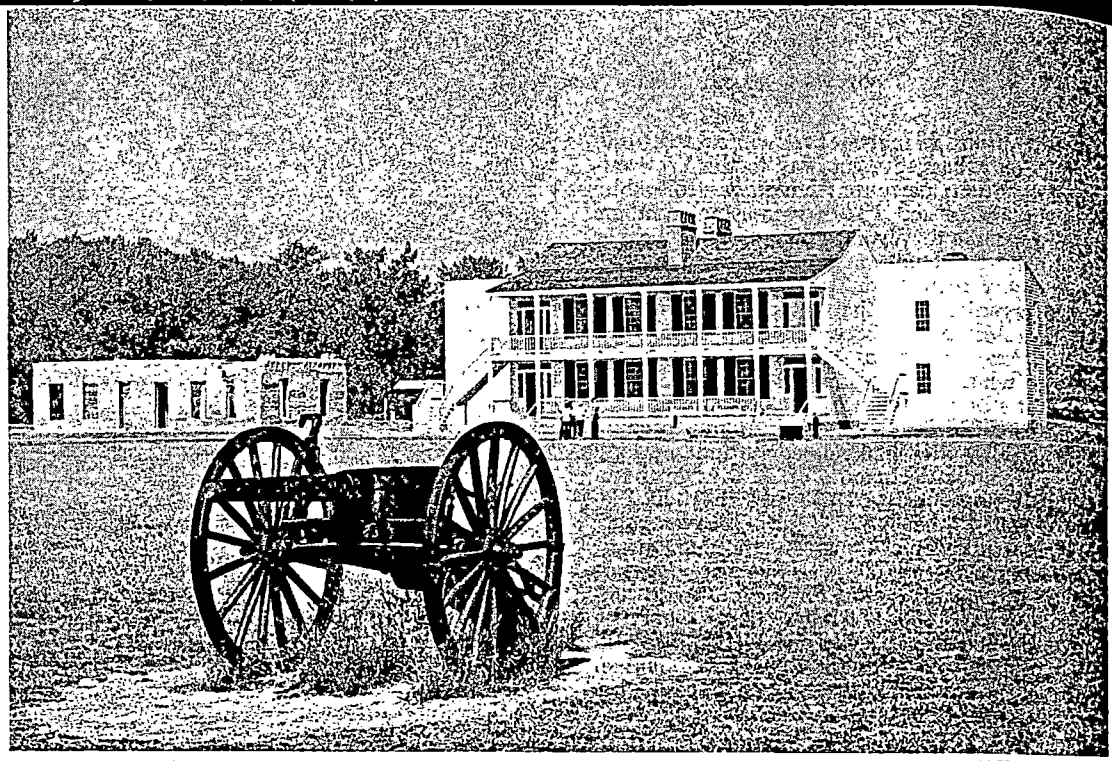
Old Faithful, erupting about every hour, is the most famous of Yellowstone's 3,000 geysers and hot springs.



FRED RAGSDALE/FPG

Fort Laramie's Old Bedlam, built in 1851 of lumber hauled 800 miles (1,287 km), is the oldest building in Wyoming.

To head off worse troubles, a great treaty council was held below Fort Laramie in 1851. Perhaps 10,000 Indians from several tribes were present to hear government spokesmen. In return for assurances that they would allow unmolested travel on the trails, the Indians were promised an annuity of $50,000 in goods for 50 years.

The treaty was not a cure-all. In 1854, just below Fort Laramie, Lt. John L. Grattan, a corporal, 27 privates, and an interpreter were killed in the so-called Grattan massacre. Although the incident caused strained relations, there was little further violence until the 1860's, when an effort to open the Bozeman Trail from Fort Laramie to the Montana goldfields brought open war in northern Wyoming. The trail led through a favorite Sioux hunting ground east of the Bighorn Mountains. Near Fort Phil Kearny, Lt. Col. William J. Fetterman and 81 men were ambushed and slain on Dec. 21, 1866.

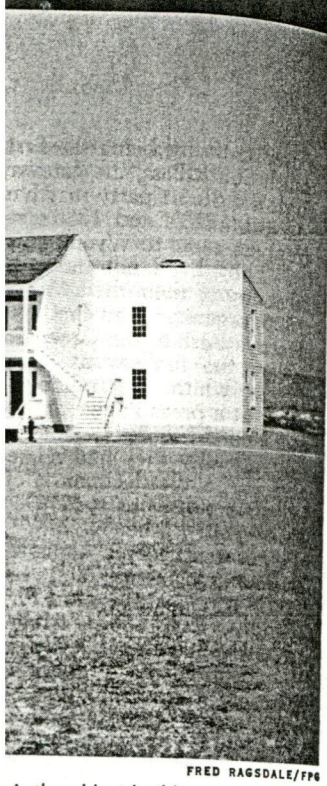
War continued until 1868, when another Fort Laramie treaty provided for the withdrawal of garrisons from the Bozeman Trail. That same year a treaty made at Fort Bridger established the Wind River Indian Reservation in central Wyoming for the peaceful Shoshone. The Arapahoe were moved to the same reservation in 1878. Meanwhile, northern Wyoming was made safe for whites when Sitting Bull's hostile Sioux fled to Canada after the Custer massacre in southern Montana in 1876.

Statehood. The Union Pacific Railroad entered southern Wyoming in 1867 and had crossed into Utah by 1869. Cities sprang up along its route—Cheyenne, Laramie, Rawlins, Rock Springs, Green River, Evanston—and this influx of population gave strength to a movement to organize Wyoming as a territory. From time to time the Wyoming region had been a part of various territories and was included in Dakota Territory in 1868, when Congress passed an act (July 25) creating Wyoming Territory. One of the first acts of the new territorial government was to give women the right to vote and to hold office. The measure was signed by Gov. John A. Campbell on Dec. 10, 1869. The 1870 census showed 9,118 people in the territory. Rapid growth thereafter brought demands for statehood, which led to the admission of Wyoming to the Union on July 10, 1890. The state was given the same boundaries the territory had had.

Hundreds of thousands of Texas longhorns were trailed into Wyoming in the 1870's and

HISTORICAL HIGHLIGHTS

1807	John Colter was the first white man to see the geysers and hot springs in the Yellowstone area.
1833	Oil was discovered east of the Wind River Mountains.
1834	William Sublette and Robert Campbell established Fort William (now Fort Laramie) on the Oregon Trail.
1843	Fort Bridger was established by James Bridger.
1867	The Union Pacific Railroad entered Wyoming.
1868	The Territory of Wyoming was created by Congress.
1869	Women were granted the right to vote and hold elective office in Wyoming.
1872	Yellowstone became the first national park in the United States.
1883	Wyoming's first oil well was drilled in the Dallas Field.
1890	Wyoming became the 44th state of the union on July 10.
1892	The Johnson County War between cattlemen and homesteaders broke out after a dispute over cattle rustling.
1906	Devils Tower became the first national monument in the United States.
1910	Shoshone Dam (now Buffalo Bill dam) was completed.
1925	Nellie Tayloe Ross became the first woman governor in the United States.
1929	Grand Teton became a national park.
1951	Uranium was discovered in Wyoming.
1958	F. E. Warren Air Force Base became the first U. S. intercontinental ballistic missile base.
1965	Minuteman missile project was completed near Cheyenne.
1974	Operations began at the Jim Bridger Power plant in Rock Springs.



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1880's, and the state became a "Cattlemen's Commonwealth" dominated by a few hundred members of the Wyoming Stock Growers Association. For a number of years the open-range cattle business flourished, but too many cattle were thrown on the range, and the terrible winter of 1886–1887 brought disaster. Cattlemen who were fortunate enough to avoid bankruptcy then reorganized their industry; in particular, they made provision for supplementary winter feed and water. Sheepmen took advantage of the cattlemen's difficulties, and during the years 1908 to 1910 the wool industry led all others in the state.

The cattlemen lashed out against their assorted enemies on two occasions. In 1892 some of them launched an invasion of Johnson county in search of rustlers whom they had listed for execution. The invaders succeeded in killing only two of the men on their list before a sheriff's posse surrounded them. A U. S. cavalry detachment appeared opportunely, and the invaders were taken to Cheyenne for trial. Nine months later the case against them was dismissed for lack of evidence, much to the disgust of the people of Johnson county. The second act of violence came in 1909, when a group of cattlemen attacked a sheep camp near Ten Sleep, killing two prominent sheepmen and a herder. Five of the cattlemen received penitentiary sentences for the crimes. That ended the resort to extralegal methods of settling range disputes.

The Modern Era. As the 20th century advanced, Wyoming citizens conformed more closely to the ways of people farther east. Population growth paralleled that of the nation, evidence of the state's maturity. In three wars, Wyoming excelled most other states in patriotic enthusiasm and willingness to make sacrifices. In the Spanish-American War the state exceeded its quota of volunteers four and one-half times, and it was claimed that a Wyoming unit raised the first U. S. flag over Manila. In World War I the state sent 11,393 young men into uniform. In World War II approximately 30,000 of the state's young men and women were in uniform, and 1,095 of them died. During and after the war, efforts were made, with small success, to bring manufacturing industry to Wyoming as some citizens wanted the state to have a broader economic base than that provided by raw-materials production and tourists.

The threat of nuclear war affected the state directly in the late 1950's. Purchase by the federal government of uranium ore spurred prospecting until enough ore bodies had been located to give Wyoming second place among the states in production and first in known reserves. Defense preparations also led to the establishment of an intercontinental ballistic-missile-launching base at Cheyenne in 1958.

In the late 1960's and 1970's state leaders renewed their efforts to attract manufacturing plants, without which the state appeared destined to remain only sparsely settled. In 1969 the Wyoming department of economic planning and development replaced the natural resources board in an effort to attract more industry.

Environmental conservation is another major concern of the state. A new agreement with the federal government in 1979 permits the state to regulate mining and reclamation on federal lands within the state.

T. A. LARSON*, *University of Wyoming*

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WYOMING, a city in southwestern Michigan, in Kent county, on the Grand River, adjoining Grand Rapids. Major industries include the manufacture of refrigerators, automobile bodies, and metals. Indian Mounds Park, which contains an old Indian burial ground, is nearby on the Grand River. The first land grant in Wyoming township, signed by President Andrew Jackson, is dated Dec. 1, 1835. The township was incorporated as a home-rule city on Jan. 1, 1959. Government is by commission and city manager. Population: 59,616.

WYOMING, University of, a coeducational land-grant university in Laramie, Wyo. It was chartered by the territorial legislature in 1886 and opened to students the following year. The university has colleges of agriculture, arts and sciences, commerce and industry, education, engineering, law, and health sciences and a graduate school. Bachelor's, master's, and doctor's degrees are granted. In addition, the Division of Adult Education and Community Service conducts extension courses throughout the state and field summer schools.

The university campus of more than 700 acres (283 hectares) is situated near the center of Laramie in a beautiful setting between the Laramie and Medicine Bow mountains. Outstanding newer structures are the William Robertson Coe Library and Fine Arts Center.

Government of the university is vested in the Board of Trustees, whose 12 voting members are appointed by the governor of Wyoming, with the consent of the state Senate, for overlapping terms of six years. In addition, the governor, state superintendent of public instruction, president of the university, and student body president are ex officio members of the board. Full-time enrollment is about 7,500.

WYOMING VALLEY, a valley in northeastern Pennsylvania, in Luzerne county, along the Susquehanna River. Shaped like a crescent, about 20 miles (33 km) long and 3 to 4 miles (5–7 km) wide, the valley is a fertile alluvial plain, with rich anthracite coal deposits, and is noted for its beauty. The chief city in the area is Wilkes-Barre.

The Wyoming Valley was first settled permanently by emigrants from Connecticut, organized in the Susquehannah Company, beginning in 1769. For the next 30 years it was the object of a bitter dispute between Connecticut and Pennsylvania (see PENNAMITE WARS).

During the American Revolution the valley was the scene of the Wyoming Massacre (July 3, 1778), when Butler's Rangers (see BUTLER,

Frederic Remington

DICTIONARY OF
American Biography

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NEW YORK

father purchased a farm along Steele's Creek in Herkimer County, several miles south of the present town of Ilion, to which place both father and son removed with their families in 1816. In addition to farming, the elder Remington established a mechanical shop there, which included a forge powered by a water wheel. Here he carried on the manufacture of the simple agricultural implements used by the farmers of that time. He also did blacksmithing and general mechanical repair work.

The younger Remington inherited much of his father's mechanical genius and became particularly skilful in forging. In the course of his work he undertook to forge a gun barrel out of scrap iron, so that he might have a rifle of his own, and took it to a gunsmith at Utica, N. Y., to be rifled and stocked. The gunsmith complimented young Remington so highly upon his skill that he was encouraged to forge more barrels, which he took from time to time to Utica for rifling. All of the rifles were quickly sold and proved so excellent that Eliphalet's reputation was quickly established and orders for gun barrels came to the Remingtons in constantly increasing numbers. For upwards of twenty-two years the two continued this work, adding equipment gradually, so that by 1828 they were not only forging barrels but were rifling, stocking, and lock fitting guns as well. After the death of the elder Remington in 1828, Eliphalet, realizing the advantages of having a factory on the Erie Canal, which had been opened three years before, purchased a tract of land along that waterway and erected a new gunshop. A settlement soon sprang up around the shop, which came to be known locally as Remington's Corners. At the request and insistence of Remington, however, this name was changed in 1843 to Ilion. In its new location his gun business increased in magnitude year by year and in 1845 he purchased the entire gun-finishing machinery of Ames & Company, Springfield, Mass., assuming, in addition, an unfinished contract with the United States government for several thousand carbines. To accommodate the additional equipment Remington enlarged his works, and before the completion of the new buildings he secured a contract in his own right from the federal government for 5,000 Harper's Ferry rifles. This was followed almost immediately by a second contract of equal magnitude. By this time three sons were taking an active part in the growing business, which now included not only rifle manufacture but also experimental work looking toward the manufacture of other products. In 1847 the Remington pistol was put on the market, which, because of its efficiency and simplicity, became popular in a short time and yielded business of enormous proportions. Again, in 1856, the manufacture of agricultural implements was begun, starting with a cultivator tooth. To this department were quickly added plows, mowing machines, wheeled rakes, horse hoes, and a large variety of smaller tools. This increased output required the addition of three buildings and the employment of some 375 men. At the outbreak of the Civil War, Remington again received large contracts for rifles, carbines, and pistols from the federal government, but the strain attendant on filling these orders, involving as they did the construction of additional manufacturing units, completely undermined his health and caused his death within a few months.

He was greatly interested in the development of Ilion and took an active part in civic affairs. He was one of the first directors and the first president of the Ilion Bank, which position he held until his death. He was survived by three sons, one of whom was Philo [*q.v.*], and two daughters.

[L. M. Dewey, *Thomas Remington of Suffield, Conn.* (1909); J. L. Bishop, *A Hist. of Am. Manufactures from 1608 to 1860*, vol. II (1864); F. W. Beers & Company, *Hist. of Herkimer County, N. Y.* (1879); G. A. Hardin, *Hist. of Herkimer County, N. Y.* (1893); Remington Arms–Union Metallic Cartridge Company, *A New Chapter in an Old Story* (1912).] C. W. M.

REMINGTON, FREDERIC (Oct. 4, 1861–Dec. 26, 1909), illustrator, painter, author, and sculptor, was born at Canton, N. Y. A descendant of John Remington, who was living in Newbury, Mass., in 1639, he was the son of Seth Pierre and Clara (Sackrider) Remington. After the Civil War his father settled in Ogdensburg, N. Y., where he edited the *Ogdensburg Journal* and became an influence in politics. Remington was educated at the Vermont Episcopal Institute, Burlington, and the Yale School of the Fine Arts (1878–80), playing on the football eleven with Walter Camp [*q.v.*]. After his father's death when Frederic was nineteen he made a trip to the West, and upon his return studied at the Art Student's League, New York. In the West he was cowboy and scout, ran a sheep and mule ranch, made some money, lost it, and was helped East by Emerson Hough [*q.v.*]. With him he brought a number of drawings, determined to be an illustrator.

On Oct. 10, 1883, he married Eva Adele Caten of Gloversville, N. Y. For a time he was in financial difficulties, and Mrs. Remington had to go back to her parents temporarily, but he was aided by his father's friends, who got him a job

in Albany. At twenty-three he looked "very much like some Greek god in modern clothes" (Nellie Hough, *post*). He was over six feet tall, blond, and sometimes wore a small mustache. Later in life he became very heavy.

At nineteen he had determined upon his career, and thereafter all the time he could afford was spent in traveling and working on his illustrations and paintings. With Poultney Bigelow he visited Germany and Russia. From the latter country they were expelled. He visited North Africa. During the Spanish-American War he was artist and correspondent in Cuba. His travels took him over all of North America. Everywhere it was life in the raw he sought—men near nature—often men of war, preferably with horses. He was famous for his horses in action; at the time he began his work Eadweard Muybridge [*q.v.*] had just published his book of photographs, *The Horse in Motion,* and shortly afterward the snap-shot camera was invented. Remington took advantage of these devices, sometimes to the detriment of his drawings; malformations are recorded, owing to the distortions of the lens, and often truth of movement is defeated because of the stoppage of the action.

His work with the human figure is notable for its swift action and rendering of character. His Indians are Indians: his Apache is an Apache, his Sioux is a Sioux. His cowboys and frontiersmen are better than his Indians because they interested him more. His American soldiers in the field are splendid. His landscape settings at first lacked the sense of light; later he got more brightness into his Western sunshine, and his ability to suggest the character of the land, the time of day, the season of the year, and the state of the weather greatly improved. In his approach to nature he resembles Winslow Homer—the thing as it existed suited him. He was an illustrator, a reporter, a recorder. In all the branches of the arts he essayed, his aim was to fix the image of the thing seen, or imagined as seen. Scattered through his vast output, however, are pictures which are not illustrations, but are self-contained works of art, and in his later years he painted pictures more and illustrated less. His pictures were most often done in oil and in full color on subjects selected by himself. His last exhibition was of pictures, not illustrations. His sculpture was essentially illustration in bronze with the accent on character and action, and it had the same excellence as his two-dimension illustrations. Since his "Bronco Buster," which was exhibited at the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo in 1901, many sculptures of bucking horses have been done, but none, so far, have approached his except as imitations. He wrote fresh, vigorous, journalistic prose, and published his books and articles so that he might illustrate them and introduce the subjects he was drawing, painting, and modeling. His published volumes include *Pony Tracks* (1895); *Drawings* (1897); *Crooked Trails* (1898); *Sundown Leflare* (1899); *Stories of Peace and War* (1899); *Men with the Bark On* (1900); *Done in the Open* (1902); *John Ermine of Yellowstone* (1902); *The Way of an Indian* (1906). He was a stickler for accuracy of detail and his home at New Rochelle, N. Y., was filled with canvases, bronzes, and sketches and an accumulation of Indian trappings, cowboy outfits, and army equipment. His collection of his own work, with his trappings and equipment, is now in the Remington Art Memorial at Ogdensburg; his library of western history is in the Ogdensburg public library; and a large collection of his work is in the New York Public Library. In 1891 he was elected an Associate of the National Academy of Design. Though there were delineators of the West and frontier before Frederic Remington—notably Karl Bodmer, F. O. C. Darley, George Catlin, and the makers of the Currier and Ives lithographs—and there have been many since, none have surpassed him. He remains the outstanding artist in his field. In 1909 he sold his home in New Rochelle and built a house and studio in Ridgefield, Conn. He had lived in his new home but six months when he was stricken with appendicitis and died. He is buried in Canton, N. Y.

[R. W. G. Vail, *Frederic Remington, Chronicler of the Vanished West* (1929), repr. from *Bull. N. Y. Pub. Lib.*, Feb. 1929; Giles Edgerton, in *Craftsman*, Mar. 1909; Nellie Hough, "Remington at Twenty-three," *Internat. Studio*, Feb. 1923; Royal Cortissoz, in *Scribner's Mag.*, Feb. 1910, repr. in his *Am. Artists* (1923); *Pearson's Mag.*, Oct. 1907; *Outlook*, Jan. 8, 1910; *Collier's Weekly*, Mar. 18, 1905; F. H. Smith, *Am. Illustrators* (1892); Joseph Pennell, *Pen Drawing and Pen Draughtsmen* (1889); Poultney Bigelow, *Seventy Summers* (1925) and *The Borderland of Czar and Kaiser* (1895); *Obit. Record Grads. Yale Univ.*, 1910; *Am. Art News*, Jan. 1, 1910; *Am. Art Annual*, 1910–11; information from a sister-in-law, Miss E. L. Caten, Ogdensburg.] M. M. Y.

REMINGTON, JOSEPH PRICE (Mar. 26, 1847–Jan. 1, 1918), pharmacist, was born in Philadelphia, where for three generations his ancestors had been residents and members of the Society of Friends. His father was Dr. Isaac Remington, a well-known Philadelphia physician; his mother, Lydia, daughter of John Hart, who was a descendant of Townsend Speakman, an apothecary in Philadelphia early in the eighteenth century. After a preliminary training in the private and public schools of the city, he was

Reader's Encycl. of Am. West

Indian Reorganization Act, he helped Indian groups form business councils and later was superintendent of his home reservation. After World War II service Reifel returned briefly to the Indian Service as tribal relations officer at Billings, Montana. He then decided to return to school, earning a Ph.D. at Harvard. In 1955 Reifel was appointed director of the Aberdeen (South Dakota) area office of the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

In 1960 Reifel ran for Congress from South Dakota, defeating two strong opponents in the primary and going on to win the election for five terms, by larger pluralities each time until 1970, when he decided to resign. In the House, Reifel served as ranking minority member of the Appropriations Subcommittee and as a member of the Interior and Related Agencies Subcommittee (the Bureau of Indian Affairs is part of the Department of the Interior) and the Legislative Subcommittee.—C. C.

Remington, Frederic (1861-1909). Illustrator, writer, painter, and sculptor. Remington was born in Canton, New York. Among the first to enroll at the Yale School of Fine Arts in 1878, he later studied at the Art Students League in New York City and early in his career became rather widely known as a reporter of life in the West, where he went initially for the sake of his health in 1880. He sold his first folio of western sketches in Kansas City in 1884 and almost immediately returned to New York to marry Eva Caton, his college sweetheart. Back in Kansas City with his bride, Remington spent the next two years visiting frontier military posts and traveling about with the cavalry on several southwestern campaigns. The first picture to be published under his full name appeared on the cover of *Harper's Weekly* in 1886. Thereafter ensued a period of increasing popularity

Bronco Buster *by Frederic Remington. (Thomas Gilcrease Institute)*

and frequent sales, promoted mainly by the owner-editor of *Outing* magazine. Exhibition honors and publications in leading magazines added to Remington's fame, and numerous assignments from New York publishers sent him westward again and again to secure material of interest to eastern readers.

Observing the soldier in combat in the West and as a war correspondent during the Spanish-American War, Remington achieved a lasting reputation for his portrayals of the United States cavalry in action. His characterizations of the American Indian, the cowboy, and other frontier types likewise earned him a great deal of praise from such western enthusiasts as Owen Wister and Theodore Roosevelt. During the last twenty years of his life he produced more than 2,700 paintings and drawings, his illustrations appearing in 41 different periodicals and 142 books. In 1893 he held his first one-man show in New York City and in 1895 attempted his first bronze sculpture, *Bronco Buster*. He also authored several volumes of stories, including *Pony Tracks* (1895), *Crooked Trails* (1898), *Sundown LeFlare* (1899), and *John Ermine of Yellowstone* (1902). His twenty-fourth and last sculpture, *Caught in a Stampede*, was cast by Roman Bronze Works, New York City, within a year following his death of acute appendicitis near Ridgefield, Connecticut.

The largest collections of Remington's work are at the Remington Art Memorial, Ogdensburg, New York; the Thomas Gilcrease Institute of American History and Art, Tulsa, Oklahoma; and the Whitney Gallery of Western Art in the BUFFALO BILL HISTORICAL CENTER, Cody, Wyoming. Other collections of his paintings or bronzes are displayed at the Art Institute of Chicago; the Amon Carter Museum of Western Art, Fort Worth, Texas; the National Cowboy Hall of Fame, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; and the Stark Museum of Art, Orange, Texas.

See Peter Hassrick, *Frederic Remington* (1973); Harold McCracken, *The Frederic Remington Book: A Pictorial History of the West* (1966); Paul Rossi and David C. Hunt, *The Art of the Old West* (1971); and Robert Taft, *Artists and Illustrators of the Old West, 1850-1900* (1953).
—D. C. H.

rendezvous system. See FUR TRADE: *in the United States.*

Renne, Roland Roger (1905-). Educator and agricultural economist. Born in New Jersey, Renne was graduated from Rutgers University in 1927 and received a master's degree in 1928 and a Ph.D. in 1930 from the University of Wisconsin. He then became assistant professor of Agricultural Economics at Montana State College. In 1942 he was named president of the college, at the age of thirty-seven the youngest in the institution's history. He served until 1964, the longest term in its history. Between 1930 and 1942, while engaged half-time in research with the Montana Experiment Station, he wrote many influential bulletins on land economics, taxation, and local government. Those on school districts and county organization resulted in effective changes. He played an important part in the adoption and retention of the county manager form of government in Petroleum County, the smallest county in the United States with this type of government.

Renne took leaves of absence to accept such foreign assignments as chief of the Mutual Security Agency's Economic Mission to the Philippines f and chief of the Agricultural Survey made by the Joint International Ban serve with a land development missi 1960. He served on national boards and forest and land resources and on Truman's Water Resources Policy Co and 1951. During another leave in Renne was assistant secretary for agr national affairs.

He resigned from the post in 1964 nor of Montana. The campaign was h his long term as president of Montana had exerted strong influence on the e sity system and had alarmed many tax who were concerned with its expense. serving as assistant secretary for agric tional affairs, he had aroused fear stockmen with his support for reduce certain types of beef even though th Montana's fresh or "red meat" type c narrowly defeated in the election.

From 1964 to 1969 he was direc sources Research in the Departmer where he was among those who ear warned about the rapid deteriorati water resources. He was named profe al economics at the University of Il later took a leave of absence to ac contract post as an economic advis studies and research at Panth Nagar U

He was given honorary degrees by and by the national universities o Ethopia, Peru, and Paraguay. Ren president of the Western Farm Eco and vice president of the Farm Eco He wrote *Montana Citizen* (1937) (1947); and *Government and Admini* (1958).

See Louis True, "Roland R. Renn *gian* (April 1963), and "R. R. Renn *tion*, News Ed. (March 5, 1964).—M

Renner, Frederic G. (1897-). and conservationist. Born in Gre Renner spent his first twelve years family ranch located on the Miss Great Falls. Legend has it that Char the then fledgling cowboy artist, on boy on the Renner ranch. Later, se streets of Great Falls, Renner beca with his "breed" sash (used by Ca hence the name), which he wore in

In 1922, after serving in the army and completing his education at sev sities, Renner became a grazing assi States Forest Service in New Mexic his twenty-five-year task as chief ra for the newly organized United Stat Service. He played a major role in America, recruiting and training developing the procedures and tec technical assistance provided owne private range lands.

Renner's reputation as a range international; he headed a land-

People, 1908; Weekday Prayers, 1909; The Preacher Persuader, 1910; Church Publicity, 1913; Prayers for Even-tide, 1916; Comfort and Strength from the Shepherd Psalm, 1918; Roosevelt's Religion, 1921; Prayers for the Day's Work, 1928; Disciple Winners, 1929; God's Power for Me, 1932. Home: New York, N.Y. Died July 17, 1940.

REITER, George Cook, rear admiral U.S.N.; b. Mt. Pleasant, Pa.; s. W. C. (M.D.) and Eliza Reynolds R. Grad. U.S. Naval Acad., 1865; ensign, Dec. 1, 1866; master, Mar. 12, 1868; lt., Mar. 26, 1869; lt. comdr., Nov. 1880; comdr., July 31, 1890; capt., Mar. 3, 1899; rear admiral, Mar. 31, 1905; retired, July 6, 1907. Home: Canton, O. Died May 9, 1930.

RELLSTAB, John, judge; b. Trenton, N.J., Sept. 19, 1858; s. John and Theresa (Schaidnagel) R.; ed. parish and pub. schs.; m. Mary L. Francis, Aug. 1, 1880 (died 1899); m. 2d, Mary J. Whittaker, May 4, 1905 (died 1921). Admitted to N.J. bar, 1882, and as counselor, 1889; solicitor Borough of Chambersburg, 1884-88, City of Trenton, 1889-92, 1894-96; judge Dist. Court, Trenton, 1896-1900; county judge of Mercer County, 1900-09; judge U.S. Dist. Court, N.J., May 18, 1909—. Republican. Presbyn. Home: Trenton, N.J. Died Sept. 22, 1930.

REMENSNYDER, Junius Benjamin, clergyman; b. Staunton, W.Va., Feb. 24, 1843; s. Hon. John Junius and Susan Augusta (Bryan) R.; A.M., Pa. Coll., Gettysburg, 1861; grad. Theol. Sem., same, 1865; D.D., Newberry Coll., 1880; LL.D., New York U., 1902; m. Emma L. Wagner, June 28, 1870. Served in Civil War in 131st Pa. Vols., 1862-63; ordained Luth. ministry, 1865; pastor in Phila., 1865-74, Savannah, Ga., 1874-80, in New York, 1880—; pastor St. James' Luth. Ch. Elected pres. Gen. Synod of Evang. Luth. Ch. in U.S.A., 1911; pres. Peace Commn. of the Chs. in America. Author: Heavenward, 1874; Doom Eternal, 1880; Lutheran Literature, 1882; Work and Personality of Luther, 1884; Six Days of Creation, 1886; Lutheran Manual, 1892; The Atonement and Modern Thought, 1905; Mysticism, 1908; The Post-Apostolic Age and Current Religious Problems, 1910; Eucken, and the Problem of Life, 1913; What the World Owes Luther, 1917; Lectures in University of Upsala, Sweden, 1918; Light on the Shadows of Life, 1919. Trustee Church Peace Union (founded by Andrew Carnegie). Died Jan. 2, 1927.

REMER, Helen, actress. See Helen Ware.

REMEY, George Collier, rear admiral; Burlington, Ia., Aug. 10, 1841; s. William Butler and Eliza Smith (Howland) R.; apptd. to U.S. Naval Acad. from Ia., 1855, grad. 1859; m. Mary J., d. Judge Charles Mason, July 8, 1873. Midshipman, June 9, 1859; promoted through grades to rear admiral, Nov. 22, 1898; retired Nov. 10, 1903. Served on Hartford, E. India Squadron, 1859-61; Marblehead, N. and S. Atlantic Blockading squadrons, 1862-63, Canandaigua, 1863; participated in siege of Yorktown, engagement with Confederates at White House, Pamunky River, June 29, 1862; engagements with batteries on Sullivan's Island, S.C.; engagement of Battery Wagner, Aug. 17, 1863; comd. naval battery on Morris Island, Aug. 23-Sept. 8, 1863, bombardments of Fts. Sumter and Gregg; comd. div. of boats in night attack on Ft. Sumter, Sept. 8, 1863, and was taken prisoner; exchanged as a prisoner of war, Nov. 15, 1864; served on Mohongo, 1865-67; Naval Acad., 1867-69; Sabine, 1869-70; Tehauntepec, 1870-71; Naval Obs., 1871-72; Worcester, 1872-73; Bur. of Yards and Docks, 1874-76; comd. Enterprise, 1877-78; torpedo instrn., 1878; Bur. of Yards and Docks, 1879-81; Lancaster, 1881-83; Navy Yard, Washington, 1884-86, Norfolk, 1886-89; comd. Charleston, 1889-92; Navy Yard, Portsmouth, 1892-95; mem. Naval Examining and Retiring Bds., 1895-96; comdt. Navy Yard, Portsmouth, 1896-98, 1898-1900; comdt. naval base, Key West, Fla., 1898, during war with Spain; comdr. in chief, Asiatic Fleet, 1900-02; chmn. Lighthouse Bd., 1902-03. Home: Washington, D.C. Died Feb. 10, 1928.

REMINGTON, Frederic, artist, author, sculptor; b. Canton, N.Y., Oct. 4, 1861; ed. Yale Art Sch. and Art Students' League, New York. Clerk in office, then cowboy and stockman on ranch in the West; subsequently illustrator for mags., treating mil. and western Am. subjects, and, during 1897-98, Cuban scenes. Well known as painter. Asso. mem. Nat. Acad. Design. Among his leading works in sculpture are "The Broncho Buster" and "The Wounded Bunkie." Author: Pony Tracks; Crooked Trails; Frontier Sketches; John Ermine of the Yellowstone. Home: New Rochelle, N.Y. Died 1909.

REMINGTON, Harold, lawyer; b. Quincy, Ill.; s. Frank and Mary (Webb) R.; A.B., U. of Mich., 1888; student Georgetown U. Sch. of Law, Washington, 1889-91, Columbian U. Sch. of Law, 1891-92; m. May Robertson, Nov. 1, 1893. Admitted to Ohio bar, 1892, N.Y. bar, 1911; practiced in Cleveland, 1892-1910, N.Y. City, 1911—; referee in bankruptcy, 1898-1910. An authority on bankruptcy law; rendered important assistance in framing amendments of 1910 and 1926 to federal bankruptcy law. Author: Treatise on the Bankruptcy Laws of the United States (9 volumes), 1908; Students' Treatise on Elements of Bankruptcy Law, 1911; Business Man's Manual of Bankruptcy Law, 1911; Students' Case Book on Bankruptcy Law, 1926. Home: Malba-on-the-Sound, L.I., N.Y. Died Dec. 15, 1937.

REMINGTON, Joseph Price, pharmacist; b. Phila., Mar. 26, 1847; s. Dr. Isaac and Lydia (Hart) R.; ed. Central High Sch.; Ph.G., Phila. Coll. Pharmacy, 1866, later Ph.M.; hon. Pharm.D., Northwestern U., 1899; F.C.S., F.L.S., and F.R.M.S., London; m. Elizabeth Baily Collins, June 3, 1874. Prof. pharmacy, 1874—, dir. Pharm. Lab., 1877-1915, dean, 1893—, Phila. Coll. Pharmacy. Mem. revision com. U.S. Pharmacopœia, 1880— (chmn., 1901—); pres. 1st Internat. Pharm. Congress, 1893; del. Pan-Am. Med. Congress, Washington, 1893, Mexico, 1896, 8th Internat. Pharm. Congress, Brussels, 1896; chmn. sect. 8b, 7th Internat. Congress Applied Chemistry, London, 1909, New York, 1912; del. Internat. Congress, The Hague, 1913. Author: Remington's Practice of Pharmacy, 1886. Editor: United States Dispensatory, 1883; Lippincott's Medical Dictionary, 1897; U.S. Pharmacopœia, 1890, 1906, 1913. Address: Philadelphia, Pa. Died Jan. 1, 1918.

REMLEY, Milton, lawyer; b. Lewisburg, W.Va., Oct. 12, 1844; s. Rev. James and Jane C. (Alderson) R.; B.A., State U. of Iowa, 1867, M.A., 1872; LL.D., Des Moines Coll.; m. Josephine Dennis, Sept. 8, 1869 (died 1919); children—Hubert, Mrs. Jessie A. Lovell, George E., Mrs. Alice Rutterauff; m. 2d, Mrs. Mary Doyle, Aug. 1921. Practiced, Anamosa, Ia., 1868-74; moved to Iowa City, 1874; retired from gen. practice. Del. Rep. Nat. Conv., 1888; Rep. presdl. elector at large, 1892; atty. gen. of Ia., 3 terms, 1895-1901. Lecturer on med. jurisprudence, Med. Coll. State U. of Ia., 1903-06. Trustee Des Moines Coll. many yrs.; pres. Ia. Bapt. State Convention, 1893-97. Dir. Am. Homefinding Assn., Ottumwa, Ia. Published addresses: Trial of Jesus; Higher Law; The Policy and Government of Baptist Churches; Building and Loan Association and Insurance Laws of Iowa. Home: Iowa City, Ia. Died 1929.

REMMEL, Arthur Kizer, newspaper editor; b. Winchester, Ind., June 17, 1886; s. Samuel T. and Mary Frances (Kizer) R.; ed. Voris Coll., Indianapolis, Ind., and Murat Halsted Sch. of Journalism, Cincinnati, O.; Litt.D., Fletcher Coll., University Park, Ia.; m. Nelle B. Jordan, Nov. 5, 1911; 1 dau., Emalyn Frances. Began as reporter Winchester (Ind.) Herald, 1906; mng. editor Ft. Wayne (Ind.) News-Sentinel, 1923—; v.p. News Pub. Co.; sec.-treas. Three Rivers Coal Co.; dir. Brotherhood Mutual Life Ins. Co.; pres. Sunday Evening Club (a forum); dir. Goodwill Industries, Inc.; mem. bd. Ft. Wayne Community Chest; mem. Maumee Valley Improvement Com.; mem. Ind. Tax Survey Commn., 1929-30; v.p. Ind. Taxpayers Assn. Del. to Ind. State Rep. Conv. 7 times, 1922-36, chmn. of resolutions com., 1936, del. to "Grass Roots" Conv., Springfield, Ill., 1935; lay del. to N. Ind. Conf. of M.E. Ch. Mem. Ind. Asso. Press (pres. 1937), Ind. Republican Editorial Assn. (pres. 1933-34), Ft. Wayne Chamber Commerce (dir.), Ft. Wayne Civic Council, Ft. Wayne Safety Council, Y.M.C.A. Mem. bd. trustees Ft. Wayne Rescue Home Mission. Methodist (pres. bd. of trustees, Wayne Street Meth. Ch.). Mason, K.P. Home: Fort Wayne, Ind. Died Sept. 4, 1941.

REMMEL, Harmon Liveright, mfr., underwriter, banker; b. Stratford, N.Y., Jan. 15, 1852; s. Godlove and Henrietta (Bever) R.; ed. pub schs., Fairfield Sem., N.Y.; m. Laura Lee, d. John Stafford, 1878 (died 1913); m. 2d, Elizabeth I., d. James Y. Cameron, Oct. 1915; children—Harmon L., and (adopted) Elizabeth C. Taught sch. 1 term; later, lumber business, Ft. Wayne, Ind.; mfr. lumber, Newport, Ark., 1876—; gen. agt., Ark., for Mutual Life Ins. Co. at Little Rock, 1896-1922; organizer Mercantile Trust Co. and pres. 1902-12; pres. Bankers Trust Co., 1914-23, later chmn. bd.; pres. Mercantile Fire Ins. Co. Republican candidate for Congress, 1884, for gov. of Ark., 1894, 96, 1900; mem. Ark. Ho. of Rep., 1886; sec. State Bur. of Immigration, 1888; mem. State Bd. of Charities, 1894; pres. State League Republican Clubs, 1895-96; lt. col. Ark. State Guard and Reserve Militia, 1896; collector internal revenue, Ark., 1897-1902, and May 20, 1921—. Del. at large Rep. Nat. Conv., 8 times down to 1924; del. to Monetary Conf., Indianapolis, 1897, 98 (exec. com.); committeeman from Ark. of Rep. Nat. League, 1897; chmn. Rep. State Central Com., 1900—; received vote for U.S. senator, 1903, 16; referee for federal apptmts. in Ark.; U.S. marshal Eastern Dist. of Ark., 1905-13; mem. Rep. Nat. Com., 1912—. Mem. State Capitol Commn., 1909 until building was complete; mem. Ark. State Council of Defense and chmn. four-minute men, World War I. Pres. Ark. Life Underwriters' Assn.; pres. Ark. Good Roads and Drainage Assn., 1910; elected v.p. Little Rock Chapter Nat. Aeronautic Assn., Sept. 24, 1925; pres. Little Rock Bd. of Trade, 1910-12; pres. State Bankers Assn., 1921. The first hydro-electric power dam in Ark. named in his honor, the Remmel Dam. Home: Little Rock, Ark. Died Oct. 14, 1927.

REMONDINO, Peter Charles, M.D.; b. Turin, Italy, Feb. 10, 1846; s. A.G. and Caroline (Ellena) R.; brought to U.S., 1854; ed. pub. schs., Woodstock, Ill., and Wabasha, Minn.; M.D., Jefferson Med. Coll., Phila., 1865; m. Sophia Ann Earle, Sept. 27, 1877. Acting med. cadet U.S.A., at U.S. Gen. Hosp., Annapolis, Md., and at Camp Hosp., City Point, Va., 1864; acting asst. surgeon at U.S. Gen. Hosp., Fortress Monroe, Va., and with Battery F, 3d Pa. Heavy Arty., 1865; surgeon arty. legion of Dept. of Seine Inferieure, during Franco-Prussian War, 1870-71, and surgeon Franco-Tireurs du Nord, same war; settled in San Diego, Calif., 1873; editor Nat. Popular Review, Chicago, 1892; lecturer on history of medicine and med. bibliography, Med. Dept. U. of Southern Calif. Mem. Calif. State Bd. of Health; pres: Board of Health, City of San Diego. Awarded war medal by French Govt. Mason. Author: History of Circumcision, 1891; Mediterranean Shores of America, 1892; Modern Climatic Treatment of Consumption, 1893. Home: San Diego, Calif. Died Dec. 10, 1926.

REMSBURG, John Eleazer, author, lecturer; b. Fremont, O., Jan. 7, 1848; s. George J. and Sarah A. (Willey) R.; enlisted in Union Army at 16, m. Nora M. Eller, Oct. 9, 1870. A teacher for 15 yrs.; then became writer and lecturer in support of Free Thought and Secularism. Lectured in 52 states, tys. and provinces, delivering over 3,000 lectures in 1,250 different cities and towns. His lectures and some of his books have been translated into German, French, Dutch, Swedish, Norwegian, Bohemian, Japanese, Bengali and Singhalese langs. Supt. pub. instruction, Atchison County, Kan., 4 yrs. Author: Life of Thomas Paine, 1880; The Image Breaker, 1882; False Claims, 1883; Bible Morals, 1884; Sabbath Breaking, 1885; The Fathers of Our Republic, 1887; Was Lincoln a Christian?, 1893; Was Washington a Christian?, 1899; The Bible, 1903; Six Historic Americans, 1906; The Christ, 1909. Address: Porterville, Calif. Died Sept. 23, 1919.

REMSEN, Daniel Smith, lawyer; b. Tecumseh, Mich., July 4, 1853; U. of Mich., 1875-76, LL.B., 1878; m. Louise Bostwick Townsend, Dec. 20, 1882; children—Allen Halsey, Frances Louise (Mrs. Arie Randolph Norton), Gerard Townsend. Practiced, New York, 1878—; associated with Austin Abbott several years; mem. Remsen & Parsons, 1888-1927; mem. Remsen, Burton-Smith & Remsen, 1927-30; mem. law firm of Remsen & Remsen, 1931—; also specialist in law of wills and living trusts; dir. Westchester Trust Co. Trustee New York Kindergarten Association, The Masters School. Presbyterian. Author: Intestate Succession in the State of New York, 1886; Primary Elections, 1894; The Preparation and Contest of Wills, 1907—extended to Preparation of Wills and Trusts, 1930; Post-Mortem Use of Wealth, 1911; Charts for the Planning and Testing of Wills Before Death, 1918; also (pamphlets) The Uniform Trust for Public Uses, 1923; Wise Public Benefactions and Their Creation Under the Uniform Trust for Public Uses, 1923. Home: Bound Brook, N.J. Died Apr. 27, 1935.

REMSEN, Ira, educator, chemist; b. N.Y. City, Feb. 10, 1846; A.B., Coll. City of New York, 1865; M.D., Coll. Phys. and Surg. (Columbia), 1867; Ph.D., University of Göttingen, 1870; LL.D., Columbia, 1893, Princeton, 1896, Yale, 1901, Toronto, 1902, Harvard, 1909, Pa. Coll., 1910, U. of Pittsburgh, 1915; D.C.L., U. of the South, 1907; m. Elisabeth H. Mallory, Apr. 5, 1875; children—Ira Mallory, Charles Mallory. Prof. chemistry, Williams College, 1872-76; prof. chemistry, 1876-1913, dir. Chem. Lab., 1876-1908, sec. Academy Council, 1887-1901, president 1901-Apr. 1912, pres. and prof. emeritus, 1913, Johns Hopkins U. Founded, 1879, and became editor, Am. Chem. Jour. Medalist, 1904, pres., 1910-11, Soc. Chem. Industry; mem. Nat. Acad. Sciences (pres., 1907-13); Priestley medal, Am. Chem. Soc., 1923. Author: The Principles of Theoretical Chemistry, 1876; An Introduction to the Study of the Compounds of Carbon, or Organic Chemistry, 1885; Introduction to the Study of Chemistry, 1887; The Elements of Chemistry, 1888; Inorganic Chemistry, 1889; A Laboratory Manual, 1889; Chemical Experiments, 1895; also many scientific articles and addresses. Address: Baltimore, Md. Died Mar. 5, 1927.

REMSTER, Charles, lawyer; b. Fountain County, Ind., July 28, 1862; s. Andrew and Tamson (Smith) R.; prep. edn., high sch., Veedersburg, Ind.; student Purdue U.; m. Isabel McDaniel, Oct. 30, 1894. Admitted to Ind. bar, 1889, and began practice at Veedersburg; moved to Indianapolis, 1895; mem. firm Smith, Remster, Honnbrook & Smith. Dep. prosecutor Marion County, Ind., 1907, 08; judge Circuit Court, Marion County, 1908-14. Democrat. Mason. Home: Indianapolis, Ind. Died July 1, 1937.

REMY, Alfred, philologist, musician; b. Germany, Mar. 16, 1870; s. Jacob and Elizabeth (Wilckes) R.; ed. Johanneum, Hamburg, 1879-81; Gymnasium, Coesfeld, 1881-82; pub. sch., New York, 1882-84, Coll. St. Francis Xavier, 1884-86; A.B., Coll. City of New York, 1890; A.M., Columbia, 1905; pvt. pupil of B. O. Klein in theory of music and piano, 1890-96; m. Egbertina Wilterdink (pianiste), May 29, 1902; children—Walter (dec.), Elaine (dec.), Con-

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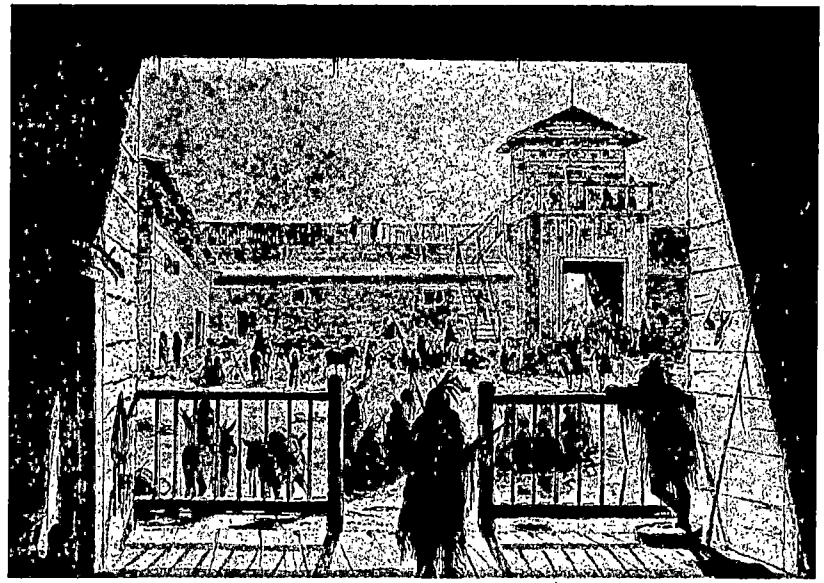
All America lies at the end of the wilderness road, and our past is not a dead past, but still lives in us. Our forefathers had civilization inside themselves, the wild outside. We live in the civilization they created, but within us the wilderness still lingers. What they dreamed, we live, and what they lived, we dream.

T. K. Whipple, *Study Out the Land*

Wyoming has been called the "Lonesome Land." Arid, lofty, cold, and remote, it supports nearly 1.4 million cattle but only a third as many people. Among the fifty states its population ranks smallest. As Wyoming is the ninth-largest state in area, this disparity says something about its terrain and its capacity to sustain human life. John Gunther described the landscape as "America high, naked and exposed." At an altitude of 5,000 to 6,000 feet, grasslands extend over the eastern third of the state, which is almost treeless and too arid for farming without irrigation. Dominated by short grass and sagebrush, this vastness gave Wyoming its name, derived from the Delaware Indian term *maughwau wama,* meaning "big plains." To the west of the Great Plains lie the silent snows and peaks of the Rocky Mountains. The Absaroka, Wind River, Teton, Gros Ventre, and Sierra Madre ranges trace the Continental Divide from the state's northwestern corner to the center of the southern border. Down from the mountains tumble Wyoming's rivers—too small to navigate, which probably accounts for the lack of major commercial centers along their courses. But the names of these streams resonate with the romance of the West: Wind River, Big Horn, Green, and Yellowstone, the Powder, North Platte, Sweetwater, and Snake. The southwestern part of Wyoming is an extension of the Great Basin to the south, which features the Bad Lands Hills, Alkali Flat, the Red Desert, and the Great Divide Basin. Salt sage, mountain spurs, and a few fretful creeks compose the landscape—not the sort of place to lure settlers.

It is important to pay attention to the land here, because as Neil Morgan remarked in *Westward Tilt,* "Except for Alaska there is no American state on which the passage of time and man has left so small an imprint as Wyoming." Indeed, most have seen the region as a place for passage. Fur trappers during the period 1810 to 1840 took beaver pelts and then drifted away. The scene that greeted emigrants crossing southern and central Wyoming on the Oregon Trail was pretty much as Daniel Webster described it in 1844, when he opined that Wyoming "was not worth a cent . . . a region of savages, wild beasts, shifting sands, whirlwinds of dust, cactus, and prairie dogs." The covered wagons just kept rolling toward the green valleys of Oregon and the gold fields of California.

When the Union Pacific laid the transcontinental railroad across Wyoming in 1867–1868, rowdy settlements along the tracks ballooned and then deflated as the construction workers passed by with their attendant group of ruffians and drifters, all part of a transient



Alfred Jacob Miller sketched the busy scene inside Fort William, the predecessor to Fort Laramie, in 1837. The Indians have come to the fort to trade pelts.

culture known as "Hell on Wheels." Cowboys too drove their longhorns right through Wyoming as they headed north on the Texas Trail. Yet these two forces—rails and cattle—brought permanent settlement to the Lonesome Land. Cheyenne and Laramie started as railroad towns. Ranching became a major industry once there were trains to ship cattle to eastern markets.

Ancient hunters came into these empty lands at least 12,000 years ago. Near Worland they slaughtered mammoths and left stacks of bones, stone knives, and projectile points. And at the "Spanish Diggings," near Guernsey, they operated primitive quarries, splitting quartzite to make tools and weapons. (When first rediscovered, the area seemed to suggest that the hunters had left last week, not 10,000 years ago: Wedges were discovered protruding from cracks in the rock, ready to be hammered.)

By the end of the eighteenth century mounted Indians roved the plains, although Wyoming supported no more than about 10,000 of them, because intertribal wars and a sparsity of buffalo kept the population down. At first, the Shoshoni controlled the region in the west; to the north lived the Crow; and in the southeast roamed the Arapaho and Cheyenne. The latter two tribes joined with the Sioux,

who came from the east in about 1830 and pushed the Crow and Shoshoni into the western mountains. That left the eastern plains in the control of these more aggressive tribes, who later opposed the tide of emigrant homeseekers and miners that spread across Wyoming. The culture of the Plains Indians revolved around more than hunting and fighting. Children played with tops or rawhide toboggans; young people married with an exchange of gifts between families. Social life had an intriguing complexity: The Cheyenne ascribed magical powers to a warrior society that was known as "contraries" because they said "no" when they meant "yes."

No one knows which European was the first to come to Wyoming. A blade that might be part of a seventeenth-century Spanish rapier was found near the Tongue River at Dayton. And Indians in nearby Montana spoke of mounted, "iron-covered" men whom arrows could not kill. But there is no sure record of a visit by Spaniards or anyone else until two French Canadians named François and Louis Joseph Vérendrye wrote a description indicating they had seen the Big Horn Mountains in 1743. They spoke of high mountains toward which they traveled through "magnificent prairies" where "wild animals" roamed. The Vérendryes were seeking a route to the Pacific and—like so many later visitors—viewed Wyoming as a place to travel through on the way to somewhere else. Frightened of the Snake (Shoshoni) Indians, however, they turned around and headed home. No other white visitors came until the next century.

In 1806 John Colter asked permission to leave his $5-a-month position as a private with the returning Lewis and Clark expedition (which did not pass through Wyoming) to trap in the wilderness. With a fur trader named Manuel Lisa, he crossed into Wyoming the following year, where one of the epic events of Western history took place: A party of Blackfoot captured Colter in 1808, stripped him and asked if he was a good runner, to which he shrewdly answered no. They gave him a chance to run for his life, and he soon outpaced the Indians (except one whom he killed), then hid for hours in a chilly river. Naked, eating roots to stay alive, he made a 300-mile walk over rocky ground to Manuel Lisa's trading post. Colter's explorations of the Big Horn Basin and the Jackson Hole region helped open the era of the Wyoming fur trade. In 1812 Robert Stuart, the young and inexperienced leader of the returning party of Astorians, traveled east on a new route that would become famous as the Oregon Trail. En route Stuart crossed near (or perhaps through)

South Pass, a gentle opening through the Continental Divide that was vital to the later emigrants. That winter Stuart and his men erected Wyoming's first building, a rough cabin on Poison Spider Creek.

In 1822 William Ashley placed a famous advertisement in a Saint Louis newspaper, seeking 100 "Enterprising Young Men" for the fur trade. Jedediah Smith and Jim Bridger were among those who answered the ad, joining other mountain men to trap beavers along the Green River. In this country Ashley organized the annual "rendezvous," at which trappers, traders, and Indians gathered for a few weeks to swap furs for such supplies as whiskey, ammunition, coffee, sugar, and flour. After a lonely year in the wilderness the trappers found companions with whom to drink, fight, race, gamble, and tell tall tales. (One of Jim Bridger's classic stories was about the Yellowstone River, where a man could catch a fish in the stream, flip it over his shoulder, and cook it in a boiling pool.) Ashley profited greatly by the rendezvous system: In 1825, the year of the first gathering, he took pelts to Saint Louis worth $48,500, and in only two years he retired a wealthy man.

Jim Bridger, "King of the Mountain Men," began his travels though the Great Plains in the 1820s, when he was in his teens. He was the first white man known to have visited Great Salt Lake, and was the most famous guide of his time. He died in 1881.

