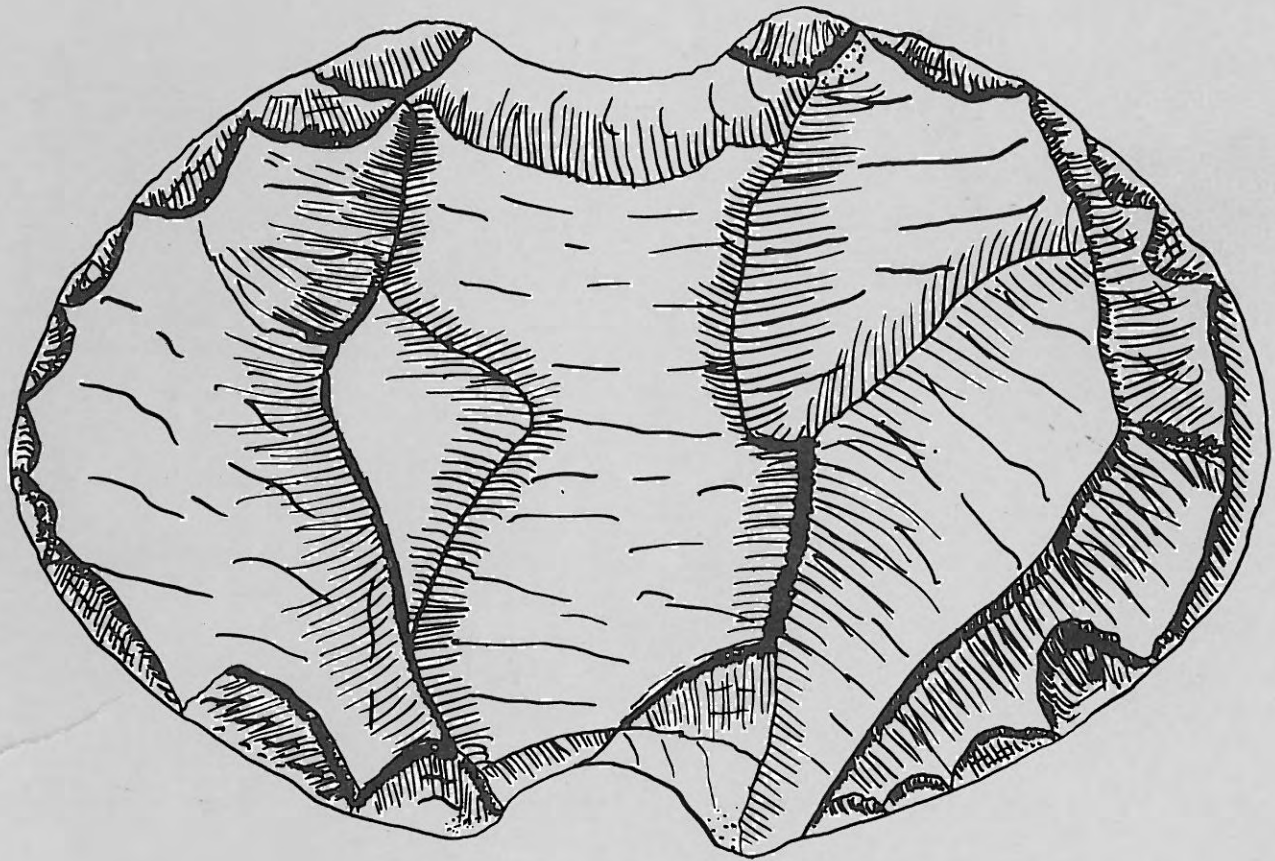


1967

WYOMING
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SOCIETY

THE
WYOMING
ARCHAEOLOGIST



MARCH ISSUE
VOL. X NO. 1

WYOMING ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, INC.

ANNUAL STATE MEETING
CASPER, WYOMING SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1967
Holiday Inn

An executive board meeting for all State and local chapter officers will be held on Friday evening, March 31 at 7:30 p.m. in the Enterprise Room at the Holiday Inn Motel. Members with matters of interest to bring before the board will make these matters known to their local officers in writing or in person prior to the executive meeting.

The general meeting of the Wyoming Archaeological Society will be held on Saturday, April 1 at the Holiday Inn. Registration will be from 9:00 a.m. until 10:00 a.m. Displays may be set up at this time. Tentative schedule follows:

10:00a.m.-12:00Noon	- President's Report Committee Reports Chapter Reports	5:00p.m.-7:00p.m.	- Displays Removed Recess
12:00Noon--1:30p.m.	- Lunch		
1:30p.m. --3:30p.m.	- Business Session	7:00p.m.-9:00p.m.	- Evening Banquet (with Louis C. Steege, Speaker)
3:30p.m. --5:00p.m.	- Open Forum Program		

Our guest speaker this year will be Louis C. Steege, our own executive secretary who will speak to us on PREHISTORIC MAN IN WYOMING. Due to circumstances 'way beyond his control last year, Mr. Steege was unable to be with us. We welcome him doubly this year.

Members of all chapters are encouraged to bring artifacts or other material for display. Everyone benefits from seeing what is being discovered in the far reaches of our State. Casper Chapter members will remain with these precious collections during the time they are on display to guard them.

The Casper Chapter as host for the convention extends warm welcome and encourages everyone who possible can to make the trip. We will see what we can do to shut off the wind!

Yours truly,

John Albanese, President
Casper Chapter

Dinner consists of prime rib. The \$3.50 per person charge covers cost of meal, meeting place, and tips.

LEGISLATIVE BILL

Thirty-Ninth Session of the Wyoming Legislature passed the following Archaeological Bill as a part of Senate File #69 which established a Recreation Commission to consolidate the previous Land and Water Commission with the State Parks Commission. We should all familiarize ourselves with this important legislation and be prepared to discuss this fully at the State Meeting. Our legislative committee of Dave Baskett, Harry Jensen, and Ralph Casner have worked exceedingly hard on this project and are to be congratulated. This legislation can be of the utmost importance in our attempt to preserve and record Wyoming Archaeology.

- (d) The commission shall appoint a state archaeologist, who shall be a member of the department of anthropology of the University of Wyoming. The state archaeologist shall receive an annual salary of Three Thousand Dollars (\$3,000.00) a year, which sum shall be in addition to any compensation received from the university. The state archaeologist, under the supervision, control and direction of the commission may:
- (i) Investigate, study, preserve and record such evidence of prehistoric and early historic human activity as shall be reported from time to time by citizens of the state or of which the survey may otherwise become aware.
 - (ii) Begin and carry out as time permits an archaeological survey of the state, location and recording all evidences of prehistoric and early historic human activity that may be encountered and maintaining records in the form of filed maps and documents deposited permanently at the University of Wyoming.
 - (iii) Engage in systematic, intensive archaeological investigations of significance to the reconstruction of the prehistory and early history of the state as time and facilities permit and to solicit funds for this work from the various public and private foundations and other sources generally available to the field archaeologist.
 - (iv) Prepare and publish from time to time technical reports bearing on the investigations carried out and or of significance to the reconstruction of the prehistory and early history of the state.
 - (v) Cooperate to the extent of capacity with communities and other agencies in the state interested in the establishment of local archaeological museums and related activities.
 - (vi) Cooperate with all agencies to the extent of capacity in the protection from vandalism, natural and other kinds of destruction of all objects of archaeological significance and to render aid in the enforcement of the Wyoming Antiquities Act.
 - (vii) Distribute all publications of the survey to the public on request, either free or at a price to be determined.

CONTENTS

	Page
Notice of State Meeting.	Appendix 1
Legislative Bill	Appendix 2
Presidents Message1
Chapter News2
Plate 1 from collection by Jack Kempotich7
Plate 2 from collection by Eleanor Tolar.8
Plate 3-4-5 from collection by Joe Bosovich9,10, 11
Hutchinson-Davie Site by Fremont Chapter	12
Archaeological Salvage from Fort Phil Kearny by Gene Galloway.	26

EDITOR'S NOTES

Carlton Belz reports he is about 1/3 complete on a monumental project to index all past issues of the Society's publications. This index will be a most valuable addition to a future Archaeologist.

Our thanks to Gene Galloway for his fine article on Historical Salvage. This is a completely new area of research for most of us, but it is an area where we could be of great service to the State of Wyoming. With the passage of Senate File #69 by our Legislature, great attention will be focused upon our historical sites. Funds will be made available for archaeological investigations at such sites as Ft. Bridger and Ft. Fetterman. I anticipate that our Society will be asked to conduct salvage operations beginning this summer at certain sites. A competent and efficient salvage effort must then be accomplished, if our Society is to have any important part in conserving our historical resources. Give this matter close consideration and plan vacation periods as far as possible to include a week's work at a site. Further plans and information, I hope, will be available at the State Meeting in Casper.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

It is nearing time for the publication of the March issue of "The Archaeologist", which will outline plans for the State Meeting. There is not much I can say other than I hope all of my committee appointments are ready for their final reports.

I am having a marvelous time--so much to see, go and hear. There are 407 trailers and 867 people traveling in this caravan. Entertainment is extraordinary & many hours of beautiful scenery. It is most difficult to realize it is winter at home. We have had warm days and cool nights, however; now, on sea level, it is hot and humid. This is our southern-most stop, so will be heading north tomorrow.

I have enjoyed my term in office, met many lovely folks, and have a much better understanding of our State program. My gratitude to everyone for their fine support. Mr. Steege, Executive Secretary, has been a great help and so many thanks to the other officers and committees. It was a pleasure to visit the Cheyenne Chapter last December and attend the banquet at which time Dr. Mulloy spoke of his recent work on Easter Island.

Lets have a large attendance at the meeting in Casper. All members and chapters can benefit greatly from the discussions at the meeting, the open forum, and social visits with other members.

Hope to see you all then---

MARGARET POWERS
PRESIDENT
From Salena Cruz, Mexico

SHERIDAN CHAPTER NEWS

OCTOBER

Mr. Robert Edgar, an archeologist employed by the Buffalo Bill Historical Museum of Cody and for the past three years in association with National Geographic Society, was our guest speaker. He told us about the three years of work at the Mummy Cave Site at Cody. He said the cave could possibly be the most complete history of man from the ice age to the present. The most recent recorded occupation, to the amusement of Mr. Edgar's listeners, was inscribed on the back wall of the cave. "1902--Ned Frost and party killed a bear here "

Mr. Edgar held us enthralled with his descriptions and sketches of the discoveries from Mummy Cave. There are 27 separate layers of occupation, 24 of which are different cultures. The completed depth of the dig is approximately 40 feet. Thank you Bob Edgar.....We hope to hear more from you in the future.

NOVEMBER

In the absence of our president, Jerry Carbone, Mrs. Margaret Powers conducted the meeting. She informed us of George Frissons' intention of representing our chapter at the Plains Conference at Lincoln, Nebraska with a talk on the Powder River site near Arvada.

Mr. Fred Hilman told us about some Inca Corn he had grown successfully this summer. Mr. Hilman, our charter member, has an outstanding collection of artifacts at his home.

Mrs. Pat Hamilton of Parkman was kind enough to pinch hit for our program with slides and more information on Mexico and some of the archeological work being done there. She had a display of carved stone faces from Mexico, some of which were authentic and some reproductions.

DECEMBER

We skipped our formal meeting to accommodate three gentlemen from the Forsyth Montana area who had brought from their separate collections an assortment of items for our viewing. Mr. Wallace McRae, Mr. James Bailey and Mr. James King have been friends for years and have shared and worked on their collections together.

Wally McRae started the session with a description of the topography in their area which is known as the Tongue River Member. Most of the artifacts he and Mr. Bailey had on display had been found on or near the surface of buffalo kill sites. Mr. McRae had on display an assortment of modern items such as a ceremonial drum, stone clubs with feathers and leather wrapped handles, pounding tools, moccasins, and two boards of mounted artifacts. He also had a collection of old glass bottles.

Jack Bailey added to the display an old calvery saddle, spurs, rifles, bridles, bits, cap and ball pistol (1863 model), a Sheffield steel knife, the blade of which was very narrow with countless sharpenings, a steel beading awl, and stone artifacts mounted on a display board.

Mr. Bailey has a special interest in Indian sign posts and would like to communicate with anyone having any knowledge on the subject. He has discovered several sign posts on his land and feels they could play an important part in the collection of our history.

James King of Deer Lodge, who is a member of the Cheyenne Tribal Council, added his share to the display with some documents belonging to his grandfather who had been an army scout. He also had some stone tools and some Indian games which he described to us.

He admitted sadly that his tribe, which normally numbers around 2800, is loosing their language and their culture. He feels that in ancient times his people may have had a better way of life than the more recent nomadic and violent existence.

At one time the Cheyennes, part of the Algonquin tribe, had known the art of making glass. This has now been lost or forgotten. As for himself, his adopted parents were missionaries. His real name is Mexican Cheyenne. Jack and Wally jokingly call him "Hawkeye".

Hope we can get together again boys. We still have a lot to talk about.

CASPER CHAPTER NEWS

Resume of 1966

The Casper Chapter has been putting together a Kodachrome slide collection about Wyoming archaeology which will be used by the Casper schools in their Natural Science courses. The slides will show typical artifacts, pictographs, etc., of Wyoming,

In July we made a field trip, in conjunction with the Saratoga group, to the north end of the Hanna Basin.

