historic furnishing study
historical and archeological data

FORT LARNED

NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE / KANSAS
HISTORIC FURNISHING STUDY
HISTORICAL AND ARCHEOLOGICAL DATA
FORT LARNED NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
KANSAS

Prepared by

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PART ONE

HISTORICAL DATA

HISTORIC FURNISHING STUDY

BUILDINGS NOS. 1 – 10

FORT LARNED NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

KANSAS

by

John Albright
Fort Larned, Kansas, hardly dominates the literature of the trans-Mississippi West. Likewise, the source material that exists on Fort Larned is not dominated by furnishings data. This study reflects the situation in that there is not one great source — no lengthy and chatty diary, for example — giving rich details on the daily life, furniture, or the frontier military experience in one neat package. Indeed, although documentary sources on the barracks, shops, and storehouses were sufficient to provide adequate furnishings data, the paucity of material concerning the officers at the fort and their families, the details of their daily lives, and their material possessions proved to be a disappointment during the course of this study. The sparsity of documentary source material on the officers, however, was alleviated significantly by the 1972 and 1973 archeological investigations.

Much to the good fortune of furnishings historians and curators, Fort Larned existed in the mainstream of the frontier army, its officers and men in frequent contact with the posts that dotted the Kansas prairie — Forts Leavenworth, Ellsworth, Dodge, Harker, Hays, and Zarah — and Forts Union and Lyon to the west, and Fort Supply to the south. Even posts far removed from Kansas, such as Forts Lapwai in Idaho and Laramie in Wyoming, shared much of the same material culture as Fort Larned, and this was of real value during the preparation of this study. Data on some types of furnishings at these posts was used to augment similar but leaner information on Fort Larned.

The bulk of the furnishing data came from archival sources, especially Records of the Quartermaster General’s Office (Record Group 92) and Records of the United States Army Continental Commands (Record Group 393) of the United States National Archives in Washington, D.C. Other vital information came from the excellent manuscript and microfilm collections of the Kansas State Historical Society in Topeka.

Archival materials were found at the Center of Military History, and at the Army Medical Museum, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, both in Washington, and at the State Historical Society of Colorado in Denver. The Western History Department of the Denver Public Library and the library of the University of Colorado also provided valuable material. The U.S. Army Military History Research Collection at Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, a field installation of the Center of Military History, provided printed and photographic material concerning Fort Larned.

Physical materials, such as medical equipment, tools, and furniture were photographed at Fort Hays State Historical Park, Kansas; at Fort Larned; at the Sternberg Museum of Hays State College, Hays, Kansas; and at the Army Medical Museum, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, in the Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Washington, D.C. Archeological materials that were examined and photographed at Fort Larned were recovered during the 1972 and 1973 excavations.
This report is intended to be as complete a guide for the writer of the furnishings plan as the source documents will permit, and therefore consists of relatively lengthy appendices, lists of materials, and a high number of photographs. The memorandum of January 8, 1973, prepared by A. R. Mortensen, Chief, Division of History, concerning furnishing studies has been used as a guide in the preparation of this report. These guidelines were discussed in a meeting between the writer and Dr. Dave Wallace in May 1973, and this report also attempts to meet mutual agreements made during that discussion. As a result of the memorandum and conversation, the report contains little speculative material, and only what the documents or archeological investigations will specifically support is mentioned. Furnishings of comparable western forts are included only when necessary to round out Fort Larned material.

In addition to providing furnishings data, this report publishes information of general historical importance to the history of Fort Larned that was not available when earlier studies concerning the fort were produced.

The period to which Fort Larned is to be restored is 1868, but although this date has been the constant goal, it has been less frequently hit than bracketed. However, it is reasonable to assume that materials from dates other than 1868 were in use then also.

There are two exceptions to furnishing Fort Larned as it appeared in 1868. First, as decided prior to the initiation of this study, the hospital is to be furnished as of 1872, the year it moved into what is now Historic Building 2. Second, the small commissary storehouse, Historic Building 4, quartered a school for the post ca. 1871. Furnishings data that exists regarding this school is provided should it be decided to restore the school in the north end of the building. The information concerning the school was discovered only during research for the study, and it has not yet been discussed within planning or management offices.

This furnishing study consists of a general narrative that gives a brief historical background of Fort Larned and that describes some of the varied facets of daily life at the fort. This is followed by a section on general furnishings that are not restricted to any one building, and includes such items as water, light, heat and cooking stoves, weapons, uniforms and equipment, transportation and animals, sutlers’ merchandise, and the post library. Individual buildings are considered next, with the three officers’ quarters covered in one chapter. Recommendations for additional study and other considerations will follow, and these will be succeeded by a bibliography. The report will conclude with a series of appendices and illustrations, with narrative explanations where necessary. It is here that materials of historical value not previously published, and not necessarily relating entirely to furnishings, will be located.
Material found in earlier studies of Fort Larned, such as in “Fort Larned in 1869,” part of Dwight Stinson’s historic structure report for the site, and in the furnishings data in James Sheire’s historic structure report, Part II, is not duplicated except in one or two areas.

Throughout the report original spelling and punctuation has been used whenever possible in quotations. The rich variety of nineteenth-century grammar has been tampered with as little as possible, and in order not to clutter quotations the use of the editorial “[sic]” has been restrained.

Many individuals have been helpful and kind during the preparation of this study. Erwin Thompson, Research Historian at the Denver Service Center, showed amazing tolerance in the face of countless interruptions and myriad questions. Ross Holland, Supervisory Historian, Historic Preservation Team, Denver Service Center, provided much support and demonstrated admirable patience as this study slowly progressed, its author seemingly heedless to the siren call of the Bicentennial. Jennifer Kearney, Program Specialist, shepherded the contract for the 1973 archeological dig at Fort Larned through the tortuous maze of agreements, forms, and signatures that are so much a part of the contract research process. That investigation, as well as the one in 1972, was supervised by Douglas Scott, of the University of Colorado, who was ably assisted in both investigations by Earl Monger, an archeologist from Larned, Kansas, whose experience in archeology is legend on the Great Plains. The archeological investigations provided much furnishings information that otherwise would not have been available. Frank Gerner, Historical Architect, who prepared the working drawings for Fort Larned, never failed to provide his unique spark to the investigation. John Jenkins, a 1973 summer Student Historian, ably assisted in the research. Jerome Greene, Linda Wedel, and Bob Haynes worked many hours to improve the early drafts of this report.

The staff at Fort Larned National Historic Site could not have been of more assistance. Acting Superintendent Albert Schilmeyer, and his successor, Superintendent Alan Denniston, offered the complete resources of the park and provided all conceivable support. Administrative Aide Lois I. Haynie and Maintenance Men Jim Goatcher and Russ Gilbert also fully supported both archeological investigations. The former Park Historian, Douglas McChristian, wrote the narrative associated with the stereopticon slides in Appendix B and provided many research suggestions. Historian-Ranger George Elmore assisted in many ways.

Nyle Miller’s staff at the Kansas State Historical Society — Curator Stanley Sohl, Archivists Joseph Snell and Joe Gambone, Photographic Librarian Gene Decker, and Archeologist Tom Barre — all aided in the collection of material. The fine quality of the staff and the complete control and organization of the collection combine to make research at Topeka a real pleasure.
The Colorado State Historical Society contained a surprising amount of Fort Larned and Larned-related material. My research there was aided by Archivist Maxine Benson and Photographic Librarian Terry Mangan. Gordon Chappell provided a great deal of valuable assistance and guidance during the research.

Dr. Elaine Everly, in the Old Military Records Office of the National Archives, made many suggestions that materially aided in the discovery of significant furnishings data.

Finally, this furnishing study served as a valuable introduction to National Park Service history for me, a recent convert from the “crimsoned fields” of military history. The study will inevitably contain more than a fair portion of errors, and even the considerable amount of help from those people listed above cannot completely erase them. But if this study is half as valuable to the curator preparing the furnishings plan and to the staff at Fort Larned National Historic Site as it has been to me, as an introduction to a new field of historical research, then it certainly should be worthwhile.

John Albright
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MILITARY TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS APPEARING
IN FORT LARNED DOCUMENTS

ACS: Assistant Commissary of Subsistence. A position filled by a junior officer from a tenant unit at Fort Larned, in charge of procuring, storing, and dispensing food and other commissary supplies. In correspondence and post orders he was referred to as "Post Commissary," "Commissary," and "ACS." At the Washington level, the office was called "CCS," for Chief Commissary of Subsistence.

AAQM: Acting Assistant Quartermaster General. A position filled by a junior officer from a tenant unit at Fort Larned, in charge of all supplies other than food and commissary items, and of transportation. In correspondence and post orders he was variously called "Quartermaster," "Assistant Quartermaster," "Post Quartermaster," or "Post QM." With a small officer cadre at a post, as was the case at Fort Larned, the positions of ACS and AAQM might be filled by the same officer.

CO: Commanding Officer. The senior officer on a permanent basis at the post became the commanding officer, often retaining command of his company or higher tenant unit.

Adj.: Adjutant. The Post Adjutant’s position was usually filled by the most junior officer. He was responsible for correspondence and administration because he was the staff officer in most frequent contact with the post commander.

QMG: Quartermaster General. This position was filled by a general with headquarters in Washington.

AQM: Assistant Quartermaster. While the AAQM at military posts was an infantry, artillery, or cavalry officer detailed to administer supply and transportation, the "AQM" was a Quartermaster officer, and was usually found only at District and Department levels, or at a Quartermaster Depot.

AAG: Assistant Adjutant General. This position existed at District or higher headquarters and served the same function as Post Adjutant at post level. The office in Washington was "AG," for Adjutant General.
A. Founding and Early Development

Placing Fort Larned, Kansas, in perspective, and setting the tone for historians of the future, a commanding officer once included in an 1866 letter the phrase: “so as to make the garrison tolerably comfortable and the government stores tolerably secure for the coming winter.”

The fort was, indeed, as “tolerably comfortable” and as “tolerably secure” as any frontier fort that was never subjected to serious attack (although Larned was frequently threatened). It also played an important role in the history of American expansion westward and the subjection of the southern Great Plains to the Stars and Stripes. Fort Larned was never the focus of a famous or dramatic event; it existed as part of a system of forts, serving an important, yet limited, role from 1859 to 1878.

Situated on the south bank of Pawnee Fork, 8 miles upstream from its confluence with the Arkansas River, the fort site was known to the Kiowas as Aikon-Pa, meaning “dark timbers,” or “shady river,” and was known to the Comanches as Manka-Guadalde-Pa, in honor of a Comanche chief, Manka-Guadal, who was killed there. The site continued to be an Indian rendezvous point even after Fort Larned’s service as both military post and Indian agency.

The establishment of the “Camp on Pawnee Fork” by Company K, 1st Cavalry, was the result of Kiowa attacks on mail parties near Pawnee Fork in the summer of 1859 and threats of more such aggression, and was also due to repeated requests by Indian trader William Bent for a fort to protect the central Kansas portion of the Santa Fe Trail.

1. U.S. National Archives, Record Group 92, Records of the Quartermaster General’s Office, Letters Received, Consolidated File, Ft. Larned, Kans., Letter, CO, Ft. Larned, to AAG, Dept. of the Missouri, May 12, 1866, Microcopy NNO 766 (319) Roll 2. (U.S. National Archives is hereafter cited as NA; Record Group is hereafter cited as RG.)

2. Francis Whitemore Cragin Papers, Western History Collection, Denver Public Library, Denver, Colo. Microfilm Roll 6, “Early Local Envelope.” This material has no citation in Cragin’s notes, and appears to be local information picked up during his extensive interviews around the turn of the century.

Fe Trail. The camp was soon called Camp Alert, and finally became known as Fort Larned, in honor of Col. Benjamin Franklin Larned, Paymaster General of the Army.4

The rush to Colorado for gold in 1859 caused increased traffic along both the Santa Fe Trail and the Smoky Hill Trail to the north. Consequently the Indians of the Pawnee Fork area found it increasingly difficult to gather subsistence, and began attacking the travelers and wagons along these trails. Fort Larned’s reason for creation, then, was classic: it was founded in response to the friction generated by the westward movement of Americans into the domain of the Plains Indians.

The role of Fort Larned was unique because of its constant association with the Santa Fe Trail, an arm of American commerce that stretched far in advance of the frontier and ran through the territory of the Comanches, those renowned light cavalrmen of the Plains.5 Because of the unusually high number of harassments along the trail similar to those that occurred in 1859, it was inevitable that a patrol base be established. A paradox at Larned was that, although the fort functioned as a military post, it also served as an agency for the Kiowas and Comanches, and later for the Cheyennes and Arapahoes. Frequently, even as troopers ranged out from the post to protect travelers, commerce, and mail against raiding Indians, other more peaceful tribesmen gathered nearby to receive annuities and whatever protection the presence of the garrison might offer to those trying to avoid the internecine tribal warfare so common on the prairie.

During the Civil War, as the regulars moved east to meet the insurgency, and volunteer units formed to protect the Plains, Fort Larned continued to guard the Santa Fe Trail, garrisoned at times with Colorado, Wisconsin, and Kansas volunteers. Fighting developed with the Kiowas and Comanches from time to time between 1861 and 1865. The threat posed by a concentration of Kiowas and Comanches near the fort during the 1864 Indian War precipitated the construction of Fort Larned’s first permanent structure – the blockhouse – the only major stone building no longer standing. By 1864 Larned no longer stood alone: “Forts Harker (1864), Zarah (1864), and Dodge

4. Oliva, Soldiers, p. 119. Other than the general wisdom of honoring one so important to field soldiers as the Paymaster General, there was apparently no special reason for naming the fort after Colonel Larned.

5. William E. Unrau, “The History of Fort Larned, Kansas: Its Relation to the Santa Fe Trail and the Plains Indians” (MA thesis, University of Wyoming, 1956). Unrau’s work is the most scholarly general history of the fort available. Everett M. Brown, “Fort Larned: Camp on Pawnee Fork” (MS, Great Bend, Kans., 1964), on file at Ft. Larned NHS, is a highly detailed and lengthy study of the fort’s history. Unfortunately the documentation is in a form difficult to follow and the work, for that reason, is of less value to the researcher than it might have been.
(1865), had been established to shorten escort distance [along the Santa Fe Trail] and offer protection.  

In 1865 the regular army returned to occupy Larned, as well as most other forts in the West.

The Civil War had ended, and those troops not on occupation duty in the South became available to the western posts. In the summer of 1867, construction began on the permanent stone buildings at Fort Larned; the work was completed by mid-1868.

B. The Stone Fort in 1868

In 1868 the newly constructed post and its surrounding area were described by the fort’s surgeon, Capt. William H. Forwood (who would retire early in the twentieth century as the Army’s Surgeon General). He pictured the country surrounding the fort as

a vaste [sic] rolling prairie of scanty vegetation and rapidly merging to the west into those arid and sterile wastes which skirt the base of the Rocky Mountains.  

Surgeon Forwood also commented on the “fine fishing in Pawnee Fork,” and lamented that

the grass in early spring is beautiful but as early as July the absence [sic] of water and the hot south west winds burns it brown and the prairie fires begin to appear on the horizon every evening.

In 1868 buffalo still seemed to dominate the Plains. This would continue for most of Fort Larned’s active life, their near-extinction in the 1880s hardly even imagined. Buffalo freely roamed in the area as the 11th Indiana Cavalry rode near Larned in 1865, and both antelope and buffalo grazed along the Santa Fe Railroad when an


army wife crossed Kansas in 1874. \(^{10}\) Surgeon Forwood noted that "The country is covered with vast herds of buffalo and the men of the garrison nearly support themselves with fresh meat from that source."\(^ {11}\)

In 1868, as the barracks received their finishing touches, three companies of infantry and one of cavalry lived at Fort Larned. The 3rd United States Infantry and 10th United States Cavalry were the regiments present. The 10th Cavalry, one of the newly established units composed of black troops with white officers, was soon to earn the name "Buffalo Soldiers."

In January 1868 the troops at Fort Larned totaled 310 officers and men. Major Meredith H. Kidd of the 10th Cavalry commanded the post (see Illustration 2C). Captain Nicholas Nolan, an Irishman and Civil War veteran, commanded the single cavalry unit, Company A (see Illustration 2A). Captain Forwood, the post surgeon, and Capt. Almon F. Rockwell, the only real quartermaster officer Fort Larned ever had (the rest being line officers detailed as acting assistant quartermasters) completed the complement of captains. Lieutenants commanded all the infantry companies: 1st Lt. John P. Thompson commanded Company B; 2d Lt. S. Wesley Cooke, Company C; and 1st Lt. August Kaiser, Company D. Cooke also served as post adjutant and assistant commissary of subsistence, and retired as a brigadier general in 1906. Kaiser was cashiered as an officer and completed his career as an enlisted man. Thompson became the acting assistant quartermaster when Rockwell left to supervise the construction of other western posts. \(^ {12}\)

By June 1868 the complement of officers dropped to 7, and the number of troopers dropped to 259. Captain Henry Asbury, 3d Infantry, commanded the post. Surgeon Forwood remained, and Captain Nolan was the only other captain present. Lieutenant Kaiser with Company D, 3d Infantry, temporarily manned Fort Zarah.

In July the 7th Cavalry camped nearby. The seven companies were commanded by Capt. (Bvt. Lt. Col.) Frederick W. Benteen, whose actions at the Little Bighorn 8 years later would cause seemingly unending controversy. He was assisted by Bvt. Maj. Joel Elliot, who died a few months later at the Battle of the Washita. These men were scouting in response to a recent outbreak of Indian troubles. \(^ {13}\) Fort Larned supplied

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the 7th Cavalry force with a mountain howitzer, a prairie ammunition wagon, and ammunition.  

In September three companies (two infantry and one cavalry) remained at Larned. Company B, 3d Infantry, moved to Fort Dodge, exchanging places with Company K. For that month, the total number of officers dwindled to 4, and the enlisted strength stood at only 154. By December, 6 officers lived at Larned and the enlisted strength of the command numbered 150. The size of the garrison stabilized at about these figures for the next few months, then slowly decreased until the post was closed in 1878.

C. Daily Life at the Post

1. Disease, Discipline, and Race Relations

Life at Fort Larned was not much different from that at other posts in Kansas, or for that matter elsewhere in the frontier army.

Cholera hit Fort Larned and other western posts in 1867 and 1868. The 19th Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, four companies mustered into Federal service at Fort Harker on July 15, 1867, introduced the disease. By July 28 this command reached Pawnee Rock, a long-famous marker along the Santa Fe Trail midway between Forts Zarah and Larned. There, racked by cholera, the troop spent the day, sending 36 ill men to Fort Larned’s hospital. Soon cholera appeared in the garrison’s ranks. Among the fatalities was the surgeon of the 18th Kansas Volunteers. One 10th Cavalry trooper died in the epidemic, as did one of the few women noted in the records of Fort Larned, Ann E. Coleman.

Discipline resembled that at any frontier post. The records of Fort Larned reflect occasional courts-martial with punishments that might seem severe by today’s standards but that did not usually result in long-term imprisonment. However, there were exceptions:

Pvts. Bloomfield, Bell, Bailey, Davidson, Charles and Evans.
Dishonorably Discharged the Service. Branded with letter D on

14. NA, RG 92, Letters Received, Ft. Larned, CO, Ft. Larned, to AAQM, 7th Cavalry, July 14, 1868, Microcopy NNO 766 (319), Roll 1.
left hip, forfeiting all pay & allowances. Confined in MO. State Pentitentary for unexpired term of Enlistment. Per G.O. 150 HdQrs Dept. of Mo. Aug. 25, [1868].

The woodpile served as a frequent target for thieves, to the dismay of the assistant acting quartermaster, who complained about the lack of a sentinel. Guards were also needed at the haystack, for it, too, became the scene of numerous midnight raids. The quartermaster complained that lumber was being stolen nightly from the vicinity of the carpenter shop. In a later instance, six mules were stolen by deserters.

Discipline problems of an unusual nature appeared occasionally. A report from the quartermaster to the commander, in August 1868, described a number of hogs running loose on the reservation, “destroying considerable of government property.” Another animal problem that arose early in 1869 called for strong action, as the following letter indicates:

Bvt. Major Forwood, USA
Post Surgeon,
Major: The Commanding Officer directs me to call your attention to the manner in which the Stone work at the entrance to the cellar of your quarters has been worn by the chain with which your Wolf is fastened. — Complaints have also been made of

19. NA, RG 94, Muster Roll, Company A, 10th Regiment of Cavalry, Aug. 31, 1868. These were black troops.
21. NA, RG 393, Register of Letters Received, Ft. Larned, AAQM to CO, Ft. Larned, Sept. 11, 1868, Microcopy NNO 766 (319), Roll 2.
22. Ibid., AAQM to CO, Ft. Larned, Aug. 21, 1868, Microcopy NNO 766 (319), Roll 2.
23. Ibid., AAQM to CO, Ft. Larned, May 25, 1868, Microcopy NNO 766 (319), Roll 2.
24. Ibid., AAQM to CO, Ft. Larned, Aug. 21, 1868, Microcopy NNO 766 (319), Roll 2.
the howling of the Wolf at night. — It is therefore directed that you have the animal removed to some place where it will not be an annoyance to the garrison.

Very respectfully,
Your Obdt Sert

/s/ C. L. Umbstaetter,
1st Lieut 3rd Infantry
Post Adjutant.

One aspect of discipline and good order was peculiar to Fort Larned and those relatively few posts in 1868 that housed Negro troops. Blacks in the regular army were something new. As Civil War volunteers, they had served with distinction in the Union forces. But because of the practice of camping by unit, and the frequent troop movements, there had not been the close daily contact between blacks and whites that was now brought about by mutual use of barracks at small frontier posts such as Fort Larned. Troops of different units in the same cantonment area naturally exercised a normal competitive spirit. The presence of infantry and cavalry units living close together at one post caused a long-enduring rivalry between the senior branch and the less elite infantry to inevitably emerge from time to time. Fort Larned was no exception. Variations of the infantry’s derisive “who ever saw a dead cavalryman,” a popular Civil War taunt, no doubt blended with racial comments. The ending of the Civil War had not resulted in instant harmony between the races. This rather routine tension between branches, along with the added ingredient of blacks living close to whites, inevitably produced a few exciting events.

At least one racial incident did occur, building during late December 1868 and reaching the kindling point the first week of the new year. Surgeon Forwood provides the introduction to the story:

On the night [darkness of early morning] of Janr 2d, just after revillee the Stables of Troop [“Company,” officially] A, 10th Cavalry took fire and were burned to the ground, destroying at the same time thirty nine public and several private horses together with ordnance stores, camp and garrison equipage &c. &c. The origin of the fire is unexplained. The night of the 1st and 2nd, was stormy and bitter cold and A Troop 10th Cav. had been sent

25. NA, RG 393, Register of Letters Sent, Post Adjutant to Surgeon, Ft. Larned, Jan. 31, 1868, Microcopy NNO 766 (319), Roll 2.
out of the post to do penance by guarding the wood pile!!! One sentinel had been sufficient before, but this night a larger force was deemed necessary. The darkey [apparently the stable guard] spent a cold night on the wood pile and was absent at stables in the morning where he otherwise would have been to put out the fire.^[26^]

Forwood’s fierce indignation at the treatment of the black troops was echoed by the two white officers of Company A. Fort Larned’s “Register of Letters Sent” reveals a summary of letters of complaint from Lt. Benjamin F. Bell and Captain Nolan.