Thomas Moran's 1879 painting of Green River, Wyoming *depicts a group of armed Utes returning to their encampment (detail).*

For the convenience of trader and Indian alike, a few trading posts were built, the best known being Fort Laramie, erected in 1834 by William Sublette and Robert Campbell near the confluence of the Laramie and North Platte rivers. It was Wyoming's first permanent white settlement. The fur trade began to decline in the mid-1830s when silk replaced beaver for fashionable hats and the supply of pelts waned. The last rendezvous was held in 1840. Over the years only a few hundred mountain men had worked in Wyoming, and they left almost no physical mark—but they did blaze the way for the pioneers over South Pass. The first few emigrants actually joined the trappers and their supply caravans. These men were missionaries heading to the Far West—Jason Lee in 1834, followed by Marcus Whitman and Samuel Parker in 1835. At Hoback Canyon Parker gave what was probably the first Protestant sermon heard in the Rockies. In 1840 Pierre-Jean De Smet, a Catholic priest, joined the American Fur Company's expedition on the way to the last rendezvous, meeting a band of Indians of whom he said, "Our meeting was . . . like that of children who run to meet their father after a long absence." On De Smet's return trip, however, a Crow chief commented after a sermon that he knew of only two men in the entire Crow nation who had "never killed or stolen nor been guilty of the excesses you speak of. I *may* be mistaken about them, and in that case we will all go to hell together."

As the number of emigrants began to increase, John C. Frémont was sent on the first scientific expedition through Wyoming in 1842 to evaluate the route. His party paused at Fort Laramie, where Frémont heard of the mounting anger among the Sioux and Cheyenne over the white invasion of their lands. To protect emigrants on the Oregon Trail, Frémont recommended that the government take over Fort Laramie as an army post. His published account of the trip excited potential emigrants and offered valuable advice for the journey west. Meanwhile, exaggerated tales about the glories of Oregon and California drifted eastward. One pioneer reported that in Oregon "the pigs are running around . . . already cooked,

with knives and forks sticking out of them so you can cut off a slice whenever you're hungry!" California was a sunny paradise that cured ills with its climate alone. Almost no one wanted to settle in arid, raw Wyoming. A traveler about to cross South Pass in 1846 wrote: "This is a country that may captivate mad poets, but I swear I see nothing but big rocks . . . high mountains and wild sage. It is a miserable country."

Between 350,000 and 400,000 pioneers traveled the great highway west from 1840 to 1868. With the dangers of bad weather, wild animals, disease, and stampedes, one out of every seventeen emigrants died along the way, and every mile of the Oregon Trail was scarred with an average of ten graves. Freighters and Pony Express riders also followed the route, and Ben Holladay ran the Overland stage line there until a rise in Indian hostilities prompted him to move his operations south in 1862. His new Overland Trail, crossing the Laramie Plains and Bridger's Pass, carried tens of thousands of emigrants. The flood of travelers caused further strain between whites and Indians, especially because the pioneer traffic depleted the grass and buffalo on which the Indians depended.

Anticipating trouble, the army had followed Frémont's advice, buying Fort Laramie in 1849 and installing a garrison. In 1851 the government met with a council of almost 10,000 Plains Indians at the fort to sign a treaty exchanging annual trade goods for the right to establish roads and military posts. But within a few years there were hostilities, including the Grattan Massacre of 1854, in which the Sioux wiped out a military detachment that had overreacted to a minor treaty infraction. Chief Washakie of the Shoshoni tribe signed a treaty in 1863. But the Sioux, Arapaho, and Cheyenne decided to fight to protect their hunting lands. In 1865 the Platte Bridge Station Battle, near today's Casper, killed twenty-six soldiers. The next year the army built Fort Reno and Fort Phil Kearny along the Bozeman Trail to the Montana mines, arousing Indian resentment that led to the Fetterman Battle and the Wagon Box Fight. An 1868 treaty ended hostilities for a while, ceding the land north of the Platte River to the Indians and closing the forts along the Bozeman Trail; in exchange, the Indians gave up land south of the river and agreed to allow a railroad and leave military posts in peace.

At this point the only real settlements in Wyoming were army posts, such as Fort Laramie and Fort Bridger, manned with soldiers to protect the passing emigrants. In 1853, near Fort Bridger, the Mormons had established an agricultural mission known as Fort

Supply, to serve travelers on the church's route to Utah. But only the transcontinental railway brought more permanent residents to Wyoming. After crossing the Rockies in 1835, the missionary Samuel Parker had predicted a railroad, saying, "The time may not be very far distant when trips will be made across the continent as they have been made to Niagara Falls, to see Nature's wonders." Within thirty years it was clear that the expanding West and the industrialized East needed such a rail link. In 1867 a cheering crowd greeted the first Union Pacific train to chug into Cheyenne—which, in four months of waiting for the train, had grown from an empty place on the prairie to a community of canvas and board-frame buildings with 4,000 people. During 1868 tracks were laid across Wyoming, and a string of towns popped up along the route. The coming of the railroad determined the course of Wyoming's development by providing a way to mine and ship the territory's large coal deposits. Miners also flocked to isolated mining camps such as South Pass City, site of an 1867 gold rush. Cattle ranchers began to realize that the endless grasslands of the eastern prairies offered free grazing, while the railroad gave access to eastern markets. As Wyoming grew, it gained businesses, people, and contact with the outside world. The frontier era began to wane.

The time had come to introduce some government to what was still officially part of the Dakota Territory. The Dakota legislature had no interest in trying to govern the wild newcomers that the railroad brought to Wyoming. Furthermore, Indian lands separated the two regions and made communication almost impossible. In 1868 parts of the Dakota, Utah, and Idaho territories were fitted together to form the new Wyoming Territory. In its first session the following year, the Wyoming legislature made history by passing a law that gave women equal rights to vote and hold office—something no American or European government had yet done. In the next year, women served on a grand jury, and Wyoming appointed the nation's first female justice of the peace. Remarkably, this social progress occurred in a territory populated almost entirely by men. Today, Wyoming is known by two nicknames that reflect this paradox: the Cowboy State and the Equality State.

During these years cowboys were pouring into Wyoming, especially after the first big cattle drive organized by Nelson Story in 1866. Within two years the Texas Trail blew with the dust of 300,000 steers annually. The trail drives not only became part of Western legend but also established cattle raising as a major industry. The years

A federal negotiating team led by General William T. Sherman discusses peace terms with Sioux leaders at Fort Laramie in 1868. Since the army had failed to subdue the Indians, the government had to agree to abandon forts on the Bozeman Trail.

from 1876 to 1886 brought huge profits that lured investors from the East Coast and Britain. In ten years, the "cattle king," Alexander Swan, built a herd of 3,000 head into an operation that was sold to Scottish investors for nearly $4 million. During his career Swan brought Herefords into Wyoming, controlled half a million acres, and ran cattle under so many brands that he had to publish a reference book for his cowboys. The cattle business encountered problems, however; there was overcrowding on the range, drought, and the severe winter of 1886–1887, during which the *Cheyenne Sun* remarked on "the most prolonged windstorm ever known in Cheyenne. . . . It began four months ago and has continued ever since from sunrise to sunset." Perhaps 400,000 cattle died. Some ranches went under, and others reduced their operations, firing many of their cowboys. These men often became homesteaders and acquired herds of their own—sometimes by claiming the unbranded calves (mavericks) of the bigger ranches. Rustlers had always been active in Wyoming, and the stockmen themselves also committed thievery. When they drove a huge herd past a small homestead, they could easily add its cattle and move on, thereby ruining the small

rancher. Homesteaders who farmed often built fences across the open range—hazardous to cows and annoying to cattle drivers. As anger grew between the two sides, ranchers hired stock detectives and formed vigilante squads to combat rustling, and in 1889 they lynched two homesteaders who had filed in the middle of federal rangeland. No convictions were won against the ranchers, since all four witnesses mysteriously vanished.

In 1892 the so-called Johnson County War—an invasion of suspected rustler territory by cattle ranchers and hired killers—left two men dead but no one prosecuted. Soon the big cattle ranchers had a new enemy—sheep ranchers, whose flocks were said to ruin the land by cropping the grass too short. The ranchers clubbed, shot, and dynamited the sheep and hired such men as Tom Horn, a "range detective" who probably killed a dozen men before being hanged for murdering the 14-year-old son of a sheepman. The 1903 execution of this hired exterminator, who reportedly earned $300 for each killing, marked the end of the outlaw period in Wyoming. For the previous forty years, gangs of outlaws had robbed banks, stagecoaches, and trains. Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid hightailed it to safety at Hole-in-the-Wall, a hideout difficult for pursuers to enter because the few entrances could be easily defended. It lies among rocky ledges near today's Kaycee. It then lay conveniently near large stock herds and the Cheyenne–Deadwood stage line. To combat outlaws, citizens formed "vigilance committees" to mete out their own justice.

In this time of lawlessness and growth, statehood began to look like a good proposition to leaders of Wyoming. As a state, Wyoming would be more attractive to settlers by offering better law enforcement, and it would also be able to control its own water, grazing land, and mineral resources. In a mere twenty-five days, a constitutional convention cobbled together a working document by borrowing passages from the constitutions of at least a dozen other states, adding innovative provisions for women's suffrage and state control over water rights. Representative Joseph Carey introduced the statehood bill to Congress, estimating Wyoming's population at 125,000 (about double its actual figure) to enhance its allure. In 1890 Wyoming became one of the United States. Coal fired the state's economy during these days—Wyoming lies over the nation's largest deposit—as such towns as Rock Springs and Cambria produced fuel for the railroads and industry. Oil boomed, particularly at the Salt Creek Field, and Casper grew as a refinery and oil-headquarters town. Copper, iron, soda, silver, and bentonite mines opened. Even a

massive "diamond field" lured investors including the Rothschilds and Horace Greeley—until it turned out that the promoters had scattered commercial gems around a field as a lure.

In the 1890s dry farming began to find boosters. One wry editor noted: "The soil is quite coarse, and the agriculturist . . . must run his farm through a stamp-mill in order to make it sufficiently mellow. . . . Again the early frosts make close connection with the late spring blizzards, so that there is only time for a hurried lunch between. Aside from these little drawbacks and the fact that nothing grows without irrigation . . . the prospect for the agricultural future of Wyoming is indeed gratifying in the extreme." Irrigation projects did follow, producing agricultural communities in the Wheatland and Torrington areas, the Eden Valley, and Star Valley. Wyoming's first dam was completed on the Shoshone River in 1910.

The federal government established the world's first national park in Wyoming in 1872, protecting the geysers and paint pots of Yellowstone. But a trip to the park still had its risks: During the 1877 Nez Percé War, Chief Joseph's warriors met two parties of tourists riding horseback and took them hostage. And as late as 1914, a pair of outlaws held up sixteen tourist stagecoaches in a single hour at Old Faithful. Across south-central Wyoming stretched the great highway west—the Oregon Trail. It ran along the south bank of the North Platte River to the Sweetwater River and then over South Pass. A wide, level opening in the Rockies merely 7,550 feet above sea level, South Pass offered the easiest route over the Continental Divide—so gentle that missionary Father Pierre-Jean De Smet described the pass as "almost imperceptible"—and it was negotiable by wheeled vehicle. When fur traders began to use it regularly in the 1820s, they might as well have shouted to the future: "Get those wagons rolling!" Over the trail more than 350,000 emigrants toiled. (About 60,000 members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints also traveled along the northern bank of the Platte on what is now called the Mormon Trail.)

This period of emigration from 1840 to 1868 was one of the few times Wyoming was not lonesome. "The road, from morning to night, is crowded like . . . Broadway," reported one traveler in 1850, a year when 53,000 pioneers thronged the trail. Dust choked the air, and the route became a three-mile-wide trash heap as people discarded possessions to lighten the wagons and relieve their exhausted oxen. One diarist described "piles of bacon and hard bread thrown by the side of the road . . . trunks, clothes . . . boots . . . spades, picks,

guns." The travelers, who entered Wyoming near today's Torrington, took three to five weeks to plod more than 400 miles to Idaho or Utah. They marked their progress by the landmarks they passed: Fort Laramie, a haven at the one-third point on the entire trail from Missouri; Laramie Peak, visible from as far as 100 miles away; Register Cliff, a soft limestone formation where emigrants carved their names and dates of passage; Warm Springs, a natural laundry; the Platte River crossing, by ferry or bridge; Independence Rock, again used for leaving autographs; Ice Slough, grass-thatched ground under which winter ice stayed frozen until July, useful for chilling drinks or making ice cream; and Fort Bridger, a trading post built by Jim Bridger and later taken over by the army. The travelers missed Wyoming's more interesting northern scenery—Yellowstone, the Tetons, Devils Tower. For them this stretch of the Oregon Trail was, in the words of an emigrant in 1858, "a cheerless picture, made still more so by the numerous human graves." A list of travelers' tribulations compiled by historian Taft A. Larson includes "wind, dust, blowing sand, cracked lips, mosquitoes, hail, cold, snow, no grass, bad water, no fuel, quarrels, fatigue, dead draft animals, broken-down wagons, illness, accidents, Indian attacks and death."

This forbidding region was opened to mail delivery by stagecoach in 1850, and freighting followed under the firm of Russell, Majors, and Waddell, which at one time ran 6,250 Conestoga wagons and 75,000 oxen. The company made history with the Pony Express, which operated through Wyoming on the Oregon Trail for a year and a half starting in April 1860. Dressed in little more than buckskins, the riders braved blizzards and rode as fast as twenty-five miles an hour between Saint Joseph, Missouri, and Sacramento, California, often narrowly escaping Indians and bandits. Buffalo Bill Cody joined up in his teens; once, when assaulted by robbers who wanted the mail pouch, he threw a fake bag and fired his gun, then rode off at top speed. Pony Express couriers rode 650,000 miles with only one man killed by Indians, one schedule not completed, and one mail bag lost. They kept the West informed—a service that was particularly important at the outbreak of the Civil War. But the Pony Express died with the birth of the nation's first transcontinental telegraph line in October 1861. On their final rides couriers galloped past the new telegraph poles.

The "talking wires" became a sore point with Indians, who had observed that military troops followed the lines, so they set the poles on fire and attacked the telegraph stations along the "Great

In 1859 Albert Bierstadt traveled with the Lander expedition on its exploration of the West and painted this group portrait of Indians near Fort Laramie. Bierstadt wrote that "now is the time to paint them, for they are rapidly passing away."

Medicine Road." But the revolution in communications could not be stopped. The Union Pacific Railroad laid out a route for its transcontinental tracks in 1867. After considering the Oregon Trail, chief engineer Grenville Dodge picked a shorter southern route, parallel to the Overland Trail, for its proximity to coal deposits and timber. During 1867–1868, the work proceeded at an average of two miles a day, despite constant harassment by Indians and such logistical problems as hauling water to construction gangs sixty miles ahead. The workers ranged from Civil War veterans to former convicts, gamblers, and assorted roughnecks. To provide services wherever the tracks happened to terminate temporarily, movable "end-of-track" towns popped up, with tents purveying booze and gambling. Robbery and murder were commonplace. From town to new town, the "Hell-on-Wheels" transients floated along like scum on a stream, but their settlements often dried up overnight; two months after the track moved past Benton, all that was left of a town of 3,000 people were a hundred graves and a few barrel hoops in the dust. But at a few places citizens stayed—Cheyenne, Laramie, Rawlins, Rock Springs, and Green River among them. The increased population

and activity brought by the Union Pacific wrought tremendous changes in isolated Wyoming. As Governor John Campbell noted in his inaugural address to the first legislature: "For the first time in the history of our country, the organization of a territorial government was rendered necessary by the building of a railroad. Heretofore the railroad has been the follower instead of the pioneer of civilization."

Today roads parallel the early routes: the first railroad by Route 30 (which began as a narrow dirt road called the Lincoln Highway in 1913). Motorists can also trace the Oregon Trail by following Route 26 from Torrington west to Casper; then taking Route 220 to Muddy Gap Junction; following Route 287 to Lander; and then Route 28 through South Pass. From there the trail went to Fort Bridger, now on Route I-80.

This chapter begins in the southeast in Cheyenne, moving west to Laramie, Saratoga, and Savery; then to Rock River and Rawlins; and on to Rock Springs and Evanston. Then it moves north to Kemmerer; and finally loops east to South Pass City, Casper, and Torrington.

CHEYENNE

Velma Linford, a Wyoming historian, once said, "Building the Union Pacific railway was really the extending of an empire under government subsidy." It is no surprise that when the UP established a division point called Cheyenne in July 1867, the U.S. Army built Fort Russell nearby. America needed a railroad, and the railroad needed protection from Indian attacks and from the violent "Hell-on-Wheels" crew that roared into each new town on the line. Because the army's main job was to guard Union Pacific property, it drove squatters out of Cheyenne unless they agreed to buy lots from the Union Pacific Land Company. Tents and shacks sprouted everywhere, and during that first summer perhaps 300 businesses, from lawyers offices to gambling halls, opened their "doors" of canvas and board. The first hint of Wyoming's winter winds, however, quickly inspired citizens to rebuild with pine, adobe, stone, and brick. By November, when the railroad tracks arrived, Cheyenne was a town of 4,000 people and the price of land had multiplied more than fifteenfold. An Episcopal churchman wrote, "The amount that has been done here is wonderful, the activity of the place surprising and the wickedness is unimaginable and appalling. This is the great center for gamblers of all shades, and roughs."

June 28, 1990

MEMORANDUM

TO: CHRISS WINSTON
BETH HINCHLIFFE
PEGGY DOOLEY

FROM: CAROLYN CAWLEY

RE: FRONTIER DAYS EVENT; CHEYENNE, WYOMING

Frontier Days Rodeo
July 20, 1990
Cheyenne, Wyoming

Call him. He knows all!

Contacts: Bill Beaman (Parades) (307) 772-2145
Terry Bridwell (P.R) (307) 778-7200

On July 19 and 20, POTUS is doing a swing of the western states:

--California:	GOP fundraiser/Nixon Library Dedication
--Idaho:	Fundraiser for Rep. Craig (running for Senate)
--Montana:	Fundraiser for Kolstad (running for Senate) and a drug event
--Wyoming:	Frontier Days rodeo

--POTUS will arrive as the parade is already underway. He will join the parade at 22nd Street and drive an old stagecoach in the parade down to the State Capitol at 24th Street. ((Check with advance on the final scenario on this; the agents were a little uneasy with the stagecoach idea.....)) The streets will be lined with people and flags, etc. In the past, the events have enjoyed audiences of up to 300,000.

The remarks will be outdoors, in a parking lot across from the Capitol building. (rally format) His backdrop will be the old and stately Capitol building, with a gold dome. The lot will be filled with bleachers of people dressed Western style and all the decorations etc. will be western motif as well.

They are expecting the Governor, both Senators and some Congressmen...but as of now, they are all TBD. Also, there was some discussion about POTUS planting a tree on the grounds of the Capitol.

THE RODEO:

--This year marks the 94th year of the Frontier Days rodeo; it's also the world's oldest outdoor rodeo. They call this rodeo "The Daddy of 'Em All".

--The event is planned and executed by 2,000 volunteers. The representatives we met with emphasized the volunteer spirit that the town of Cheyenne is known for. Something about their Kiwanis club being the largest or most active in the nation.

--The rodeo runs for 9 days and nights. Each day will be filled with your basic rodeo events and each evening will feature C & W entertainment. The group Chicago will perform the night that POTUS is there; other musicians include Reba McIntire, the Judds, Randy Travis. They will also have pancake breakfasts, square dancing exhibitions, etc. I saw many pictures of the Air Force Thunderbirds...it may be that they perform at this shindig every year.

--The rodeo events: professional competition in saddle bronc, bareback bronc, bull riding, calf roping, etc. It's a $400,000 purse. See attached fact sheet for defending champions.

WYOMING CENTENNIAL

Wyoming's Centennial is the week before Frontier Days. It is a separate event, but nonetheless a very big deal for Wyomingians. The contact for this event, Mrs. Jeannne Rap, is also working with Frontier Days and was at the preadvance meetings. She really very nice and extremely helpful. She gave me a packet on Centennial stuff, state history that may be helpful. POTUS isn't doing anything official for the Centennial but you may want to mention in the rodeo remarks.

JEANNE RAP: Director/Centennial Commission
(307) 777-5845

Sculpture - "The Rattlesnake" by Frederic Remington (1861-1909)

The handsome bronze sculpture of a cowboy's horse rearing before a rattlesnake in the path, which stands in front of the right window in the east wall, was copyrighted by Remington in 1905. It was, according to Harold McCracken, noted Remington scholar, the artist's favorite of his works of sculpture, one in which he caught at the instant of perfect balance the sweeping circular symmetry of horse and rider. Remington's use of the lost wax process of casting at the Roman Bronze Works, Corona, New York, after 1901, permitted small variations in each finished work, such as changing the positioning of the snake. This sculpture was lent to the White House in 1981 from the Diplomatic Reception Rooms of the Department of State, to which it is on loan from Dr. Harrison Monk, Annapolis, Maryland.

Sculpture - "Bronco Buster" by Frederic Remington (1861-1909)

The important bronze sculpture of a cowboy riding a spirited horse, which stands before the left window in the east wall, was cast by the Roman Bronze Works, Corona, New York, circa 1901. The original design, which was Remington's first work of sculpture, was copyrighted by him in 1895 and at first sand-cast by the Henry Bonnard Company. This example, #23 of the lost-wax castings executed by the Roman Bronze Works, was a gift to the White House in 1973 from Miss Virginia Hatfield and Mrs. Louise Hatfield Stickney in memory of their father, James T. Hatfield.

Tall Case Clock

The case of the magnificent American clock standing against the east wall was made by John and Thomas Seymour, prominent Boston cabinetmakers, in the early nineteenth century. Although the dial is not marked, the works are possibly by James Douell of Charlestown, Massachusetts, who made the works for a nearly identical Seymour case. This case is fashioned of a richly grained mahogany and features the beautiful craftsmanship of the Seymours. This clock and many other pieces of Seymour furniture were acquired for the White House in 1972 by the White House Historical Association.

Sheraton Card Table

To the right of the mantel stands a mahogany card table, circa 1800, possibly made in New York. Of serpentine contour, it features a central apron panel carved with drapery swags. The edges of the cross-banded overleaf and the fixed top leaf are reeded, as are the turned legs ending in carrot feet. This table was acquired for the White House in 1973 by the White House Historical Association.

HARPER'S

ANTHOLOGY OF 20TH CENTURY NATIVE AMERICAN POETRY

EDITED BY

DUANE NIATUM

Harper & Row, Publishers, San Francisco
Cambridge, Hagerstown, New York, Philadelphia, Washington
London, Mexico City, São Paulo, Singapore, Sydney

The Old Man's Lazy,

I heard the Indian Agent say,
has no pride, no get up
and go. Well, he came out
here and walked around my
place, that agent. Steps
all thru the milkweed and
curing wormwood; tells me
my place is overgrown
and should be made use
of.

The old split cedar
fence stands at many
angles, and much of it
lies on the ground like
a curving sentence of
stick writing. An old
language, too, black with
age, with different
shades of green of moss
and lichen.
        He always
says he understands us
Indians,
        and why don't
I fix the fence at least;
so I took some fine
hawk feathers fixed
to a miniature woven
shield
        and hung this
from an upright post
near the house.

He
came by last week
and looked all around
again, eyed the feathers
for a long time.
He didn't
say anything, and he didn't
smile even, or look within
himself for the hawk.

Maybe sometime I'll
tell him that the fence
isn't mine to begin with,
but was put up by
the white guy who used
to live next door.
It was
years ago. He built a cabin,
then put up the fence. He
only looked at me once,
after his fence was up,
he nodded at me as if
to show that he knew I
was here, I guess.
It was
a pretty fence, enclosing
that guy, and I felt lucky
to be on the outside
of it.
Well, that guy
dug holes all over his
place, looking for gold,
and I guess
he never
found any. I watched
him grow old for over
twenty years, and bitter,
I could feel his anger
all over the place.

And
that's when I took to
leaving my place to do
a lot of visiting.
Then
one time I came home
and knew he was gone
for good.

My children would
always ask me why I
didn't move to town
and be closer to them.

Now, they
tell me I'm lucky to be
living way out here.
And
they bring their children
and come out and visit me,
and I can feel that they
want to live out here
too, but can't
for some reason, do it.

Each day
a different story is
told me by the fence,
the rain and wind and snow,
the sun and moon shadows,
this wonderful earth,
this Creation.
I tell my grandchildren
many of these stories,
perhaps
this too is one of them.

7/11/90
Time: 3:00

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Hello,

I stopped by to ~~check~~ check out the ant problem; however I did not see ants but I do see the flying insects. These come through the A/C unit, somehow, and ~~th~~ through cracks in windows. You do have a crack that needs sealing; and I will have to come back tonight to spray so that it does not irrita you.

Shawn Vance
GSA Pest Controller

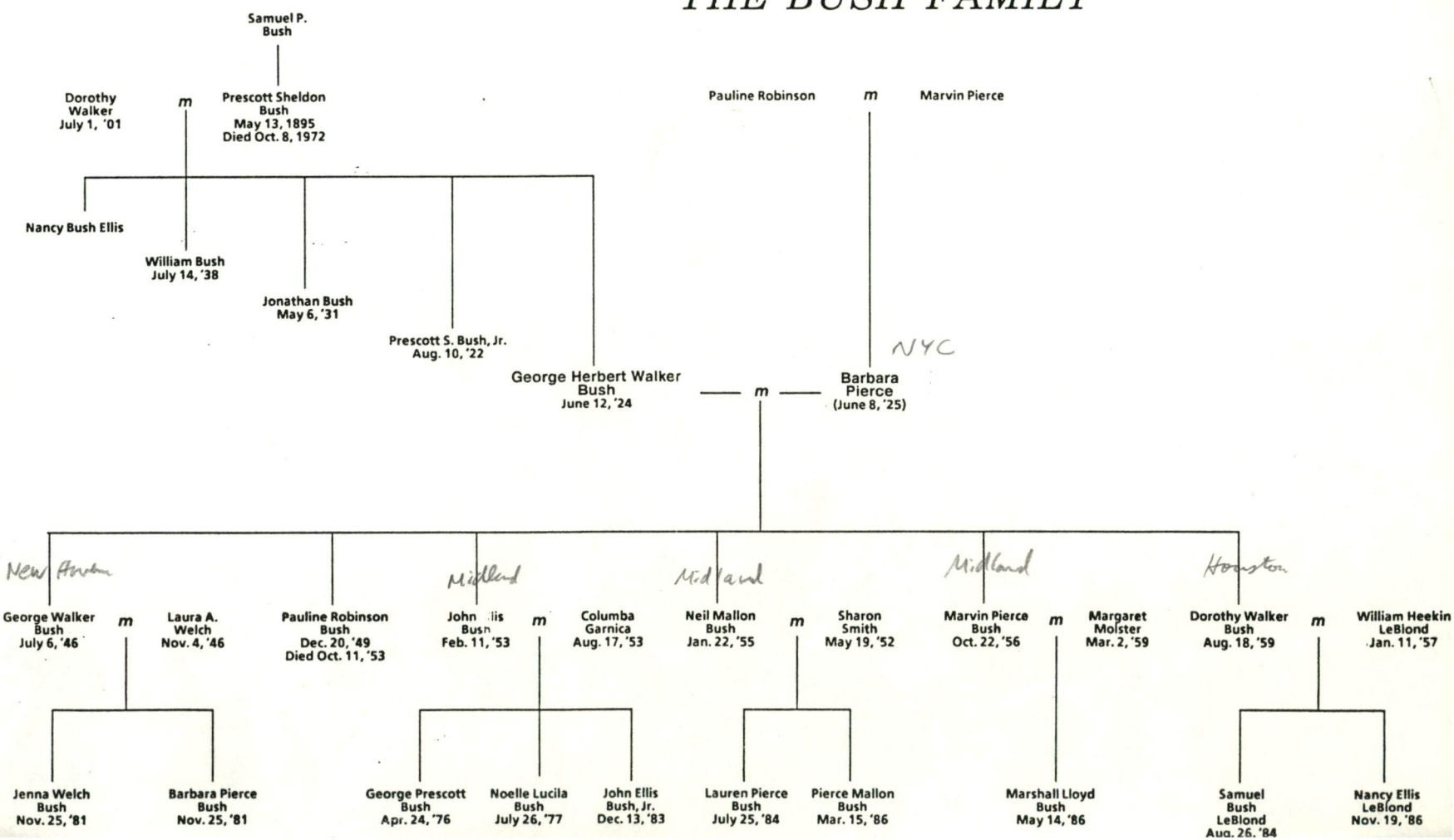
Dennis Frobish

Winston
(301) 585-3162

Commerce Dept
Hist Div
Rick Ewig
307/777-7019

cowboy + horse

THE BUSH FAMILY



BOB

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: WYOMING ENVIRONMENTAL ADDRESS
GRAND TETON NATIONAL PARK
TUESDAY, JUNE 13, 1989
8:45 A.M.

THANK YOU, SECRETARY LUJAN, FOR THAT WARM INTRODUCTION. AND THANK YOU ALSO FOR ONE OF THE BEST BIRTHDAY PRESENTS ANYBODY IN THE STATE OF WYOMING EVER GOT -- AN EVENING WITH MY GRANDSON [[FISHING]] ON JACKSON LAKE.

[[MAYBE YOU KNOW THE CLASSIC LINE FROM THE WIND IN THE WILLOWS: "THERE IS NOTHING -- ABSOLUTELY NOTHING -- HALF SO MUCH WORTH DOING AS SIMPLY MESSING ABOUT IN BOATS." [[PAUSE]] AND IT'S A GOOD THING. BECAUSE WE SURE DIDN'T CATCH ANY FISH.]]

AND IT'S ALWAYS GOOD TO SEE MY OTHER FISHING BUDDY, AL SIMPSON, AND MY FRIEND MALCOLM WALLOP.

YOU KNOW, YESTERDAY I ANNOUNCED OUR PROPOSALS TO IMPROVE THE CLEAN AIR ACT.

BUT PROTECTING THE ENVIRONMENT REQUIRES GOOD PEOPLE AS WELL AS GOOD LAWS. AND I'M ESPECIALLY PLEASED TO ANNOUNCE TODAY THAT MY NOMINEE FOR DIRECTOR OF THE U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE IS ONE OF WYOMING'S OWN. HIS TRIANGLE X RANCH IS JUST UP THE ROAD, HE IS PRESIDENT OF THE STATE SENATE, AND HE'S HERE WITH US TODAY -- SENATOR JOHN TURNER.

IT'S WELL KNOWN HERE THAT WYOMING'S FIRST TOURIST WAS A TRAPPER NAMED JOHN COLTER, A VETERAN OF THE LEWIS AND CLARK EXPEDITION. IN 1808 COLTER WAS CAPTURED BY THE LOCALS AND -- STRIPPED NAKED AND HOTLY PURSUED -- GIVEN A CHANCE TO RUN FOR HIS LIFE. SEVEN DAYS LATER HE ARRIVED AT A SPANISH FORT -- <u>WITH SORE FEET AND A SUNBURNED BACK</u>. [[PAUSE]] TODAY, GEORGE P. AND I ARE AWFUL GLAD WYOMING'S ATTITUDE TOWARDS VISITORS IS -- WHAT'S THE PHRASE? -- <u>KINDER, GENTLER</u>.

- 5 -

WE MEET IN THE HEART OF AN ENVIRONMENTAL SUCCESS STORY. PART OF A TRADITION THAT BEGAN WHEN ABRAHAM LINCOLN GRANTED YOSEMITE VALLEY TO CALIFORNIA, SET ASIDE AS A PRESERVE, AND CONTINUED THROUGH TEDDY ROOSEVELT AND OTHERS WHO FOUND INSPIRATION IN THESE MAJESTIC AMERICAN PEAKS.

CREATING NATIONAL PARKS WAS AN AMERICAN IDEA -- AN IDEA IMITATED AROUND THE WORLD. AND IT WAS ONE OF OUR BEST.

- 6 -

FIVE GENERATIONS OF AMERICANS HAVE SINCE ENJOYED YELLOWSTONE AND THE TETONS -- THE LARGEST INTACT NATURAL AREA IN THE TEMPERATE ZONES OF THE EARTH. AND YESTERDAY AFTERNOON I TOURED THE FIRE AREAS NORTH OF HERE -- SAW HOW YELLOWSTONE IS COMING BACK -- AND MARVELED AT NATURE'S REGENERATIVE POWER.

BUT -- WHETHER RESTORING A FOREST, OR THE AIR THAT FLOWS ABOVE IT -- NATURE NEEDS OUR HELP.

AND YESTERDAY I STOOD IN THE EAST ROOM AT THE WHITE HOUSE TO ANNOUNCE A PROPOSAL DESIGNED TO ENSURE WE DO OUR PART TO IMPROVE AND PRESERVE OUR NATURAL HERITAGE -- THE VERY AIR WE BREATHE -- FROM COAST TO COAST -- AND BEYOND. FOR ANOTHER FIVE GENERATIONS -- AND BEYOND.

AND TODAY, WITH MY BACK TO THE PACIFIC AND THE JEWELS OF THE AMERICAN ROCKIES, I LOOK EAST ACROSS THIS FERTILE AND PRODUCTIVE LAND AND CALL ON THE AMERICAN PEOPLE -- AND ON CONGRESS -- TO JOIN ME IN THIS NEW INITIATIVE FOR CLEAN AIR.

I'VE SAID IT BEFORE, WHEN TALKING ABOUT ISSUES SUCH AS DRUG ABUSE, CRIME AND NATIONAL SECURITY: THE MOST FUNDAMENTAL OBLIGATION OF GOVERNMENT IS TO PROTECT THE PEOPLE -- THE PEOPLE'S HEALTH, THE PEOPLE'S SAFETY, AND, ULTIMATELY, OUR FAMILY VALUES AND TRADITIONS.

NOWHERE ARE THESE TRADITIONS MORE REAL -- MORE ALIVE -- THAN HERE IN THE WESTERN REACHES OF WYOMING.

IT IS A LAND OF LEGEND, OF CAMPFIRE TALES OF BRAVE SIOUX WARRIORS, OF BUTCH CASSIDY AND THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD, OF RANGE WARS BETWEEN CATTLEMEN AND SHEEP RANCHERS. JUST OVER THAT RIDGE TO THE EAST LIES THE HEADWATERS OF THE WIND RIVER, ONE OF THE SETTINGS IN THE EPIC WESTERN, LONESOME DOVE. THE BOOK BEGINS WITH THE FAMOUS PASSAGE FROM T.K. WHIPPLE:

"ALL AMERICA LIES AT THE END OF THE WILDERNESS ROAD, AND OUR PAST IS NOT A DEAD PAST, BUT STILL LIVES IN US. OUR FOREFATHERS HAD CIVILIZATION INSIDE THEMSELVES, THE WILD OUTSIDE. WE LIVE IN THE CIVILIZATION THEY CREATED, BUT WITHIN US THE WILDERNESS STILL LINGERS. WHAT THEY DREAMED -- WE LIVE. AND WHAT THEY LIVED -- WE DREAM."

FRONTIER LEGENDS HAVE FILLED AMERICA'S MOVIE SCREENS -- AND AMERICA'S IMAGINATION -- FOR MOST OF THIS CENTURY.

BUT THE FRONTIER IS NOT THE END OF THE ROAD. IT IS OUR INSPIRATION.

THE FRONTIERS WE FACE IN THE FINAL DECADE LEADING TO THE YEAR 2000 ARE DIFFERENT FROM THOSE OUR FOREFATHERS FACED IN THE MOUNTAINS AND MEADOWS OF THE AMERICAN ROCKIES.

WHAT WE FACE ARE THE FRONTIERS OF THE MIND -- SCIENTIFIC, GEOGRAPHIC, CULTURAL -- THAT REMAIN TO BE CROSSED. LET'S CROSS THEM.

LAST SUMMER, I CALLED 1988 "THE YEAR THE EARTH SPOKE BACK." TIME DUBBED SPACESHIP EARTH "THE PLANET OF THE YEAR."

AND ALTHOUGH, ULTIMATELY, MEDICAL WASTE ON BEACHES OR THAT WANDERING GARBAGE BARGE MAY NOT PRESENT AS GRAVE A DANGER AS THE OZONE HOLES THAT WE CANNOT SEE, TOUCH OR SMELL -- THEY HELPED PROVIDE THE JOLT WE NEEDED.

SOME SAY WE ARE RUNNING OUT OF TIME. WRONG. THE ONLY THING WE ARE RUNNING OUT OF IS IMAGINATION -- AND THE WILL TO BRING WHAT WE CAN IMAGINE TO LIFE.

YES, THERE IS A NEW BREEZE BLOWING. AND BORNE UPON THAT WIND IS A NEW BREED OF ENVIRONMENTALISM. OUR MISSION IS NOT JUST TO DEFEND WHAT'S LEFT -- BUT TO TAKE THE OFFENSE, TO IMPROVE OUR ENVIRONMENT ACROSS THE BOARD.

BUT IT CANNOT BE AN AMERICAN EFFORT ALONE. AS I SAID IN EUROPE LAST MONTH, ENVIRONMENTAL DESTRUCTION KNOWS NO BORDERS.

AND AS THE MISTRUST OF THE COLD WAR BEGINS TO GIVE WAY TO A NEW RECOGNITION OF OUR COMMON INTERESTS, INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGES OFFER MODEL OPPORTUNITIES FOR COOPERATION.

LAST FALL, TWO WHALES WERE SAVED OFF AMERICAN SHORES BY A SOVIET ICEBREAKER, A JAPANESE-BUILT TRACTOR -- AND A GROUP OF DETERMINED AMERICAN ESKIMOS WITH SAWS AND BOATHOOKS. YES, THERE IS A NEW BREEZE BLOWING.

AND AS WE SPEAK IT IS CARRYING A 156 FOOT SCHOONER FROM THE STATUE OF LIBERTY TO LENINGRAD, AN EAST-WEST VOYAGE FOR THE ENVIRONMENT. AND A WEEK AGO THE AIRWAVES ROCKED WITH A FIVE HOUR BENEFIT CONCERT -- BROADCAST AROUND THE WORLD FROM NEW YORK, LONDON AND BRAZIL -- FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGES AND OUR COMMON FUTURE.

MANY SUCH INTERNATIONAL EVENTS ARE SYMBOLIC. BUT HERE AT HOME, THE <u>SUBSTANCE</u> AWAITS. IT'S IN MY NEW PROPOSALS TO CONGRESS -- PROPOSALS FOR CLEANER AIR, FOR AN END TO ACID RAIN, URBAN SMOG, AND OTHER TOXIC EMISSIONS.

CONGRESS HAS BEEN DEADLOCKED ON CLEAN AIR FOR A LONG TIME. WHEN MY PROPOSALS PASS, IT WILL MARK THE FIRST IMPROVEMENTS IN THE ACT IN 12 YEARS. OTHER ATTEMPTS HAVE FAILED.

COMPETING INTERESTS HAVE JAMMED THE AVENUE TO ACTION. THERE'S BEEN GRIDLOCK.

I UNDERSTAND THE TRAFFIC JAM. BEFORE DECIDING ON THESE PROPOSALS, I MET WITH REPRESENTATIVES OF BUSINESS, ENERGY, MINING AND CHEMICAL GROUPS, AND MEMBERS OF CONGRESS. I MET WITH PEOPLE LIKE YOU HERE TODAY, WHO SHARE MY PASSION FOR THE OUTDOORS. AND JUST LAST THURSDAY I SAT DOWN WITH THE LEADERS OF EVERY MAJOR ENVIRONMENTAL GROUP IN AMERICA.

I'VE LISTENED TO THESE COMPETING VOICES -- SOMETIMES STRIDENT, SOMETIMES THOUGHTFUL, ALWAYS WELL-INTENTIONED.

NOW, NO GROUP IS GOING TO GET EVERYTHING IT WANTS. SOME SAY WE'RE ASKING TOO MUCH, TOO FAST. OTHERS SAY NOT ENOUGH, TOO SLOW. BUT TODAY, THERE'S SOME IMPORTANT COMMON GROUND. BECAUSE THERE'S ONE THING EVERYONE AGREES ON: WE NEED ACTION. AND WE NEED IT NOW. EVERY AMERICAN DESERVES TO BREATHE CLEAN AIR.

AND YOU SHOULDN'T HAVE TO DRIVE TWO THOUSAND MILES HERE TO DO IT. ENVIRONMENTAL GRIDLOCK MUST END.

NOW, THIS ISN'T THE FIRST TIME CONGRESS HAS HAD TO STRUGGLE WITH QUESTIONS ABOUT THE KIND OF AMERICA WE ARE GOING TO BEQUEATH TO OUR CHILDREN. AND IT'S NOT EVEN THE FIRST TIME THE DEBATE WAS CARRIED RIGHT INTO THE TETONS.

MORE THAN ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO, IN THE SUMMER OF 1883, A STORM WAS BREWING IN CONGRESS OVER THE FUTURE OF THE PARKS. AND PRESIDENT CHESTER ARTHUR BOARDED A TRAIN HEADED WEST. IN CHICAGO, THEY WARNED THAT ANY REPORTERS WHO FOLLOWED WOULD BE DROPPED OFF THE NEXT RAILROAD BRIDGE. [[PAUSE]] NO, MARLIN. THAT WOULD NOT WORK ON AIR FORCE ONE.

ON AUGUST 5TH, THE TRAIN STOPPED ABOUT A HUNDRED MILES SOUTH OF HERE, AT THE BANKS OF THE GREEN RIVER, AND THEY EMBARKED BY MULE WAGON FOR THE WIND RIVER VALLEY. THERE THE ROADS ENDED. AND THERE BEGAN A 350 MILE ODYSSEY BY HORSEBACK, AS THE PRESIDENT TRAVERSED THE TETONS AND YELLOWSTONE. WINDING THROUGH JACKSON HOLE, HE WAS FOLLOWED BY NEARLY 200 PACK ANIMALS AND 75 CALVARY TROOPS. [[PAUSE]] ALL OF A SUDDEN A SECRET SERVICE MOTORCADE DOESN'T SOUND SO BAD.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR EMERGED FROM THE TETONS AND RETURNED TO WASHINGTON WITH A NEW VISION OF THE WEST, AND -- UNLIKE ME -- 105 POUNDS OF TROUT.

YOU KNOW HOW THE STORY ENDED. YOU ARE LOOKING AT IT -- A SCENE SO UNSPOILED IT IS LITTLE DIFFERENT FROM THE VIEW JOHN COLTER FIRST SAW IN 1808.

- 25 -

AND YET, TODAY EVEN THE TETONS CANNOT ESCAPE THE THREAT OF POLLUTION. IT COMES NOT FROM STEAM ENGINES AND LOGGING SAWS, BUT FROM THE VERY WEST WIND THAT SHAPED THOSE PEAKS, BEARING THE OFTEN INVISIBLE POISONS THAT GUST IN FROM THE SUN-BAKED SMOG OF OUR CITIES.

- 26 -

IT'S IRONIC THAT, AS I'VE VISITED WITH PEOPLE IN THESE MOUNTAINS, AGAIN AND AGAIN PEOPLE SAY HOW NICE IT IS TO GET AWAY FROM URBAN AIR POLLUTION. WELL, THE BAD NEWS IS: IT CAN FOLLOW YOU HERE. BUT THE GOOD NEWS IS: WE'RE NOT GOING TO PUT UP WITH IT ANY LONGER. NOT HERE. AND NOT AT HOME WHERE YOU LIVE MOST OF YOUR LIVES.

THE CLEAN AIR INITIATIVES WE LAUNCHED YESTERDAY AT THE WHITE HOUSE MARK A NEW CHAPTER IN THE TRADITION OF PROTECTING OUR PEOPLE AND THEIR PARKS. OUR AIM IS TO REDUCE THE BIG THREE IN AIR POLLUTION -- ACID RAIN, URBAN SMOG, AND TOXIC EMISSIONS.

TO STOP ACID RAIN, WE WILL CUT SULFUR DIOXIDE EMISSIONS NEARLY IN HALF -- 10 MILLION TONS -- AND CUT NITROGEN OXIDE BY TWO MILLION TONS -- BEFORE THE CENTURY IS OUT.

TO REDUCE THE EMISSIONS THAT CAUSE SMOG, WE'VE SET AN AMBITIOUS REDUCTION TARGET. OUR PLAN WILL CUT EMISSIONS FROM CARS AND FACTORIES. IT WILL PROMOTE ALTERNATIVE FUELS. AND IT WILL LAUNCH US TOWARDS THE GOAL OF CLEAN AIR IN EVERY AMERICAN CITY. AND THAT GOAL WILL BE REACHED.

- 29 -

AND ON TOXICS, OUR PLAN IS DESIGNED TO CUT ALL CATEGORIES OF AIRBORNE TOXIC CHEMICALS BY AS MUCH AS THE BEST TECHNOLOGY WE KNOW OF WILL ALLOW -- WHICH SHOULD BE OVER THREE-FOURTHS. AGAIN, BEFORE THE CENTURY IS OUT.

WHEREVER THE NEXT GENERATION MAY FIND YOUR CHILDREN, OUR GOAL IS NOTHING LESS THAN AN AMERICA WHERE ALL AIR BREATHES AS CLEAN AS MORNING IN THE ROCKIES.

- 30 -

JUNE MARKS THE BEGINNING OF SUMMER. A FAMILY TIME. A TIME OF REMEMBRANCE AND TRADITION. AN ESTIMATED 290 MILLION VISITORS WILL COME TO AMERICA'S NATIONAL PARKS THIS YEAR -- AND YES, I KNOW IT SOMETIMES SEEMS LIKE MOST OF THEM ARE CAMPED OUT AT YOUR CAMPSITE. AND WITH EACH NEW DAY, AMERICAN FAMILIES CLAMBER ACROSS THE CRAGGY TRAILS ABOVE US, AROUND JENNY LAKE AND PAINTBRUSH CANYON, AND THE APTLY-NAMED ROCK OF AGES.

PEOPLE RETURN FROM THESE SPACES REJUVENATED, CONFIDENT, SOMEHOW YOUNGER.

AMERICA'S NATIONAL PARKS ARE ALSO LIVING LABORATORIES, WHERE OUR BOUNDLESS CURIOSITY IS CHALLENGED BY NATURE'S UNBRIDLED FORCES. ROBIN WINKS, A PROFESSOR AT ONE OF THOSE EASTERN, IVY LEAGUE SCHOOLS -- YALE -- HAS SAID THAT "OUR PARKS ARE UNIVERSITIES." THEY ARE A WHOLE WORLD OF WONDER, WHERE FAMILY AND FRIENDS CAN WATCH NATURE AT WORK.

OUR STEWARDSHIP OF THE EARTH IS BRIEF. WE OWE IT TO THOSE WHO FOLLOW TO KEEP THAT IN PERSPECTIVE, TO BE RESPONSIBLE PASSENGERS ALONG THE WAY. THEY HAVE A SAYING IN THE HIMALAYAS: "TO A FLEA, ALIVE FOR 80 DAYS, A MAN IS IMMORTAL. AND TO A MAN, ALIVE FOR 80 YEARS, A MOUNTAIN IS IMMORTAL. BOTH ARE WRONG."

WE STAND IN THE SHADOW OF THE TETONS -- STILL AN UNSPOILED FRONTIER THANKS TO THE VISION OF LEADERS NO LONGER ALIVE.

BUT IT IS NOT THE LAST FRONTIER. AFTER THE SUN WENT DOWN LAST NIGHT, WE GOT A GLIMPSE OF THE FRONTIER BEYOND, GEORGE P. AND I. IT WAS UP THERE BEYOND THE PEAKS -- PAST THE CLEAR MOUNTAIN AIR THAT WE WANT TO PRESERVE FOR ALL AMERICANS -- UP THERE IN THE STARS. AND AS WE CLOSED OUR EYES TO REST, WE SAW AGAIN THE ONE FRONTIER BEYOND THE STARS -- THE FRONTIER WITHIN OURSELVES.

IN THE FRONTIERS AHEAD, THERE ARE NO BOUNDARIES. WE MUST PIONEER NEW TECHNOLOGY, FIND NEW SOLUTIONS, DREAM NEW DREAMS. LOOK UPON THESE AMERICAN PEAKS -- AND AT THE AMERICAN PEOPLE AROUND YOU -- AND REMEMBER. WE HAVE HARDLY SCRATCHED THE SURFACE OF WHAT GOD PUT ON EARTH -- AND WHAT GOD PUT IN MAN.

# # #

Hi Peggy -

Thanks for the info. -

All that remains from typed sheet of questions:

- "Spirit of Wyoming" sculpture
- event:
  - who else speaking
  - will he plant tree?
  - " " arrive independently?
  - will he take questions. (e.g. Sen., Gov., Reps, etc.)
- who is K.C. Tibbs?

Thanks -

Bill

"rodeo advisor": Don Kensinger 307/632-6908 Sandy Pederson 307/634-8269 Chicago

TO: PEGGY
FROM: BETH ☺
RE: ROPE'EM RIDE'EM FUN DAYS

Hi --

As I've been slogging through (sorry, do you sense a bit of enthusiasm lacking here?) all the endless (there it is again) Cheyenne-ese stuff, these are a few (?) questions that have come up:

**--there's a sculpture called "The Spirit of Wyoming" by Edward Fraughton on the grounds of the Capitol: can you please find out what it is, and where it will be in relation to GB? (Gen'l. info. # listed: 777-7220)

--any more info. on event?
who else is speaking;
* how long GB should speak;
entertainment going on there?
will he be planting a tree?
will BB be there?;
* will he be driving stagecoach?

*--general info. on Wyoming

*--previous speeches on Wyoming Russian del? Jackson Hole

--Gov., Senators and Congressmen (any Repubs. up for re-election should be pushed? any personal relationships with GB?)

*--history: famous cowboys, battles, etc.

--earliest president to go there -- how did he travel, etc. (I think Bob Simon knows this info.)

*--previous rodeo speeches

*--does GB have a favorite cowboy movie? movie star? are there any good cowboy movies to refer to?

--does he have any particular interest in frontier days, Old West, etc.? how about any general info. we can use for background? (e.g. Annie Oakley from here? any famous cowboys, Indians? anybody at all?)

--general info. on cowboys, and legends of Wild West

*--should he say "Indians" or "Native Americans"?

--Cheyenne local expressions; Wyoming slang Cheyenne - at the crossroads of the West - begins

--does the President ride? any funny stories of his experiences with horses?

--any stories re: GB and boots, western hats, etc.? rodeos?

--also - a good Buffalo Bill cowboy story

- and what was Bob's joke from last night? Old sieve-brain here can't remember.

rowdy / in the legend

A.C. Libbey TR

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January 27, 1988, Wednesday, NATIONAL EDITION

SECTION: NEWS; Pg. 1; ZONE: M

LENGTH: 652 words

HEADLINE: BUSH CLIAMS VICTORY IN CBS 'COMBAT'

BODY:

George Bush Tuesday compared his confrontation with CBS anchorman Dan Rather to combat, and Bush's spokesman claimed a political boost from the sharp verbal exchange.

"It's kind of like combat," Bush said. "He's got to do his thing; he's got to do it his way and I've got to defend my record and get my case to the people."

"If you get yourself out there in the public arena, it's important that you defend your interest," said Bush, who objected strongly to Rather's questioning him Monday evening on Bush

"I don't want to have a dy else. I have no hard feelings about something else. I have to keep plugg

He commented at Cheyenn rip to Wyoming.

Rather, meanwhile, said president, but defended his the give-and-take of political

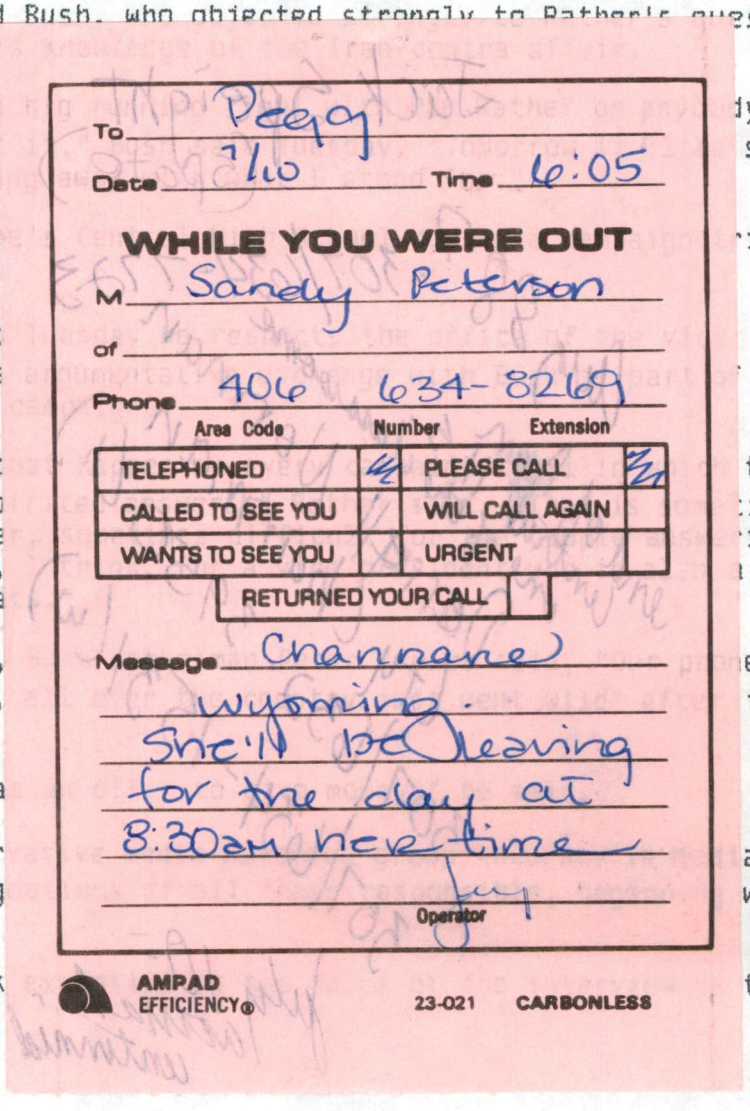
"There are situations t there are spirited questions, some sp times difficult for the questione ring the questions . . . especially, candidate. He wears many ha

Earlier, in Washington, es in Texas, Iowa, New Hampshire, the televised interview.

"One out of 10 calls wa

In addition, the conser a wrote to CBS to demand "the resig with Dan Rather."

Monday night, Bush took the Iran-contra affair.



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"It's kind of like combat," Bush said. "He's got to do his thing; he's got to do it his way and I've got to defend my record and get my case to the people."

"If you get yourself out there in the public arena, it's important that you defend your interest," said Bush, who objected strongly to Rather's questioning him Monday evening on Bush's knowledge of the Iran-contra affair.

"I don't want to have a big running fight with Dan Rather or anybody else. I have no hard feelings about it," Bush said Tuesday. "Tomorrow it'll be something else. I have to keep plugging away with what I stand for."

He commented at Cheyenne's Central High School during a campaign trip to Wyoming.

Rather, meanwhile, said Tuesday he respects the office of the vice president, but defended his argumentative exchange with Bush as part of the give-and-take of political campaigns.

"There are situations that happen on every campaign trail in which there are spirited questions, some spirited answers," Rather said. "That is sometimes difficult for the questioner, sometimes difficult for the people answering the questions . . . especially, I think, for a vice president who is also a candidate. He wears many hats."