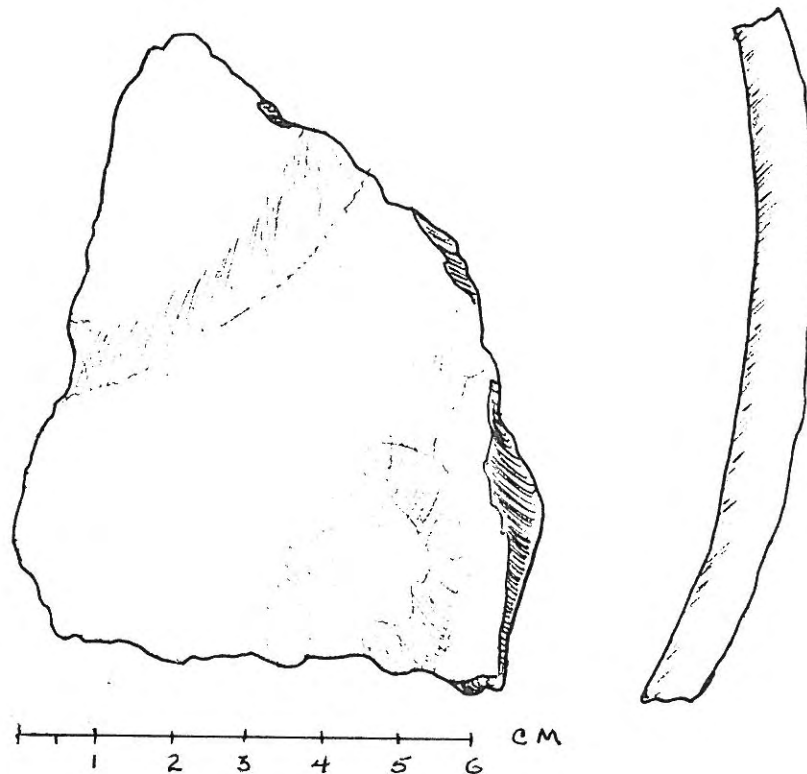
On August 7 the Casper Chapter went to see the Indian Trail along the foothills of the Owl Creek Mountains. This is the so-called Sioux Trail. The Casper Chapter plans to map and examine this trail during the forthcoming field season.

Henry Jensen, Dave Baskett and Bart Rea wrote site reports for the September issue of the Wyoming Archaeologist.

Miss Kathy Smith was a guest at the September meeting. She gave an interesting report on some Australian artifacts which were displayed. Miss Smith lived in Australia for two years and is now a student at the University of Wyoming.

The Chapter has a new Money making project. We plan to sell copies of a series of maps showing Indian camp sites, trails, etc in Wyoming.

An ALCOVA POTSHERD



During late 1965, while gathering scrap cedar wood for a fisherman's fire, a chance find of a piece of pottery was made at Alcova Reservoir.

The large areas of hills, valleys, draws, sandunes, cliffs and rocky outcrops throughout the reservoir area has produced many varied and numerous artifacts of all types and descriptions, and running a rather lengthy period of age, for lo the many years of this centery. No matter the location surface hunted, your author has not failed to find evidence of some form each field trip. Inquiries so far, have indicated this to be the only piece of pottery known to have been found in the area. It will be of great interest to learn of any other sherds having been picked up.

This piece was found on the steeply sloping sandy cliff, south and west of Alcova Dam in R83W, T30N, SE $\frac{1}{4}$ Sec 23. It has apparently moved from a higher location along with erosional material. Several follow-up trips have failed to produce any additional evidence of similar material. A chance find may again produce a sherd or two, but it is believed detrital has covered whatever else may be there. There are several locations atop the ridge indicating habitation, from evidence of firepit stones and areas of numerous chippings.

The longest dimension is 8.5 cm and the width is 6.5 cm, the thickness averages about .74 cm. As can be seen, the shallow curvature presents the impression the vessel may have been of a fairly large size. The texture is rather coarse, with sandgrains exposed in the matrix. Surfaces are somewhat smooth, with no indications of firing. Color is a medium dark grey with lines of a darkish-blue on the outside. No design can be distinguished. The inner surface appears to be of a darker shade than the outer surface, but this may have been caused by weathering, or exposure to the sun's rays. Being unfamiliar with pottery, no determination is made as to the portion of the vessel this sherd may fit, although there is definitely no indication of a rim segment. Likewise, no angular projection has been attempted to determine the curvature; nor any attempt made to analyse the material used in construction.

C.W. BELZ

SWEETWATER CHAPTER NEWS

Resume of 1966

There were 12 people who met at our organizational meeting in January.

In February, Mr. Joe Bozovich gave a fine example of catalogueing artifacts and several members have been following these suggestions.

In March, the group drove south of Rock Springs to investigate a reported medicine wheel near Little Mountain, but after viewing it from the ground, Mrs. Dave Delling, experienced in archaeology, felt that to get a true picture of the area, an aerial trip was necessary. Some pottery fragments and scrapers were found on this trip.

Our April meeting was highlighted by a talk and display of artifacts and historical articles by Sweetwater County Commissioner George Stephens, who owns and displayed two very beautiful steatite pots.

At the May meeting, Mrs. Dave (Marilyn) Delling explained sites, and site reporting. Joe LaRue was present and gave us some highlights of the excavation at Warren Livestock Ranch near Cheyenne. He gave an impressive talk on the importance of articles for the state Publication.

We are fortunate that Mr. and Mrs. Dave Delling are members, as they are experienced in excavation and reporting, and have many photographic slides of their activities which we shared at this meeting.

In June, we met with eleven Lander Society Members in the Oregon Buttes Country, and really enjoyed their companionship.

In July, we met and investigated, rather hurriedly, I'm afraid, a site of an extensive Indian camp, south of our town, near the Black Butte Creek area. This spot yielded many artifacts for member Jack Krmpotich, among which was the lower or tail part of a Folsom point. There was no decision made as to the value of this spot, but many varied and interesting artifacts were obtained here.

At our October meeting, we had three guests. One brought pieces of cloth upon which she had rubbed outlines of petroglyphs, and she gave us a demonstration on how to obtain them. Another of the guests, a rock-hound, brought his "incidental" find, a few arrowheads, and was surprised at our interest in one particular point - an Alberta.

We haven't found a good site, yet, but we haven't given up hope!

Eleanor Tolar
Secretary

From collection by
Jack Kempotich

PLATE 1

Although no positive identification has been made, the points shown are apparently McKean variants. Numbers one and two resemble each other due to the fact that both appear to have but one shoulder and also have a deep basal notch. Three and four have sloping shoulders, extended stem, and are not notched so deep at the base. Five and six show a distinct double shoulder, extended stem, and basal notch. Seven and eight are the most interesting as they show the best workmanship, are larger, and the edges show a definite retouching. The stems and bases seem to have been ground. Number nine has serrated edges, smaller shoulders, does not have an extended stem, and has a wider basal notch.

All were surface finds and seem to have been confined to several small areas in a large habitation site. A number of other McKean variants were also found, but are not shown as most were of a more fragmented nature. The materials used in manufacturing these various points were oolite, brown flint, white quartz, brown quartz and gray chert. Other artifacts found include many types of scrapers, blades, one bone awl, one sandstone bead, several gravers, various bow projected points, potsherds, chopping artifacts, numerous bone fragments and one excellent tang knife

The site is interesting and is being investigated to the fullest extent. It is located near Black Butte in Sweetwater County and was discovered in the spring of 1966.

From collection by
Eleanor Tolar

PLATE 2

No. 1 A finally flexed dark brown blade, beveled on the right; both faces from Hallville. No. 2 and No. 3 Reef's pentagonal points from Desert Springs. No. 4 and No. 5 As yet unnamed points, irregularly flanged, found at Desert Springs. No. 6 Is a Green River point of translucent agate, rough flaking, found near Black Rock. No. 7 Is an obsidian tool with decided side notches. No. 8 Base only, of grey fossilized rock with extremely fine flaking. No. 9 Is an Eden base. No. 10 Is a stemmed scraper. No. 11 Is a blade with exceptionally fine pressure flaking from the Baxter River. No. 12 Is highly patinated from Ten Mile Draw. No. 13 Is blade of oolitic agate of unusual shape from Eversole Ranch. No. 14 Is bifacially fluted, of translucent agate, from Desert Springs. No. 15 Is a "puzzling piece", of orange brown jasper from Black Rock.

3-



4-



5-

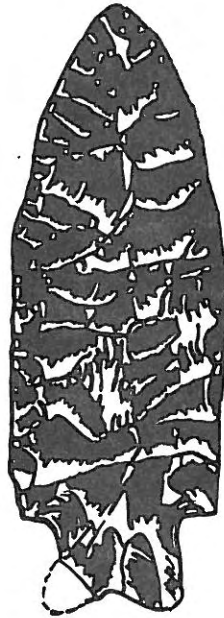


Actual Size

2-



7-



6-



ONE FACE ONLY

1-



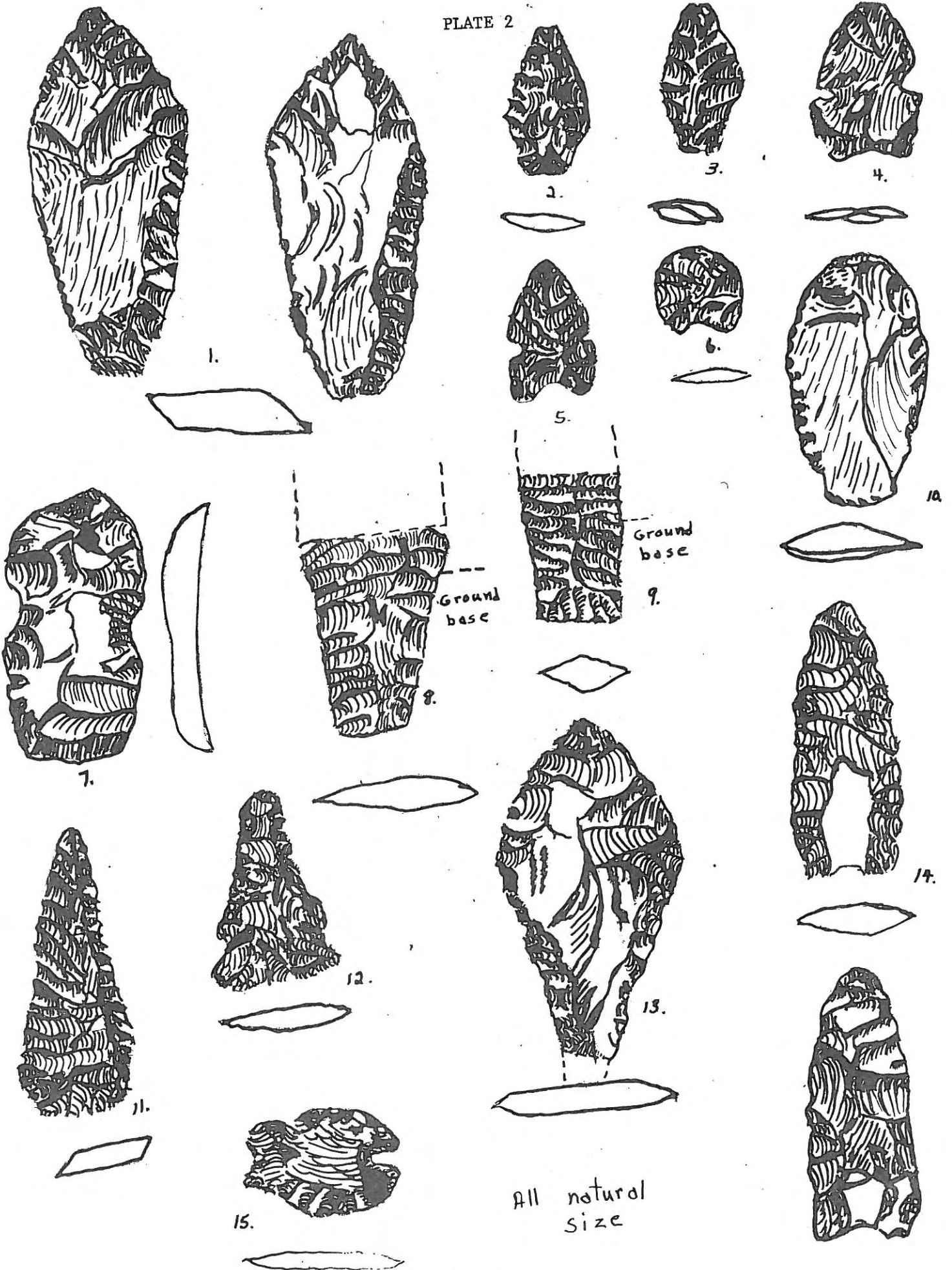
8-



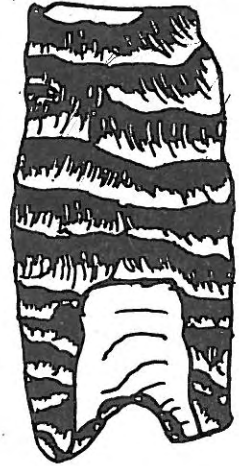
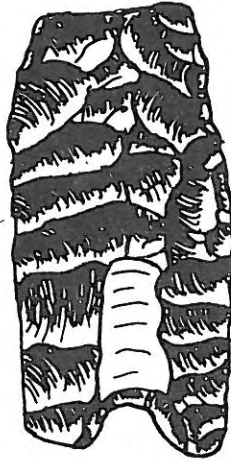
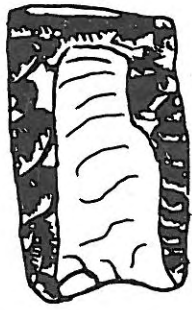
9-



PLATE 2



All natural size



A



B



D



C

PRESENTED ABOVE ARE THREE CLOVIS POINTS AND ONE CLOVIS TYPE SCRAPER. ALL WERE FOUND IN AN AREA OF ABOUT ONE SQ. MILE IN SOUTHWESTERN WYOMING. POINT A AND SCRAPER D ARE LIGHT BROWN JASPER, POINT B IS CREAM CHERT, AND POINT C IS DARK BROWN FLINT.

ALL BASAL EDGES ARE GROUND.

POINT C APPEARS TO BE THE ORIGINAL SIZE DESPITE THE SLIGHT NOTCHES WHICH MIGHT SUGGEST A REWORKED TIP.

POINTS A AND B WERE FOUND WELL EXPOSED IN WASHOUTS WHILE C AND D WERE FOUND PARTIALLY EXPOSED ON A ROLLING HILLTOP. OTHER SMALL FRAGMENTS OF PALEO INDIAN POINTS WERE FOUND NEARBY. EXCAVATION DOES NOT APPEAR PRACTICAL.