Enc one com [enclosed one communication] of Lieut. Bell, Fort Larned, KS, dated Jany 2^{d} 1869 states that in the night of Jan 1st 1869 he recd orders from Comdg Officer of this Post to march Co “A” 10th Cavalry to guard a woodpile about half a mile from this post. I respectfully protest against the company being sent out and punished and degraded in that manner for the Offence of a few of the men. It looks to me that the Company of Infantry to which the men belonged who were engaged in the disturbance on that day ought to receive the same treatment as my company.

I did not accept an appointment in the regular Army to guard Wood Piles in disgrace before the troops.

HQ Fort Larned Kans
January 12th 1869

Respectfully forwarded to the Hdqrs Dist Upper Arkansas

A communication similar to the within was received from Bvt Lieut Col [Captain] Nolan Comdg Co “A” on January 1st 1869, and returned with the endorsement that his Company was not sent to the wood pile to degrade or punish it, but to avoid a conflict between white and colored troops.

I do not know for what reason Lieut Bell accepted an appointment in the Army, and I did not learn from him that it was not to guard wood piles, until it was too late to relieve him of

the duty, had I been disposed to do so, as this protest was written on the 2nd and endorsed by his Co commander on the 3rd inst was not received by me until the 9th inst.

J. E. Yard,

Maj, 10th Cavalry
Commanding Post.

But the tensions were not yet relieved. Early in the morning of January 7, 1869, Company A moved out for routine duty at Fort Zarah. Major Yard reported what happened shortly after the black cavalrmen departed:

Hdqrs Fort Larned, Kansas

Bvt Major EA Belgar
A A A General
District of the Upper Arkansas

I have the honor to inform you that shortly after Company A 10th Cavalry left this post for Fort Zarah this morning, it was found that an attempt to burn the barracks in which they were quartered had been made. Priv. Mulberry of Co "K" 3rd Infantry, the first one who entered the building after the fire was discovered found the room filled with a dense smoke, & in one part of it a pile of straw, from the bed-sacks, covered with old clothes was found in a Blaze. This was evidently the work of an incendiary.

The fire was extinguished without any further damage to the building than the breaking of several of its window sashes and a slight scarring of the floor.

Very Respectfully
Your Obt Svt

J E Yard

Major 10th Cavalry

27. NA, RG 393, Register of Letters Sent, CO, Ft. Larned, to AAAG, Dist. of the Upper Arkansas, Jan. 12, 1869, Microcopy NNO 766 (319), Roll 2.

28. Ibid., Jan. 7, 1869, Microcopy NNO 766 (319), Roll 2.
Other racial problems and conditions during the tenure of the 10th Cavalry Company do not manifest themselves. No mention of black laundresses appears, although an additional reference to race does: on August 26, 1868, the acting assistant quartermaster requested that the commanding officer at Fort Larned allow Mr. Samuel Steward, "a colored barber," to remain on the reservation.29

The cavalry company did its share of the work, engaging in almost constant patrolling30 and in at least two battles. One of these, on October 26, 1868, took place at Beaver Creek, near Fort Larned; the other, a 20-mile running fight, occurred on November 19, between Fort Larned and Fort Dodge to the west.31

2. The Sutler

The sutler was as important at Fort Larned as at any other frontier post. He maintained a complex of shops and mess facilities, as well as a recreation center for those troops either permanently stationed there or passing through, and for any civilians, teamsters on the trail, or Indians disposed to use his services. The Army and Navy Journal, a commonly read periodical at frontier posts, characterized the sutler as both the soldier's best friend and worst enemy. He often charged exorbitant prices for food and goods, but had it not been for him, the soldier would have done without most luxuries and several necessities. But there were times, the Journal suggested, when the consistently high prices (high at least to the enlisted man's point of view) demanded action. Then the sutler would be "cleaned out," as a large group of soldiers would descend, swoop in on the shelves, and be gone in a matter of minutes, before the guard could arrive.32

Fort Larned's first sutler, Jesse Crane, appointed in 1859, formed a partnership with Theodore "Pop" Weischelbaum that lasted until 1865.33 Weischelbaum, who held an interest in other Kansas sutler stores as well, had hired John Tappan as his Larned partner by 1868. The complex of the sutler's

29. NA, RG 393, Register of Letters Received, AAQM to CO, Ft. Larned, Aug. 26, 1868, Microcopy NNO 766 (319), Roll 2.

30. NA, RG 94, Muster Rolls, Company A, 10th Regiment of Cavalry, Apr. 30, 1868, and Aug. 31, 1868.


services in 1867 consisted of a sutler’s house, a mess hall, an icehouse, a carriage house, a chickenhouse, a smokehouse, and two stables.\textsuperscript{34}

The stock at the store was plentiful for a frontier fort (see Appendix G for list of materials), no doubt reflecting Fort Larned’s presence on the Santa Fe Trail and Pop Weischelbaum’s trips to New York, St. Louis, and Chicago for his goods. Delivered to Leavenworth via riverboat, the goods were then shipped overland to Larned.\textsuperscript{35}

A family named Dodds kept a boardinghouse near the sutler’s store, and one of the Doddses’ daughters, Clara, married Jesse Crane,\textsuperscript{36} but as he admitted, only after he had reformed, “i.e., quit drinking, gambling &c. &c.”\textsuperscript{37}

On payday some of the troops settled their accounts with the sutler for items sold on credit, while others, no doubt, avoided him. Jesse Crane noted wryly that

\begin{quote}
if other officers had done as well by me [as had his correspondent, A. W. Burton] I would have been worth some hundreds more today than I am. I have heard nothing as yet from all my a/c’s against the 1st Regt Col Vol. Cavl., 1st Col. Btry, “I” Co. 9th Ks Vols. &c &c &c\textsuperscript{38}
\end{quote}

The sutler’s store served as the community center until the post was closed. Weischelbaum sold out his interests in May 1869 to Charles F. Tracy of St. Louis, but during 1868 Weischelbaum and Tappan served the garrison.\textsuperscript{39}

\begin{itemize}
  \item \textsuperscript{34} NA, RG 92, Letters Received, AAQM, Ft. Larned, to Secretary of War, Jan. 12, 1867, Microcopy NNO 766 (319), Roll 1.
  \item \textsuperscript{35} Weischelbaum, “Statement,” p. 570.
  \item \textsuperscript{36} \textit{Ibid.}, p. 569. The Dodds family also included two boys, one of whom clerked for Weischelbaum at the sutler’s store.
  \item \textsuperscript{38} \textit{Ibid.}
  \item \textsuperscript{39} Weischelbaum, “Statement,” p. 564.
\end{itemize}
3. Amusements

Aside from browsing through the goods at the sutler’s store and shooting buffalo, there were few diversions at the often lonely and boring outpost. On occasion, the troops might enjoy a good “fracas in the billiard room,” like the one on July 3, 1868.40 For the most part, however, horse racing, dominoes, and gambling comprised the standard pastimes.41 One Larned trooper gave vent to his feelings about the boredom of soldiering on the frontier:

There are but a few persons here outside of the regular garrison and no sort of amusements going on, which makes it rather dull for me, evenings, but I generally pass the time in reading and writing when not at work. I would wish that my correspondents furnish me in reading matter, pamphlets, books and or papers, and hope to get something of that kind from you. Won’t you send me occasionally? Albert sent me quite a lot recently, I disposed of allready.42

Horse trading and card games such as “Seven up” and “gambol” added to the amusements at the post. Poker enlivened the evenings at Fort Larned. Jesse Crane described one such game:

They have been playing a lively game of “Poker” in your old room since pay-day. I told them if they turned my room into a gambling den I could not stand to stay in it myself and would have to seek other quarters and lodgings, so they very considerably [sic] concluded they would play at the quarters and I gave them the “Chips” etc. — and now I have my room to myself whenever I feel like it.43

By 1871 a post library that contained books by popular Victorian authors served the garrison (see Appendix I for the list of volumes available). Works by

40. NA, RG 393, Register of Letters Received, July 4, 1868, Microcopy NNO 766 (319), Roll 2. Possibly the boys were preparing for a glorious fourth of July.

41. Unrau, “History of Fort Larned,” p. 86. Unrau described other amusements at Ft. Larned also, but emphasized horse races.

42. Cardella E. Brown, Ft. Larned, Kans., to his aunt, Feb. 8, 1866, on file at the Kansas State Historical Society, Topeka.

DICKENS, SIR WALTER SCOTT, AND EVEN BALZAC GRACED ITS SHELVES. DRAMA, POETRY, POLITICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY, AND ACTORS' NOTEBOOKS ROUNDED OUT THE COLLECTION.44

OTHER READING MATERIAL, ESPECIALLY NEWSPAPERS, ADDED TO THE LITERATURE AVAILABLE ON THE POST. THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL45 AND THE LEAVENWORTH CONSERVATIVE WERE AMONG THE NEWSPAPERS AVAILABLE TO THE TROOPS AND FAMILIES AT FORT LARNED IN 1867. IN 1869, $60 WAS SPENT FOR NEWSPAPERS46 AND THE YEAR THE POST CLOSED, WITH A COMPLEMENT OF 4 OFFICERS AND ONLY 32 ENLISTED MEN, THE SUBSCRIPTION COSTS TOALED OVER $50.47


44. NA, RG 393, Records of Ft. Larned, Kans.: Proceedings of Post Councils of Administration, Endorsements, Orders, Index of Letters Received, Sutlers Goods, Post Library Book, Roster of Non-Commissioned Officers, Guard Roster, Microcopy 63-626 (also Kansas State Historical Society Microfilm, Box 290).
45. NA, RG 393, Register of Letters Received, CO, Ft. Larned, to Post Surgeon, Nov. 3, 1869, Microcopy NNO 766 (319), Roll 1.
46. NA, RG 393, Register of Letters Sent, CO, Ft. Larned, to AAAG, Dist. of the Upper Arkansas, Oct. 8, 1867, Microcopy NNO 766 (319), Roll 1.
47. "Et" letter, Jan. 4, 1878, to her brother, Ft. Larned, Kans. "Et" was the daughter of the post chaplain. Copy on file at Ft. Larned NHS, original at 120 East 26th Street, Merced, Calif., 95340, c/o Mrs. Chester C. Conley.
site as a scene of "bloodshed, death, and disorder," where men from the fort would gamble and drink, and then, nearly broke, spend the last of their money behind the door where shined the "red light." 49

4. The Daily Routine

Although contemporary photographs of the fort (see Appendix B) show the grass on the parade field to be sparse, and show rocks littering the grounds, the cleanliness of the area generally remained good during 1867-69. Surgeon Forwood mentions "good police" of the post 50 and reported that:

The following orders were issued Sept 10, 1868: The garrison will be policed every morning immediately after reveille by the prisoners under the charge of the Provost Sergeant. A team will report every morning at the guard house [Historic Building 10, the blockhouse] to the Provost Sergeant, the officer of the day is charged with the execution of this order. 51

Fire regulations were far longer and more complicated, and the detail in which the surgeon reported them reflects the serious threat that fire posed to frontier forts. The two serious incidents of fire at Fort Larned in January 1869, however, did not seem to involve the organized fire fighting described below:

The following are the regulations in case of fire, issued Sept. 23rd. For the protection of government property etc., the companies comprising the garrison are hereby organized in fire Companies, Companies A and B being bucket Companies, and Company C being hook and ladder Co. Upon Alarm of fire the several Companies will fall in on their respective parade grounds under charge of their first Sergeants, and bucket companies provided with as many buckets as can be procured and the hook and ladder companies with as many axes and ladders as are available. The Companies will be marched in double quick time under charge of a commissioned officer present or in the absence of one by the senior non-commissioned officer present to the scene of conflagration where a line will at once be formed from the creek

49. G. D. Freeman, Midnight and Noonday, or the Incidental History of Southern Kansas and the Indian Territory Giving Twenty Years Experience on the Frontier (Caldwell, Kansas: G. D. Freeman, 1892), p. 285.

50. NA, RG 94, Medical History, Ft. Larned, p. 82, Microcopy NNO 451 (962).

51. Ibid., p. 89, Microcopy NNO 451 (962).
to the place of fire. At an alarm of fire all persons having buckets or camp kettles will at once bring them to the fire and turn them over to the officer in charge. The water wagon will be filled every evening and left at some convenient place in the garrison the officer of the day is charged with the execution of this order.52

Just as every post had fire regulations, each post had its own list of calls that were based on the 1863 regulations but modified to local conditions by the commanding officer. The post’s regulations published November 4, 1868, suggest a relatively brief workday (possibly because of the short winter days) compared to the army’s standards of 1868.

Reville . . . . . . . . . . A little before day break
Breakfast Call . . . . . . . . . . 7 AM
Surgeon’s Call . . . . . . . . . . 8 AM
Fatigue Call . . . . . . . . . . 8 AM
Guard Mount . . . . . . . . . . 9 AM
Orderly Mount . . . . . . . . . . 12 PM
Recall from Fatigue . . . . . . . . 12 PM
Dinner Call . . . . . . . . . . 12:30 PM
Fatigue Call . . . . . . . . . . 1 PM
Recall from Fatigue . . . . . . . . 4:30 PM
Retreat . . . . . . . . . . Sunset
Tatoo . . . . . . . . . . 8:30 PM
Taps . . . . . . . . . . 8:45 PM53

One feature typical of frontier military life, but hardly successful at Larned, was the post garden. A source for fresh vegetables to supplement the dreary fare of canned and desiccated fruits and vegetables, and more importantly, an antiscorbutic factor, the post garden was important to every isolated fort. At Fort Larned a garden was faithfully planted every year with predictably discouraging results. Upon the promise of a moderate spring, the annual attempt at garden planting was made, but inevitably heavy rains or hail, followed by drought, wilting southwest winds, and prairie fires would spoil the crop. Even irrigation, the obvious solution in view of the nearness of Pawnee Fork, proved infeasible because hail and hot winds destroyed the crops anyway. The post surgeon, possibly embittered by repeated failures, lamented that:

52. Ibid., pp. 89-90, Microcopy NNO 451 (962).

53. Ibid., p. 97, Microcopy NNO 451 (962).
The experiment of gardening has been tried here every spring since 1859 & has proved to be a total failure in every instance. Garden vegetables cannot successfully be raised here any more than they can in the Desert of Sahara.54

D. The Santa Fe Trail

The Santa Fe Trail remained the constant factor in Fort Larned’s institutional life. During the Civil War years (Larned’s time for volunteer garrisons) a combination of Indian threats and steady heavy commerce prevailed along the Santa Fe Trail. In response to these Indian threats a system was developed involving Fort Larned and Fort Union. Troops from Fort Union escorted wagons and mail coaches toward the east, meeting the trains from Fort Larned halfway. Each escort then joined with the wagon train heading toward its home station, and returned with it.55

This system continued through the Civil War and afterwards. It was modified from time to time to meet the exigencies of developing situations and of new forts along the way. In 1865 William Mackey, a blacksmith, went to Fort Larned. He recalled that he often had good work “on the side” repairing wagons that were waiting along the trail until the quota (50) of vehicles required for traveling west had gathered.56 (Orders from the Department of the Missouri, in February 1866, established Fort Larned as the rendezvous point for westbound Santa Fe Trail traffic, and set 20 wagons as the minimum number for a train.)57

Support given to the wagon trains included more than making repairs. Occasionally, trains were issued government weapons and ammunition. The risk of losing the weapons to the teamsters was evidently less than that of losing poorly armed trains to the Indians.58 Providing support of another kind, the sutler sold a drink or two of whiskey to the teamsters from time to time.

54. Ibid., pp. 117-18, Microcopy NNO 451 (962).
58. NA, RG 393, Register of Letters Sent, CO, Ft. Larned, to AAG, Dist. of the Upper Arkansas, July 15, 1867, Microcopy NNO 766 (319), Roll 1.
The major assistance given to the wagon trains remained that of providing a military escort. At times the requests for escort were numerous. In April 1869 Capt. Dangerfield Parker, commanding at Fort Larned, informed the commanding general of the Department of the Missouri "that this garrison has become so depleted in numbers it is now impossible for me to furnish the almost constant demand for escorts to trains."59 Other trains, not wanting to be bothered with an escort or the long wait involved in securing one, avoided Fort Larned and took the "wet route" along the Arkansas River, about 4 miles to the south. It became necessary to station a guard there to intercept the trains and calculate the number of wagons in order to complete the monthly train report sent to higher headquarters.60

In 1872 Fort Larned assumed responsibility for protecting the Santa Fe Railroad construction crews. Support also was given to the crews building the telegraph line from the United States to Mexico in 1867. The workers were escorted by troops and were permitted to buy from subsistence stores at the post.61

The presence of a "home station" of the Overland Mail and Express Company at Fort Larned, dating from about 1861, added to the escort difficulties in times of Indian harassment along the trail. The major danger spot lay between Fort Larned and Fort Dodge to the west.62 Mail was sporadic, and in 1868 delivery problems grew worse than they had been at any time before. As a result, the commander at Fort Larned asked permission to personally visit Fort Hays and Fort Dodge to discuss the situation.63

59. Ibid., CO, Ft. Larned, to CG, Dept. of the Missouri, Apr. 19, 1869, Microcopy NNO 766 (319), Roll 2.

60. NA, RG 393, Register of Letters Sent, CO, Ft. Larned, to AAG, Dist. of the Upper Arkansas, July 8, 1868, Microcopy NNO 766 (319), Roll 2.

61. NA, RG 393, Register of Letters Received, Adjutant General, War Department, to CO, Ft. Larned, Dec. 16, 1867, Microcopy NNO 766 (319), Roll 2.


63. NA, RG 92, Letters Sent, CO, Ft. Larned, to AAG, Dist. of the Upper Arkansas, Dec. 16, 1867, Microcopy NNO 766 (319), Roll 2.
E. Glittering Misery

Life at Fort Larned reflected a dilemma common to the frontier army. The needs of a self-sustaining military community demanded both troops and time: the fort needed bread baked, food issued and cooked, grounds policed, garbage hauled, water supplied, gardens tended, uniforms and equipment cleaned and repaired, daily guards posted, correspondence handled, orders posted, and courts-martial convened. Yet, simultaneously, the mission of the fort required that wagon trains be escorted, that patrols for “hostiles” be conducted, and that troops be furnished for outposts. Unavoidably, and almost constantly, the limited garrison was taxed to meet all its obligations.

In contrast, several social elements moved within the little military community. At Fort Larned the three officers’ quarters stood close together. A casual word could be passed from one front porch to the next without voices being raised, and the entire Plains outpost could be taken in with a quick glance. Certainly there could have been few officers unacquainted with each other. It could not have been much different from the typical frontier post life described by Col. Albert G. Brackett in the Army and Navy Journal:

Whatever may be the cause, there is, no doubt, a charm about life at a frontier post which it would be difficult to explain. There is a freedom from restraint, a sort of good fellowship on all hands, and a desire to please your neighbors on all reasonable things. The garrison is, or ought to be, like a big family, where each one tries to do the best he can for his companions as well as himself. Visiting is quite unrestricted, and there is not a great deal of formality. When an officer brings in game or fish he is always ready and anxious to share it, and does the best he can to make time pass agreeably. Newspapers and magazines serve to pass away many an hour, and there is generally a small library accessible for those who are fond of books.

Yet these same people, living in such close daily contact, frequently showed a formality in the conduct of their affairs that bordered on pettiness. Problems such as howling wolves, which might have been easily settled by an informal chat between fellow officers, instead reveal themselves in formal letters quite similar to the humorous, yet petulant, tenor of those notes that involved the guarding of woodpiles. For the families at Larned there must have been both incredible monotony as well as a taste of the “glittering misery” so much a part of the lives of army dependents west of

the Mississippi. These strains were a part of the daily life at Fort Larned in the first hectic decade after the Civil War, when the Army acted as the primary service agency for the great migration westward.

II. GENERAL FURNISHINGS

A number of the items in daily use at the fort were associated with the entire military complex, or at least with two or more of the buildings, rather than with a specific structure. Wood, the basic source of heat and fuel available in 1868, related to all the buildings. Likewise, the products sold at the sutler's store were seen throughout the fort. General furnishings that fall into this category are discussed in this section.

The subjects covered are, in order: lighting, stoves, the sutler's store, transportation, ordnance, colors and paints, water, and miscellaneous.

A. Lighting

At Fort Larned, as at most frontier posts of this era, candles provided the basic source of light in 1868. However, other forms of lighting were available, such as sperm oil and kerosene lanterns. The sutler sold lanterns in 1863 (presumably kerosene) and stocked coal oil in 1866.

Candles provided most of the lighting in buildings other than the officers' quarters. Whether or not they were of adamantine, sperm, or tallow wax is not apparent, but their widespread use is reflected frequently in Fort Larned's records. In May, June, July, and August 1866, the Council of Administration purchased candles for the post bakery. This suggests wide use of candles for illumination in those portions of the post used by the troops, such as the storehouses, where the danger of fire from kerosene lamps posed a serious threat to the fort's quartermaster and subsistence supplies.

A fact not lost on the War Department or commanders in the field was that kerosene lanterns, when not properly cleaned and adjusted, could explode. An August 5, 1869, order forbade the use of kerosene at Fort Larned and candles were issued to both officers and troops. The surgeon notes that there was no oil in the subsistence department at the time, inferring that oil lamps would have been acceptable. If any lard or sperm oil lanterns were available at the post sutler's store, they would have certainly appeared quickly in the officers' quarters, because almost anything was preferable to the sparse light of candles.

1. NA, RG 393, Proceedings of Post Council of Administration, Oct. 15, 1863, Microcopy 63-626.
2. Ibid., June 2, 1866, Microcopy 63-626.
3. Ibid., Aug. 31, 1866, Microcopy 63-626.
The inconvenience of the order caused many problems, the surgeon noting that the order concerning the use of kerosene, referred to in the August [1869] record, was so far modified about the middle of the month by a decision from Dept Hd Qrs as to permit its use in Officer quarters. 5

Lighting remained a subject of correspondence in 1869 and 1870. The oil requisitioned in August 1869 had not arrived by April 1870, and so the assistant commissary of subsistence then requested 144 gallons of oil. 6 Two weeks later the acting assistant quartermaster at the fort requested “lanterns to burn oil in” and if those were not available, “candle lanterns.” 7 The issue was finally resolved when “Sperm oil, Lard oil and wicking” were sent from the depot in St. Louis to Fort Larned. 8

In 1868 kerosene lamps, oil lamps, and candles provided light in the officers’ quarters, with only candles used in the rest of the post.