Earlier, in Washington, Bush spokesman Peter Teeley said, "Our phones in Texas, Iowa, New Hampshire, all over the country just went wild" after the televised interview.

"One out of 10 calls was an offer to give money," he said.

In addition, the conservative media watchdog group Accuracy in Media wrote to CBS to demand "the resignations of all those responsible, beginning with Dan Rather."

Monday night, Bush took exception to the focus of the interview on the Iran-contra affair.

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"It's not fair to judge my whole career by a rehash on Iran," Bush told Rather, then added a jibe about Rather walking off the set last year when a sporting event ran up against the evening broadcast: "How would you like it if I judged your career by those seven minutes when you walked off the set in New York? Would you like that?"

Bush has been unable to shake off questions during the campaign about his role in the sale of arms to Iran and the diversion of profits to the Nicaraguan contras.

One of the most heated exchanges came when Bush said he did not remember strenuous objections raised to the sale by Secretary of State George Shultz.

"If it was the most forceful way, I've heard George Shultz be very forceful. If I was there and he was very forceful I would remember that. I don't remember that," Bush said.

"How do you explain you can't remember and the other people at the meeting say he was that effective?" asked Rather.

"Maybe I wasn't there at that point," Bush said.

"You weren't at the meeting?" Rather asked.

"I'm just saying I don't remember it," Bush said.

Shultz was asked Tuesday on CBS-TV's "This Morning" whether Bush was present when Shultz expressed his reservations about the Iran-contra affair.

"As far as my recollection is concerned, he was there. But I've testified endlessly on this subject, in public and private, and I've said everything that I have to say on it," Shultz said.

Bush contended the network had misled him about the topic of the interview. The network said in a statement that Bush had been advised it would be "issue-oriented and tough."

During the interview, Bush said, "You've impugned my integrity by suggesting . . . that I didn't tell the truth" about the Iran-contra affair.

The interview became so heated that both men on several occasions spoke at once, making it impossible to understand the words of either. The interview ran for 9 1/2 minutes, with the vice president at his desk in the Capitol and Rather on the CBS set.

TERMS: TELEVISION; INTERVIEW; IRAN; SALE; WEAPON; ISSUE; QUOTE; CAMPAIGN; CANDIDATE; CELEBRITY

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SECTION: Part 1; Page 1; Column 4; National Desk

LENGTH: 1702 words

HEADLINE: TV CLASH SEEN AS PLUS FOR BUSH -- IN SHORT RUN

BYLINE: By JACK NELSON, Times Washington Bureau Chief

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

BODY:

Officials in Vice President George Bush's campaign -- and some independent political analysts -- declared Tuesday that Bush gained valuable ground in his fight for the Republican presidential nomination by standing up to CBS News anchorman Dan Rather and angrily refusing to answer his questions on the Iran-Contra scandal.

Bush himself gloried in a flood of backslapping and phone calls that his staff said was running 10 to 1 in Bush's favor after the brawling live television interview Monday on the "CBS Evening News."

"I need combat pay for last night, I'll tell you," he joked to a luncheon audience during a day of campaigning in Wyoming. The crowd burst into applause.

"It absolutely was a plus for the vice president," Bush spokesman Pete Teeley said, "because the American people have seen Rather push people around for 20 years and the fact is that George Bush stood up to the guy and refused to be bullied and went toe to toe with him."

But other political analysts in both parties -- and his chief rival for the GOP nomination -- said the gains may be short-lived if Bush continues to turn aside pertinent questions about his role in selling arms to Iran.

"He definitely still has to answer the Iran-Contras questions," Doug Bailey, a Republican political consultant who is neutral in the GOP presidential race, said in an interview Tuesday, even though Bailey said he thought Bush scored a "knockout" with his aggressive counterattack against accusatory questions from a television newsman who has long been unpopular among Republican voters.

'Could Be a Negative'

Similarly, Eddie Mahe, another Republican consultant not involved in the presidential race, said Bush probably would be helped in the short run, but "once people focus beyond the emotional confrontation on what it was that was being said, and if they decide that George Bush might have been less than honest about his role, that could be a negative."

Senate Minority Leader Bob Dole of Kansas, Bush's chief rival for the GOP nomination, said Tuesday while campaigning in New Hampshire that the

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Iran-Contra issue would not go away for the vice president: "It's just going to hang out there. It's going to be an issue the rest of the year."

"It's not an issue as far as I'm concerned, but we get conflicting reports about what did or didn't happen. What his role may have been," Dole said.

And Democratic presidential candidate Paul Simon, campaigning in Iowa, said, "In the immediate exchange, maybe George Bush won out," but he added: "The question comes up again: Is he being candid with us?"

Bush Side Ecstatic

Nonetheless, Bush campaign officials and the vice president himself were ecstatic about Monday's encounter.

At one campaign stop in Wyoming, Bush encountered a friendly banner declaring: "We'd RATHER Be for Bush!"

At another stop, he told a group of students about the episode, saying: "Look, he's got to do his thing and he's free to do it his way. And I'm free to defend my overall record and get my case to the people."

But, he added proudly, it "was tension city when you're in there."

In Cody, where Bush was given a T-shirt that said, "Bush 1, Rather 0," he said: "I hope my life has evidenced some fiber before going one on one with Dan Rather." To which a supporter in the audience yelled: "Dan who?" Rather supporters were not in evidence.

Aggressive Questions

During the Monday night broadcast, CBS first aired a segment reviewing evidence of Bush's possible involvement in the Iran-Contra affair, followed by a live interview in which Rather began to aggressively question Bush about his role. Bush instantly counterattacked, accusing the network of falsely suggesting that he was lying and charging that he had been misled into thinking the interview would be part of a political profile.

Rather, who appeared taken aback and even startled by the vehemence of Bush's reaction, Tuesday denied that Bush had been misled. "We don't mislead people," he said, "we come straight at them."

Rather told reporters in the lobby at CBS in New York that "It's important to me that everybody understand . . . that I respect the office of the vice presidency."

Trailing Dole in Iowa

Teeley predicted the vice president's performance will help him in Iowa, where he is trailing Dole in the Feb. 8 caucus race, as well as in New Hampshire and the rest of the country. "The American people are suspicious of networks and network news anyway because of their power and Rather is a symbol of that power," he said.

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"Listen to this," Teeley told a reporter, reading from a list of excerpts of messages to the vice president after the interview: "Pit bull attack on Bush . . . Rather lost control . . . Rather is a scum bag . . . Congratulate the V.P. . . . Rather's the rudest man I've ever seen . . . Bush came off great . . . Dan Rather should be fired."

Despite the glee in the Bush camp, the dramatic interview, which dominated the program and was extraordinarily long (about 10 minutes), spotlighted once more a nettlesome issue that Bush has tried without success to put to rest several times in the past.

Political Problem

Not only are there specific questions about Bush's role, there is a difficult political problem: Bush has built his whole quest for the presidency around the assertion that he has been actively and substantively involved in the highest councils of the White House, yet he does not want to be closely associated with Iran-Contra decisions that constitute the most damaging scandal of the Reagan presidency.

Adding to the sensitivity of the issue for Bush have been polls showing that a large percentage of Americans -- including 52% of Republicans, according to an NBC/Wall Street Journal poll -- believe Bush has not told the truth about his role in the affair.

Bush has insisted that while he supported President Reagan's covert program that supplied arms to Iran in exchange for help in securing the release of American hostages held in Beirut, he also expressed reservations about the program when discussing it in the privacy of the White House. However, he has refused to say what advice he offered Reagan, declaring it would set a bad precedent to breach his confidential relationship with the President.

Argument on Arms

Moreover, statements by some Administration officials have contradicted his contentions that he never heard Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger argue against implementing the program to send arms to Iran.

When Rather pressed him on the point Monday night, Bush insisted that he could not remember hearing any objections raised at a January, 1986, White House meeting.

However, Tuesday on the "CBS Morning News," Shultz reiterated that Bush had attended a meeting at which he had vehemently objected to the covert program. Weinberger earlier had said he also strenuously opposed the program at the meeting.

Reagan, meeting Tuesday with a group of senators to discuss his request for congressional aid to the Contras, sided with Bush on the issue and told reporters the vice president was not present when Shultz and Weinberger argued against the arms program. And Reagan said Bush was "exactly right" in refusing to discuss his advice to the President on the matter.

Press Frustrated

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Rather's barbed questions reflected not only Rather's own hard-charging style and the usual adversarial relationship between the press and politicians, but also the frustration of a press corps that has had difficulty gaining access to the vice president and that has bridled at having been told to submit questions on the Iran-Contra affair in writing.

Campaign officials acknowledged Tuesday that Bush had not been caught off guard by Rather's line of questioning, as they had earlier indicated.

In fact, the Bush campaign learned as early as Sunday that Rather planned to concentrate on the Iran-Contra issue and therefore Bush was primed to counterattack as soon as the interview began, following a five-minute videotaped report that suggested the vice president had been more deeply involved in the affair than he had acknowledged.

Bush used similar counterpunching tactics earlier this month during a televised debate among Republican candidates in Des Moines. Moderator James P. Gannon, editor of the Des Moines Register, had barely asked Bush about the Iran-Contra affair before the vice president began waving his finger and saying he resented the Register's coverage of the issue and the kind of questions being raised.

Letter From Producer

On Tuesday, Bush campaign officials insisted again that the network misled them about the purpose of the interview and they produced a letter from Richard M. Cohen, a "CBS Evening News" producer, to Bush in support of their contention.

In the letter to Bush, Cohen referred to "a series of candidate profiles" and said: "Dan Rather is very interested in your profile and has decided to do it himself. Mr. Rather feels that because you are the incumbent vice president and a front-runner, that your candidacy deserves special attention."

Teeley said Bush decided to go ahead with the interview after learning it would concentrate on the Iran-Contra affair because "CBS had us in a box" and if Bush did not appear he would be "hammered" by the network for refusing to do the interview.

Denial by Rather

On Tuesday's "CBS Evening News," Rather denied that CBS had misled Bush about the purpose of the interview and said the network had dealt extensively with the vice president's staff and stated its intentions to question him about the Iran-Contra matter.

Rather, whose interview drew widespread protests from viewers who thought it was unfair or too heavy-handed, said that while he had respect for Bush and the office of the vice presidency, asking tough questions is part of a reporter's job.

He conceded that the interview had not been conducted as "gracefully" as he had hoped, but he stoped short of apologizing for what many critics thought was the prosecutorial tone of the interview.

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Staff writers John Balzar in Wyoming and Frank Clifford and Doug Jehl in New Hampshire contributed to this story.

SUBJECT:

BUSH, GEORGE; RATHER, DAN; CBS NEWS; PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS -- 1988; PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES; UNITED STATES -- ARMS SALES -- IRAN; UNITED STATES -- MILITARY AID -- NICARAGUA; IRAN CONTRA HEARINGS; TELEVISION BROADCASTS

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HEADLINE: CBS Defends Rather - Again;
Fight Boosts Veep's Spirit

BYLINE: By Saul Friedman. Newsday Washington Bureau

DATELINE: Cheyenne, Wyo.

KEYWORD: TELEVISION; JOURNALISM; PRESIDENT; ELECTION; CANDIDATE; 1988; GEORGE BUSH; DAN RATHER

BODY:

Vice President George Bush, campaigning in snowy, sunny Wyoming yesterday, basked happily in the afterglow of his televised battle with Dan Rather as his aides hoped that it would be one of those rare political events that would give his race for the presidency a decisive surge.

Even the members of the senior class in Will Yost's chemistry class at Central High School were among the millions of Americans who were buzzing about the fight between the vice president and the CBS anchorman.

When Bush stopped by to chat with the class, Jason Roberts, 18, asked the vice president to comment on his "so-called interview with Dan Rather."

As the class giggled, Bush asked, "Did you all hear about that?" Then he added, "It's kind of like combat."

On the flight to Wyoming he had refused to say how he believed the incident might affect his campaign. He seemed conciliatory toward Rather and said, "If you think I'm going to talk, about it, you're crazy . . . He's doing his job and I'm doing mine." (Bush ahead in Gallup poll, Page 7.)

He said that the incident was "history as far as I'm concerned" and that he wanted to focus on "the issues facing the country" and his message. But then, sensing that his confrontation with Rather may have lighted a fire in his front-running but unexciting campaign and perhaps ended the perception of him as a "wimp," Bush spoke about it whenever he was asked and even when he wasn't.

[The Washington Post quoted sources as saying that after the interview ended, Bush told aides and a CBS news crew, "The bastard didn't lay a glove on me." Bush's staff and CBS would not confirm the report.]

At an Elks Lodge chili lunch in rural Worland he reminded the friendly crowd about the event as he began speaking. They cheered knowingly as he said, "I ought to get combat pay for last night." Crowds on the streets seemed unusually large and enthusiastic, and Bush's limousine passed a little girl holding a

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sign that said, "Dan Rather is a Democrat." In Cody the vice president was greeted by a sign saying, "We'd Rather be for Bush."

When Bush's motorcade to Cody stopped in tiny Basin, a silver-haired woman congratulated him for his performance. "I don't like to fight, but I have to defend myself," he said. "They had it coming," she replied.

Earlier, in the chemistry class, Bush said of Rather's aggressive interview on the Iran-contra affair, "He's got to do his thing, and he's free to do it his way. I'm free to defend my overall record."

"It's tension city," he said, but added, "I have no hard feelings about it. I did what I thought was right, I don't want to have a big running fight with Dan Rather or anybody else, but when you get yourself out there in the public arena, it's important you defend your principles, and that's what I was trying to do."

Bush explained to the students that when he had received the request for the interview he had instructed his staff, "I like the guy. Try to work with him, try to work it out." Bush added with a grin, "I still like the guy, and I'm glad we worked it out."

On the request letter from CBS senior political producer Richard M. Cohen, Bush wrote, "I feel comfortable with Rather. Be sure this guy gets a reply soon." The letter, which Bush aides made available, said CBS was doing a profile of Bush and made no mention of the Iran issue. Bush's chief of staff, Craig Fuller, said, "We had no reason to expect the kind of program it turned out to be," one devoted almost entirely to the Iran scandal.

Nevertheless, there was some evidence that Bush was ready to take on Rather. Bush told reporters that he knew on Sunday that Rather would ask some questions on the scandal. Bush aides insisted that the broadcast be live and alerted reporters to tune in.

Bush's aggressiveness against the media on the Iran-contra issue had been attempted before. He got high marks from political observers after a Jan. 8 Iowa debate in which he attacked the Des Moines Register for its coverage of his role in the sale of arms to Iran.

Fuller insisted that the vice president "had no strategy to come out swinging in the Rather interview." But Fuller and others on the Bush staff did not hide their delight at the reaction. Fuller said the vice president's White House offices, his campaign headquarters and CBS had been flooded with telephone calls and other messages, and he estimated that they favored Bush by at least 10-1.

Bush got another bit of help from President Ronald Reagan, who told reporters at the White House yesterday that the vice president was not at a crucial meeting on Jan. 7, 1986, where strenuous objections were made to the arms sales by then Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger and Secretary of State George Shultz.

Asked for the first time if Bush was present when Shultz and Weinberger expressed their objections, Reagan said, "No, he wasn't."

That leaves the question of where Bush was and why he did not attend the crucial meeting. Bush has said he did not recall hearing the objections from

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Shultz and Weinberger. Earlier in the day, Shultz said on CBS' "This Morning" that Bush had attended the meeting.

Although Bush has said he attended at least part of the meeting on that date at which Shultz and Weinberger were present, the meeting broke up for a time, and a Bush aide said it was possible that the vice president was not there when the two men expressed their objections.

In one of his defensive moments in the Rather interview, Bush could not explain why he didn't hear the objections to the arms deal. Although the verbal spat between Bush and Rather obscured the questions the vice president was being asked, virtually all of them have been answered one way or another by Bush in a number of encounters with reporters.

Although Bush has said he expressed reservations to Reagan about the arms sales, he has refused to discuss his advice to the president. Two weeks ago Bush invited reporters to ask any further questions about the affair, and they had none.

Reagan, as might be expected, supported Bush's decision not to talk about their private conversations. The president told White House reporters, "I think he has been exactly right . . . That would set a precedent with regard to private conversations between a president and vice president, and I don't think we have the right to do that."

GRAPHIC: UPI Photo-Vice President George Bush tells students in Cheyenne, Wyo. , that the interview was "like combat."

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DAVID JOHANSEN
Executive Secretary

July 10, 1990

Dear Peggy:

Please note that the Souvenir Program and the Day Sheet that are enclosed are from our 1989 show. Our 1990 programs are not quite ready. However, the Day Sheet will give you a good idea of the schedule during the rodeo events.

Thank you!

Courtesy of Economic Development and Stabilization Board of Wyoming

OFFICIAL PROGRAM

New Program Daily

93rd Annual

Cheyenne Frontier Days

"THE DADDY OF 'EM ALL"

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TAMMY POWERS, Miss Frontier

TRISH MOORE, Lady-In-Waiting

ARENA JUDGES: (Wrangler Professional Judges) Duane Howard, Bill Rogers

TIMED EVENT JUDGES: Buddy Lyttle, Bob A. Robinson

THE HEELS

Behind this rather unusual name is a part of the backbone of Cheyenne Frontier Days—Cheyenne businessmen who help conduct the world's largest rodeo to be staged and produced by a community. The group was founded over 50 years ago to reduce rodeo expenses by assisting voluntarily in the arena. It was said that those who refused to help were a "bunch of heels." Someone suggested Heels as the name for devoted workers and the name stuck. The Heels assist the Frontier Days Committee in producing, timing and judging responsibilities.

Officers of the Heels for 1989 are Mike Mabee, Leather Heel; Sam Samuelson, Rubber Heel; Doc Schroeder, Run-down Heel.

The heels organization welcomes the following "New Heels" inducted in 1989: Dave Winter, Dave McVay, Tim LaHiff, Terry Mueller, Dick Loseke, Tom Fanter, Bob Thomas, Bill Meyer, Grant Fleming, Col. Joe Reesing, Mike Ruckman, Bob Stroh and Jerry O'Rourke.

Darrel Abernathy, 1979
Ralph C. Abreu, 1977
Dan Ackerman, 1979
Dave Acton, 1983
Buck Albert, 1983
Ray Albert, 1988
Bob Allen, 1986
Jim Allen, 1976
John Anderson, 1987
James Applegate, 1970
W. R. "Bob" Arehart, 1970
Thomas D. Atkinson, 1986
Larry Atwell, 1980
Ralph Ausman, 1964
John Baker, 1981
Dr. F. A. Barrett, 1956
John Bath, 1970
Tom Bauman, 1972
Frank Bayless, 1984
Bill Beaman, 1981
Richard Bean, 1979
Frank Belecky, 1976
Leonard Bemel, 1969
O'Neil K. Berg, 1978
Marv Biederstedt, 1988
Larry Birleffi, 1975
R. C. Bishop, 1977
John Black, 1982
Bob Boice, 1966
Wayne Bonham, 1970
Vic Bonogofsky, 1988
Bob Booth, 1983
Dean Borthwick, 1962
Donald L. Boyer, 1978
Buzz Bradley, 1983
Ed Braun, 1975
Bill Brewster, 1965
John Brewster, 1981
Terry Bridwell, 1988
Bill Brier, 1966
Don Brown, 1979
Mike Brown, 1988
Jack Brubaker, 1975
Paul Bruegman, 1985
Robert D. Brunner, 1976
Gene Bryan, 1980
M. H. Bryan, 1981
Riley Busacker, 1975
Jim Byrd, 1984
Dave Cameron, 1987
Charles Carey, 1960
David Carmichael, 1975
Julian Carpender, 1965
Jerry Carter, 1976
Gary Carver, 1984
Jim Casey, 1979
Al Chandler, 1979
Chuck Chapman, 1968
Jim Christensen, 1969
Col. Robert Cochran, 1972
Haskell Cohen, 1981
John Cole, 1970
Tom Cole, 1974
Sam Contos, 1988
John Cook, 1976
Ohrn Cook, 1983
Peter S. Cook II, 1956
Wes Coulson, 1986
Al Covington, 1974
William Cowley, 1985
Mark T. Cox, III, 1965
Pat Creech, 1979
Thomas M. Cross, 1985
Roger Dahlin, 1975
Joe Daly, 1972
E. O. Davis, 1960
M. W. "Red" Davis, 1966
Meade Davis, 1986
Clem Deaver, 1957
Ron Deitz, 1984
Terry Derby, 1976
Don Diller, 1980
Bill Dinneen, 1972
Dr. R. E. Dixon, 1970
Quail Dobbs, 1983
Louis A. Domenico, 1966
Jim Downey, 1981
Bill Dubois, 1972
Ron Duda, 1984
John Eanes, 1976
John C. Elliott, 1947
Dr. Fred Emerich, 1983
Don Erickson, 1985
Rich Escobedo, 1980
John Esmay, 1974
John Etchepare, 1972
Tom Fanter, 1989
Jim Farris, 1956
Ron Farris, 1981
Verne Felton, 1981
Jack Ferguson, 1980
Col. Paul Fitzgerald, 1975
Gus Fleischli, 1958
Grant Fleming, 1989
Lloyd Flynn, 1966
Dean C. Fogg, 1970
Floyd Foresman, 1984
Abe Fox, 1979
John Galeotos, 1982
Bill Garner, 1975
Dave Gates, 1976
Clyde Gaymon, 1962
Nick Gill, 1976
Tom Gonzales, 1985
Dr. G. H. Good, 1947
Bob Goss, 1979
Ed Grant, 1974
Chuck Graves, 1976
Al Guidotti, 1986
Richard L. Haag, 1979
Butch Haberkorn, 1988
Woody Halverson, 1984
Scott Hammontree, 1977
Harold "Hap" Hanes, 1956
John G. Hanes, 1978
John E. Hansen, 1982
Ron Hansen, 1982
Norman Hanson, 1976
Roy Hanson, 1956
James "Ed" Harper, 1988
Leroy Harvey, 1976
Stan Hathaway, 1976
John L. Hayes, 1979
Jim Hearne, 1979
Richard L. Heimsoth, 1985
Marvin Helart, 1977
Dr. Mike Herber, 1983
Ed Herschler, 1983
Jim Higday, 1981
Tom Hines, 1979
Charles "Buddy" Hirsig, 1958
Byron Hirst, 1966
Frank Hixson, 1981
Dave Hollingsworth, 1977
Bill Holm, 1988
Gordon Holman, 1967
Dan Hough, 1983
Dick Hutchison, 1979
Paul Inman, 1975
Hugo F. Jensen, 1986
Jerry Jessen, 1981
Alan Johnson, 1973
Jim Johnson, 1985
Tom Johnson, 1984
Wayne Johnson, 1988
Richard Jones, 1964
T. V. "Tommy" Jones, 1985
Larry Jordan, 1958
Al Kaiser, 1975
Curt Kaiser, 1985
Dan Kaiser, 1987
William Kallal, 1978
Max Kaser, 1972
Joe Kasper, 1975
Jim Keating, 1979
Bud Kelso, 1981
Don Kensinger, 1966
Dr. J. E. Ketcham, 1957
John Kincaid, 1987
Bob Kirby, 1979
Dr. Don Kougl, 1983
Bruce Kreider, 1978
Arthur J. LaCroix, 1978
Tim Lahiff, 1989
Larry Lamm, 1981
Michael Lane, 1978
Carl Lathrop, 1962
Hale Laybourn, Jr., 1962
Marvin Leff, 1960
Robert W. Legoff, 1970
Jack Lewis, 1979
Ron Long, 1972
Dick Loseke, 1989
Mike Mabee, 1976
Joe Maguire, 1980
Dave Martinez, 1981
Roy Mason, 1977
Elwood Mathison, 1967
Leonard Mayer, 1957
Ken McCann, 1984
Dave McCracken, 1982
Jerry McDonald, 1987
David McInerny, 1972
Col. Bill McKinsey, 1983
Jim McLeod, 1973
Pete McNiff, 1975
Dave McVey, 1989
Bob Merna, 1980
Dave Merna, 1987
Bill Meyer, 1989
Jim Meyer, 1984
Jack A. Miller, 1964
Lee Miller, 1983
R. Walt Miller, 1971
William E. Mooney, 1974
John Morris, 1964
Jim Mueller, 1971
Jack Mueller, 1986
Terry Mueller, 1989
Edward F. Murray, 1962
Donald Nelson, 1969
Walter Nelson, 1944
Don Nichols, 1971
William C. Nichols, 1971
James Norris, 1962
Bob Norton, 1971
John Noyes, 1968
Bob O'Connell, 1959
Jerry O'Rourke, 1989
Richard Olsen, 1964
G. Keith Osborn, 1966
Max Osborn, 1976
Lane Overstreet, 1976
Roy Page, 1980
Dr. J. S. Palen, 1979
Elwin L. Patrick, 1979
Richard Patterson, 1976
John Pattno, 1977
Mike Pearson, 1988
Lou Perna, 1987
Kurt Peth, 1987
Wick Peth, 1982
Harl Petty, 1987
Dr. George Phelps, 1950
D. M. "Dee" Pickett, 1951
Richard F. Pickett, 1970
Wilbur Plaugher, 1982
David Pope, 1982
Dr. R. I. Port, 1967
Fred H. Porter, Jr., 1963
J. Michael Powers, 1971
Dan Pratz, 1981
Dr. Paul J. Preston, 1965
Keith Price, 1980
Bud Racicky, 1973
Gordon W. Reed, 1978
Col. Joe Reesing, 1988
Rudy Restivo, 1980
H. Sin Ridgley, 1950
Dennis Ridley, 1975
Eric Ridley, 1985
Al Risha, 1977
Ralph Robinson, 1972
Duane Roedocker, 1980
John B. Rogers, 1974
Bob Rowland, 1979
Mike Ruckman, 1989
Phil Ruckman, 1972
Gary Rusk, 1985
Dick Rust, 1973
Kent Rutledge, 1980
Bill Ryan, 1979
Sam Samuelson, 1979
Mike Sara, 1979
Robert W. Schrader, 1975
Dean Schroeder, 1979
Joel R. Schuetz, 1986
George Schumaker, 1976
Joe Selfridge, 1983
Sid Setbacken, 1980
Mike Shafer, 1981
Joseph Shepeard, Jr., 1957
Butch Sherman, 1982
John D. Sherman, 1968
Rolf Skoetsch, 1976
Virgil Slough, 1965
Frank Smith, 1974
Les Smith, 1964
Grant Sorenson, 1980
Jack Speight, 1981
Harry Speltz, 1975
Robert St. Clair, 1976
Gary Stephenson, 1975
Ross Stinnette, 1984
Glen Stokes, 1984
Bill Stone, 1976
Gen. Harold Strack, 1972
Bob Stroh, 1989
C. B. Stroud, 1969
Herm Stumpf, 1980
Bill Sutter, 1980
Dr. Norman Swanson, 1970
John Tabor, 1988
Mel Tafoya, 1984
Tom Tammen, 1979
Dan Taylor, 1967
Harry A. Taylor, 1937
Roger Taylor, 1976
Bob Thomas, 1989
Walter Throgmorton, 1960
Joe Tuck, 1980
Dave Uchner, 1973
Ed Urban, 1988
Col. Ed Usui, 1981
Phil Van Horn, 1987
J. D. Vandewark, 1971
Paul Vencill, 1976
Buddy Vernon, 1984
Jim Visca, 1969
Duane Von Krosigk, 1976
Robert Wade, 1956
Randall L. Wagner, 1978
Edward Wallace, 1986
Bob Warburton, 1979
Stan Warne, 1985
Tom Watson, 1974
Robert Weaver, 1977
Ed Weppner, 1973
Jim Weppner, 1980
Meredith "Skeets" Weston, 1971
Lou Wheeler, 1974
Dr. R. I. Williams, 1965
Curtis Williams, 1968
Gordon Williams, 1979
Jim Williamson, 1985
Norman Williamson, 1976
Randy Williamson, 1979
C. E. "Butch" Wilson, 1965
James O. Wilson, 1956
Robert J. Wilson, 1986
J. A. "Bo" Winkler, 1980
Dave Winter, 1989
Dr. Franklin Yoder, 1957
J. W. Young, 1970
Howard Zike, 1970
Earle Zimmerman, 1955
George Zunker, 1979
Mel Zwonitzer, 1973

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RACING ANNOUNCER: T. V. Jones

ARENA DIRECTOR RODEO: Buddy Hirsig

ARENA PHYSICIAN—Dr. Michael Herber

BULLFIGHTERS: Bobby Romer, Rick Chatman, Quail Dobbs

CHUTE BOSS: Don Kensinger

LIVESTOCK CONTRACTORS: Harry Vold Rodeo Co., Neil Allen, Land and Livestock Co., Brad & Shirley Churchill.

ARENA DIRECTOR NIGHT SHOW: Ed Weppner

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Grandstand ushers are provided by the Cheyenne Girl Scouts and the Blue Loopers of Warren Air Force Base.

The grandstand first aid station will be manned through the courtesy of the medical volunteers and the local medical doctors. The arena first aid will be manned through the courtesy of Warren Air Force Base. The IBM Corporation has again provided the contestants office with the computer networking system.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 26—FIFTH DAY OF RODEO—Meadowlark Insurance Appreciation Day, Frontier Oil Appreciation Day

ORGANIST—Lois Hungate

WELCOME—Gary Schaffer, The Honorable Mayor of Cheyenne

SOLOIST—Bill DuBois

PRE-RODEO ENTERTAINMENT—Union Pacific "Golden Spike Riders," and U.S. Postal Service

The following organizations have contributed to the production of the 1989 Cheyenne Frontier Days Rodeo: Coke, Kodak, Ford, Adolph Coors Company, Frontier Oil & Refinery, U.S. West, Colorado Interstate Gas, United Express, Tony Lama Boots, Key Bank, Meadowlark Insurance, FAAC International, Union Pacific, Wrangler Jeans.

EVENT NO. 1—GRAND OPENING ENTRY and THE DANDIES OF THE "DADDY OF 'EM ALL"—1:15 P.M.

FLAG BEARERS: American Flag—Kimm Acton, Wyoming Flag—Denise Ryden, CFD Committee Flag—Robin Doherty.

HONOR GUARD: CMSgt. John S. Cochrane and CMSgt. Robert J. Kodis

The Dandies of the "Daddy of 'Em All" was organized by the Frontier Committee in 1970 and given the name "Dandies" by E. O. Davis. This is a group of girls from high schools in Laramie County. They travel to many towns and cities in the Rocky Mountain area to participate in fairs, rodeos, and parades. Each girl carries a flag representing a sponsor, State or Country.

DANDIES: Michelle Clark, Amy Hettich, Shari Howeth, Wendy Humphrey, Sherry Pierce, Chris Schrader, Miekie Sullivan, Chris Tamerius, Heather Thies, Tiffany Torkelson, Jodi Weppner, Tricia Weppner. Arlene Kensinger, Director.

SOUTHERN PLAINS INTERTRIBAL INDIAN DANCERS—Representatives of the Kiowa, Comanche, Apache, and Zuni Tribes perform ritual, traditional and specialty dances under the leadership of Billy Hunting Horse.

Event No. 2—Out of Chutes. WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP BRAHMA BULL RIDING CONTEST.

The total amount paid in this event will be $61,150. The 15 riders with the highest marking will ride in the finals. The winner of the event will be the man with the highest total marking on the bulls ridden.

Riding to be done with one hand and loose rope, with or without hand hold. Rope must have bell. Bull will be ridden eight seconds. Rider will be disqualified for being bucked off or touching animal with free hand. The record holder in this event is DENNY FLYNN set in 1974 with a marking of 92. This event was won here last year by ERVIN WILLIAMS with a total marking of 232 on 3 head. He won a total of $7,364.43 in this event. The announced scores are NOT official. There are 160 riders entered this year.

FIRST SECTION	Marking	Marking
873 Gary D. Toole on WW7, General Alibi		429 Marion F. Ives on W14, Todd Welch
609 Andy Moore on WX11, Pat McGraw		743 Gary L. Sam on RV57, Blake Archibald
466 Doug Joseph on AW557, Haven Moses		420 Dennis W. Humphrey on W238, Wally Stock
26 Joey Astling on PB88, Ryan Garber		128 Jeff D. Cathcart on RV270, P. J. Preston
671 Tom Peterson on RV12, Paul Gage		965 Trevor Walker on PB11, Don Garber
167 Michael W. Cox on WW3, Hank Bailey, Jr.		832 Shaw P. Sullivan on RV242, Terry Wendell

Event No. 3—In the Arena. WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP STEER ROPING CONTEST.

The total amount paid in this event will be $59,895.00. The 15 ropers with the lowest average will rope in the finals. The winner of the event will be the roper with the lowest average on the steers roped.

A 30-foot score will be used and the committee reserves the option of using a hand-pulled barrier. All PRCA rules for this event are in effect at this rodeo. Ropers must remain behind barrier which will be released when steer crosses the 30 foot mark. If roper breaks barrier or crosses the foul line before steer crosses 30 foot marker, a penalty of 10 seconds will be added. Contestants must furnish own horse and can receive no assistance from the outside. Steer must be roped with two horn catch. One flat fall only will be permitted. Roper is allowed two ropes, no doubling back will be allowed. There will be a limit of 35 seconds in the second go round if roper has a no-time in first go round. The record holders in this event are PHIL LYNE set in 1985 and REESE JACKMAN set in 1988 with a time of 12.7. This event was won here last year by ROY COOPER with time of 49.3 on 3 head. He won a total of $9,333.51 in this event. The arena clock and the announced times are NOT official. There are 197 ropers entered this year.

FIRST SECTION	Time	Time	Time	Time
682 Mel Potter		350 Bill Harlan	189 Roger A. Davis	296 Tim Gipson
304 Rich Gonzales		334 C. R. Hallquist	786 Leo V. Sims	

Event No. 4—On the Track. CLAUDIA'S CAESAR CONCUSSION CLASH—300 yards. 1st Race.

Purse $250. Entry $30. Open to Appaloosa, Painted or Spotted horses. Purse will be paid on a basis of 50% win, 30% place, 20% show.

Post Position	Horse	Owner	Trainer	Jockey
1	Gwan Damya	Theo Deter	Theo Deter	Robin Hood
2	Buddy Banjo	Gary Kilgore	Gary Kilgore	Monty Luark
3	Duboys Chicadu	Dale Hardy	Theo Deter	Chris Hood
4	Pocono Bucksnort	Shan Johnson	Gene Nix	Blaine Martin
5	Tee Kirk	Leo Seely	Marlene Young	Bill Schneider
6	Chinle Sam	Phil Jones	Phil Jones	Mitch Swartz
7	Quanah Princess	Gene Nix	Gene Nix	Randy Sundgren

Event No. 5—Out of Chutes. WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP BAREBACK BRONC RIDING CONTEST.

The total amount paid in this event will be $39,645. The 12 riders with the highest marking will ride in the finals. The winner of the event will be the rider with the highest total on the horses ridden.

One hand rigging to be used to qualify, rider must have spurs over the break of the horse's shoulders when horse's front feet touch the ground, first jump out of the chute. Horses will be ridden for eight seconds. Riders cannot touch horse with free hand. The rider is disqualified for being bucked off, touching the animal with the free hand or not spurring out of the chutes. The record holder in this event is JOE ALEXANDER set in 1974 with a score of 93. This event was won here last year by GARY HEMSTED with a total marking of 226 on 3 head. He won a total of $4,652.94 in this event. The announced scores are NOT official. There are 107 riders entered this year.

FIRST SECTION	Marking	Marking
844 Merle D. Temple on 22, Jamboree		193 Doug E. Decker on 711, Dakota Star
514 Ken A. Lensegrav on 425, Pussycat		868 Cole Tindol on B02, Skychief
66 Russ Biglow on 481, Copenhagen Kate		476 Kevin Kessler on L7, Billy Buck
886 Casey T. Vollin on T91, Cowboy		415 Nick B. Hudson on 6P, Panoka
402 Wes R. Hoskins on 24, Cowcamp		173 Tyrone D. Crouch on 6, Miss Lynn
357 Jeff Hart on 44, Texas Tom		

Event No. 6—In the Arena. WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP STEER ROPING CONTEST.

SECOND SECTION	Time	Time	Time	Time
611 Butch Morgan		607 Bill Montin	97 John Bryant	308 Bill Goodger
731 Doc Rogers		158 Kelly R. Corbin	916 Jeff Wheelis	

Event No. 7—On the Track. GEORGE GUY MEMORIAL MARE AND COLT RACE—200 yards. 2nd Race.

Purse $50. Entry $5 per mare and colt daily. All entry fees are added to the purse. Open to all mares with foal born since January 1, 1989.

Post Position	Mare	Colt	Owner
1	Sugar Bar Babe	Silver Bullet 3	Casey and Jenny Lyn Talkington
2	Molly	Maude	Dick Brown
3	Spotted Dolly	Extra Gold	Jess Ketchum and Carey Golding
4	Dash	Bimbo's Baby Doll	Ketchum and Larson
5	Anna	Willy Wig	Dick Brown
6	Ole Skippa Chance	Linder Darby Duster	Linda Riekens
7	Vanessa	Dusty's Dandy	Ray Griffy
8	Bimbo's Babe	Bimbo's Blondie	Jeff Ketchum
9	Casper Que	Star	Dick Gessell

Event No. 8—Out of Chutes. WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP PROFESSIONAL SADDLE BRONC RIDING CONTEST.

The total amount paid in this event will be $40,770. The 12 riders with the highest marking will ride in the finals. The winner of the event will be the rider with the highest total markings on the horses ridden.

Horses will be ridden eight seconds. Riding rein and hand must be on the same side. To qualify, rider must have spurs over the break of the horse's shoulders and touching the horse when front feet hit the ground first jump out of the chute. Rider disqualified for being bucked off, changing hand on rein, losing stirrup or touching the animal, saddle or rein with free hand. The announced scores are NOT official. The record holder in this event is BOBBY BROWN set in 1974 with a score of 87. This event was won here last year by GUY SHAPKA with a total marking of 234 on 3 head. He won a total of $6,345.81 in this event. There are 112 riders entered this year.

FIRST SECTION	Marking	Marking
700 Hadley D. Reed on -6, Grey Ghost		552 Joe Marvel on 356, Bay Lady
137 Derek C. Clark on 508, Fleetside		148 Mel Coleman on F23, Khadfy Skoal
467 Clay Jowers on 603, Nellie Snort		894 Jim Walker on K7, Matt Dillon
835 Jeff Switzer on 21, Wild Woman		806 Phil Smith on 941, Frontier
560 Bart McBeth on 300, Yellow Grass		706 David A. Reid on 13, Tidal Wave
178 Tye T. Curuchet on 8, Chief Joseph		291 Edward S. Gentles on 517, High Beam
807 Rick Smith on 36, Curly Wolf		511 Butch Lemay on 368, Top Hat

CONTESTANT'S HOME TOWN LIST

NO. NAME AND ADDRESS

1. Darren L. Abert, Rocky Ford, CO
2. Jimmy Adams, San Antonio, TX
3. William J. Akins, Aubrey, TX
4. Allen Alderson, Big Horn, WY
5. Gordy Alderson, Tucson, AZ
6. Gip Allen, Vinita, OK
7. Guy Allen, Lovington, NM
8. James R. Allen, Vinita, OK
9. Jerry Allen, Guymon, OK
10. Ronnie Allen, Jacksonville, FL
11. Jerry Alley, Del Rio, TX
12. Chris Andersen, Alberta, CA
13. Dan Andersen, Gordon, NE
14. Bill Anderson, Pueblo, CO
15. Lyle D. Anderson, White Horse, SD
16. Mike Anderson, Bozeman, MT
17. Mike Anderson, Torrington, WY
18. Roy Angermiller, Uvalde, TX
19. Blake A. Antle, Denton, TX
20. Dave Appleton, Arlington, TX
21. Terry E. Arledge, Rockdale, TX
22. Gary E. Armitage, Portales, NM
23. Brent Arnold, Grand Prairie, TX
24. Mike Arnold, Tomball, TX
25. Walt L. Arnold, Silverton, TX
26. Joey Astling, Lakewood, CO
27. Terry L. Atchison, Fresno, TX
28. David B. Bailey, Tahlequah, OK
29. Tim Bailey, El Reno, OK
30. Wesley L. Baird, El Campo, TX
31. Jim Baker, Rawlins, WY
32. Scott A. Baker, Sutherland Spgs.
33. Nick Baldwin, Rexburg, ID
34. G. Scott Ballard, Loretto, KY
35. Tommy D. Balusek, Garwood, TX
36. Jesse Y. Banek, Lucerne, CO
37. Jiggs Barfield, Pecos, TX
38. Kelly L. Barger, Dewey, OK
39. Glenn J. Barlow, Gillette, WY
40. Thomas R. Barr, Alberta, CA
41. Butch Barrett, Ponca City, OK
42. Ben Bates, Jr., Mexican Springs
43. Norman Bates, Mexican Springs
44. Tim P. Bath, Cheyenne, WY
45. Wes Battles, Ashburnham, MA
46. Lyle D. Baumann, Hardin, MT
47. Arlis Baze, Midland, TX
48. Bob Beamon, Avondale, CO
49. Justin Beasley, Cody, WY
50. Joe A. Beaver, Victoria, TX
51. Kim Bebout, Percival, IA
52. Chad R. Bedell, Jensen, UT
53. Mike Beers, Rufus, OR
54. Mark Belcher, Santa Fe, TX
55. Gib Bell, Dryden, TX
56. John Bell, Paradise Valley
57. Michael Bell, Conroe, TX
58. Henry L. Bennett, Martinez, CA
59. Eddie G. Benton, Amarillo, TX
60. Bruce E. Berry, Belvidere, SD
61. Danny Berry, Eunice, NM
62. David M. Berry, Locust Grove, OK
63. Ote Berry, Checotah, OK
64. Wade Berry, Miles City, MT
65. Bernard Betz, Clearmont, WY
66. Russ Biglow, Brentwood, CA
67. Brett M. Bingham, Justin, TX
68. Craig L. Black, Hudson, CO
69. Ken R. Bledsoe, St. Joseph, MO
70. Tommy Blessing, Paradise, TX
71. Dave Bliss, Sheridan, WY
72. Ronnie L. Bloxham, Yakima, WA
73. Chad Boggs, Cyril, OK
74. Ricky Bolin, Dallas, TX
75. Randy Bomar, Midland, TX
76. David Bothum, Hermiston, OR
77. David A. Bowen, Yoakum, TX
78. Charles E. Bowman, Bartlesville, OK
79. John Boyd, Jr., Window Rock, AZ
80. Bill Boyd, Canada
81. Darryl J. Boyd, Window Rock, AZ
82. Pete Boyle, Falcon, CO
83. Jim Boyles, Canyon, TX
84. Danny Brady, Henderson, NV
85. Clint W. Branger, Roscoe, MT
86. Randy Brannon, Seffner, FL
87. Jimmy D. Brazile, Krum, TX
88. Scott W. Breding, Billings, MT
89. Charles W. Brewer, Powell Butte, OR
90. J. W. Britton, Hollister, CA
91. Dave Brock, Springtown, TX
92. Jon C. Brockway, Mesquite, TX
93. Bob W. Brown, Fort Worth, TX
94. Fred Brown, Spokane, WA
95. Ray R. Brown, North Platte, NE
96. Troy Brown, Harrold, SD
97. John Bryant, Cushing, OK
98. Brad Bryson, Saginaw, TX
99. Shawn R. Buckley, Craig, CO
100. Harold L. Bumguardner, Big Horn, WY
101. Robb Bunten, Cheyenne, WY
102. Randy Burchett, Pryor, OK

NO. NAME AND ADDRESS

103. Shaun Burchett, Pryor, OK
104. Gene Burman, Glendive, MT
105. Lionel R. Burns, Lovington, NM
106. David G. Burrows, Hugoton, KS
107. Robin D. Burwash, Canada
108. James P. Bushnell, Napa, CA
109. Marty G. Byrd, Allen, OK
110. Jim Cade, Davidson, OK
111. Lee Cady, Ringling, OK
112. Mark D. Cain, Atoka, OK
113. D. J. Cairns, Alberta, CA
114. Butch Call, Willis, TX
115. Kenny Call, Norman, OK
116. Shane K. Call, Rock Springs, WY
117. Casey D. Cameron, Claude, TX
118. Steve Cannon, Marlin, WA
119. Ricky W. Canton, Houston, TX
120. Lee Carder, Albuquerque, NM
121. Terry D. Carlon, Burns, OR
122. Rocky Carpenter, Red Bluff, CA
123. Kim L. Carrigan, Miami, OK
124. Dick T. Carroll, La Junta, CO
125. Kelly L. Casebolt, Foraker, OK
126. Greg G. Cassidy, Alberta, CA
127. Dan Cathcart, Cheyenne, WY
128. Jeff D. Cathcart, Cheyenne, WY
129. Wacey Cathey, Big Spring, TX
130. Johnny D. Chavez, Bosque, NM
131. Terry K. Choate, Newcastle, OK
132. Darrell B. Cholach, Alberta, CA
133. Guy C. Chomistek, Canada
134. Eric D. Christensen, Olathe, CO
135. Shane C. Christensen, Sturgis, MS
136. Bob Christophersen, Watford City, ND
137. Derek C. Clark, Colcord, OK
138. Doug H. Clark, Wayne, OK
139. J. R. Clark, Alliance, NE
140. Curt N. Clarke, Hardin, MT
141. Jake Claymore, McLaughlin, SD
142. Cody T. Clement, Pedricktown, NJ
143. Scott Clements, Imperial, NE
144. Curtis Clopton, Three Rivers, TX
145. Buddy Cockrell, Pampa, TX
146. Bill Coffell, Zolfo Springs, FL
147. Steve Cole, Phoenix, AZ
148. Mel Coleman, Canada
149. Joe N. Colletti, Tribune, KS
150. Tommy Combs, Checotah, OK
151. Norm Cook, Lamar, CO
152. Clay O'Brien Cooper, Gilbert, AZ
153. Clay Tom Cooper, Durant, OK
154. Jimmie B. Cooper, Monument, NM
155. Kent J. Cooper, Albion, ID
156. Roy Cooper, Durant, OK
157. Barry Copeland, Kersey, CO
158. Kelly R. Corbin, Pawhuska, OK
159. Clint C. Corey, Rochester, WA
160. Doug Corliss, Kersey, CO
161. Nonie Cornett, Alvin, TX
162. Terry L. Correll, Tryon, NE
163. Dan Courmier, Oakwood, TX
164. Kim R. Cover, San Antonio, TX
165. A. B. Cox, Mullen, NE
166. Doug W. Cox, Longmont, CO
167. Micheal W. Cox, Cypress, TX
168. Jim Coxbill, Chugwater, WY
169. B. Joe Coy, Cody, WY
170. Leo A. Cozzitorto, Gustine, CA
171. Peter Cradduck, Napa, CA
172. Frank T. Cranek, Columbus, TX
173. Tyrone D. Crouch, Pratt, KS
174. Duane T. Crum, McArthur, CA
175. Ron H. Currin, Heppner, OR
176. Steve J. Currin, Bozeman, MT
177. Norman E. Curry, DeBerry, TX
178. Tye T. Curuchet, Kaycee, WY
179. Cody Custer, Wickenburg, AZ
180. Jim Bob Custer, Wickenburg, AZ
181. Wes A. Cyr, Alberta, CA
182. Duane Daines, Alberta, CA
183. Ron R. Dales, Norwalk, IA
184. D. R. Daniel, Okeechobee, FL
185. Hank Davies, Flournoy, CA
186. Fred Davis, Tombstone, AZ
187. Jim D. Davis, Bandera, TX
188. Randy L. Davis, Tuttle, OK
189. Roger A. Davis, Amarillo, TX
190. Sonny Davis, Weatherford, TX
191. John S. Day, Napa, CA
192. Tommy Day, Longton, KS
193. Doug E. Decker, Castle Rock, CO
194. Bobby Delvecchio, Fort Worth, TX
195. Johnny C. Dent, Vero Beach, FL
196. Scott E. Dent, Fort Collins, CO
197. Dean C. Dermody, Kenedy, TX
198. Tom Dewbre, Blanchard, OK
199. Jacy Dickens, Fountain, CO
200. Mike Dickey, Frederick, OK
201. John M. Dickson, Wann, OK
202. Randy Dierlam, Seadrift, TX
203. Bob Dixon, Houston, TX
204. Payane L. Dobler, Mobridge, SD

NO. NAME AND ADDRESS

205. Billy Doenz, Big Horn, WY
206. David J. Dohlman, Jr., Stuart, OK
207. Mark A. Doig, Blackfoot, ID
208. Ray Dorenkamp, Lamar, CO
209. James I. Doss, Burbank, CA
210. Jerry Downs, Cheyenne, WY
211. Eldon Dudley, Perryton, TX
212. Larry M. Duggan, Canyon, TX
213. Steve Duhon, Opelcusas, LA
214. Steve G. Dunham, Canada
215. Durf Durfey, Savannah, MO
216. Roy Duvall, Checotah, OK
217. Sam Duvall, Checotah, OK
218. Tom Duvall, Henryetta, OK
219. Doug Dyer, Okemah, OK
220. Gary Dymmek, Kissimmee, FL
221. Keith Easter, Burkburnett, TX
222. Steve Eckroth, Bismarck, ND
223. Dan Eddleman, Ramah, CO
224. Dana Lee, Eddleman, Belton, TX
225. Joel Edmondson, Eureka, KS
226. Lionel Ellison, Sacramento, CA
227. Johnny Emmons, Alvarado, TX
228. Tim Engelhart, Stockton, CA
229. Billy J. Etbauer, Ree Heights, SD
230. Dan Etbauer, Goodwell, OK
231. Robert Etbauer, Goodwell, OK
232. Leon T. Etzkorn, Pierre, SD
233. Jim Evans, Biddle, MT
234. Merlon Fairbanks, White River, SD
235. Sam Falks, Amarillo, TX
236. Alfalfa Feddersen, El Reno, OK
237. Lewis K. Feild, Elk Ridge, UT
238. David D. Felton, Weatherford, TX
239. Neal B. Felton, Mountain Home, TX
240. Arnold D. Felts, Sonora, TX
241. Dean Fenton, Alberta, CA
242. Jimmy Ferguson, Woodlake, NE
243. Larry Ferguson, Waco, TX
244. Dean P. Finnerty, Wheatland, WY
245. Allen E. Fisher, Ashland, MT
246. Dan Fisher, Andrews, TX
247. F. Coy Fisher, Scenic, SD
248. Flint Fleming, Miles City, MT
249. Mike Fletcher, Davie, FL
250. Steve Flinn, St. George, KS
251. Scott W. Fogg, Mound City, MO
252. Todd R. Fogg, Mound City, MO
253. Cub Forbes, Cheyenne, WY
254. Bruce Ford, Kersey, CO
255. Mack Ford, Clinton, OK
256. Mike Foreman, Bryan, TX
257. Marty E. Forster, McCoy, CO
258. David V. Fournier, Bowie, TX
259. Philip J. Fournier, Bowie, TX
260. Todd B. Fox, Marble Falls, TX
261. Duane J. France, Ogden, UT
262. Jerry E. Frank, Duncan, OK
263. Wylie T. Fraser, Wilsall, MT
264. Casey D. Fredericks, Choteau, MT
265. Shawn D. Fredericks, Halliday, ND
266. Shawn W. Frey, Mamou, LA
267. Lane C. Frost, Quanah, TX
268. Jim Fuller, Waco, TX
269. Brian K. Fulton, Miller, SD
270. Mark L. Fulton, Miller, SD
271. D. L. Funderburgh, Del Rio, TX
272. Mike A. Furr, Boerne, TX
273. Lee H. Gaehring, Alberta, CA
274. Mitch Gaines, Sand Springs, OK
275. Billy Gallino, Wasta, SD
276. Dave Gamblin, Wheatland, WY
277. George A. Ganoung, Huachuca City
278. Jimmy Gardner, Jackson, WY
279. Stephen Gardner, Huntsville, TX
280. Vernon C. Gardner, Hartford, KS
281. Rocky B. Garnett, Hutchinson, KS
282. Tutt Garnett, Elgin, TX
283. Mark A. Garrett, Story, WY
284. Marvin Garrett, Gillette, WY
285. Tim F. Garrison, Dillon, MT
286. Bob Gaskell, Sheridan, WY
287. Casey A. Gates, Aberdeen, SD
288. Don Gay, Mesquite, TX
289. Dennis Gee, Wichita Falls, TX
290. John J. Gee, Bozeman, MT
291. Edward S. Gentles, B C, CA
292. Gary M. Gerber, Canyon, TX
293. Jimmy Giese, Needville, TX
294. Mark Giese, Needville, TX
295. Pine Gilbert, Ludlow, SD
296. Tom Gipson, Cisco, TX
297. Chris Girdley, Lewisville, TX
298. Britt Givens, Riverton, WY
299. Dode Givens, Riverton, WY
300. Brad Gjermundson, Marshall, ND
301. Craig Glasgow, Sidney, IA
302. Brad A. Gleason, Ennis, MT
303. Terry Gleave, East Carbon, UT
304. Rich Gonzales, Rosharon, TX
305. Allen R. Good, Long Valley, SD
306. Charles Good, Elida, NM

NO. NAME AND ADDRESS

307. Ike Good, Kenna, NM
308. Bill Goodger, Boyd, TX
309. Myrl Goodwin, Grand Junction, CO
310. Condon Goos, Ft. Worth, TX
311. Kurt A. Goulding, Duncan, OK
312. Bill Graff, Deadwood, SD
313. Ben Grave, Strasburg, CO
314. Clint Green, Richton, MS
315. Danny K. Green, Mesa, AZ
316. Gary L. Green, Nocona, TX
317. Jeff L. Green, Shreveport, LA
318. Deb D. Greenough, Fromberg, MT
319. Mitch Gregg, Hermiston, OR
320. Greg D. Griffin, Geneva, AL
321. Gordon Griffith, Kersey, CO
322. Zeke Griffith, Limon, CO
323. Guy Grimes, Copan, OK
324. Kit Grote, Mira Loma, CA
325. Chris Guay, Stephenville, TX
326. Buddy Gulden, Orangevale, CA
327. Jimmy Gunsch, Alberta, CA
328. Jim Hadley, Thermopolis, WY
329. Mike Hadley, Canon City, CO
330. Tom Hadley, Thermopolis, WY
331. Hank Hainzinger, Ponca City, OK
332. Van Hale, Snyder, TX
333. Bud Hallman, Cooper City, FL
334. C. R. Hallquist, Mineral Wells, TX
335. J. C. Hamaker, Laramie, WY
336. Blair M. Hamilton, Sorum, SD
337. Dixon Hamilton, Wellsville, UT
338. Richie Hamilton, Wellsville, UT
339. Don Hamm, Moorcroft, WY
340. Mike Hammer, Pasco, WA
341. Bill Hammond, Valentine, NE
342. Jim S. Hancock, Norman Park, GA
343. Jack Hannum, Ogden, UT
344. Doug Hanover, Bryan, TX
345. Tommy H. Hanover, Elgin, TX
346. Chris W. Hansen, Livermore, CO
347. R. C. Harbour, Pueblo, CO
348. Bill Hardaway, Canyon, TX
349. T. K. Hardy, Jr., Denton, TX
350. Bill Harlan, Boerne, TX
351. Monte F. Harlan, Uvalde, TX
352. Bucky Harmon, West Point, MS
353. Steve D. Harmon, Beaver, OK
354. Bob Harris, Gillette, WY
355. Brad Harris, Gillette, WY
356. Mark L. Harrison, Delray Beach, FL
357. Jeff Hart, Laporte, CO
358. Jim Hartnagle, Boulder, CO
359. Allen M. Hartness, Pawhuska, OK
360. Rod Hartness, Pawhuska, OK
361. David J. Hartwig, Garland
362. George E. Harty, Knoxville, TN
363. Bob Harvey, Hermiston, OR
364. Cody E. Hassler, Lowden, WA
365. Dave Hastings, Gilbert, AZ
366. Philip W. Haugen, Williston, ND
367. Brian Hawk, Liberal, KS
368. Denny M. Hay, Alberta, CA
369. Randy C. Hay, Lindsay, OK
370. Rod Hay, Alberta, CA
371. Jerry L. Hayes, Ft. Worth, TX
372. Lance Haynes, Round Mtn., TX
373. Gerald T. Hays, Alberta, CA
374. Cleo Hearn, Dallas, TX
375. Eldon R. Hearn, Lancaster, TX
376. Harlan Hearn, Lancaster, TX
377. Tony Hecksher, Snyder, TX
378. Tuff Hedeman, Bowie, TX
379. Bucky Hefner, Chelsea, OK
380. Todd A. Hemmingson, Bradley, SD
381. Rick Henderson, Sask, CA
382. Paul S. Henrie, Moapa, NV
383. Hawkeye Henson, Mesquite, TX
384. Wayne Herman, Dickinson, ND
385. Mike Hermanson, Bismarck, ND
386. Wes Hertzog, Craig, Co
387. Rocky Hickman, Okmulgee, OK
388. Brent Hill, Challis, ID
389. Dale R. Hirschman, Weatherford, OK
390. Tommy C. Hirsig, Cheyenne, WY
391. Jimmy Hodge, Lometa, TX
392. Joe Holgate, Shonto, AZ
393. Raymond A. Hollabaugh, Stamford, TX
394. Shawn Hollenbeck, Clearfield, SD
395. Ed Holyan, Crownpoint, NM
396. Jace J. Honey, LaJunta, CO
397. Keo L. Honey, LaJunta, CO
398. Johnny E. Hopkins, Elkhart, KS
399. Lyle D. Horn, Granby, CO
400. Chris Horton, New Raymer, CO
401. Rick Horton, Albuquerque, NM
402. Wes R. Hoskins, Salinas, CA
403. Chuck Hoss, Texhoma, OK
404. Darrel Hoss, Wild Horse, CO
405. Jon Hotchkiss, Steamboat Spgs
406. Sam Houston, Canada
407. Sid Howard, Canyon, TX
408. Colin Howell, Tishomingo, OK

NO. NAME AND ADDRESS

409. Forth Hoyt, Galt, CA
410. Bill Huber, Albia, IA
411. Ricky D. Huddleston, Talihina, OK
412. Don B. Hudson, North Platte, NE
413. Johnny Hudson, Paradise, TX
414. Keith Hudson, Paradise, TX
415. Nick B. Hudson, Preston, KS
416. Dale Huff, Greeley, CO
417. Ted D. Hugues, Chubbuck, ID
418. Arlen L. Hulm, Faith, SD
419. Larry Hume, Hawk Springs, WY
420. Dennis W. Humphrey, Cheyenne, WY
421. Howard Hunter, Kyle, SD
422. Speedy Hutcheson, Bandera, TX
423. Ben B. Ingham, Sonora, TX
424. Mickey Ireland, Alberta, CA
425. Larry Irish, Oxford, WI
426. Duncan Irvine, Cheyenne, WY
427. Pax Irvine, Big Horn, WY
428. Lee Isenberger, Gillette, WY
429. Marion F. Ives, Omak
430. Mark Ivy, Mountain Home, TX
431. David W. Izzo, Blackwell, TX
432. Rees A. Jackman, Thermopolis, WY
433. Tim Jacobs, Porcupine, SD
434. Gerald V. James, BC, CA
435. Marty A. Jandreau, Kennebec, SD
436. Doug Janke, Wichita, KS
437. Chuck Jankowski, Richmond, TX
438. Billy J. Jaynes, Houston, TX
439. Kevin F. Jeffries, Rapid City, SD
440. Jim Jensen, Boulder, WY
441. John L. Jensen, Arthur, NE
442. Beaver Jernigan, Dripping Springs
443. Jerry W. Jetton, Stephenville, TX
444. Danny J. Johansen, Arvada, CO
445. Guy L. Johansen, Alberta, CA
446. Allan Johnson, Peyton, CO
447. C. L. Johnson, Dupree, SD
448. Chuck Johnson, Cheyenne, WY
449. Clint Johnson, Spearfish, SD
450. D. J. Johnson, Hutchinson, KS
451. David R. Johnson, Cleburne, TX
452. Frank E. Johnson, Pampa, TX
453. Gary Johnson, Henryetta, OK
454. Kenny Johnson, Ft. Lupton, CO
455. Lane Johnson, Peyton, CO
456. Mike L. Johnson, Henryetta, OK
457. Paul T. Johnson, Oliver, BC
458. Shawn E. Johnson, Pampa, TX
459. De Lynn Jones, Hobbs, NM
460. Jeff A. Jones, Salinas, CA
461. John W. Jones, Morro Bay, CA
462. Kress Jones, Hobbs, NM
463. Marty Jones, Hobbs, NM
464. Mike Jones, Medicine Lodge
465. Lonnie J. Jordan, Hawley, TX
466. Doug Joseph, Eastlake, CO
467. Clay Jowers, St. Cloud, FL
468. Byron D. Juma, Torrington, WY
469. Clayton J. Keeley, Alberta, CA
470. Glen P. Keeley, Alberta, CA
471. Michael V. Keetch, Hyrum, UT
472. Clay Keller, Ft. Collins, CO
473. Charlie Kenney, Smithland, IA
474. Jim Kenney, Pecos, TX
475. Scott W. Kesl, Lodi, CA
476. Kevin Kessler, Billings, MT
477. Bob King, Sheridan, WY
478. Butch Kirby, Comanche, OK
479. Roger Kirchenschlager, Hillsdale, WY
480. Clay W. Kirkham, Lehi, UT
481. Jay R. Kirkland, Billings, MT
482. Bobby Kirkwood, San Antonio, TX
483. Terry R. Kitchens, Brookesmith, TX
484. Bill Kitcher, Jr., Bend, OR
485. Mike Knibbe, Rockdale, TX
486. Butch Knowles, Hermiston, OR
487. Craig P. Kosoff, Ogden, UT
488. Kyle D. Kosoff, Ogden, UT
489. Hyde Kramer, Gordon, NE
490. Butch Kuhn, Jr., Tracy, CA
491. Mark C. Kuhn, Mandan, ND
492. Delbert D. Kyler, Pawhuska, OK
493. Cody L. Lambert, Henrietta, TX
494. Darrell R. Lambert, Abilene, TX
495. Brett E. Lameier, Kissimmee, FL
496. Vincent Larry, Flagstaff, AZ
497. C. Eudell Larsen, New Underwood
498. Fred N. Larsen, Douglas, WY
499. Jon K. Larson, Logan, UT
500. Lee E. Laskosky, Canada
501. Craig M. Latham, Kaycee, WY
502. C. A. Lauer, Buffalo, OK
503. Rob J. Lauer, Buffalo, OK
504. Jerry LaValley, Catoosa, OK
505. Wade A. LaVoy, Big Timber, MT
506. David L. Lawson, Hulbert, OK
507. Jim Leatherberry, Kalispell, MT
508. Gary Ledford, Comanche, OK
509. Morris K. Ledford, Comanche, OK
510. Giles Lee, Lovington, NM

Event No. 17—In the Arena. WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP CALF ROPING CONTEST.