ACTUAL SIZE



A



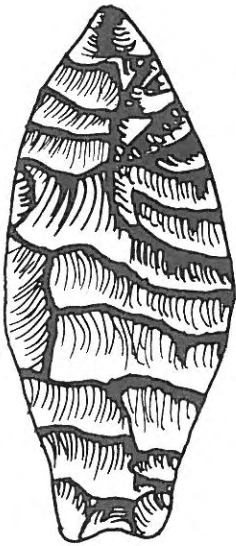
A



B



B



C



C



D

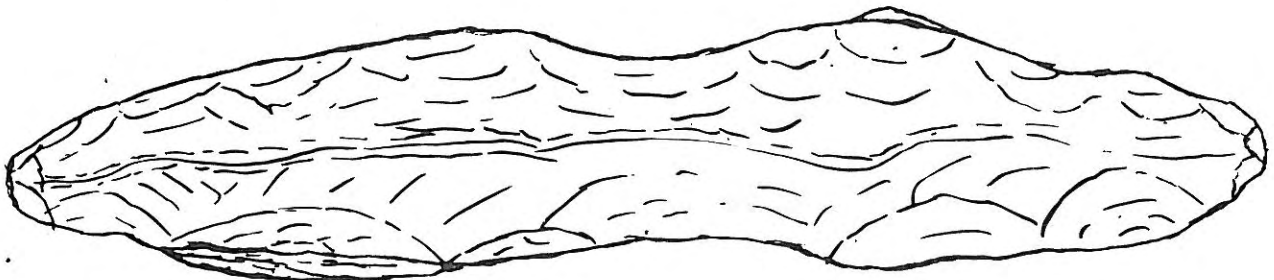
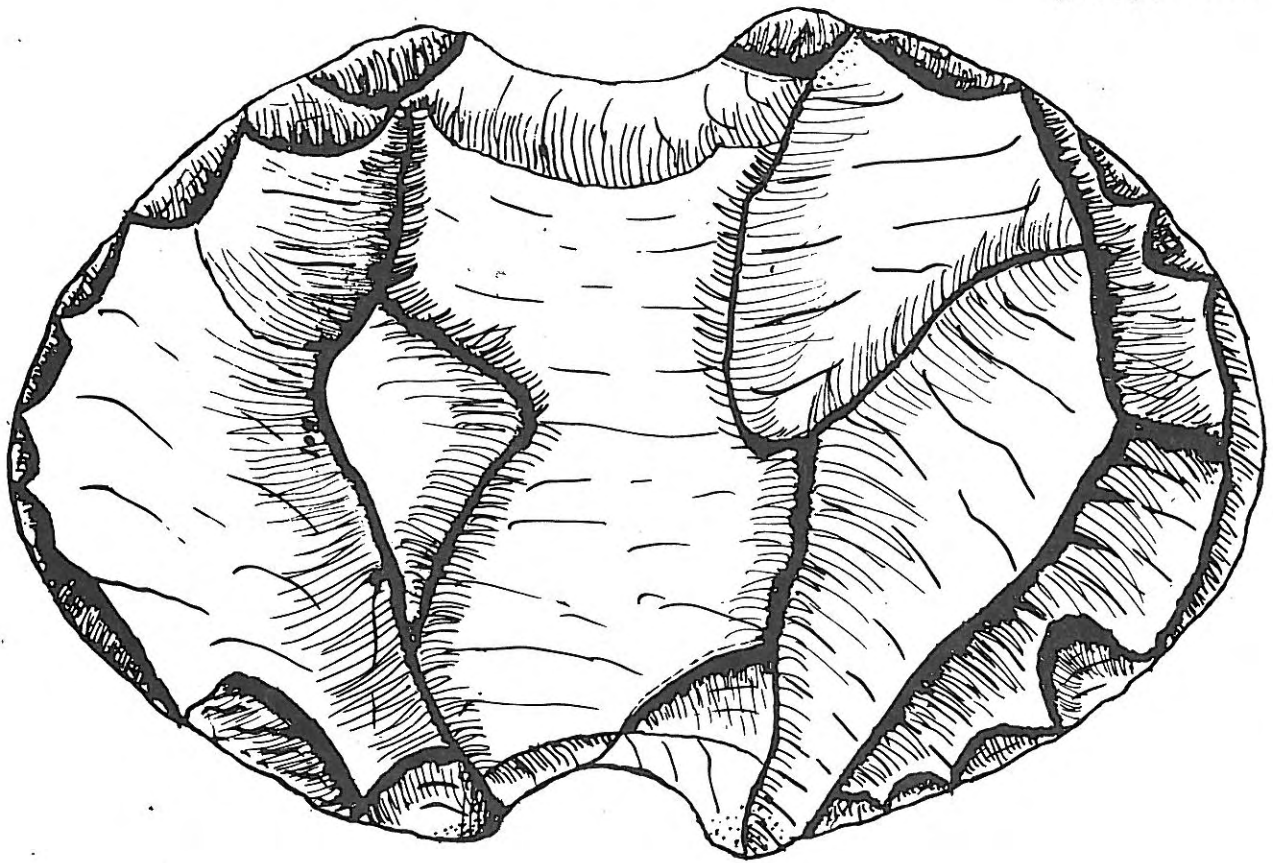


D

PRESENTED ARE FOUR PALEO INDIAN POINTS FOUND IN SOUTHWESTERN WYOMING.

POINT A IS A SCOTTSBLUFF TYPE II AND POINT B IS AN EDEN COLLATERAL.

POINTS C AND D ARE OF UNDETERMINED TYPE BUT WORKMANSHIP AND BASAL GRINDING DEFINITELY SUGGEST PALEO INDIAN ORIGIN.



THE DOUBLE BITTED AXE SHOWN ABOVE IS MADE OF PALE PINK QUARTZITE. EDGES INSIDE THE GROOVE ARE GROUND SMOOTH AND BOTH ENDS ARE BATTERED FROM USE. AGE IS UNKNOWN BUT THIS TYPE IS VERY RARE IN SOUTHWESTERN WYOMING. IT WAS FOUND IN CEDAR COUNTRY WHERE IT WOULD HAVE HIGH UTILITY.

J. BOZOVICH

THE HUTCHINSON-DAVIS SITE

In the
North Fork of the Popo Agie River Area
Fremont County, Wyoming

by
The Fremont County Archeological Society

History of Investigation:

The above site was discovered by Don Davis, then of Casper, Wyoming, while on a fishing trip in the area in 1959. The Fremont County Archeological Society was formed in 1963, and in June of 1964, a test hole was dug by Don Davis, Irene Morgan and Jim Davison, to determine whether or not there were any artifacts in the immediate area and if the shelter had been inhabited. A bone awl, scraper, charred bone and a fragmentary point was found.

The excavation was proposed and discussed at the next regular meeting and it was decided to proceed with obtaining permission from the landowner, Mr. Fred Hutchinson, of Los Angeles, California. Having received permission, the next meeting was held at the site, to map out a plan of action for the dig.

Physiography

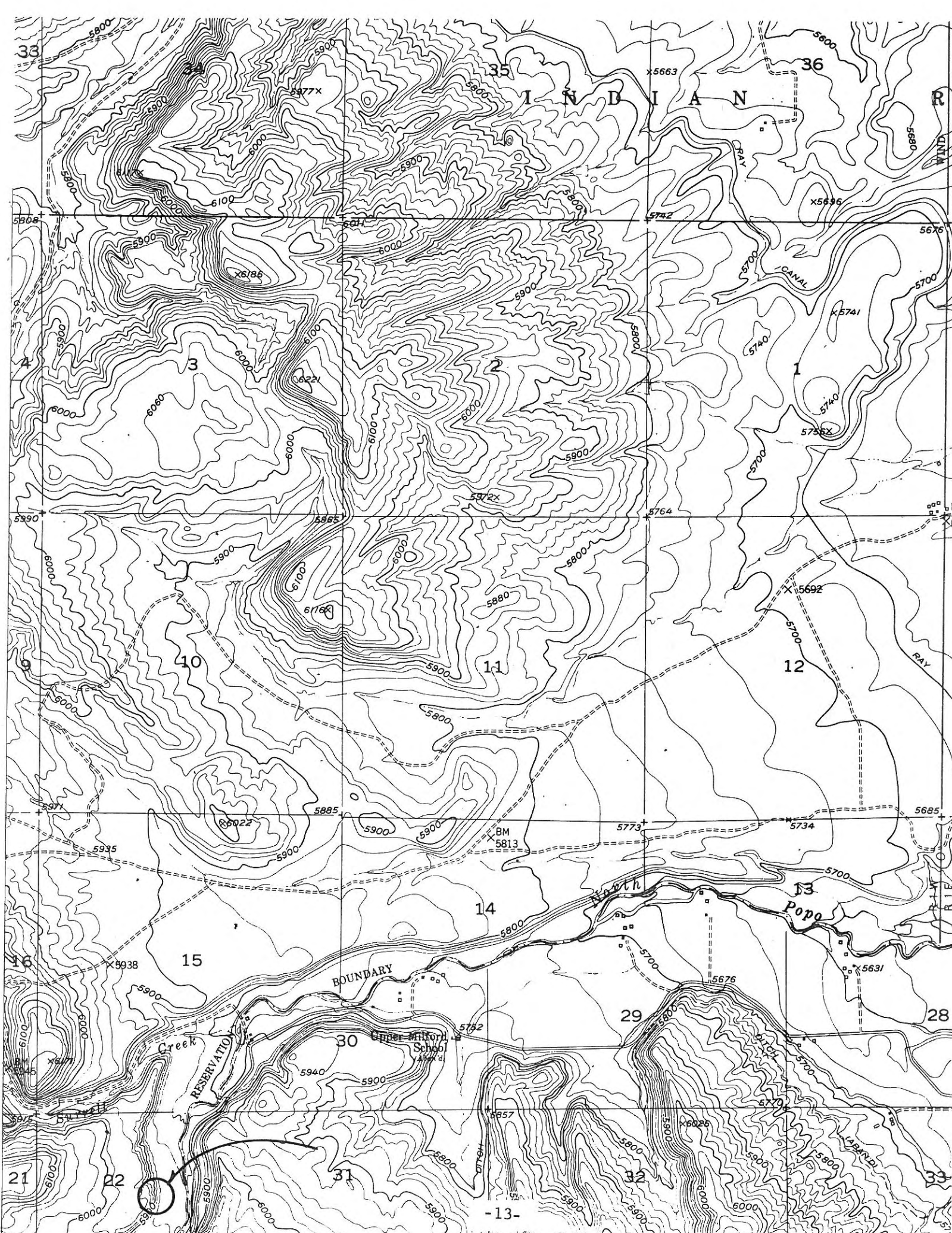
The Hutchinson-Davis site is located Northwest of the Town of Lander, Range 1W, 34N, Fremont County, Wyoming. The site is on the West side of the North Fork River, 3/4 of a mile West of the Jim Gallinger house. The North Fork has cut through Sundance Formation, forming red sandstone cliffs.

Description of cave

The cave lies $\frac{1}{4}$ mile West of the North Fork, rising 100 feet above the bed of the river. The shelter is in the general shape of a semi-sphere, being 15 feet at the deepest point, 32 feet in width and 16 feet in height. The floor tilts upward from front to back and upward from North to South, and is of sandstone. A small valley on the roof of the cave forms a wash, and the overburden from previous storms has been carried into the South end of the shelter, filling it completely to the ceiling. Large stones have been washed from the top of the cave, resting at the entrance, which probably accounts for so much of the overburden in the cave.

Climate

In the Lander valley area, the average daily wind speed for the past 56 years is 4.7 m.p.n., the average daily maximum temperature, 57.2^o, average daily minimum temperature, 29.6^o, and the average annual amount of precipitation is 13.58 inches.



Fauna & Flora

Transitional area - - Mountains ranging from the southeast to the northwest, Wind River Range.

Fauna: actually seen or known to be in the site area are: Mule deer, antelope, bobcat, jackrabbit, coyote, cottontail rabbit, sage chicken, grouse, ground lizard, pine squirrel, deer mouse, various birds, rattlesnake and bullsnake.

Flora: sagebrush, greasewood, service bush, native weeds and grasses, and prickly pear cactus.

Acknowledgements

We are very indebted to Mr. Fred Hutchinson for granting permission to excavate the site on his property. Also to Mr. George Frison and Mr. Robert Brown, for their help and professional advice. To Mr. Don Davis, for turning the site over to our organization. Also, to Miss Linda Hallam, for her excellent art work.

Plotting and Excavation of Site

After establishing the center line, the site was plotted in one foot grids, according to the diagram attached. The first trench was started three feet from the north end of the cave, extending westward to the rear of the cave. This trench immediately produced a bone bead, which was the first find, at a depth of six inches. Then a broken point was found. All three pieces were screened out to make one complete point.

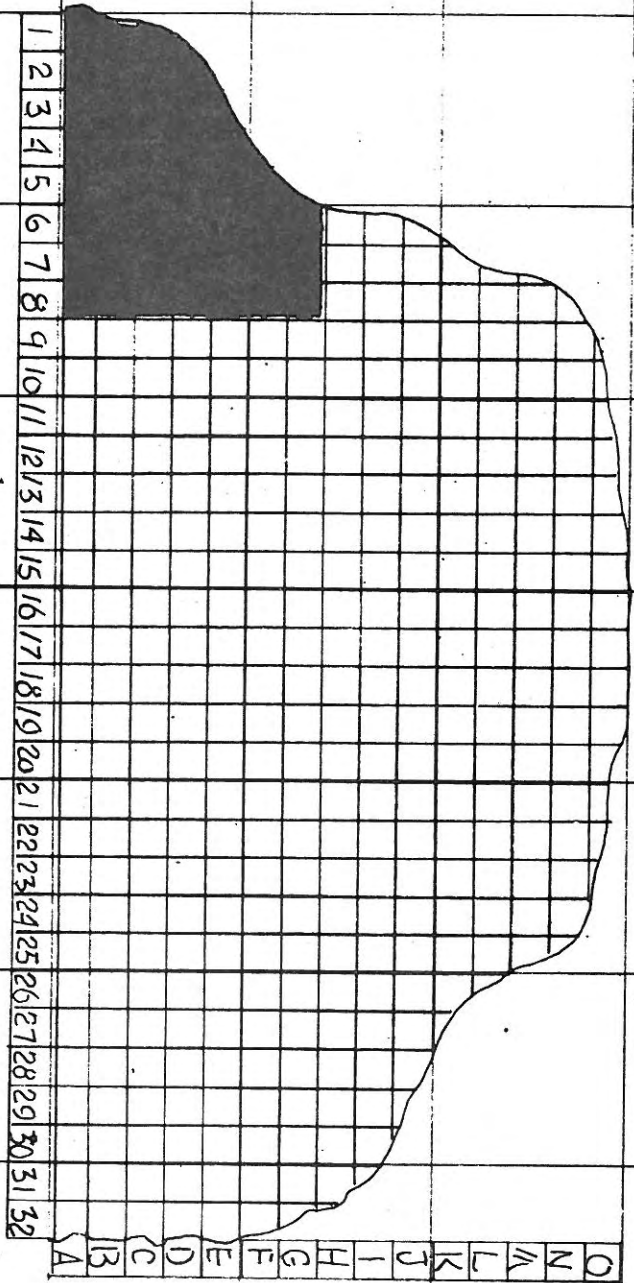
A simultaneous trench was started at the north wall, six feet from the floor, to intersect the before mentioned trench. The fill dirt varied from 28 inches to nothing at the rear of the cave. Intermixed deposits, consisting of assorted charred animal bones, from rodent bones to buffalo bones, rocks, ashes and wood, indicating refuse was discarded toward the front of the cave.