Few physical remains of lighting devices have survived. The archeological investigations of 1972 did uncover fragments of lamp burners. One was inscribed “Pat’d Oct 18, 1865; Jan 21, 1868; issued June 30, 1868; Pat’d Sept., 1862.” Another item discovered was a burner shield (possibly from the same lamp) inscribed “Holmes, Boothe, and Hayden’s Comet.” 9 Glass fragments of chimneys, presumably from kerosene or oil lamps, also appeared in the vicinity of the sutler’s home. 10

The 1973 archeological investigations yielded more such artifacts. Numerous incomplete lamp chimneys were recovered, some plain and some with scalloped edges. While these discoveries might be expected in historical-archeological investigations, two

5. Ibid.
6. NA, RG 393, Register of Letters Received, AAQM to CO, Ft. Larned, Apr. 16, 1870, Microcopy NNO 766 (319), Roll 2.
7. Ibid., AAQM to CO, Ft. Larned, May 5, 1870, Microcopy NNO 766 (319), Roll 2.
8. Ibid., CCS, St. Louis, Mo., to ACS, Ft. Larned, Apr. 19, 1870, Microcopy NNO 766 (319), Roll 2.
items uncovered in the summer of 1973 proved to be surprises. One was a crushed, but otherwise complete, candle lamp; the other was a sheet metal candlestick.\textsuperscript{11}

With stoves used instead of fireplaces in the barracks, homes, storehouses, and workshops (except for the forge in the blacksmith’s shop, Historic Building 3), Fort Larned must have been a rather cheerless and dimly lit post, brightened only by candles. The only record indicating use of candles at the post is one that shows an average of 2 pounds of candles used per month by the bakery. Because the bakery was the only shop where night work would be more routine than anywhere else, it seems clear that after sunset there was little light at the camp on Pawnee Fork.

B. Stoves

With the possible exception of the sutler’s home, stoves heated Fort Larned.\textsuperscript{12} The barracks, officers’ quarters, storehouses, and adjutant’s office (the post headquarters) all utilized stoves.\textsuperscript{13}

The first mention of stoves at Fort Larned came in 1860, in a letter of transmittal for a requisition of stores for the newly established camp on Pawnee Fork. The quartermaster at St. Louis noted that “eight cooking stoves have already been forwarded.”\textsuperscript{14} The exact conformation of the cooking stoves is unknown. One clue to their size and shape is shown by the stove in the right foreground of the stereopticon slide of the sutler’s store (Appendix B). Stoves like this one were sent in response to a requisition for supplies that included “30 heating stoves” and “10 cooking stoves” (shown as Appendix D).

Heating stoves in use throughout the fort appear to have been of the open-grate style. An 1870 requisition “requests that 10 heating stoves (Open Grate) being entirely unserviceable at Fort Larned to be sent to a post where they can be made use of.”\textsuperscript{15}

\textsuperscript{11} No report has yet been prepared on the 1973 excavations. Artifact numbers, called “FS numbers,” assigned in the field laboratory at Ft. Larned and found in the laboratory notebook, with descriptions, will be cited. Candle Lantern, FS No. 1675, 1973; Candlestick, FS No. 451, 1973.

\textsuperscript{12} An S-shaped hook, possibly a pot holder for use in a fireplace, was found in the summer of 1973. FS No. 3131, 1973.

\textsuperscript{13} NA, RG 94, Medical History, Ft. Larned, p. 10, Microcopy NNO 451 (962).

\textsuperscript{14} NA, RG 92, Letters Received, AQM, St. Louis, to QMG, Washington, D.C., Sept. 1, 1860, Microcopy NNO 766 (319), Roll 1.

\textsuperscript{15} NA, RG 393, Register of Letters Received, AAQM to CO, Ft. Larned, Feb. 10, 1870, Microcopy NNO 766 (319), Roll 2.
midsummer of that year, 10 heating stoves, of an undetermined type, arrived at Fort Larned. They were sent from St. Louis to replace those noted above.16

Six stoves associated with Fort Larned can be positively identified, all manufactured by the Empire Stove Works of St. Louis, Missouri. Three contain markings and the other fragments are parts of doors of the same type. One stove door, retrieved from the mud of the oxbow just east of buildings 3 and 4, has molded on its face “Bridge and Brother, Empire Stove Works, Saint Louis, Mo., Model No. 5. 1854.” 17 Another has similar markings but is dated 1857. Each has florid designs, one with a face, presumably of the wind, with puffed cheeks and puckered lips.18 Three additional stove doors of the same size have similar markings, but bear no writing. A sixth stove door fragment was unearthed during the 1973 archeological excavations and is a top of a stove door, bearing the inscription “Empire Air Tight,” 19 in all probability an Empire Stove Works product.

A fragment, possibly of a stove plate handle, is inscribed with a five-pointed star, preceded by “Smith, 4*.”20

It seems logical for the six stove fragments to be associated with the Empire Stove Works in St. Louis, because this was the main depot for supplying such items to Fort Larned. Also, the fort’s sutler shipped most of his goods from St. Louis, the nearest large city with several manufacturing companies.

There being no standard army stove in 1868, it is entirely consistent with documentary evidence that all stoves for the fort would have been of the types manufactured from 1854 to 1868 at the Empire Stove Works or at any other stove works in St. Louis, whose products would have been purchased by the depot and then forwarded to Pawnee Fork.

17. Fragment is in Ft. Larned NHS collections.
20. Fragment is in Ft. Larned NHS collections.
An ash door for a stove recovered from Fort Berthold (II) in South Dakota bears the inscription “Bridge Beach & Co./ St. Louis/ Design Patd 1859.” Obviously, St. Louis stoves reached locations much farther west than Fort Larned.²¹

Cooking stoves for barracks are illustrated in the *Regulations Concerning Barracks and Quarters For The Army of the United States.*²² This 1861 collection of regulations, with detailed illustrations, was not absolutely required in the design for all forts, but served as a guideline for construction. The suggested plan for the one-company quarters is quite similar to that of Fort Larned’s two-company barracks. The buildings at Larned were almost identical to two of the single-company barracks joined. In the drawings accompanying the plans, a three-pot cooking range is illustrated, and in the drawing it is placed in the same general location that the stoves were placed in buildings 1 and 2 at Fort Larned. The stoves, designed to hold three mess kettles, are shown in Appendix L.

Heating facilities depicted in the standard designs for military buildings show only fireplaces, and consequently, the plans are of no help in determining the location of stoves other than those stoves in the barrack’s kitchen. (Photographs of Fort Larned stove fragments appear in Illustration 1.)

C. The Sutler’s Store

The sutler at Fort Larned was at least the equal of the army quartermaster in determining the furnishings of the post. What was not purchased at the commissary storehouse or issued by the quartermaster probably came from the sutler’s store. Foods to enliven the desiccated rations consumed by both the enlisted and commissioned population at Fort Larned came from the sutler, as did shoes, soaps, and such frontier luxuries as carpet slippers, toothbrushes, and civilian clothes. His goods existed in every building, and constituted a significant part of the furnishings in each officers’ quarters.²³


²² (Washington, D.C.: George W. Bowman, 1861), Plate XI. The U.S. Army Military History Research Collection, Carlisle Barracks, Penn., provided the book and allowed its microfilming. Copies are on file with the Historic Preservation Team, Denver Service Center.

²³ Lists of goods sold by the sutler are included in Appendix G.
Cooking and eating utensils commonly appearing for sale at the sutler's store included: tin pans, 12- and 16-quart size; tin pails, 2-, 3-, 4-, 6-, and 8-quart size, and tin cups, tin pans, and tin plates.24

Sewn boots, top sole boots, calf boots, and split leather boots were stocked. Gray shirts, white shirts, suspenders, three kinds of shoes, and even carpet slippers were available. A civilian suit, with pants, coat, and vest sold for $60. A Colt revolver, with holster, belt, bullet molds, and powder flask cost $25. Cravats, buckskin gloves, and silk pocket kerchiefs were provided to the military and civilian community at Fort Larned. Paper, foolscap, and envelopes helped complete the stock at the store.25

Food items — usually canned — probably comprised the bulk of the sutler's sales to the troops. Canned foods, such as beans, oysters, lobsters, and tomatoes were available. The multitude of opened cans recovered from the sutler's basement in 1973 provided some testimony to frequent sales of canned products. Condensed milk, bulk cheese, soda crackers, and sardines provided snacks for those men wearying of army issue food and boiled beef.26

Tobacco, sold as "segars," was seen in considerable variety. Chewing forms such as "Navy," "Grape-Juice," "May Queen," and "Bronson's" were stocked at the sutler's store, while smoking tobacco in stock included such brands as "Gamecock," "Valley," "Virginity," "Spanish," and "Big Vick." Razors, razor strops, and shaving brushes, available at the sutler's store, must have been familiar items in the barracks. Pocketknives, fine and coarse combs, ink, and inkstands were also sold to the troops.28

Items probably seen frequently in the officers' and married enlisted men's quarters would have included military and castile soap, comforters,29 calico cloth, and whisk brooms.30

25. Ibid., June 2, 1866, Microcopy 63-626.
26. Ibid., Nov. 14, 1865, Microcopy 63-626.
27. Ibid., June 2, 1866, Microcopy 63-626.
28. Ibid.
29. Ibid., Nov. 14, 1865, Microcopy 63-626.
30. Ibid., June 2, 1866, Microcopy 63-626.
These 1866 and 1867 vintage items were similar to articles on lists of available material in 1863. Items common to most of the price lists included coffee and coffeepots, brown and white sugar, thread, blankets, whiskey, cornmeal, and fresh fruits and vegetables (no doubt seasonal). Cloth and canvas, washboards, smoking pipes, needles and thread, buckets, mirrors, locks, nails, and pots and pans commonly appeared.31

Three complete price lists for the Fort Larned sutler’s store appear as Appendix G. The lists include the items discussed above.

D. Transportation

While Fort Larned’s only cavalry company, Company A, 10th Cavalry, rode horses, the most common transport animal at Fort Larned was the mule. During the construction of the fort, 216 mules hauled 46 wagons at the fort. Twenty-four wagons and 144 mules hauled stone, sand, and lumber for the post, while 5 wagons and 30 mules served on escort duty, possibly carrying infantry troops or hauling supply wagons. One ambulance remained at Fort Harker, and 11 wagons were under repair. At that time — September 1867 — the fort had two ambulances, their exact type unknown. There were also two carts and two mules in use policing the post.32

After the construction ended, transportation requirements returned to more normal levels. By February 1870 the number of wagons was down to 10, and mules numbered 52. Eight mules were used for the water wagon, four for ambulances, six for hauling wood for the garrison, and six for the mail wagon.33

Wagons constantly moved to and from Fort Larned. Fort Zarah was provisioned frequently by a wagon and mule team,34 the wagon usually escorted by troops.


32. NA, RG 92, Letters Received, AQM to CO, Ft. Larned, Sept. 19, 1867, Microcopy NNO 766 (319), Roll 1.

33. Ibid., CO, Ft. Larned, to Deputy QM, Dept. of the Missouri, Feb. 17, 1870, Microcopy NNO 766 (319), Roll 2.

34. Ibid., Acting Adjutant to AQM, Ft. Larned, Mar. 13, 1868, Microcopy NNO 766 (319), Roll 2.
Quartermaster supplies and mail, routinely picked up at Fort Hays, required three or four wagons.

The water wagon and refuse carts made daily rounds of the fort. The garbage cart began its day at 9:00, endeavoring to remove "the filth that accrues at the different mess and cookhouses" at the post. Ambulances commonly provided transportation for officers and their families. Nicholas Nolan complained early in 1868 that an ambulance formerly at Fort Larned had been used to transport Maj. Meredith Kidd and his family to Fort Harker and had not been returned. Nolan suggested that the ambulance was more Fort Larned's than Fort Harker's, and asked that should it be offered for sale, he be allowed to purchase it for the use of his family. The surgeon noted that in June 1869 the one ambulance at the fort "had been put in order and is used as a post spring wagon for the transportation of officers."

The 1869 mail wagon between Forts Larned and Hays was a two- or four-horse wagon. In 1870 a "light spring wagon" was ordered for mail purposes from the depot at St. Louis, inferring that spring wagons had not been common at Fort Larned.

One personal vehicle appears among the personal effects of 2d Lt. D. G. Quincy who died in New York in 1873. Among his personal effects inventoried at Fort Larned shortly thereafter is noted "1 buggy." There is, however, no description of this vehicle owned by the apparently affluent lieutenant.

35. NA, RG 393, Post Orders, Special Order 93, Hqrs., Ft. Larned, Sept. 26, 1871, Microcopy NNO 766 (319), Roll 1.
37. NA, RG 92, Letters Received, CO to AQM, Ft. Larned, Mar. 30, 1868, Microcopy NNO 766 (319), Roll 2.
38. Ibid., CO, Ft. Larned, to AAAG, Dist. of the Upper Arkansas, Apr. 25, 1868, Microcopy NNO 766 (319), Roll 2.
40. NA, RG 92, Letters Received, CO, Ft. Larned, to AAQM, Ft. Larned, Dec. 6, 1869, Microcopy NNO 766 (319), Roll 2.
41. NA, RG 393, Register of Letters Received, AAQM to CO, Ft. Larned, June 6, 1870, Microcopy NNO 766 (319), Roll 2.
42. Sheire, *HSR, Fort Larned*, p. 103.
E. Ordnance

The company of cavalry at Fort Larned carried Spencer carbines, as did the entire 10th Cavalry Regiment. The remaining rifle racks in Historic Building 1 suggest that the troops stored their weapons in the barracks, which is consistent with Army practice of the day. The Spencer carbine, however, was a short weapon with a total length of about 3 feet, so the evidence of rifle racks in Historic Building 1 can be misleading. (The racks in Historic Building 2 can be adjusted lower to the floor to accommodate the shorter weapon.)

The infantry at Fort Larned carried the .58 caliber Springfield rifle, of which there is an example at the post. There were numerous other types of infantry rifles at Fort Larned also. It remains unknown whether the apparently large supply of weapons at the fort represented a policy of the War Department, or of the Department of the Missouri, that forts be able to furnish weapons on call, or whether the various types of weapons that ended up on the frontier during the Civil War simply remained at the fort.

Sharp's rifles, .54 caliber weapons, were both issued and received at Fort Larned as early as September 1864. Enfield muskets and Enfield rifles also formed part of Larned’s stock of weapons.

Third Infantry troops at Fort Larned used the Springfield breech-loading musket. The 1868 model, a refurbished earlier type Springfield musket, commonly served as a weapon for infantry troops on the Plains.


45. NA, RG 92, Letters Received, AAQM to CO, Ft. Larned, Oct. 17, 1869, Microcopy NNO 766 (319), Roll 2.

46. Ibid., CO, Ft. Larned, to CO, Ft. Harker, Kans., Nov. 25, 1868, Microcopy NNO 766 (319), Roll 2.

47. NA, RG 393, Post Orders, Special Order 114, Nov. 25, 1871, and Special Order 47, Aug. 9, 1871, Microcopy NNO 766 (319), Roll 1.
Cavalrymen generally carried carbines, smaller and lighter than rifles, but firing the same size round. Although this held true at Fort Larned, the infantry there also occasionally used carbines. Because troops of the 3d Infantry shown in a photograph dated 1867 (Appendix M) are carrying rifles instead of carbines, either carbines were only used after 1868, or, more likely, the use of carbines by infantrymen was limited. With numerous guard and escort duties, it is probable that the infantry was occasionally mounted, and that these mounted infantrymen, riding as wagon escorts, might have been armed with extra carbines, which were retained at Fort Larned for this purpose.

The earliest mention of carbines is in 1864, when 28 Starr carbines (.52 caliber), along with other weapons, were turned over to the commander at Fort Larned.

Sharp’s carbines, noted in 1870, appeared at Fort Larned in 1864. This weapon, widely used on the Plains, was employed by Company K, 3d Infantry, at Fort Larned, where the company commander reported the loss of one of them.

Pistols had obvious uses in supplementing other weapons, such as rifles and carbines, and both Colt and Starr revolvers augmented the weapon supply at Fort Larned. Colt revolvers were on sale at the sutler’s store (see Appendix G) during much of the fort’s active history. By 1864 Colt pistols, both .44 and .36 caliber, appear on invoices. That same year, 42 Starr revolvers, .44 caliber, were in use at the fort.

Cavalry sabres seldom saw any use among mounted troops on the Kansas prairies, because there was little need for them in fighting Indians. However, the stocks of sabres at Fort Larned remained at sufficient levels to arm a goodly portion of the

50. NA, RG 393, Register of Letters Received, CO, Company K, 3d Infantry, to CO, Ft. Larned, May 14, 1870, Microcopy NNO 766 (319), Roll 2.
52. Ibid., Invoice, Ordnance and Ordnance Stores, Lt. G. W. Hawkins to Maj. S. J. Anthony, Ft. Larned, Aug. 27, 1864.
garrison should a demand arise. Seventy-eight sabres appear on one 1864 invoice, and 16 appear on another.  

As on many frontier posts, the artillery at Fort Larned consisted of 12-pounder mountain howitzers. Fort Larned had three of these, though there is no evidence that the troops garrisoned at the post ever used them, except possibly at the retreat parade. But when troops in nearby forts, or those passing through the area on patrol, needed artillery equipment, they called on Fort Larned for it. The District of the Upper Arkansas directed that a mountain howitzer and 40 rounds of mixed ammunition (probably grapeshot, cannister, shot, shell, chain, and blanks) be sent to Fort Dodge without delay in September 1868. And, as noted in section I, Fort Larned supplied one mountain howitzer to the 7th Cavalry in 1867. 

The howitzer furnished included a “Prairie Ammunition Wagon.” The mount for the cannon was undoubtedly a “prairie” mount also. Nearby Fort Hays carried its mountain howitzer on a prairie carriage that is designed to carry the mountain howitzer, and is similar to the mountain-carriage in form; but being exclusively for draught, the axle-tree is of iron, and the wheels are made higher and the distance between them greater than in the mountain-carriage. It has a limber and is drawn by two horses abreast, as in field-carriages. The ammunition is packed in mountain ammunition-chests, two of which are carried on the limber.  

Numerous kegs of powder, ammunition supplies, tools for weapons, slings and swivels, belts and pouches, and cleaning and repair materials associated with the various rifles, pistols, carbines, and mountain howitzers at Fort Larned will be discussed in the section dealing with the barracks, Historic Buildings 1 and 2, and in the section dealing with the quartermaster storehouse, Historic Building 6.

53. Ibid.
54. Ibid., Ordnance Form 2-(B), Capt. D. L. Hardy, 1st Colorado Cavalry, Oct. 8, 1884.
56. NA, RG 393, Register of Letters Received, Hdqrs., Dist. of the Upper Arkansas, to CO, Ft. Larned, Sept. 23, 1868, Microcopy NNO 766 (319), Roll 2.
F. Paints and Colors

Paints and colors at the post are mentioned first in 1860, and then occasionally up until 1878. Colors were fairly consistent throughout the period and conformed with colors found at two other western posts — Fort Hays, Kansas; and Fort Lapwai, Idaho Territory.

The acting assistant quartermaster prepared a lengthy, and possibly wishful, list of materials required for furnishing the new Fort Larned in August 1860. Among the hundreds of items requisitioned were “½ doz Paint Brushes,” “1 can Varnish,” and “5 Galls Dewar’s Turpentine.” The acting assistant quartermaster also asked for “20 Kegs White Lead,” “16 Cans [size unknown] Lind Seed Oil,” and “½ doz White Wash Brushes.” These paints were for use in the adobe buildings, now gone. They do provide some guidance, however, to colors used at Fort Larned.

As is the thrifty manner of quartermaster deports even today, the initial supply of materials actually sent from St. Louis to Fort Larned in response to the lengthy requisition (Appendix D) proved to be far less than that requested. As for paints, the supply included only “13 Galls Turpentine,” “350 [pounds] White Lead,” and “8 Paint Brushes.”

In his initial description of the post in the medical history, Surgeon Forwood discussed colors briefly. He noted that “the yard fences are whitewashed and the facings of the buildings are painted white and on the whole the post presents a bright and handsome appearance.” Whitewash was locally available and could be made as often as needed. No doubt whitewash covered most of the barracks’ interiors and those of the shops and storehouses.

An estimate for repairs of barracks and officers’ quarters in 1873 called for 50 pounds of “Paris Green” coloring, 50 gallons of “Copal Varnish,” 20 gallons of “Dryer Patent,” and 250 pounds of “White Lead.” A similar document, 3 years later, contains the following table in the section entitled “Repairs of Buildings”:

58. NA, RG 92, Letters Received, AAQM, Ft. Larned, to AQM, St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 24, 1860, Microcopy NNO 766 (319), Roll 1.

59. Ibid.

60. NA, RG 94, Medical History, Ft. Larned, p. 12, Microcopy NNO 451 (962).

61. NA, RG 92, Letters Sent, Estimate For and Cost of Material Required For Repairs of Barracks and Quarters at Ft. Larned, June 9, 1873, AAQM, Ft. Larned, Microcopy NNO 766 (319), Roll 1.
20 Lbs Chrome Yellow (ground in oil)
1 Bbl Yellow Ochre
4 ounces vermillion
2 Varnish Brushes
2 Kalsomine Brushes
5 Gallons Dewar Varnish

In the same estimate, "White Zink," "turpentine," and "white lead" appear, although the amounts of material requested are unclear.  

An 1878 letter describes the interiors of the officers' quarters:

The wood work is all very heavy. The window sills are a foot deep and the wood work is all grained and varnished. The ceilings are the highest I ever saw, and the walls are calcimined [also spelled "Kalsomined"]. Each room of a different color.  

Colors at nearby Fort Hays are mentioned in the medical history for that post. A June 30, 1879, comment describes the interiors of the officers' quarters as being "plastered and painted with white lead." Other colors mentioned in the same entry include "Emerald Green," "Raw Umber," "Patent Dryer," "Venetian Red," and "Drop Black." A June 30, 1882, entry notes "Chrome Green," "Chrome Yellow," "Yellow Ochre," and "Vermillion."  

A compilation of quartermaster letters associated with Fort Lapwai, Idaho Territory, provides insight into typical uses of types and colors of paint:

Umber, Burnt, in oil . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . barracks and quarters
Umber, Raw, in oil . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . barracks and quarters
Umber, Turkey, Burnt . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . barracks and quarters
Lamp Black . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . for painting barracks and quarters

62. Ibid., Letters Received, A Detailed Estimate of the Probable Amount of Funds Required at Ft. Larned, Kansas From the Appropriations for Barracks and Quarters for the Fiscal Year Commencing July 1, 1875, and ending June 30, 1876, May 31, 1875, Microcopy NNO 766 (319), Roll 1. "Chrome Yellow" was used for hospital floors and is discussed in the section on Historic Building 2.

63. "Ett" letter.

64. NA, RG 94, Medical History, Fort Hays, Kans., Microfilm Roll 254, on file at Kansas State Historical Society, Topeka.

65. Ibid.
In addition to the possible original whitewash remaining on portions of some of the walls, probably other original colors remain at Fort Larned. Near the northwest corner of Historic Building 6, the quartermaster storehouse, stands a remnant of the original wall, with marks indicating it was a separate room. Its reddish tinted plaster caused the 1972 archeological crew from the University of Colorado to name it the “Pink Room.” The shelf shadow marks and wall marks suggest that the wall and its color have not been disturbed since their military use.

The shade of the doors in Historic Buildings 3 and 4 facing east appears to be similar to that color generally accepted as “Quartermaster Red.” While these were no doubt painted, and even partially rebuilt, during the ranch period, careful examination of the panels could reveal the original colors in at least some of them.

The comment in the “Ett” letter about the woodwork being “all grained and varnished” can lay to rest the generally accepted theme that the present gray interior woodwork color is “Quartermaster” or “Army” gray. Instead, it is undoubtedly twentieth-century downtown Larned, Kansas, hardware store gray.