SECOND SECTION	Time		Time		Time		Time
75 Randy Bomar		694 Brad Raney		917 Chip Whitaker		558 Sylvester Mayfield	
725 Jeff Roberts		500 Lee E. Laskosky		549 Michael T. Marshall		460 Jeff A. Jones	

Event No. 18—Out of Chutes. WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP BAREBACK BRONC RIDING CONTEST.

SECOND SECTION	Marking		Marking
782 Chuck R. Simonson on 87, Painted Desert		336 Blair M. Hamilton on P2, Petulia	
806 Phil Smith on 54, Bobby Blue		947 Scotty Wright on C-8, Scarface	
828 Casey Strange on 02, Casanova		911 Matt Weishoff on 622, Sheepcamp	
367 Brian Hawk on 161, Clipper		226 Lionel Ellison on 463, Savina Skoal	
321 Gordon Griffith on 39, Good News		377 Tony Hecksher on WN, Night Hawk	
637 Dave Nix on 462, Lonesome Lady			

Event No. 19—In the Arena. WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP STEER WRESTLING CONTEST.

THIRD SECTION	Time		Time		Time		Time
69 Ken R. Bledsoe		23 Brent Arnold		279 Stephen Gardner		262 Jerry E. Frank	
733 Jason K. Roseland		437 Chuck Jankowski		732 Dusty Rogers		323 Guy Grimes	
878 C. J. Urbanek							

Event No. 20—Out of Chutes. WOMEN'S EXHIBITION.

	Marking		Marking
968 Johnny Jonkowski, BR		970 Vicki Crawford, BB	
969 Sally Monteville, BR		971 Tonya Stevens, BB	

Event No. 21—Out of Chutes. WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP BRAHMA BULL RIDING CONTEST.

THIRD SECTION	Marking		Marking
932 Tom Wilson on PB171, Mr. T		101 Robb Bunten on RV89, Matt Lackey	
404 Darrel Hoss on RV88, Vic Ziemer		181 Wes A. Cyr on WW5, Bob Littke	
744 Charles O. Sampson on W88, Judge George Farris		164 Kim R. Cover on WX, Stan Tollet	
314 Clint Green on W-143, Bill Kruse		177 Norman E. Curry on RV118, Ted Schnormeier	
265 Shawn D. Fredericks on PB7, David Thomas Farris		605 Bubba Monkres on W100, Bob Feather	
505 Wade A. Lavoy on RV22, Bill McDuffie		782 Chuck R. Simonson on PB17, Sean McKuen	

Event No. 22—In the Arena. WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP CALF ROPING CONTEST.

THIRD SECTION	Time		Time		Time		Time
24 Mike Arnold		13 Dan Andersen		529 Butch Lott, Jr.		814 Ray Sparks	
238 David D. Felton		757 Jim Scott		324 Kit Grote		908 Randy L. Weaver	

Event No. 23—In the Arena and On the Track. BULLS EYE BBQ WILD HORSE RACE.

Total amount paid will be $8,000.00.

Two "muggers" must hold the wild horse while the rider saddles it. The rider must then mount the horse and ride once around the track to the finish line, dismount and report to the judges. There is a six minute time limit after the gun is fired. Each team will be competing on 3 different days during the rodeo. The winner of the trophy will be decided by the team winning the average. Average will be the team with the most money won. The winners will receive trophy buckles. In case of a tie, duplicate trophies will NOT be awarded. This event was won last year by team of TROY HLADKY. They won a total of $1,350.11 on this event. There are 50 teams entered in this event.

20 Wigwam Lounge, II
21 Jose's, II
22 Sand Creek Cattle Company, II
23 Cloud Nine Lounge, II
24 Little Bear Inn
25 Bill Clark
26 Bookers Lounge & Sunrise Cafe, II
27 Kentucky Fried Chicken, II
28 Big-O Tires
29 Ray Hron
30 Stroh's, II
31 Herman Flad
32 Darcey Flad
33 Andy Barnett
35 Bob Maffeo

MIDWAY ENTERTAINMENT: Noon thru 8:30 p.m. - R.J. Reynolds Pride Tobacco Caravan #1; Lee Bradley, Country Western Singer along with back-up band; David Hamilton's World of Balloons; Indian Dancers will appear; Warble Tones, a contemporary band from Warren Air Force Base; Sweet Adelines; Amazing Marlo; CheyNotes; Encore; Denim & Lace, a clogging group. Free entertainment for the entire family is sponsored by Old Timer Meats, Phillip Morris, Corral West Ranchwear, Bulls-eye Barbeque Sauce, IBM, R.J. Reynolds, Wigwam Lounge, Capital Lumber & Cheyenne Frontier Days.

COWBOY CHURCH — NIGHTLY 7:00 - JULY 23, 10:00 A.M. - JULY 30, 10:00 A.M.

CHEYENNE FRONTIER DAYS—RODEO CALCUTTA

SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1989—Cheyenne Frontier Days Grounds—Barn 3

Reception 9:00 p.m. EVENTS TO BE AUCTIONED: **Auction 10:30 p.m.**

Bull Riding • Saddle Bronc • Bareback • Steer Roping • Steer Wrestling • Calf Roping • Chuckwagon Racing

Short Go, Average on Three • Pays 3 Places

Event No. 9—In the Arena. WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP STEER WRESTLING CONTEST.

The total amount paid in this event will be $68,370. The 15 wrestlers with the lowest average will be in the finals. The winner of the event will be the man with the lowest average on the steers wrestled.

Steers must be caught from horse. If steer gets loose, dogger may take no more than one step to catch him. Steer will be considered down only when it is lying flat on its side, all four feet and head straight. Steer will be given a 30-foot start. Wrestler must remain behind the barrier until steer crosses. The record holder in this event is TERRY LEE THOMPSON set in 1985 with a time of 6.2. This event was won here last year by JOHN W. JONES with a total time of 30.2 on 3 head. He won a total of $9,445.63 in this event. The arena clock and the announced times are NOT official. There are 192 doggers entered this year.

FIRST SECTION	Time		Time		Time		Time
576 Mardell McKnight		270 Mark L. Fulton		668 Blaine A. T. Pederson		500 Lee E. Laskosky	
804 Mike W. Smith		242 Jimmy Ferguson		736 Mark Roy		224 Dana Lee Eddleman	
269 Brian K. Fulton		546 Brad Marr					

Event No. 10—On the Track. FLIRTATIOUS FELTON'S FINAL FANTABULOUS FURLONGS FIVE-EIGHTHS FREE-FOR-ALL

5/8 mile. 3rd Race. Purse $250. Entry $30. Open to any horse on the park. Purse will be paid on a basis of 50% win, 30% place, 20% show.

Post Position	Horse	Owner	Trainer	Jockey
1	Captain Socks	Earl Hood	Earl Hood	Mitch Swartz
2	Gentle Commander	Ray Croteau	Ray Croteau	Blaine Martin
3	Thumb Jack	William Brindley	William Brindley	Chris Hood
4	Just Whistle Dixie	Earl Hood	Earl Hood	Robin Hood
5	Bold Feel	Shirley Bremner	Wayne Bremner	Roger Moore

* * * CHEYENNE FRONTIER DAYS SALUTE TO SPONSORS * * *

Event No. 11—Out of Chutes. WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP BRAHMA BULL RIDING CONTEST.

SECOND SECTION	Marking		Marking
438 Billy J. Jaynes on W7, Ron Schwindt		891 Kirk E. Wakefield on W69, Steve Annuniziata	
222 Steve Eckroth on PB9, Steve Schrader		859 Nappy Thorp on W77, Fred Wagner	
966 William Fraley on WB5, Tom Moser		845 Brent Terry on W-33, Jack Copsey	
830 Gerry Strom on RVV3, Ron Springsteen		562 Mark McClure on W111, Ken Urbank	
424 Mickey Ireland on RVL3, Kevin Dooley		10 Ronnie Allen on PBXV1, Jim Eichenberger	
434 Gerald V. James on RV188, Fred Bosselman		939 Adam Wood on AW16, Wayne Schrader	

Event No. 12—In the Arena. WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP CALF ROPING CONTEST.

The total amount paid in this event will be $101,370. The 15 ropers with the lowest average will rope in the finals. The winner of this event will be the man with the lowest average on calves roped.

The arena clock and the announced times are NOT official. Cowboy must dismount, go down rope, throw calf by hand and cross and tie any three feet. If calf is down when the roper reaches it, he must allow calf to get up and then throw calf. If roper's hand is on calf when calf falls, calf is considered thrown by hand. Tie must hold for six seconds until roper calls time. Calf will be given a 30-foot start, roper must remain behind barrier until calf crosses. If roper breaks barrier or crosses foul line before, a penalty of 10 seconds will be added. There is a maximum time of 35 seconds allowed to complete catch and tie. This event was won here last year by CHIP PORTERFIELD, with a total time of 37.2 on 3 head. He won a total of $14,208.43 in this event. The record holder in this event is TROY PRUITT set in 1988 with a time of 10.8. There are 312 ropers entered this year.

FIRST SECTION	Time		Time		Time		Time
576 Mardell McKnight		119 Ricky W. Canton		269 Brian K. Fulton		521 Grady A. Lockhart	
172 Frank T. Cranek		768 Rusty L. Sewalt		270 Mark L. Fulton		242 Jimmy Ferguson	

* * * ALL AROUND CHAMPION—1988—TUFF HEDEMAN * * *
BR & SB TOTAL OF $2,608.57

Event No. 13—No Race Today.

Event No. 14—Out of Chutes. ROOKIE BRONC RIDING CONTEST.

Open to PRCA permit holders only. Total amount paid will be $6,000. The winner of this event will be the rider with the highest total markings on the horses ridden.

Entrants are not eligible to enter a Professional PRCA event this year at this rodeo. These entrants have not earned enough money to gain complete professional status. Same rules as the professional saddle bronc riders apply. The record holder in this event is DAVE ERFMAN, with a score of 74, set in 1980. This event was won last year by JIMMY GARDNER with a total score of 141 on 2 head. He won a total of $2,211.60 in this event. There are 50 riders entered this year. The announced scores are NOT official

FIRST SECTION	Marking		Marking
1049 Dave Wright on 49, Jake Spoon		1004 Lawrence Bishop on 41, Sarcee Sally	
1001 Warren Anders on 51, Rock Chicken		1015 Skip Harrison on C1, White Rock	
1016 Earl Holgate on 46, Tail Wind		1009 Mark Esquibel on -33, My Pie	
1029 Dan Mortensen on 43, Loma Linda		1017 Cory Hughes on B, Buckeroo	
1026 Ryan Mapston on 52, Night Heat		1014 Will Harris on 183, Snow Shoe Sam	
1044 Robin Strickland on 30, Lady Wrangler		1047 Keith Tribe on Box, Flying Box	
1043 Dano Spradlin on JH, Shoelace			

Event No. 15—In the Arena. WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP STEER WRESTLING CONTEST.

SECOND SECTION	Time		Time		Time		Time
30 Wesley L. Baird		60 Bruce E. Berry		549 Michael T. Marshall		108 James P. Bushnell	
485 Mike Knibbe		64 Wade Berry		24 Mike Arnold		250 Steve Flinn	
305 Allen R. Good		917 Chip Whitaker					

Event No. 16—Out of Chutes. WORLD'S CHAMPIONSHIP PROFESSIONAL SADDLE BRONC RIDING CONTEST.

SECOND SECTION	Marking		Marking
496 Vincent Larry on 81, Tiajuana		613 Chuck A. Morris on 429, Round Top	
6 Guy L. Shapka on 59, Dusty Gal		228 Tim Engelhart on 68, Bald Hornet	
860 Skeeter Thurston on 510, Snappy Jack		788 Ed Skinner on 521, Eight Ball	
180 Jim Bob Custer on 111, Little Baldy		567 Gary L. McDaniel on 357, Bonanza	
155 Kent J. Cooper on C141, Pelican		257 Marty E. Forster on 84, Bear Claw	
219 Doug Dyer on 86, Jackson Hole		56 John Bell on C10, Pigeon	
497 C. Eudell Larsen on 35, Diamond Jim		512 Red Lemmel on 72, Levi	

CONTESTANT'S HOME TOWN LIST

NO. NAME AND ADDRESS

511. Butch LeMay, Collinsville, OK
512. Red Lemmel, Mud Butte, SD
513. Mike Lenning, Goodwell, OK
514. Ken A. Lensegrav, Meadow, SD
515. Greg Leslie, Golden, CO
516. Junior Lewis, Pretty Prairie
517. Wade Lewis, Hereford, TX
518. Ron J. Lien, Gering, NE
519. Todd Little, Hackberry, LA
520. Reno Livingston, Seymour, TX
521. Grady A. Lockhart, Hot Springs, SD
522. Ed Lockwood, Volborg, MT
523. Jerry Lognion, Sulphur, LA
524. Bob Logue, Greeley, CO
525. Chuck Logue, Decatur, TX
526. Phil Longacre, Wann, OK
527. Bud Longbrake, Dupree, SD
528. J. B. Lord, Rapid City, SD
529. Butch Lott, Jr., Sulphur, LA
530. Ernie M. Love, Manhattan, KS
531. Richard Ivan Lovelace, Castro Valley
532. Dan R. Lowry, Alberta, CA
533. George Loya, Jr., Wallisville, TX
534. Kevin Loyd, Wichita, KS
535. Joe Lucas, Alberta, CA
536. Chris Lybbert, Argyle, TX
537. Rod Lyman, Kalispell, MT
538. Harvey D. Lynch, Mesquite, TX
539. Phil Lyne, Cotulla, TX
540. Dan Lyons, Sioux City, IA
541. Ray Lyons, Lead Hill, AR
542. Ken Macrae, Ellensburg, WA
543. Shawn Madden, Torrington, WY
544. Lanham W. Mangold, Huntsville, TX
545. Gray W. Mapston, Arlee, MT
546. Brad Marr, Las Lunas, NM
547. Jesse Marshall, Jr., Savannah, MO
548. J. G. Mashall, Lakewood, CO
549. Michael T. Marshall, Las Vegas, NV
550. Jerry Martin, Carpenter, WY
551. Rusty Martin, Checotah, OK
552. Joe Marvel, Elko, NV
553. Chris Mathison, Miles City, MT
554. Larry D. Matzke, Wheaton, KS
555. Wayne E. Maxon, McLaughlin, SD
556. Matt H. May, Sonora, CA
557. Ty May, Loveland, CO
558. Sylvester Mayfield, Clovis, NM
559. Bliss J. Mayhan, Weatherford, OK
560. Bart McBeth, Burden, KS
561. Scott D. McClain, Keystone, NE
562. Mark McClure, Dyersburg, TN
563. Jake McCoin, Afton, OK
564. Steve McConnell, Hereford, TX
565. Jerry S. McCormick, Phoenix, AZ
566. Jack McCue, Burlington, MA
567. Gary L. McDaniel, Tensleep, WY
568. Rob H. McDonald, Indianola, OK
569. Pake McEntire, Kiowa, OK
570. Max H. McGeary, Waco, TX
571. Terry McGinley, Keystone, NE
572. Glen L. McIlvain, Mesquite, TX
573. John G. McKay, Jacksonville, AR
574. Randy McKenzie, Austin, TX
575. Ralph L. McKinley, Bosque Farms, NM
576. Mardell McKnight, Cheyenne, WY
577. Denny McLanahan, Canadian, TX
578. Don McLaughlin, Fort Collins, CO
579. Mike P. McLaughlin, Fort Worth, TX
580. Rick L. McLemore, Gracemont, OK
581. Burl A. McMillen, Laramie, WY
582. Pancho McMullan, Jr., Ozona, TX
583. Cliff McMullan, Big Lake, TX
584. Kary L. McNeill, Vernal, UT
585. Brad W. McReynolds, Groesbeck, TX
586. Sean McRoberts, Turlock, CA
587. Butch McWhorter, Bonham, TX
588. Galen F. Means, Rapid City, SD
589. Dale R. Meinecke, Huntsville, TX
590. Marty Melvin, Holabird, SD
591. Mike Merchant, Crossett, AR
592. Chip Merritt, Windsor, CO
593. Mike Merritt, Granada, CO
594. George Mesimer, Martin, TN
595. Tom Messick, Blackwell, TX
596. Bob Miller, Brady, NE
597. John Miller, Kiowa, KS
598. Kent D. Miller, Fielding, UT
599. Lamont Miller, Fielding, UT
600. M. W. Miller, Paoli, CO
601. Mitchel Miller, Paoli, CO
602. Horace Minton, Beaumont, TX
603. J. W. Mitchell, Seminole, OK
604. John Mitchell, Valley View, TX
605. Bubba Monkres, Everman, TX
606. Tom Monroe, Oakdale, CA
607. Bill Montin, Fittstown, OK
608. Willard Moody, Roswell, NM
609. Andy Moore, Arvada, CO
610. Jim Moore, Midwest, WY
611. Butch Morgan, Elbert, CO
612. Abe Morris, Jr., Ft. Collins, CO

NO. NAME AND ADDRESS

613. Chuck A. Morris, Salinas, CA
614. Johnny Morris, Oklahoma City, OK
615. Layne Morris, Warren, TX
616. Mick J. Morris, Napa, CA
617. Jerry D. Moss, Madisonville, TX
618. Jim Mueller, Pine Bluffs, WY
619. Dan Mundorf, Three Rivers, TX
620. Bud Munroe, Valley Mills, TX
621. Ross Murie, Cedar City, UT
622. Colin K. Murnion, Jordan, MT
623. Mike Murphy, Corrigan, TX
624. Tom Murphy, Killdeer, ND
625. Ty M. Murray, Odessa, TX
626. Butch Myers, Athens, TX
627. Ross A. Negu, Filer, ID
628. Tom Neiley, Boulder, CO
629. Ivon Nelson, Ocala, FL
630. Darrell A. Neu, Pueblo, CO
631. Tom J. Neuens, Bismarck, ND
632. Buford Neugebauer, LaJunta, CO
633. Blair Newman, Torrington, WY
634. Jim D. Nicholson, Hereford, TX
635. Lynn A. Nieveen, Columbus, NE
636. Roger Nieveen, Columbus, NE
637. Dave Nix, Kersey, CO
638. E. J. Nixon, Mabelvale, AR
639. Kevin G. Nordahl, Helena, MT
640. Ken Norell, Rifle, CO
641. Tom R. Norris, Erda, UT
642. Darin Noyce, Aladdin, SD
643. Ted D. Nuce, Oakdale, CA
644. Mark W. Nugent, Alberta, CA
645. Joe Bob Nunez, Gamarco, NM
646. Bob D. Nunn, Apache, OK
647. Doug Nutter, Brownlee, NE
648. Joe A. Nutter, North Platte, NE
649. Tim Nutter, Brownlee, NE
650. Jack Nystrom, Box Elder, MT
651. Sage G. Oakley, Napa
652. Clayton Ohnemus, Salinas, CA
653. Milburn D. Outhier, Weatherford, OK
654. Wally Overfelt, Dakota City, NE
655. Mark A. Owen, Collinsville, OK
656. Walt Parke, Gooding, ID
657. Mark Parker, West Jordan, UT
658. Tim Parker, Wendell, ID
659. Kenny Parmelee, Willcox, AZ
660. Clay H. Parsons, Marana, AZ
661. Joe Parsons, Marana, AZ
662. R. C. Patterson, Kim, CO
663. Bud Pauley, Dumas, TX
664. Puddin Payne, Oklahoma City, OK
665. Larry Peabody, Pompeys Pilar
666. Bill Pearson, Happy, TX
667. Tom Pearson, Daniel, WY
668. Blaine A. T. Pederson, Amisk, AL
669. Stephen Perry, Freeport, TX
670. Paul L. Peterson, Guymon, OK
671. Tom Peterson, Rapid City, SD
672. Greg Pharis, Downsville, LA
673. Dr. Terrell R. Phillips, Edmond, OK
674. Kenny Phillips, Weatherford, OK
675. Rex L. Phillips, Folsom, CA
676. Dee Pickett, Caldwell, ID
677. Kevin R. Pool, Weatherford, TX
678. David B. Porter, Leesville, LA
679. Chip Porterfield, Brookline, MO
680. Bruce Posey, Boynton, OK
681. Grady A. Potter, Arkansas City, KS
682. Mel Potter, Marana, AZ
683. Sam Poutous, Julian, CA
684. Johnny Powell, El Dorado, TX
685. Terry M. Powell, Hungerford, TX
686. Houston, Powers, Sonora, TX
687. Mickey D. Powers, Sonora, TX
688. Rod L. Pratt, Levant, KS
689. Tracy R. Preuit, Wheatland, WY
690. Clayton Price, Mira Loma, CA
691. Todd A. Pruitt, Lennox, SD
692. Troy G. Pruitt, Lennox, SD
693. Rabe Rabon, San Antonio, FL
694. Brad Raney, Fruitvale, TX
695. Ronnie Rasco, Sonora, TX
696. Mick Ray, Chama, NM
697. Mike Ray, Albuquerque, NM
698. Buster Record, Jr., Buffalo, OK
699. Thomas Rector, Slagle, LA
700. Hadley D. Reed, Spearman, TX
701. Matt D. Reed, El Dorado, KS
702. Ronnie Reed, Wiley, CO
703. Tom Z. Reeves, Lewisville, TX
704. C. K. Reid, Hillsboro, TX
705. Chuck Reid, Colorado Spgs, CO
706. David A. Reid, B.C., CA
707. Rooster Reynolds, Twin Bridges, MT
708. Edsel Rhodes, Pueblo, CO
709. Greg Rhodes, Stamford, TX
710. Barry Rice, Cleburne, TX
711. Kent J. Richard, Port Arthur, TX
712. Kirk Richard, Sulphur, LA
713. Chance T. Richardson, Bartlesville, OK
714. Gary M. Richardson, Tucson, AZ

NO. NAME AND ADDRESS

715. Eb S. Richie, Boulder, WY
716. George W. Richmond, Hayden Lake, ID
717. Lee Richmond, Post Falls, ID
718. Tom Richter, Granite Falls
719. Buster Ridley, Grand View, ID
720. Dan Rienhardt, Marshall, TX
721. Bryan A. Riley, Dunnigan, CA
722. Ty Rinaldo, Grand Junction
723. Stormy D. Rinehart, Atoka, OK
724. Brad Riney, Denton, TX
725. Jeff Roberts, Ennis, TX
726. Joey Roberts, Farmerville, LA
727. Jim Robinette, Lamar, CO
728. Clay L. Robinson, San Luis Obispo
729. Lance K. Robinson, Farmington, UT
730. Larry Robinson, Alberta, CA
731. Doc Rogers, Cheyenne, WY
732. Dusty Rogers, Rose, OK
733. Jason K. Roseland, Marshalltown, IA
734. Dick Rosenberg, Adams, OR
735. John Rothwell, West, TX
736. Mark Roy, Alberta, CA
737. Mike Rudolph, Echo, OR
738. Jarrell D. Russell, Jr., Shamrock, TX
739. Allen K. Russell, Iola, KS
740. Dann P. Russell, San Luis Obispo
741. Chad A. Sachse, Jackson, WY
742. Joe Sagers, Burley, ID
743. Gary L. Sam, Omak, WA
744. Charles O. Sampson, Casa Grande, AZ
745. Stoney Sanders, Jr., Melbourne, FL
746. Mike Sanders, Ada, OK
747. Phil Sanders, Heavener, OK
748. Larry E. Sandvick, Kaycee, WY
749. Darty D. Saunders, Penrose, CO
750. Tim Saunders, Longmont, CO
751. Tim J. Schaack, Florence, SD
752. Casper F. Scheafer, Miles City, MT
753. Shawn D. Schild, Blackfoot, ID
754. Bob Schulte, Nazareth, TX
755. Steve Schultz, Gilman, IA
756. Blake Scott, Douglas, WY
757. Jim Scott, Shepherd, MT
758. Larry D. Scott, Sand Springs, OK
759. Troy Scott, Douglas, WY
760. Bruce W. Segelke, Snyder, CO
761. Tim D. Segelke, Brush, CO
762. Scott R. Selland, Bismarck, ND
763. Stu Sellars, Minneola, FL
764. Dean F. Selvey, Sonoma, CA
765. Aaron S. Semas, Auburn, CA
766. John O. Sennett, Broken Bow, NE
767. Jim Sevier, Seneca, NE
768. Rusty L. Sewalt, Magnolia, TX
769. Guy L. Shapka, Alberta, CA
770. Jim Sharp, Kermit, TX
771. Gary L. Sharpe, Scott City, KS
772. Johnny Shea, Delta, CO
773. Jeff Shearer, Pleasanton, CA
774. Stewart B. Sheldon, Eaton, CO
775. David E. Sherod, Pleasant Grove
776. Fred Sherwood, Holly, CO
777. Jim Sherwood, Holly, CO
778. Dave Shields, Alberta, CA
779. Tom W. Shuckburgh, Alberta, CA
780. Pete Simmons, Ft. Collins, CO
781. Mark Simon, Chandler, AZ
782. Chuck R. Simonson, Shepherd, MT
783. Gordon L. Simonson, Purdum, NE
784. Bill Sims, Gillette, WY
785. Jack Sims, Oakdale, CA
786. Leo V. Sims, Hobbs, NM
787. Mike Sivertsen, Porcupine, SD
788. Ed Skinner, Mesa, AZ
789. Randy L. Slaughter, Belen, NM
790. Johnny J. Sloan, Heppner, OR
791. Tod Slone, Canyon Lake, TX
792. Junior Small, Jr., Busby, MT
793. Butch Small, Dubois, ID
794. Jerry D. Small, Ashland, MT
795. Kevin Small, Small, ID
796. Steve Smith, Jr., Hollywood, CA
797. Charles E. Smith, Oakdale, CA
798. Dave P. Smith, College Place
799. Garnet R. Smith, Alberta, CA
800. Jeff B. Smith, Aspermont, TX
801. Jim C. Smith, Del Rio, TX
802. Jimmy D. Smith, Denton, TX
803. John E. S. Smith, Alberta, CA
804. Mike W. Smith, New Iberia, LA
805. Olie Smith, Del Rio, TX
806. Phil Smith, Emerson, AR
807. Rick Smith, Elko, NV
808. Robert J. Smith, Devine, TX
809. Tommy Smith, Hobbs, NM
810. Danny Snow, Denison, TX
811. Cody M. Snyder, Canada
812. Larry Snyder, Medicine Lodge
813. Jay J. Soukup, Lake Andes, SD
814. Ray Sparks, Twin Falls, ID
815. Clayton W. Spencer, Casper, WY
816. Ace Spratt, Lysite, WY

NO. NAME AND ADDRESS

817. T. J. Spratt, Lysite, WY
818. Marty Staneart, Sanger, CA
819. Rocky L. Steagall, Irrigon, OR
820. Todd E. Steinbock, Golden, CO
821. Craig R. Stephens, Las Vegas, NV
822. Ken N. Stillman, Auburn, CA
823. Bill Stockton, Burbank, CA
824. Nicholas Stone, Medina, TX
825. Ray A. Stoos, Geraldine, MT
826. Mike Stouffer, Aledo, TX
827. Richard Stowers, Tishomingo, OK
828. Casey Strange, Buna, TX
829. Jack Stricklin, Abilene, TX
830. Gerry Strom, Laramie, WY
831. Clay Sullivan, Cheyenne, WY
832. Shaw P. Sullivan, Franktown, CO
833. Roy Sutherland, Comanche, TX
834. Swede Swanson, Hershey, NE
835. Jeff Switzer, San Luis Obispo
836. Thomas N. Switzer, San Luis Obispo
837. J. Bruce Tackett, Bluff Dale, TX
838. J. D. Tadlock, Jr., Frisco, TX
839. Jo Jo Talburt, Winchester, OR
840. Les Talkington, Cheyenne, WY
841. Maury Tate, Apache, OK
842. Steve Taylor, Gonzales, TX
843. Ivan E. Teigen, Camp Crook, SD
844. Merle D. Temple, Porcupine, SD
845. Brent Terry, San Angelo, TX
846. Ernie Theriot, Morgan City, LA
847. Herbert P. Theriot, Wiggins, MS
848. Mark J. Theriot, Poplarville, MS
849. Mark A. Thiel, Belle Fourche, SD
850. Kenny G. Thomas, Idabel, OK
851. Frank J. Thompson, Buffalo, SD
852. Grover Thompson, Alliance, NE
853. Mike Thompson, Veguita, NM
854. Terry Lee Thompson, Ringling, OK
855. Tuffy Thompson, Tulia, TX
856. John Thomson, Jr., San Luis Obispo
857. Linus Thornton, Dyer, TN
858. Steve Thornton, Rockdale, TX
859. Nappy Thorp, Copeville, TX
860. Skeeter Thurston, Hyannis, NE
861. Zane Tibbets, Gilbert, AZ
862. Paul Tierney, Piedmont, SD
863. Tim Tierney, Riverton, WY
864. Andy Tillard, Douglas, WY
865. Bud Tillard, Douglas, WY
866. Marty Tillard, Glenrock, WY
867. Tim Tillard, Douglas, WY
868. Cole Tindol, Canadian, TX
869. Brett A. Todd, Reed Point, MT
870. H. L. Todd, Olathe, KS
871. Robert J. Todd, Baxley, GA
872. Scott C. Tomlin, Billings, MT
873. Gary D. Toole, Mangum, OK
874. Ryan N. Trapp, Lehi, UT
875. Michael T. Trotchie, Elk Grove, CA
876. Greg N. Truex, Lewisville, TX
877. Gerry Tully, Glencoe, NM
878. C. J. Urbanek, Cleburne, TX
879. Bob Van Newkirk, Torrington, WY
880. Kenny J. VanPelt, Fombell, PA
881. Randy E. Vaughn, Flower Mound, TX
882. Vance V. Vest, Monahans, TX
883. Leon S. Vick, Hugo, CO
884. Clark Victory, Chelsea, OK
885. Harry Virden, Craig, CO
886. Casey T. Vollin, Salinas, CA
887. Wade L. Vos, Clark, SD
888. Keith W. Vourazeris, Muleshoe, TX
889. Tom Wagoner, Buffalo, WY
890. Jeff Wahlert, La Mesa, NM
891. Kirk E. Wakefield, Alberta, CA
892. Nate Wald, Lodge Grass, MT
893. Byron Walker, Ennis, TX
894. Jim Walker, Lovell, WY
895. Joel K. Walker, Burneyviille, OK
896. Rickey Walker, Clyde, TX
897. Tom Walker, Wynnewood, OK
898. Dennis R. Walter, Haigler, NE
899. Russell Walter, Cheyenne, WY
900. Mark A. Waltz, Mesa, AZ
901. Dean Wang, Baker, MT
902. Troy Ward, Leoti, KS
903. Kelly R. Wardell, Big Piney, WY
904. Rod A. Warren, Alberta, CA
905. Kevin Wars, Garland, TX
906. Art Watson, Bakersfield, CA
907. Andy Wearin, Cheyenne, WY
908. Randy L. Weaver, Coal Creek, CO
909. Russ W. Weaver, Grandview, TX
910. Gregory H. Weinrich, Lafayette, CO
911. Matt Weishoff, Woodburn, OR
912. Doc West, Fresno, CA
913. Kevin R. West, Alberta, CA
914. Shawn L. Wharton, Mineral Wells, TX
915. J. B. Whatley, Gardendale, TX
916. Jeff Wheelis, Goliad, TX
917. Chip Whitaker, Chambers, NE
918. Jim C. White, Hugo, OK

NO. NAME AND ADDRESS

919. Todd Whitewood, Bandera, TX
920. Jim Whiting, Valentine, NE
921. Larry Wiescamp, Alamosa, CO
922. Brady Williams, Faith, SD
923. Ervin D. Willilams, Tulsa, OK
924. J. D. Williams, Faith, SD
925. Larry Willilams, Blackfoot, ID
926. Ronnie Willilams, Huntsville, TX
927. Cliff Williamson, Canada
928. Stan Williamson, Kellyville, OK
929. Tim R. Williamson, Canada
930. Jerry Willuweit, Guinn, SD
931. Ross M. Wilson, Canada
932. Tom Wilson, Evant, TX
933. Joe Wimberly, Jr., Cool, TX
934. Kennard Windham, Midland, TX
935. Greg Winham, Rush Springs, OK
936. David A. Winings, Roachdale, IN
937. Jack Wipplinger, Powell, WY
938. Jack Witcher, Miles City, MT
939. Adam Wood, Marietta, GA
940. Dean Woodard, Tucson, AZ
941. Gary L. Woodard, Miles City, MT
942. David A. Woodson, Laveen, AZ
943. Tee Woolman, Llano, TX
944. Neil Worrell, Altoona, KS
945. Bryan L. Wright, Weatherford, OK
946. Flint Wright, Las Vegas, NV
947. Scotty Wright, Newberg, OR
948. J. D. Yates, Pueblo, CO
949. Lane E. Yeager, Choteau, MT
950. Dale G. Yerigan, Tulsa, OK
951. Paul Yorks, Mt. Morris, NY
952. Dustin R. Young, Blackfoot, ID
953. Kent Youngblood, Lamesa, TX
954. James R. Zant, Harper, TX
955. Billy Zurcher, Gering, NE

1001. Warren D. Anders, Hyattville, WY
1002. Rob Benny, Bloomfield, NM
1003. David M. Birch, Decatur, TX
1004. Lawrence Bishop, Monroe, OH
1005. John Bodner, Raynesford, MT
1006. Linn A. Churchill, Odessa, TX
1007. Tommy Cress, Pagosa Springs
1008. Shawn M. Dubie, Cheyenne, WY
1009. Mark E. Esquibel, Dodge City, KS
1010. Stanley Etsitty, Ft. Wingate, NM
1011. Darin B. Ferguson, Clovis, CA
1012. Will Forbes, Bozeman, MT
1013. Ryan Handley, Bountiful, UT
1014. Will Harris, Kinnear, WY
1015. Skip Harrison, Middletown, OH
1016. Earl J. Holgate, Shonto, AZ
1017. Cory F. Hughes, Pratt, KS
1018. Darrin R. Johnson, W. Bountiful, UT
1019. Joel F. Kammerer, Faith, SD
1020. Bill A. Kappen, Bayard, NE
1021. John F. Keller, Pueblo, CO
1022. Robby G. Kent, Cleburne, TX
1023. Troy Kluesner, Roberts, ID
1024. Marty Lester, Goodwell, OK
1025. Jake Longbrake, Dupree, SD
1026. Ryan R. Mapston, Arlee, MT
1027. Jimmy L. McCarley, Euless, TX
1028. Mervel T. McDonald, Ft. Totten, ND
1029. Dan Mortensen, Billings, MT
1030. D. D. Nelson, Ft. Lupton, CO
1031. Jay Newsom, Mineral Wells, TX
1032. Kevin G. Nordquist, Marshfield, MO
1033. Randy Ott, Newcastle, WY
1034. Cliff F. Overton, Cheyenne, WY
1035. Trav Palmer, Malad, ID
1036. Steve Roberts, Euless, TX
1037. Ciel R. Robinson, Logan, UT
1038. Mark A. Sager, Porcupine, SD
1039. Tim F. Sappington, Bend, OR
1040. Bob Short, Livingston, MT
1041. Ty Skiver, Meeteetse, WY
1042. Chris Soderberg, Jay Em, WY
1043. Dano Spradlin, Buffalo Creek
1044. Robin Strickland, Lipan, TX
1045. Douglas M. Thompson, Santa Rosa, CA
1046. Robert J. Toole, Pauls Valley, OK
1047. Keith A. Tribe, Hamilton, MT
1048. Daniel R. Williams, Rexburg, ID
1049. Dave Wright, Fate, TX
1050. Mike Zimmerman, Austin, TX

I'm really disappointed, though. I was looking forward to taking part in the chuckwagon races -- till I discovered that the cook put broccoli on today's menu. \\

I'm glad to be here because there's so much to celebrate about Wyoming. Like the exhilaration of your spectacular open land; crystal streams with names like Wind River and Sweetwater; air which the EPA calls the cleanest in our nation. Yours is land where the passage of time and man have had little impact.

Our Native Americans understand the meaning of land. A wonderful Native American poet, Peter Blue Cloud, writes of what land can tell to those who listen. He says: "Each day a different story is told me by the rain and wind and snow, the sun and moon shadows, this wonderful earth, this Creation." \\

But what we're celebrating most of all today is that you're keeping alive the most unique period of our communal history. For the west does begin here. The special, sacred place that still fires our imaginations and our pride -- the West. There's a magic in it: a magic that's it's felt most of all here in Wyoming, the closest state we have to the Old West. Or as your late Frank Norris said: "Wyoming IS what America WAS." \\\

You know, as I was getting ready to leave to come out here, I was thinking of the great Western movie, "Shane." And I started singing: "Git along, little doggies, / For you know Wyoming will be your new home." Well, poor Millie hightailed it. She was afraid that meant another move. \\

That song was about the legendary cattle drives, when, every year, 300,000 head of steer a year would make their way up the

dry, dusty trails from Texas to graze on your great open ranges. Well, that started me thinking. Maybe I can get a few drovers to come back with me to Washington. There's a herd up on Capitol Hill I'd like to get moving in the right direction. \\\

When I think about cattle drives, and the Old West, so many images rush into my mind. Photos of the imagination, of a land of rich legends. Buffalo hunters on the last prairies. Pony Express riders pounding the cactus desert. Native Americans with their proud rituals of the spirit. Stagecoaches and gold miners along the Oregon Trail. Fur trappers and railroad builders and prospectors and cattlemen all coming upon nature's astonishing surprises, like Old Faithful.

And, mostly, I think of cowboys. Cowboys singing their melancholy songs around campfires -- these "partners of the wind and sun" who were courageous and independent and free, gifted with fierce individualism.

from poem "Pony A Cowboy's Story" by Charles Badger Clark Jr.

These scenes from our past -- of strong integrity and rugged pioneer drive and hearts as generous as the big open sky -- these are more than just memories. The entire country is celebrating your Centennial along with you. And that's because of your remarkable dedication to keeping the visions and values of our past alive.\\

"Lonesome Dove," one of my favorite books, begins with this passage from T.K. Whipple: "Our forefathers had civilization inside themselves -- the wild outside. We live in the civiliza-tion they created, but within us the wilderness still lingers. What they dreamed -- we live. And what they lived -- we dream."

Lonesome Dove
Larry McMurtry
intro page
Pocket Books
1985

Your Frontier Days and your Centennial are resurrecting that magnificent spirit of the Old West -- the most uniquely American spirit there is. This is your gift to us. \\

And that is why we are here today. To say thank you. You haven't let it die; that wonderful, proud spirit of Wild West independence. That early frontier vision of endless horizons and challenges. That feeling that we can do anything -- can do it together -- and can do it with honor and morality and pride. That feeling was, and is, everything that's best about America.\\

Yours is a brilliant legacy to the future. It is also a wonderful lesson of inclusion. Your ancestors knew the essential importance of banding together in their struggle to survive on those tumbleweed-tossed plains of history. You are living that same way today. More than 2,000 of you came together to make this rodeo possible -- that makes it one of the largest volunteer groups in the nation. And thousands more, from children to senior citizens, planned more than ~~500~~ 8 Centennial events.

Bill Beamer Frontier Days 307/772-24

Dennis Frobish Pub. Info. Officer WY Centenn. Comm 307/777-584

As we commemorate the year Wyoming became a new star in the American constellation, we're also celebrating your becoming part of yet another constellation, one we've called "the thousand points of light" of community service. Your volunteer effort is a legacy from people like Calamity Jane, who may have received her nickname because of her willingness to help victims of disaster, like those she nursed in the 1878 smallpox epidemic.\\

encycl xerox

And that wonderful volunteer spirit lives on. In the last few months I have named two ~~local~~ state groups as America's "Daily Points of Light" -- the Cheyenne Botanic Gardens and the

Director, Shane Smith greeter

Yellowstone Recovery Corps. And this spirit stretches across the nation. Today we're saluting Alabama youth activist Mitchell Baldwin as our 200th Daily Point of Light. \\\

I'm delighted to be part of your year-long people's centennial. And when I heard about your theme -- "A Lasting Legacy" -- and the chance to buy a square foot of land at the Centennial Acre, I had a great idea. You see, Barbara loves it when I come to Wyoming. Keeps reminding me that this is the "Equality State." And it is astounding that at the very first session of your territorial legislature -- 121 years ago -- your ancestors did something no American or European government had ever done. They gave women equal rights to vote and hold office. \\

[So I thought it would be terrific to give a piece of this "first state" to our "first lady." Governor Sullivan, I have $10 in my pocket and I want you to reserve a piece of Wyoming's rich heritage as a gift for Barbara. \\\ ]

My friends, your stunning sculpture over there, Edward Fraughton's "The Spirit of Wyoming," says so much about you and your state. Not only does it preserve a wonderful moment of Old West history for generations to appreciate: but also, by being located between your old Capitol and your new Herschler building, it leads us all from the past to the future.

That is what this Centennial is all about. By recapturing our history, and by renewing the bonds between past and present and between each other, we can discover the way to move ahead together to face the challenges of future frontiers. \\\

I will take wonderful memories back home. You know, in the

Oval Office I have a copy of Frederic Remington's first sculpture, "Bronco Buster," which reminds me of your "Spirit of Wyoming." When I look at it now, I will remember magnificient images. I will see, silhouetted against the blazing red sunset of a wide Wyoming sky, a procession of the shapes of those who molded this rugged, independent state: Native Americans atop stallions; pioneers driving covered wagons; Pony Express riders; cowboys on the trail.

I will see their spirit moving from our past into our future. And I will remember you, and how you have seen the wisdom of that old Sioux saying: "A people without history is like the wind on the buffalo grass." I will remember your Centennial spirit and be proud. \\

God bless all of you, and the magnificent Cowboy State of Wyoming.

* * * *

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Kodak

Enjoy Coca-Cola

Wrangler BRAND jeans

94th Annual CHEYENNE FRONTIER DAYS™ "DADDY OF 'EM ALL"®

1990
Schedule of Events

July 20-29, 1990

RETURN to the WEST©

Ticket Information

Choose the approximate location for your RODEO seats from the diagram on the center spread of this brochure and indicate which stand on the chart below (A, B-I, B-II, B-III, C, H, K, M) and the number of seats you would like for each show. Night show seating is in B Stand only (B-I, B-II, B-III). There are no rodeo events at night. Children occupying a seat will be charged full admission. No ticket reservations are made without payment in full, and absolutely no refund or resale will be made. Tickets will not be mailed AFTER July 1. Tickets will be held at the Cheyenne Frontier Days Ticket Office Will Call window, located in Frontier Park off Eighth Avenue.

Rodeo 1:15 p.m.

RETURN TO THE WEST

Reserved Date	No. of Seats	Stand & Cat.	Price
Sat. July 21			
Sun. July 22			
Mon. July 23			
Tue. July 24			
Wed. July 25			
Thu. July 26			
Fri. July 27			
Sat. July 28			
Sun. July 29			
Total Tickets			

	July 21-22 28-29	*July 23-27*
Stand A	$ 8.50	$ 7.50
Stand B Cat. I	$11.50	$10.50
Stand B Cat. II	$10.50	$ 9.50
Stand B Cat. III	$ 9.50	$ 8.50
Stand C	$ 7.50	$ 6.50
Stand M	$ 9.50	$ 8.50
Stand H	$10.50	$ 9.50
Stand K	$11.50	$10.50

(307) 778-7222
FAX: (307) 778-7213

In Wyoming
1-800-54-DADDY
(1-800-543-2339)

Outside Wyoming
1-800-22-RODEO
(1-800-227-6336)

MasterCard VISA DISCOVER

SUNDAY, JULY 29

FORD APPRECIATION DAY

7:00 a.m. — Frontier Days 1/2 Marathon & 5k run. At Laramie County Community College.
8:00 a.m.-6:00 p.m. — Frontier Days Old West Museum. Governor's Invitational Western Art Show. Frontier Park. Admission: Adults-$2; Seniors-$1; Family-$5; Children 12 & under Free.
10:00 a.m. — Cowboy Church Services in barn area.
10:00 a.m. — CHEYENNE FRONTIER DAYS CARNIVAL/MIDWAY AREA OPEN. Carnival/Exhibit Area. Admission: $1.00. Children 0-9 years: Free. Free admission with today's rodeo ticket.
Noon — Cheyenne Gunslingers. Old Town Mall. Free.
12:45 p.m. — Pre-Rodeo Show Activities. Frontier Park.
1:15 p.m. — Grand Entry.
1:30 p.m. — WORLD'S NO. 1 RODEO - THE "DADDY OF 'EM ALL." FRONTIER PARK.
1:30 p.m. — Ford Motor Company raffle drawing. Frontier Park.

Special Thanks

FREE ENTERTAINMENT AND PANCAKE BREAKFAST

OLD TIMERS MEATS
PHILIP MORRIS
R.J. REYNOLDS
CORRAL WEST RANCHWEAR
BULLS-EYE BARBECUE SAUCE
Wigwam Lounge • Capital Lumber Company

CONTRIBUTORS
MORELAND WHOLESALE

SATURDAY, JULY 28

U.S. WEST APPRECIATION DAY
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD APPRECIATION DAY

7:00 a.m.-9:00 a.m. — Morning Slack - Timed Events. Frontier Park. Free.

8:00 a.m.-9:00 p.m. — Frontier Days Old West Museum. Governor's Invitational Western Art Show. Frontier Park. Admission: Adults-$2; Seniors-$1; Family-$5; Children 12 & under Free.

9:30 a.m. — Don Forwood Memorial Senior's Championship Steer Roping. Frontier Park. Free.

9:30 a.m. — CHEYENNE FRONTIER DAYS PARADE. One of the world's largest parade collection of horse-drawn vehicles . . . bands . . . equestrain units . . . historical floats. Downtown. Free.

10:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m. — Lions Club Chili Cook-Off. Lions Park at the corner of Carey and Kennedy Avenues.

10:00 a.m.-Midnight — CHEYENNE FRONTIER DAYS CARNIVAL/ MIDWAY AREAS OPEN. Admission $1.00. Children 0-9 years: Free. Free admission with today's rodeo ticket. Free admission with tonight's night show ticket from 4:00 p.m. until midnight. Entertainment. Exhibits. Carnival.

11:00 a.m.-7:00 p.m. — Frontier Park Indian Village open. Frontier Park. Free.

Noon-8:00 p.m. — FREE entertainment for the whole family featuring UPRR Country Western Band; Eagle Bob Rodriguez; Denim and Lace Cloggers; Hands in Harmony; Johnny Gatlin; Laramie Posse Players; Pending Generation; Encore; The Gang; The Rocky Mountain Oysters; Southern Plains Indians; the F-15 Airplane and Ford's "Bigfoot." Free Entertainment Area at Frontier Park.

Noon — Cheyenne Gunslingers. Old Town Mall. Free.

12:45 p.m. — Pre-Rodeo Show Activities. Frontier Park.

1:15 p.m. — Grand Entry.