Each artifact was recorded as to location and depth. The north end of the cave yielded the majority of the artifacts, probably because the floor of the shelter is lower at that end.

The trench was expanded to the South, until 70% of the site was excavated. At a point four feet south from the center and eight feet from the front reference line of the cave, three hearths were uncovered. One was located on the floor of the shelter, being composed of 15 stones. Six inches above the floor, the second hearth was uncovered, and the last was 13 inches above the floor.

Other artifacts were recovered, including several manos and metate's.

Plot Plan
Hutchinson - Davis Site
1964



Unexcavated Area

Scale: $\frac{3}{16}$ " = 1'



RESUME: by Don P Davis

After examining the artifacts and refuse recovered, George Frison surmised that the shelter was probably used for a hunting camp by its occupants. This writer's work affords him periodical opportunities to survey briefly weather conditions in the immediate location of the excavation. Although at times as much as 24" of snow may fall in a single storm, it seldom

remains for any length of time in the warm, sun-drenched southern exposures, such as the one our site is afforded. The floor of the shelter remain relatively free of snow excepting that blown in by an occasional winter wind.

History recalls that Indians wintered in this valley and actually called it the "Warm Valley" because of its frequently mild winter temperatures. It seems quite logical that any intelligent person would choose the shelter of a rock overhang quite free from wind and cold to the open exposure of the prairie winter.

Since we have established the fact that at some time or other, early peoples actually inhabited this site and that there is a possibility that it might have been occupied during the winter months, there seems to be no reason to dwell on this point any longer.

Our chapter, being in its infancy and somewhat short of funds, is not at this time able to obtain an accurate report on the antiquity of the site. The projectile points from the Hutchinson-Davis site are diagnostic of the type found in association with the mummy remains near Cody, Wyoming

The exceptionally fine craftsmanship displayed by some of the points recovered, indicate a high degree of craftsmanship and intelligence. If these artifacts parallel those found at the before mentioned site near Cody, Wyoming, we could place a tentative date of 1100--1300 years B.P. on the occupation of the site location.

CONCLUSION: by Lou Steege

The lithic artifacts recovered from the Hutchinson-Davis Site correlate well with those from similar sites in the Northwestern Plains. All are assignable to a Late Middle Prehistoric Period occupation.

The projectile point styles show a close similarity to those recovered from level II, Pictograph Cave, near Billings, Montana.¹ They also correspond well with the style of projectile points recovered from level IV, Birdshhead Cave.²

Projectile points with corner notches and convex bases were also present in Signal Butte II,³ level II, Wedding of the Waters Cave,⁴ level III, Lissolo Cave,⁵ and in the upper level of the McKean Site.⁶ In all of the above-mentioned sites, the occupation is associated with a bison hunting economy. The presence of milling stones suggests that some orientation towards food gathering was also practiced.

A single C-14 sample from a hearth in level II, Wedding of the Waters Cave gave a date of 1620 plus or minus 165 years before present for this occupation.

- - - - -

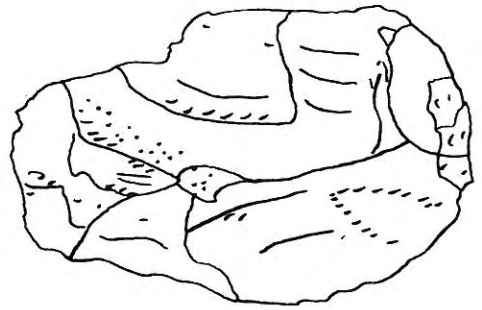
1. Mulloy, William T.
1958. A Preliminary Historical Outline for the Northwestern Plains. University of Wyoming Publications Vol. XXII, No. 1
2. Bliss, Wesley L.
1950. Birdshhead Cave, A Stratified Site in the Wind River Basin, Wyoming. American Anitquity, Vol. XV, No. 3.
3. Strong, William Duncan.
1935. An Introduction to Nebraska Archaeology. Smithsonian Miscel-
laneous Collections, Vol. 93, No. 10.
4. Frison, George C.
1962. Wedding of the Waters Cave, A Stratified Site in the Big Horn Basin of Northern Wyoming. The Plains Anthropologist, Vol. 7, No. 18.
5. Steege, Louis C. and Paulley, David G.
1964. Lissolo Cave Site. The Wyoming Archaeologist, Vol. VII No. 2.
6. Mulloy, William T.
1954. The McKean Site in Northeastern Wyoming. Southwest Journal
of Anthropology. Vol. 10, No. 4.
Reprinted - The Wyoming Archaeologist Vol. VII, No. 1.

INDEX TO ARTIFACTS RECOVERED

Plate A #1	Complete knife, Gray quartzite, 4 5/8" long
" A #2	Scraper, brownish-gray in color
" A #3	Perfect knife, light gray, 4 1/2" x 2 1/2".
" A #4	Side scraper, light brown, 3" long
" A #5	Broken knife, jasper green, 3" long
" A #6	Scraper, brown, seemingly left-handed
Plate B #1	Fragmentary top, (large) translucent agate
" B #2	Large point, agate, 1 1/4" long
" B #3	Quarry blank, light gray in color
" B #4	Round back, broken, multicolor
" B #5	End scraper, gray 2" long
" B #6	Quarry blank, mottled yellow
" B #7	Fragmentary piece, black and red
" B #8	Complete worked piece, brown agate
" B #9	Round back, broken, red
" B #10	Broken point, mottled brown and tan
" B #11	Fragmentary round back, dark brown
" B #12	Fragmentary back, gray quartzite
" B #13	Broken point, gray and brown
" B #14	Fragmentary round top
" B #15	Broken point, brown agate
" B #16	Broken round back, white
Plate C #1	Large fragmentary point, brown quartzite
" C #2,3,4,5,7, 8,9,12,13,14, 15,17,18,19, 20,21,22,23, 26	All fragmentary points and pieces
" C #6	Large un-notched triangular point moss agate
" C #10	Quarry blank, agate
" C #11	Broken point, red agate, a 1/4" long
" C #16	Large triangular point, red, 2 1/2" long
" C #24	Large triangular point, brown quartzite, 2 1/2" long
" C #25	Complete round backed point, red & brown mottled
Plate D #1,2,3,4,5, 6,7	All teeth
" D #8	Fragmentary bone awl
" D #9	Bone bead, ground either end
" D #10,11,12, 13,	Fragmentary polished bone
" D #14	Fragmentary knife, white, 3" long
" D #15	Broken point, red agate
" D #15,19,22, 23	All fragmentary points
" D #18	Perfect point, tan quartzite
" D #20	Perfect bone awl, 5 1/16" long
" D #21	Fragmentary moss agate knife, 2 1/4" long
" D #24	Fragmentary point, brown