Indeed, there is enough original material left at the fort that a careful examination could reveal many military-period colors. Although some buildings have been altered

66. NA, RG 393, consolidation from Ft. Lapwai quartermaster, Register of Letters Sent, 1878-1880, list compiled by Erwin N. Thompson, historian, Denver Service Center, for his historic resource study on Ft. Lapwai.
significantly, even the most changed buildings retain many original portions. There are numerous windowills that can be carefully pulled far enough away from the wall to examine the interior and the covered surfaces for paint and color evidence, and enough pieces of covered interior woodwork to merit close scrutiny for determination of historic paints and colors. This kind of attention has recently been given to the single officers’ quarters recently reemplaced at Fort Hays after a hundred-year career as a home in the nearby city of Hays. Initial findings at the time of the preparation of this study indicated that the original colors could be established.67

G. Miscellaneous

1. Water

Both Pawnee Fork and stone-lined wells provided water for the post. A water wagon made a daily run to keep water barrels in the yards filled. These barrels, in varying numbers depending on the needs of each building, stood at the rear of the buildings where the water wagon could easily get to them on its rounds.

Each set of quarters, as well as each of the four enlisted men’s kitchens and the bakery, had at least one water barrel. With a noncommissioned officer living in each building, with daily details toiling at the storehouses, and with schoolchildren in the north end of the new commissary storehouse, the needs for water in each of these buildings would have resulted in a water barrel or two behind each of them.

The stereopticon slides show a wellhouse behind the infantry barracks. Each wellhouse had at least one wooden bucket attached, although the well to the rear of the quartermaster storehouse had two wooden buckets emplaced after its cleaning late in 1868.68

67. In an informal conversation, Stanley Sohl, Museum Director, Kansas State Historical Society, Topeka, stated that matching colors used at the blockhouse at Ft. Hays with existing paint colors was accomplished by consultation with the DuPont Company laboratories at Topeka.

68. NA, RG 92, Letters Received, Adjutant to AAQM, Ft. Larned, Dec. 18, 1868, Microcopy NNO 766 (319), Roll 2.
Ice came from the creek and was kept in the two icehouses at the post. The surgeon noted that ice obtained from the creek last winter has been liberally supplied to all parties at the Post, prisoners excluded, until the close of the month, [August 1868] when it was nearly exhausted.69

2. Flags

The flags flown at Fort Larned are described in the 1863 Revised United States Army Regulations of 1861:

The garrison flag is the national flag. It is made of bunting thirty-six feet fly, and twenty feet hoist, in thirteen horizontal stripes of equal breadth, alternately red and white, beginning with the red. In the upper quarter, next the staff, is the Union, composed of a number of white stars, equal to the number of States, on a blue-field, one-third the length of the flag, extending to the lower edge of the fourth red stripe from the top. The storm flag is twenty feet; the recruiting flag, nine feet nine inches by four feet four inches.70

The flagpole is shown in the stereopticon slides as a two-piece pole situated in the center of the parade ground and in the southeast corner of the northwest quadrant of the parade field.

3. Animals

Longhorn cattle often passed by Fort Larned. George Brown, a Kansan, reminisced about the herd of cattle he tended while passing and camping near the fort in 1868. Indians posed such a threat to the herd that Brown and his companions merged their 600 head with a herd of 1,500 cattle bound for Colorado. Eventually, the commander at Fort Larned gave them an escort of one-half a company.71 Transient herds such as Brown’s frequently grazed near the fort.

69. NA, RG 94, Medical History, Ft. Larned, p. 138, Microcopy NNO 70-451. The icehouse was excavated by the archeological crew in the summer of 1973, and estimates as to its actual capacity will be made in the report of the excavations.


Local ranchers under contract to the Army gathered cattle near the post and slaughtered the animals as needed to feed the garrison. But as the surgeon noted, the cattle were

improperly fed, not sheltered, diseased, the contractor not living up to the terms of his contract in regards to feeding them. These are Texas cattle. The Buffalo were far better meat sources. The wretched condition of the animals caused a board of survey to investigate the situation. It found the cattle underweight, and indicated that they provided far less meat per cow than they should.

Mules at the post sometimes served purposes other than just hauling wagons. A September 1868 letter directed that "Mr. Keegan, a Post Scout," be furnished with "One First Class Riding Mule, Saddle and Bridle."

The howling wolf mentioned by Surgeon Forwood was only one of three wolves mentioned in the annals of the camp on Pawnee Fork. Twice the post came under attack by a rabid wolf. Late one evening a large grey wolf broke into the hospital, bit a patient (who died of rabies), and "next dashed into a party of ladies and gentlemen setting in the moonlight on Col Wynkoop's porch and bit 1st Lieut. G. T. Thompson, 3rd Inf. severely in both legs." Another rabid wolf invaded the post in August 1869, exactly a year later. Both these animals were eventually shot by sentinels.

4. Wood

Wood provided fuel for heating and cooking at Fort Larned. Furnished under contract to the fort, the supply of wood was crucial to the comfort of the garrison. A precious commodity on the Plains, wood proved difficult to find and to be of indifferent quality. By regulation, "Merchantable hard wood is the

72. NA, RG 94, Medical History, Ft. Larned, pp. 113-14, Microcopy NNO 70-451.

73. Ibid., p. 101, Microcopy NNO 70-451.

74. NA, RG 92, Letters Received, CO to AAQM, Ft. Larned, Sept. 20, 1868, Microcopy NNO 766 (319), Roll 2.

75. NA, RG 94, Medical History, Ft. Larned, p. 85, Microcopy NNO 70-451. Wynkoop was Indian agent for the Cheyennes and Arapahoes at Ft. Larned. Thompson's wounds were immediately washed, and he did not contract the disease.
standard, the cord is 128 cubic feet.” "Merchantable hard wood” simply did not grow on the Kansas plains, and the poor quality of wood available caused Lieutenant Thompson — the rabid wolf victim — to appear before a board of officers to explain the situation. An earlier board of survey found that the quality of the 1,250 cords of wood delivered in the summer of 1868 by J. W. Powers was so poor (much of it being brushwood), and so unevenly stacked, that the government was cheated of about one-third the amount.77 A year later “Pop” Weischelbaum received the Fort Larned wood contract for 900 cords.78 No complaints about his fulfillment of the contract appeared.

5. The Stables

Although the stables do not form a required portion of this study, their existence was vital to the fort, and the furnishings of the stables are important to the overall furnishings story of Fort Larned. Furnishings involved would naturally include hay and feed for horses, as well as horse equipment. Some of these latter items could have been stored in the barracks, and some would undoubtedly have been undergoing repairs at the blacksmith shop or in a farrier’s (horseshoer) room at the stables. For convenience, such furnishings are discussed in this section.

An Inspector General report of October 19, 1867, discussed horse feed. Major M. I. Ludington wrote that:

There was on hand and securely sheltered with paulins, and in good condition, five hundred and seventy five thousand (575,000) pounds of corn, and two hundred sixty thousand (260,000) pounds of oats. Two hundred (200) tons of hay were stacked at the post but had not been officially received from the contractor, and the delivery and supply of wood for the winter was in progress.79

The large and bulky amount of supplies is brought into better perspective with the realization of the daily forage ration for the animals. The Revised Regulations for the Army of the United States, 1861 prescribe the following:


77. NA, RG 94, ACP File, 1st Lt. George W. Thompson, 3d Infantry, Case 36, 1870.

78. NA, RG 393, Register of Letters Received, AQM, Dept. of the Missouri, Ft. Leavenworth, to Theodore Weischelbaum, Apr. 18, 1870, Microcopy NNO 766 (319), Roll 2.

79. NA, RG 92, Letters Received, Report of Inspection of Forts Larned and Zarah, Oct. 19, 1867, Microcopy NNO 766 (319), Roll 1.
1121. The forage ration is fourteen pounds of hay and twelve pounds
of oats, corn, or barley. For mules, fourteen pounds of hay and nine
pounds of oats, corn or barley.\textsuperscript{80}

One hundred horses would consume 1,400 pounds of hay and 1,200 pounds of
oats, corn, or barley daily. Add to this approximately 40 mules at Larned, and the
total daily consumption of hay stands at 2,160 pounds; the consumption of corn,
barley, or oats at 1,560 pounds. A week's feeding of the 140 animals, a reasonable
number for Fort Larned during the tenure of the 10th Cavalry troop, consisted of
15,120 pounds of hay and 10,920 pounds of oats, corn, or barley. (Also, by
regulation each animal received 2 ounces of salt per month.)\textsuperscript{81}

Portions of the total supplies were no doubt stored in, as well as near, the
stables. The June 1973 drawings of Fort Larned, prepared by Architect Frank
Gerner of the Denver Service Center, show two haystacks near the stables, a fact
not documented, yet quite probable.

Each trooper had a set of equipment for his horse, which could have been
completely or partially stored at the stables.

The requirements in the regulations indicated that

\hspace{1cm} A Complete set of horse equipments for mounted troops consists
of 1 \textit{bridle}, 1 \textit{watering bridle}, 1 \textit{halter}, 1 \textit{saddle}, 1 \textit{pair saddle bags}, 1
\textit{saddle blanket}, 1 \textit{surcingle} \textit{[a girth to bind the saddle and blanket]}, 1
\textit{pair spurs}, 1 \textit{curry comb}, 1 \textit{horse brush}, 1 \textit{picket pin}, and 1 \textit{lariat}; 1
\textit{link} and 1 \textit{nose bag} when specifically required.\textsuperscript{82}

The materials specifically associated with Fort Larned follow these
regulations closely. A January 1865 invoice of issues lists the following horse
equipment:

\hspace{1cm} 16 curb bridles
\hspace{1cm} 22 watering bridles
\hspace{1cm} 52 curry combs
\hspace{1cm} 48 halters and straps
\hspace{1cm} 59 horse brushes
\hspace{1cm} 76 picket pins

80. \textit{Revised Regulations for the Army, 1861}, p. 166.
82. \textit{Ibid.}, p. 476.
10 hitching straps
19 McClellan Saddles
31 Grimsley Saddles
16 spurs and stirrups

A similar invoice of 1864 lists the same items, though not in the same amounts of course, and adds:

17 saddle bags
5 lariats
10 cuppers
37 cloak straps
10 girths

The report on the fire that destroyed the stables at the end of 1868 inferred that the stables sheltered many supplies. The losses in the fire included 39 government horses, and an unknown number of private horses; 30 tons of hay; 500 bushels of grain; 40 saddles; and 6,000 rounds of ammunition.

Further information concerning the private (nongovernment) items that could have been stored at the post stables or at the sutler’s stables is provided by the list of horse equipment in the inventory of personal items of the deceased lieutenant, D. G. Quinby, 1873. This list includes:

2 horses
2 horse blankets
2 harness sets
1 riding bridle
1 watering bridle
1 English saddle
3 traces
2 lariat ropes
1 whip


84. Anthony Papers, Ordnance Form 2—(B), Capt. D. L. Hardy, Ft. Larned, Oct. 8, 1864.

2 buggy cushions
2 head halters and straps
1 bushel oats
1 buggy
1 pair saddle bags. 86

Lieutenant Quinby, like other officers, no doubt stored some of his horse equipment in his room, some at the stable, and some possibly with the sutler or a fellow officer, and some in the storage room of the company barracks.

6. Adjutant’s Office

The only clue to furnishings in the adjutant’s office (the post headquarters), other than the office furniture mentioned in the 1863 revised regulations, is an 1867 letter:

Adjutant General
US Army

Sir:

I have the honor to request that I be furnished with Two (2) Copies Revised Army Regulations, One (1) Copy of the Digest on Court-Martials by Judge Advocate General Holt, U.S.A. and copies of the General Orders War Department from 1861 to 1863, there being none on file in this office.

I am Sir,
Very Respectfully
Your Obt. Sevt,

/s/ M. H. Kidd

Major, 10th U. Cavalry
Commanding87

86. Sheire, HSR, Ft. Larned, p. 103.

87. NA, RG 393, Register of Letters Sent, Microcopy NNO 766 (319), Roll 1.
Apparently the file of general orders was complete, except for the years 1861, 1862, and 1863.

A pigeonhole correspondence box displaying labels on which are written the names of the major fort offices is in the collection at Fort Larned, and no doubt served the adjutant's office. A complete adjutant's office is included in the Fort Hays Frontier Historical Park.
III. HISTORIC BUILDINGS 1 AND 2  
(INFANTRY BARRACKS, CAVALRY BARRACKS, AND HOSPITAL)

"The barracks are in good repair and tight, but have more or less vermin in them."

Medical History for September 1869

Historic Buildings 1 and 2 are the subject of James W. Sheire's *Historic Structures Report, Fort Larned National Historic Site: The Company Quarters, Part II.*¹ In this work, Sheire's suggestions concerning furnishings, although not the result of specific research into the subject, do reflect typical barracks furnishings and generally agree with data discovered during the research for this report.² One exception is Sheire's mention of four open fireplaces in the barracks. All heating at Fort Larned was by stove fire, as noted in the previous section.

Historic Building 1, destined to be the Visitor's Center, was the infantry barracks occupied during 1868 by various companies of the 3d Infantry. Historic Building 2, referred to as the cavalry barracks, housed both cavalry and infantry troops. The current master plan calls for restoration of Historic Building 2 as a cavalry barracks (west half) and an 1872 hospital (east half).

While furnishings will not be provided for Historic Building 1, many aspects of it are of importance in the furnishing of the barracks portion of Historic Building 2. The gunracks that remain in the west squad room (the room formerly used as the gift shop by the Fort Larned Historical Society) can be used as guides for gunracks in the cavalry barracks. In addition, the shelf shadow marks in Historic Building 1 suggest continuous shelf or hook board about 4 inches in width encircling the living quarters about 5 feet up from the original floor. Both these remains should be considered in furnishing the cavalry barracks squad room in Historic Building 2, since presumably the basic interior arrangements were the same.


A. The Cavalry Barracks

Company A, 10th Regiment of Cavalry, lived at Fort Larned during most of 1868. Two of Company A's muster rolls are shown as Appendix A.

The 1861 revised regulations, revised again in 1863 to reflect lessons of the Civil War, changed little in regard to furnishings and barracks routine. Those paragraphs reproduced below did not change at all.

92. The utmost attention will be paid by commanders of companies to the cleanliness of their men, as to their persons, clothing, arms, accoutrements, and equipments, also as to their quarters and or tents.

94. The name of each soldier will be labeled on his bunk, and his company number will be placed against his arms and accoutrements.

95. The arms will be placed in the arm-racks, the stoppers in the muzzles, the cocks let down, and the bayonets in their scabbards; the accoutrements suspended over the arms, and the swords hung up by the belts of the pegs.

96. The knapsack of each man will be placed on the lower shelf of his bunk, at its foot, packed with his effects, and ready to be slung; the great-coat on the same shelf, rolled and strapped; the coat, folded inside out, and placed under the knapsack; the cap on the second or upper shelf; and the boots well-cleaned.

97. Dirty clothes will be kept in an appropriate part of the knapsack; no article of any kind to be put under the bedding.

98. Cooking utensils and table equipage will be cleaned and arranged in closets or recesses; blacking and brushes out of view; the fuel in boxes.

99. Ordinarily the cleaning will be on Saturdays. The Chief of squads will cause bunks and bedding to be overhauled; floors dry rubbed; tables and benches scoured; arms cleaned; accoutrements whitened and polished, and every thing put in order.

Although the regulations noted above suggest a great number of furnishings items for the barracks, and are guides for what was probably there, the records of Fort Larned hardly mention barracks furnishings. One exception is bunks.

3. Revised Regulations for the Army, 1861, p. 21.
In a September 1869 entry in the medical history, Surgeon Forwood wrote that:

The barracks are in good repair and tight, but have more or less vermin in them, owing probably to the character of the bunks. These are of two tiers and designed for four men. In one of the squadrooms during a part of the season they were three tiers, but the upper one was unoccupied. The bedsacks are refilled with hay every few weeks.  

No exact description of the wooden bunks at Fort Larned has come to light. Because the bunks at every post were locally made, they all differed somewhat in form. Some pictures of typical bunks exist however, and Illustration 3 includes photographs of two sets of wooden bunks. One is at Fort Hays, near Fort Larned, built by the Kansas State Historical Society, its design based on a description found in a letter from a Fort Hays soldier.

A second wooden bunk is shown in an illustration from Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper of May 19, 1861. Both the Fort Hays reproduction and the bunk found in Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper have gunracks, although Fort Larned's probably did not. The gunracks in Historic Building 1, when removed in August 1973, showed quartermaster markings and "Quartermaster Blue" color, definitive evidence that they were officially emplaced in the squad rooms. The quartermaster would hardly have duplicated gunracks in constructing the bunks. The inference is that they might have had drawers similar to the Fort Hays bunks, or possibly shelves, instead of the rifle racks. This evidence is, however, inferential, because wooden bunks with gunracks apparently were the norm and possibly the bunks in the cavalry barracks were transferred from the earlier adobe barracks at Fort Larned.

The bunks — whatever their exact design — were furnished with only straw-filled bed sacks (included on the Fort Hays bunk) and each man's issue of blankets. In 1868 sheets and pillow sacks were not issued to the men.

Other furniture in the squad rooms, where the bunks were located, can only be speculated upon. The 1861 revised regulations address furniture, but only tangentially:

1087. Bunks, benches, and tables provided for soldier's barracks and hospitals, are not to be removed from them except by the quartermaster of


5. Photograph 15,314, on file at the State Historical Society of Colorado library.
the station, or order of the commanding officer, and shall not be removed from the station except by order of the Quartermaster General.\textsuperscript{6}

But aside from the suggested furnishings in Scheire's historic structure report, no information is available on the tables, chairs, stools, water coolers, buckets, ladles, and other normal furnishings in a squad room. The regulations, however, do indicate what each man was issued. These items were kept at each man's bunk. The 1863 revised regulations on uniform and equipment issue comprised a simple list:

66. The table in paragraph 1150 [1861 regulations] is replaced by the following:

\textbf{Allowance of Clothing}

\begin{tabular}{|l|c|}
\hline
Cap, with trimmings complete, light artillery & 1 \\
Plume, red, horse hair & 1 \\
Cover for artillery cap & 1 \\
Hat, with trimmings complete & 1 \\
Forage Cap & 1 \\
Coat or jacket & 2 \\
Trowsers & 3 \\
Shirt & 3 \\
Drawers & 3 \\
*Bootees, pairs of & 4 \\
Stockings, pairs of & 4 \\
Leather stock & 1 \\
Greatcoat & 1 \\
Stable frock (for mounted men) & 1 \\
Fatigue overalls (for engineers and ordnance) & 1 \\
Blanket woollen & 1 \\
Blanket, water-proof (for foot troops) & 1 \\
Ponchoes, water-proof (for mounted troops) & 1 \\
Gaiters (for foot troops) & 1 \\
Flannel sack coat & 2 \\
*Mounted men may receive one pair "boots" and two pairs \textsuperscript{7} of "bootees" instead of \textit{bootées.} ["Bootees" were ankle boots, "Boots" typical calf-length boots.]
\hline
\end{tabular}

\textsuperscript{6} Revised Regulations for the Army, 1861, p. 162.

\textsuperscript{7} Revised Army Regulations of 1861 (1863), p. 517.
Other equipment is mentioned in the regulations, including knapsacks, haversacks, and cartridge boxes:

1151. One sash is allowed to each company for the first sergeant, and one knapsack with straps, haversack, and canteen with straps, to each enlisted man. These and the metallic scales, letters, numbers, castles, shell, and flames, and the camp and garrison equipage, will not be returned as issued but borne on the return while fit for service.8

The haversacks and knapsacks are described in both the 1861 and 1863 revised regulations, and their marking and care outlined:

1604. Knapsack — of painted canvas, according to pattern now issued by the Quartermaster’s Department; the great-coat, when carried, to be neatly folded, not rolled, and covered by the outer flap of the knapsack.9

110. All knapsacks are to be painted black.

111. The knapsacks will also be marked upon the inner side with the letter of the company and the number of the soldier, on such part as may be readily observed at inspections.10

1605. Haversack. — of painted canvas, with an inside sack unpainted, according to the pattern now issued by the Quartermaster’s Department.11

112. Haversacks will be marked upon the flap with the number and name of the regiment, the letter of the company, and the number of the soldier, in black letters and figures. And each soldier must, at all times, be provided with a haversack and canteen, and will exhibit them at all inspections. It will be worn on the left side on marches, guard, and when paraded for detached service — the canteen outside the haversack.12

8. Ibid., p. 170.

9. Ibid., p. 414.

10. Revised Regulations for the Army, 1861, p. 21.


12. Revised Regulations for the Army, 1861, p. 23.
104. Cartridge-boxes and bayonet scabbards will be polished with blacking: Varnish is injurious to the leather and will not be used.\textsuperscript{13}

Although it is highly probable that the squad room had some pictures on the wall, the presence of any decorations or furnishings not covered in the regulations is unproven. Black troops, as these were, might have had a photograph of the recently-martyred liberator Abraham Lincoln, but this is speculation. Lighting was by candle.

The squad room had a wood-burning iron stove in the center of the room. A woodbox near the stove would meet the army regulation that required "the fuel in boxes."\textsuperscript{14}

The orderly room (company headquarters) and the office for the first sergeant and the commanding officer were located in the barracks. As for the squad room, the furnishings for the orderly room of Company A, 10th Cavalry, are not mentioned in the records so far discovered concerning the fort. The 1863 revised regulations, however, can provide guides to typical office furnishings.

The equipment in the orderly room would probably not be as complete as the office equipment in the bigger offices, such as that in the commissary storehouse (Historic Building 5) and the quartermaster storehouse (Historic Building 6), because the volume of paperwork was smaller. The 1861 revised regulations mention office equipment for companies only once:

1098. The regimental and company desk prescribed in army regulations will be transported; also for staff officers, the books, papers, and instruments necessary for their duties; and for medical officers, their medical chest. . . . \textsuperscript{15}

General office furnishings, however, are more clearly outlined:

\begin{itemize}
  \item 1098. The regimental and company desk prescribed in army regulations will be transported; also for staff officers, the books, papers, and instruments necessary for their duties; and for medical officers, their medical chest. . . . \textsuperscript{15}
\end{itemize}

\textsuperscript{13} Ibid., p. 22. A list of personal effects of a private at Ft. Larned who died in 1874 is in Appendix P.

\textsuperscript{14} Ibid., p. 21.

\textsuperscript{15} Ibid., p. 164.
1088. The furniture for each office will be two common desks or tables, six common chairs, one pair common andirons, and shovel and tongs.\textsuperscript{16}

The orderly room in the cavalry barracks was only 10 feet wide, although it was 28 feet long. Normally the first sergeant would be on duty there, and frequently so would the captain commanding the company, or a company officer. With a stove in the middle of the narrow room with the necessary woodbox, shovel, and tongs, and with two men working here, six chairs would certainly have been too much. The furnishings would have reflected the relative youth of Company A in the newly created 10th Cavalry Regiment, because there would not have been time to acquire very much equipment.

Although they are not mentioned in any records, it is inconceivable that the office would have functioned without papers, at least blank forms for clothing and camp and garrison equipage issue, or without inkwells, pens, and pencils.

Each company maintained a number of records, called “company books:”

127. The following books are allowed to each company; one descriptive book, one clothing book, one order book, one morning report book, each one quire, sixteen inches by ten. One page of the descriptive book will be appropriated to the list of officers; two to the non-commissioned officers; two to the register of men transferred; four to register of men discharged; two to register deaths; four to register of deserters — the rest to the company descriptive list.\textsuperscript{17}

Some of the inkwells discovered during the 1972 and 1973 archeological excavations possibly came from the cavalry barracks. A final necessary item, which can safely be included without benefit of documentation, is a spitoon, possibly even similar to the ornate red and buff ceramic spitoon excavated in 1972 from the sutler’s home (Historic Building 25). Probably, however, the enlisted men had to be satisfied with open top and sand-filled boxes.

