

“Fire in Bighorn Forest grows by 200 acres” (3)

This August 14, 2007 local news headline reflects back to the 4,500-acre Little Goose area fire that 213 firefighters worked to contain. This burned acreage can be seen along the south side of Red Grade Road heading up into the Bighorn Mountains.



Red Grade Road (4)

Red Grade Road traverses the Bighorn Mountains. The original route linked Big Horn City to Hyattville. Construction of the road was from 1893 to 1897. Red Grade Road has been traveled as a postal mail line, a seasonal stage line, a freight hauling line, and a travel route to dude ranches and recreation access.



Bomber Mountain (5)

Bomber Mountain is in the western slope of the Cloud Peak Wilderness area. On June 28, 1943 a Boeing B-17 Flying Fortress aircraft crashed carrying a crew of ten. The wreckage of the aircraft remains as a memorial to the crew. The Forest Service officially named the mountain in honor of the plane crash in 1946. B17 by Airwolfhound https://www.flickr.com/people/24874528@N04 Commons:WikiProject Aviation/recent uploads/2018 June 27



Walker’s Mining Camp (7)



Walker Prairie is located between She-Bear and Walker Mountains. The area takes its name from J.B. “Ben” Walker who claimed much of the area for copper mining. Walker requested a percentage of other prospectors claims on his mine site. Of course, disputes often arose and on the night of Sept. 8, 1884 Walker was shot and killed by Tongue River Rancher, Joseph O’Neil. Today, an old cabin where Sawmill Creek Trail enters Walker Prairie marks the location of Walker’s Mining Camp and Walker’s grave site is at the northwest portion of the prairie.



Medicine Wheel, a Native American sacred site and National Historic Landmark in Wyoming Photo Courtesy: U.S. Forest Service

Tie Hacking (11)

Tongue River Tie Industry started in 1891. Cutting timber to produce railroad ties was known as “tie hacking.” Tongue River area provided 1.6 million ties for the expansion of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad. The V-shape flume was extended from Sheep Creek down to the Tongue River Canyon and Dayton, Wyoming.

December 21, 1866 (1)

This battlefield site is known as Massacre Hill, the Fetterman Battlefield and to the Lakota, Cheyenne and Arapaho tribes it is called the Battle of the 100-in-The Hands. On Dec. 21, 1866 this battlefield site was one of the U.S. Army’s worst defeats to the Plains Indian Tribes with the exception of the Battle of Little Big Horn. The battlefield site is about three miles from where Fort Phil Kearny stood. One of the main duties of the fort soldiers was to protect travelers along the Bozeman Trail that traversed through Native Indian Tribes’ land.



“Peak near Story to be called Grandmas Mountain” (2)

This 6,900-foot peak three miles west of Story, WY was a landmark for years as a Gillette, WY family traveled to their vacation home in Story. The grandchildren would look for the mountain peak landmark as they were traveling closer to the cabin. When the family found out the peak was unnamed, they began the process to give it the family’s nickname “Grandmas Mountain.” In November 1981 the name “Grandmas Mountain” was official and to honor all Grandmothers in Story, Wyoming, past, present and future.

A Peek at the Bighorns’ Tallest Peaks (6)



Cloud Peak 13,179’
Crow – Awaxaawakussawishe (Extended Mountain)
Lakota - Ah-pahe Emohabe (Cloud Peak)
The Innominate 12,761’
Mount Woolsey 12,978’
Black Tooth Mountain 13,005’
Hallelujah Peak 12,590’

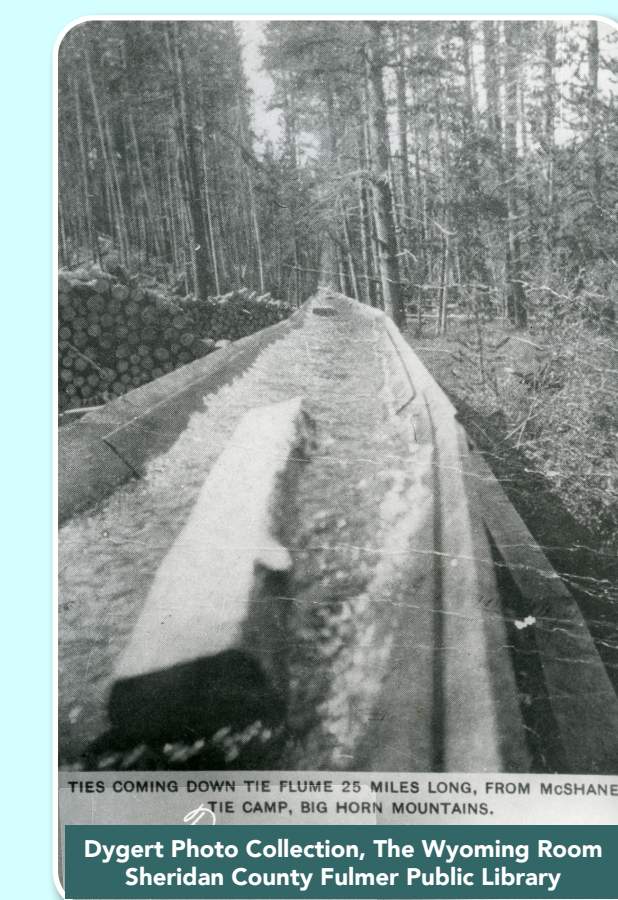
PK Lane (8)

