Fort Laramie, Wyoming

HISTORICAL NOTE

Fort Laramie was officially established in 1849 when the U.S. Government purchased the site at the confluence of the Laramie and North Platte rivers in what is now western Wyoming. The fort had originally been a fur-trading post of Pierre Chouteau and Co. before it was sold to the government.

Fort Laramie was among the most important of the several fortifications constructed along the overland trails. For many years the fort was the only outpost between Fort Kearny on the Platte and the famous South Pass through the Rocky Mountains. Immigrants could rest and refit their caravans, send and receive mail, and take advantage of the other services at the fort. This was also a focal point in the history of the Indian wars, 1854-1876. A treaty with the several Indian tribes was signed there in 1851, and the nearby Grattan Massacre of 1854 sparked two decades of conflict. In 1868, a treaty with the Plains Indian tribes was concluded at Fort Laramie, giving the Black Hills region to the tribes. When gold was discovered in the hills in 1874, the treaty was violated and bitter warfare resumed. Troops from this fort were active in many of the campaigns of the Indian wars and protected overland travel and communications until the fort was abandoned in 1890.

SCOPE AND CONTENT NOTE

This collection consists of the records of Fort Laramie, Wyoming, arranged in one series: 1) Post Returns, 1849-1890. The records relate to troops and activities at the fort, 1849-1890. This microfilm was purchased from the National Archives in June 1972.

RG0185 (old #) Bettelyoun, Susan Bordeaux
RG8 (old #) Ricker, Eli Seavey, 1843-1926
RG500 U.S. War Department
DESCRIPTION

SERIES ONE     POST RETURNS, 1849-1890

Roll #1 Post Returns, June 1849 - December 1860
NARS MC617

Roll #2 Post Returns, Jan. 1861 - Dec. 1876
NARS MC617

Roll #3 Post Returns, Jan. 1877 - Mar. 1890
NARS MC617

END OF INVENTORY

JEP/JEP/pmc  7/22/1972