It was not uncommon for the first sergeant to sleep in the orderly room if he were not married. There is no documentation yet available to indicate whether 1st Sgt. Allen Armstrong was married or not, or whether or not his wife was at Fort Larned. It is quite possible that he did have his living quarters in the orderly room. If this was true,

\textsuperscript{16} \textit{Ibid.}, p. 162.

\textsuperscript{17} \textit{Ibid.}, p. 24.
then a bed and the normal accoutrements of a noncommissioned officer's sleeping quarters would be present.

The cooking stove heated the kitchen. Other than the obvious evidence of the stovepipe on the wall and the clear shadow mark of a stylishly curved shelf support, little documentary evidence of kitchen furnishings has emerged.

The stoves previously discussed in section II could have been some of the eight cooking stoves sent to Fort Larned in August 1860. If so, they were probably the "Bridge and Brother" stoves from the Empire Stove Works in St. Louis.

The normal equipment associated with army kitchens probably constituted the kitchen furnishings at Fort Larned, but little evidence of it has yet been found. Cooking pots, sheet iron, baking pans, knives, forks, and spoons have been excavated in the vicinity of the fort and are in the Fort Larned collections. Yet no specific evidence ties these artifacts to the barracks or to their kitchens.

The post surgeon commented on the kitchens in September 1869:

The company kitchens are kept in good order, and the food is very creditably prepared by the Company Cooks, detailed for a few days at a time. The Officers line and medical, inspect the command once a week, and at frequent and irregular intervals besides.\(^\text{18}\)

Standards of cleanliness and performance for the kitchen crews were spelled out in the 1861 revised regulations:

116. In camp or barracks, the company officers must visit the kitchen daily and inspect the kettles, and at all times carefully attend to the messing and economy of their respective companies. The commanding officer of the post or regiment will make frequent inspections of the kitchens and messes. These duties are of the utmost importance — not to be neglected.

117. The bread must be thoroughly baked, and not eaten until it is cold. The soup must be boiled at least five hours, and the vegetables always cooked sufficiently to be perfectly soft and digestible.

118. Messes will be prepared by privates of squads, including private musicians, each taking his tour. The greatest care will be observed in the washing and scouring the cooking utensils; those made of brass and copper should be lined with tin.\(^\text{19}\)

Although the specter of nontrained cooks — "including private musicians" — preparing the food may not appeal to this age's more sophisticated palates, the fare kept the soldiers alive. The complete list of foods available to be served to the troops is covered in the section on the subsistence warehouse. The rations, specifically the food for one man for one day, guided the cooks in the allocation of supplies.

1191. The ration is three-fourths of a pound of pork or bacon, or one and a fourth pound of fresh meat or salt beef; eighteen ounces of bread or flour, or twelve ounces of hard bread, or one and a fourth pound corn meal; and at the rate, to one hundred rations, of eight quarts of beans, or, in lieu thereof, and twice per week, one hundred and fifty ounces of dessicated potatoes, and one hundred ounces of mixed vegetables; ten pounds of coffee, or, in lieu thereof, one and one half pounds of tea; fifteen pounds of sugar; four quarts of vinegar; one pound of sperm candles, or one and one-fourth pound of adamantine candles or one and one half pounds of tallow candles; four pounds of soap, and two quarts of salt.\(^\text{20}\)

Slight changes occurred in the 1863 revision of the regulations, and even this revision is footnoted to the effect that:

* After the present insurrection shall cease, the ration shall be as provided by law and regulations on the first day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-one. (Section 13, Act approved August 3, 1861.) Bean, peas and salt, and potatoes (fresh) shall be purchased, issued, and sold by weight, and the bushel of each shall be estimated at sixty pounds. Thus, 100 rations of beans or peas will be fifteen pounds, the equivalent of eight quarts; 100 rations of salt will be three pounds, and twelve ounces, the equivalent of eight quarts; 100 rations of potatoes (fresh) will be thirty pounds, the equivalent of half a bushel.\(^\text{21}\)


Although no specific information on the kitchens or foods at Fort Larned exists (except for the hospital, which will be covered later in this section), there is a requisition that does provide some information on these subjects. At short-lived (1 month) Fort Stevens in Colorado Territory, the acting commissary of subsistence ordered food for the garrison for the period from September 1866 to May 1867. This list is reproduced in Appendix N. The requisition follows the regulations closely, and although it might not have been honored in full had the fort continued to exist, the commissary at least listed materials he needed and that he felt were available.

Records from another fort can serve as a guide in determining what foods were used at Fort Larned. The surgeon at Fort Lapwai, Act. Asst. Surg. George C. Douglas, included in the medical history of December 1874 a “Special Report” on the food at the fort. Not all the foods listed would be present at Fort Larned, because Fort Lapwai’s climate allowed for a garden, whereas Fort Larned’s did not. The material is cited in full to provide more valid comparisons with Fort Larned:

All the vegetables including Potatoes, Cabbage, Onions, Beets, Turnips, Parsnips, Carrots, Peas, String Beans, Squash, Radishes, Lettuce, Tomatoes, Green Corn, Cucumbers etc. were in their season furnished in unlimited quantities to the men from an excellent, large, well cultivated and well managed Company Garden.

Sufficient Potatoes, Beets, Carrots, Cabbage, and Onions have been stored to last all winter in ample quantities for daily use. Besides each Company has been [provided] SaurKraut to furnish each man during the winter, one quarter of a barrel. Prairie Chickens are abundant and may be obtained at almost anytime without much effort, and are hunted and used by the men to some extent.

First the Salmon Trout, are abundant in the proper season, in a Stream which runs through the Garrison. [Fort Larned’s “Salmon Trout” were catfish, lower on the piscatorial social scale but no less tasty.]
Bill of Fare for Summer

Company E, 1st Cavalry

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Meals</th>
<th>Sunday</th>
<th>Monday</th>
<th>Tuesday</th>
<th>Wednesday</th>
<th>Thursday</th>
<th>Friday</th>
<th>Saturday</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Breakfast</td>
<td>Coffee, Bread, Hash, Beef, Fried</td>
<td>Coffee, Bread, Beef, Fried</td>
<td>Coffee, Bread, Beef, Fried</td>
<td>Coffee, Bread, Beef, Hash</td>
<td>Coffee, Bread, Beef, Hash</td>
<td>Coffee, Bread, Beef, Hash</td>
<td>Coffee, Bread, Beef, Hash</td>
<td>Hash prepared from Beef, Potatoes, and Onions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dinner</td>
<td>Fresh Pork, Soup, Roast Beef, Bread</td>
<td>Fresh Pork, Soup, Roast Beef, Bread</td>
<td>Fresh Pork, Soup, Roast Beef, Bread</td>
<td>Fresh Pork, Soup, Roast Beef, Bread</td>
<td>Fresh Pork, Soup, Roast Beef, Bread</td>
<td>Fresh Pork, Soup, Roast Beef, Bread</td>
<td>Fresh Pork, Soup, Roast Beef, Bread</td>
<td>Other vegetables addition to potatoes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Supper All 7 days: | Coffee, Bread, Cold Meat | Company G, 21st Infantry


Sun: Roast beef, potatoes, bread, plum pudding, coffee

Tues and Fri: Bread, potatoes, roast, coffee

Company G, 21st Infantry Supper was Bread and Coffee, 7 days a week

Company E, 1st Cavalry Supper either Coffee, bread and cold meat or Coffee, bread and fried potatoes

Bill of Fare for Winter  Almost identical to both units' Summer fare.22

22. NA, RG 94, Medical History, Ft. Lapwai, Idaho Territory. This material was provided by Erwin N. Thompson.
Food was cooked in "Camp Kettles" and "Mess Pans," both frequently mentioned in the records of a volunteer unit at Fort Larned in 1864. No mention is made of the spoons, forks, ladles, storage jars, jugs, and other normal kitchen items that were most certainly there.

Although the mess hall probably had tables and benches, mess furniture is not mentioned in the Fort Larned records. One cryptic note does direct the post quartermaster to construct "a mess chest" for "Co A 10th Cavalry." Company A, the fort's only cavalry unit, constantly patroled the area, and the mess chest might have been for field use. Whatever its application, its contents were not noted although the hospital mess chest discussed below probably contained a typical assortment of items. Pottery has been most frequently found by archeologists in the sutler's or the officers' areas and thus provides no strong clue as to pottery types for the mess hall.

The storage room next to the kitchen, and the cellar room beneath it, might have been used for storage of food, equipment, or both. No barracks storage rooms are mentioned in the fort's records.

A letter to the post quartermaster from the post commander, on December 6, 1869, after the black cavalrmen had left and Fort Larned was garrisoned only with white infantry, directed that the quartermaster requisition "the material to make four bathtubs for the use of the Companies at this post." While this is the first mention of a bathtub, it is possible that they replaced earlier tubs, which would have been stored in or near the barracks, possibly in the storage room.

B. The Hospital

Late in 1871 the hospital moved from the adobe building, which it had occupied for over 10 years, to the east wing of the cavalry barracks (Historic Building 2). The post surgeons had been asking for an appropriate building for years. Surgeon Forwood wrote a somewhat caustic and forceful letter to the Surgeon General in October 1868.


24. NA, RG 92, Letters Received, CO to AAQM, Ft. Larned, Dec. 24, 1868, Microcopy NNO 766 (319), Roll 2.

25. Ibid., CO to AAQM, Ft. Larned, Dec. 9, 1869, Microcopy NNO 766 (319), Roll 2. The contents of a hospital mess chest are listed later in this section.
Sir: I have the honor to request that I may be furnished with one hospital in good order, for use of the sick at this post. The adobe building now used for this purpose is about worn out and in a condition which renders it liable to fall down on the sick at every storm that comes. It has already given way in one wall, and has been propped up. The steward has spent most of the past summer in patching it up to keep out the dust and rain, and still more exertion will be required this winter to keep out the snow. It has been frequently inspected by the post commander, and by other officers, and pronounced unfit for the proper treatment of the sick, and this unfitness becomes still more apparent by comparison with the new and commodious stone buildings occupied as store-rooms and offices, and with the comfortable houses of the officers. It was a custom in former times to look after the comfort of the sick as one of the first things in building a post, but here it seems to have been left to the last, and finally, by some oversight, neglected altogether. It is hoped that these just grounds of complaint may be speedily removed, by giving the matter the prompt attention which its importance demands.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. FORWOOD

Bvt Maj. and Ass't Surg. U.S.A., in charge

Surgeon Forwood enjoyed a fine career following his straightforward letter, one capped by retirement as a brigadier general and Surgeon General of the U.S. Army. It would seem that the medical department accepted his thesis that he deserved a good building. Forwood’s complaint might also suggest that the hospital’s importance at Fort Larned was somewhat less than paramount, but that, too, is speculation.

Eventually, Forwood’s successor got a decent building—about 4 years after Forwood’s plea. It was “Ass’t. Surg.” and Capt. A. A. Woodhull who was serving as post surgeon at the time of the move into the cavalry barracks, and who was presiding over the hospital in 1872, the year chosen for restoration and interpretation.

The standards guiding the surgeon in furnishing the hospital at Fort Larned were quite specific. The regulations specified the exact amount of medicines, the precise number of medical tools, the pieces of equipment, and even the colors for the walls and floor.

Of these regulations, the earliest to apply to Fort Larned appear in the medical chapter of the 1861 revised regulations. The list of equipment required for complete supplies at hospitals was based on the number of men at each post, but later regulations were based on the number of beds at the hospital. These lists of equipment represented the ideal; however, few frontier hospitals owned the complete assortment of medicines and equipment mentioned. Because detailed data concerning Fort Larned's hospital supplies has yet to appear, (there is information concerning rations at the hospital), the regulations will have to suffice as a guideline.

Most medical equipment used in the Army was the same as that available to civilian physicians. The obvious exceptions were military ambulances and litters, military medical knapsacks, and mess chests.27

The lists of medicines and equipment required for hospitals contained in the 1861 revised regulations did not appear in the 1863 revision of the regulations. In 1867, however, the Surgeon General's Office published a Standard Supply Table (portions of which are reproduced later in this report as Appendix O). The 1861 revised regulations concerning medical equipment were used for guidance when photographing some of the collection at the Army Medical Museum, and these 1861 lists follow. Representative photographs are in Illustration 4. The amount of material per item is based on the requirements for a 100- to 200-man post:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Medical Tools</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Buck's Spongeholder for the throat</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cupping glasses or tins</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dissecting sets</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lancets, spring</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(four extra fleams for each lancet)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lancets, thumb</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(with cases)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obstetrical kits</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pocket kit</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Probangs</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

27. The Army Medical Museum, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Washington, D.C., provided a great deal of support during the conduct of this research. A significant amount of the material mentioned below—especially the equipment—is represented in their study collections.
Pulleys, sets | 1  
Scarificators | 2  
Splints, assorted, set | 1  
Stethoscopes | 1  
Stomach-Pump, and case | 1  
Syringes, enema | 3  
Syringes, penis, glass | 2 (1 Davisdon's, 14 oz; 1, 8 oz)  
Syringes, penis, metallic | 12  
Syringes, vagina | 3 (Hard Rubber, 1; Glass, 2)  
Teeth extracting kit | 1  
Tongue-depressor (hinged) | 1  
Tourniquet, field | 4  
Tourniquet, spiral | 1  
Trusses, hernia | 3  

**Books**

Anatomy | 1  
Chemistry | 1  
Dispensatory | 1  
Medical Dictionary | 1  
Medical Formulary | 1  
Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology | 1  
Medical Practice | 1  
Obstetricity | 1  
Regulations for the Medical Department | 1  
Surgery | 1  
Meteorological Register | 1  
Blank | 2  
Order and Letter | 1  
Prescription | 1  
Requisition | 1  
Returns | 1  
Reports of sick | 1  

**Furniture, Dressings, &c.**

Bandages, suspensory | 4 (assorted)  
Binder's boards | 4 (18 inches by 4)  
Corks, assorted | doz 12  
Cotton batting | lb 1
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Corkscrews</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotton wadding</td>
<td>lb 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flannel, red</td>
<td>yds, 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funnels, glass</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funnels, tin</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hatchets</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hones (in wood)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ink-powder Papers (9 inches by 1)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linen</td>
<td>yds, 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lint</td>
<td>lb 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measures, graduated</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicine cups and glasses (2 cups to 1 glass)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mills, coffee</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mortars and pestles, glass</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mortars and pestles, iron</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muslin</td>
<td>yds, 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Needles, sewing</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oiled silk, or gutta-percha tissue, or India-rubber tissue (yards)</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pans, bed</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paper envelopes</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paper, filtering</td>
<td>quires 1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paper, wrapping</td>
<td>quires 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paper, writing</td>
<td>quires 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pencils, hair</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pencils, lead</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pens, steel</td>
<td>doz 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pill-boxes Papers</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pill-machine</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pins, assorted</td>
<td>Papers 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quills</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rain-gauges</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Razors</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Razor-strops</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scales and Weights, apothecary’s, sets</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scissors</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheepskins, dressed</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silk, surgeon’s oz</td>
<td>1/4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silk Green</td>
<td>yds, 1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spatulas</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sponge</td>
<td>lb 1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tape pieces 4-1/4 woolen</td>
<td>3/4 cotton</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

71
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thermometers and hygrometers</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thermometers</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thread, linen</td>
<td>oz 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tiles</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tow</td>
<td>lb 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Towels</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Twine</td>
<td>lb 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urinals</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vials, assorted</td>
<td>Doz 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wafers 9 (2 oz boxes)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wax, sealing</td>
<td>Sticks 3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Hospital Bedding**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bed-sacks</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bed-steads, iron</td>
<td>6-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blankets, woolen</td>
<td>10-20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coverlets</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gutta-percha cloth</td>
<td>yds, 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mattresses</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mosquito bars</td>
<td>6-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pillow Cases</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pillow ticks</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheets</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Hospital Stores**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arrow-root</td>
<td>lb 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barley</td>
<td>lb 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cinnamon</td>
<td>lb 1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cloves</td>
<td>oz 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cocoa</td>
<td>lb 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farina</td>
<td>lb 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ginger, ground (Jamaica)</td>
<td>lb 1/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nutmegs</td>
<td>oz 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tea</td>
<td>lb 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whisky, bottles of</td>
<td>doz 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wine, bottles of</td>
<td>doz 2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
General items, hospital [no amounts given]

Basins, wash
Bowls
Brushes
Buckets
Candlesticks
Clothes-line
Cups
Dippers and ladles
Graters
Gridirons
Kettles, tea
Knives and forks
Lamps and Lanterns
Locks and Keys
Mugs
Pans, frying
Pans, sauce
Pitchers
Plates and Dishes
Pots, chamber and chair
Pots, coffee and tea
Sadirons
Shovels, fire
Snuffers
Spoons
Tongs and Pokers
Tumblers
Woodsaws

Furniture of Mess Chest

8 Basins, tin
2 Boxes, pepper and salt
6 Cups, tin
4 Cannisters (for teas, coffee, sugar and butter)
2 Dippers and ladles
1 Kettle, tea, iron
12 Knives and forks
6 Mugs (Britannia, 1/2 Pint)
1 Pan, frying
1 Pan, sauce
8 Plates (6) and Dishes (2)
1 Pot, iron
2 Pots, coffee and tea, tin
12 Spoons, iron (table [6] and tea [6])
1 Tray, tin
6 Tumblers, tin

Despite the length of these tables and the seemingly vast quantity of supplies involved, a key paragraph in the regulations allowed for less than the full complement of supplies to be furnished each hospital:

The Standard Supply Tables contain all the articles to be purchased by medical purveyors, except on orders of the Surgeon General; but any less quantity may be required or any article omitted at the discretion of the medical officer.29

The actual amount of items from the list represented at the Fort Larned hospital in 1872 is not known, because no inventory of hospital supplies has yet been discovered. An 1862 list for Fort Lapwai in Idaho Territory exists, however, and shows the amount of materials on hand at that post during the Civil War. Like the 1861 revised regulations list, the initial portion contains a long list of medicines not noted here:

**Instruments**

Syringes, penis, glass

**Books**

Dispensatory 1
Watsons Medical Prat 1
Ellis Medical 1


Hosp Stores

Arrow Root 1
Barley 2
Tea 1/2 Lb
Whiskey 2 bott

Bedding

Blankets, Woolen 2
Mattresses 1

Furniture and Dressings

Cork Screws 1
Cotton batting lb 1/2
Flannel, Red Yd 1
Lamps and Lanterns 1
Lint oz 8
Linen yds 3
Litters and stretchers, hand, 1
Measures, grad. 1
Medicine cups and glasses 1
Panniers 1
Mills, coffee 1
Muslin yds 3
Paper, writing Quires, 2
Pill boxes, wood, 6
Pins, Papers 1
Scales & Weights, Apothecary set 1
Scissors 1
Sheepskins, dressed 2
Sponge lb 1/4
Thread, linen oz 1/2
Thread Linen oz 1/4
Tiles 1
Towels 2
Kitchen Furniture

Basins (wash) (tin) 1
Cups (tin) 6
Knives and forks 4
Pans (sauce) 1
Plates, tin 4
Pots, tea (tin) 1
Spoons table and tea 11

Additional

Locks & Keys 3
Bottles of all kinds 35
Cannisters 6
Jars and Pots 3
Packing Boxes 3

Each surgeon, by the 1861 revised regulations, received his personal set of medical instruments

which he will retain in his immediate possession so long as he remains in the army, and for the complete and serviceable condition of which, at all times, he will be held responsible. 31

The 1867 Standard Supply Table for the Medical Department (see Appendix 0) dictates virtually the same items for the surgeon’s personal set of instruments, his throughout his military career, as seen in the 1861 list but arranges them in different order. The list from the 1861 revised regulations is shown below:

Amputating

1 Capital Saw
1 Metacarpal Saw

30. NA, RG 393, Register of Letters Received, Ft. Lapwai, Idaho Territory, Invoice of Medical Supplies turned over by Edwin P. Time, Hospital Steward and Acting Assistant Surgeon to Maj. J. S. Rivenson, 1st Cavalry Oh. Vol., Oct. 24, 1862. This material was provided by E. N. Thompson.

31. Revised Regulations for the Army, 1861, p. 302.
1 Capital Amputating Knife
1 Medium Amputating Knife
1 Small Amputating Knife
1 Scalpel
1 Tennaculum
1 Artery Needle
1 Artery Forceps
1 Bone Forceps
1 Spiral Tourniquet
12 Surgeon's Needles
1 Mahogany Case, brass bound
1 Gutta-Percha Pouch

Trephining

2 Trephines
1 Scalpel, with Respirator
1 Hey's Saw
1 Elevator
1 Brush
1 Mahogany Case, brass bound

Exsecting

1 Bone Forceps, Liston's
2 Bone Forceps, sharp, assorted
1 Bone Forceps, for sequestra
1 Chain saw
1 Chisel
1 Gouge
1 Lenticular Knife
2 Spatulas
1 Trephine, small crown
1 Excraseur
1 Mahogany Case, Brass bound
1 Gutta-Percha Pouch

General Operating

1 Metacarpal Saw
1 Teocar
1 Ball Forceps
1 Gullet Forceps
1 Artery Forceps
1 Bull-dog Forceps
1 Curved Forceps
1 Dressing Forceps
1 Needle Forceps
1 Sharp-pointed Bistoury
1 Probe-pointed Bistoury
1 Long Probe-pointed Bistoury
1 Straight Scissors
1 Knee Scissors
1 Flat-curved Scissors
1 Gum Lancet
1 Tennaculum
1 Tenotomy Knife
1 Abscess Needle
1 Exploring Needle
1 Exploring Trocar
1 Scoton Needle
1 Spatula
2 Probes
1 Director
1 Double Canula
1 Comp’d Silver Catheter
6 Surgeons’s Needles
1 Artery Needle
1 Morocco Case
1 Leather Trunk

The 1861 revised regulations mention ambulances, stretchers, and horse litters, and surely the hospital at Fort Larned had some sort of transportation for the sick. Yet the evidence provides only negative information. On April 8, 1868, for example, the surgeon was directed to turn in all the “Tompkins and Wheel Litters” in his possession.\textsuperscript{33} The existence of ambulances as convenience vehicles for the officers has

\textsuperscript{32} Ibid., pp. 1302-3.

\textsuperscript{33} NA, RG 92, Letters Received, CO to Post Surgeon, Ft. Larned, Microcopy NNO 766 (319), Roll 2.
already been noted. No evidence specifically mentioning litters or ambulances in use at the hospital in 1872 has yet been found. The 1867 Standard Supply Table does not refer to transportation of the sick and wounded. But the 1861 revised regulations contain the following:

1294. The following amount and kind of transportation for the sick and wounded may be provided for troops on marches and in campaigns against the Indians:
   1. For commands of less than five companies, to each Company, one two-wheeled ambulance.

Three two-wheeled ambulances would have served the Fort Larned hospital, should the 1861 revised regulations have been followed.