The Beckton Bighorn Mountain Road or commonly known as PK Lane or County Road 52 was the 1890s route to the Bighorn Mountains. Then known as Soldier Creek Trail Toll Road, it was an early route for horse drawn supply wagons. This was a convenient way to the mines located at Walker Prairie.



Medicine Wheel/Medicine Mountain National Historic Landmark (10)

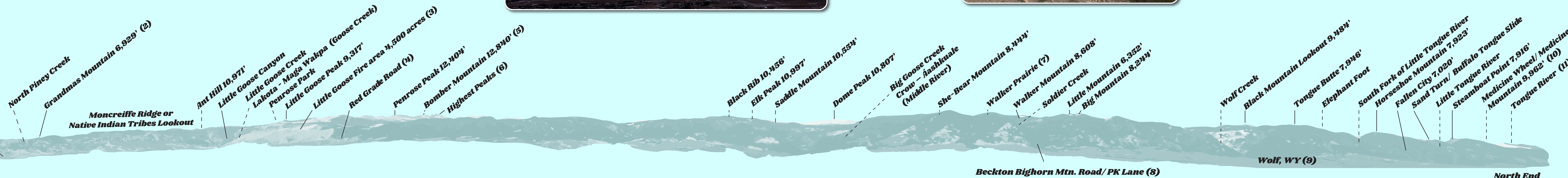
The Medicine Wheel/Medicine Mountain National Historic Landmark is a significant Native Indian sacred complex and archaeological property on the northwestern part of the Bighorn Mountains. This site includes one of the largest stone medicine wheels in North America. The Medicine Mountain landscape is, and has been, a major ceremonial and traditional site for many regional Native Tribes such as the Arapaho, Blackfeet, Cheyenne, Crow, Kiowa, Kootenai-Salish, Plains Cree, Shoshone, Lakota, and Ute. Regional Plains Indians Tribes Place Names: Arapaho – Hii3einoonotii (Buffalo Wheel) Crow – Annáshisee (Large Campsite) or Awaxammaaxpée (Holy Mountain)



THIS COMING DOWN THE FLUME 25 MILES LONG, FROM MEDIANE TO THE CAMP, BIG BIGHORN MOUNTAINS. Dygart Photo Collection, The Wyoming Room Sheridan County Palmer Public Library



December 21, 1866 (1)



