

# Nebraska Operation Lifesaver's 2022 Whistle-Stop Tour Day Eighteen - Sunday, September 25, 2022 Travel Day (Brewster to Alliance and Gering/Scottsbluff)

○ Brewster, Nebraska

○ Scottsbluff, Nebraska 69361



**3 hr 47 min** (219.0 mi) via NE-2 W  [Directions](#)

**4 hr 29 min** (266.8 mi) via US-26 E

**4 hr 51 min** (305.5 mi) via US-20 W



Purdum has a total of 108 people and of those residents there are 59 males and 49 females. The median age of the male population is 37.3 and the female population is 39.3. There are approximately 9 births each year and around 5 deaths.

**It surprised me that Purdum has FIVE exits!**

Our next stop in our Road Trip Journey was Halsey, Nebraska. One interesting fact about Halsey is that it is a hand planted forest inside of the beautiful sandhills. We drove to the lookout tower and enjoyed the beautiful view.



The ranger had the gate closed so we took pictures from the area just below the actual tower.  
Yes, I climbed to the top of the tower!



Unbelievable that this was a hand-planted forest!  
Deb's selfie at the top with her two friends Gordon & Chuck (that drove the training trailer).



I loved traveling with Gordon and Chuck - they didn't mind when I stopped at Historic Markers. This was an interesting one since it was about the history of a small town called Hecla (named after a volcano in Iceland) that grew because it shipped cattle out of the stockyards that were built in the town and according to the Historical Marker was an important shipping point for Sandhills cattle. Note: Winston and Andrea by-passed all historical markers.



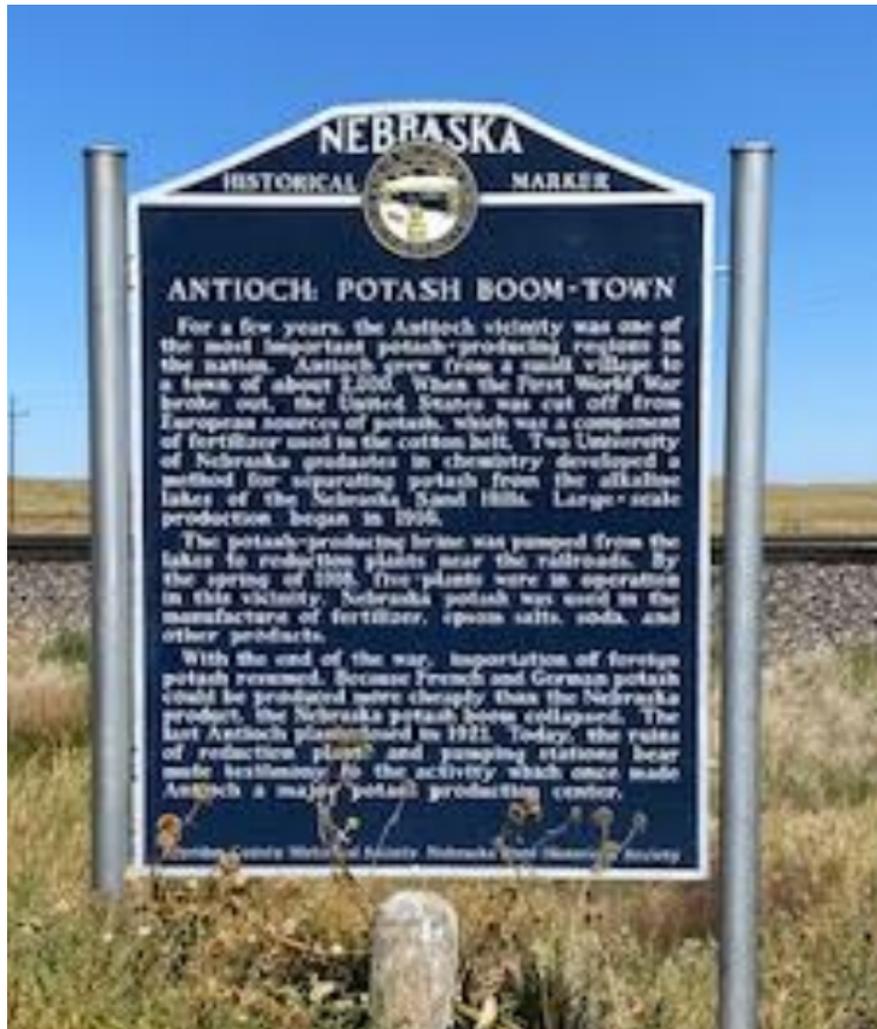
Another Historic Marker about Nebraska's Potash shipments and a community named Antioch. From information:

<https://history.nebraska.gov/blog/marker-monday-antioch-potash-boom-town>

*For a few years, the Antioch vicinity was one of the most important potash-producing regions in the nation. Antioch grew from a small village to a town of about 2,000. When the First World War broke out, the United States was cut off from European sources of Potash, which was a component of fertilizer used in the cotton belt. Two University of Nebraska graduates in chemistry developed a method for separating potash from the alkaline lakes of the Nebraska Sand Hills. Large-scale production began in 1916.*

*The potash-producing brine was pumped from the lakes to reduction plants near the railroads. By the spring of 1918, five plants were in operation in this vicinity. Nebraska potash was used in the manufacture of fertilizer, epsom salts, soda, and other products.*

*With the end of the war, importation of foreign potash resumed. Because French and German potash could be produced more cheaply than the Nebraska product, the Nebraska potash boom collapsed. The last Antioch plant closed in 1921. Today, the ruins of reduction plants and pumping stations bear mute testimony to the activity which once made Antioch a major potash production center.*



**Have you heard of Stonehenge in England?  
Nebraska has Carhenge!  
(Located just north of Alliance, Nebraska)**









**Not just cars either!**



**FINALLY we reached Gering/Scottsbluff!**  
**We could not miss going out to The Scottsbluff Monument!**  
**The Park Ranger said we had 25 minutes to get up there and look around and get out! It**  
**was definitely worth the view!**