The surgeon generally had a knapsack, a required item on marches, or surgical saddlebags, or a kit of some kind. The knapsack was described in the 1861 revised regulations:

1302. Upon the march or in battle, medical officers will be habitually attend by an orderly, carrying a hospital knapsack. This knapsack to be made of light wood and of the ordinary size; to be divided into four compartments or drawers, and to be covered with canvas or other suitable material: the object being to carry in an accessible shape such instruments, dressings, and medicines as may be needed in an emergency on the march or in the field.

Although the actual existence of a knapsack at the hospital at Fort Larned is speculation, it would have been almost too convenient an item for the surgeon not to have had one. Its inclusion in the furnishings of the hospital should be carefully considered. Surgeon’s saddlebags were also common. (U.S. Army Surgeon George M. Sternberg’s saddlebags are on display at the Sternberg Museum, Hays, Kansas.)

Hospitals received ration issues as did companies. The surgeon generally held the hospital steward responsible for the supplies; the record of each issue formed part of the hospital’s records. Although these records for Fort Larned are somewhat fragmentary, the issues of supplies for 1867-71 appear to be intact; however, some dates are not readable. The final period in the file ends in March 1871 and contains the following: [Note: the information has been rearranged to permit easier use]

34. Ibid.

35. Revised Regulations for the Army, 1861, p. 291.
Hospital Staff: 
1 Steward
1 Cook
1 Nurse
Patients: 
2
Matron: 
none [there had been a female matron until mid-1871]
Number of rations: 
50 (5 persons for 10 days)
Bacon
Fresh Beef
Flour
Beans
Rice
Coffee
Sugar
Vinegar
Adamantine Candles
Soap
Salt
Pepper

The paint colors for hospitals appeared in regulations, and the Fort Larned hospital would normally have been painted in conformance with these rules. A circular from the Surgeon General's Office in mid-1871 required that

All of the walls and ceilings will be lathed, and will be two work hard finished coats in plaster of paris. The browning coat will be put on with good mortar composed of thoroughly slacked lime, clean sharp sand, and a plentiful supply of well beaten winter ox-hair. The finishing coat will be composed of lime, putty, and plaster of paris exclusively, and will be well troweled. All surfaces will be straight, plumb, and out of winding; angles and arrises of chimney’s will be straight and plumb. The ventilator duct in wards, &c., and the ceilings will be lathed and plastered.

The entire wood work usually painted inside and out will receive two coats pure white lead and pure boiled linseed oil. All knots and sap spots will be killed, and nail holes puttied. The second coat will be a good covering coat. The floor of the piazzas will have three coats pure boiled linseed oil and

36. NA, RG 94, Medical History, Ft. Larned, Microcopy NNO T837, Roll 4A.
yellow ochre. All tin gutters and conductors and flashings will be painted two coats metallic paint.37

The original floors have long since disappeared, but the original walls, covered with whitewash, remain in the part of Historic Building 2 used as the hospital. An 1874 document mentions “white lead” and turpentine for use in the hospital.38

A 4-inch shadow mark of either a shelf base or a wall hook board can be seen on many of the existing walls of the old post hospital, suggesting that a requirement in the same Circular No. 2 of July 1871 was followed at Fort Larned:

The dispensary is to be neatly fitted with shelving, drawers and counter, and the storerooms with shelving, which for bedding and clothing will be open racks with slat bottoms.39

In the wards, shelving was probably not present, because the incumbents would have with them only what little gear they needed for their stay. The shadow mark here probably represents a hook board. The regulations concerning supplies required for hospitals call for “18 1/2 dozen hat and cloak hooks, fixed to hook rails.”40 This could have been followed with little difficulty at Fort Larned, though “18 1/2 dozen” hooks might have been a few too many for the 12-bed facility.

Circular No. 8, of July 1871, served as the guide from the Surgeon General’s Office for construction of post hospitals in 1872. The phrase “Regulation Post Hospital of 12 Beds” probably described the Fort Larned hospital.41 A 12-bed hospital would have allowed the post surgeon to operate both a general ward and an isolation ward for the small garrison.

The beds for the hospital, their exact type unknown, were undoubtedly similar to the iron bunk shown in Illustration 3.


38. NA, RG 92, Letters Sent, Estimate for Maintenance of Hospital, Post Surgeon to Adjutant General, U.S. Army, July 30, 1874, Microcopy NNO 766 (319), Roll 1.


40. Ibid., p. 12.

41. Ibid., p. 4.
The surgeon’s medical duties in 1872 were not demanding. The post had too few men to overwhelm the garrison’s small medical facility and the problems coming to the hospital remained routine. In January 1872, for example, only five men were in the hospital, the rest being in “quarters” under the doctor’s care. Ailments and complaints included “piles,” “inflamation of testicles,” “Sore Throat,” “Constipation,” “Catarrh,” “pneumonia,” “Gunshot Wound,” “Chronic Rheumatism,” “Frost Bite,” “Diarrhoea,” and “Sprain.”42

Complaints throughout the rest of 1872 were similar. “Onebriation” and “Gonorrhoea” appeared from time to time, and the March 19 death of Pvt. James Cox resulted from “rupture of the bladder,” which had earlier been diagnosed as “Constipation.” Boils, lacerations, and “colic” occurred during the year. In August, Pvt. Justin Longley, of Company G, 5th Infantry, transferred to Larned from Fort Leavenworth in hopes that his “Consumption” might be more easily cured in the drier portion of southwest Kansas than in the more moist area of northeastern Kansas.

Medical inspections of the barracks and their kitchens, and weather reporting, occupied much of the surgeon’s time in 1872. On rare occasions a civilian required treatment at Fort Larned. Ole Anderson, “a citizen,” received medical care for a “gunshot wound of Right Leg.”43

A common duty facing the surgeon involved examining soldiers for discharge from the service because of medical problems. Recruiters did not always see to it that each man they signed up reflected good health, and this, in turn, often resulted in disability examinations being conducted by post surgeons. A typical examination took place at Fort Larned in March 1872:

Fort Larned, Kans
March 13th 1872

Private William J. Burk of Capt H. M. Bryant’s Co D 6th Infantry incapable of performing the duties of soldier because of Cataract of right eye (intracapsular) Dimness of vision of left eye – has always had weak eyes – Was operated upon for Cataract previous to last enlistment – States that the sight of the right eye was imperfect at time of enlistment. Had an

42. NA, RG 94, Register of Sick and Wounded, Ft. Larned, Kans., Jan. 1972, Microcopy NNO T837, Roll 4A.

43. Ibid., Apr. 1872, Microcopy NNO T837, Roll 4A.
attack of Interm [?] last summer — complete loss of vision of right eye dates from that time. Elects discharge than operation. Disability one/half. 44

The troops, the families at the post, and the civilian community depended on the hospital at Fort Larned as their only available medical facility. Reflecting the medical standards of the day, except for its unusually spacious quarters, it functioned as a vital part of the life of the region.

44. NA, RG 94, Field Records of Hospitals, Records Relating to the Hospital at Ft. Larned, Kans., Microcopy NNO T837, Roll 4A.
IV. HISTORIC BUILDING 3, SHOP BUILDING
(BAKERY, BLACKSMITH, WHEELWRIGHT, AND SADDLER SHOPS)

The shop building remains an enigma. Architectural evidence is clear at times and confusing at others. The exact locations of some of the shops are obvious, while the sites of others are hidden.

The building, which housed five shops, was described in the medical history:

The post bakery stands on the east side of the parade and is a building 27 by 18 feet with 12 feet ceilings. It is the end of a building containing in different compartments the wheelwright, carpenter, paint and blacksmith shops. The bakery contains one large oven of sufficient capacity to bake 340 loaves of bread at one time, there is at the present time [1869] one chief and one assistant baker, detailed from among the men of the companies.¹

The 1868 Inspector General report also contains information about the various shops. "The bakery is large and ample to supply 500 men. It is in a building with the wheelwright, saddler, and blacksmith shops."²

Examination of the building’s interior reveals the obvious shadow of the bake oven in the northeast corner. The room with the oven shadow mark is plastered, as is the next room, but the remaining two rooms toward the south are not. The wall marks are clear, and there appear to have been only four rooms in the building.

How then can the surgeon’s statement citing “different compartments for the wheelwright, carpenter, paint, and blacksmith shops” be reconciled with the fact that there were only four rooms, two of which were used by the bakery? It cannot, and the additional mention of a saddler’s shop is even more confusing.

A completely satisfying solution based on this evidence is not possible. But to furnish the building, some effort must be made to reconcile these statements. The arrangement that follows is a probable one, based on evidence blended with some necessary supposition.

¹. NA, RG 94, Medical History, Ft. Larned, p. 11, Microcopy NNO 70-451.

². NA, RG 92, Letters Received, “Report of an Inspection,” Apr. 30, 1868, Dept. of the Missouri, Microcopy NNO 766 (319), Roll 1. Also cited in Sheire, HSR, Ft. Larned, p. 56.
Both plastered rooms served the bakery. But plaster would not have been manufactured, mixed, and put on the walls without good reason, and only the bakery shop would have required plastering of the walls. Adding weight to the concept of a two-room bakeshop is the two-room layout of most bakeshops at contemporary military posts. Indeed, with the necessity of storing water, flour, yeast, pans, baking tools, worktables, and cooling racks, and with the probability of a bed or bunk in the room without the oven, two rooms would have been absolutely essential. This leaves only two rooms to house the remainder of the shops.

The third room is entered through a door large enough to permit entry of a wagon. This, then, could serve as a combined wheelwright and carpenter shop. Both would require considerable woodwork, would use many of the same tools, and would be convenient to the blacksmith for ironwork. The paint shop — probably containing just a small supply of paint — would also have been here. This leaves the saddler’s shop to be colocated with either the blacksmith or carpenter and wheelwright.

The 1875 arrangement of the building, when the post had a much smaller garrison and no cavalry troops, is known. The annual report submitted by the post quartermaster notes:

One machine shop, 20 x 82 1/2 ft containing Blacksmith Shop, Carpenter’s and Saddler’s Shop, and Bakery... 3

By merging the wheelwright shop with the blacksmith shop, and by combining the paint store with the carpenter and saddler stores, this 1875 arrangement would allow for a two-room bakery, and still leave space for the other shops mentioned in the 1868 and 1869 notations. Even though it might not represent the exact 1868 appearance, the 1875 plan can serve as the basis for room arrangement unless the discovery of additional source material invalidates it. Until then, it might be wise to consider the arrangement of Historic Building 3 as more interpretive than historic, more as a general restoration of the various shops than an exact reproduction.

3. NA, RG 92, Letters Received, AAQM, Ft. Larned, Annual Report, Extract, 1875, Microcopy NNO 766 (319), Roll 1.
A. The Bakery

Little documentary material has yet appeared concerning the bakery. The minutes of the Post Council of Administration\(^4\) contain names of the various post bakers, size of the bread ration, and requirements for candles to light the post bakery, but there is no mention of tools or equipment. Two firebricks marked “Mens & Howard St. Louis, Mis’’ were recovered during the 1973 archeological investigations and might have formed part of the bake ovens.\(^5\)

An 1882 publication, *Notes on Breadmaking, Permanent and Field Ovens, and Bake Houses*, lists the “Furniture and Utensils Required in a Bakehouse.” These should not be drastically different from the tools in use in 1868, and are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tool</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tables</td>
<td>Flannels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peels</td>
<td>Paint Brushes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Troughs</td>
<td>Thermometer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scrapers</td>
<td>Proof rack</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sieves</td>
<td>Caldron</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scales</td>
<td>Yeast tubs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shovels</td>
<td>Yeast strainer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buckets</td>
<td>Yeast dipper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poker</td>
<td>Scrubbing brushes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knife</td>
<td>Stock-yeast tubs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rasp</td>
<td>Shelves(^6)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B. The Blacksmith Shop

A detailed list of equipment for the blacksmith shop at Fort Larned reveals what one might expect to find there. This list is taken from the 1860 requisition of the post quartermaster, and appears to represent the ideal, not the real. It shows, however, what should have been stocked, and what normally could have accumulated over the years:

4. On microfilm on file at Ft. Larned NHS and at the Kansas State Historical Society, Topeka.


1 Screw Plate with 2 sets dies
1 doz horse shoeing rasps
1 Cast Steel Hammer
1 Set Blacksmith Tools (separately) [not further defined]
1 Set Shoeing Tools (separately)
1 Pair Cast Steel Shoeing Punches
1 Bellows
1 Anvil
1 Vice
1 Set Hammer and Tongs

C. The Carpenter Shop

The carpenter shop tool set is listed in more detail. A carpenter's tool set, with toolbox for storage, is on display at Hays, Kansas, at the Sternberg Museum on the Hays State College campus. Dating from the late 1860s, it includes much of the material listed below. This material was requisitioned on the same list as the blacksmith tools:

1 Set Rounds and Hollows
2 Sets Gimblets
1/2 Doz sets trainer chisels
2 mortice gauges
1/2 doz sets framing chisels
1 doz Common Thumb Gauges
1/2 doz framing squares
1 set gauges
2 Plow Planes with bits
1 Set Rabbit Planes
1 Set Bead Planes
1/2 doz Bench Screws
1/2 doz Bevils
1/2 Doz Mallets
2 doz Hatchet handles
2 doz Hand Axe handles
Sandpaper 1, 2, 3
1/2 doz Monkey Wrenches

7. NA, RG 92, Letters Received, Requisition, AAQM, Ft. Larned, Aug. 23, 1860, Microcopy NNO 766 (319), Roll 1. See Appendix D. Appendix Q is a consolidated list of blacksmith, wheelwright, and carpenter tools taken from a Quartermaster General list of Oct. 1869.
D. The Saddler Shop

Either the saddler used the other artisans’ tools or the quartermaster simply did not know what to order, because the list of tools for the saddler shop is quite short: “2 Oil Stones (fine and Coarse), 1 Pincer, 1 Pair Shears.”

The Sternberg Museum displays three saddletrees dating from the early 1870s. Such saddletrees would have been a vital part of the shop furniture for the saddler at Fort Larned, yet nothing of the sort appears on the requisition. Easily constructed, any saddletrees that were required would have been locally built.

E. The Wheelwright Shop

On the large 1860 requisition, no mention is made of the wheelwright. Whether this indicates that the wheelwright would use the carpenter’s and blacksmith’s tools, or whether an order for the wheelwright’s tools was simply an omission, is not known. The reference among the carpenter’s tools to “1 doz spoke shares” infers that the wheelwright worked with the carpenter, or possibly that they were the same person.

F. Miscellaneous Tools and Equipment

Among the classes of tools listed in the lengthy 1860 requisition are those for the tinsmith — yet no mention of a tinsmith is ever made at the fort. Possibly the tinsmith tools were used by the blacksmith or by the carpenter as the need for tinwork arose. The list follows:

- 1 Mantle
- 1 pair large shears

8. Ibid.

9. Ibid.
1 pair sneaps
1 Burning Machine
1 pair flat plyers
1 pair saddler irons
1 edging machine
1 pair rollers
4 Mallets
2 Bevel Hammers
1 small Raising Hammer
1 Large Raising Hammer
1 small round pipe straie
1 graving Machine
1 square head
1 hatchet straie
1 set Hollow punches
1 Set punches
6 Cold Chisels

Miscellaneous items requisitioned for the various shops included nails, hoop iron, steel, sheet iron, nails (five kegs), colored thread and assorted thread, leather, paint-brushes, and varnish. The requisition is reproduced as Appendix D.
V. HISTORIC BUILDING 4  
(THE NEW COMMISSARY AND THE POST SCHOOL)

A. The Post School

The new commissary storehouse is the newest building — by one year — of the nine standing at Fort Larned. Built in mid-1868, it has served a variety of purposes.

During the period when the fort housed four companies and the agencies for four\(^1\) Indian tribes, storage room was at a premium. During that period, the storehouse no doubt served the purpose for which it was designed — a storage place for commissary subsistence supplies; it also housed an office. Why there had to be an office in both the old commissary storehouse and the new one is not explained. Possibly the Indian agents at Fort Larned used one of them.

In 1870, use of the building was requested by the post surgeon, because of the overflow of patients during an epidemic.\(^2\) With the request granted, the new commissary temporarily became a hospital annex.

As of 1868 (the furnishings date), however, the building served as an additional commissary storehouse. The furnishings data for the building would be the same as that described in Sheire's study for the commissary storehouse — subsistence items and Indian annuities.

By autumn of 1871, however, the north end of the building housed its most interesting and charming tenant, the post school.

There had been sporadic, and apparently unsuccessful, attempts to establish a school at Fort Larned prior to 1871. The Post Council of Administration authorized a purchase on October 13, 1866, of “school books” in the amount of $11.60, though no other information appeared.\(^3\) In a similar terse notation in the minutes of the August 21, 1867, meeting, the council approved $20.00 for a clock for the “post school.”

1. Documents in the records of the Kiowa Agency infer that during the autumn of 1867 the Kiowa and Comanche Agency served the “Plains Apaches” and “Kiowa Apaches” as well. Thus, Ft. Larned might have served five or six tribes.

2. Sheire, HSR, Fort Larned, p. 63.

3. NA, RG 393, Proceedings of Post Councils of Administration, Microcopy 63-626.
Earlier, there had been plans for a meeting of the council to write regulations for a post school. An October 30, 1866, entry notes a call for a meeting to make the regulations, but the notation is crossed out with a large "X." Yet the next day there appears in the council’s minutes another call to meet and make regulations for the post school. If any of the regulations have survived, they have yet to be discovered.

The next mention of education at the fort came in July 1869, when it was noted in the medical history that

A Sunday School by one of the ladies of the Post was opened this month. It is the only means of education that the soldier’s children have and all of them at the Post—ten or twelve—attend it.

But the school lasted barely two months. In September 1869 the surgeon explained:

The Sunday School spoken of in the record for July was abandoned early this month owing to the departure of the teacher from the post, and the removal of several of the children at the same time.

School is not mentioned again for a year, and then, in March 1870, a passing reference to a school appears in the Register of Letters Received, the summary of the letter possibly suggesting the existence of a school at Fort Larned:

Referring to Maj General Schofield’s endorsement of Nov 13, 1869 forwarding communication of Bvt Maj D. Parker [then Ft. Larned CO] who requested information as to the issue of the means of lighting the Post Bakery, Schoolhouses &c., the General of the Army decides that these should be paid from the post fund.

4. Ibid., Oct. 30, 1866.
5. Ibid., Oct. 31, 1866.
8. NA, RG 393, Register of Letters Received, Mar. 2, 1870, Microcopy NNO 766 (319), Roll 2.
Like earlier references to a school at the fort, this one is an isolated glimpse, a teasing reference to something that might have been, although we have no idea where it existed, who attended it, or who taught it.

The uncertainty is dispelled momentarily by a document that seems too carefully made to order, almost as if a desperate historian had painstakingly created it. It is genuine, however, and is quoted here in full:

Head Quarters Fort Larned, Kansas
October 19, 1871

Special Order
No 98

I There will be a school at this Post commencing Monday the 25inst under the direction of the Post Chaplain for the benefit of the Children of the Officers and Enlisted men of this command.

The school will be held in the north end of the building known as the additional Commissary Store House.

II The A.A.Q.M. at this Post is hereby directed to furnish lumber and have made a sufficient number of Benches and Desks for use in the Post School.

By order of Major James P. Roy
D. A. Griffith
1st Lieutenant 3rd Infantry
Post Adjutant

No other mention of a school has yet emerged. Major James P. Roy’s interest in establishing a post school is mirrored in his being the initial name on the list of those checking out books from the post library in 1871 (Appendix I).

Two other post schools, those at Forts Laramie and Lapwai, left more detailed records. An 1878 letter described the books in use at Fort Laramie, Wyoming, and simultaneously gave indirect testimony to the value of the 1878 dollar. The post adjutant ordered the books from a Chicago publishing house, asking:

Please forward me by express C. O. D. the following School books, and writing material for the use of the Post School at this Post. Not to exceed ($25.00) it being the amount appropriated by the Post Council for the purchase of the articles enumerated herein viz.

6 Sanders Primary Spelling Books
6 Hillard Primmers
6 2nd Reader
6 3rd Reader
6 4th Reader
6 5th Reader
6 6th Reader
6 No 2 Spencerian System of Penmanship
6 No 3 Spencerian System of Penmanship
6 No 4 Spencerian System of Penmanship
1 Box Gillatts steel pens and ink (Arnolds Fluid)

Please forward as early as possible.10

A letter of a week later mentions the books in use at the time, including Days American Speller, Mitchells Primary Geography, Harvers Elementary Grammar, Davies School Arithmetic, Websters Abridged Dictionary, and the Spencerian System of Penmanship.11

In June 1880 schoolbooks again came to official notice, with the mention of McGuffey Readers, Coxwell's Geographies, Goodriches School History of the United States, and Spencerian Copy Books, in enough quantity for more than one copy per child. They were probably workbooks. In addition, school supplies such as slates, crayons, and copies of Childs Catechism of Common Things were ordered.12

Fort Lapwai, Idaho Territory, also had a school in the late 1870s. Grades were given at Lapwai's post school for "Conduct," "Reading," "Spelling," "Definition," "Geography," "History," "Arithmetic," "Mental Arithmetic," "Penmanship,"

10. Ibid., Register of Letters Sent, Ft. Laramie, Wyo., to Messrs. Jansen, McClung and Co., Chicago, Nov. 23, 1878. This material was provided by Historian B. William Henry, Jr., Ft. Laramie NHS.

11. Ibid., Ft. Laramie, Wyo., Nov. 30, 1878.

12. Ibid., June 10, 1880.
“Grammar,” “Composition,” and “Presentation.” Textbooks in use at the Fort Lapwai school included *Wilson’s Reader, Union Speller, Pacific Speller,* and *Coxwell’s Geography.*

Little evidence of the original interior remains at the site of Fort Larned’s post school. The floor plan for the commissary storehouse shown in the 1876 diagram (Appendix C) shows a room at the north end of the building. This would agree with Major Roy’s order that “the school will be held in the north end of the building.”

No marks remain visible on the walls, although the building was used as a shop for the park and interior alterations were made after the fort became a national historic site. Some evidence may remain on the original walls; they should be examined.

B. The Storeroom and Office

The commissary storeroom, which comprised at least two-thirds of the building space, should be furnished similarly to the commissary storehouse, Historic Building 5, which is discussed in section VI.

13. *Ibid.*, Register of Letters Received, Ft. Lapwai, Idaho, Post School Report, 1878-1879, report for week of Nov. 14, 1879. This material was provided by Erwin N. Thompson.

VI. HISTORIC BUILDING 5
(THE OLD COMMISSARY STOREHOUSE)

Quartermaster and subsistence stores furnished from depots and Fort Leavenworth, St. Louis, and Jeffersonville, Ind., by rail to Hays City, Kan., ... by wagons to post*** Six months' subsistence kept on hand.

Outline Descriptions of the Posts in the
Military Division of the Missouri,
p. 55.