1:30 p.m. — WORLD'S NO. 1 RODEO - THE "DADDY OF 'EM ALL." FRONTIER PARK.

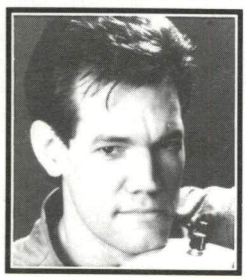
3:00 p.m. — Southern Plains Indian Dancers. Frontier Park Indian Village. Free.

4:30 p.m. — Autographs by that day's rodeo winners in front of B Stand.

5:30 p.m. — Southern Plains Indian Dancers. Frontier Park Indian Village. Free.

6:15 p.m. — Pre-Night Show Activities. Frontier Park.

7:00 p.m. — NIGHT ARENA SHOW. Coors Chuckwagon Racing. Southern Plains Indian Dancers. **RANDY TRAVIS.**



9:00 p.m. — Calcutta at Frontier Park, Barn 15.

9:00 p.m.-Midnight — Heels Hangout. Dancing. Entertainment. Frontier Park.

Package Plan

Mon.-Thurs.

Category II Rodeo Ticket

Category II Night Show Ticket

Admission to Old West Museum

(a $21.50 regular price value)

$16.00

per person

Ticket Center Locations:
Gart Bros. • Dave Cook • Sound Warehouse • Budget Tapes & Records
Pikes Peak Center • The Ticket Bus

CALL-FOR-TIX **303-290-TIXS**

TICKETMASTER®

Date	No. of Packages
Mon. July 23	
Tue. July 24	
Wed. July 25	
Thu. July 26	
Total	

Night Show 7:00 p.m.

Friday, July 20 Concert**

Infield* & Stand B Cat. I	$17.00
Stand B Cat. II	$15.00
Stand B Cat. III	$13.00

July 21-22, 27, 28**

Stand B Cat. I	$13.00
Stand B Cat. II	$11.00
Stand B Cat. III	$ 9.00

July 23-26

Stand B Cat. I	$12.00
Stand B Cat. II	$10.00
Stand B Cat. III	$ 8.00

*No seating, standing room only.
**No chuckwagon racing July 20

Reserved Date	No. of Seats	Stand & Cat.	Price
Fri. July 20			
Sat. July 21			
Sun. July 22			
Mon. July 23			
Tue. July 24			
Wed. July 25			
Thu. July 26			
Fri. July 27			
Sat. July 28			
Total Tickets			

All prices include sales tax. Please add $1.50 for handling.

Park Information

CARNIVAL/EXHIBITS/MIDWAY —
The Frontier Days Midway/Exhibit area will again feature the Bill Hames Show carnival, with a host of exciting rides and entertaining games, as well as a number of palate pleasing potions and food items.

A free entertainment stage will feature daily performances for the whole family by the UPRR Country Western Band; Eagle Bob Rodriquez; Denim and Lace Cloggers; Hands in Harmony; Johnny Gatlin; Laramie Posse Players; Pending Generation; Encore; The Gang; The Rocky Mountain Oysters; Southern Plains Indians; The F-15 Airplane and Ford's "Bigfoot".

Admission to the carnival/exhibit/midway area will be $1. Children 0-9 years old are free. Persons holding tickets to Frontier Days events will be admitted free. Rodeo tickets will be honored for that day's rodeo. Night Show tickets will be honored from 4 p.m. until midnight.

The exhibit area will feature more than 200 exhibits, featuring a variety of merchandise and specialty food items. Exhibits are located in the Exhibit Hall, under B Stand, behind A Stand and on the Avenue of the Rodeos and along the carnival midway.

FIRST AID STATION — The Frontier Days First Aid Station is located at the foot of the ramp at the south end of the main grandstand (B Stand) near Portal 4.

INDIAN VILLAGE — The Frontier Park Indian Village is open daily form 11:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m., free to the public. Special performances by the Southern Plains Indian Dancers are scheduled for 3 p.m. and 5:30 p.m. in the village.

INFORMATION WAGONS — Frontier Days information wagons are situated near the Ticket Office and near Portal 1.

LOST CHILDREN — If you or your child become lost, chances are good we will have him/her at the Security Office located at the south end of B Stand near the South Pass Gate.

PARKING — Public Parking is provided at Frontier Park for $3 per vehicle. Access to the park is via Warren or Carey Avenues from the south to Eighth Avenue. From Interstate 25 North, take the Central Avenue exit, then right on Eighth Avenue. No overnight camping permitted at Frontier Park. Parking lots are locked at 1:00 a.m.

BUS PARKING — Buses will be parked north of the carnival area. Access will be via the Hynds Avenue Gate on the west side of the park. (V-12)

HANDICAPPED PARKING — Handicapped individuals requiring assistance with parking or seating are requested to contact Frontier Days in advance. A designated area is set aside near the Ticket Office where volunteers are ready to assist.

TOW LOT — Please avoid "No Parking" or "Tow Away" areas... they mean exactly that. Should your vehicle be towed from within the confines of Frontier Park, it will be located immediately east of the Old West Museum.

10:00 a.m.-Midnight — CHEYENNE FRONTIER DAYS CARNIVAL/ MIDWAY AREAS OPEN. Admission $1.00. Children 0-9 years: Free. Free admission with today's rodeo ticket. Free admission with tonight's night show ticket from 4:00 p.m. until midnight. Entertainment. Exhibits. Carnival.

11:00 a.m.-7:00 p.m. — Frontier Park Indian Village open. Frontier Park. Free.

Noon-8:00 p.m. — FREE entertainment for the whole family featuring UPRR Country Western Band; Eagle Bob Rodriguez; Denim and Lace Cloggers; Hands in Harmony; Johnny Gatlin; Laramie Posse Players; Pending Generation; Encore; The Gang; The Rocky Mountain Oysters; Southern Plains Indians; the F-15 Airplane and Ford's "Bigfoot." Free Entertainment Area at Frontier Park.

12:45 p.m. — Pre-Rodeo Show Activities. Smokey the Bear will make an appearance. Frontier Park.

1:15 p.m. — Grand Entry.

1:30 p.m. — WORLD'S NO. 1 RODEO - THE "DADDY OF 'EM ALL." FRONTIER PARK.

2:00 p.m.-3:00 p.m. — Smokey the Bear will sign autographs in the "Free Entertainment Area." Frontier Park.

3:00 p.m. — Southern Plains Indian Dancers. Frontier Park Indian Village. Free.

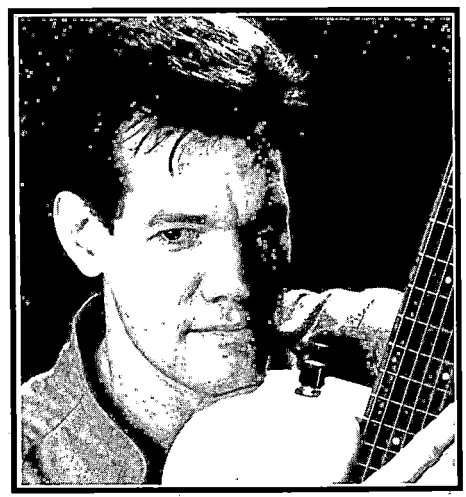
4:30 p.m. — Autographs by that day's rodeo winners in front of B Stand.

5:30 p.m. — Southern Plains Indian Dancers. Frontier Park Indian Village. Free.

6:00 p.m. — Cheyenne Gunslingers. Old Town Mall. Free.

6:15 p.m. — Pre-Night Show Activities. Frontier Park.

7:00 p.m. — NIGHT ARENA SHOW. Coors Chuckwagon Racing. Southern Plains Indian Dancers. **RANDY TRAVIS.**



7:00 p.m.-9:00 p.m. — Square dancing with nationally known caller Jerry Hagg. City Center Parking Lot, 16th and Carey. Free.

7:00 p.m. & 9:00 p.m. — Old Fashioned Melodrama and Olio Acts. Historic Atlas Theater. Downtown. For ticket information phone: 638-6543 or 635-0199.

9:00 p.m.-Midnight — Heels Hangout. Dancing. Entertainment. Frontier Park.

Noon-8:00 p.m. — FREE entertainment for the whole family featuring UPRR Country Western Band; Eagle Bob Rodriguez; Denim and Lace Cloggers; Hands in Harmony; Johnny Gatlin; Laramie Posse Players; Pending Generation; Encore; The Gang; The Rocky Mountain Oysters; Southern Plains Indians; the F-15 Airplane and Ford's "Bigfoot." Free Entertainment Area at Frontier Park.

Noon — Cheyenne Gunslingers. Old Town Mall. Free.

12:45 p.m. — Pre-Rodeo Show Activities. Frontier Park.

1:15 p.m. — Grand Entry.

1:30 p.m. — WORLD'S NO. 1 RODEO - THE "DADDY OF 'EM ALL." FRONTIER PARK.

3:00 p.m. — Southern Plains Indian Dancers. Frontier Park Indian Village. Free.

4:30 p.m. — Autographs by that day's rodeo winners in front of B Stand.

5:30 p.m. — Southern Plains Indian Dancers. Frontier Park Indian Village. Free.

6:15 p.m. — Pre-Night Show Activities. Frontier Park.

7:00 p.m. — NIGHT ARENA SHOW. Coors Chuckwagon Racing. Wrangler/Corral West Pro Rodeo Bullfights, Southern Plains Indian Dancers. **Williams & Ree. TANYA TUCKER.**

9:00 p.m.-Midnight — Heels Hangout. Dancing. Entertainment. Frontier Park.

FRIDAY, JULY 27

KEY BANK APPRECIATION DAY
COORS APPRECIATION DAY

7:00 a.m.-9:00 a.m. — Morning Slack - Timed Events. Frontier Park. Free.

7:00 a.m.-9:00 a.m. — FREE PANCAKE BREAKFAST. City Center Parking Lot, 16th and Carey. Live Entertainment. Southern Plains Indian Dancers.

8:00 a.m.-9:00 p.m. — Frontier Days Old West Museum. Governor's Invitational Western Art Show. Frontier Park. Admission: Adults-$2; Seniors-$1; Family-$5; Children 12 & under Free.

9:30 a.m. — Don Forwood Memorial Senior's Championship Steer Roping. Frontier Park. Free.

Museums - Tours

WYOMING STATE MUSEUM & ART GALLERY — Located in the Barrett State Office Building at 24th & Central. Wyoming's Native Americans, cowboys, sheepherders and the frontier's men and women are all subjects of museum exhibits. In addition to four galleries, the museum features the state art gallery which exhibits works by Wyoming and regional artists. "Hear Me The Land," a show featuring Native American art will be on view during the 1990 "Daddy of 'em All." The museum will host an exciting summer festival of events featuring special exhibits, entertaining and educational programs, music and much more for all ages. The museum is located one block east of the Capitol Avenue parade route. Hours are Tuesday-Friday, 8-5; Saturday, 9-5 and Sunday, 1-5. Admission is free. Call 777-7014 or 777-7024.

NATIONAL FIRST DAY COVER MUSEUM — 702 Randall Avenue. A special display of paintings by artist Ed Little which celebrates the statehood centennials of Wyoming, North Dakota, Montana, and Idaho will be featured at the museum during Frontier Days. This is the only museum in the world dedicated to First Day Covers: the "first editions" of postage stamps issued throughout the world. The museum's collection is valued at nearly $1,000,000 and includes the world's first First Day Cover with the first postage stamp, issued in 1840. Artwork used on the First Day Covers exhibited at the museum include works of artists such as Lyle Tayson, David K. Stone, Jeffery Matthews, Arthur and Alan Singer, and Don Balke. The museum also features a gift shop in a general store with a bean counter, coffee grinder, old wood burning stove, and other authentic antiques, including the front of an antique post office from the Bailroil, Wyoming Post Office. Admission to the self-guided museum is FREE. Guided tours — also free — may be arranged 24 hours in advance by calling the Museum Director at 771-3202. The museum is open 9 a.m. to noon and 12:30 to 5 p.m. Monday through Friday and the first Saturday of Frontier Days, July 21, 1990.

CHEYENNE FRONTIER DAYS OLD WEST MUSEUM — Complete display section of Indian, Cowboy, and Old West artifacts, regalia and memorabilia; Frontier Days records and photographs; the Union Pacific Cheyenne Depot Station and display; the Tivoli Building and turn-of-the-century house, as well as an extensive collection of historic carriages, including buggies, coaches, surreys, a hearse, and many more. The Frontier Days Old West Museum Gift Shop offers a fine line of collectible Frontier Days souvenirs, T-Shirts, belt buckles, hats, western books, and our annual carriage plates. In addition, The Governor's Invitational Art Show and Sale is in place during Frontier Week with over 200 works of western art by over 40 artists. Frontier Week Hours: 8:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m. Admissions: Adults $2, Families $5, Senior Citizens $1.

HISTORIC GOVERNOR'S MANSION — Located at 300 E. 21st Street, just a short walk from the State Museum. The Colonial Revival residence, built in 1904, was home to nineteen (19) Wyoming Chief Executives and their families from 1905 to 1976. The mansion is located three blocks east of the Capitol Avenue parade route. Hours are Tuesday-Saturday, 8:30-Noon and 1:00-5:00 p.m. Admission is free. Call 777-7014 or 777-7878 for more information.

WYOMING STATE CAPITOL — This 101 year old building features elegant cherry woodwork and sparkling stained glass throughout. Murals and other works of art can be viewed in many areas of the Capitol, and in the House and Senate chambers. Several sculptures are located on the grounds, including a statue of Esther Hobart Morris, an advocate of woman suffrage; "The Spirit of Wyoming," by Edward Fraughton, located between the Capitol and the Herschler Building to the north, and a majestic Bison by Dan Ostermiller, located on the grounds to the east. Visitors can view a short slide presentation which introduces them to the history of the Capitol and can receive guided tours Monday-Friday, 8:15-4:30 and Saturday 9:15-4:30. For more information call 777-7220.

WYOMING AIR GUARD OPEN HOUSE — The public is invited to attend the 1990 Wyoming Centennial/Frontier Days "Military Day" Open House, July 25-26 while the USAF Thunderbirds are parked at the Cheyenne Municipal Airport. Open House will include Wyoming Air National Guard C-130 Hercules transport aircraft. Thirty or more aircraft from military units throughout the U.S. on static display for the public to walk around and into. Also on display is the free world's largest military transport aircraft which is large enough to hold seven Greyhound busses in a row. Open House: Wednesday, July 25, 8:00 a.m.-6:00 p.m. Firefighting Water Drops: July 25, 1 p.m., 3 p.m., 5 p.m. and July 26, 11 a.m., 1 p.m., 3 p.m. Security Team Sky Cop Demonstration with helicopters: July 25, 2 p.m. and 4 p.m. and July 26, 12 noon and 2 p.m. To view Open House, use the Wyoming Air National Guard Main Gate, located one block east of the intersection of Del Range Blvd. and Yellowstone Avenue. Shuttle busses to and from the Open House from the Frontier Mall on Del Range. The shuttles will run every 20 minutes.

THE MOVING WALL — The Moving Wall, Vietnam Veterans Memorial will be on display July 21 through July 28, 24 hours daily at the VA Hospital, 2360 E. Pershing Blvd.

1890-1990 WYOMING CENTENNIAL
EQUALITY STATE
A LASTING LEGACY ™

An Official Centennial Event

6:15 p.m. — Pre-Night Show Activities. Frontier Park.
7:00 p.m. — NIGHT ARENA SHOW. Coors Chuckwagon Racing. Wrangler/Corral West Pro Rodeo Bullfights, Southern Plains Indian Dancers. **Williams & Ree. RICKY SKAGGS.**

7:00 p.m.-9:00 p.m. — Square dancing with nationally known caller Jerry Hagg. City Center Parking Lot, 16th and Carey. Free.

THURSDAY, JULY 26

WRANGLER APPRECIATION DAY
U.S. WEST APPRECIATION DAY
WHEELS APPRECIATION DAY
VOLUNTEER APPRECIATION DAY

7:00 a.m.-9:00 a.m. — Morning Slack - Timed Events. Frontier Park. Free.
8:00 a.m.-9:00 p.m. — Frontier Days Old West Museum. Governor's Invitational Western Art Show. Frontier Park. Admission: Adults-$2; Seniors-$1; Family-$5; Children 12 & under Free.
9:30 a.m. — Don Forwood Memorial Senior's Championship Steer Roping. Frontier Park. Free.
9:30 a.m. — CHEYENNE FRONTIER DAYS PARADE. One of the world's largest parade collection of horse-drawn vehicles . . . bands . . . equestrain units . . . historical floats. Downtown. Free.
10:00 a.m.-7:00 p.m. — Frontier Quilt Show, 1908 Central Ave., St. Mark's 100 year old sanctuary.
10:00 a.m.-Midnight — CHEYENNE FRONTIER DAYS CARNIVAL/ MIDWAY AREAS OPEN. Admission $1.00. Children 0-9 years: Free. Free admission with today's rodeo ticket. Free admission with tonight's night show ticket from 4:00 p.m. until midnight. Entertainment. Exhibits. Carnival.
10:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m. — Wyoming Air National Guard Open House. (See front of Schedule of Events for details).
11:00 a.m.-7:00 p.m. — Frontier Park Indian Village open. Frontier Park. Free.
11:30 a.m.-12:30 p.m. — Smokey the Bear will greet people in the "Howdy Folks" area at Frontier Park.

7:00 p.m. & 9:00 p.m. — Old Fashioned Melodrama and Olio Acts. Historic Atlas Theater. Downtown. For ticket information phone: 638-6543 or 635-0199.

9:00 p.m.-Midnight — Heels Hangout. Dancing. Entertainment. Frontier Park.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 25

FRONTIER OIL APPRECIATION DAY
IBM APPRECIATION DAY
CHEYENNE DAY
MILITARY DAY

7:00 a.m.-9:00 a.m. — Morning Slack - Timed Events. Frontier Park. Free.

7:00 a.m.-9:00 a.m. — FREE PANCAKE BREAKFAST. City Center Parking Lot, 16th and Carey. Live Entertainment. Southern Plains Indian Dancers.

8:00 a.m.-9:00 p.m. — Frontier Days Old West Museum. Governor's Invitational Western Art Show. Frontier Park. Admission: Adults-$2; Seniors-$1; Family-$5; Children 12 & under Free.

8:00 a.m.-6:00 p.m. — Wyoming Air National Guard Open House. (See front of Schedule of Events for more details).

10:00 a.m. — USAF Thunderbirds Aerial Demonstration. F.E. Warren AFB Heritage Day. Displays . . . demonstrations . . . Historic Homes . . . Military Museum . . . Parade Field . . . Tour F.E. Warren AFB Daily, Frontier Week.

10:00 a.m.-7:00 p.m. — Frontier Quilt Show, 1908 Central Ave., St. Mark's 100 year old sanctuary.

10:00 a.m.-Midnight — CHEYENNE FRONTIER DAYS CARNIVAL/ MIDWAY AREAS OPEN. Admission $1.00. Children 0-9 years: Free. Free admission with today's rodeo ticket. Free admission with tonight's night show ticket from 4:00 p.m. until midnight. Entertainment. Exhibits. Carnival.

11:00 a.m.-7:00 p.m. — Frontier Park Indian Village open. Frontier Park. Free.

Noon-8:00 p.m. — FREE entertainment for the whole family featuring UPRR Country Western Band; Eagle Bob Rodriguez; Denim and Lace Cloggers; Hands in Harmony; Johnny Gatlin; Laramie Posse Players; Pending Generation; Encore; The Gang; The Rocky Mountain Oysters; Southern Plains Indians; the F-15 Airplane and Ford's "Bigfoot." Free Entertainment Area at Frontier Park.

12:45 p.m. — Pre-Rodeo Show Activities. Frontier Park.

1:15 p.m. — Grand Entry.

1:30 p.m. — WORLD'S NO. 1 RODEO - THE "DADDY OF 'EM ALL." FRONTIER PARK.

3:00 p.m. — Southern Plains Indian Dancers. Frontier Park Indian Village. Free.

4:30 p.m. — Autographs by that day's rodeo winners in front of B Stand.

5:30 p.m. — Southern Plains Indian Dancers. Frontier Park Indian Village. Free.

Rodeo

Saturday, July 21 - Sunday, July 29
Daily 1:15 p.m. — Frontier Park
(Gates open at Noon)

- **Bareback • Saddle Bronc • Calf Roping**
- **Bull Riding • Steer Wrestling**
- **Steer Roping • Rookie Bronc Riding**
- **Wild Horse Race**

Roy Cooper (1989 Cheyenne Frontier Days All-Around Champion), Chris Lybbert, Jim Sharp, Marty Stewart, Harold Bumgardner, Wade Lewis, Bruce Ford, Clint Johnson, John W. Jones, Jr. and 1,100 or more of the top professional cowboys in the world compete against the top stock for the largest regular season payoff in rodeo.

Night Arena Show

Saturday, July 21 - Saturday, July 28
Nightly 7:00 p.m. — Frontier Park
(Gates open 6 p.m.)

- **Coors Chuckwagon Races**
- **Pro Rodeo Bullfights (July 23-26)**
- **Southern Plains Indian Dancers**
- **Country Entertainment**

NIGHT SHOW LINEUP

July 20 **Chicago**	July 21 **Reba McEntire**	July 22 **The Judds**
July 23 **Michael Damian**	July 24 **Clint Black** plus **Williams & Ree**	July 25 **Ricky Skaggs** plus **Williams & Ree**
July 26 **Tanya Tucker** plus **Williams & Ree**	July 27-28 **Randy Travis**	

CHEYENNE FRONTIER DAYS™

Tenth Annual

Governor's Invitational Western Art Show & Sale

hosted by the

Cheyenne Frontier Days Old West Museum

Offering more than 200 bronzes, paintings, artworks and Navajo weavings during Wyoming's Centennial year.

Sale Date: ***July 19, 1990***
Show Dates: ***July 20 - 29, 1990***
Tickets: ***$65.00 per person***

(Includes Buyers Preview, Governor's Mansion Reception, Sale, Chuckwagon Supper, Eye-opener Reception, Catalog and Poster.)

Catalog (mailed): $18.00

Poster by Ted Long (mailed): $10.00

Limited Edition Print by A.T. Cox (mailed): $60.00

These items may be purchased separately

Participating artists include:

Robert Abbett
William Acheff
Cyrus Afsary
Dennis Anderson
Clyde Aspevig
Wayne Baize
Dan Bodelson
Linda Budge
Sandy Burton
Earl Carpenter
Tim Cox
Jim Daly
Chuck DeHaan
Leslie B. DeMille
John DeMott
Steve Devenyns
Tony Eubanks
Joni Falk
John Free
Dan Garrett
Veryl Goodnight
Roy Grinnell
David Halbach
Pat Haptonstall
Edd Hayes
Cliff Hollestelle
Harvey Johnson
Mimi Jungbluth
Ramon Kelley
Roy Kerswill
Ted Long
George Lundeen
Herb Mignery
Bob Moline
Gary Morton
William Moyers
Newman Myrah
Dan Ostermiller
Howard Rogers
Shoofly Shufelt
Oleg Stravrowsky
Robert Summers
Dee Toscano
Fritz White
Jim Wilcox
Nicholas Wilson
Bob Wygant

Tickets and Reservations
Cheyenne Frontier Days Art Show
P.O. Box 2477
Cheyenne, WY 82003
307/778-7200

TUESDAY, JULY 24

COCA-COLA APPRECIATION DAY
COLORADO INTERSTATE GAS APPRECIATION DAY

7:00 a.m.-9:00 a.m. — Morning Slack - Timed Events. Frontier Park. Free.

8:00 a.m.-9:00 p.m. — Frontier Days Old West Museum. Governor's Invitational Western Art Show. Frontier Park. Admission: Adults-$2; Seniors-$1; Family-$5; Children 12 & under Free.

9:30 A.M. — CHEYENNE FRONTIER DAYS PARADE. One of the world's largest parade collection of horse-drawn vehicles . . . bands . . . equestrian units . . . historical floats. Downtown. Free.

10:00 a.m.-7:00 p.m. — Frontier Quilt Show, 1908 Central Ave., St. Mark's 100 year old sanctuary.

10:00 a.m.-Midnight — CHEYENNE FRONTIER DAYS CARNIVAL/ MIDWAY AREAS OPEN. Admission $1.00. Children 0-9 years: Free. Free admission with today's rodeo ticket. Free admission with tonight's night show ticket from 4:00 p.m. until midnight. Entertainment. Exhibits. Carnival.

11:00 a.m.-7:00 p.m. — Frontier Park Indian Village open. Frontier Park. Free.

11:30 a.m.-12:30 p.m. — Smokey the Bear will greet people in the *Howdy Folks* area at Frontier Park.

Noon — Cheyenne Gunslingers. Old Town Mall. Free.

Noon-8:00 p.m. — FREE entertainment for the whole family featuring UPRR Country Western Band; Eagle Bob Rodriguez; Denim and Lace Cloggers; Hands in Harmony; Johnny Gatlin; Laramie Posse Players; Pending Generation; Encore; The Gang; The Rocky Mountain Oysters; Southern Plains Indians; the F-15 Airplane and Ford's "Bigfoot." Free Entertainment Area at Frontier Park.

12:45 p.m. — Pre-Rodeo Show Activities. Frontier Park.

1:15 p.m. — Grand Entry.

1:30 p.m. — WORLD'S NO. 1 RODEO - THE "DADDY OF 'EM ALL." FRONTIER PARK.

3:00 p.m. — Southern Plains Indian Dancers. Frontier Park Indian Village. Free.

4:30 p.m. — Autographs by that day's rodeo winners in front of B Stand.

5:30 p.m. — Southern Plains Indian Dancers. Frontier Park Indian Village. Free.

6:15 p.m. — Pre-Night Show Activities. Frontier Park.

7:00 p.m. — NIGHT ARENA SHOW. Coors Chuckwagon Racing. Wrangler/Corral West Pro Rodeo Bullfights, Southern Plains Indian Dancers. **Williams & Ree. CLINT BLACK**

MONDAY, JULY 23

KODAK APPRECIATION DAY
CONTINENTAL EXPRESS APPRECIATION DAY

7:00 a.m.-9:00 a.m. — FREE PANCAKE BREAKFAST. City Center Parking Lot, 16th and Carey. Live Entertainment. Southern Plains Indian Dancers.

7:00 a.m.-9:00 a.m. — Morning Slack - Timed Events. Frontier Park. Free.

8:00 a.m.-9:00 p.m. — Frontier Days Old West Museum. Governor's Invitational Western Art Show. Frontier Park. Admission: Adults-$2; Seniors-$1; Family-$5; Children 12 & under Free.

10:00 a.m.-Midnight — CHEYENNE FRONTIER DAYS CARNIVAL/ MIDWAY AREAS OPEN. Admission $1.00. Children 0-9 years: Free. Free admission with today's rodeo ticket. Free admission with tonight's night show ticket from 4:00 p.m. until midnight. Entertainment. Exhibits. Carnival.

11:00 a.m.-7:00 p.m. — Frontier Park Indian Village open. Frontier Park. Free.

Noon-8:00 p.m. — FREE entertainment for the whole family featuring UPRR Country Western Band; Eagle Bob Rodriguez; Denim and Lace Cloggers; Hands in Harmony; Johnny Gatlin; Laramie Posse Players; Pending Generation; Encore; The Gang; The Rocky Mountain Oysters; Southern Plains Indians; the F-15 Airplane and Ford's "Bigfoot." Free Entertainment Area at Frontier Park.

Noon — Cheyenne Gunslingers. Old Town Mall. Free.

12:45 p.m. — Pre-Rodeo Show Activities. Frontier Park.

1:15 p.m. — Grand Entry.

1:30 p.m. — WORLD'S NO. 1 RODEO - THE "DADDY OF 'EM ALL." FRONTIER PARK.

3:00 p.m. — Southern Plains Indian Dancers. Frontier Park Indian Village. Free.

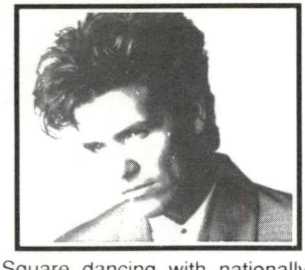
4:30 p.m. — Autographs by that day's rodeo winners in front of B Stand.

5:30 p.m. — Southern Plains Indian Dancers. Frontier Park Indian Village. Free.

6:00 p.m. — Cheyenne Gunslingers. Old Town Mall. Free.

6:15 p.m. — Pre-Night Show Activities. Frontier Park.

7:00 p.m. — NIGHT ARENA SHOW. Coors Chuckwagon Racing. Wrangler/Corral West Pro Rodeo Bullfights. Southern Plains Indian Dancers. **Lori Ruso MICHAEL DAMIAN.**



7:00-9:00 p.m. — Square dancing with nationally known caller Jerry Hagg. City Center Parking Lot. 16th and Carey. Free.

7:00 p.m. & 9:00 p.m. — Old Fashioned Melodrama and Olio Acts. Historic Atlas Theater. Downtown. For ticket information phone: 638-6543 or 635-0199.

9:00 p.m.-Midnight — Heels Hangout. Dancing. Entertainment. Frontier Park.

6TH ANNUAL

Rodeo Calcuttas

THURSDAY
July, 19, 1990

Cheyenne Frontier Days Grounds
Buckle Club — 2nd Floor of Exhibit Hall
Behind Main Stands

Reception — 7:00 p.m.
Auction — 8:00 p.m.

Events To Be Auctioned:
Steer Roping
Senior Steer Roping
1st Go, 2nd Go, Total on Two
and Fastest Time

Pays 4 Places

SATURDAY
July 28, 1990

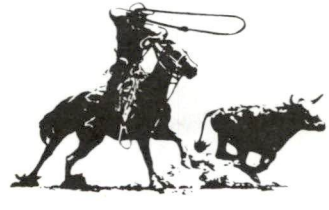
Cheyenne Frontier Days Grounds - Barn 15

Reception — 9:00 p.m.
Auction — 10:30 p.m.

Events To Be Auctioned:
Bull Riding
Saddle Bronc
Bareback
Steer Roping
Steer Wrestling
Calf Roping

Short Go, Average on Three

Pays 3 Places



"Howdy Folks"

"Howdy Folks", is a new group of information specialists who welcome our visitors to Cheyenne Frontier Days. Our friendly "Howdy Folks" are available at strategic locations in Frontier Park to help make your visit with us as pleasant and comfortable as possible. "Howdy Folks" is an expansion of the familiar Howdy Wagon information program which has been a part of the Cheyenne Frontier Days celebration for many years.

You'll recognize our "Howdy Folks" wearing distinctive western attire with the "Howdy Folks" logo clearly displayed. Howdy Folks can answer all your Cheyenne Frontier Days questions and direction needs. If it's where is "the first aid station" or "the closest restrooms" or "the best place to park" for one of our four great parades; ask our Howdy Folks and enjoy your visit.

Welcome to Cheyenne Frontier Days and "Howdy Folks".

HOWDY FOLKS

Schedule

THURSDAY, JULY 19

10:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m. — Ticket Buyers' registration for Governor's Invitational Art Show. Little America.

3:30 p.m. — Governor's Invitational Art Show Ticket Buyers' Preview in the Old West Museum at Frontier Park.

4:30 p.m.-6:00 p.m. — Governor's Invitational Art Show Ticket Buyers' Reception. The Governor's Mansion.

6:00 p.m.-8:00 p.m. — Governor's Invitational Art Show Exhibition Drawing in the Old West Museum at Frontier Park.

7:00 p.m. — Single Steer Roping and Single Senior Steer Roping Calcutta. Cheyenne Frontier Days Grounds. Buckle Club (2nd Floor of Exhibit Hall) Behind Main Grandstands.

7:30 p.m. — Governor's Invitational Art Show Ticket Holders' Chuckwagon Buffet int the Old West Museum at Frontier Park.

SUNDAY, JULY 22

TONY LAMA APPRECIATION DAY
FAAC, INC. APPRECIATION DAY
HEELS APPRECIATION DAY
NEBRASKA DAY

7:00 a.m.-9:00 a.m. — Morning Slack - Timed Events. Frontier Park. Free.

8:00 a.m.-9:00 p.m. — Frontier Days Old West Museum. Governor's Invitational Western Art Show. Frontier Park. Admission: Adults-$2; Seniors-$1; Family-$5; Children 12 & under Free.

10:00 a.m. — Cowboy Church Service in barn area.

10:00 a.m.-Midnight — CHEYENNE FRONTIER DAYS CARNIVAL/ MIDWAY AREAS OPEN. Admission $1.00. Children 0-9 years: Free. Free admission with today's rodeo ticket. Free admission with tonight's night show ticket from 4:00 p.m. until midnight. Entertainment. Exhibits. Carnival.

11:00 a.m.-7:00 p.m. — Frontier Park Indian Village open. Frontier Park. Free.

Noon — Cheyenne Gunslingers. Old Town Mall. Free.

Noon-8:00 p.m. — FREE entertainment for the whole family featuring UPRR Country Western Band; Eagle Bob Rodriguez; Denim and Lace Cloggers; Hands in Harmony; Johnny Gatlin; Laramie Posse Players; Pending Generation; Encore; The Gang; The Rocky Mountain Oysters; Southern Plains Indians; the F-15 Airplane and Ford's "Bigfoot." Free Entertainment Area at Frontier Park.

12:45 p.m. — Pre-Rodeo Show Activities. Frontier Park.

1:15 p.m. — Grand Entry.

1:30 p.m. — WORLD'S NO. 1 RODEO - THE "DADDY OF 'EM ALL." FRONTIER PARK.

3:00 p.m. — Southern Plains Indian Dancers. Frontier Park Indian Village. Free.

4:30 p.m. — Autographs by that day's rodeo winners in front of B Stand.

5:30 p.m. — Southern Plains Indian Dancers. Frontier Park Indian Village. Free.

6:15 p.m. — Pre-Night Show Activities. Frontier Park.

7:00 p.m. — NIGHT ARENA SHOW. Coors Chuckwagon Racing. Southern Plains Indian Dancers. **THE JUDDS.**

7:00 p.m. & 9:00 p.m. — Old Fashioned Melodrama and Olio Acts. Historic Atlas Theater. Downtown. For ticket information phone:638-6543 or 635-0199.

9:00 p.m.-Midnight — Heels Hangout. Dancing. Entertainment. Frontier Park.

10:00 a.m.-Midnight — CHEYENNE FRONTIER DAYS CARNIVAL/ EXHIBIT AREAS OPEN. Admission: $1.00. Children 0-9 years: Free. Free admission with today's rodeo ticket. Free admission with tonight's night show ticket after 4:00 p.m. Entertainments. Exhibits. Carnival.

11:00 a.m.-7:00 p.m. — Frontier Park Indian Village open. Frontier Park. Free.

11:00-3:00 p.m. — Buffalo Roast. Cost $11 per person. Open to public. F.E. Warren AFB Officer's Club Patio.

Noon-8:00 p.m. — FREE entertainment for the whole family featuring UPRR Country Western Band; Eagle Bob Rodriguez; Denim and Lace Cloggers; Hands in Harmony; Johnny Gatlin; Laramie Posse Players; Pending Generation; Encore; The Gang; The Rocky Mountain Oysters; Southern Plains Indians; the F-15 Airplane and Ford's "Bigfoot." Free Entertainment Area at Frontier Park.

Noon — Cheyenne Gunslingers. Old Town Mall. Free.

12:45 p.m. — Pre-Rodeo Show Activities. Frontier Park.

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6:15 p.m. — Pre-Night Show Activities. Frontier Park.

7:00 p.m. — NIGHT ARENA SHOW. Coors Chuckwagon Racing. Southern Plains Indian Dancers. **Mark Collie REBA McENTIRE**

7:00 p.m. & 9:00 p.m. — Old Fashioned Melodrama and Olio Acts. Historic Atlas Theater. Downtown. For ticket information phone: 638-6543 or 635-0199.

9:00 p.m.-Midnight — Heels Hangout. Dancing. Entertainment. Frontier Park.

FRIDAY, JULY 20

7:00 a.m.-9:00 a.m. — Morning Slack - Timed Events. Frontier Park. Free.

9:00 a.m.-Noon — Governor's Invitational Art Show Ticket Holders Private Viewing in the Old West Museum at Frontier Park.

Noon — CHEYENNE FRONTIER DAYS EXHIBIT AREA OPEN. Frontier Park. Admission: $1.00. Children 0-9 years: Free.

6:00 p.m. — CHEYENNE FRONTIER DAYS CARNIVAL/MIDWAY AREAS OPEN. Admission: $1.00. Children 0-9 years: Free. Free admission with tonight's night show ticket from 6:00 p.m. until midnight. Entertainment. Exhibits. Carnival.

6:00 p.m. — Cheyenne Gunslingers. Old Town Mall. Free.

7:00 p.m. & 9:00 p.m. — Old Fashioned Melodrama and Olio Acts. Historic Atlas Theater. Downtown. For ticket information phone: 638-6543 or 635-0199.

8:00 p.m. — NIGHT ARENA SHOW. **CHICAGO** (In concert). Frontier Park.

9:00 p.m.-Midnight — Heels Hangout. Dancing. Entertainment. Frontier Park.

SATURDAY, JULY 21

COORS APPRECIATION DAY
EQUITABLE FINANCIAL COMPANIES APPRECIATION DAY
COLORADO DAY
MAYOR'S DAY

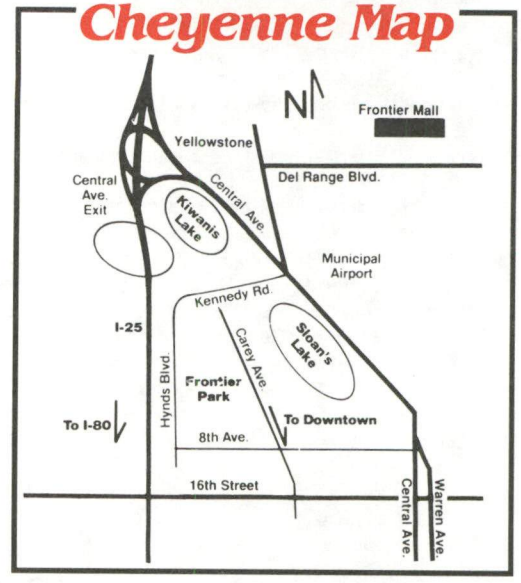
7:00 p.m.-9:00 a.m. — Morning Slack - Timed Events. Frontier Park. Free.

8:00 a.m.-9:00 p.m. — Frontier Days Old West Museum. Governor's Invitational Western Art Show. Frontier Park. Admission: Adults-$2; Seniors-$1; Family-$5; Children 12 & under Free.

8:00 a.m. — Buffalo Stampede 10k run. Cost $7 per runner (early registration) $8 (late registration). F.E. Warren AFB (Public Invited.)

9:30 a.m. — CHEYENNE FRONTIER DAYS PARADE. One of the world's largest parade collection of horse-drawn vehicles . . . bands . . . equestrian units . . . historical floats. Downtown. Free.

Frontier Park Area Map



THE DADDY OF 'EM ALL!

1890-1990 WYOMING CENTENNIAL A LASTING LEGACY

100 mi. - Denver

180 mi. - Casper

I-25

Hynds Blvd.

8th Avenue

A Lot

Carnival Grounds

Carnival Campground

Concessions Trailer

E F

V12

V1

V2

Exhibit Building

F Lot

A Barn

BB Barn

D Barn

C Barn

Portals 4 5 6 7

Heels Hangout

First Aid Pinkerton

B Stand

Slab

C

H Lot

G H Portal 9

G Lot

Security Trailer

McAllister Barn

Ticket Office

D C B A

A

Handicapped Parking

Chute 9

Arena

Stands

M

K J Press Box H

VIP Box

EAST SIDE AREA

Stock Pens

Steer Pens

T4

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Horse Trailer Parking

Shop

10 11

13 County Barns 14 15

V4

B Lot

T Portal

P3

Cowboy Campground

Press Trailer

Contestants Office

C Lot

Museum Headquarters

D Lot

Kennedy Road

Indian Village

V6

Carey Avenue

V7

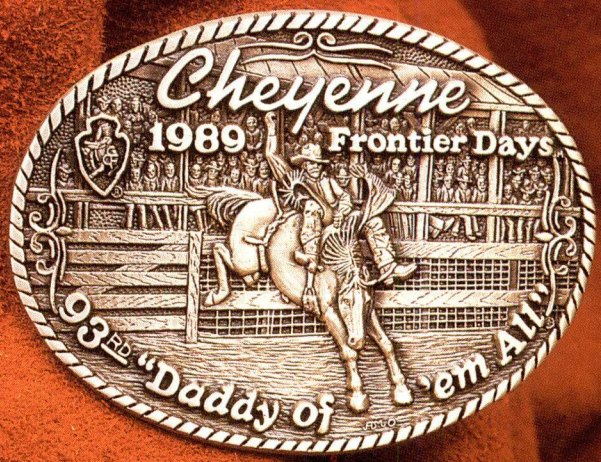
V8

V9

E Lot

V10

Cheyenne Frontier Days 1989



Another Winner! — "The Bareback Rider"

A Cheyenne Frontier Days Tradition

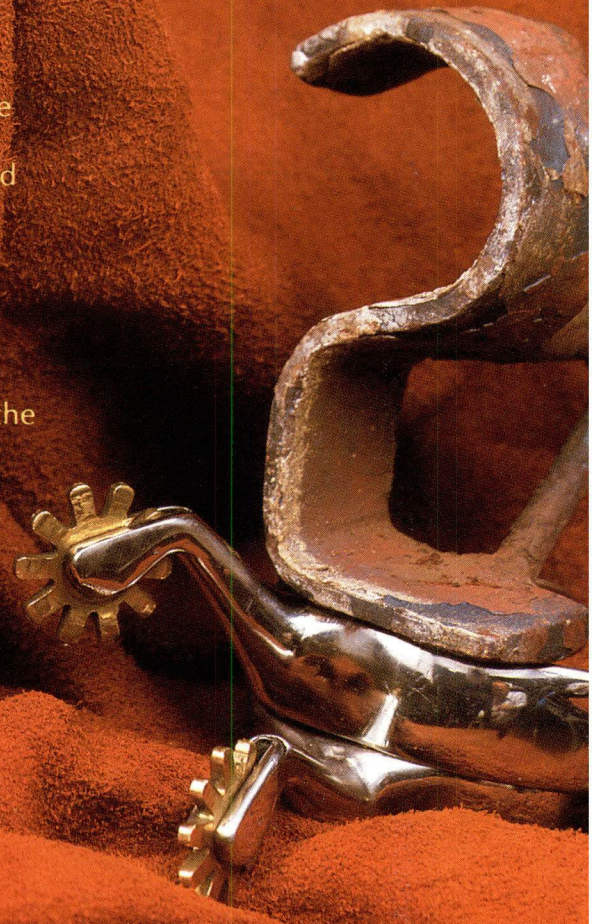
The 1989 COMMEMORATIVE FRONTIER DAYS BUCKLE Sixth Edition

The only official Cheyenne Frontier Days Commemorative Buckle Series is a striking buckle cast from solid brass in a strictly limited edition of 1,000. Cast by the renowned Award Design Medals, each is individually numbered, dated and imprinted with the Cheyenne Frontier Days logo. "THE BAREBACK RIDER" is unique in its fascinating detail as its image was captured from an actual Cheyenne Frontier Days photograph.

AVAILABLE EXCLUSIVELY at the Old West Museum and the Museum Gift Shop in the Exhibits Building.

only $19.95 plus tax

All net proceeds are donated to the Old West Museum in Cheyenne.



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93rd Annual
"Daddy of 'em All"
July 21-30 - Souvenir Program

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UNITED EXPRESS

Miss Frontier

Tammy Powers

Tammy Powers, Cheyenne Frontier Days' Miss Frontier 1989, would like to extend a warm western welcome to all of you here with us celebrating the 93rd annual "Daddy of Em All."

Tammy, a Cheyenne native, is the 20-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Michael Powers. This fall she will be a junior at the University of Arizona in Tucson, with a major in broadcast journalism and a minor in political science. She is an active member of the Gamma Phi Beta Sorority and Fellowship of Christian Athletes. This year she was chosen as an Arizona Football Recruiting Hostess and a Spring Fling Business Staff member.

As a 1987 graduate of Cheyenne Central High School, Tammy was involved in a variety of school activities. She was a member of the school senate, varsity tennis team and the varsity cheer squad.

Tammy's position as Miss Frontier highlights her involvement as a goodwill ambassador for Frontier Days. She was a member of the Dandies for three years before being chosen as Lady-in-Waiting. The Dandies are a group of accomplished young horsewomen who perform throughout the Western United States under the direction of Arlene Kensinger to promote the "Daddy of Em All." Tammy's active involvement with Frontier Days has provided her with the knowledge, experience and enthusiasm needed for her reign as Miss Frontier 1989.

James F. Powers, Tammy's grandfather, was very involved in the prosperity of Cheyenne Frontier Days. He served six years on the Frontier Days Committee, three years as Ticket Chairman (1948-51) and three years as General Chairman (1952-54). He instigated the famous Chuckwagon Races his first year as Chairman, and the first pancake breakfast was also held during his term. He became a charter member of the Heels in 1954, holding card No. 39.

Her father, J. Michael Powers, is very active in both the Cheyenne community and Frontier Days. He is a past president of the Cheyenne Chamber of Commerce and Quarterback Club. He is currently serving as Chairman of the Board of Cheyenne LEADS. His involvement in Frontier Days began when he served on the Racing Committee from 1965-1980, he was in charge of the chuckwagon races for five of those years. He also served on the Frontier Days Planning Committee from 1979 until 1982 and was very instrumental in building and funding many of the park improvement projects. He became a Heel in 1971 and remains an active member today.

Tammy's mother, Sheryl, has also been very active in the Cheyenne community. She is a past president of Women's Civic League where she initiated Cheyenne's largest community fund-raising project, Christmas House. She was also instrumental in starting Special Friends of Cheyenne. Tammy's brother and sister have also been involved in Frontier Days. Her sister, Lauri, carried the American Flag in the Color Guard 1986. Her brother, Brent, has worked with the "Toes", a group of boys who work Chute 9 during slack and the rodeos. The past two years Brent has worked for the rodeo advisor, Don Kensinger, during Frontier Days.

Ruth Finch Powers, Tammy's great aunt, was among the first to receive a W-Heels pin. Her son and Tammy's cousin, Tom Powers, was an integral part of Frontier Days, serving as Ticket Chairman from 1979-81 and then as General Chairman from 1982-83. He was also a member of the Heels. Another cousin of Tammy's, Carol Powers Waeckerlin, was Miss Frontier in 1970.

Tammy's family has always been the most important part of her life. That is why representing and promoting Cheyenne Frontier Days as Miss Frontier has been a dream of hers since she was very young. Her dream has become reality through the help and support of many, but especially her Grandpa Jim, to whom she would like to dedicate her year as Miss Frontier.

=Lady-in-Waiting=

Trish Moore

Trish Moore, 1989 Lady-in-Waiting, is the 19-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Darrell Moore.

Trish just completed her freshman year at Laramie County Community College, majoring in Early Childhood Education with a minor in Public Relations. She attended LCCC on a scholarship awarded to her in the 1988 Laramie County Junior Miss Pageant. Next fall she plans to continue her education at the University of Wyoming. Her goal is to some day teach deaf and blind children.

Trish is a 1988 graduate of Cheyenne Central High School where she was involved in many activities including Youth Offering Understanding (YOU), Students Against Driving Drunk (SADD), Central's pep club, and Central's newspaper, the Lariat. As part of the school's speech program, she was awarded All-State honors for Monologue and All-State cast and crew member. In her junior and senior years she was involved with drama productions and was the co-lead in the play "Forty Carats." Spare time activities include modeling in Colorado and Wyoming, church, aerobic dance and a part-time job in clothing merchandising.

Trish's love of horses began when her Grandmother Wisroth gave her a Welch pony as a gift when she was nine years old. She has trained her own horse and has earned numerous awards in showmanship with the Cheyenne Saddle Tramps. At the Laramie County Fair, her horse was judged Reserve Grand Champion and Grand Champion Thoroughbred. Trish has ridden in the Cheyenne Frontier Days parades since 1983 as part of the Saddle Tramps, as a period costume rider and with the Dandies.

She was first selected to the Dandies in 1986 and served three years. She served as secretary for the group and in her final year was selected as the lead horsewoman.

Henry Wisroth, Trish's great grandfather emigrated to the United States in 1881 and homesteaded property in eastern Laramie County. The family still resides on the current ranch near Pine Bluffs.

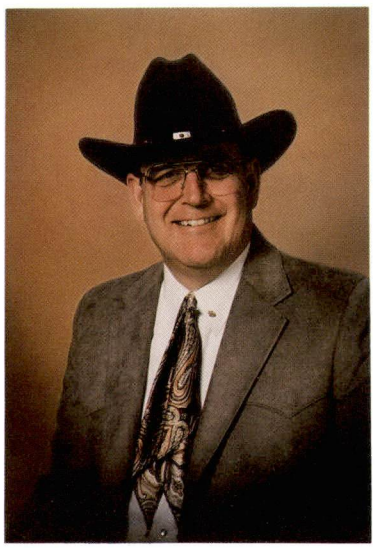
Her father, J. Darrell, was raised in Saratoga, WY. A graduate of the University of Wyoming, he returned to work in Cheyenne in 1972 after serving in the military. He is and has been involved with numerous community programs. He became involved with the local Kiwanis Club and the Frontier Days Pancake Breakfast in 1974 and as a Committee Chairman since 1979. He joined the Frontier Days Public Relations Committee in 1985 and is now an assistant committeeman.

Rodeo royalty is becoming a family tradition. Trish's mother, Esther, was Miss Teenage Rodeo in Pine Bluffs for the year 1960-61. In 1962 she was selected as Queen of the Pine Bluffs Trail Days celebration. She was an important part of the "stable crew" helping the Cheyenne Frontier Days Dandies for three years. She joined the Public Relations Committee in 1986 and spent some time working the Howdy Wagons greeting visitors and giving them information on Frontier Days. A University of Wyoming graduate, she is currently working as a special education teacher at McCormick Junior High School in Cheyenne.

Trish has a brother, Paul, who has worked on the Ticket Committee and in the Buckle Club. Trish's uncle, Carl Wisroth, Jr., worked with Trish's father on the pancake breakfast for many years and was a member of the Public Relations Committee from 1980 until his death in 1987.

1989 CFD

Brown



MIKE BROWN

Public Relations

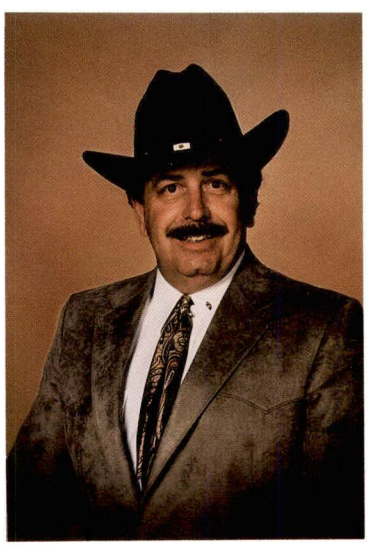
Mike Brown, second year Public Relations Chairman, is the Administrator for the State of Wyoming Central Services. His committee coordinates and hosts all media covering the show, hosts VIPs and Sponsors, staffs information booths, produces and sells the souvenir programs, represents CFD on spring promotional trips throughout the region, and produces the CFD Governor's Art Show and Sale.

VERNE FELTON

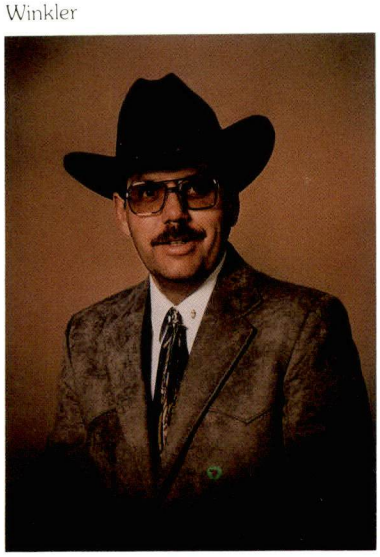
Contract Acts

Felton, who is in his third year with Contract Acts, is a sales representative for the Multigraphics Division of AM International. Contract Acts is responsible for the horse racing during the afternoon performances, the junior barrel racing and chuckwagon racing as well as the booking and handling of the entertainment on the main stage during the night shows.

Felton



Winkler



JOHN "BO" WINKLER

Contestants Chairman

"Bo", who is a conductor for the Union Pacific Railroad when not working CFD, is in his first year as Contestants Chairman. This group has enormous responsibility starting with all the contracts for the rodeo such as stock, pro rodeo cowboys association, bullfighters and announcers, all of the duties associated with handling the cowboys as entrants and contestants once they arrive, seeing to it that the cowboys are assigned stock, the actual work of sorting stock and working the arena, making sure the show moves smoothly, producing the results at the end of each day's performance and running the two calcuttas during the week.

A volunteer group of 11 professional and business people works all year to revive for one short period in July, the West as it was.

The 1989 Committee heads up a group of more than 2,000 volunteers-

Jessen

DAVE JOHANSEN

Executive Secretary

Dave Johansen is in his second year as executive secretary for the General Committee. Johansen is the full-time person in charge of the office staff, overseeing the financial aspects and working with the committee on all areas of putting the show together. Dave is a native of Wyoming and before joining Frontier Days in 1985 as business manager, worked in Billings, MT as an accountant.

Committee

men and women - who devote thousands of hours staging the "Daddy of Em All." Each of these volunteers shares a common bond - deep love for and commitment to Cheyenne Frontier Days.

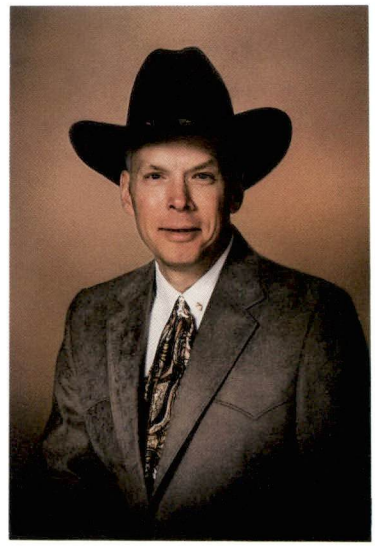
JERRY JESSEN
General Chairman

Jerry Jessen, in his first year as General Chairman, is an engineer for the Bureau of Land Management. He served three years as Security Chairman from 1985-87 before rejoining the General Committee last fall. His job is to coordinate the entire show as the chairman of the General Committee and act as spokesperson for the show.