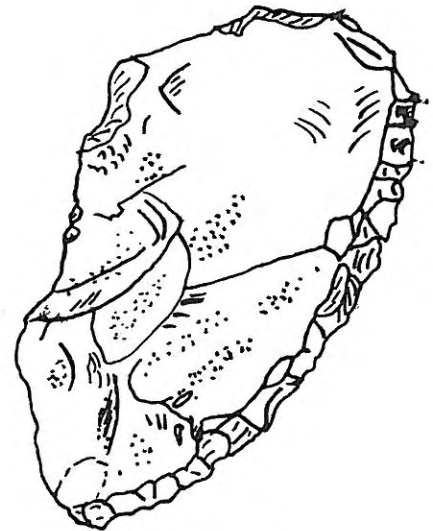
-1-



-2-



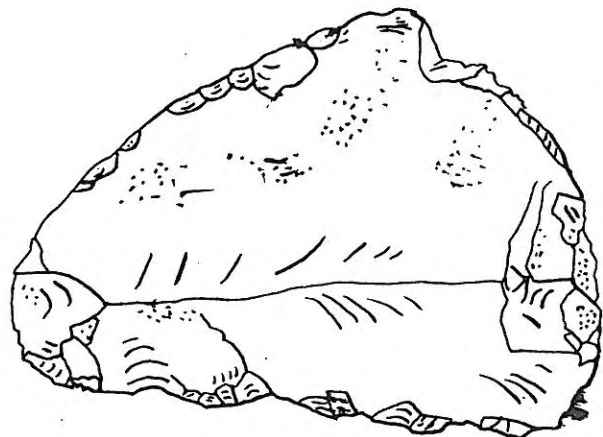
-3-



-4-



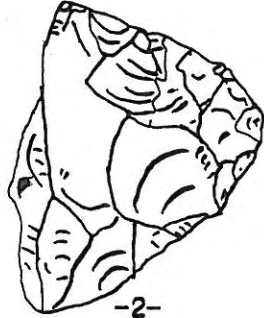
-5-



-6-



-1-



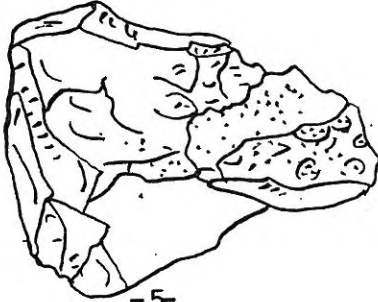
-2-



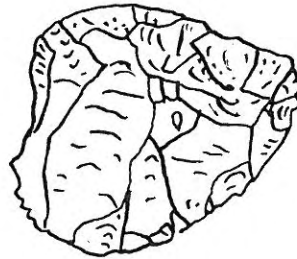
-3-



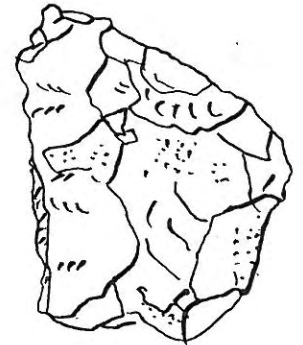
-4-



-5-



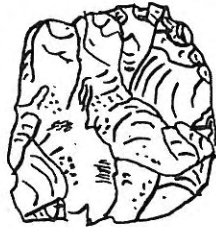
-6-



-7-



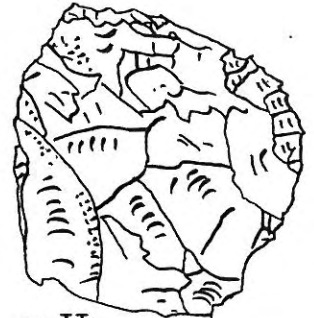
-8-



-9-



-10-



-11-



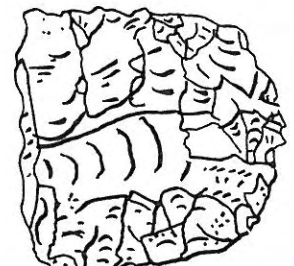
-12-



-13-



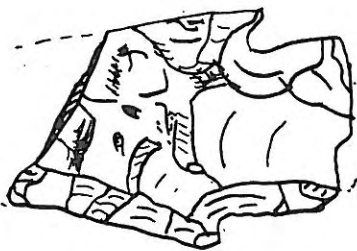
-15-



-16-



-14-



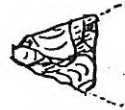
-1-



-2-



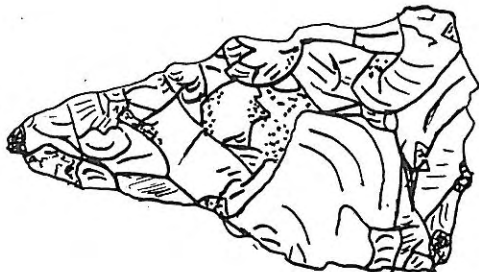
-3-



-4-



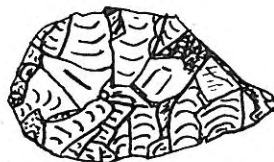
-5-



-6-



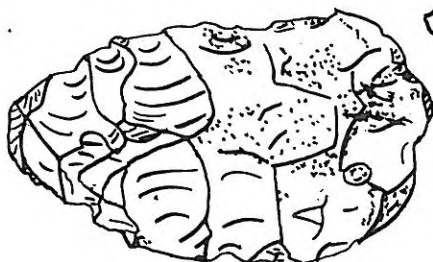
-7-



-8-



-9-



-10-



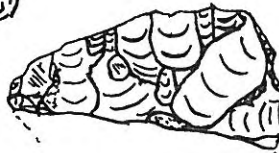
-11-



-12-



-13-



-14-



-15-



-16-



-17-



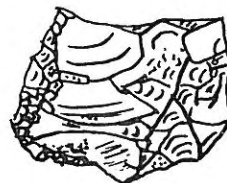
-18-



-21-



-19-



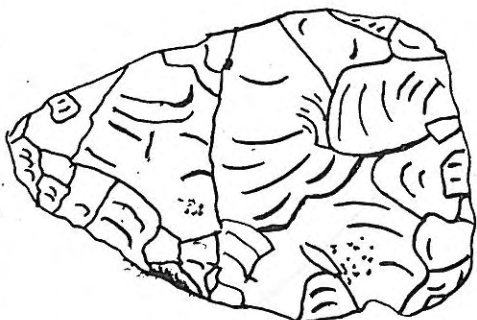
-20-



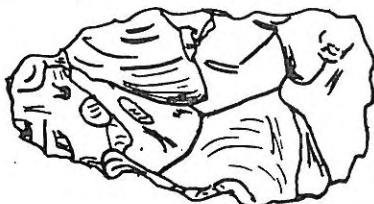
-22-



-23-



-24-



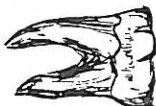
-25-



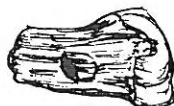
-26-



-I-



-2-



-3-



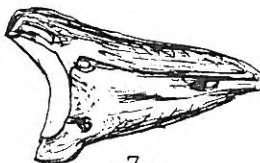
-4-



-5-



-6-



-7-



-8-



-9-



-10-



-11-



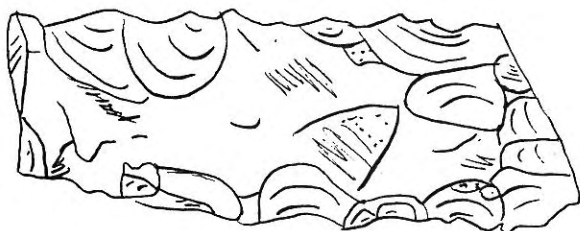
-12-



Top
Bottom



-13-



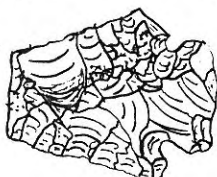
-14-



-15-



-16-



-17-



-18-



-19-



-21-



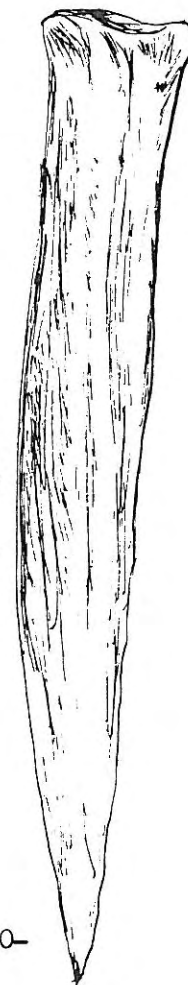
-22-



-23-



-24-

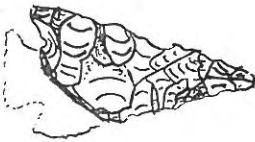


-20-

Plate E #1	Perfect point, very thin, brown
" E #2	Fragmentary point, 1¼", gray in color
" E #3	Fragmentary back, light brown
" E #4	Broken point, (both pieces recovered) tan mottled
" E #5	Bird point, brown agate
" E #6	Perfect point, 1 notch, tan
" E #7	Fragmentary point, red
" E #8	Broken back, reddish brown
" E #9	Nearly complete point, gray
" E #10	Fragmentary point, brown agate
" E #11	Perfect point, unnotched yellow
" E #12	Nearly perfect point, gray
" E #13	Perfect brown point, 2¼" long
" E #14	Fragmentary point, tan sugar quartz.
" E #15	Fragmentary point, serrated, red agate
" E #16	Perfect point, transparent white, 1 5/16" long
" E #17	Fragmentary point, gray
" E #18	Perfect point, yellow, 1 5/8" long
" E #19	Fragmentary point, red and brown
" E #20	Fragmentary point, brown and tan
" E #21	Perfect point, small, reddish brown
" E #22	Fragmentary point, red agate
" E #23	Broken point, white, very thin
" E #24	Nearly perfect point, tan
" E #25	Perfect point, red, brown & white mottled
" E #26,27,29,30, 33	Fragmentary pieces
" E #28	Perfect point, brown fine serration
" E #31	Slightly broken point, brown serrated
" E #32	Slightly broken point, tan agate



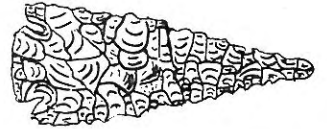
-1-



-2-



-3-



-4-



-5-



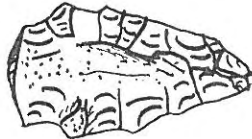
-6-



-7-



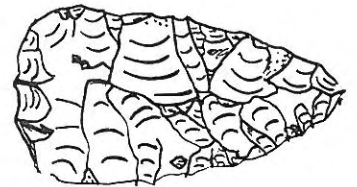
-8-



-9-



-10-



-11-



-12-



-13-



-17-



-14-



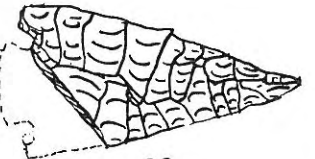
-15-



-16-



-18-



-20-



-21-



-22-



-19-



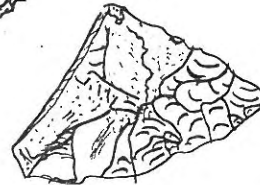
-23-



-24-



-25-



-26-



-27-



-28-



-29-



-30-



-31-



-32-



-33-

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SALVAGE

At FORT PHIL KEARNY, 1961

by
Gene Galloway

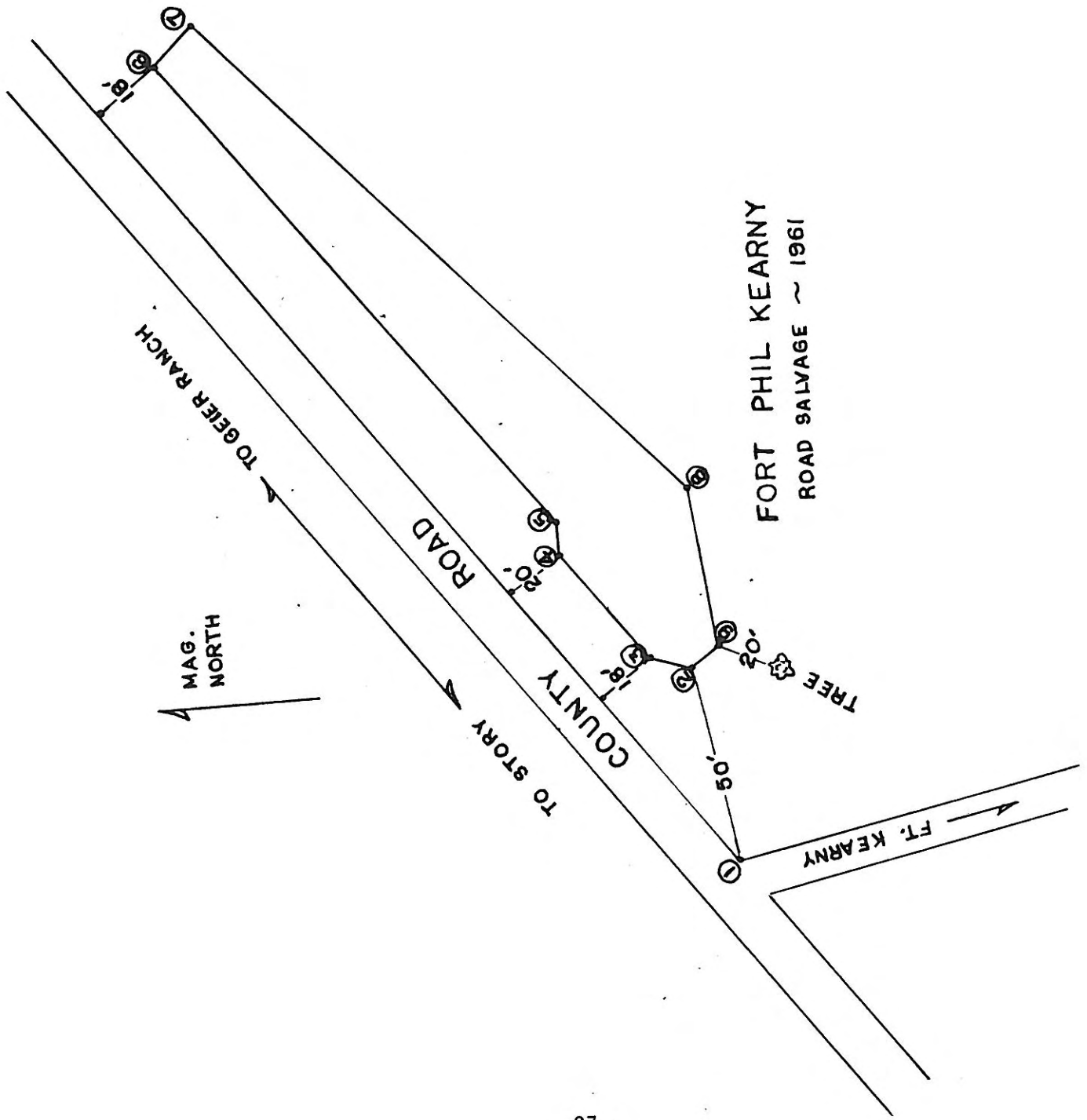
The Site: Fort Phil Kearny was established in 1866 along with Forts Reno and C. F. Smith to offer some Federal assistance and protection to Montana goldfield-bound immigrants along the Bozeman Trail. Of all the frontier military posts in what is now Wyoming, the history of Ft. Phil Kearny presents the greatest concentration of colorful activity. The Bozeman Trail ran through the heart of the last and best hunting grounds of the Sioux and Northern Cheyenne Indians, and there was trouble to spare. By 1868 the government began to feel that the cost and trouble of maintaining the Bozeman Trail was not worthwhile. A treaty was made and troops were withdrawn. Ft. Phil Kearny was put to torch, either by the troopers as they left, or by the Indians immediately after. The site lies between the present towns of Buffalo and Sheridan.

The Salvage: In July of 1961, a Johnson County road improvement project exposes and destroyed more than five thousand square feet of a trash dump outside the north stockage wall line at Fort Phil Kearny.

The matter was accidentally discovered by the writer after heavy machinery work was finished at the site and most of the dump material had been used as road fill. The site then consisted mainly of disturbed soil and scattered artifacts. Mr. D. O. Geier stated that the dump site was on his property and salvage was conducted with his permission. Artifact recovery was undertaken in order to salvage any quantitative or qualitative data apparent, and to preserve any museum material present.

All of the material recovered had been disturbed by heavy machinery and a simple screening technique was elected as the logical and most efficient means of recovery. No effort was made to pinpoint locations of the disturbed artifacts. Undisturbed elements were noted along the southern periphery of the exposure and at one point two trash layers separated by one to two inches of soil were seen. No content differentiation was apparent in these layers, though they were not investigated beyond the exposure.

The general locality investigated is encompassed by a line beginning at the juncture of the east edge of the road leading into the site of Ft. Phil Kearny and the south side of the county road proper (1), and proceeding by magnetic direction: 80° east of north for 50 feet (2), thence 15° east of north for 13 feet (3), thence 50° east of north for 35 feet (4), thence 85° east of north for 13 feet (5), thence 50° east of north for 160 feet (6), thence 45° east of south for 14 feet (7), thence 45° west of south for 180 feet (8), thence 81° west of south for 45 feet (9), thence 45° west of north for 10 feet to intersect the line again fifty feet from the road intersection.



The artifact list reported here is purely descriptive and any interpretations based on this incomplete and no doubt biased sample must be regarded as conjectural. This report is intended to be a reference point for the use of future researchers who will find little or no archaeological information available at the particular location destroyed by this road project. It is hoped that this paper will adequately serve its intended function.

The writer is indebted to several interested individuals who in one way or another helped complete the salvage. Mr. D. O. Geier granted trespass privilege, the county road crew, especially George Rives and Jake Robinson, abetted the recovery of considerable material, and Winifred Galloway, Judy Semroska, Vance Lucas, and others helped with the dusty and monotonous work of actual recovery. Mr. Graham Burnside, Mr. Rex Wilson, Mr. Kermit Edmonds, and Mr. Dan Witter offered invaluable technical assistance for which the writer is indeed grateful. Mr. Sidney Brinckerhoff of the Arizona Pioneers' Historical Society Museum very kindly permitted access to comparative material.

The Artifacts: Material recovered was quite varied, with nails being the most common artifact. Many of the nails might have come from discarded packing cases. The presence of unfired cartridges and percussion caps and many Minie bullets in an open dump in enemy territory, however close to the Fort stockade, was surprising to this writer. The Minie bullets might have been discarded when the Allin Springfield rifles were issued to the infantry here in early 1867. Worn out boots could well have been replaced at about the same time or at the earlier clothing issue on October 31, 1966.

Illustrated artifacts are loosely grouped as to function in the various plates. Primary reference is made to the plate number with individual items sub-designated by item number within the plate. Numerical quantity of specific items recovered is indicated by the number in parentheses following the item number.

- PLATE NO. 1 Ammunition & Components, Identified by Mr. Graham Burnside
1. (15) Standard .58 cal. Minie Ball. Four have been rammed seated, and then drawn by breech plug removal or muzzle tamping.
 2. (2) Standard .58 Minie Ball. Bases bear strong and definite human tooth marks.
 3. (3) Standard .58 Minie Ball. Worm drawn.
 4. (1) Pritchard Ball for .577 Enfield. (Could be used in .58 Springfield).
 5. (1) Ball for Gallagher carbine, all brass cartridge. (.50-.54 cal.)
 6. (2) Unfired Ball from .56-56 Spencer cartridge.
 7. (1) .58 Williams bullet for bore cleaning. Base piece and zinc washer missing.
 8. (2) Ball for .44 Colt percussion revolver.
 9. (2) Ball from .44 rimfire cartridge, probably Ballard
 10. (1) Ball for .36 Colt percussion revolver.
 11. (1) Same as No. 10 but from combustible envelope cartridge and not from supplied mold.
 12. (1) Ball from .38 rimfire cartridge, probably .38 long Rim Fire by Winchester.

13. (1) Round rifle ball, caliber .520-.525 (Could also be used for spherical case or canister shot.)
14. (3) One fired, one unfired, two case fragments from explosion in dump fire. .56-50 Spencer Rimfire.
15. (1) .44 caliber Henry Rimfire.
16. (2) .56-56 Spencer Rimfire; fired case. The other object shown is the undecayed remnant of a stick that was whittled to size and inserted into the case shown.
17. (3) .50-70 bar-anvil primed-manufactured March 1866--December 1868. Used in the model 1866, .50-70 rifled musket.
18. (2) .22 short. Could be intrusive, but probably not.
19. (19) Four flange percussion caps. Size 15.
20. (1) Six flange percussion cap. Size 15. Mr. Burnside stated that this was the only one of these he had ever seen.