Throughout 1868, the commissary storehouses, like the quartermaster storehouse, remained crowded with supplies for the post and for columns of troops who might pass by and requisition supplies while on patrol or in pursuit of Indians. Also in the storehouses were the supplies of Indian annuities for the Kiowas, Comanches, Cheyennes, and Arapahoes. In late spring of 1868, the commanding officer of the post requested even more storage space for subsistence stores. The Department of the Missouri turned down the request, although in August of that year the new commissary storehouse, Historic Building 4, was constructed.¹

Even though the garrison's size had shrunk, and the fort had lost a cavalry company, the situation still had not eased greatly by late 1869. The commanding officer reported his storage problems to the Department of the Missouri in October 1869:

I have the honor to call the attention of the Major General Commanding, to the fact that this post is not provided with a regular Magazine or a safe place for storage for ammunition. I have now on hand in the Ordnance Department at this Post 764 rounds of Fixed Ammunition, 329 Blank Cartridges [for a 12-pounder mountain howitzer], the reserve ammunition of the companies and 8 kegs of blasting powder belonging to the Quartermaster Department. All the ammunition is stored in one of the Commissary Store houses of the Post, a stone building with a shingle roof. As it is absolutely necessary at times to have fire in the buildings, and this closely facing, it is at least a very unsafe storeroom for ammunition and in case of a fire breaking out this could easily lead to the entire demolition of the Commissary and Quartermaster Store houses and contents. . . .

¹. NA, RG 393, Register of Letters Received, Dept. of the Missouri to CO, Ft. Larned, June 30, 1868, Microcopy NNO 766 (319), Roll 2.
I would therefore respectfully request that authority be given to erect a suitable building for the storage of ammunition and powder at this post.

A small stone building placed in an isolated position and properly fenced would in my opinion be as durable as necessary, and would certainly cost less than other structures that could be put up for the purpose.  

The post did not get a magazine, regardless of the eloquent plea of the commanding officer. The furnishings for the commissary storehouse, then, should reflect both the crowded conditions and the variety of materials discussed in detail in this section.

One major subsistence item, and a product that has retained its importance in American culture to this day, was whisky. The 1863 revised regulations, explicit on that item, allowed

One gill per man daily, in cases of excessive fatigue, or Severe exposure. The number of men issued to will be stated on each return for extra issues, and so entered on the Abstract.  

Besides being the distribution point for spirits, the commissary storehouse was the center for the issuance of food to the entire military community. Each company had an account with the acting assistant commissary of subsistence, generally called “The Commissary,” or “ACS,” who was usually a junior officer at the post. Food was regularly issued to each company and to the hospital. Officers and married enlisted personnel also purchased food for their own use at the commissary storehouse.

The regulations governing the commissary operations were lengthy, and the blank forms to be filled out were numerous. Among the accounts and records to be kept in the commissary office was the “Commissary Book”:

1256. A book will be kept by the Commissary at each permanent post in which shall be entered the return of Provisions received, issued &c. in the month (form 1). It shall show from whom the purchases have been made, and whether paid for. It is called the Commissary’s Book, and will not be removed from the post.  

2. NA, RG 92, Letters Received, Oct. 9, 1869, Microcopy NNO 766 (319), Roll 1.


4. Ibid., pp. 256-57.
There were other papers too, and "Disbursing officers and agents of the Subsistence are required to retain one complete set of official papers (see paragraph 1252 and 1253) for reference and use."  

Paragraphs 1252 and 1253 of the regulations listed the forms to be used:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Paragraph 1252</th>
<th>Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The following are the usual Returns, Abstracts, &amp;c., to be rendered to the Commissary-General of Subsistence, monthly, viz: — Return of provisions and forage for beef and cattle received, issues &amp;c., in the month with invoices and receipts thereto belonging</td>
<td>Form 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abstract of issues to troops</td>
<td>Form 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abstract of issues to citizens</td>
<td>Form 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abstract of Issues extra</td>
<td>Form 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abstract of issues to hospital</td>
<td>Form 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abstract of provisions and forage forage purchases</td>
<td>Form 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abstract of sales to officers</td>
<td>Form 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Return of all property, in the Department, except provisions and forage, with the invoices and receipts thereto belonging</td>
<td>Form 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summary statement of funds received, expended, &amp;c., in the month</td>
<td>Form 9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1253. The following are the usual Accounts, Abstracts &c., to be rendered to the Third Auditor of the Treasury monthly, or forthwith when a disbursing officer, for whatever cause, ceases to be such, viz: —

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Account</th>
<th>Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Accounts current</td>
<td>Form 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abstract of provisions and forage purchased and paid for in the month, with vouchers</td>
<td>Form 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abstract of all expenditures in the month, except for provisions and forage, with vouchers</td>
<td>Form 12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The commissary at Fort Larned seldom issued fresh vegetables and fruits. Although occasionally available at the sutler’s store, they remained rare at Fort Larned and were not a concern of the commissary at the post. His storehouse dispensed dried and canned foods and meats packed at depots east of Fort Larned and shipped by wagon to the post.

Although no complete listing of food issued at Fort Larned has yet been discovered, the food items requisitioned by the hospital (and discussed in section III) mirror many of the items on an 1866 requisition for Fort Stevens, Colorado, a post in the Rockies of southern Colorado that lasted only a month before being abandoned. This list is of the same general period to which Fort Larned is to be restored, and reflects at least what the commissary requested. The foods available at the quartermaster depots were limited in number, and most of the commissaries of the western forts would have requisitioned the same items. The list is consolidated below. The requisition was based on feeding 200 men, 50 citizens, 50 “extra,” and 10 officers over a period of 8 months. Fort Larned had 259 enlisted men and almost 10 officers at the post in June 1868; thus, the quantity of rations requested for Fort Stevens closely approximated the amount needed at Fort Larned at the same time:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bacon, pounds</td>
<td>15,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ham, pounds</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fresh Beef, pounds</td>
<td>45,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flour, pounds</td>
<td>56,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hard Bread, pounds</td>
<td>5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beans, pounds</td>
<td>3,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rice, pounds</td>
<td>2,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coffee, Green, pounds</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coffee, Java (for officers)</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coffee, Roasted, pounds</td>
<td>1,600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar, Brown, pounds</td>
<td>7,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar, White, pounds</td>
<td>1,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tea, pounds</td>
<td>170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soda Crackers, pounds</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vinegar, gallons</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sperm candles, pounds .............................................. 100*
Adm.[Adamantine] Candles, pounds ................................. 725
Soap, pounds ......................................................... 2,000
Salt, pounds .......................................................... 2,700
Pepper, pounds ....................................................... 125
Barrels Fresh Potatoes ............................................. 10*
Barrels, molasses .................................................... 4*
Cans, peaches, dozens .............................................. 16*
Boxes, Mixed Vegetables .......................................... 4*
Cans, Rasberries, dozens ........................................... 8*
Boxes, Des. Potatoes ............................................... 4*
Cans, Blackberries, dozens ....................................... 8*
Cans, Tomatoes, dozens .......................................... 20*
Cans, Green Corn, dozens ....................................... 16*
Cans, Green Beans, dozens ..................................... 8*
Cans, Green Peas, dozens ........................................ 16*
Cans, Pine Apples, dozens ...................................... 8*
Cans, oysters, dozens ............................................. 8*
Cans, Lemon Sugar, dozens ...................................... 20*
Whiskey, Barrels ..................................................... 8*
Lard, pounds ......................................................... 150*7

Three months after Capt. Augustus W. Burton took Company H, 12th Kansas Volunteer Infantry, to Fort Riley, Kansas, from Fort Larned, he compiled a list of subsistence stores on account with the Fort Riley Department of Subsistence. This list, too, reflects many items found in the requisitions for Fort Stevens and the Fort Larned hospital:

Bacon, pounds ..................................................... 26 1/2
Ham, pounds ......................................................... 23 1/2
Beef Tongues, pounds ............................................ 8 1/2
Rice, pounds .......................................................... 10

Requisition for Subsistence Stores, for Fort Stevens, Colorado Territory, for period September 21, 1866, to May 20, 1867, otherwise undated, in Subject Collections, Colorado Forts — Military Affairs, State Historical Society of Colorado.

Asterisk indicates items listed under “Officers” or “extra” but not under “Enlisted.” A copy of the requisition is in Appendix N.
Java Coffee, pounds ................................. 5  
Rio Coffee, pounds ................................. 4  
Tea, pounds ......................................... 1  
White Sugar, pounds ............................... 20  
Brown Sugar, pounds ............................... 3  
Sperm Candles, pounds ............................ 6  
Molasses, gallon ................................... 1/2  
Pickles, pounds ..................................... 3  
Mackerel ............................................... 7  
Potatoes, pounds .................................... 93  
Apples, Dried, pound ............................... 208

There is little additional mention of specific types of food at Fort Larned. An 1868 letter concerns pork and vinegar.9 Dried peaches10 and four boxes of string beans11 are mentioned in 1870, and “6 sacks of corn for courrier animals”12 in 1868. A curious string of correspondence involving hams circulated between March and September 1870. On March 22 the Chief Commissary of Subsistence, Department of the Missouri, countermanded an earlier order and directed that hams be immediately sent to Fort Larned. Then came correspondence asking for opinions on hams packed in oat hulls as opposed to hams packed the “ordinary way”13 (presumably in painted canvas).14 The commissary at Fort Larned indicated that hams packed in oat hulls

9. NA, RG 393, Register of Letters Received, June 7, 1868, Microcopy NNO 766 (319), Roll 2.
10. Ibid., CCS, War Department, to AACS, Ft. Larned, May 20, 1870, Microcopy NNO 766 (319), Roll 2.
11. Ibid., Army Depot, Ft. Leavenworth, to ACS, Ft. Larned, Sept. 15, 1870, Microcopy NNO 766 (319), Roll 2.
12. NA, RG 92, Letters Received, AQM to CO, Ft. Larned, Sept. 20, 1868, Microcopy NNO 766 (319), Roll 1.
13. NA, RG 393, Register of Letters Received, CCS, Dept. of the Missouri, to CO, Ft. Larned, Mar. 22, 1870, Microcopy NNO 766 (319), Roll 2.
“compared favorably” with those packed the old way. Presumably then, hams packed in canvas would have been typical in 1868.

In addition to storing food supplies, the commissary storehouses at Fort Larned housed Indian annuities, such as food, hardware, and clothing. These Indian annuities were bulky and of great variety. (Lists of Indian annuities for the Kiowa Agency at Fort Larned appear as Appendix H.) Typical of the items stored for eventual distribution to the Kiowas and Comanches were “Military clothing, Coats, Blouses, and Shirts” — 14 wagons full in this instance. At one point, the heavy demands of transportation for the Indian goods threatened to interrupt the construction of the fort, which should give ample evidence of the amount of goods crammed into the two commissary storehouses.

Aside from the breakdown of supplies in the Fort Stevens list, there is little specific guidance for understanding how the various foods and other supplies were shipped and stored. Liquids, of course, were in barrels. Vegetables and fruits, both dried and canned, were shipped in boxes. The containers for subsistence stores are described in the 1863 revised regulations, along with instructions for operating storehouses:

1. When practicable, each kind of subsistence stores shall be placed by itself, — the packages stored so as to allow circulation among them, and to permit the quantity and age (date of purchase) of each lot being easily ascertained. At short intervals of time the stores and packages shall be carefully examined, and, when necessary, separated for inspection, early issue, repacking, rebringing &c., as circumstances may require.

2. When there is no flooring under stores, they must be placed on skids, or be otherwise properly dunnaged.

3. Salt meats in barrels should be piled in tiers only when limited store-room makes such storage necessary, and then never more than three tiers high, each tier resting on skids placed near the ends of barrels.

15. Ibid., AACS to CO, Ft. Larned, Sept. 17, 1870, Microcopy NNO 766 (319), Roll 2.


17. Sheire, HSR, Fort Larned, p. 71.
4. Salt meats in pickle are not safe from injury unless there is undissolved salt in the barrel. The barrels should be rolled over monthly, and never be exposed to a hot sun.

5. Most subsistence stores being readily perishable, unremitting care is indispensable to their preservation.

6. The second chime-hoop on all barrels of pickled meats should be of iron. Two iron hoops on a barrel (one on each end) will generally be sufficient.

7. Vinegar-kegs should be painted, and the bungs capped with tin.

8. Liquid measures and scoops should be made of treble tin.

9. The size, form, strength &c., of packages designed to hold subsistence stores will be determined by the purchasing Commissary, who will be governed in these particulars by the kind of transportation offered, by the size of wagons used, by the convenience of handling the packages, &c.

10. When hard bread is put in boxes (the best packages for field transportation), they should be made of fully-seasoned wood, of a kind to import no taste or odor to the bread, and as far as practicable, of single pieces. When two pieces are used in making the same surface, they should be tongued and grooved together.

11. A box 26 x 17 x 11 inches, exterior measure, is an average box for pilot bread, under the usual circumstances of land transportation. The ends of a box this size should be made of inch, and the remainder of five-eights, stuff, the package well strapped with green hickory or other suitable wood.

12. Hard bread, after thorough cooling and drying, should be pressed closely in packages, each package containing a uniform weight of bread, for the convenience of calculation. It can be re-dried in boxes without removal therefrom, by being exposed for about forty hours to a temperature of 140 degrees Farenheit.

13. The army wagon being 22 x 42 x 114 inches, inside measurement, boxes for bacon, made 20 x 20 x 28 inches outside measurement (which will contain 225 pounds of bacon) are convenient for field transportation. The boxes should be strapped, the material be one and one-fourth inch thick, tongued and grooved.

14. A box 4 x 4 inches square, and 3.6 inches deep, will contain one quart...
15. A box, 24 x 16 inches square, and 4.6 inches deep, will contain one half-gallon.

16. A box 24 x 16 inches square, and 28 inches deep, will contain one barrel (large whisky barrel).

17. A box, 8 x 8.4 inches square, and 8 inches deep, will contain one peck.

18. A box 16 x 16.8 inches square, and 8 inches deep, will contain one bushel.

The great number of boxes described in the regulations infer that most of the foods were shipped in boxes. This would be especially true of dried peaches, apples, and potatoes. Flour was shipped in hundred-pound sacks, and meats, as noted above, were shipped in barrels. Included as Illustration 6 are photographs of containers taken from the *Bertrand*, a riverboat which sank in the Missouri River in 1865. The containers from the *Bertrand* are typical of the period.

Presumably, most Indian annuities were boxed. Flour, however, came in sacks; bacon was issued in slabs, probably from boxes; blankets, cloth, and uniforms came tied in bundles. Items on the list of Indian annuities shown in Appendix H, such as kettles, pots, pans, and farming implements, probably were tied together, but were otherwise unpackaged.

An 1867 load of material for the Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Apaches, Comanches, and Kiowas, enroute to Fort Larned, was detained near the fort. In citing his losses, the contractor in charge of the delayed wagon train noted the amount of material as 64,574 pounds, or about 32 tons. From this example it is obvious that the storage of Indian annuity goods at Fort Larned took a major part of the space available to the commissary.


The office, issue room, and subsistence sergeant's room were in the middle of the building, a somewhat atypical arrangement still clearly marked on the existing walls. This office, like other offices at the fort, no doubt had rough and locally made furniture mixed with a few manufactured pieces shipped out on the Santa Fe Trail. The regulations called for "two common desks or tables, six common chairs, one pair common andirons." Each room, except the storerooms, was heated by a wood-burning stove, with the inevitable woodbox nearby.

The storerooms were lined with shelves, their shadows clear today. About 6 feet long and in tiers of three or four, they started about 2 feet from the floor.

Candles furnished light in the storehouse.

VII. HISTORIC BUILDING 6
(THE QUARTERMASTER STOREHOUSE)

Fort Larned enjoyed the services of an officer commissioned as quartermaster only during the construction phase of its institutional life. From that point forward an "acting assistant quartermaster," generally called the quartermaster or "AAQM" (an infantry or cavalry officer), directed the logistics at the post. Any item of supply not specifically under the control of the acting assistant commissary of subsistence came under the "AAQM." The quartermaster's authority extended to clothes, weapons, tools, equipment, tents, transportation, and the care of the buildings. He maintained an office at the quartermaster storehouse, where he and his enlisted subordinates—a quartermaster sergeant, and at Fort Larned, at least one civilian—saw to requisitioning and issuing of military supplies and equipment.

Like the subsistence department, the quartermaster department at each post was guided by the army regulations in force at the time. The prime requirement that burdened the smooth functioning of the business of supply was the preparation and completion of numerous quartermaster reports.

Every issue of material required that a list be compiled, and each time supplies arrived at Fort Larned an invoice was needed. Most quartermasters filled out at least 10 reports, or "Returns" as the forms were sometimes called, per month. Each form was printed in the quartermaster section of the regulations. The forms are:

- A Summary Statement ..................................... Form 1
- Report of Persons and Things .......................... Form 2
- Roll of Extra Duty Men .................................. Form 3
- Report of Stores for Transportation, etc. .......... Form 4
- Return of Animals ........................................ Form 5
- Report of Forage .......................................... Form 6
- Report of Fuel and Quarters Commuted ............ Form 7
- Report of Pay Due ........................................ Form 8
- An Estimate of Funds for One Month ................. Form 9
- An Account of Money-Abstracts and Vouchers
  Forms 11 through 22 ..................................... Form 10
- A Return of Property-Abstracts and Vouchers
  Forms 24 and 25 ......................................... Form 23
- A Quarterly Statement of Allowances
  Paid to Officers ......................................... Form 46A

1. NA, RG 94, ACP File, 1st Lt. George W. Thompson, Case 36, 1870.
Current Accounts of Money Received . . . . . . . . . . . . . Forms 47 and 48
Abstracts Made for Expenditures Made for
Medical Department . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Forms 49 and 50
Quarterly Return of Clothing, Camp and
Garrison Equipage . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Forms 51 and 52
A Descriptive List . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Form 53

Although three full-time people worked in the quartermaster department at Fort Larned — the “AAQM,” the quartermaster sergeant, and one civilian — the records of Fort Larned often mention that details of troops had to report to the post quartermaster for duty. The relatively small office, the plastered portion of Historic Building 6, would have been busy, probably more so than any other office at the fort. The standard office equipment — two common desks or tables, six common chairs, and andirons — would no doubt have been supplemented by locally produced furniture. The entire office would have been equipped at least as well as that of the commanding officer, whose equipment was explicitly described in the regulations:

Officer Commanding a Post of more than two and less than five companies:

8 Quires writing paper
1/2 quires envelope paper
30 Quills
1/2 ounces wafers
5 Ounces sealing wax
1 Paper of ink powder
1 Piece of Office Tape
Steel Pens, with one holder to 12 pens, may be issued in place of quills, and envelopes and place of envelope paper, at the rate of 100 to the quire.

To each office table [and presumably, desk] is allowed one ink-stand, one sand-box, one wafer-box, and as many lead pencils as may be required, not exceeding four per annum.  

2. Revised Regulations for the Army, 1861, p. 172. These forms are reproduced in the quartermaster chapter of both the 1861 and 1863 regulations.

3. NA, RG 94, ACP File, Thompson, Case 36.

4. Revised Regulations for the Army, 1861, p. 167.
Some sort of file box or container for the plethora of forms, returns, and reports that were so much a part of the daily routine at the quartermaster’s office no doubt existed. The remaining piece of military office equipment from the historic period at the fort, a pigeonhole letter box, or some similar device, probably served the purpose.

The storeroom would have been similar to the arrangement of the commissary storehouse; shelves lined the side walls, leaving the open floor space for the boxes, barrels, packing boxes, and unpackaged materials. In the storeroom would be kept ordnance materials, uniforms, tents or related equipment, leather goods such as harnesses and saddles, blankets, and paint — in short, all those supplies necessary for the daily operations of the post.

Items of uniform awaiting issue were boxed by type, such as the “box of stockings” mentioned in a request by a board of survey in April 1868. The articles of uniform on hand at Fort Larned conformed closely with those listed in the army regulations, because those uniforms and accoutrements called for in the regulations regularly appear on invoices and lists associated with Fort Larned.

Listed below are the uniform and ordnance items specifically relating to Fort Larned from 1863 to 1865. The lists are consolidated from various quarterly returns and invoices of clothing, camp, and garrison equipage found in the Capt. A. W. Burton Papers, at the Kansas State Historical Society, and in the Maj. Scott J. Anthony Papers of the Colorado State Historical Society. The uniform items on the list parallel those found in the 1861 and 1863 regulations, and noted in section III:

**Uniforms**

Uniform Coats, Infantry  
Trowsers, Infantry  
Forage Caps  
Bootes, Infantry  
Boots, Cavalry  
Flannel Shirts  
Flannel Sack Coats  
Flannel Drawers  
Stockings  
Sergeants Lace  
Corporal’s Lace  
Sergeant’s Chevrons  
Drawers  
Greatcoats  
Uniform Jackets, Cavalry  
Cord and Tassel, Cavalry
Cord and Tassel, Infantry
Blouses, lined
Hats,
  Feathers [for hats]
  Eagles [for hats]

Field Gear

Knapsacks, complete
Haversacks
Canteens with straps
Blanket, woolen

Other Equipment

Mess Pans
Camp Kettles
Axes
Axe Helves
Bed Sacks (single and double)

Musical Instruments

Drums, Complete
Drum Head Batten
Fifes
Bugles, with extra mouthpieces
Drum Head, Snare

Tents

Sibley Tents
Wall Tents
Wall Flies
Wall Tent Pins
Servant Tents
Common Tent Pins
Tent Poles
Tripods and Poles\textsuperscript{5}

\textsuperscript{5} Burton Papers, consolidation of invoices.
Later correspondence (1870) mentions the need for one hundred Common tents at Fort Larned, requests leggings, and suggests that "a surplus lot of cavalry clothing on hand be sent to some post where it is needed."

Although the commanding officer stored the mountain howitzer ammunition in one of the commissary storehouses (see section VI), most of the ordnance equipment, such as weapons, tools for weapons, and accoutrements and ammunition, would have been stored in the quartermaster storehouse. The blockhouse, once used for ammunition storage, served as the guardhouse in 1868. By elimination then, this places the weapons, associated gear, powder, and ammunition in the quartermaster storehouse.

Those weapons stored here were no doubt boxed, because weapons on racks would demand more routine care and cleaning than those that were boxed and not exposed to the dust of the Kansas plains. The first list following is consolidated from the Burton Papers, and the second is from the Anthony Papers. The Anthony list reflects cavalry ordnance and equipment, while the Burton list is composed of infantry ordnance and equipment:

**Ordnance and Equipment [Burton list]**

- Enfield Muskets, Calibre 577
- Enfield Muskets, Calibre 58
- Enfield Rifles, Calibre 58
- Bayonets
- Bayonet scabbards
- Non-commissioned officer's sword
- Musicians sword
- Non-commissioned Officer's sword belts, plates, double frogs
- Musician's Sword belts and double frogs
- Waist belts
- Waist belt plates
- Cap pouches
- Cartridge boxes
- Cartridge box plates

6. NA, RG 393, Register of Letters Received, AAQM to CO, Ft. Larned, Feb. 25, 1870, Microcopy NNO 766 (319), Roll 2.


Gun slings
Ball Screws
Screw Drivers and Cone Wrenches
Wipers
Rifle Musket Elongated Ball Calibre 58 [ammunition]
Elongated Ball Cartridge, Calibre 577
Navy Pistol Ball Cartridges, Calibre 36
Packing Boxes

Ordnance and Equipment [Anthony List]

Starrs Carbine
Sharps Carbine
Enfield Caribines
Springfield Rifled Musket
Mississippi Rifle
Colts Revolvers, Calibre 44
Starrs Revolvers, Calibre 44
Cavalry Sabres
Sabre belts
Pistol belts and holsters
Carbine slings
Carbine cartridge boxes
Sword knots
Pistol cartridge pouches
Sabre belt and plates
Core wrenches and screwdrivers (carbine)
Spring vices (carbine)
Core wrenches and screwdrivers (pistol)
Brush wiper and thongs (carbine)
Bullet moulds (Pistol)
Sword bayonets
Bayonets
Starrs Carbine [ammunition] Calibre 52
Elongated ball [ammunition] Calibre 52
Elongated Ball [ammunition] Calibre 58
Colts Army Pistol [ammunition] Calibre 44
Colts Pistol [ammunition] Calibre 36

Horse equipments
- Bridles, curb
- Bridles, watering
- Curry combs
- Halters and straps
- Horse brushes
- Hitching straps
- Martingales
- Picket Pins
- Saddles, Complete (McClelland)
- Saddles (Grimsley)
- Surcingles
- Saddle bags
- Spurs and straps
- Saddles [not further identified]
- Packing boxes ¹⁰

Arms chests, by regulation, were kept and accounted for as ordnance stores. ¹¹ Possibly the “packing boxes” mentioned in both the Anthony and Burton lists served as arms chests.