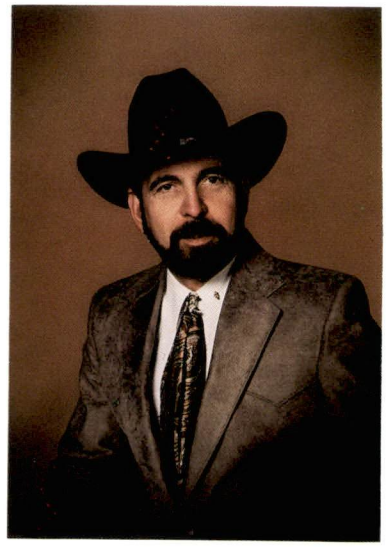
COL. L. T. GERRINGER
Military Chairman

Col. Tal Gerringer, who is the Deputy Commander for Maintenance of the 90th Strategic Missile Wing at Warren AFB, is in his first year as Military Chairman. His committee of military volunteers is responsible for the Coronation Ball, the buffalo roast, the base open house on the Wednesday of the show including the Thunderbirds demonstration, hosting the Thunderbirds and coordinating the efforts of numerous base volunteers on all other committees.

Col. Gerringer



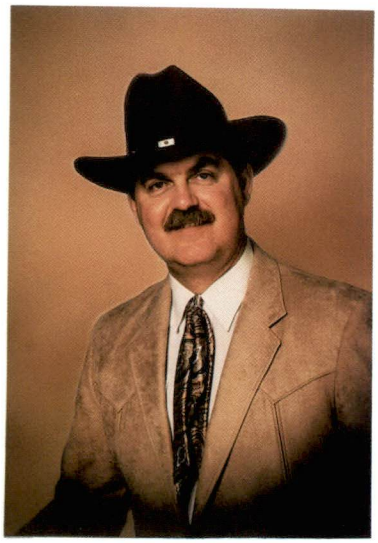
Cameron



DAVE CAMERON
Tickets Committee

Dave Cameron, serving his second year as Ticket Chairman, is a broker for #1 Properties Real Estate Co., in Cheyenne. His committee has the responsibility of generating and handling all ticket sales as well as making sure the customers find their seats for the shows. In addition, his committee has added a computer system that prints all the CFD tickets as well as log information on buyers for future marketing efforts.

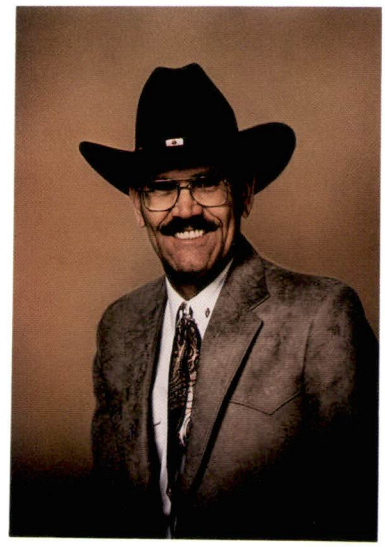
Johansen



TOM ATKINSON
Security

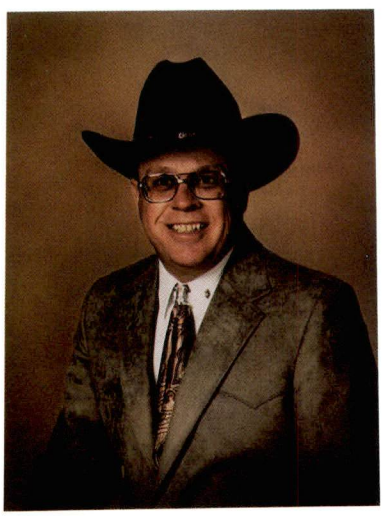
Atkinson, in his second year as Security Committee Chairman, is a Materials Engineer for the Wyoming Highway Department. Security is primarily responsible for gate and access control throughout the park. In addition, it is also responsible for preparing and distributing all badges and stickers, collecting and accounting for parking and camping fees, providing traffic control in and around the park, aiding local law enforcement agencies in their duties, providing crowd control, supervising all parking on the grounds and providing general security services throughout the park.

Atkinson



Committee Continued

Carver



GARY CARVER

Grounds Chairman

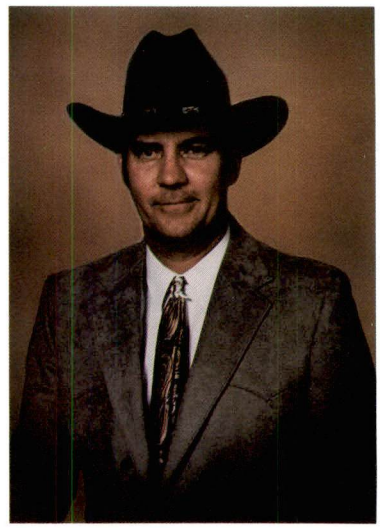
Gary Carver, the State Construction Maintenance Engineer for the Wyoming Highway Department, is in his first year as Grounds Committee Chairman. His committee makes capital improvements to the park facility as well as maintains the facility year round and during the show, sets up for chuckwagon races and bullfights, contracts for and supervises stands and grounds cleanup, and provides for first aid, doctor assistance and medical assistance on the park.

BOB BOOTH

Concessions

Bob Booth, in his second year as Concessions Committee Chairman, works for Venture Underwriters, Inc., of Cheyenne. Concessions is in charge of coordinating all activities pertaining to the carnival midway and contracts, coordinating all food and beverage contracts, supervising all novelty item contracts, assigning all exhibitors to space, arranging acts for the free entertainment area, arranging for the sale of CFD trademark items and protection of CFD trademarks, controlling carnival campground, coordinating with the City of Cheyenne regarding ride inspection and safety, and reviewing carnival games to insure they are all games of skill and not chance.

Booth

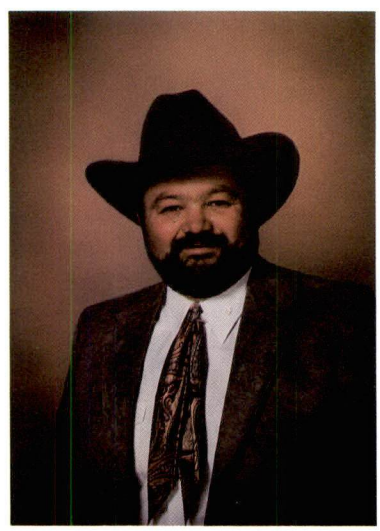


DAN HOUGH

Parades Chairman

Dan Hough, a first-year chairman, is an elementary school teacher at Churchill School in Cheyenne. His committee is responsible for organizing and producing the four downtown parades, lining up and scheduling the pre-rodeo and pre-night show entertainment for each day's performance, organizing the rodeo grand entry and in charge of firing the salutes and bombs for the national anthem and during the wild horse races each day. A special group of this committee, the Wagon Doctors, work year round restoring and preserving the CFD horse drawn carriage collection, one of the largest in the country.

Hough

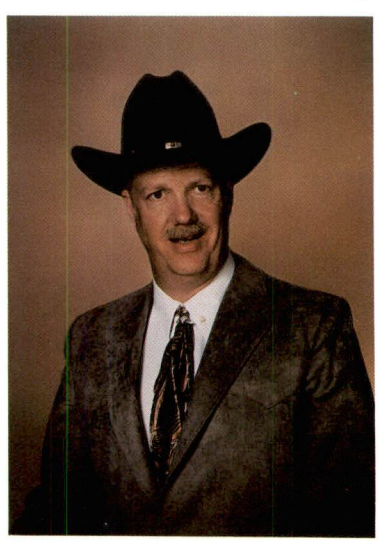


MEADE DAVIS

Indian Committee

Meade Davis, who is in his second year as Indian Committee Chairman, is an orthopedic surgeon in Cheyenne. His committee, the smallest of them all with only 16 people, is in charge of the contract with the Indian dancers, scheduling their performances and hosting them during the show. In addition, the committee is in charge of promotional activities by Miss Frontier and her Lady-in-Waiting. It is also responsible for the free pancake breakfasts and for promotional trips to the Front Range of Colorado involving royalty and the Indian dancers.

Davis



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CHEYENNE

Live the Legend©

On July 4, 1867, the first tents were pitched on the site now known as Cheyenne, Wyoming. These first Cheyennites were men who had moved West to work on the Union Pacific Railroad. When the railroad ws completed in November of that same year, the majority of settlers moved on, but those who stayed joined others who came, to form this new thriving western town. By 1869, Cheyenne hosted a conglomeration of people of people including railroad gangs, soldiers from Fort Russell (which today is known as Warren Air Force Base) and employees from Camp Carlin, a supply camp for all the northern posts on the Indian frontier.

This rough population gave entrance to the type of entertainment that became associated with the 'Wild West.' Cheyenne was a very lively place with five variety theatres going at one time and every other building a saloon. The variety shows had regular stages and gave what was called burlesque performances with plenty of lady performers.

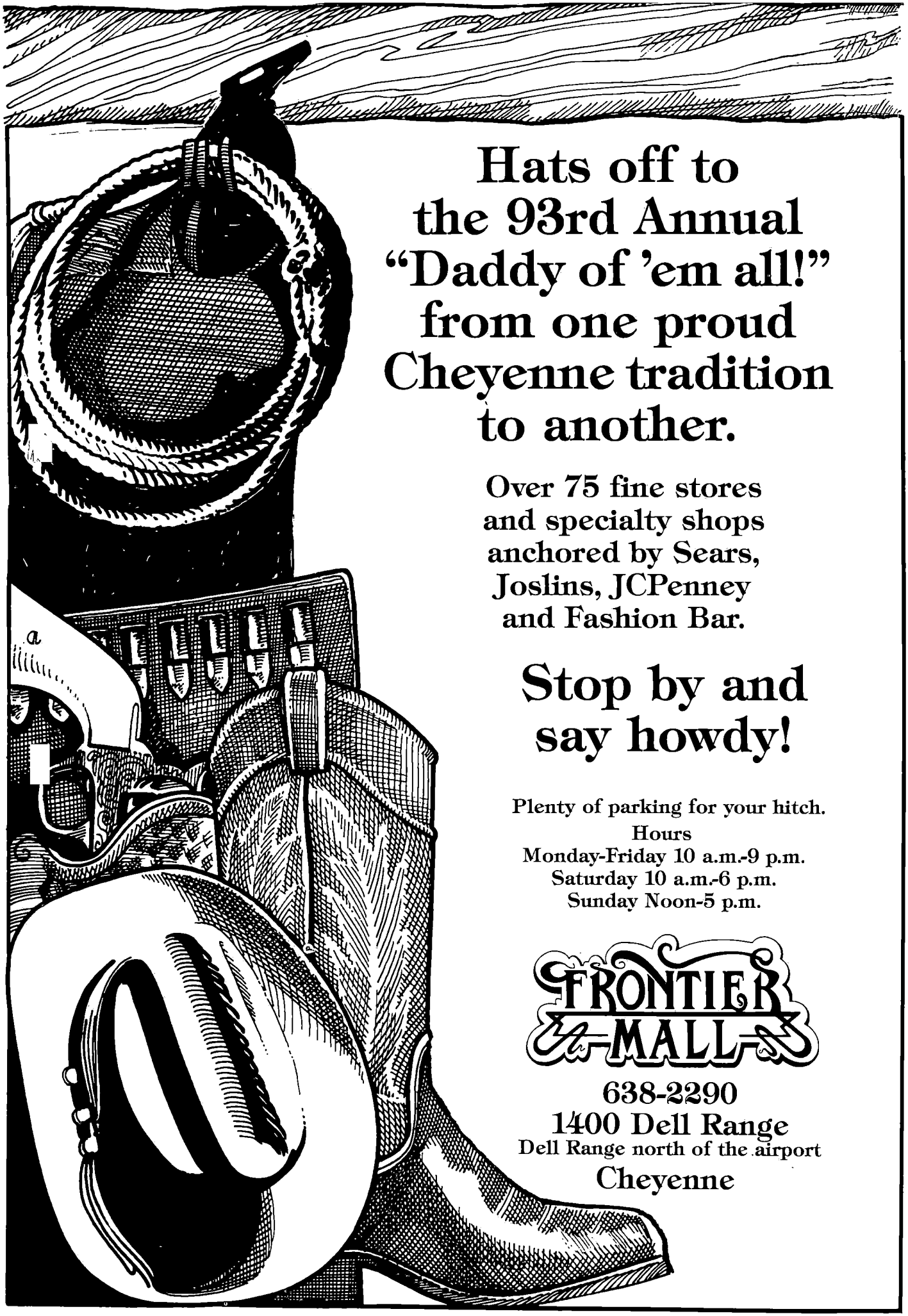
Cheyenne didn't remain rowdy for long, as the railroad that initiated Cheyenne's beginnings continued to play a major role in its development. The Union Pacific, one of the most heavily traversed railroads, passed through Cheyenne, bringing some of the best shows of the day. After the opera house was completed in 1882, noted performers such as Lily Langtry and Mme. Emma Nevada and their troupes stopped here on their way to San Francisco.

The railroad also allowed direct access to the East, thereby enabling Cheyenne to receive the latest styles in furniture, the most recently published magazines and newspapers, and the most fashionable wearing apparel from Eastern salons. The cultural ideas of the East were virtually transplanted to Cheyenne by means of the railroad. By 1875, the population had swelled to about five thousand. At this time, the residents of Cheyenne were enjoying a social life which was very unique for the West. It was definitely on a par with many cities of a similar size in the East and probably far surpassed many of them.

Another factor influencing Cheyenne's development was that of the cattle industry. Purebred Hereford cattle were raised at the famous Hereford Ranch near Cheyenne as early as 1880. The town attracted many very wealthy men from the East and Europe, who brought with them their impeccable social amenities. Many of them were graduates of some of the outstanding universities in England and America. It was during this time that the world famous Cheyenne Club was organized. Its membership consisted of rich men from the East and England, cattle barons who would spend their summers in Cheyenne and their winters in Europe. The club was sumptously furnished like an English club. It had a wide veranda, a big dining room, a billiard room, card rooms, a reading room and a lounge on the main floor.

Though the Cheyenne Club stands no longer, many of the buildings built during the early history of Cheyenne are still a part of the downtown look. Check above street level and across the street to see what Cheyenne really looked like in those early days.

For more information on modern Cheyenne, contact the Cheyenne Area Visitors Council at 778-1401.



Hats off to the 93rd Annual "Daddy of 'em all!" from one proud Cheyenne tradition to another.

Over 75 fine stores and specialty shops anchored by Sears, Joslins, JCPenney and Fashion Bar.

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FRONTIER MALL

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Dell Range north of the airport
Cheyenne

The Dandies

Serving as official goodwill ambassadors for the world's largest outdoor rodeo, the "Dandies of the Daddy of 'em All" represent Cheyenne Frontier Days throughout the Rocky Mountain West.

The Dandies are composed of high school girls from Laramie County. They travel throughout the region representing the "Daddy of 'em All" at other rodeos, fairs and celebrations. In recent years the riding group has made appearances at Colorado, Nebraska, Montana, Arkansas, Kansas and throughout the Cowboy State.

Talented, attractive superior horsewomen — the Dandies devote many hours after school in early spring and summer practicing their drills and routines. The group performs prior to each Grand Entry before each rodeo, at the night show and in each parade.

Mrs. Arlene Kensinger has directed the group since its inception, and she still devotes countless volunteer hours developing routines, supervising practices, coordinating travel plans and "being there."

The 1989 Dandies are Michelle Clark, Amy Hettich, Shari Howeth, Wendy Humphrey, Sherry Pierce, Chris Schrader, Miekie Sullivan, Chris Tamerius, Heather Thies, Tiffany Torkelson, Jodi Weppner and Tricia Weppner.

Those sponsoring the Dandies and providing them with clothing are Tony Lama Boot Co., Miss Rodeo America, Wrangler and Bailey Hats.

THE WINNING COMBINATION

HIGH QUALITY WESTERN FASHION AT ITS BEST

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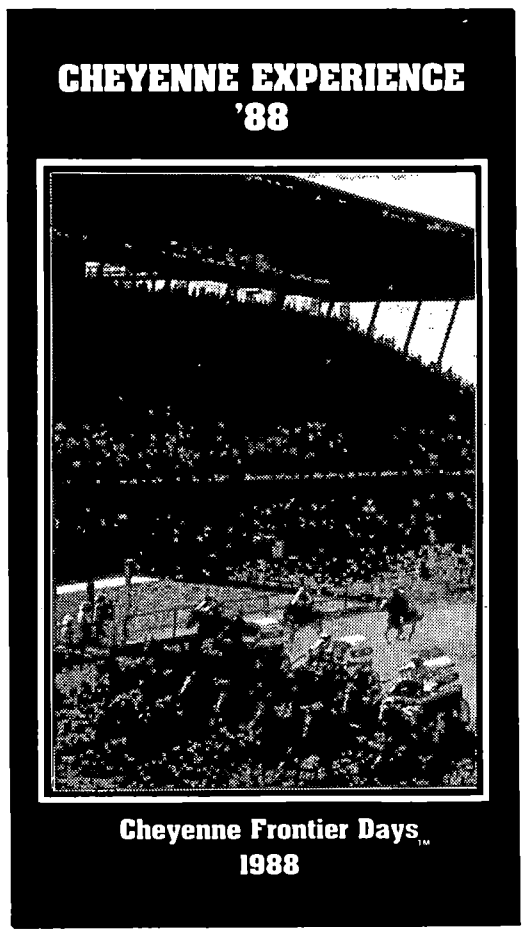
CHEYENNE EXPERIENCE '88



Includes video action highlights of last year's Cheyenne Frontier Days, featuring all the rodeo action and winners along with chuckwagon racing, wild horse racing as well as all the events that make it the "Daddy of 'Em All."

(Running Time: 50 Minutes)

only $19.95 plus tax

Add $2.40 for shipping

Order "Cheyenne Experience '88" along with "Cheyenne - The Daddy of 'Em All" for

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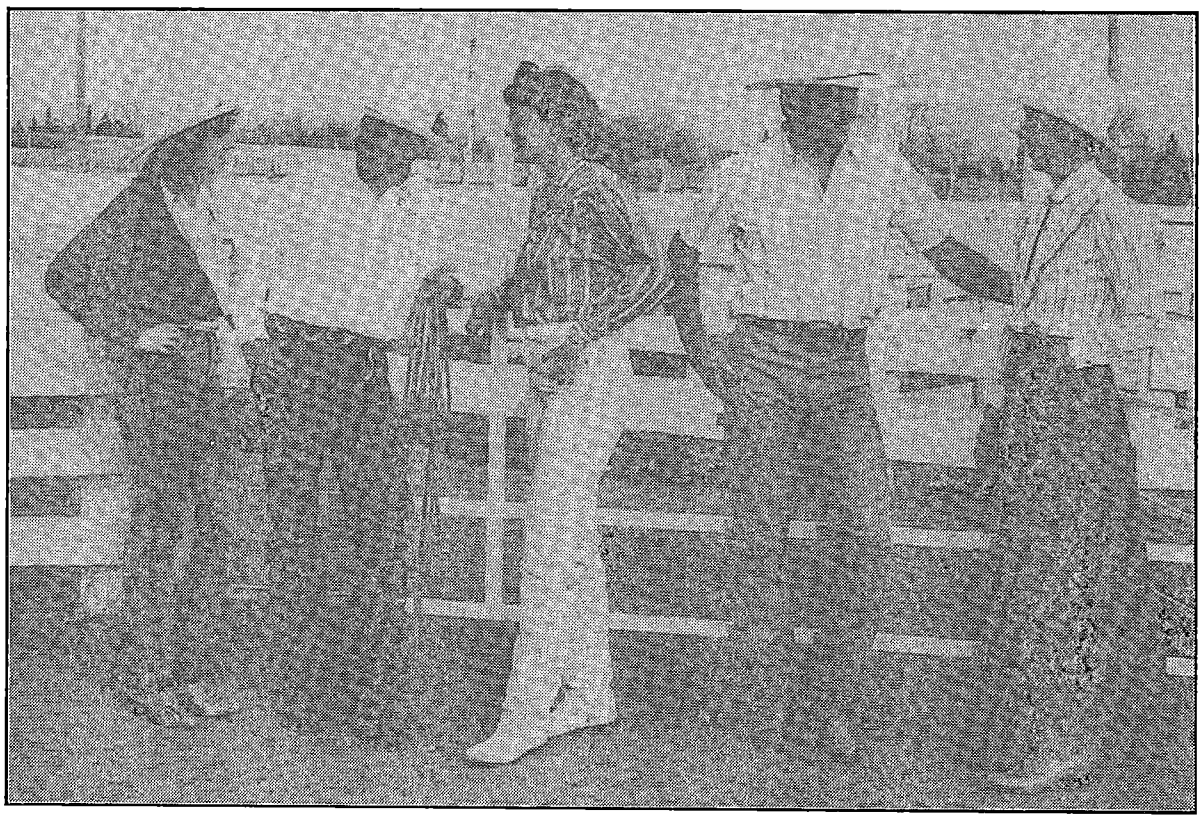

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21 STORES STRONG

Free Pancake Breakfasts

In true Cheyenne Frontier Days fashion, the free pancake breakfasts are a cooperative venture. The Frontier Committee provides the food with the help of donors and sponsors and the City of Cheyenne provides the facility and clean-up.

Food is prepared in traditional open-range style by the 390-member Cheyenne Kiwanis Club, who put in an estimated 2,300 man-hours getting breakfast prepared and served.

Planning to serve 30,000 for breakfast? A "typical" recipe calls for 3,600 pounds of pancake mix, 1,130 pounds of butter, 300 gallons of syrup, 2,800 pounds of ham, 9,000 pints of milk, 520 gallons of coffee, 125 pounds of sugar and 12 gallons of cooking oil.

People from all 50 states and more than 20 foreign countries enjoyed breakfast Frontier Days style last year.

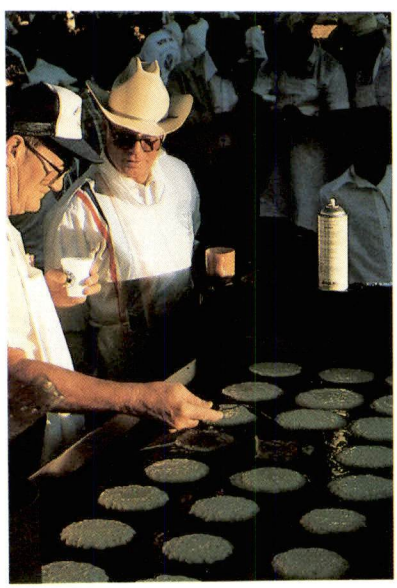
Take a deep seat on a hay bale, enjoy your flapjacks and be entertained by various bands, the Southern Plains Indians, local talent and the Frontier Days royalty.

The Frontier Days pancake breakfast. It's fun...it's tasty...it's Western...it's free!!!

Over 30,000 people were treated to a free breakfast of pancakes, ham and coffee or milk at the three free Cheyenne Frontier Days breakfasts last year.

That, folks, is a bunch of flapjacks! More than 100,000 to be nearly exact. Mixed in a cement truck (you heard it right), the pancakes are the focus of a breakfast which also includes ham, syrup, butter, coffee and/or milk — and no one waits in line more than 20 minutes.

Good food and good fun are served up with blue denim hospitality on Monday, Wednesday and Friday from 7 to 9 a.m. at the City Center Parking Mall in downtown Cheyenne.



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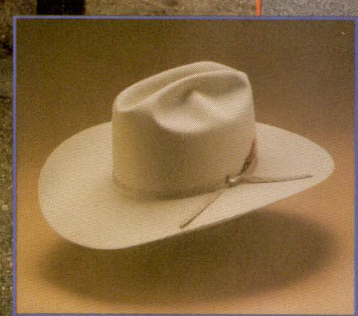

Bailey®

Hadley Barrett

T.V. "Tommy" Jones

Randy Lee & Chuck Bailey

The Announcers

The announcer is the "glue" for the various pieces of a rodeo production. He is the individual who keeps the show moving and keeps it interesting for the spectator by providing the basics, the intricacies, the ins and outs of all the events. He knows the cowboys, the stock, the rules.

In short, when it comes to informing and pleasing the crowd and keeping the performance moving, no one plays a more important role than the announcer.

Cheyenne Frontier Days' announcing crew is the best in the business. Their credentials are testimony to their abilities and respect among the rodeo community.

Hadley Barrett

One of the most familiar voices in rodeo circles will be handling the lead announcer role at this year's show.

Hadley Barrett, of North Platte, NE, came to Cheyenne mid-week last year after the tragic death of long-time CFD announcer Chuck Parkison.

Barrett has worked many rodeo television shows including the ProTour USA series, ESPN's coverage of the National Finals Rodeo and he's been named PRCA Announcer of the Year twice.

When he isn't announcing rodeo or singing, he enjoys working on his ranch and playing some golf.

T.V. "Tommy" Jones

For over a decade now, Cheyenne's own T.V. "Tommy" Jones has been providing the colorful commentary for the quarterhorse and chuckwagon racing.

The Crawford, NE, native began his announcing career in 1954 after gaining a thorough Western background, thanks, first, to being raised on a ranch and later working in the livestock industry. T.V. is a graduate of Torrington (Wyo.) High School and the University of Wyoming. He has gained a national reputation at high school, college and professional rodeos throughout the Rocky Mountain and Intermountain Regions. He has a trio of National Intercollegiate Rodeos and a like number of National Finals Rodeos to his credit.

Tommy served as chairman of the annual Governor's Invitational Art Show and Sale for a number of years. His wife, April, is a former Miss Frontier and also serves as a member of the art show committee. They have a son and a daughter, Cotton Dan and Codi Lee.

Chuck Bailey and Randy Lee

Chuck Bailey and Randy Lee, two local radio personalities, will handle the pre-show ceremonies for this year's rodeo and night show.

Bailey, who is originally from New York, is currently Program Director and morning drive man for KUUY in Cheyenne. He has been with KUUY for ten years. Prior to Cheyenne, Chuck was involved with radio in Chicago, Milwaukee and Washington, D.C. He and his wife, Linda, have a daughter, Ellie.

Randy Lee is married and has lived in Cheyenne for nine years. He is Music Director and afternoon disc jockey at KUUY. Prior to entering the radio business 12 years ago, Randy was in the ministry serving as a youth minister and associate minister in several areas of Oregon and in Denver. He is a native of Fleming, Colorado.

"I've been a GMC enthusiast all my life!"

Introducing T. V. "Tommy" Jones, pro rodeo announcer and spokesperson for Halladay Motors and GMC Trucks.

"Sure I've driven the other brands but when you're on the road as much as I am, you don't have time to worry about whether or not your vehicle is going to run. Even before Halladay Motors asked me to be their spokesperson for GMC, I'd already made up my mind that my next travelin' van would be a GMC. They're good quality, dependable and overall, a sturdier-built vehicle. I also knew it would be from Halladays. I've dealt with them for years and have always been happy with the service. But mostly I like them because they're just a friendly bunch of people. This week, Halladays has special prices on all new and used cars and trucks, so be sure to come on out and take a look! And, in case you need a little help before headin' down the road, Halladays offers service and parts for ***all*** *GM cars and trucks. We hope you enjoy your stay here and that you'll come back and see us again real soon!"*

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Southern Plains Indians

Throughout its tradition-rich history, Cheyenne Frontier Days has given birth to a number of important events, but none more colorful or meaningful than the appearance of the American Indians. They have played a key role in every Frontier Days celebration since that very first one in 1897.

For the past 10 years, the Southern Plains Indians, under the leadership of Billy Evans Horse, have added their own special meaning to that tradition.

Rousing and beautiful renditions of traditional, ritual, spiritual and specialty dances, "moving" chanting and gorgeous costumes mark the Southern Plains Indian contingent.

Brightly hued feather and bead work in immaculate detail mark the Southern Plains' regalia, which emphasizes the demonstration of the Indians' living culture through their dances.

The Southern Plains Indian dancers are featured at each night arena show, at each of the three pancake breakfasts and again this year will be featured in the entertainment area on the Midway. Special performances are held each afternoon at 3:00 p.m. and 5:30 p.m. at the Frontier Park Indian Village.

The Village, located in the southeast corner of Frontier Park at 8th Avenue and Carey Avenue, is open throughout Frontier Week between 11 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. The Southern Plains Indians welcome visitors to sit and visit, view the beautiful bead and feather work, and generally get a taste of the Old West.

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Chuckwagon Racing

The gun cracks, and for the 37th year, four wagons with 16 thoroughbred horses and eight outriders on another eight thoroughbreds, are off to the races—chuckwagon racing.

Conceived on the prairies of the Canadian provinces, "the chucks" have been an integral feature of the Saturday through Saturday night shows.

A rough facsimile of history, the race is started as an outrider throws a 50 lb. "cookstove" into the wagon. The teams are off to complete a dangerous figure eight around the barrels in the arena, and then dash around the half-mile track. Excluding any penalties, the fastest wagon with his outriders in close pursuit, has the best shot to be included in the Sunday finals.

The Northern Professional Chuckwagon Association will again be providing the drivers, outriders and wagons for this year's "Thunder Out of the North."

The Adolph Coors Company's 11th sponsorship of the event features a team of four horses pulling a stripped down version of a range chuckwagon and two outriders.

Since the Canadian dominated sport came to Cheyenne Frontier Days in 1952, faster times and more furious action has been the rule keeping spectators on the edge of their seats pleading for more.

As the wagons, horses and drivers jockey around the first curve, an audience of thousands stands in unison, holding their breath, catching glimpses of blurred wagons racing down the back stretch. When the wagons come into view around the last curve, the crowd lets an exhale of anticipation fade into the jump-up-and-down excitement of the final lengths across the finish line.

This edge-of-the-seat action is definitely one of the unforgettable memories of Cheyenne Frontier Days to tuck away in your scrapbook of electrifying experiences.

Find yourself in Wyoming.

Wyoming is called "The Equality State" because it was the first state to give women the right to vote, serve on juries and to hold public office. It is also known as the "Cowboy State" since cowboys played a major role in its development. Even though farming and ranching no longer dominate the economy, they continue to affect the state's values and contribute to the quality of life.

Tourism is Wyoming's second largest industry. In 1986 tourism generated $850 million for the state and was the number one employer.

Wyoming has a multitude of year-around attractions for the tourist from world-class skiing to rodeos. Each year our national parks are popular vacations destinations for more than five million domestic and foreign travelers. There is no shortage of things to see and do in Wyoming. Here is a sample of what the state has to offer the vacationer:

YELLOWSTONE — Established by Congress in 1872, Yellowstone is filled with living drama in the form of thermal phenomena, rushing rivers, colorful canyons, forests and abundant wildlife. Located in the northwestern corner of the state, it is the state's number one attraction.

DEVILS TOWER — Like Yellowstone is to national parks, Devils Tower is to national monuments--the first. Rising like a giant tree stump some 1,280 feet above the valley of the Belle Fourche River in northeastern Wyoming to an elevation of 5,117 feet, this rock formation was set aside for public enjoyment by President Theodore Roosevelt in 1906. There are excellent camping facilities located near the monument. A walking trail at the base of the monument allows the visitor to see the amazing formation from all angles.

LARAMIE — Home to the state's only four-year university, Laramie has several attractions worth the visit. The Laramie Plains Museum contains historical items used in the Laramie Plains area. The Ivinson Mansion which houses the museum is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The Geology Museum on the University of Wyoming campus has exhibits that depict the physical and historical geology of Wyoming. The museums's most famous inhabitant is a skeleton of a brontosaurus, a giant dinosaur that roamed Wyoming's swamplands millions of years ago. New this summer is a tourist train, the Snowy Range Route, which takes passengers into the scenic Snowy Range Mountains west of town.

CODY — The last town you see before entering the scenic Wapiti Valley on the way to Yellowstone, Cody is a vacation destination in its own right. This town is home to the Buffalo Bill Historical Center, dubbed by some the "Smithsonian of the West." Also worth visiting in Cody Country is the Wyoming Waterfowl Park, the Irma Hotel built by Buffalo Bill Cody for his daughter Irma, Old Trail Town, a collection of pioneer buildings, and the Cody Wildlife Museum. From Cody, it's also possible to arrange horsepacking trips or rafting excursions.

JACKSON — This town really has the flavor of the old West, yet it's also a great place to buy quality western art or catch a symphony concert in the summertime. A town square with antler arches and boardwalks in front of the downtown stores are just part of the appeal of Jackson. In the winter Jackson Hole attracts skiers from around the world to try its famous slopes. Whitewater and scenic raft trips are available down the Snake River, as well as covered wagon treks, and boating in nearby Grand Teton National Park.

OREGON TRAIL COUNTRY — A short drive north of Cheyenne will find you in historic Oregon Trail Country. Fort Laramie, the first garrisoned post in Wyoming was used by hundreds of pioneers making their way West. Today the national Park Service manages the historical site. Twenty-one restored buildings remain, the officers' quarters "Old Bedlam," being the oldest standing permanent military building in the state. During the summer, visitors can stroll through the gounds and hear and see actors playing the roles of the early fort inhabitants: cavalry troopers, laundresses, a baker, infantry soldiers. While in trail country, two other places not to be missed are the Oregon Trail Ruts, where weight of the hundreds of wagon trains wore down the soft sandstone leaving large ruts in the countryside. Register Cliff, a sandstone bluff, served as a giant motel register where pioneers etched their names in the soft stone as they traveled westward. Visitors today can see names dating back as far as the 1820s.

FLAMING GORGE NATIONAL RECREATION AREA — The boating and fishing are excellent in this recreation area which dips down into Utah from southwestern Wyoming. Flaming Gorge Lake is 90 miles long and has some of the best brown trout fishing in the West. For photographers, the Firehole Canyon area features chimneys and pinnacles which reflect into the blue waters making for awe-inspiring vistas and photographs.

For more information about Wyoming, stop by the Wyoming Travel Commission office at I-25 and College Drive in Cheyenne or call at 777-7777.

The Military

During the nine decades of its existence, Cheyenne Frontier Days has had a great friend and staunch supporter in the military. Be it cavalry, infantry, field artillery or more recently, the U.S. Air Force, the military has played a significant role in every Cheyenne Frontier Days celebration.

In 1862 President Abraham Lincoln approved plans for establishment of a military installation in Wyoming Territory to protect the nation's first transcontinental railroad from the dangers of Indian warfare. A handful of years later, the U.S. Cavalry established Fort D.A. Russell on the banks of Crow Creek adjacent to the railroad's regional headquarters at Cheyenne.

Fort Russell ultimately became the largest cavalry outpost in the United States. It survived the Indian Wars, and because of its stategic location and vital railroad connections it continued to be an important military garrison. During its 119-year history, the military post has witnessed a transition in weaponry from mules, musket and cavalry to intercontinental ballistic missiles.

Fort Russell became Fort Francis E. Warren in 1930, and eight decades after its founding — in 1947, when the Air Force became a separate armed service — the military post served its long ties with the Army and became F.E. Warren Air Force Base. The base is under control of the Strategic Air Command, and since 1959, has moved from being the first operational Atlas base to being the largest and most modern Minuteman III wing in SAC.

From their simultaneous inception, the base and Cheyenne have grown together and complemented each other. When Wyoming was admitted as the 44th state, Fort Russell Troop participated in the ceremonies.

When Frontier Days was born September 23, 1897, it was troops from Battery A of the 76th Field Artillery who fired the cannon heralding the beginning of festivities.

F.E. Warren AFB hosts its traditional "Open House" activities on Wednesday again. Performances by military bands, Security Police Narcotics Patrol dog demonstrations, a demonstration in attack and parade formations by the 5th Cavalry Reorganized, a polo match and tours of the historic homes will all be highlighted by the 10 a.m. performance of the USAF Thunderbird Aerial Demonstration Team. Flying the speedy, highly maneuverable F-16 Falcons, the T-Birds will demonstrate their precision flying over the base.

Cowboy's Prayer

O Lord, I've never lived where churches grow:
I've loved creation better as it stood
That day you finished it so long ago,
And looked upon your work and called it good.

Just let me live my life as I've begun!
And give me work that's open to the sky;
Make me a partner of the wind and sun,
And I won't ask a life that's soft or high.

Make me as big and open as the plains;
As honest as the horse between my knees;
Clean as the wind that blows behind the rains;
Free as the hawk that circles down the breeze.

Just keep an eye on all that's done and said;
Just right me sometimes when I turn aside;
And guide me on the long, dim trail ahead
That stretches up towards the Great Divide. —Charles Badger Clark, Jr

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Parades

An "Evolution of Transportation" parades down the streets of downtown Cheyenne on both Saturdays, Tuesday and Thursday of Frontier Week.

The aerial rockets decisively start the parades at 9:30 a.m. The procession of history that follows recalls a colorful era of the American scene. From equestrian units and historical floats to horse-drawn carriages and marching bands from throughout the land, the parade displays a colorful pageantry of the Frontier West.

Bursting with historical significance, the parades highlight one of the world's largest parade collection of horse-drawn vehicles. Today's parades feature stagecoaches, Landaus, Conestogas, sleigh, firewagon, hearse, bookmobile, depot wagon, buckboards and surreys.

Additional history is depicted in five floats designed by the late Dazee Bristol. Bristol's floats recreate various scenes of Frontier life in early Wyoming. Her dance halls, saloons, lynchings and mining camps have highlighted the Frontier Days parades for more than six decades..

Keeping in this tradition, the Frontier Committee has stressed the Western atmosphere and strived to keep the parades as free of motor vehicles and commercialism as possible.

So, pull up a curb, relax and watch a little bit of history roll by in the capitol city of Wyoming, where legends still walk a little taller.

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Howdy Pardners from

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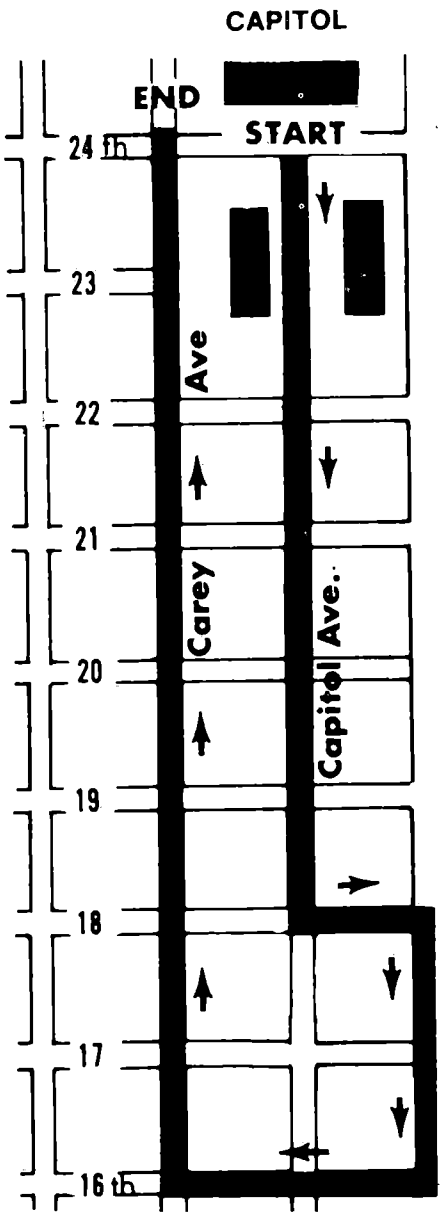
Parade Route

Frontier Days Parades

Sat., Tue., Thu.. Sat.

9:30 a.m.



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Victorian setting
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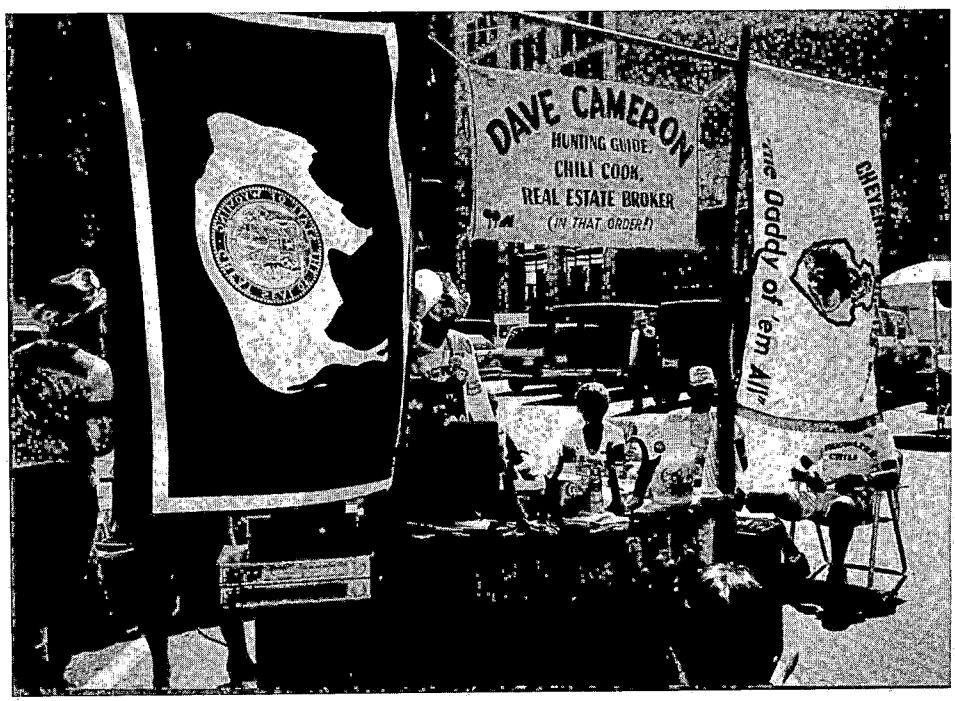
Chili Cookoff



Chili and the Wild West go together right?

Well, it sure does at Cheyenne Frontier Days again this year with the Cheyenne Lions Club sponsoring the chili cookoff in Lions Park, directly across the street from the Frontier Days Headquarters Building.

The cookoff this year is slated to start at 10 a.m., Saturday, July 29, and should go until about 4 p.m. CASI rules will be used and entries are expected from not only the immediate area but from as far away as Texas.

Even though he won't be entered as a contestant (something about a prior commitment), Frontier Days Ticket Chairman Dave Cameron is a champion chili cooker in his own right and is the inventor of the now famous Chugwater Chili. Cameron has won numerous awards all over the area for his special brand of Wyoming chili. He frequently uses his booth at cookoffs to help promote Frontier Days, Cheyenne and even the State of Wyoming. It is rumored that this year he may be involved - as a judge!

So, if sampling some of the best chili in the West is something you'd like to risk, stop by the chili cookoff and enjoy. Directions to the nearest fire hydrant will be available.

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July 21-30 9 a.m.-5 p.m.

Frontier Mall
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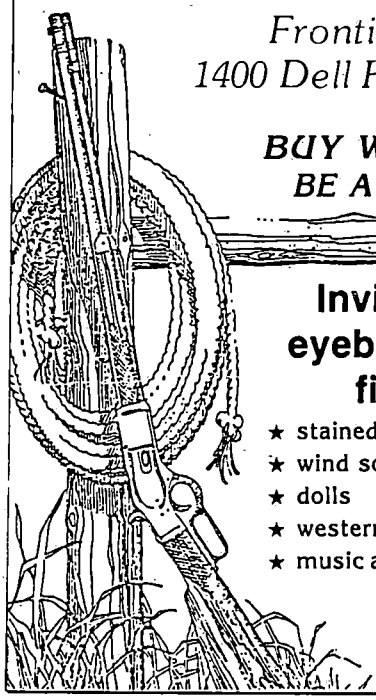

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Country Fried Steak

$2.99

Try this old-fashioned favorite. You get a Country Fried Steak, mashed potatoes, thick milk gravy, your choice of salad and a fresh buttermilk biscuit. Limit 2 orders per coupon. Not good in conjunction with any other special offer. Customer pays all applicable sales tax.

Kentucky Fried Chicken®

OFFER EXPIRES: August 15, 1989
801 East 16th Street, Cheyenne

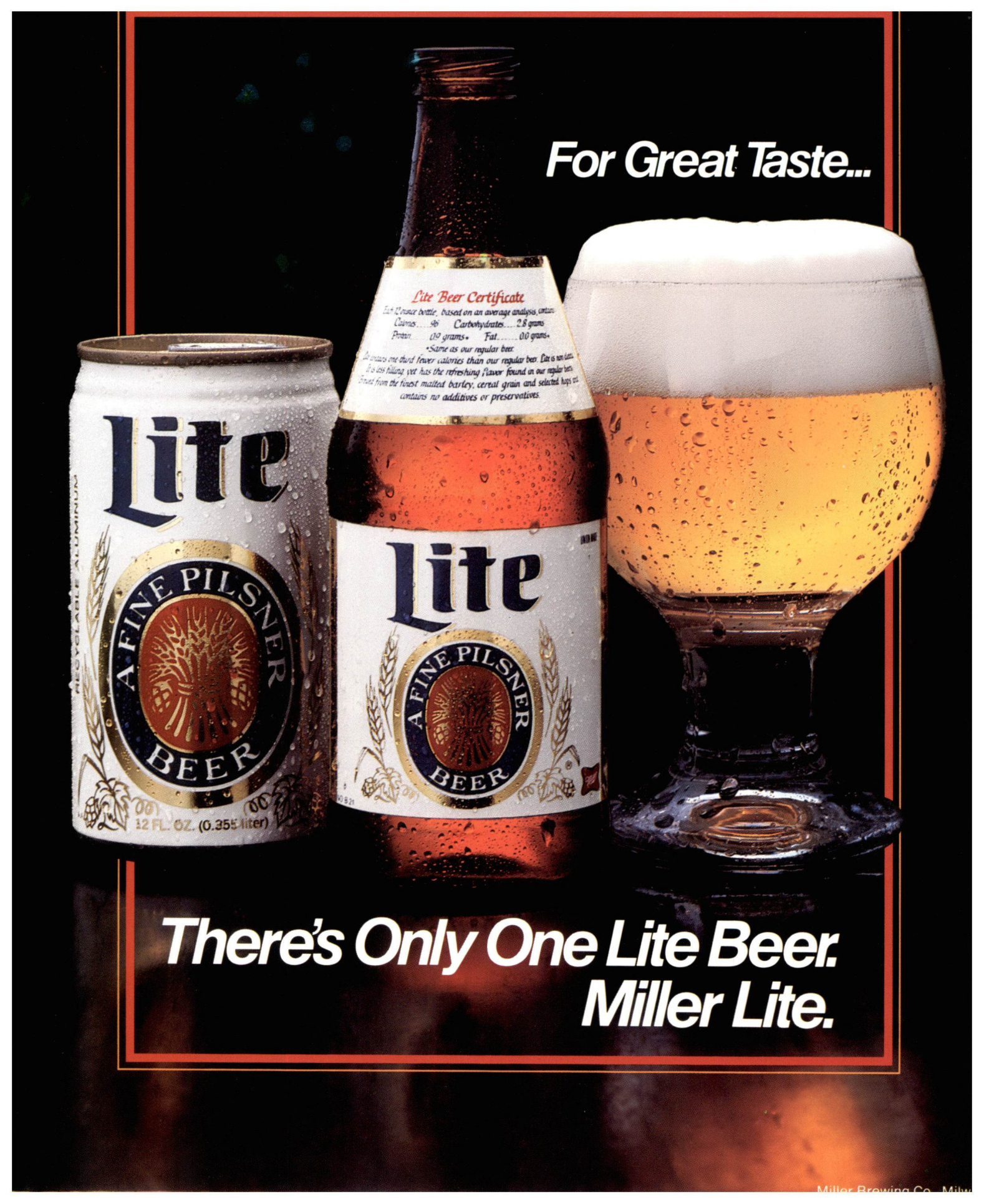
Taco John's Donates Saddle To Miss Frontier

For the past 11 years, the Taco John's Corporation of Cheyenne has presented a custom-made saddle, bridle and breast collar to Miss Frontier.

Miss Frontier 1989, Tammy Powers, received her saddle at the 1988 Coronation Ball. Lady-in-Waiting Trish Moore received her saddle at this year's Coronation Ball, July 15.

The 1991 Miss Frontier Saddle, designed by Don Kensinger and handcrafted by Cheyenne leather-worker Tim Bath, is on display at the Cheyenne Frontier Days Old West Museum.

The Cheyenne Frontier Days Committee offers sincere thanks to Harold Holmes, Jim Woodson, the directors and staff at Taco John's for their continued support.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Calories....96 Carbohydrates....2.8 grams
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*Same as our regular beer.
It contains one-third fewer calories than our regular beer. Lite is non-fattening.
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Lite
A FINE PILSNER BEER
12 FL. OZ. (0.355 liter)
Lite
A FINE PILSNER BEER
There's Only One Lite Beer.
Miller Lite.

Rodeo Bullfights

Cheyenne Frontier Days and Corral West/Wrangler are teaming up to bring night show fans Pro Rodeo Bullfights.

Four young, energetic bullfighters will compete each night during the week, Monday through Thursday, and match their skill and wits against the championship fighting bulls of Harry Vold's Rodeo Company in this year's version of the CFD-Corral West/Wrangler Invitational Bullfight.

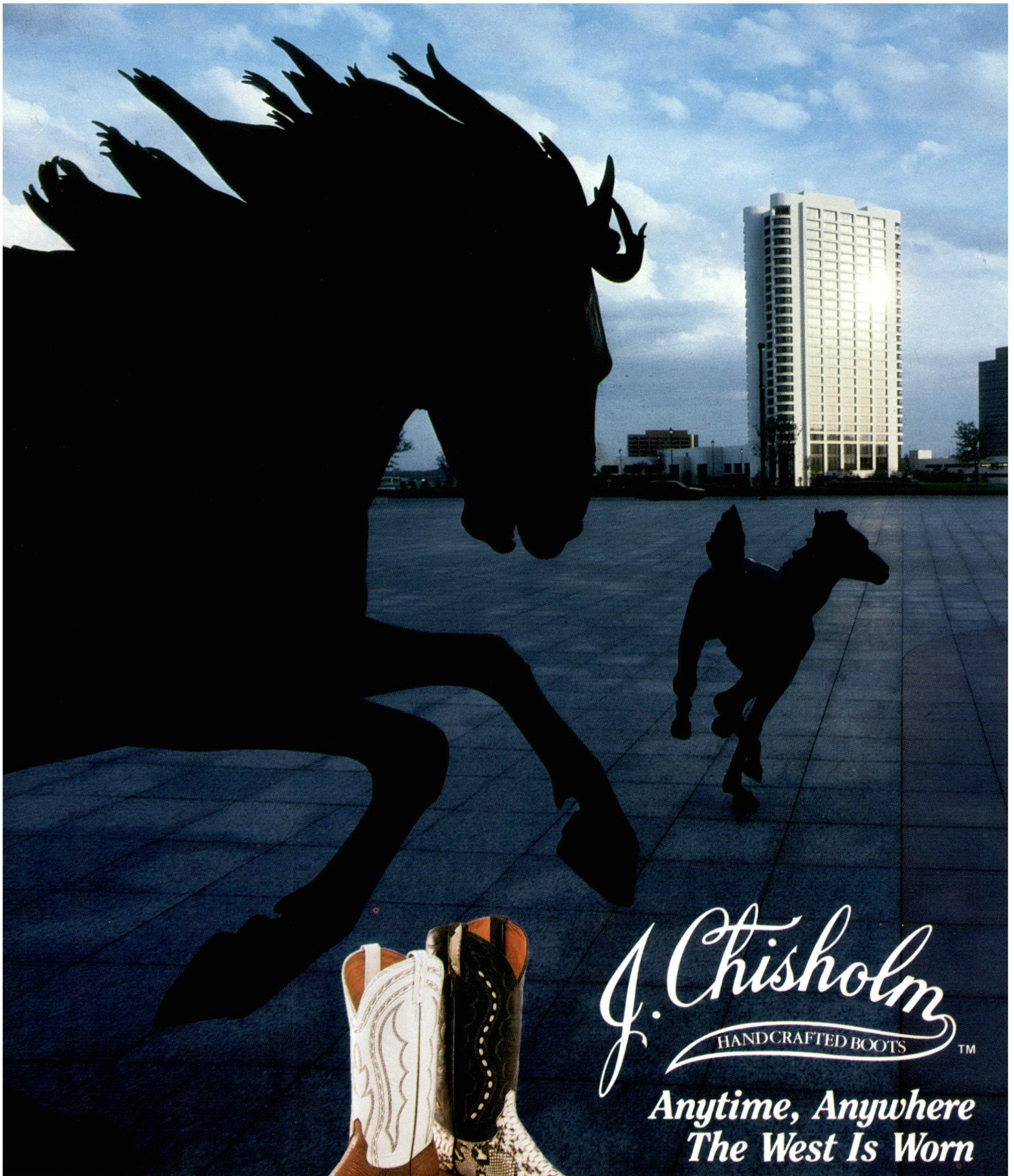
Pro rodeo bullfighting, which has become very popular at Cheyenne during a very brief period, offers a thrill a second as the bullfighters move in and about, touching and running around and maybe even jumping over the bulls for 45 seconds. Both the bullfighter and the bull are judged for daring, quickness and fighting ability.

Adding to the excitement is the specially designed bullfighting ring at Cheyenne, which is smaller than most bullfighting rings and unique in that it literally places the bullfight right in front of the spectators.

This year will feature last year's Invitational winner, Lloyd Ketchum of Miles City, MT. He'll be joined this year by PRCA fighter Gary "Roach" Hedeman of Bowie,TX, PRCA member Rowdy Barry of Lowden, WA along with Scott Morgan.

We guarantee thrills, so sit back, and if you can, relax and enjoy pro rodeo bullfighting at its best!

CORRAL WEST
RANCHWEAR
ACROSS FROM FRONTIER MALL
WRANGLER
CORNER OF 16th & CAPITOL



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Rookie Bronc

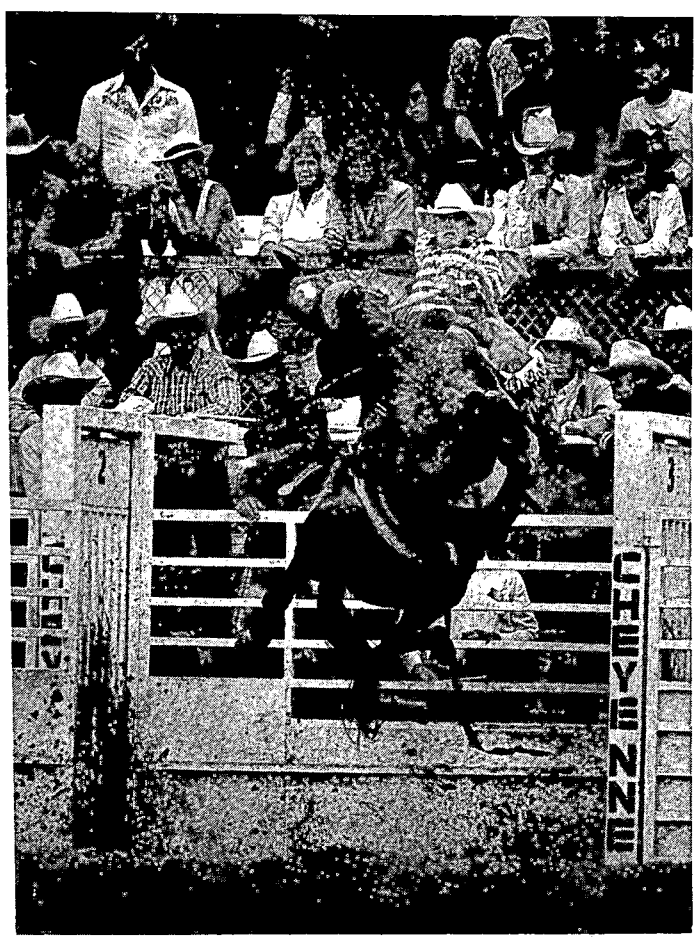
How does a professional bronc rider become a professional? It doesn't take a degree, but it does take a healthy dose of on-the-job training.