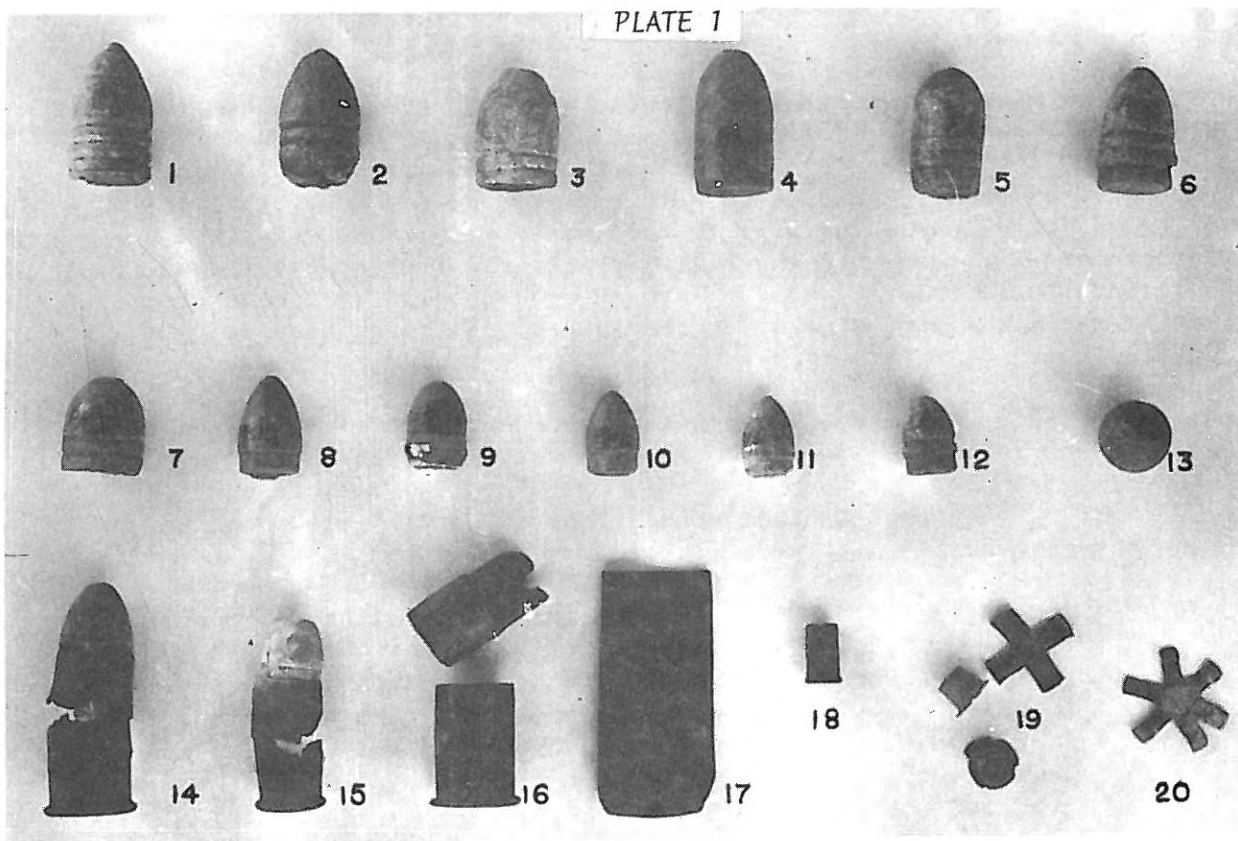


PLATE NO. 2 Accouterments.

1. (1) Belt plate, infantry, oval, U.S., lead back, stamped "W.H. SMITH, BROOKLYN" on the back. 1839 model.
2. (1) Eagle medallion for infantry cartridge box shoulder sling, 1840's to about 1872. Stamped brass, lead, back missing. This is the 1850 variation of the 1839 model.
3. (1) Fragment of Eagle Shield Arms of the U.S., worn on army dress hats to pin side of brim to crown in the 1860's. Stamped brass. (Model 1851 Eagle Pom-Pom device.)

4. (1) Stamped copper or brass. Probably toe tap of boot, but not obviously worn. Stamped "PAT. NOV. 29, 1859."
5. (1) Brass shoulder scale for enlisted men's uniform.

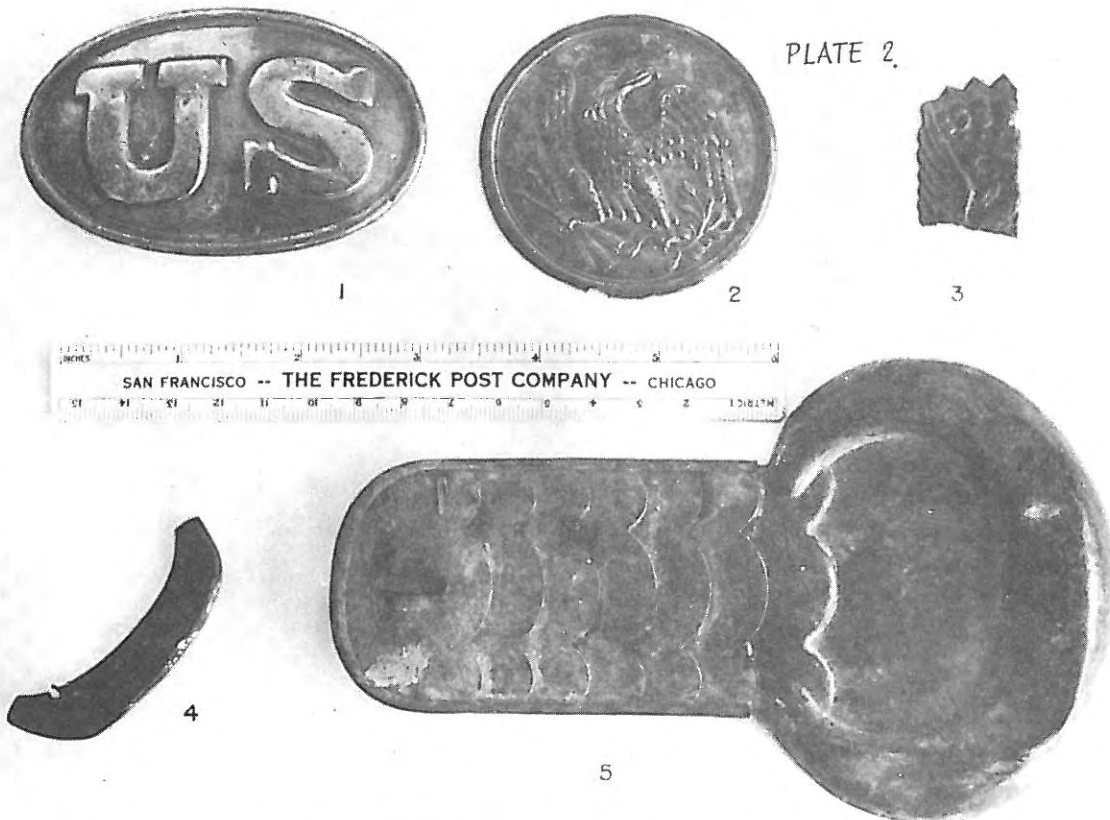


PLATE NO. 3 Buttons, grommets, small objects.

1. (1) Uniform button, brass, Dia. .75 inch. Marked on back "WM. LANG, BOSTON."
2. (1) As above. Marked "SCOVILL....(illegible). Undoubtedly made by the Scovill Company of Waterbury, Conn.
3. (5) As above. No marks.
4. (1) As above. Nos. 3 & 4 have slight motif variants from Nos. 1 & 2.
5. (1) Uniform button, brass, Dia. \pm .52 inch. Marked on back "H. B. & A.--EXTRA." Probably made by the Horstmann Brothers Company of Philadelphia.
6. (5) As above. Back mutilated.
7. (2) As above. Raised "I" on shield. Infantry officer's button Back mutilated. (The "Line Eagle Device" used 1830's to 1902.)
8. (25) Work uniform buttons (?) Large, ferrous, dia. \pm .75 inch, four holes.
9. (16) As above. Dia. \pm .52 inch. Buttons of this style extend through the 1890's.
10. (2) Thin, non-ferrous, Dia. \pm .68 inch, concave face, four holes. This type button was commonly used as a suspender button on the trousers waistband.

11. (5) White glass button; biconvex, center of face concave, dia. $\pm .43$ inch, four holes; underwear buttons (?)
12. (1) White glass button; convex-concave, dia. $\pm .4$ inch, four holes.
13. (1) White glass button; convex-concave, wide rimmed face, dia. $\pm .38$ inch, four holes
14. (1) Mother of Pearl button; biconvex, center of face recessed, Dia. $\pm .37$ inch, four holes. Woman's blouse button (?)
15. (4) Grommet. Dia .58 inch, hole dia. .22 inch. For enlisted men's bulcanized fabric pancho.
16. (1) Grommet section (?); non-ferrous metal holed disc, stamped concave-convex, dia. $\pm .52$ inch, hole dia. $\pm .22$ inch, metal thickness $\pm .01$ inch.
17. (1) As above, but flat. Dia. $\pm .60$ inch, hole dia. $\pm .22$.
18. (1) Base plate for epaulette turnbuckle mount; dia. $\pm .60$ inch, thickness $\pm .015$ inch. Irregular slight concave-convex area in the center.
19. (1) Ventilator screen (?); Dia. .76 inch to fit hole approximately .60 inch in diameter.
20. (1) Metal ring; ferrous (?), biconvex cross-section, dia. .78 inch, hole dia. .55 inch.
21. (3) Metal ring; ferrous (rusted), may be identical to No. 20.
22. (1) Metal ring; ferrous, cross-section is about round, dia. $\pm .58$ inch, hole dia. $\pm .35$ inch.
23. (1) Spring clip connecting ring; ferrous, made like leg band for chickens. Dia. $\pm .58$ inch.

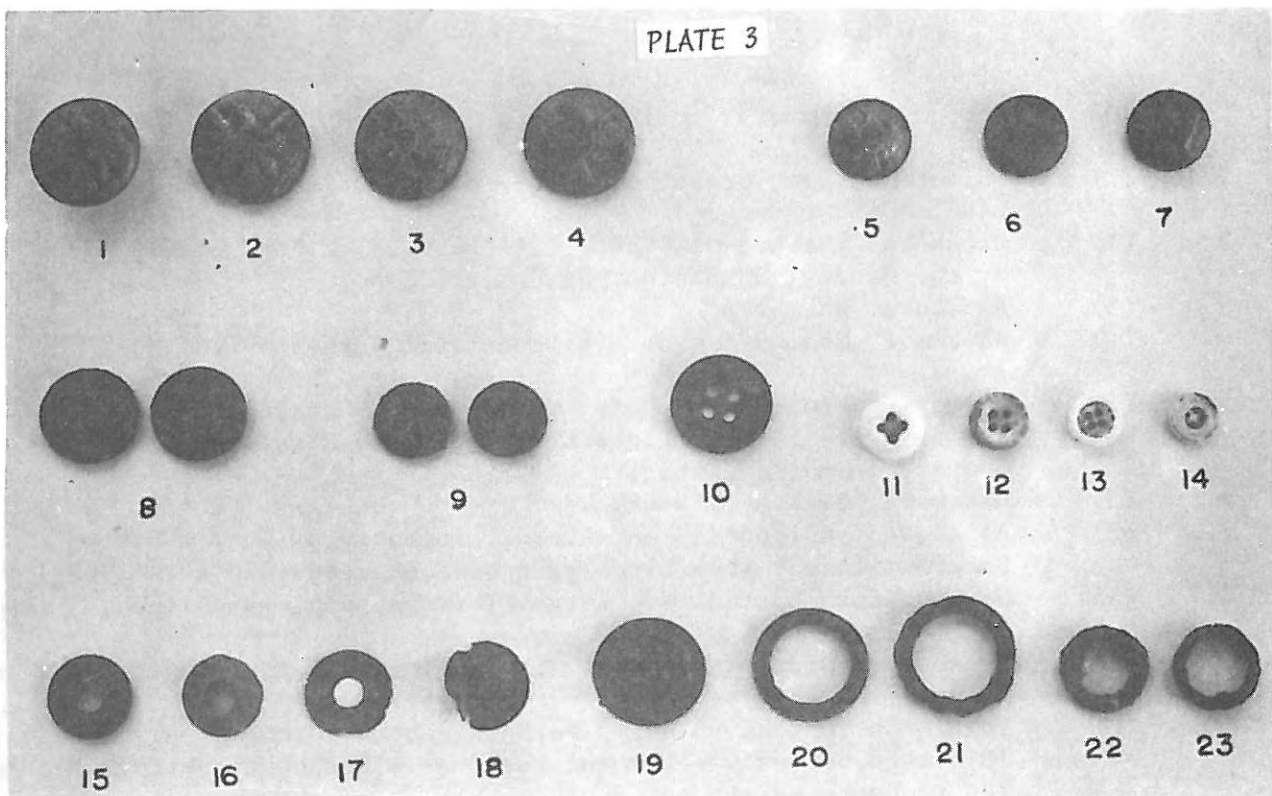


PLATE NO. 4 Miscellaneous small and personal items. (Only one of each item found.)

1. Clothes brush (?), bone (?); length 5.65 inches, width .68 inch. Four decorative longitudinal grooves in the back extending the length of the bristle section. One lateral groove across the distal end of the brush .15 inch from the tip. Slight curve toward the vertical surface throughout the length of the artifact. 61 bristle holes.
2. Hard rubber comb.
3. Hard rubber comb. This item is of special interest in having the owner's name crudely scratched into the surface. One side of the section recovered bears the letters "DAN.." and "...ES" is visible on the other side. Some research would probably identify the original owner of this artifact.
4. Terminal section of a writing pen. Made of some white, non-corroding metal. The sleeve portion is stamped with a scale pattern.
5. Pen point. Made of yellow, non-tarnishing metal; could be gold filled. Marked "DAWSON...., WAR...N...., HYD....,TIP....."
6. Toothbrush (?), bone (?), .49 inch wide.
7. Small scissors, Ferrous metal.
8. Container cap; stamped brass or copper, metal is quite thin. Stamped "O.(?)R.& G.A. WRIGHT, PHILADELPHIA, GOLD MEDAL PERFUMERY." Dia. \pm 1.72 inches.
9. Pipe bowl; form is head of man with beard & mustache, red, glazed terra cotta.
10. Canteen stopper ring-pull. Broken.
11. Fragment of ornate container top. Thin stamped brass or copper. Marked ".....AZIN, PHILADELPHIA."