The Bighorn Mountains

Place Name Legend
— visible - - - - out of view



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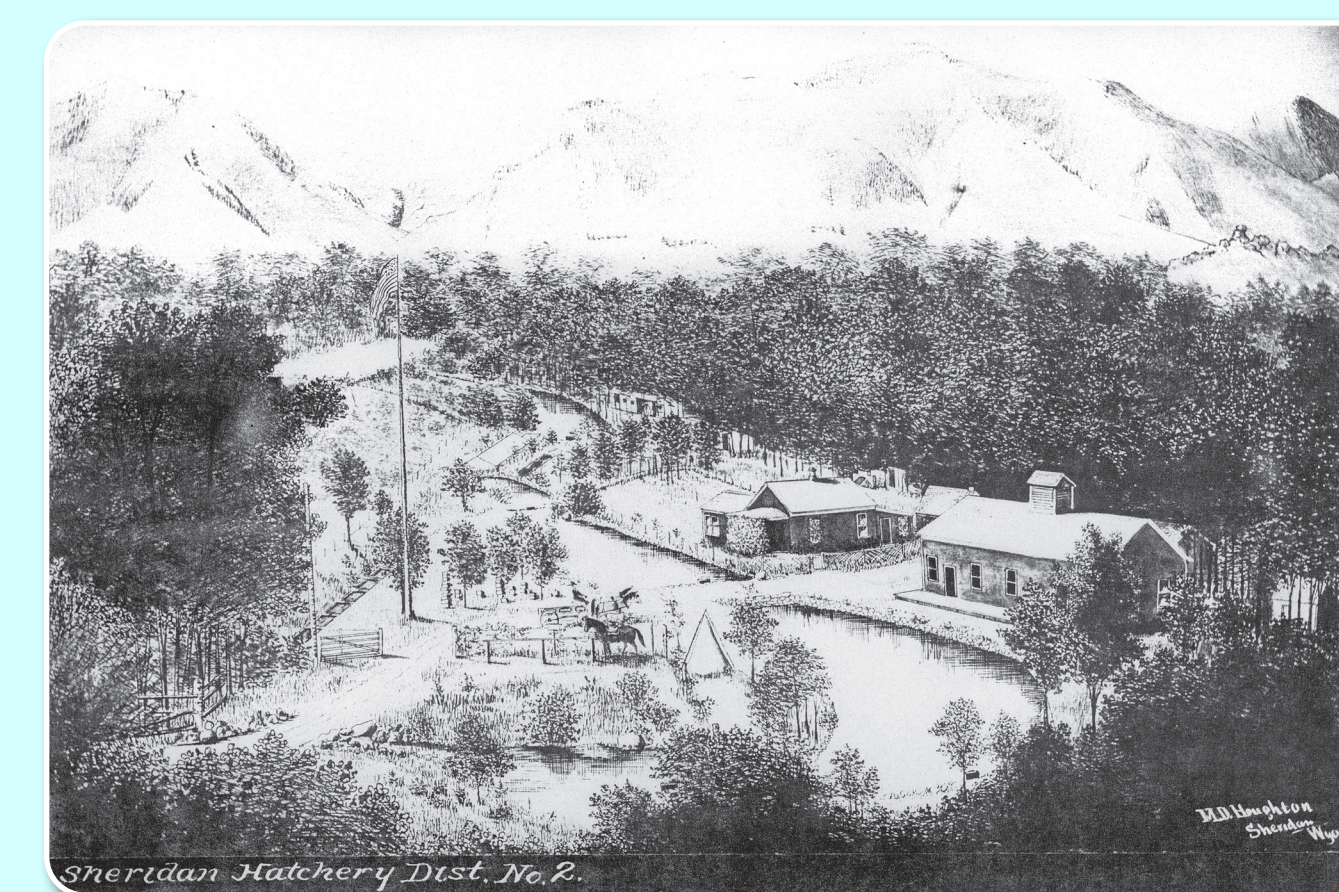
Arapaho – Houunenii Noho’oooyoo’
(Crow (tribe) Mountains)

Crow – Isaxpúatahchee Isawaxaawúua
(Big Horn Sheeps’ Mountains)

Lakota – Ĥeyúškiška (Rugged Mountain Ridge) or Heska - also refers to Rocky Mountains

Northern Cheyenne - Ma’xekósáeho’honáéva
(Bighorn Mountains)

Shoshone – Nahgoottoosee Ohgway Ahⁿ Doyyav (Powder River’s Mountain Range)



Wyoming sketch artist Merritt Dana Houghton drew this undated black and white sketching of Sheridan Hatchery District No. 2 at Wolf. He lived in multiple rural Wyoming towns throughout his life and created hundreds of drawings of Wyoming ranching, mining, and landscapes. (Photo courtesy of Wyoming State Archives).

Text courtesy of Christina Schmidt, Wyoming Game and Fish Department.

Sheridan Hatchery District No. 2 at Wolf, WY (9)

On May 2, 1895 a suitable location for Wyoming’s second state fish hatchery was identified on Wolf Creek at the base of the Bighorn Mountains. Construction soon commenced on Sheridan Hatchery District No. 2, which featured a 24-by-50 foot building containing 10 redwood troughs for raising eggs in trays from wild caught trout. In 1901, the facility hatched 400,000 trout, of which 100,000 were lake trout. In 1909, the fish hatchery moved to a site with more space on Piney Creek near Story, WY, where it still operates today. The hatchery property at Wolf was then sold to the Eaton brothers as part of their dude ranch. Eatons’ Dude Ranch is the oldest dude ranch in America, beginning operation in 1879 in Medora, North Dakota. It moved to its current location in 1904.

How the Tongue River got its name (11)

Crow Heritage: “A Crow Indian Medicine Man held a huge Sun Dance near the headwaters of this river and required the Sacramental use of 100 tongues of the Buffalo. This was rather an unusually large amount of tongues so thereafter they would refer to this river as Tongue River” Joseph Medicine Crow 1963
Regional Plains Indians Tribes Place Names: Arapaho – Bei3onniicii (Tongue River) Crow – Dééshaash (Tongue River) Eastern Shoshone – Ékw Ogwé (Tongue River) Lakota – Tatanka Ceji Wakpa (Buffalo Tongue River) Northern Cheyenne – Vétanovéo’hé’e (Tongue River)



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