Since bronc riding is the cornerstone of rodeo's contests, it was chosen to be an event where rookies can compete and gain experience.

Future pro rodeo stars match skills against equally rookie broncs to raise their ratings to professional status and to earn some hard-earned "bucks."

Rookie bronc riders use professional stock, use the same equipment and are governed by the same rules as the professional bronc riders. The same timing, balance and courage are prerequisites to success and climbing into the professional ranks.

Cheyenne provides a stepping stone for potential world champion bronc riders to achieve this success in their work. Because they are rookies though, be prepared for some spectacular rides and falls!



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1984 - Harold Baumgardner

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1988 - John W. Jones, Jr.
1987 - Bob Christopherson
1986 - Steve Duhon
1985 - Fred Sherwood
1984 - Gary Green

Bull Riding

1988 - Erwin Williams
1987 - Ricky Lindsey
1986 - Clint Green
1985 - Denny Flynn
1984 - Joe Wimberly, Jr.

Rookie Bronc

1988 - Jimm Gardner
1987 - Vincent Larry
1986 - Dan Etbauer
1985 - Dean Voigt
1984 - Lee Meketi

Calf Roping

1988 - Chip Porterfield
1987 - Ricky Canton
1986 - Rabe Rabon
1985 - Joe Lucas
1984 - Dee Pickett

Bareback

1988 - Gary Hemsted
1987 - Marvin Garrett
1986 - Dave Appleton
1985 - Clint Corey
1984 - Dave Appleton

Saddle Bronc

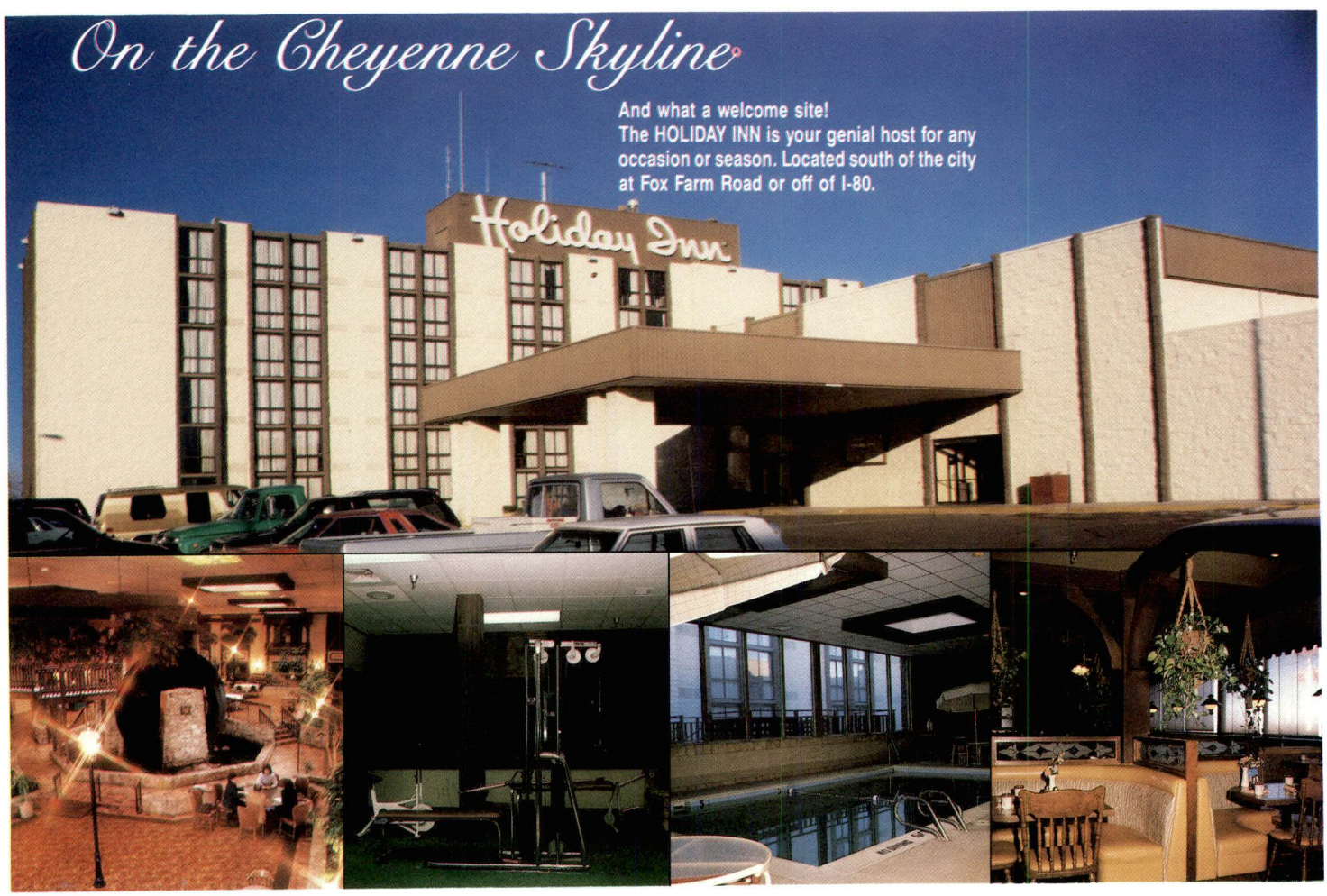
1988 - Guy Shapka
1987 - Mel Coleman
1986 - Derek Clark
1985 - Bud Pauley
1984 - Brad Gjermundson

Steer Roping

1988 - Roy Cooper
1987 - Bill Goodger
1986 - Rod Hartness
1985 - Sterling Price
1984 - Joe Talbot

Wild Horse Race

1988 - Dave Biever
1987 - Troy Hladky
1986 - Bob Filter
1985 - Troy Hladky
1984 - Tad Riley



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Calf Roping

In the days when branding was done on the open range, a quick horse and a cowboy with a good roping arm was a perfect partnership.

This perfect partnership is needed in the arena where calf roping is measured in fractions of seconds and rewarded with thousands of dollars in prize money.

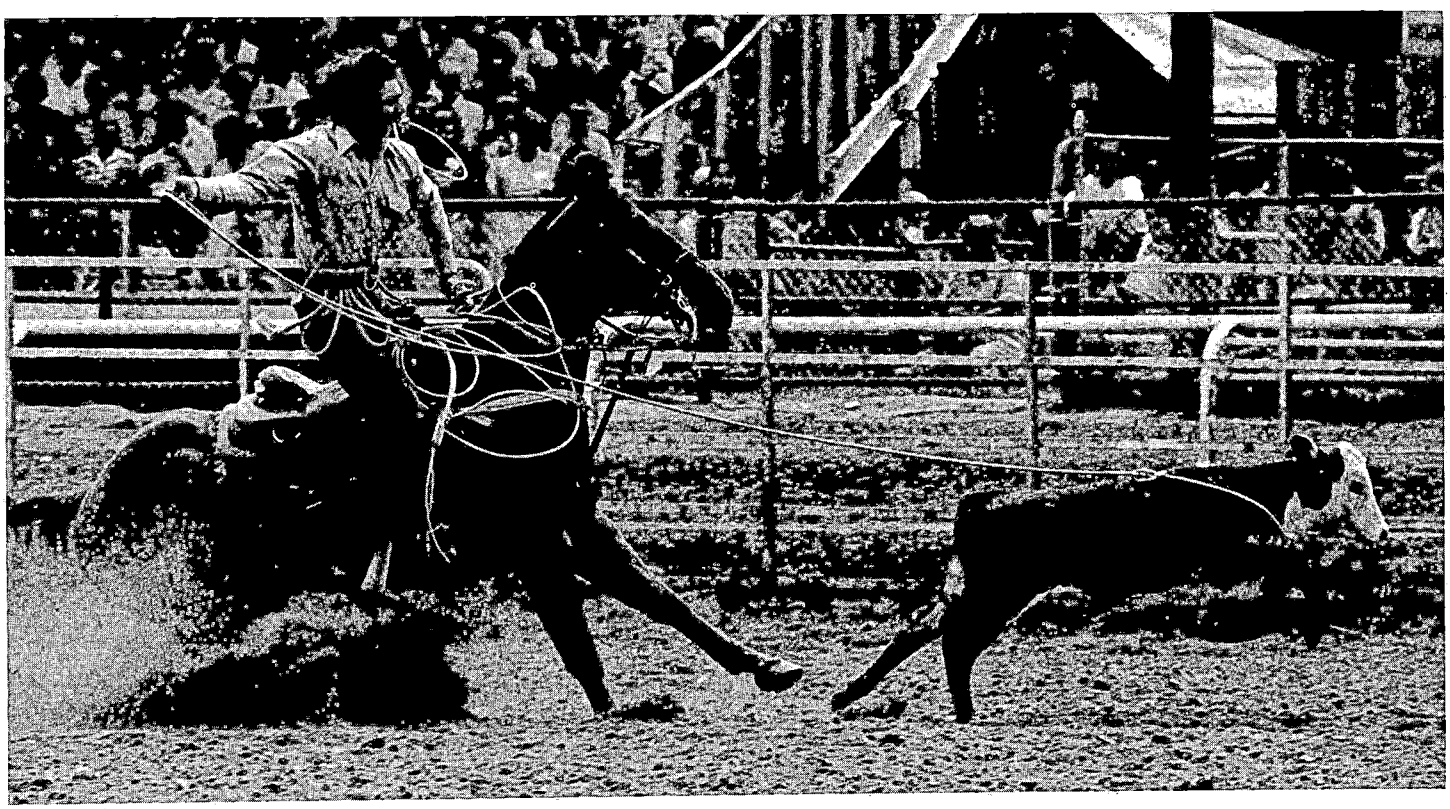
A good calf roping horse will stay slightly behind and to the side of the calf, allowing the cowboy room for a clear throw. While the cowboy hits the ground running, the horse keeps the rope tight enough for the cowboy to catch the calf, but loose enough so the calf doesn't kick.

The rope and pigging string (tie rope) are key pieces of equipment to the calf roper. The rope, which is tied to the saddle, is made of hemp and is about three-eighths of an inch in diameter and 25 feet long. The pigging string is about six feet long and a quarter inch thick and is carried in the roper's mouth with the tail tucked in his jeans. The pigging string is used to tie three of the calf's legs together using a figure eight loop.

The skills that evolved from restless cowboys on the range, is now rodeo's most populated event, with fierce competition that truly solidifies the years of work and partnership between the cowboy and his roping horse.

Photo Not Available

Chip Porterfield
1988 CFD Champion



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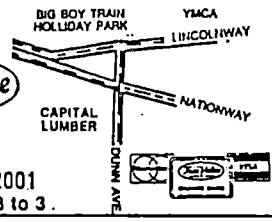

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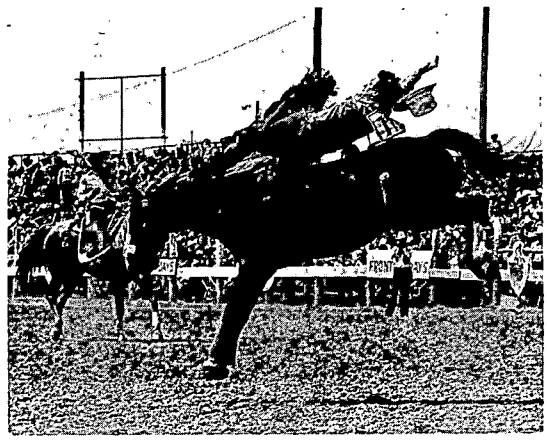


Bareback Bronc

Unlike many rodeo events, bareback riding has no actual ties with ranch chores. As the youngest rodeo event, it was developed by cowboys as a spine-twisting, bone-jarring contest.

Unlike its cousin, saddle bronc riding, bareback uses no stirrups and no bronc rein with which to hang onto! The only thing between the cowboy and the slightly smaller, but much quicker horse, is a leather or rawhide rigging with a suitcase-like handle. The rigging fits over the horse's back and is no more than 10 inches wide.

Like saddle bronc riding, however, bareback is a spurring contest where the cowboy must make an eight second ride. The contestant must mark the horse out of the chute, turn out his toes and maintain a constant spurring action to get a good score by the judges.

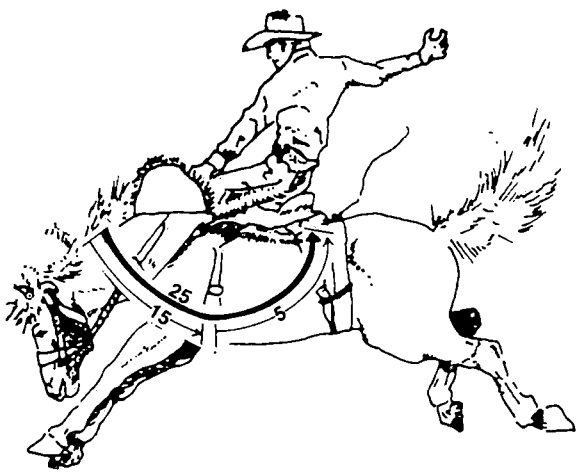
If the horse contributes his 50 percent of the score, a good bareback rider with brute strength and precise timing will stay on top — not only of his horses, but the top of the winners also!

Gary Hemsted
1988 CFD Champion

Do Your Own Scoring . . .

Scoring the Rider . . .

1. When chute gate opens rider's disqualified if not in position with toes turned out and spurs in contact with horse's shoulders first jump from chute.
2. To qualify, rider must ride 8 seconds.
3. Points awarded by two professional judges. Each judge scores up to 25 points for rider, 25 for horse 50 each judge — maximum possible (never yet achieved) 100 points.
4. Score of 64 average, 68 good, 74 excellent, 78 superior, 80 outstanding, more than 80 — "WOW!"
5. Judge awards points primarily for spurring action in bronc riding. Length of stroke from shoulder rearward to point behind saddle increases score. Spurring must be done each jump or "buck" of horse. (See scoring zone illustrations.) Horses most often buck 8 to 13 times in 8 seconds.
6. Rider loses points if toes not turned with spur in contact with horse; if spurring's not continuous throughout ride, or if rider's not balanced and in control (body centered over horse, not tilted to either side.)
7. Points gained or lost according to rider's rythm and timing with horse's bucking.



Saddle Bronc Riding . . .

1. See No. 1 through 7 in Scoring Rider.
2. Additional disqualifications: losing a stirrup, touching horse, saddle, or self with free hand, changing hands on buckrein.
3. Buckrein for balance, not to help rider hold himself on.

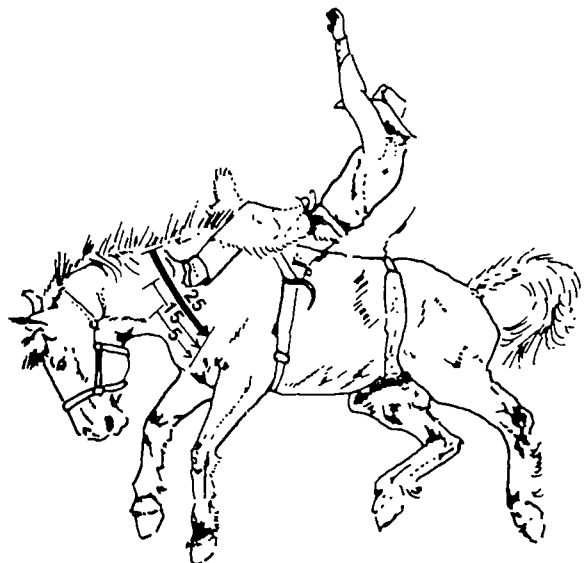
Bull Riding . . .

1. Rider scores points by maintaining body control and position regardless what moves bull makes. Recoveries look spectacular but lose points because rider "got out of shape" and had to recover.

Example: Judge makes mental calculation-interpretation based upon professional standards. Horse and rider explode from chute, rider's spurs set in bronc's shoulders, then continues spurring action. With each spurring stroke judge may observe length of stroke, crediting each: i.e. 25, 25, 25, 25, 17, 17, 14, 14, 10, 10. Ten jumps, ten rakes. A quick judgment or tally sums up (182) and divides by jumps (10), resulting in a score of 18 for the rider. Note that the scoring lessened as the rider progressed, indicating the cowboy rode expertly the first 4 jumps, then lost control or tired. If both judges gave 18 for the rider, and 18 for the horse's effort, totaling 36 per judge, 72 for the ride.

Scoring the Animals . . .

1. High kicking action with hindlegs full extended; the higher the kick, the better the score. Note: A high-jumping animal appears more spectacular, but a high-kicking animal is far more difficult to ride.
2. Power: the strength and force of the animal's bucking efforts; how hard he tries to throw the rider; how hard he kicks, lunges, and hits the ground.
3. Changing direction: every change scores points. A spinning animal is harder to ride than one bucking straight; an animal tha spins one direction, then reverses in the opposite direction is harder to ride than one spinning but one way.
4. Rolling and twisting: an animal that "sunfishes" and "shows its belly" puts an added dimension into the up, down, sideways bukcing action, and scores more points.



2. Spurring not required in bull riding, but cowboy accumulates additional points by spurring — real spurring action, not just moving feet or grabbing for new hold.

Bareback Bronc Riding . . .

1. Scoring Zone and spurring action different from Saddle Bronc: Zone is at or ahead of area where bronc's neck emerges from shoulders. Action is up and down, rather than fore-and-aft.
2. Additional disqualifications: rider's hand hanging up in bareback rigging.

Rodeo Bullfighters

Rodeo bulls vary in temperment. One, after ridding himself of his rider, may allow himself to be led from the arena by a child. Another will continue to "hunt" a fallen rider.

That's where the bullfighter/clown enters the scene. The rodeo bullfighter has to have the courage of a commando and an instinct for "reading" the bulls. Their primary function is to serve as a "target" so the rider can scramble to safety.

Pickup men can't be used because a bull will put a horse on the run. When the rider leaves the bull the bullfighter is there to keep him from getting hooked, stomped on or otherwise "railroaded."

1984 Wrangler Bullfighter of the Year, Rick Chatman, Ft. Worth, Texas, will again join Bobby Romer and Quail Dobbs for this year's "Daddy of 'em All."

Chatman, known as "The Bumblebee" because of his black and yellow striped shirt, decided to be a rodeo bullfighter as a 17-year-old high school senior. In 1980, still a relative newcomer to the pros, he was invited to his first NFR and he's been back twice more. In 1984 he topped five other world class bullfighters in winning the Wrangler Pro Rodeo Bullfighter of the Year title.

Eight time world champion bull rider Don Gay says of Chatman: "He's exceptionally good at getting riders loose from hang-ups. He's determined to be the very best, and it shows."

Bob Romer, "The Bull Dancer" from Canyon, Texas, has earned a well-deserved "favorite" tag at Cheyenne Frontier Days. Like Chatman, Romer is a superb athlete who combines speed, agility, courage and knowledge of the bulls to keep the cutters off the cowboys. He earned his nickname because of his love of fighting bulls and his skill at Western dancing.

Quail Dobbs, the barrelman's barrelman, returns for still another duel with the toros at Cheyenne Frontier Days. The Coahoma, Texas native will once again "serve himself up" to this year's collection of stock put together by Harry Vold's Rodeo Company. His antics in the arena have entertained Frontier Days audiences for years and for the past few years he also served as barrelman for the Pro Rodeo Bullfights.

The "barrelman" operates out of an open-ended heavily reinforced barrel. His job is to lug this heavy piece of equipment around the arena and let the bull bash the barrel with him in it. As the saying goes, "It's a nasty job, but someone has to do it," because the barrel many times serves as a buffer between bull and rider.

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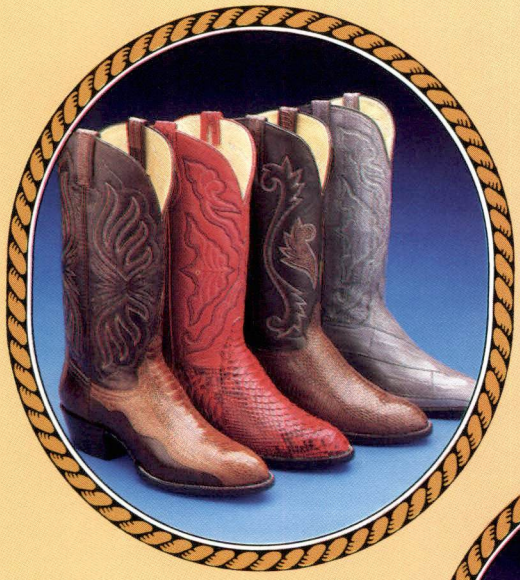

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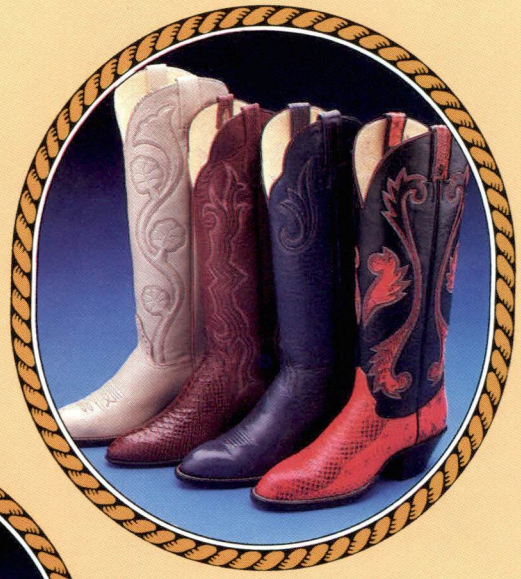

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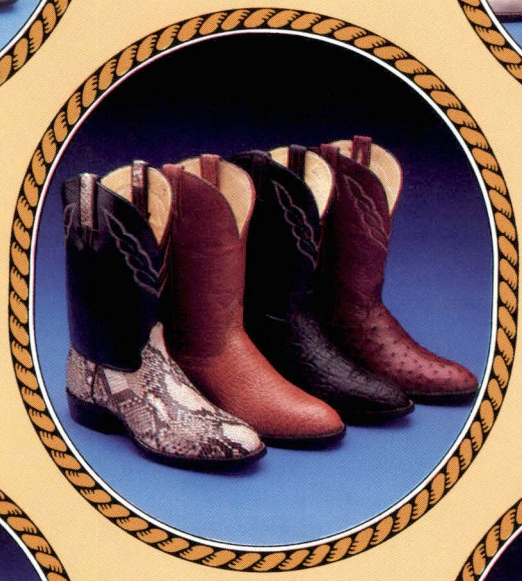

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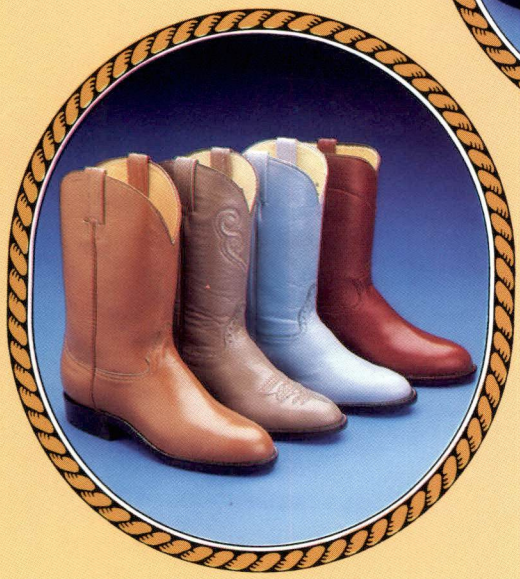

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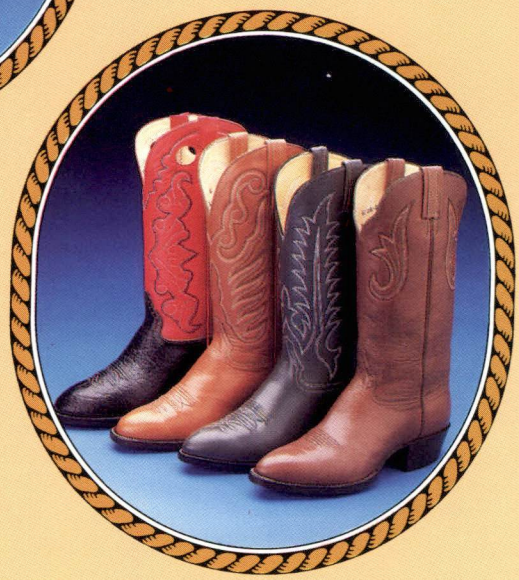

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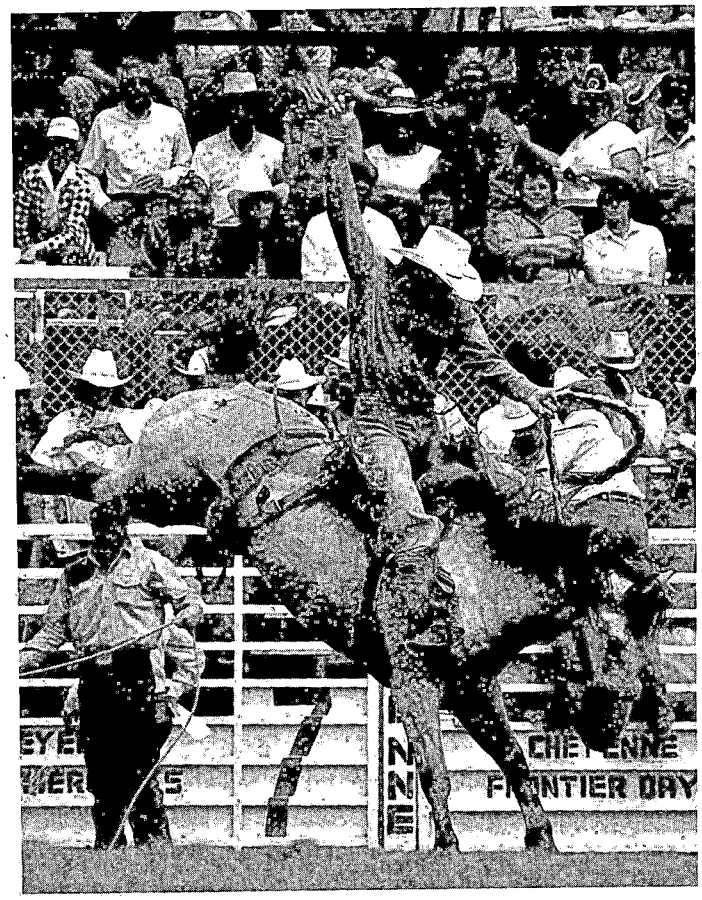
Saddle Bronc



To be a champion saddle bronc rider requires a "second sense" to be prepared for what the horse will do next. That's what makes champs like last year's saddle bronc winner, Guy Shapka of Canada.

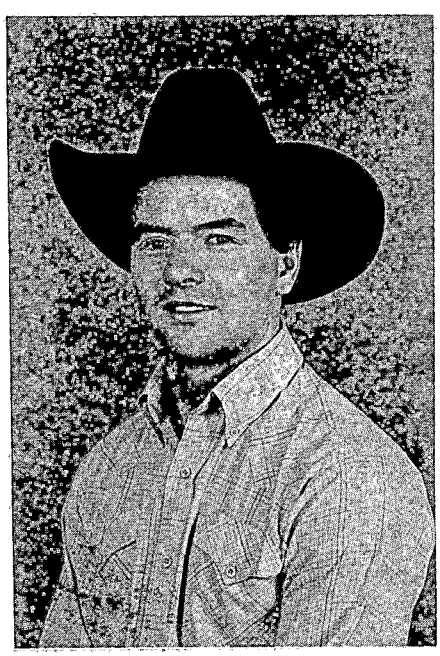
Saddle bronc riding originated on the ranch or the open range when it was necessary for the cowboy to obtain transportation at the risk of bodily harm. The identity of the first man to test his ability atop a bucking horse is lost in history, but as the oldest rodeo contest, saddle bronc riding still requires style, finesse and near perfect timing.

For a qualified ride, the cowboy must thrust his feet out in the stirrups, toes turned out, and spur the horse over the front shoulders just as the horse's front feet hit the ground on its first jump out of the chute (called "marking him out").

If the cowboy looks like he's riding a rocking chair, he has his knees flexed, drawing his feet back, (toes still turned out!) and sweeps his dull spurs along the bronc's sides until the spurs strike the back (cantle) of the saddle as the horse bucks upward. As the bronc descends, the cowboy's feet must go forward again.

If this back-and-forth swinging perched on a bucking horse doesn't sound tough enough, remember that the judges are scoring on how well the cowboy rides (smooth and rhythmic), and how well the horse bucks.

So watch the rocking chair at work, and see if the points total up!



Guy Shapka
1988 CFD Champion

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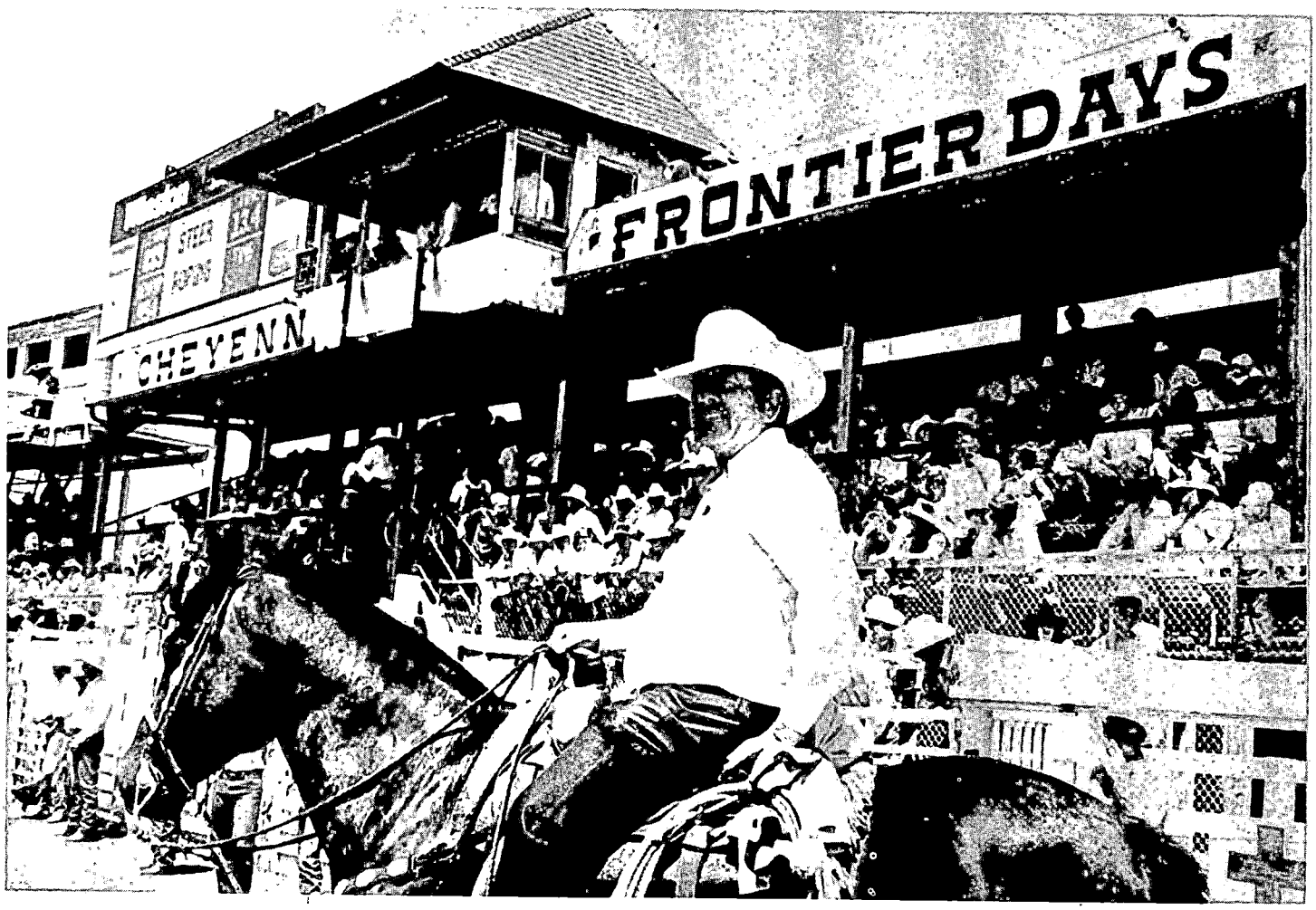

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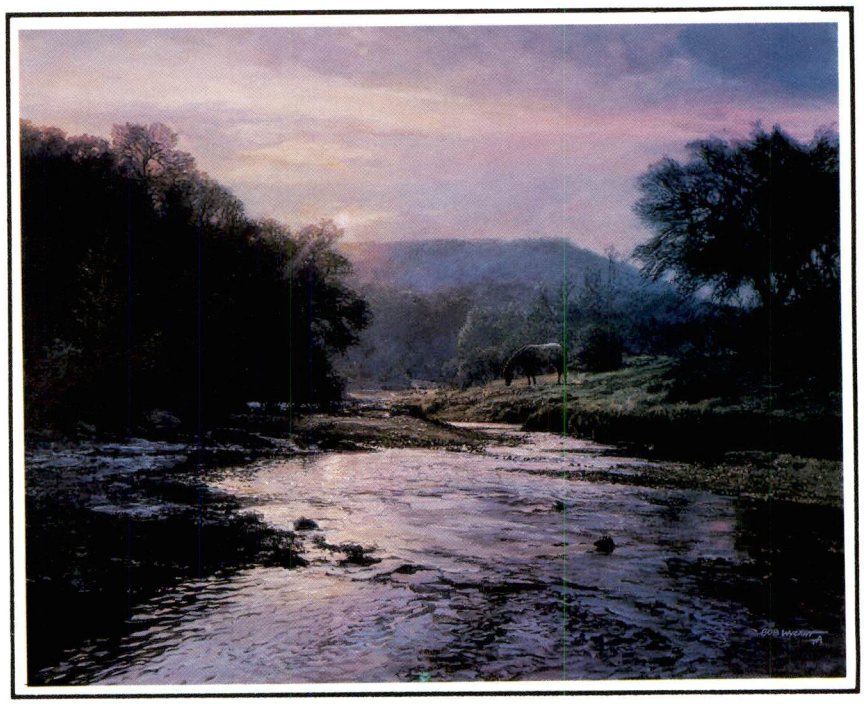
Governor's Art Show



"Early Light" *Oil* *Bob Wygant*

The 1989 Governor's Invitational Art Show and Sale, held in conjunction with Cheyenne Frontier Days again features 48 of the country's top western and wildlife artists.

"This show has evolved into one of the better ones in the West over the last eight years," says Mike Brown, public relations committee chairman. "And we are especially pleased with the local support the show has gotten as well as nationally."

The Governor's Invitational Sale was held on Thursday, July 20 with the art on display at the Old West Museum throughout Frontier Days until Monday, July 31.

Began as a fund raiser for the Old West Museum, the show was initiated in 1980 by then Cheyenne Frontier Days General Chairman Dick Pickett. Thus far, the show has generated nearly $2 million in gross sales and has proven to be a popular addition to the world's largest outdoor rodeo celebration. In 1988 the show reached the level of the fourth top-selling art show in the country.

"Working on the show as been truly a labor of love for all those involved," Brown said. "Many people have worked countless hours to insure the success of the show and it has paid off. We look forward to the continued growth and success of the show and our happy association with Cheyenne Frontier Days and the Old West Museum."

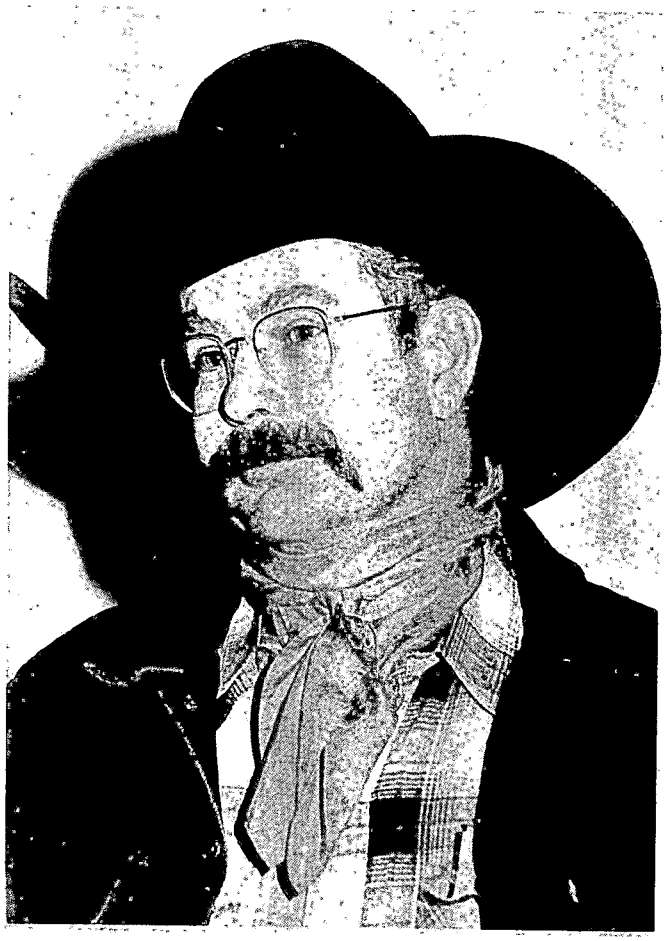
Again in 1989 the art show produced a poster, limited edition print and catalog for the show which will be available for sale through the Old West Museum gift shop and various outlets in Cheyenne and the state.

The 1989 limited edition print entitled "Early Light" is by Houston, TX artist Bob Wygant. The 1989 poster is by artist Gary Morton, Lincoln, NM.

This year's list of participating artists includes: William Acheff, Taos, NM; Cyrus Afsary, Scottsdale, AZ; Clyde Aspevig, Loveland, CO; Wayne Baize, Ft. Davis, TX; Dan Bodelson, Santa Fe, NM; James Boren, Clifton, TX; Harley Brown, Calgary, Alberta, CAN; Linda Budge, Longmont, CO; Sandy Burton, Centennial, WY; Earl Carpenter, Mundspark, AZ; Tim Cox, Clifton, AZ; Jim Daly, Eugene, OR; Chuck DeHaan, Graford, TX; Tony Eubanks, Grapevine, TX; Joni Falk, Phoenix, AZ; John Free, Pawhuska, OK; Veryl Goodnight, Santa Fe, NM; Roy Grinnell, Santa Fe, NM; David Halbach, Graeagle, CA; Pat Haptonstall, Prescott, AZ; Edd Hayes, Atoscocita, TX; Harvey Johnson, Santa Fe, NM; Mimi Jungbluth, Estes Park, CO; Ramon Kelley, Denver, CO; Roy Kerswill, Jackson, WY; Ted Long, North Platte, NE; George Lundeen, Loveland, CO; Herb Mignery, Estes Park, CO; Vel Miller, Atascadero, CA; Bob Moline, Ft. Worth, TX; Gary Morton, Lincoln, NM; Bill Moyers, Albuquerque, NM; Newman Myrah, Portland, OR; Dan Ostermiller, Loveland, CO; Tom Ryan, Midland, TX; Bob "Shoofly" Shufelt, Tucson, AZ; Oleg Stavrowsky, Leavenworth, WA; Robert Summers, Glen Rose, TX; Gary Swanson, Prescott, AZ; Fritz White, Loveland, CO; Jim Wilcox, Jackson, WY; Nicholas Wilson, Payson, AZ; and Bob Wygant, Houston, TX.

Artists who are participating for the first time this year include: Leslie B. DeMille, Sedona, AZ; Steven Devenyns, Cody, WY; Dan Garrett, Cheyenne, WY; Cliff Hollestelle, Lincoln, NE; and Howard Rogers, Bozeman, MT.

Cover Artist



The cover of the 1989 Frontier Days Souvenir Program features the work of New Mexico painter Gary Morton. The painting is also the subject of this year's commemorative poster and is included in the Ninth Annual Governor's Invitational Art Show and Sale on display at the Frontier Days Old West Museum.

Morton is a native of New Mexico and now lives in Lincoln, NM, where he works in opaque watercolors and oils. His paintings have the authenticity that one can only have being emotionally linked to his subject.

Former wagon boss for one of the West's most famous outfits - the historic Bell Ranch - Morton has been a professional artist for the past ten years. His work has received many awards. National Western Artists honored him with Best of Show and numerous Gold and Silver Awards, American Airlines Americana Award for Art and many others.

Gary's style is realism - real people doing everyday things in real places. His goal in his paintings is to leave an historical view of the modern day cowboy from a cowboy's point of view.

Publications containing Morton and his paintings include SOUTHWEST ART, CONTEMPORARY WESTERN ARTISTS, THE COWBOY, VOICES AND VISIONS OF THE AMERICAN WEST, THE WESTERN HORSEMAN and a documentary film entitled, "Cowboy Heaven."

He and his wife, Suzie, have two daughters.

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Erwin Williams
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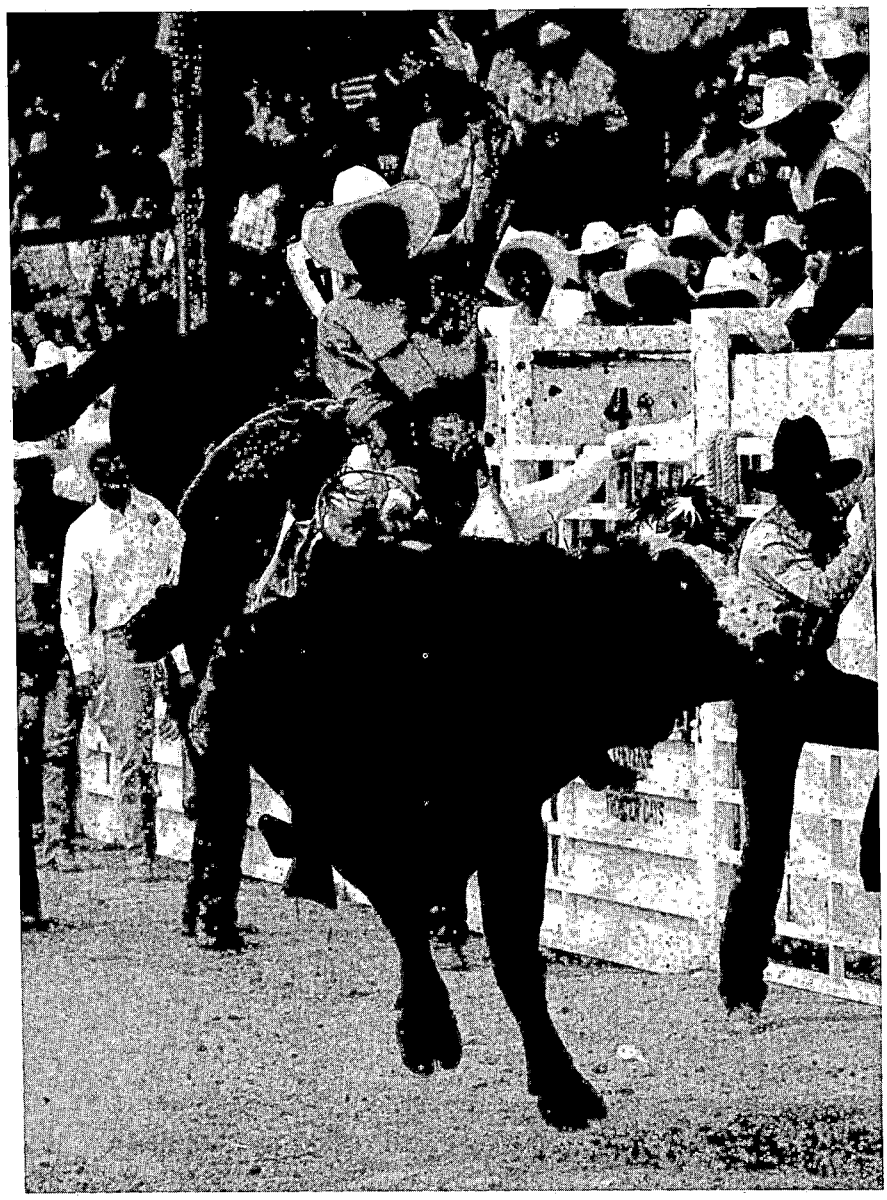

Bull Riding

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Bull riding is rodeo's most dangerous contest. No other sport asks a man to sit atop an aggravated animal that moves lightening quick, has tremendous horns, hooves the size of dinner plates and a disposition of pure, unbridled fury for its passenger.

This is the event where the cowboy's natural ability has chosen his competition - bull riding. According to 1983 world champion Cody Snyder, "Everyone wasn't born to be a bull rider. There's no way people can learn to ride bulls. You've just got to have the natural ability. You can either ride them, or you can't."

When few riders can last even the eight seconds required, the judges look for control. The cowboy who hustles and stays upright will score better than the one who "gets out of shape" and hangs off the side for part of the ride. Spinning bulls generally score higher than those who buck straight away. Extra points can be earned for spurring and turning out the toes.

Bull riding isn't for everybody. But then if it was, it wouldn't have the excitement it churns up daily in the spectators or the cowboys who risk it all for the big prize money.

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Steer Wrestling

No time for second thoughts now.

Ease off a finely-trained, running horse, grasp the smooth ringed horns of a less than hospitable running opponent, plant your feet to stop the steer and twist him to one side. A slight hesitation could cost the ride, but with the proper speed, coordination, strength and excitement, steer wrestlers like John W. Jones, Jr., last year's winner, become champs.

Jones captured last year's event, despite the fact that steer wrestling or bulldogging in Cheyenne gives the steer a 30-foot head start, and each contestant is provided fresh cattle.

Two-time World Champion Byron Walker describes steer wrestling as requiring two individuals and two speedy, highly-trained quarter horses. The "hazer" keeps teh steer running straight and squeezes him into the 'dogger. "You want someone hazing you don't have to think about," Walker notes. "The hazer plays an important part," says three-time World Champion Roy Duvall, "because if he's not where he's suppose to be, you can't get the steer."

Having grown up quickly in the rodeo arena, steer wrestling had its beginnings in Will Pickett, a wrestler who startled early day rodeo crowds by throwing a steer to the ground while biting its lip.

Steer wrestling has no other equal in the rodeo arena. After his horse and his hazer, the 'dogger's only equipment is his natural body strength, a combination of quickness, leverage and wrestling technique, moving in perfect sync as he eases off his horse to grasp the smooth, ringed horns of his 700-pound steer.

John W. Jones, Jr.
1988 CFD Champion

Rodeo Lingo . . .

Added Money — The total prize money in any event is made up of the entry fees paid by contestants and the purse put up by the rodeo committee; the purse is called added money.

Arena Director — Person whose responsibility it is to see that the rodeo goes off smoothly and according to the rules. He supervises all jobs and details in and connected to the rodeo arena itself, such as loading the chutes, keeping the arena clear, etc.

Association Saddle — Any saddle built to definite PRCA specifications and design and used in saddle bronc riding. It may belong either to the contestant or the rodeo producer.

Average — Contestants in rodeos with more than one go-round are paid off in prize money for the best ride or time in each go-round and for the best average of all the go-rounds. The winner of the average is the winner of that event at the rodeo.

Barrier — A rope stretched across the front end of the box from which the roper's or steer wrestler's horse comes when the barrier flag drops. According to the arena conditions, the stock is given a predetermined head start, or score, marked by a scoreline.

Breaking the Barrier — If the contestant rides through or breaks the barrier before it is released, a penalty of 10 seconds is added to his time.

Champion — A rodeo champion has traditionally been the high money-winner in his event for a given season. Beginning with the 1976 season, however, pro rodeo began naming two categories of champions — the PRCA Champions (biggest winners for the regular season), and the World Champions (men who win the most money in their respective events, and the all around category, solely at the National Finals Rodeo). In other words, the earnings slate is wiped clean at the National Finals Rodeo. The top 15 winners for the regular season in each event meet for ten go-rounds of competition each December at the Finals; the big winners at the end of the ten go-rounds reign as world champions.

Closed Event — An event at an approved rodeo that is not open to all members in good standing of the PRCA. In order for an approved rodeo to have a local closed event, it must have the same event for members of the PRCA.

Contract Acts — Any act that is retained on a contract by the rodeo committee to perform in the arena. Contract acts do not compete for prize money.

Day Money — The amount of prize money paid to the winners of each go-round.

Entry Fees — The money paid by a contestant to the rodeo secretary before he can enter an event or rodeo. The size of the fee varies with the amount of the rodeo purse, ranging from $10 at the smallest rodeos to a maximum of $200. Contestants must pay a separate entry fee for every event they compete in.

Fishing — A common expression used in rodeo when the roper has thrown at an animal but has missed, and then by accident, or by flipping the rope, turns it into a legal catch.

Flank or Flank Strap — A sheepskin lined strap with a self-holding buckle passed around the flank of the bronc or brahma bull. The strap is pulled tight as the animal leaves the chute. In an effort to get rid of the flank strap, the stock bucks higher and harder.

Go-Round — That part of a rodeo which is required to allow each contestant to compete on one head of stock. The number of go-rounds in a rodeo may vary from one, in a small one-day contest, to as many as seven or more in the larger rodeos.

Ground Money — When all contestants entered in an event fail to qualify so that no one wins, the purse and entry fees for the event are split equally among all entrants in that event.

Hazer — A cowboy who rides along beside a steer on the opposite side from the steer wrestler to keep the steer from running away from the steer wrestler's horse.

Honda — The eye in one end of a rope through which is passed the other end of the rope to form a loop.

Hooey — A wrap around any three feet and a half-hitch used in calf roping.

Jack Pot — An event for which no purse is put up by the rodeo. Winners split all or part of the entry fees.

Lap and Tap — A lap and tap start occurs when the steer or calf is released from the chute without a head start on the roper or steer wrestler. Lap and tap starts most frequently are seen in indoor arenas where there is not room to give the stock a long score.

Mount Money — Never paid in a contest, mount money is paid when someone is riding, roping, or bulldogging as an exhibition not for competition.

No Time — When a flag fieldman waves "No Time," it means that the contestant has not caught or thrown his animal properly and receives no time on that animal in that go-round, but is still entitled to compete in the next go-round.

Pickup Man — A mounted cowboy who helps the rider off a bronc when the ride is completed. The pickup man then removes the flank strap from the bronc and leads it out of the arena.

Pigging String — A short piece of soft rope by which a roper ties together the feet of a roped calf or steer.

Prize Money — Money paid to the winners of the various events in a rodeo. It is comprised of the purse put up by the rodeo committee and the entry fees paid by all the contestants.

Pulling Leather — When a bronc rider holds on to the horn or any part of the saddle, he is said to be pulling leather. This disqualifies a saddle bronc rider if it is done before the ride is completed.

Re-Ride — Another ride given to a bronc rider or a bull rider in the same go-round when the first ride is unsatisfactory for any of several reasons.

Score — The distance between the chute opening and the scoreline, or the amount of head start given to a steer or calf in a steer wrestling or roping contest. The length of the score is usually determined by the size of the arena or other local conditions.

Untie Man — An arean employee who, after the flagman has signalled that a tie has qualified, releases the calf or steer from both the rope and the pigging string. Untie men usually work in pairs.

Steer Roping

Steer roping is the event that puts true meaning to the sentiment, a cowboy and his horse.

Not only must the cowboy master the craft of the event, but so must his horse. A steer roping horse must position the roper so he can circle the lariat around both horns, then spin the animal to the ground. A properly trained horse will then maintain a constant tautness in the rope to allow the cowboy time to reach the steer and complete the tie.

Only when the cowboy and his horse are in a perfect partnership will the clock be a friend to the team of man and animal.

Cheyenne Frontier Days is one of the few major rodeos that offers the over-sized arena needed for steer roping, and even then, it's made harder by giving the steer a 30-foot head-start.

Steer roping has been a part of Cheyenne's rodeos every year except for the first when the event was cancelled due to darkness. For this reason, Cheyenne Frontier Days isn't just another rodeo — it's a brotherhood of steer ropers who single-handed tie down big steers, for big money.

Roy Cooper
1988 CFD Champion

NATIONAL FINALS RODEO

The Tradition Continues... It's the 31st annual National Finals Rodeo and it's happening at the Thomas & Mack Center in fabulous Las Vegas, December 2-10. You can be a part of the excitement as 120 of the best professional rodeo athletes go against the sport's best livestock in the Professional Rodeo Cowboys Association's premiere event. Witness the thrilling contest as the world's best compete for world championships in seven events and over $2 million in prize money!

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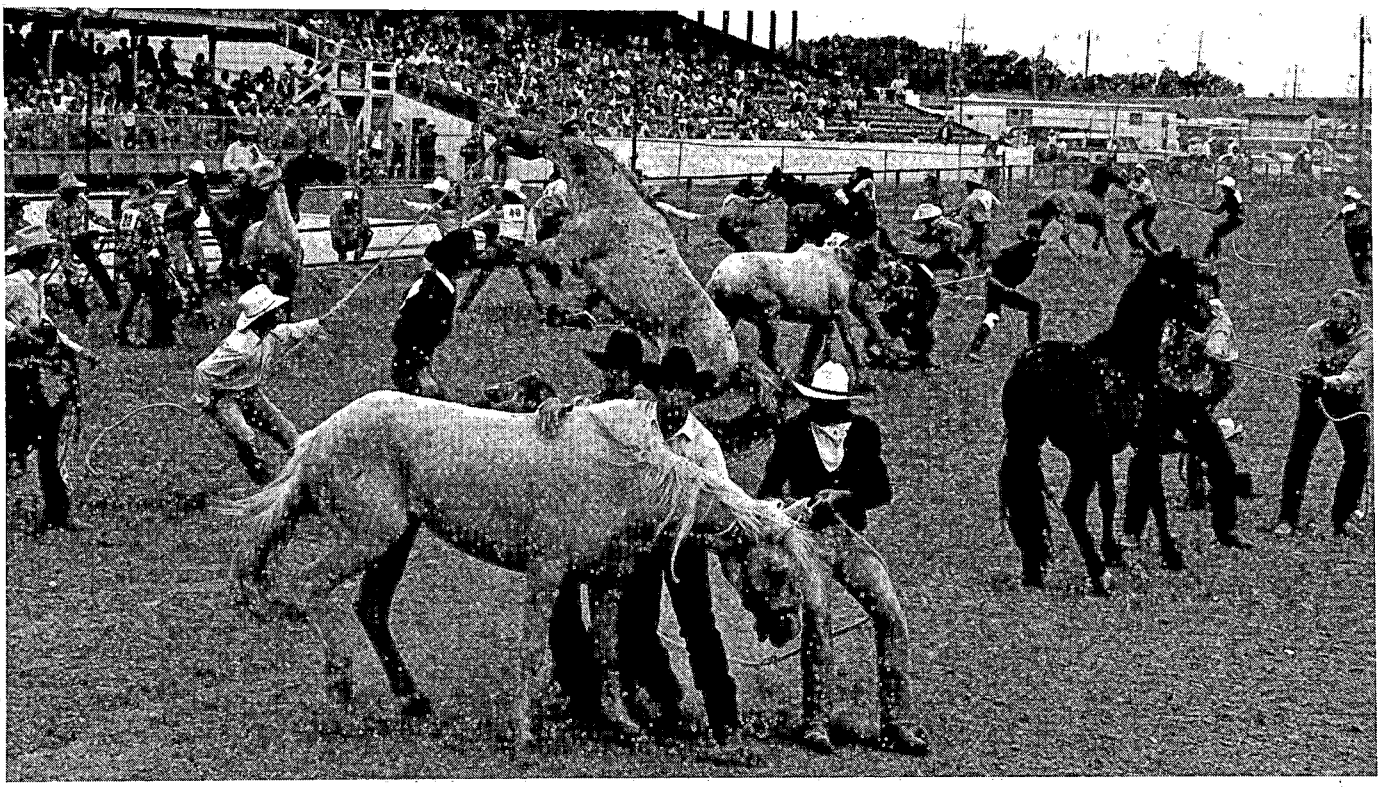

Wild Horse Race

This year Bulls Eye Barbecue Sauce is sponsoring Cheyenne's zany finale.