PLATE 4

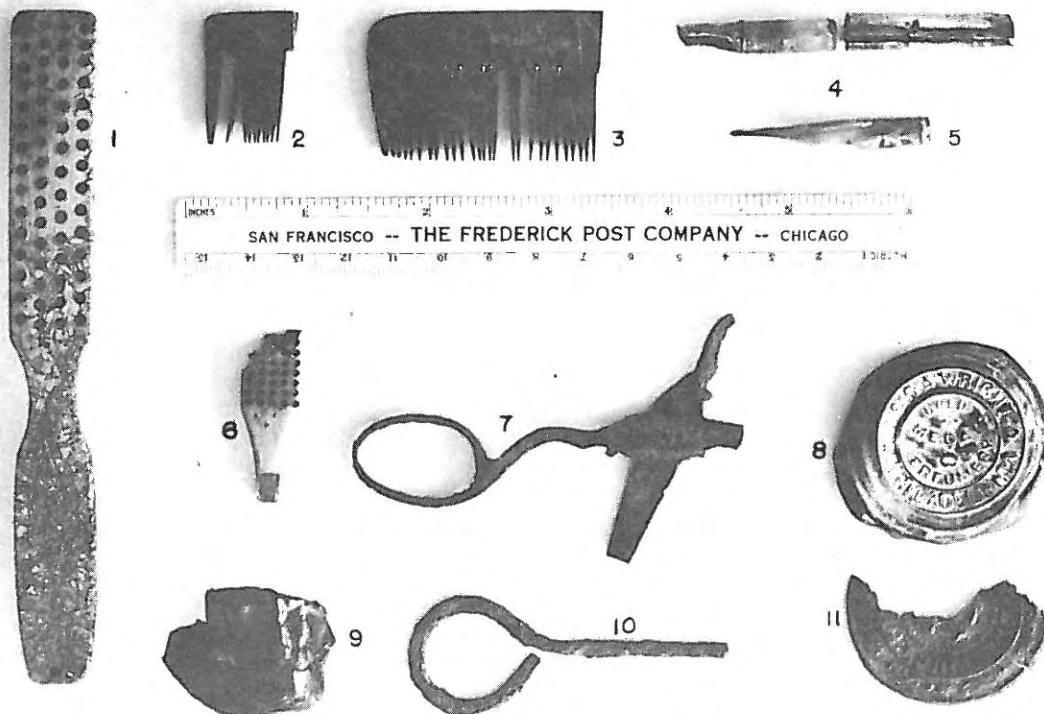


PLATE NO. 5 Miscellaneous small items. Only one of each found unless otherwise indicated.

1. Table fork. Length \pm 5.6 inches. Three tines.
2. Same. Bone handle.
3. Wooden handle for table fork or knife.
4. End of tablespoon handle. Dorsal (?) surface bears oval indent .3 inch long containing obliterated lettering. Adjacent marks are a cross and an eight pointed star. Ferrous metal.
5. Scissors blade.
6. Unidentified object. Twin holes were punched in the ferrous disc, leaving one side of the punched out portion intact, forming a flap effect. The resultant twin flaps were bent toward each other, and the pin portion of the finished item attached to the flaps, perhaps driven through them. Original overall length was about $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches.
7. Appears to be one side of the end section of a pocket knife handle. Brass.
8. Brass turn-button for attaching brass shoulder scale.
9. (2) Keyhole panel for door lock. Ferrous metal.
10. (2) Strap hook for standard issue knapsack. Copper or bronze.
11. (4) Hook and button combination. Fits straps on standard issue knapsack.

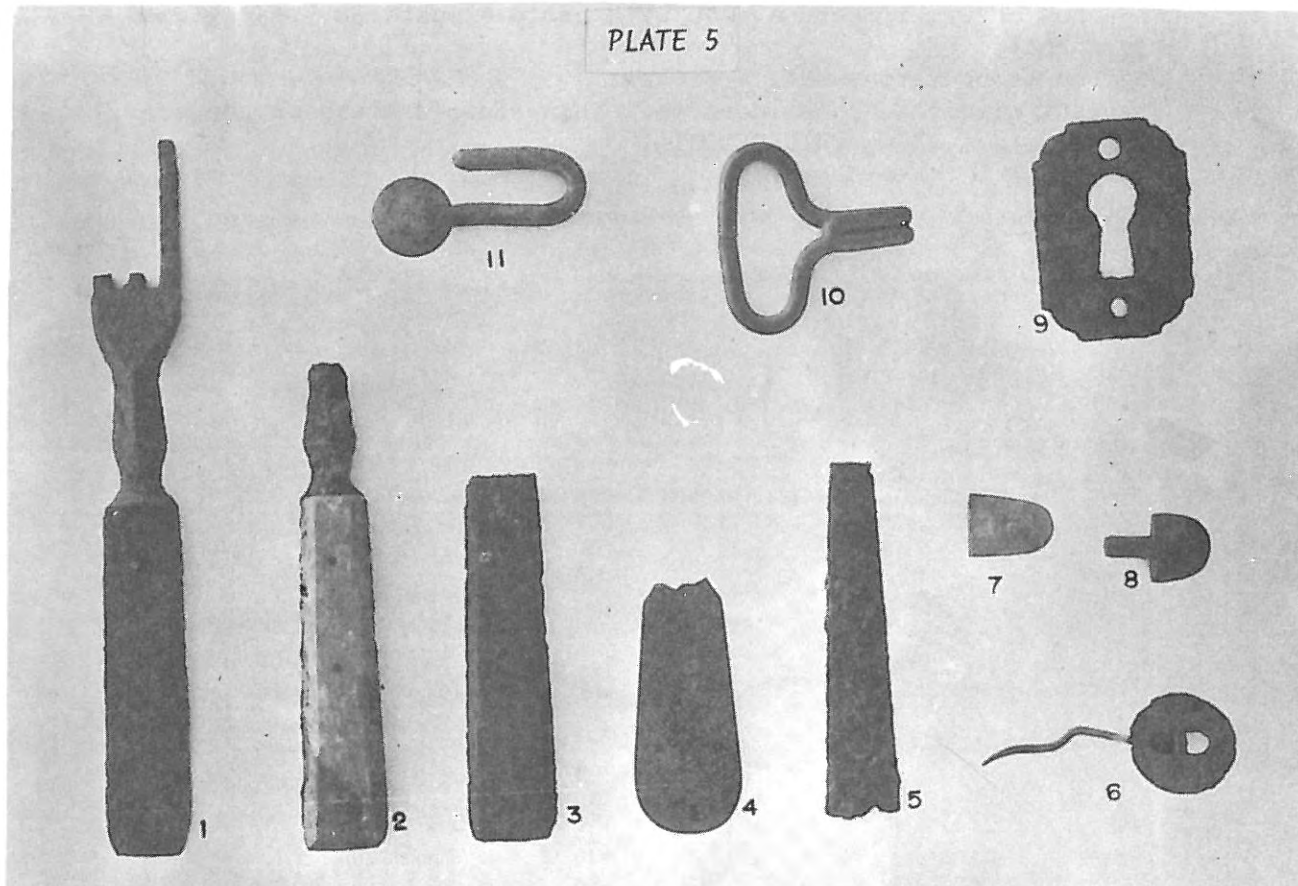
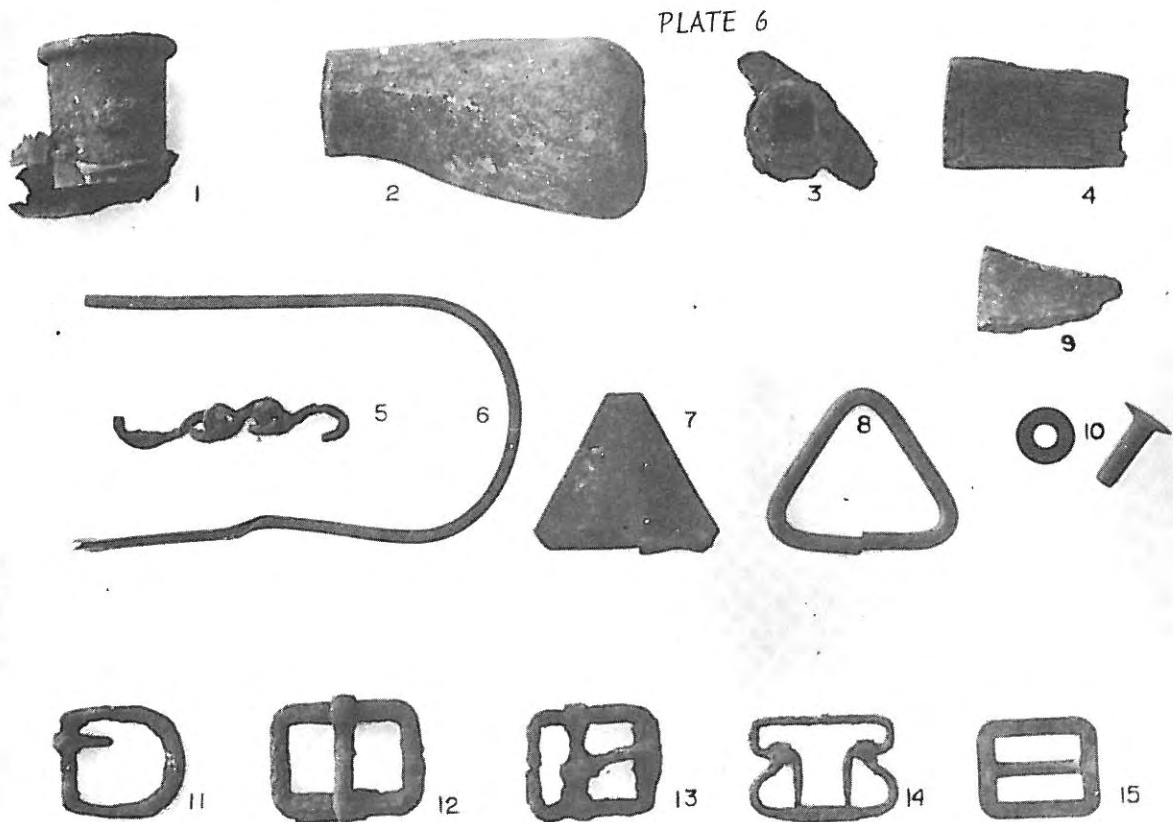


PLATE NO. 6 Small Items

1. Canteen neck. For either model 1851 or model 1861 canteen.
2. Whetstone. Homemade, of schist.
3. Unidentified object. Probably a machinery part.
4. Section of the end of a wood cylinder(?), projected outside dia. ± 1 inch. Three threads inside the end.
5. Section of small chain. For canteen cap(?).
6. U-shaped stamed brass-edging around epaulette scale area.
7. Thin, ferrous metal triangle with $\pm .1$ inch flap at the edge of each side bent double. Possibly a brace for the folding wire handle of a small frying pan. The object measures about $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches along each straight side.
8. Strap ring for standard issue knapsack. Rather reddish colored brass.
9. Unidentified object. Looks like section of a smoking pipe bowl but is of rather coarse texture for this purpose.
10. Unused harness rivet with matching washer. Three smaller used rivets were found. These were more commonly used for leather accouterments than harness work.
11. Buckle. Style 1. (1) $\pm .94$ inch long (shown). (1) $\pm .82$ inch long.
12. Buckle. Style 2. (1) $\pm 1.5 \times 2.1$ inches. (3) $\pm 1.2 \times 1.7$ inches.
(1) $\pm 1.2 \times .9$ inches (shown). (1) $\pm .9 \times .7$ inch.
13. Buckle. Style 3. (1) $\pm 1.1 \times .9$ inches (shown).
14. Buckle. Style 4. (1) $\pm 1.5 \times .85$ inches (shown). Ordinarily used for rear adjustment strap on trousers.
(2) $\pm 1.5 \times 1.0$ inches. (1) $\pm .9 \times .75$ inch.
15. (5) Strap keeper for 1855 "Bummer's Cap" chin strap, stamped copper or alloy. $\pm .95 \times .8$ inch.



Various other fragmentary small items were recovered that defy description or identification. It is felt that recording them would serve no useful purpose. Portions of a dozen or so discarded boots and one child's shoe sole were found. Tin can fragments were plentiful but because of their bulk were not saved for a total weight recording.

Jake Robinson, a member of the county road crew, presented a small collection of artifacts from the site to the Jim Gatchell Memorial Museum at Buffalo.

These items include:

- (1) .56-50 Spencer rimfire. Fired case. (See Plate 1, No. 14)
- (1) Brass uniform button, large. (See Plate 3, Nos. 1-4)
- (1) Brass spur. Shank length ± 1.6 inches. The paired strap slots measure $\pm .25 \times .85$ inch. I believe this is the heavier of the standard issue models.
- (1) Clawed keeper from rifle sling or belt.
- (1) Three cornered file.
- (1) Work uniform(?) button, (See Plate 3, No. 8)
- (2) Muleshoes, One is lugged.
- (1) Piece log chain. Two feet, ten inches long, consisting of fourteen three inch links.
- (1) Knapsack ring. (See Plate 6, No. 8)
- (1) Style 2 Buckle, $\pm 1.65 \times 1.2$ inches. (See Plate 6, No. 12)
- (3) Same. $\pm .9 \times .7$ inch.
- (1) Key, for desk drawer or similar. ± 1.5 inches long.
- (2) Boot soles.

Other items in private collections from this disturbed area include:

- (4) Standard .58 cal. Minie bullets. (See Plate 1, Nos. 1-3)
- (1) Spencer rimfire cartridge, unfired. Variety unknown.
- (1) Clay pipe with "An eagle design on the bowl." (not seen)
- (3) Small bottles. (See Glass Section)

NAILS Square nails comprise possibly a significant component of the assemblage. Twenty-four and one half pounds of them were found; about half of which were identifiable as to size.

<u>NUMBER</u>	<u>SIZE</u>	<u>WEIGHT (OF SAMPLE)</u>	<u>% OF TOTAL NUMBER</u>
18	1½"-3 D	1 oz.	2.13%
119	1½"-4 D	7 oz.	14.10
34	1 3/4"-5D	2 oz.	4.03
95	2" -6 D	10 oz.	11.26
16	2¼"-7 D	2 oz.	1.90
147	2½"-8 D	1 lb. 11 oz.	17.44
52	2 3/4"-9D	10 oz.	6.26
198	3" -10D	3 lb. 2 oz.	23.46
56	3¼"-12D	1 lb. 2 oz.	6.64
43	3½"-16D	1 lb. 3 oz.	5.10
23	4" -20D	1 lb. 1 oz.	2.72
16	4½"-30D	1 lb. 0 oz.	1.90
20	5" 40D	1 lb. 8 oz.	2.35
4	5½"-50D	5½oz.	.47
2	6" -60D	4½oz.	.24
843		13 lb. 5 oz.	100.0 %

11 lb. 3 oz of the total sample was too badly rusted or too fragmentary to size accurately.

GLASS Glass sherds were common and this material was sent to Mr. Rex L. Wilson, the archaeologist at Fort Laramie National Historic Site. A condensed version of his comments follows:

"The Ft. Kearny collection is interesting because of the very tight time period it represents. One immediately notable feature is the absence of beer bottle fragments, though this is to be expected as beer in bottles did not reach that part of the frontier until about ten years later. Also interesting was the dearth of salt glazed bottle fragments, abundant at Fort Union (1851-1891). I counted ten sherds of this type of bottle. My comments on the Ft. Union and Laramie bottles of this type are as follow:

Since 1749 the William Younger Company of Edinburgh, Scotland, has been brewing ale, and as early as 1805, packaging it in salt glazed stoneware bottles. By the middle of the nineteenth century, Younger Ale was enjoying great popularity in such population centers as St. Louis, New York, Chicago, and San Francisco. Younger Ale is also known to have been drunk in the territories. Their bottles have been recovered from an 1851-61 locality (the first fort) at Ft. Union, and in large numbers from the last phase of Ft. Union's life (1863-91). Some of their bottles have turned up at Ft. Laramie, many with the original corks and foil seals in situ. Salt glazed bottles with gently sloping shoulders seem to have been used altogether; some bear impressed stamps indicating the bottle's manufacturers, but some do not. These clay bottles held 15 ounces, and their corks were securely wired in place under the foil wrapper around the neck finish. The William McEwan Company of Edinburgh is known to have bottled some kind of drink, probably ale, in salt glazed stoneware bottles, but exactly what is not presently known. No correlation seems possible between either the Younger Company or the McEwan Company and any particular bottle manufacturer. Unlabeled, unstamped, salt glazed bottles are common and defy positive identification.

There were some fragments in your collection that appear to be from a dense green, thick bottle, similar in style to the modern champagne bottle. It is definitely known that this type was sometimes, perhaps always, used to contain stout. Labels of the E. and J. BURKE COMPANY of Dublin, makers of GUINNESS'S EXTRA STOUT, have been recovered in excavations at Fort Sill, Oklahoma. Remnants of stout labels are evident on bottles of this style found at Fort Union and at Fort Laramie.

Many of the fragments were obviously from champagne bottles, and in all probability, contained the popular MUMMS (G. H. MUMM & CO., EXTRA DRY REIMS DRY VERZENAY).

Some of the specimens were from a bottle that I have described as follows:

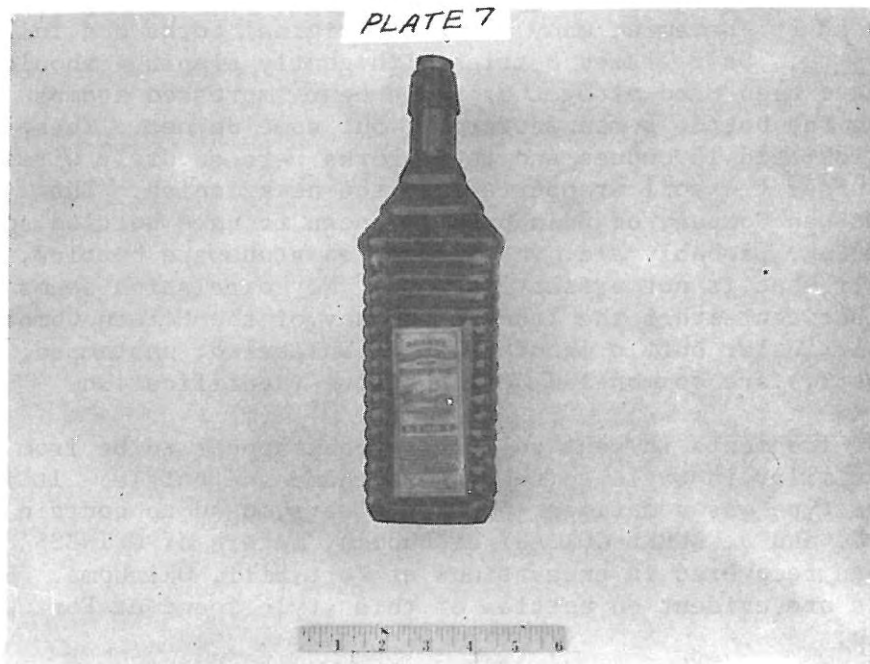
Transparent, amber-green colored glass, single collared cork finish. Blown-molded inscription on rectangular body reads: "UNDOLPHO WOLFE'S/ SCHIEDAM/ AROMATIC/ SCHNAPPS". Height is $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches, sides of the base are $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches, capacity is about 24 ounces. The product is known to have been sold between 1854 and 1883.

Another bottle represented in your collection is described as follows:

Transparent, blue glass, with single collared cork finish. Blown-molded inscription on rectangular body reads: "CHARLES/ LONDON/ CORDIAL GIN". Height is $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches, sides of base are $2\frac{2}{3}$ inches, capacity is about 28 ounces. This product was on the market as early as 1858.

There were several pieces of a Drake's Bitters bottle which is described as follows: (See Plate 7)

Transparent, amber colored glass, single collared cork finish. Blown-molded with inscription on shoulder that reads: "S. T. DRAKE / 1860 / PLANTATION / X / BITTERS / PATENTED / 1862". Height is $10\frac{1}{16}$ inches, sides of the base are $2\frac{7}{8}$ inches, capacity is about 30 ounces. The form of the bottle represents a log cabin (as is apparent in the photograph.)



One of the nearly whole specimens was well represented at Fort Union and is described as follows:

Dentifrice bottle, transparent crystal colored glass with cork finish. Blown-molded with inscription on rectangular body

reading: "VAN BUSKIRK'S / FRAGRANT / SOZODONT." Height is 5-5/8 inches, base is 1-15/16 by 1 inch, capacity is about 3 ounces. This product appears as early as 1866 and is advertised as late as 1903.

Your collection also included the usual assortment of plain medicine bottles, whiskey bottles, pickle and chow chow bottles, etc., that are very difficult to identify positively. Also included was some window glass, and some tumbler fragments. I noted many ink bottle fragments, but they were so fragmentary that I could not identify them with any company. I was interested to discover no salt glazed individual ink wells represented, nor any of the large and very common Bourne bottles which were made for the P. and J. Arnold Ink Company."

BOTTLES IN OTHER COLLECTIONS Previously mentioned were three small bottles in private collections known to have come from the disturbed earth at this project. One of these is a small, round, clear glass medicine(?) bottle 2.17 inches high. Base diameter is .92 inches. Height from base to shoulder is 1.24 inches. Shoulders slope inward rather sharply to a round neck .45 inches in diameter. Mold-marks extend about halfway up the neck. The narrow flange at the bottle's mouth stands out sharply from the neck and, in profile, has well squared corners. The top was pressed against a flat surface. Similar small bottles are apparently fairly common finds at Wyoming sites occupied before 1890. A similar specimen from Ft. Stevenson is illustrated in Plate 50, Fig. N, of the Smithsonian Institution, Bureau of Ethnology Bulletin 176, River Basin Surveys Papers No. 19. (Archaeological Investigations at the Site of Ft. Stevenson, North Dakota, G. Hubert Smith).

Another clear glass bottle probably contained ink. This one is about 2½ inches high and about 1 3/4 inches in diameter at the round base. The short, narrow, round neck was simply cut off ("sheared"), forming an unadorned lip. The raised letter inscription is: "BUTLER/ CIN. O".

The third bottle (Plate 8) is clear glass, with rectangular body and round neck. The lip is flanged and flattened at the top in a fashion similar to the smallest bottle mentioned above. Depressed central panels are seen on both narrow sides of the body, but only on one of the wider ones. Raised inscriptions within the narrow depressed panels are "BOYNTON & CO." and "NEW YORK". Height is 4.55 inches. Base is 1.78 inches x .94 inch.; neck is 1.11 inches long and .7 inch in diameter.



PLATE 8



CREDIT: WYOMING STATE ARCHIVES AND HISTORICAL DEPARTMENT

ANIMAL AND BIRD BONES All bone material recovered was sent to Mr. Dan Witter at Cody, Wyoming, who very kindly classified it. He comments: "The Fort Phil Kearney bone material is rather fragmentary, and diagnostic features are extremely limited. Since neither skull bones nor metapodials were present, truly positive identification is impossible. The other skeletal parts overlap a good deal in all their characteristics, and the species identifications are in part, at least, speculative and based on the size and massiveness of the bone parts.

I have inventoried the specimens present as follows:

MAMMALIA

BOVIDAE

Ribs:

Saw-cut, proximal.1
 Saw-cut, blade6
 Proximal9
 Blade.38

Pelvis:

Saw-cut piece.1
 Clearly pelvis7
 Probably pelvis.6

Scapula:

Two unburned pieces and one
 burned

Long Bones:

Saw-cut distal radius. . . .1
 Saw-cut proximal humerus . .1
 Saw-cut shank pieces5

Sternum:

Cut with knife or axe. . . .2
 Burned pieces.2
 Other fragments.6

Costals:

Burned1
 Other.4

Vertebrae:

Cervical,
 Saw-cut neural spine. . . .1
 Thoracic,
 Centraepiphesis2
 Longitudinally split centra. .2
 Centra sawed in half. . . .1
 Neural spines5
 Post and prezygopophesis. . .9
 Transverse processes. . . .4
 Transverse processes, burned .1
 Lumbar,
 Neural arch1
 Transverse processes. . . .1
 Pre and Post zygotopophesis . .1
 Pre and Post zygotopophesis,
 burned3

Unidentifiable large vertebra:

Two unburned fragments and
 one burned.

Deer, Antelope, or Sheep

Rib blade.6
 Neural arch.1
 Transverse processes (one
 burned)2

Scapula fragment.1
 Shank, (all burned)5
 Unidentifiable fragments:
 20 burned, 21 not burned.

AVES

GALLIFORMES (?)

Humerus, complete.1
 Scapula, proximal section. .1

Thoracic vertebrae3
 Femur, distal section1

None of the artiodactyle bones were complete, all were either cut with a saw, with the noted exceptions, or were broken. Most of the fragments were small and some of the size classifications are peripheral and tentative.

The large species could be either bison (Bison Bison) or European cow (Bos Tauris). The thoracic centra did not seem to be as dorso-ventrally compressed as the horse, and in comparing the bones with bison they seemed on the whole lighter and more gracile.

The smaller species were less gracile than antelope and appear to be larger than the domestic sheep. I would speculate that these bones are from one individual deer, probably Odocoileus Hemionus.

The large artiodactyl bones could also have come from a single animal; possible a yearling, on the basis of the unfused epiphysis, though I would not expect a yearling to have such well ossified costals. So perhaps two individuals are represented.

The bird bones compare well with those of domestic chickens and possible are in fact chicken bones. Alternate and perhaps more likely possibilities are prairie chicken (Tympanuchus), sharp tailed grouse (Pedioecetes), or the sage grouse (Centrocercus).

Ignoring the sampling error that seems probably under the circumstances of this salvage problem, the principle source of meat represented by this sample appears to be domestic beef supplemented by wild game."

Because of the salvage nature of the collection, the sample of bone material recovered may not be representative of the fort as a whole during even a very limited period of time, but the apparent small number of individual animals does seem peculiar. If this particular dumping area was used by only a limited number of officer's families, or was restricted in use in some other way, one would not expect to find such an assemblage of strictly military and utilitarian items as those recovered.

SUMMARY

The material recovered during this spontaneous road salvage project represents only a grab sample of artifactual remains from what was once a vastly more important element in the archaeological scene at Ft. Phil Kearny. In its undisturbed state, this dump area might have provided a great deal more information about the things and commodities used by the inhabitants of the fort during its brief and active lifetime.

An inventory of the material recovered is offered here for the benefit of those who are interested, and to provide a source of reference for future researchers at Ft. Phil Kearny.

Since it is in no way the object of this report to reach conclusions, the writer does not feel himself obliged to try for any. Certain observations can be made, and it is recommended that consideration of them be made in the research design of any future excavations at Fort Phil Kearny or any similar military sites.

Especially notable is the presence of usable ammunition and components outside the evident stockade wall line. Even if it were impossible for the enemy to get at because of the presence of soldiers along the wall, or if this area should in fact prove to lie within the stockade, one question remains to be answered. If the ammunition or components were obsolete or condemned, why wasn't it put to some constructive use such as target practice, or salvaged for the lead pot?

The bone material from the salvage area appears to represent a very limited number of individual animals. Why? And will a similar situation be apparent at other areas at Ft. Kearny and other sites?

The sample of nails recovered may be typical or it may represent some anomalous situation.

Temporal placement of this assemblage is problematic, but a reasonable guess would be that at least some of it represents obsolete and worn-out material cast away upon the arrival of new supplies in early 1867.

RECOMMENDED INTRODUCTORY READING

Absaraka, Home of the Crows, Margaret I. Carrington, Lippencott, Philadelphia, 1878.

Fort Laramie National Monument, Wyoming, David L. Hieb, National Park Service Handbook series No. 20, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1954 (25c)

Fort Phil Kearny: An American Saga, Dee Brown, G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, 1962.

Military Posts in the Powder River Country of Wyoming, 1865--1894, Robert A. Murray, Wyoming State Historical Society Grant-In-Aid Paper. In Press.

Fort Laramie and the Sioux Indians, Remi Nadeau, Prentis Hall, Inc., 1967.