As any performer could tell you, the best way to leave an audience is to have them standing in their seats, screaming for more. And that's exactly how every Frontier Days rodeo since the first in 1897, has ended - leaving the spectators begging for more.

Originally designed as a way for losing bronc busters to recoup their entry fees by winning this wide-open event, the wild horse race carries on the hell-bent-for-leather tradition of early-day rodeo.

The prize money is relatively small compared to the risk taken by the twelve teams of three amateur Cheyenne cowboys (and some cowgirls) who try to mug, saddle and race a dozen "outlaw" horses judged too wild for the arena events.

The challenge of participating in this wild event requires skill and strength, timing and toughness to mug, saddle and ride a wild horse already spooked by a cannon blast and spectator screaming. When and if, a team gets their horse saddled and has a rider on it, horse and rider must go in the correct direction around the half mile track. Competition is further complicated by those teams whose horses got away and are now running freely up and down the track as a distraction.

This historically daring race is the hands-down favorite of rodeo fans. And in the words of Canadian chuckwagon champion and many-time winner of the wild horse race, Orville Strandquist, "It's a hell of a race!"

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W-Heels

The W-Heels were organized in 1925 to implement a new Frontier Parade concept depicting the Evolution of Transportation. Margaret McIntosh Boice was appointed chairman. Mrs. Boice asked her friends to donate carriages and clothes from the turn-of-the-century to be used in this pageant.

Following this successful parade, these women were organized as a branch of the Frontier Parade Committee and charged with the responsibility of staging the horse-drawn vehicle section of the Frontier Days parades.

Over 600 women and children ride in this section of the parades every year. Each person is assigned to a seat in a specific carriage. Some riders are recruited to portray a personage from early Cheyenne.

With the goal of preserving the styles and art of dressmaking during the period 1870 to 1915, the W-Heels sponsor The Old West On Parade, a contest for costume makers and seamstresses wishing to re-create period clothing.

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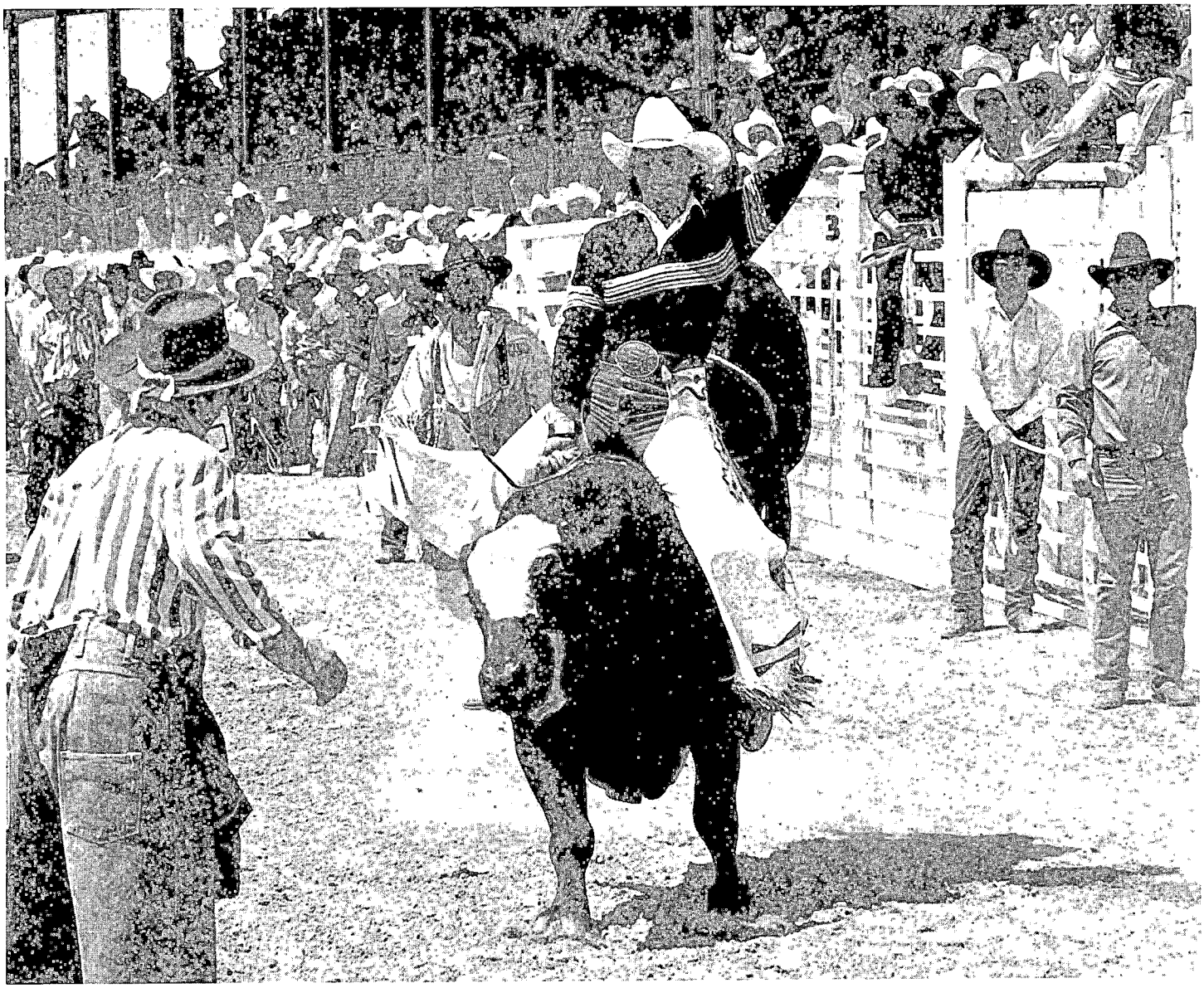
Upon request, the W-Heels stage a fashion review of their authentic and reproduction garments. Members serve as models. The audiences are delighted with the display of everything from pantaloons to parasols.

This busy group has supported the Cheyenne Frontier Days Old West Museum since its founding in 1978 and has been active in carriage restoration projects.

Their name is derived from the men's volunteer organization, The Heels. Women Heels was shortened to W-Heels.

Members are Mary Weppner, chairperson; Sally Allen, Mary Helen Ausman, Paula Baldeshwiler, Louise Bartlett, Jackie Boice, Mary Liz Carpender, Vanda Carroll, Louise Cole, Tuda Crews, Eileen Dinneen, Marietta Dinneen, Carol Farthing, Shirley Flynn, Christine Francis, Katherine Halverson, Glenna Hirsig;

Diane Humphrey, Ann King, Enid Lummis, Beth McNiff, Norma Morris, Jean Novotny, Evelyn Patterson, Patsy Pattno, Helen Pickett, Nancy Prosser, Nancy Rutledge, Pat Trelease, Sherry Tuck, Jan Uchner, Beverly VAndehei and Karen Vencill.



Women Riders

In 1988, Cheyenne Frontier Days revived women's professional bronc and bull riding after a 50-year absence. The events were a hit. So they're back again in 1989!

Jonnie Jonckowski, of Billings, MT and a WPRA world champion bull rider, will head the women's rough stock riding team who will participate in this year's "Daddy of Em All."

Returning to Cheyenne with Jonckowski is Sally Montville of Springtown, TX. Both ladies rode last year in helping bring back the event to CFD.

Newcomers competing in Cheyenne this year include 1988 Bareback Champ Tonya Stevenson and Vickie Crawford, both of Alcova, WY. Tonya is the daughter of Jan Youren, who rode in last year's exhibition.

The women will ride Monday, Wednesday and Friday at the afternoon rodeo performances. They will ride the same stock used by the men contestants at Cheyenne. In accordance with WPRA rules, women will ride for six seconds and at the beginning of each ride, they have the option of riding with one hand or both hands on the bucking rope or rigging. Rides will be scored by PRCA Wrangler Pro Rodeo judges.

Women's rough stock riding events originated in Cheyenne in 1906 with champion ladies saddle bronc riding. The event was discontinued in 1927. Ladies exhibition bull riding was held during that period and was discontinued in the 1920s.

Welcome back, ladies!

Frontier Days Staff

ADMINISTRATIVE: Top (l-r) Jennifer Whalen, Jack Sherman, Kerry Balcaen and Dawn Dubie.
TICKET OFFICE: Manager Mary Schroff and Nancy Lloyd.

Don Kensinger
Rodeo Advisor

GROUNDS: Back row (l-r) Duane Keslar, Darrin Pope Scott McVay, Bill Boyd, Mark Gagen and Robert Roedocker. Middle row: Dennis Schueltz, Bill McInerney, Superintendent Duane "Bubba" Roedocker and Tim Crilly. Front row: Paul Samuelson, Todd Pope and Pat Allen.

The Bill Hames Show

For the last few years, Cheyenne Frontier Days has been fortunate to have the Bill Hames Show as the midway carnival.

"There's an adage that says 'If you can't lead or follow, get out of the way.' I don't consider myself a leader, but a have-to-doer." So says Buster Brown, vice president of the Bill Hames Show.

That philosophy has carried Brown through many seasons. Just as when the show expanded its perimeters to include the midwest in 1977, Brown knew it wouldn't be easy, but that his hard work would pay off. And it did. Now with a stable midwest route, Brown plans to go for the brass ring and pursue state fair type dates in the years to come.

"Hopefully we'll keep growing. In time I should be able to pick up some of the larger fairs in the Midwest," he says. But Brown's very quick to point out, "I'm very pleased with my Texas route. I've developed a harmonious rapport with my boards, it's like a good marriage."

One of the ingredients of a successful marriage is trust, and when talking with fair managers about Buster Brown and his show, that word comes up again and again. The creed "A man's word is his bond" that Bill Hames lived by has been perpetuated by Brown.

"My books are open to anyone I do business with. With new fairs I insist they come in and check us out," said Brown. "But they have to realize that any carnival is only as good as its organization. There are flashes in the pan." However, the Bill Hames Show is not one of them.

While always open for a good bargain on a ride, expanding the arsenal is not a top priority. "I don't care about having rides just for the sake of having rides. I don't think a fair should book a carnival on the basis of the amount of rides it has. I think fair managers and boards should look at quality, how many complaints do they not have about the carnival, are all the lights working, do they operate high capacity rides. They should look at that more than someone saying 'I'm gong to bring you 50 rides.' A fair would be wise to take the philosophy that you get what you pay for."

Knowing that appearances are very important, Brown strives to keep every piece of his carnival clean, down to the semis. "People who have never been on my midway tell me I've got a good carnival because my trucks are clean."

Over the past few years, the image of the carnival owner has changed. No longer is he viewed as some fly-by-night shyster, rather as a serious businessman. "Hopefully, the trend to clean up our image has been accomplished," Brown says.

Just as a carnival 'general' is only as good as his troups, another indication of the owner are the causes he associates himself with. Brown also lobbies just as hard for non-carnival related causes.

"I'm very vocal about Texas legislation towards the rights of the handicapped." Stricken with polio as a youth, Brown is all too familiar with the obstacles facing handicapped people.

More than just a talker, Brown is involved in a YMCA program that helps handicapped people having trouble being active. He was the recipient of the Wheelchair Pilots Association Award.

The modest Brown is quick to thank his employees and friends who have helped his star shine a little brighter. "I'm very, very blessed by having good people around me. Not just a wonderful family or professional staff, but true friends."

The Bill Hames Show opens each day at Frontier Park starting at 11 a.m. until midnight.

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Calcutta Rules

One of the newer events to be added to Cheyenne Frontier Days is the calcutta, only a few years old. The first of two calcuttas was held Thursday, July 20 and the final one is Saturday, July 29. Here are the rules for those events:

1. Contestants will be auctioned to the highest bidder. Contestants may be grouped together at the discretion of the Calcutta Committee.

Steer Roping - Thursday, July 20

Bids will be 4 times the money for 4 distinct pools as follows (if successful bid is $100, then the amount due is $100 x 4 or $400):

1. First Go
2. Second Go

Average on two head

3. Average on two head
4. Fastest time out of both Go's

B. Finals Calcutta - Saturday, July 29.

Bids will be 2 times the money for 2 distinct pools as follows:

1. Short Go
2. Average on three head

2. No lot shall be sold in the steer roping calcutta for less than $25.00, and no lot shall be sold in the Finals Calcutta for less than $50.00. If no bid is received in this amount, the lots will be passed and will be grouped together, at the discretion of the auctioneer.

3. The successful bidder will be required to sign a form acknowledging the successful bid and shall be responsible for payment.

4. 85% of the gross amount of the wagers will be paid out to the calcutta winners. 10% of the gross amount of the wagers will be donated to a charitable organization by the Cheyenne Frontier Days Committee, as is required by law. The remaining 5% will be deducted by the Cheyenne Frontier Days Committee to cover expenses, etc.

5. The payoff for the calcutta will be as follows:

Total money of all Successful Bidders By Event } - 15% = Total Payoff

$$\frac{\text{Total Payoff}}{\text{Number of Pools}} = \text{Pay-off Per Pool}$$

Pay-off Per Pool Times Place Percentage } = Pay-off Per Place

A. Steer Roping:

Four distinct pools, paying 4 places for each pool as defined above in 1A:

1st Place - 40%
2nd Place - 30%
3rd Place - 20%
4th Place - 10%

B. Finals:

Two distinct pools, paying 3 places as defined in 1B above:

1st Place - 50%
2nd Place - 30%
3rd Place - 20%

6. All placings and payoff shall be determined by the official results of the Cheyenne Frontier Days rodeo. Official scores and times are posted following each performance of slack and of the rodeo in the Contestant's Office for PRCA events and in the Racing Office for the chuckwagon racing. Announcements over the public address system by the rodeo announcers are unofficial.

7. Payoffs shall be made by the Cheyenne Frontier Days Committee to the winning successful bidder, and shall be subject to withholding for applicable taxes, if any. EAch payoff to be rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

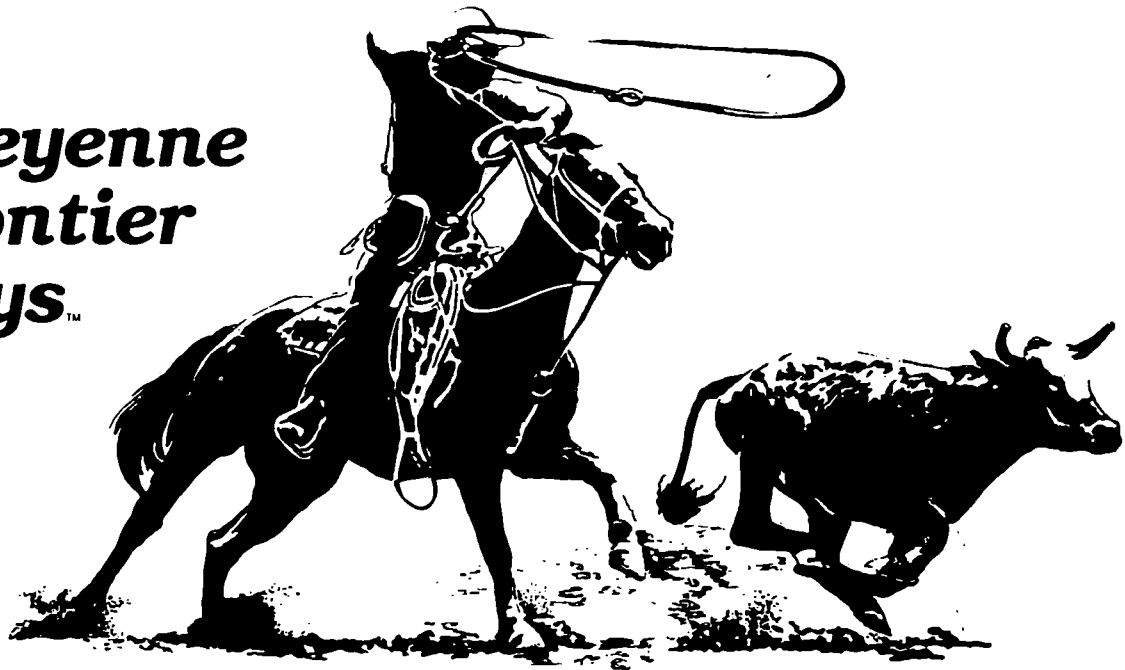
8. The payoff for the steer roping calcutta will be available at 8:00 p.m. until 10:00 p.m. on July 29, 1989 at Barn 3, the location of the Finals Calcutta, and on July 30, 1989 at the Contestants Office. Checks not picked up by 4 p.m. on July 30 will be mailed to the winners.

9. The payoff for the Finals Calcutta will be available at 12:00 noon on Monday, July 31, 1989 at Headquarters. Checks not picked up on Monday, July 31, 1989 will be mailed on Tuesday, August 1, 1989.

10. In the event of a dispute as to the bidding, the sole authority rests with the auctioneer to settle the bid or to declare all bids null and void and to offer the lot for re-sale.

11. All sales shall be final and no refunds will be made unless the event in which the contestant(s) "purchased" is/are competing is cancelled. Payoff decisions not otherwise covered by these rules shall be resolved by the Calcutta Committee, and the decision of the Calcutta Committee shall be final.

Cheyenne Frontier Days™



Two Rodeo Calcuttas

Thursday
July 20, 1989
Cheyenne Frontier Days
Grounds - Buckle Club
2nd Floor of
Tennis Center
Behind Main Stands

Reception
9:00 p.m.

Auction
10:00 p.m.

Events To Be Auctioned:
Steer Roping
1st Go, 2nd Go, Total on Two
& Fastest Time

Pays 4 Places

Saturday
July 29, 1989
Cheyenne Frontier Days
Grounds - Barn 3

Reception
9:00 p.m.

Auction
10:30 p.m.

Events To Be Auctioned:
Bull Riding
Saddle Bronc
Bareback
Steer Roping
Steer Wrestling
Calf Roping

Short Go, Average on Three

Pays 3 Places

Auctioneers: Madden Brothers
Torrington, Wyoming

For more information contact:
Shawn or Lex Madden (307) 532-7079
Cheyenne Frontier Days (307) 778-7200

The Heels

by Margaret Laybourn

The heel of a cowboy boot is built high to hold the boot in the stirrup and steady the rider when the going gets rough and the HEELS, Cheyenne Frontier Days men's volunteer organization, have held the "Daddy of 'em All" tall in the saddle for half a century.

Founded during the depression to replace paid arena help with volunteers to save the show during those perilous times, the HEELS have worked since 1935 assisting in production, judging and timing with only a moderate amount of highjinks and horseplay.

The HEELS acquired their name when one of the organizers said, "Why, we'd be a bunch of Heels if we didn't help out!" Oldtimers tell of the early job titles such as "arena sparkplug," "arena eagle-eye" and "producer of the jug," the latter position of importance during prohibition when a little libation was needed for the initiation festivities which included cutting off the neckties of the newcomers.

In a 1935 memo to members, Ed Story, announcer and instigator, wrote, "It is my intention to introduce all the hands — judges, queens, HEELS and what-have-you just before the show. The Frontier Committee have themselves some nice shirts but we have found some that are so damn loud it really hurts to look at them. The cost is $2.45 each at Bon-Baggs and if we go 100% we can high-brow both the day and night show committees." They did go 100% and those shirts are still screaming in the pictures of the original HEELS.

Just as Frontier Days has grown from a hometown rawhide rodeo into a World class cowboy competition, so the HEELS have grown from 14 to 100 working members whose specialized talents keep thousands of animals and tons of equipment moving through the arena day and night.

Heels include: Darrel Abernathy, Ralph Abreu, Dan Ackerman, Dave Acton, Buck Albert, Raymond Albert, Bobby Allen, Jim Allen, John Anderson, Jim Applegate, Bob Arehart, Tom Atkinson, Larry Atwell, Ralph Ausman, John Baker, John Baker, Dr. F.A. Barrett, Tom Bauman, Frank Bayless, Bill Beaman;

Dick Bean, Frank Belecky, Leonard Bemel, Neil K. Berg, Marvin Biederstedt, Larry Birleffi, R.C. Bishop, John Black, Bob Boice, Wayne Bonham, Vic Bonogofsky, Bob Booth, Dean Borthwick, Don Boyer, Buzz Bradley, Ed Braun, John Brewster, Terry Bridwell, Bill Brier, Mike Brown;

Don Brown, Jack Brubaker, Paul Bruegman, Bob Brunner, Gene Bryan, M.H. Bryan, Riley Busacker, Jim Byrd, Dave Cameron, Charles Carey, Dave Carmichael, Julian Carpender, Jerry Carter, Gary Carver, Jim Casey, Al Chandler, Chuck Chapman, Jim Christensen, Col. Robert Cochran, Haskell Cohen, John Cole;

Tom Cole, Sam Contos, Ohrn Cook, John Cook, Peter S. Cook II, Wes Coulson, Al Covington, Bill Cowley, Mark T. Cox III, Pat Creech, T. M. Cross, Roger Dahlin, John M. Daly, Joe Daly, Dr. Meade Davis, E. O. Davis, M.W. "Red" Davis, D. Clem Deaver, Rinnie (Ron) Deitz;

Terry Derby, Don Diller, Bill Dinneen, Dr. R.E. Dixon, Quail Dobbs, Louis A. Domenico, Jim Downey, Bill Dubois, Ron Duda, John Eanes, John C. Elliott, Fred Emerich, Don Erickson, Rich Escobedo, John Esmay, John Etchepare, Tom Fanter, Ron Farris, Jim Farris, Verne Felton;

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Will Kallal, Joe Kasper, Jim Keating, Don Kensinger, Dr. J. E. Ketcham, John Kincaid, Bob Kirby, Dr. A. Don Kougl, Bruce Kreider, Tim LaHiff, Mike Lane, Carl L. Lathrop, Hale Laybourn, Jr., Marvin Leff, Robert Legoff, Jack Lewis, Ron Long, Dick Loseke, Mike Mabee, Joe MaGuire;

Dave Martinez, Roy Mason, Elwood Mathison, Leonard S. Mayer, Kenneth McCann, Col. Dave McCracken, Jerry McDonald, Dave McInerney, Col. Bill McKinsey, Jim McLeod, Pete McNiff, Dave McVey, Dave Merna, Bob Merna, Bill Meyer, Jim Meyer, Lee Miller, R. Walt Miller, Jack Miller, William Mooney, John Morris, Jack Mueller, James Mueller, Terry Mueller, Edward F. Murray, Donald W. Nelson, Walter F. Nelson, Don Nichols, William C. Nichols, James W. Norris, John Noyes, Bob O'Connell, Jerry O'Rourke, Richard Olsen, Keith G. Osborn;

Max Osborn, Lane Overstreet, Roy Page, Dr. J.S. Palen, Ed Patrick, Dick Patterson, John Pattno, Michael Pearson, Lou Perna, Kurt Peth, Wick Peth, Harl Petty, Dr. George H. Phelps, Richard F. Pickett, Wilbur Plaugher, Dave Pope, Dr. R.I. Port, Mickey Powers, Dan Pratz, Dr. P.J. Preston, Keith Price, C. "Bud" Racicky, Col. Joe Reesing, Rudy Restivo;

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Sid Setbacken, Mike Shafer, Joseph H. Shepeard, Jr., Butch Sherman, Jack Sherman, Rolf Skoetsch, Virgil Slough, Frank Smith, Les Smith, Grant Sorensen, Jack Speight, Harry Speltz, bob St. Clair, Gary Stephenson, Ross Stinnette, Bill Stone, Gen. Harold Strack, Bob Stroh, C. B. Stroud, Herm Stumpf;

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Randy Wagner, Ed Wallace, Bob Warburton, Stan Warne, Tom Watson, Bob Weaver, Ed Weppner, Jim Weppner, Skeet Weston, Lew Wheeler, Curtis B. Williams, Dr. R.I. Williams, Norman Williamson, Randy Williamson, Jim Williamson, Bob Wilson, C. E. "Butch" Wilson, James O. Wilson, John "Bo" Winkler, David Winter, J. W. Young, Howard Zike, Earle Zimmerman, George Zunker and Mel Zwonitzer.

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The Buckle Club

Organized in 1979 to take advantage of the talent, experience and expertise gained through the individuals associated with Cheyenne Frontier Days, the Buckle Club is composed of past and present committee chairmen of the Frontier Committee and widows of deceased committeemen.

Buckle Club members operate the hospitality room for volunteer workers during Frontier Week. They also serve as parade announcers, museum and art show volunteers, hosts for visiting dignitaries and committees and anywhere else they are needed.

Buckle Club members are Ralph Abreu, Jim Allen, Bob Arehart, Tom Atkinson, Ralph Ausman, John Baker, Bill Beaman, Leonard Bemel, Bob Boice, Bob Booth, Don Boyer, Bill Brier, Mike Brown, Jack Brubaker, Bob Brunner, Gene Bryan, M.H. Bryan, Dave Cameron, Charles Carey, Dave Carmichael;

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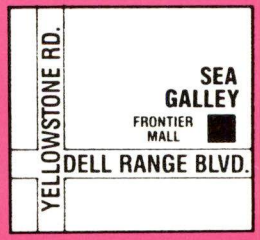

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The Old West Museum

Cheyenne, a city with a colorful past, is reflected in the Cheyenne Frontier Days Old West Museum.

After many months work by a band of dedicated volunteers, the doors were opened on July 9, 1978. Among those were founding Board members: Gene Bryan, Mary Liz Carpender, William Dubois, Marietta Dinneen, Shirly Flynn, Enid Lummis, Dr. J. S. Palen, Dick Pickett, John Rogers, Duane Von Krosigk and Mary Weppner.

Several factors contributed to making the Museum a reality. Encouraged by the continuing success of Cheyenne Frontier Days in the mid-70s, CFD General Chairman Duane Von Krosigk, made space available for a Museum. Earlier that year he finalized a trade of properties between Cheyenne Frontier Days and the City of Cheyenne. The west portion of the Pavillion Building on Frontier Park itself was given to the newly created Cheyenne Frontier Days Old West Museum...a dream come true for that dedicated band of volunteers.

The 1976 celebration of the Bi-Centennial of our country made everyone aware of our heritage. The citizens of Cheyenne were ready to help develop a Museum devoted to their past and that of their world renown rodeo, Frontier Days. Closets and barns were emptied of trunks, buggies and other treasures of the past.

At that time, Cheyenne Frontier Days did own over 100 horse-drawn vehicles and the need was urgent to preserve and display them. A rolling history of Western transportation, this extenisve array of wagons, buggies, phaetons, sleighs, a hearse, a popcorn wagon, an ambulance and many others quickly filled the new building.

In addition, the Lawrence Phipps family of Denver, through the efforts of Warren Oakes, donated 19 superbly maintained carriages to the Frontier Committee if proper care could be provided. These added to the depth of the collection and motivation for action.

The focus of the Museum was and still is the preservation of the carriage collection plus the history of Cheyenne Frontier Days, its hometown and environs. The Cheyenne Frontier Days Old West Museum has established itself as one of the Rocky Mountain Region's outstanding private museums. A recently established resource library is used by both professional and amateur scholars of horse-drawn vehicles and rodeo. Wainwrights hold frequent workshops to demonstrate nearly forgotten folk arts connected with the carriage trade.

The newly remodeled Cheyenne Frontier Days Hall of Fame is dedicated to the history of Cheyenne Frontier Days, the world's largest outdoor rodeo. Displays, photographs, memorabilia and rodeo records tell this story.

The Old West Room captures the romance of the era. Two permanent exhibits, a replica of the historic Tivoli Building where plans for the initial Frontier Days celebration were drawn up, and a turn-of-the-century parlor help depict life as it was when the "Daddy of 'Em All" was born. This room also houses many authentic Indian artifacts as well as a 1909 Maxwell automobile given to the museum in memory of D. W. 'Poddy' Mercer. Kiwanis Club of Cheyenne gave $3,000 to set up the Old West Room.

The railroad played an all-important role in Cheyenne history and that of Frontier Days. The Union Pacific Room commemorates that role in displays and photographs along with a replica of an early-day Cheyenne depot. This room was completely refurbished in honor of the Cheyenne depot's 100th-year celebration in 1986. Of note in the room is the stained-glass window, created by Mrs. Ed Weir, Jr., of Ogallala, Nebraska. A $10,000 grant from the Union Pacific Foundation was used to create this room.

MUSEUM STAFF: Back row (l-r) Becky Lighty, Harvey Deselms, Crystal Marfil, Mary Schwem, Joe Grosjean, Wilma Pickett. Middle (l-r), Dede Pickett, Jerry Heimsoth, Director Shirley Flynn, Carol Visney. Front (l-r), Teresa Valencia and Dori Megee.

The Indian Room displays many authentic Indian costumes and headresses. These costumes were purchased by the Cheyenne Frontier Days Committee in the 1950s for the Indian Dancers to wear during the celebration. This room honors Crazy Horse, Sitting Bull and Princess Blue Water - legendary names of a proud and beautiful people. The Oglala Sioux participated in Frontier Days for forty consecutive years.

The museum in cooperation with Wyoming Governor Mike Sullivan, hosts the Governor's Invitational Art Show and Sale during Frontier week.

Every spring the museum holds the Western Regional Art Show and Sale. This art show gives the artists who need the experience of competing among other artists a chance to exhibit their work. The show is juried and over the years has developed an excellent reputation.

The Old West Museum is open year around. Over 20,000 visitors take advantage of this western cultural center each year. Hours during Frontier Week are 8 a.m. til 9 p.m. Summer hours are 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. Monday thru Saturday and 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. on Sundays. Admission is $2 for adults, $5 for families and $1 for senior citizens. Children under 12 are free if accompanied by an adult.

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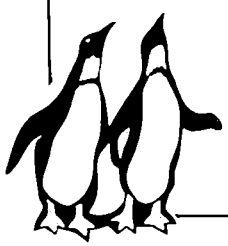

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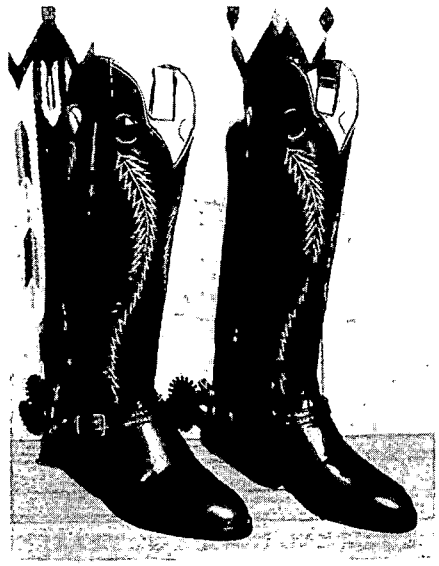

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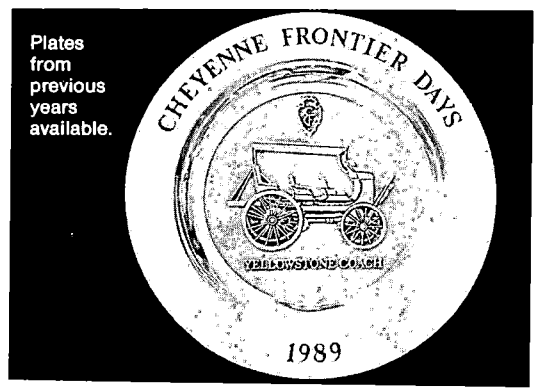
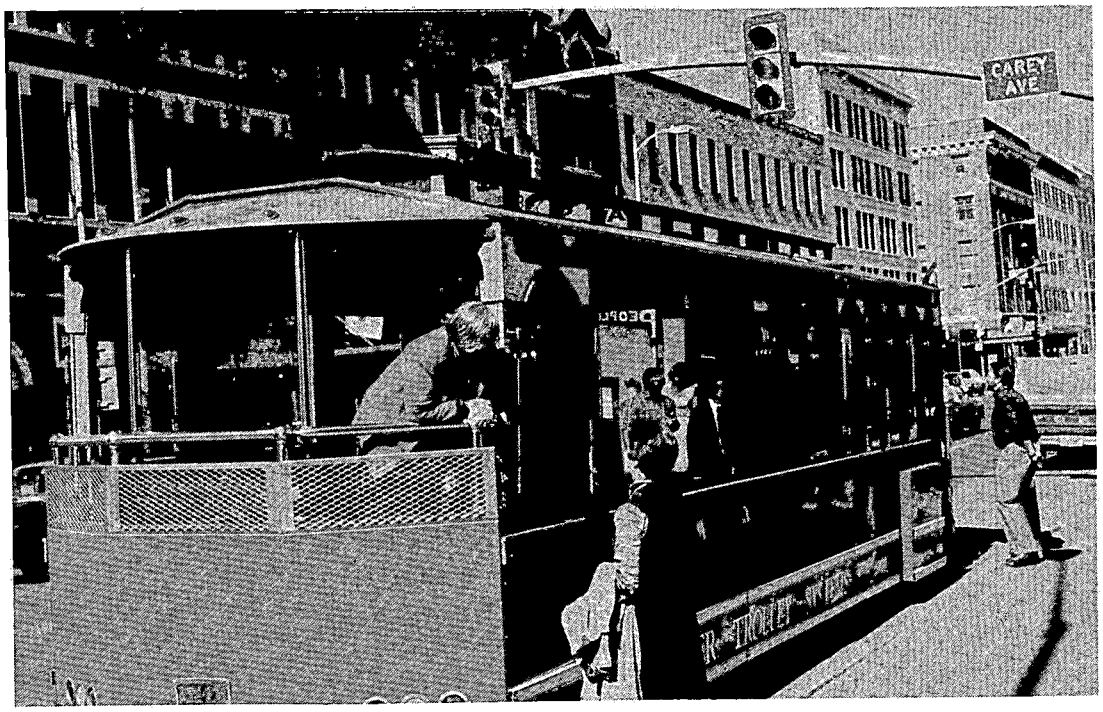
MUSEUM DISPLAYS

World Famous Carriage Collection • Old West Room • Indian Room • Cheyenne Frontier Days Room • Railroad Room • Governor's Invitational Art Show





Trolley is Back!

The Cheyenne Street Railway, better known in these parts as "the trolley," is in its second year of operation.

The revival of trolley transportation has created another bit of the western heritage of Old Cheyenne. Trolley service, originally horse-drawn, started in the city in 1888 and rode rails throughout the original city. At the turn of the century, the service was motorized. In the late 20s, the rails gave way to the rubber-tired buses which operated until the late 50s. So, after nearly 40 years, the trolley is back.

Today the trolley is used to conduct tours of Cheyenne, highlighting the historic districts and architecture as well as interesting historical facts about the area. Each day the trolley tours the city starting at 10 a.m. and 1 p.m., Monday through Saturday with a single tour on Sunday at 1 p.m. Cost to ride the trolley is $5 for adults, $4.50 for seniors over 60 and $2.50 for children 6 to 12.

Special Frontier Days schedules will be tours at 1 p.m. and 3 p.m. each day with a morning tour at 10 a.m. on Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Tickets for the trolley may be purchased at the Chamber of Commerce (Tivoli Building) on weekdays and at the Wrangler Western Wear Store at the corner of 16th and Capitol on weekends.

For more information about the trolley contact the Cheyenne Area Visitors Council at 778-1401.

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Free Entertainment Area

A little known sub-committee of the Frontier Days Concessions Committee wants to remind visitors of the Free Entertainment Area on the grounds, right inside the main gate next to the ticket office.

The Free Entertainment Area is just that - a place to sit down, relax and enjoy a wide range of family entertainers, all for the $1.00 Main Gate admission fee (provided you don't have a ticket for that afternoon or night performance).

This area showcases national acts like Lee Bradley and his band, to local groups like the Warbletones, a five-member group of missle combat crewmen from Warren Air Force Base.

The stage and tented seating area is courtesy of the R. J. Reynolds Company, who sponsors the Free Entertainment Area in conjunction with Old Timer Meats, Phillip Morris, Corral West Ranchwear, Bulls-Eye Barbecue Sauce, IBM, Wigwam Lounge, Capital Lumber and the Cheyenne Frontier Days Committee.

The 'Pride in Tobacco' Caravan is a traveling sound stage, exhibit area and information center on wheels. It is a tolling representation of the importance of tobacco and the tobacco industry. Like other facets of the eight-year-old grassroots 'Pride in Tobacco' program, the Caravan is designed to help unite the complex tobacco family and to create greater public awareness of tobacco's impact on the nation's economy.

A walk-through exhibit housed in a 60' by 90' tent traces the historic significance and economic contribution of tobacco and the crop's production and manufacturing processes. Visitors can also see a film on tobacco auctioneering, including several of the colorful characters who annually sell billions of dollars worth of tobacco with their rapid-fire chants.

Children will enjoy David Hamilton's "Wonderful World of Balloons." All of Hamilton's over 450 different balloon sculptures - animals, fruit baskets, rocking horses and motorcycles, to name but a few - find their way into the hands of kids in the audience.

The Southern Plains Indian Dancers will also appear on the Free Entertainment Stage. Featuring highly colorful feather and beaded regalia, the Indians display their living culture through their traditional, ritual, spiritual and specialty dances. Some of their specialty dances include the Eagle Dance, Buffalo Dance and Hoop Dance.

Also on stage for performances will be such groups as Sweet Adelines, the Amazing Marlo, Chey Notes singing group, Encore, Denim & Lace Clogging Group, Hands in Harmony and the Union Pacific Country Western Band.

The area opens daily at noon and runs until 9 p.m., beginning Saturday, July 23 and running throughout the week. Be sure to take a break and stop at the Free Entertainment Area - you'll be glad you did!

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Schedule of Events

DAILY EVENTS

7:00 a.m.-10:00 a.m. — Morning Timed Events - Slack Frontier Park. Free.

8:00 a.m.-9:00 p.m. — Frontier Days Old West Museum. Governor's Invitational Western Art Show. Frontier Park.

9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m. — The Frontier Crafters Arts & Crafts Show. At Seton High School located at 25th Street and Central Avenue.

11:00 a.m.-7:30 p.m. — Southern Plains Indian Village open. Frontier Park. Free.

11:00 — CHEYENNE FRONTIER DAYS CARNIVAL/ MIDWAY AREAS OPEN. Admission: $1 adults, children (6-12) $.50. Free admission during Frontier Week with that day's rodeo ticket until 5:00, and free admission with that night's night show ticket from 4:00 until midnight. Entertainment. Exhibits. Carnival.

Noon-8:00 p.m. — FREE entertainment for the whole family featuring the R. J. Reynolds Pride Tobacco Caravan #1; Lee Bradley & band; David Hamilton's World of Balloons; Indian Dancers; Chey Notes; Warbie Tones Band; Sweet Adelines; Amazing Marlo; Encore; and Denim & Lace Clogging Group; Hands in Harmony; Union Pacific Country & Western Band.

12:45 p.m. — Pre-Rodeo Show Activities. Frontier Park.

1:15 p.m. — Grand Entry.

1:30 p.m. — WORLD'S NO. 1 RODEO — THE "DADDY OF 'EM ALL." Frontier Park.

3:00 p.m. — Southern Plains Indian Dancers. Frontier Park Indian Village. Free.

4:30 p.m. — Autographs by cowboy day winners in front of B Stand.

5:30 p.m. — Southern Plains Indian Dancers. Frontier Park Indian Village. Free.

6:15 p.m. — Pre-Night Show Activities. Frontier Park.

9:00 p.m.-Midnight — Heels Hangout. Dancing. Entertainment. Frontier Park.

FRIDAY, JULY 21

10:00 a.m.-3:00 p.m. — 18th ANnual Wyoming's Author's Day. Laramie County Library.

Noon — CHEYENNE FRONTIER DAYS EXHIBIT AREA OPEN. Frontier Park. Admission: $1 adults, children (6-12) $.50.

6:00 p.m. — CHEYENNE FRONTIER DAYS CARNIVAL/MIDWAY AREAS OPEN. Admission: $1 adults, children (6-12) $.50. Free admission during Frontier Week with that day's rodeo ticket until 5:00, and free admission with that night's night show ticket from 4:00 until midnight. Entertainment. Exhibits. Carnival.

6:00 p.m. — CHEYENNE GUNSLINGERS. OLD TOWN MALL. FREE.

7:30 p.m. & 9:00 p.m. — Old Fashioned Melodrama and Olio Acts. Historic Atlas Theatre. Downtown.

8:00 p.m. — NIGHT ARENA SHOW. **ESCAPE CLUB & JOAN JETT and the BLACKHEARTS.**

SATURDAY, JULY 22

8:00 a.m. — Buffalo Stampede 10K run. Cost $5 per runner. F. E. Warren AFB.

9:30 a.m. — CHEYENNE FRONTIER DAYS PARADE. World's largest parade collection of horse-drawn vehicles . . . bands . . . equestrian units . . . historical floats. Downtown. Free.

11:00 a.m.-2:00 p.m. — Buffalo Roast. Cost $12 per person. Officer's Club Patio, F. E. Warren AFB.

Noon — Cheyenne Gunslingers. Old Town Mall. Free.

7:00 p.m. — NIGHT ARENA SHOW. Chuckwagon Racing Southern Plains Indian Dancers. **ALABAMA.**

7:30 p.m. and 9:00 p.m. — Old Fashioned Melodrama and Olio Acts. Historic Atlas Theatre. Downtown.

SUNDAY, JULY 23

Noon — Cheyenne Gunslingers. Old Town Mall. Free.

1:30 p.m. — WORLD'S NO. 1 RODEO — "THE DADDY OF 'EM ALL." Frontier Park. Women's Professional Rodeo Association, Bullriding/ Bareback Exhibition.

7:00 p.m. — NIGHT ARENA SHOW. Chuckwagon Racing. Southern Plains Indian Dancers. **ALABAMA.**

MONDAY, JULY 24

7:00 a.m.-9:00 a.m. — FREE PANCAKE BREAKFAST. City Center Parking Lot, 16th and Carey. Live entertainment. Southern Plains Indian Dancers. Sponsored by OLD TIMER MEATS, PHILLIP MORRIS, IBM, R. J. REYNOLDS, CORRAL WEST RANCHWEAR, BULLS-EYE BARBECUE SAUCE, Wigwam Lounge, Capital Lumber Company and Cheyenne Frontier Days.

6:00 p.m. — Cheyenne Gunslingers. Old Town Mall. Free.

7:00 p.m. — NIGHT ARENA SHOW. Chuckwagon Racing. Cheyenne Frontier Days Bull's-Eye Barbecue Bullfights, Southern Plains Indian Dancers. **K. T. OSLIN**

7:00 p.m.-9:00 p.m. — Square dancing with nationally known caller Jerry Haag. City Center Parking Mall, 16th and Carey. Free.

7:30 p.m. and 9:00 p.m. — Old Fashioned Melodrama and Olio Acts. Historic Atlas Theatre. Downtown.

9:30 p.m.-1:30 a.m. — Pepie (Solo) Eagles Hall at 16th and Thomes.

TUESDAY, JULY 25

9:30 a.m. — Cheyenne Frontier Days Parade. World's largest parade collecion of horse-drawn vehicles . . . bands . . . equestrian units . . .historical floats. Downtown. Free.
11:15 a.m. — W-Heels Historic Costume Contest. Wyoming State Capitol Bldg. Features clothing from the 1867 to 1915 era.
1:30 p.m. — WORLD'S NO. 1 RODEO — "THE DADDY OF 'EM ALL." Frontier Park. Women's Professional Rodeo Association. Bullriding/ Bareback Exhibition.
7:00 p.m. — NIGHT ARENA SHOW. Chuckwagon racing. Cheyenne Frontier Days Bull's-Eye Barbecue Bullfights, Southern Plains Indian Dancers. **SKIP EWING and REBA McENTIRE.**
9:30 p.m.-1:30 a.m. — Pepie (Solo) Eagles Hall at 16th and Thomes.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 26

7:00 a.m.-9:00 a.m. — FREE PANCAKE BREAKFAST. City Center Parking Mall. 16th and Carey. Live entertainment. Southern Plains Indian Dancers.
10:00 a.m. — F. E. Warren AFB Heritage Day. Displays, USAF Thunderbirds Aerial Demonstration at 10 a.m. over F. E. Warren AFB, historic homes, military museum, "Swangon Cup" polo matches, parade field. Tour F. E. Warren AFB daily Frontier Week.
1:00 p.m.-5:00 p.m. — Eagles Annual Buffalo Blowout Chuckwagon Special. Eagles Hall at 16th and Thomes.
6:00 p.m. — Cheyenne Gunslingers. Old Town Mall. Free.
7:00 p.m. — NIGHT ARENA SHOW. Chuckwagon Racing. Cheyenne Frontier Days Bull's-Eye Barbecue Bullfights. Southern Plains Indian Dancers. **RICKY VAN SHELTON.**
7:00 p.m.-9:00 p.m. — Square dancing with nationally known caller Jerry Haag. City Center Parking Mall, 16th and Carey. Free.
7:30 and 9:00 p.m. — Old Fashioned Melodrama and Olio Acts. Historic Atlas Theatre. Downtown.

THURSDAY, JULY 27

9:30 a.m. — Senior's Championship Steer Roping. Don Forwood Memorial. Frontier Park. Free.
9:30 a.m. — Cheyenne Frontier Days Parade. World's largest parade collection of horse-drawn vehicles . . . bands . . . equestrian units . . . historical floats. Downtown. Free.
10:30 a.m.-9:30 p.m. — Frontier Quilt Show at the "Historic" St. Mark's Episcopal Church, corner of 17th and Central, downtown Cheyenne.
1:30 p.m. — WORLD'S NO. 1 RODEO — "THE DADDY OF 'EM ALL." Frontier Park. Women's Professional Rodeo Association, Bullriding/ Bareback Exhibition.
7:00 p.m. — NIGHT ARENA SHOW. Chuckwagon Racing. Cheyenne Frontier Days Bull's-Eye Barbecue Bullfights, Southern Plains Indian Dancers. **NITTY GRITTY DIRT BAND.**
9:30 p.m.-1:30 a.m. — Pepie (Solo) Eagles Hall at 16th and Thomes.

FRIDAY, JULY 28

7:00 a.m.-9:00 a.m. — FREE PANCAKE BREAKFAST. City Center Parking Mall. 16th and Carey. Live entertainment. Southern Plains Indian Dancers.
9:30 a.m. — Senior's Championship Steer Roping. Don Forwood Memorial. Frontier Park. Free.
1:00 p.m.-7:00 p.m. — Eagles Hall Rocky Mountain Oyster Special.
6:00 p.m. — Cheyenne Gunslingers. Old Town Mall. Free.
7:00 p.m. — NIGHT ARENA SHOW. Chuckwagon Racing. Southern Plains Indian Dancers. **GEORGE STRAIT.**
7:00 p.m.-9:00 p.m. — Square dancing with nationally known caller Jerry Haag. City Center Parking Mall, 16th and Carey. Free.
7:30 p.m. and 9:00 p.m. — Old Fashioned Melodrama and Olio Acts. Historic Atlas Theatre. Downtown.
9:30 p.m.-1:30 a.m. — Pepie (Solo) Eagles Hall at 16th and Thomes.

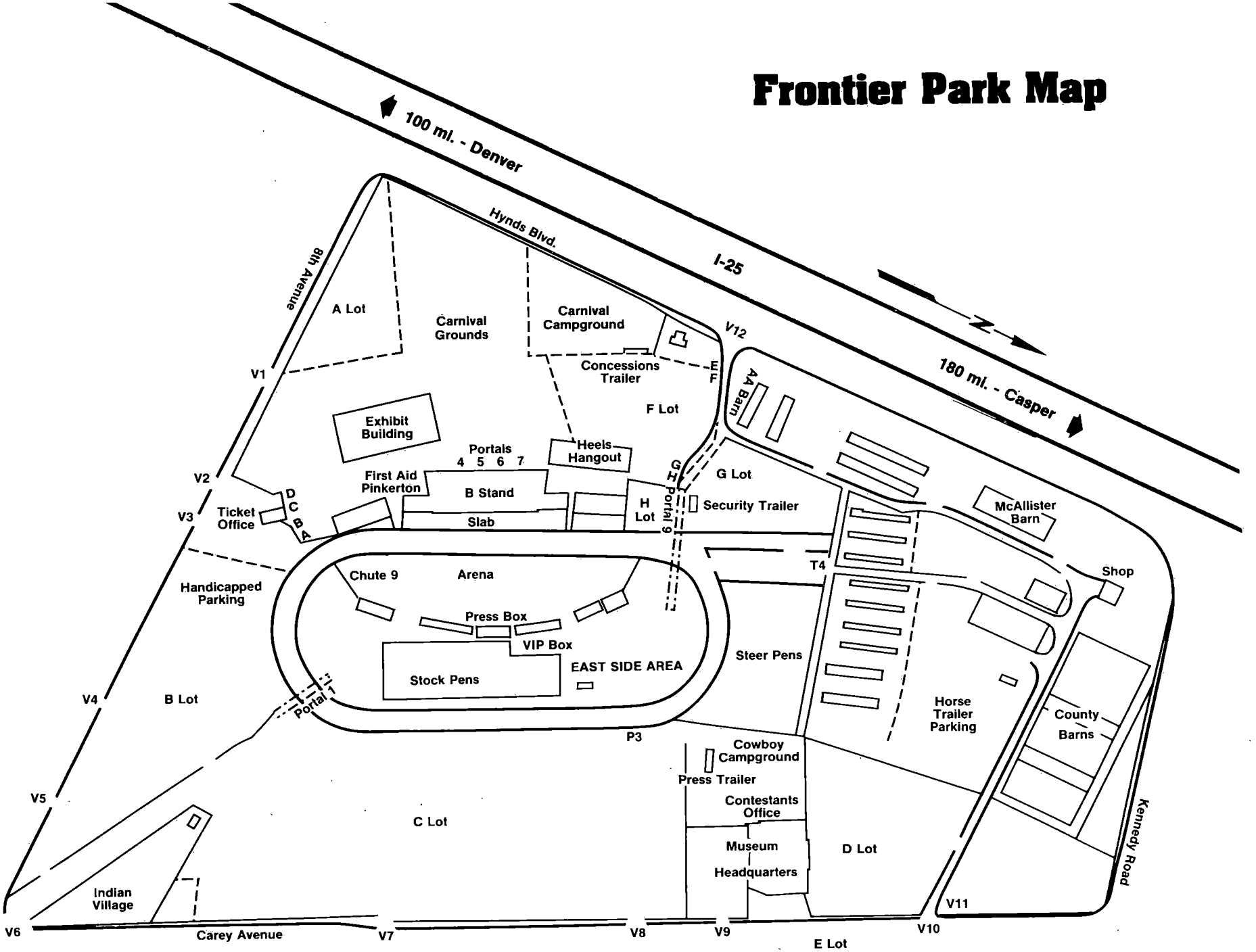
SATURDAY, JULY 29

7:30 a.m. — Frontier Days Bicycle Stage Race. Starts on Happy Jack and is a 94 mile road race.
9:30 a.m. — Cheyenne Frontier Days Parade. One of the world's largest parade collection of horse-drawn vehicles . . . bands . . . equestrian units . . . historical floats. Downtown. Free.
9:30 a.m. — Senior's Championship Steer Roping, Don Forwood Memorial Roping. Frontier Park. Free.
10:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m. — Lions Club Chili Cook-Off. Lions Park at the corner of Carey and Kennedy Avenues.
Noon — Cheyenne Gunslingers. Old Town Mall. Free.
4:30 p.m. — Frontier Days Bicycle Stage Race 10 mile time trial on Campstool Road.

SUNDAY, JULY 30

7:00 a.m. — Frontier Days ½ Mile Marathon and 5K Run. At Laramie County Community College. Sponsored by Cheyenne Running Club.
7:30 a.m. — Downtown Criterion in front of State Capitol Building.
8:00 a.m.-6:00 p.m. — Frontier Days Old West Museum. Governor's Invitational Western Art Show. Frontier Park.
Noon — Cheyenne Gunslingers. Old Town Mall. Free.

Frontier Park Map



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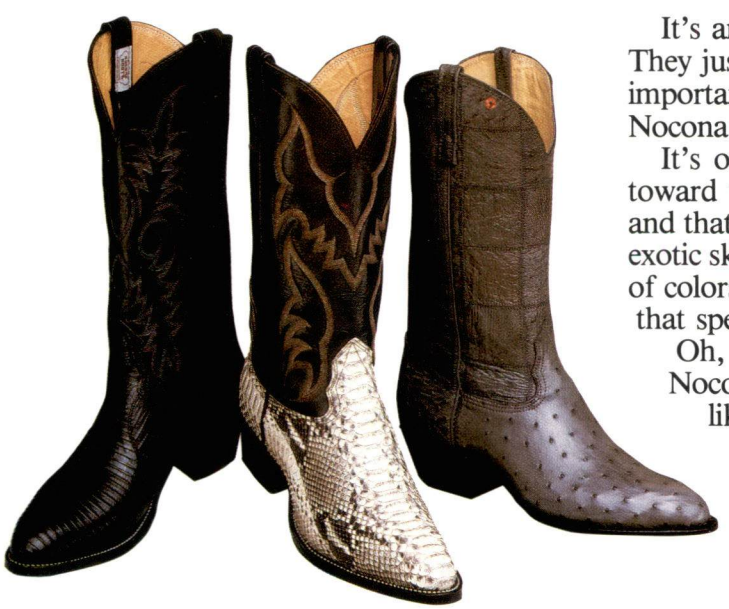

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