Bulk items, except for “canvas” and “paulins,” ¹² are not specifically mentioned in association with the quartermaster storehouse, but much material of that sort would have been stored there. Repair items for wagons—paints, oils, lead, rope, and cut lumber—were all in the province of the post quartermaster, and would have been stored in the quartermaster storehouse.

A consolidated list created from the AAQM records of Fort Lapwai, Idaho Territory, between 1877 and 1880, reflects the bewildering array of items on hand at quartermaster storehouses.

The material included office supplies, heating and cooking items, horse and transportation equipment, uniforms, tools, flags and guidons, wire rope, bedding, furniture, musical instruments, cooking pots, and frying pans. All of these items and more were handled at one time or another by the Fort Lapwai quartermaster. It would not have been much different at Fort Lamed.

¹⁰ Anthony Papers, consolidation of invoices.

¹¹ Revised Army Regulations of 1861 (1863), p. 399.

¹² NA, RG 92, Letters Received, CO to AAQM, Ft. Larned, Nov. 14, 1869, Microcopy NNO 766 (319), Roll 2.
VIII. HISTORIC BUILDINGS 7, 8, AND 9  
(THE OFFICERS' QUARTERS)

[Furniture was] rather rough, to be sure; but with some coats of paint and canopies of white muslin over the bedsteads and dressing tables, clean white curtains at the windows, the rooms were soon made to look dainty and pretty.


Officers have the habit of beautifying their quarters all circumstances will permit.

Boyd, *Cavalry Life*, p. 163.

In January 1868, 10 officers lived at Fort Larned; their number decreased to 9 by March and 7 by June. Four officers were available for duty in September, and five in November and December.¹

The builder of the fort, Capt. Almon F. Rockwell, a quartermaster officer, announced on March 11, 1868, that the officers’ quarters were ready for occupancy.² Captain Nicholas Nolan commanded the post, but because of his date of rank, he was certain to be replaced as commander. In fact, Fort Larned had three additional commanding officers before the end of the year. That March there was only one other captain on the post — the post surgeon, Capt. (Bvt. Maj.) William H. Forwood. Four first lieutenants, two second lieutenants, and one civilian contract surgeon completed the list of officers. Nine officers and their families, then, would have shared the three quarters in January 1868, when the fort had its largest complement of officers.

No list of quarters assignments has appeared. The commanding officer’s quarters would have been occupied by the Nolans, who had no children. Captain Dangerfield Parker, and his wife, Amelia, also childless, were the other married couple on Officers


2. NA, RG 92, Letters Received, Microcopy NNO 766 (319), Roll 2.
There is no evidence that any of the other officers at Fort Larned, except Maj. M. H. Kidd who left in March 1868, were married. The post surgeon, Capt. William H. Forwood, was to marry in 1870, and Lt. William N. Williams was to marry later in the 1870s, but the other officers were bachelors.

An April 1868 inspection report notes that "the officer quarters are large and well built, and all except one furnished. . . ." What was meant by the term "furnished" is not further explained, but it is probable it meant only that heating and cooking stoves were provided. As of 1868 officers furnished their own quarters, except for heating and cooking stoves and wood.

Little indication of the type or extent of furniture in the officers' quarters is available. The furniture at the park has not been authenticated as belonging to the military period at Fort Larned. Furnishing of the three officers' quarters will, therefore, depend upon comparative data, and upon the archeological material recovered in 1972 and 1973.

A nearby source of well-documented comparative data is Fort Hays, Kansas, where the blockhouse served as a residence, and where the furnishings have been carefully researched by the Kansas State Historical Society. Photographs of the rooms at Fort Hays appear as Illustration 6.

Two documents deal with the furnishings of the officers' quarters. A letter dated 1878 indicates that during the 10-year occupancy of the quarters, bright colors had been introduced, along with rather extensive furnishings:

The wood work is all very heavy. The window sills are a foot deep and the woodwork is all grained and varnished. The ceilings are the highest I ever saw and the walls are all calcemined. Each room of a different color. We have ten rooms in all, and they all have some furniture in them. We have two

3. 1870 Census, "Fort Larned Pawnee County, Kansas, 21 July 1870," copy on file at Fort Larned NHS. This data was provided by Historian-Ranger George Elmore, Fort Larned NHS.

4. Examination of officers' personnel files and of pension files revealed little concerning officers' families. Only Forwood's wife is mentioned in the "A.C.P." file, and only because she was involved in a bill for less than $10 claimed by a Chicago grocer. The pension files revealed that Nolan married twice, losing his first wife a few years after leaving Ft. Larned.

5. Sheire, HSR, Fort Larned, p. 81, citing "Report of An Inspection," Apr. 30, 1868, Dept. of the Missouri, Register of Letters Received, Box No. 86.
moveable wardrobes, two fancy shelves, six or seven stoves and fire in them all and wood enough to do us for a month.* * * * There are two organs and two pianos in the Fort. There is a library here of over a hundred volumes and we can get books out whenever we want to.6

The comment in the letter that all of the rooms had furniture in them suggests quartermaster furniture, although the quartermaster was not really in the business of providing furniture at military posts until later in the century. Perhaps the furniture mentioned in the 1878 letter had accumulated over the years, and had simply been inherited, formally or informally, by the post.

The other clue to the officers' furnishings is the inventory mentioned in Sheire's historic structure report (Appendix C). The date of this inventory of personal goods is 1873. The deceased Lieutenant Quinby surely did not represent a typical frontier officer; his affluence is too obvious. The list does allow, however, for some appreciation of personal furnishings in the quarters, and is included in Appendix O.

When combined with some of the archeological findings, Lieutenant Quinby's personal possessions allow at least an approximation of a bachelor's furnishings. His dishware collection included breakfast and dinner plates, soup plates, saucers and cups, sauce plates, vegetable dishes, and pitchers. He had a teapot, a mess chest (similar to the mess chests noted in the medical regulations in section III and in the article "How They Live on the Plains" [Appendix J]), and tin cooking pots and pans. His collection of pewter tableware might not have represented the norm among his peers, but at least it shows that some such items did appear at frontier posts.

His bedroom materials — comforters, quilts, pillows, sheets, and blankets — were probably standard. His collection of books, which included two Bibles, a Book of Common Prayer, and an Army Register, probably represented a typical collection for a junior officer. His one clock and two lamps ("one winding lamp, 1 student lamp") would have been the norm.

Although lengthy, the list contains some interesting omissions. In regard to furniture, only three chairs are mentioned. But in addition to chairs, there must have been a bed, a table or two, a woodbox, a fireplace and stove tools, and a chest of drawers, or at least a trunk or footlocker. Yet, in an otherwise detailed inventory, these common and necessary items do not appear. It is unknown whether this implies that the quartermaster furnished these items to all quarters, or whether the lieutenant used borrowed furniture, which, of course, would not appear on any list of personal goods. Surely a young gentleman who owned three sabers and four private weapons, a private

6. The letter is reproduced in full as Appendix L.
horse, and a personal buggy did not sleep on the floor and pile his clothes in a corner. His furniture, however, like that of his contemporaries living in the officers' quarters, remains a mystery.

The photographs in Illustration 9 show both curtains and roller shades on the windows of Historic Buildings 8 and 9. The low fences around the porches possibly served to keep browsing animals away from the gardens. The baby carriage and the porch swings, rigged for the occasion of the photograph, no doubt, round out the specific furnishings data. The richly dressed group, posed for the photographer with a forced casualness, seems to carry an inference of comfortable, if not sumptuous, living at Fort Larned. The patterned curtains in the windows and the winter outfits on the children, combined with the furnishings of the deceased Lieutenant Quinby and the description in the "Ett" letter, convey the impression of bright interiors, ornate furnishings, and uncrowded, pleasant officers' quarters at Fort Larned.

By far the greatest amount of specific furnishings data has come from the archeological investigations of 1972 and 1973. The 1973 archeological investigations resulted in the discovery of a latrine to the rear of Historic Building 7, in which were found a great number of artifacts.

As is typical in archeological investigations at historic sites in the United States, the most common material found at Fort Larned was glass. Numerous bitters bottles, thousands of pieces of broken bottles and window glass, and an intact brown ceramic beer bottle constituted the bulk of material found.

A significant amount of white ironstone ceramic dishware was also uncovered. The most common brand was "Royal Patent/ Ironstone/ George Jones." The George Jones materials included plates, platters, and bowls, found during both the 1972 and 1973 digs. About 90 percent of the ceramic material recovered at Fort Larned was ironstone and this brand comprised the bulk of it. Although an exact count of all the ceramic fragments has not been completed, it appears that the second most common brand of ironstone was "Bridgewood and Son/ Porcelaine Opaque" ("Porcelaine" is misleading—the material is ironstone). Most of this material came from the privy to the rear of Historic Building 7, tentatively identified as the surgeon's privy, owing to the medicine bottles, test tube, and graduated cylinder found in it. Other ironstone brands


8. Items FS No. 8112 through No. 8117, 1973, are typical examples of this brand.
included "Royal Patent Ironstone/ Turner Goddard & Co.," and "Ironstone/ Harvard Moore Brother/ Cobridge." Mugs, cups, plates, platters, and saucers constituted the remainder of the ironstone material.

Other forms of glass dishes were discovered in 1972 and 1973. Fragments of milk glass and pottery dishware, and a small amount of bone china appeared, all in a variety of designs and colors. Some of the china fragments had orange and green floral designs, some were all white, and some had green and pink floral designs. One china gravy boat, "Stone China/ W. Taylor/ Brook Street Hanley," was all white, while another dish cover, possibly a gravy boat cover, had a veined blue and white design.

Clear drinking glasses and fragments of glasses formed a significant collection from the surgeon's privy, but the prize artifacts, and certainly among the most charming recovered to date at Fort Larned, proved to be a set of six goblets. The goblets, all broken, but all with bases, were found in the privy and were of three designs. All were roughly 8 inches in height. The set is shown in Illustration 9.

Children's toy fragments, recovered piecemeal over the last 6 years, include pieces of dolls, rubber ball fragments, two large marbles, and a toy wheel. A wooden domino, white with red dots, possibly a toy for both children and adults, was taken from the surgeon's privy.

Grooming supplies, too, were found in this area — bone-handled toothbrushes ("Parham & Breunert/ London/ Leavenworth" and "Dr. Mintzer's Impr") and hair brushes.

Kitchen tools and equipment, although not common among the materials recovered, did appear. Cooking pot fragments and parts of cutlery, such as knives, forks, and spoons, as well as buckets, tin cups, and wash boilers also constituted part of the material found at Fort Larned. This material was most likely in use at the three officers’ quarters.

Fort Larned no doubt benefited from its location along the Santa Fe Trail. Although it is unlikely that any immigrant wagon trains passing through the area cast off any heavy furniture, (an occurrence that benefited homes at Fort Laramie), it would have been easy to order material from St. Louis in 1868. Goods either manufactured or stocked in St. Louis probably dominated Fort Larned’s material culture. Certainly the evidence of the stoves indicates that this was the case.

Goods made by the Indians no doubt exerted a strong influence on the furnishing of homes within the fort. With at least four tribes passing in and out of Fort Larned, and with buffalo so abundant and so near, both buffalo robes and Indian materials would have been common in the officers’ quarters. Surely not all of Fort Larned’s garrison felt as one young Kansas enlisted man did when in 1866 he wrote home that:

I should have got a nice buffalo robe of some of them [Indians] but they may have the robe if they will promise to keep away from here.¹⁸

Even Southwestern Indian material would have been common, because trains returning from that area passed through Fort Larned. Mexican and Spanish items could have also appeared from time to time.

The archeological material and the furnishings data from the Quinby inventory, however, provide only a dim glimpse of furnishings in the officers’ quarters. Decisions about the type of furniture will have to be arrived at by deduction and comparison to other known data at other frontier forts — the obvious immediate choices for comparison are Fort Hays and Fort Laramie.

Detailed information about the lives and families of the officers at Fort Larned proved to be as difficult to find as did information on the furnishings of their homes. A competent but undistinguished lot, typical of many such cadres of officers at posts throughout the west at the time, the officers performed their daily role well (although they saw little of it recorded). It was not until later in their careers that some of these

¹⁷. FS No. 3814 and No. 3601, 1973, for example.

¹⁸. Cardella E. Brown to his aunt, Feb. 8, 1866, listed in the Ft. Larned Collection as “Misc. Bro.”

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officers made a more discernible mark on American military history, more than the mere appearance of their names on orders or in the Army Register. Captain Nicholas Nolan, brought before a board of officers on charges of unfitting relating to the racial problems at Fort Larned, was exonerated. Lieutenant Thompson, too, was acquitted of charges of mismanaging the wood contract for the post in 1868. Lieutenant Charles L. Umbstaetter, the only West Pointer at Fort Larned at the time, was found guilty, however, of misusing property that belonged to the quartermaster department. His sentence was remitted, but he soon resigned.

Nolan gained a somewhat negative and derisive recognition throughout the Indian-fighting army in July 1877 as “Lost Nigger Battalion Nolan.” In a saga of endurance, unmatched by other units in the west, a group of 10th Cavalry troopers under Nolan’s command, some of whom had served earlier at Larned, wandered 86 hours on the “Staked Plains” of Texas without water, barely surviving the ordeal. Nevertheless, Nolan is remembered as a tough and demanding officer who commanded troops until he died in Holbrook, Arizona, the day before his second wife and two children arrived by train to join him.

Forwood served a successful career as a medical officer, retiring as Surgeon General. Lieutenant J. Wesley Cooke, too, retired as a one-star general early in the twentieth century, after proving he was too old to make full colonel, and requesting promotion to general and immediate retirement. This was granted, and the last of the 1868 crew at Fort Larned left active military service.

No army wife’s diary or journal of life at the camp at Pawnee Fork has been found; it is highly unlikely that any ever will. Apparently, only three of the officers at Fort Larned in 1868 had families with them: Nicholas Nolan was married at the time, but had no children; Dangerfield Parker and his wife, Amelia, also were childless; Maj. Meredith H. Kidd’s family is mentioned only in regard to his use of an ambulance. The chances of finding a diary, a journal, or a series of letters from the distaff side of life at Fort Larned appear slim.

20. Ibid., John P. Thompson.
Only sparsely furnished, the blockhouse served as the guardhouse in 1868, and was described in the medical history:

The old adobe guard house was abandoned in 1867 and the guard and prisoners removed to the blockhouse which is still used as the guardhouse. It was built in 1864 after the Indians attacked and was intended as a work of defense. It is of sandstone 16 feet high in the form of a hexagon with 21 1/2 feet sides. There are two rows of loopholes, one above the other around the building and it is now covered with a shingle roof, with a watch tower on the top, there has been a small room built at the outside out of rough lumber for use of the guard, it stands at the S.E. corner of the parade.1

Although no mention is made of the interior arrangement of the guardhouse, it would have been divided into cells, furnished probably with chains and shackles. Otherwise, the security of the prisoners would have been in serious question. The building had a basement and a tunnel leading out to a well that was situated about halfway between the blockhouse and the oxbow of Pawnee Fork on the east side of the parade.2

The “small room built at the side out of rough lumber” housed the sergeant of the guard and any of the sentinels he chose to allow there. The exact dimensions of the small room are not available, but it is doubtful that it was large enough to permit the guard to sleep there.

The room, however, did have some furniture, as described in a November 1868 letter:

2. The tunnel has long been a source of speculation and local myth. The mystery has been resolved as a result of the archeological excavations in the summer of 1973, when the entire trace of the tunnel and the stone-lined underground chamber at the well site were located, partially excavated, and mapped. More details on the excavation of the much-vaunted tunnel from the blockhouse may be found in the archeologist’s report, Part Two of this furnishing study.
Hdqrs Fort Larned, Kans  
Nov 28, 1868

Bvt. Capt G. T. Raulston 10th Cavalry  
Actg Post Quartermaster  
Captain,

The Commanding Officer directs that bolts be made for the door of the Guard House, and that a lock be placed upon the Desk in the Guard Room — Also that a Bulletin Board 24 in x 18 in be made for use at the guard house.

Very Respectfully,  
Your Obdt Svt.

/s/ C. L. Umbstaetter,  
1st Lieut, 3rd Infantry  
Post Adjutant³

The room also had a clock, type unknown.⁴

A chair or two, a necessary amount of paper for guard rosters, as well as pens, pencils, inkwells, and a spitoon would complete the furnishings for this workroom, except for one item — a tool chest.⁵ The guard at Fort Larned supervised prisoners on various police and work details at the post, and their use of a tool chest appeared late in 1868.

The roughness of the room implies an area that would have been drafty, cold, and dirty. Such a room would surely have needed, but certainly would not have rated, a stove. Because no mention of heating equipment is made in either the medical history or any other document, probably the guardroom did not have any. Lighting was by candle or oil lamp.

3. NA, RG 92, Letters Received, Adj. to AAQM, Ft. Larned, Nov. 28, 1868, Microcopy NNO 766 (319), Roll 2.

4. NA, RG 393, Register of Letters Sent, Adj. to AAQM, Ft. Larned, Feb. 2, 1869, NNO 766 (319), Roll 2.

5. NA, RG 92, Letters Received, CO to AAQM, Ft. Larned, Dec. 24, 1868, Microcopy NNO 766 (319), Roll 2.
X. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ADDITIONAL RESEARCH, INTERPRETATION, ADAPTIVE RESTORATION, AND RECONSTRUCTION CONSIDERATIONS

A. Officers’ Quarters (Historic Buildings 7, 8, and 9)

The research effort on these buildings proved to be almost fruitless. No diaries or furniture lists were found, and only one letter was discovered that described the interiors. These buildings should receive primary consideration in any additional research conducted. State historical societies were contacted in the home states of the fort's officers, though little material resulted. A detailed and careful investigation of material in these depositories could aid in finding more data, but the travel costs could be prohibitive because those historical societies that must be checked are in New Hampshire, New York, Indiana, Illinois, Delaware, and Virginia.

It might be more realistic, and more financially prudent, to conduct a study of comparable furnishings. Fort Hays, Kansas, is the obvious place to begin. Furnishings data from Fort Scott, Kansas, could also be valuable, as well as the extensive furnishings plans written for Fort Laramie, Wyoming. The archeological collection recovered from Fort Zarah, Kansas, is currently undergoing study at the Kansas State Historical Society at Topeka. This material could provide comparative furnishings data for Fort Larned.

B. Schoolroom (Historic Building 4, North End)

It is unlikely that additional documents exist concerning the school at Fort Larned. Comparable schools, however, operated in Kansas and in both civilian and military communities throughout the West. Additional study on materials available on Kansas schools of the 1871 period could be undertaken, and might prove valuable in furnishing the room. Architectural examination of the building needs to be undertaken to determine the locations of the partitions separating the various rooms, and the stove placements. This examination is hardly a major exercise, and could easily be done during the preparation of the construction drawings for Historic Building 4.

C. Archeology

Fort Larned underwent extensive archeological research during the summers of 1972 and 1973. A final summer of archeological study should be conducted to exploit fully the resources, and to provide data for the historians, historical architects, and interpreters working to develop the fort.
Archeology for the summer of 1974 should include, as a minimum, work on the stables (directly south of Historic Buildings 5 and 6), the old cemetery (east of the oxbow), the blockhouse (between Historic Buildings 4 and 5), the mail station (east of the cemetery), the quartermaster stable and corral (on the north bank of Pawnee Fork opposite Historic Buildings 1 and 2), the commanding officer's privy (to the rear of Historic Building 8), and the flagpole base (center of the parade).

The work should include delineating the stable, uncovering any extant foundations, and recovering artifacts of routine use and of the fire of January 2, 1869. The old cemetery should be located, but the remains interred there need not be disturbed at this time. The blockhouse foundation needs to be examined and more work needs to be done on the tunnel and wellhouse that were uncovered during the 1972 excavations. In conjunction with this, the nearby bank of the oxbow should be checked to determine whether the blockhouse tunnel exited there or ended at the well. The mail station, which also served as the stagecoach station, needs to be located for future interpretive use, as well as the quartermaster corral and stables north of Pawnee Fork. The commanding officer's privy should be excavated, not only for necessary artifact recovery, but for comparison to the privy (surgeon's privy) excavated during the summer of 1973 behind Historic Building 7. The flagpole base should be examined to provide data for working drawings that will be used later in the restoration of the flagpole. The discovery of the stereopticon slides (Appendix B) provides the necessary data on the flagpole itself, but the dimensions of the base are unknown. Finally, the drainage system, a part of which was discovered during the closing days of the 1973 dig, should be examined in detail.

D. Interpretation

During the research on furnishings for Fort Larned, the rich potential for varied and extensive historical interpretation was often apparent. The records of Fort Larned reveal the actions and attitudes involving black-white relations within the Indian-fighting army and the workings of four Indian agencies, as well as views of various Indian tribes associated with the fort as found in lengthy intelligence reports from the commanders at Fort Larned to higher headquarters. The relationship of the Army to both commerce and westward expansion is also shown. Two of the primary sources for this study — Microfilm Reels NNO 766 (319), Rolls 1 and 2, U.S. National Archives, Record Groups 92 and 393 — have been xeroxed and will be available at Fort Larned NHS. Portions of an additional reel — Microcopy 234, Roll 375, U.S. National Archives, Record Group 75, Records of the Kiowa and Comanche agencies at the fort, 1866-68 — have also been printed and sent to the fort. Companion reels for the Cheyenne and Arapahoe agencies are noted in the bibliography.
Although all of the studies made of Fort Larned (the Stinson and Sheire reports, and this study) add material for use by interpreters, more research will have to be accomplished to fully exploit the rich sources available. Research of this nature can also be helpful in writing an historical handbook.

E. Reconstruction

Because the master plan calls for the reconstruction of Historic Building 10, the construction of this building should be carefully reevaluated. No reconstruction should be considered until the extensive restoration requirements are met. Historic Building 3, the shop, requires immediate attention to its south wall, for example, and this should be accomplished at the earliest possible time. The blockhouse was never attacked, and thus never served its intended purpose. It was used to store clothing and served as a guardhouse for prisoners. The interpretive use will be as a guardhouse. A place for prisoners was, of course, important, as was the presence of a guard detail at the fort. There existed other vital facilities at the fort, however, and these buildings are of greater importance than the guardhouse in presenting the complete story of the fort.

Foremost among these buildings is the adjutant’s (post commander’s) office. The fort was supervised from this building which served as the nerve center of the military community. It should take precedence over a guardhouse in reconstruction priority. Drawings of the adjutant’s office have not appeared, but the dimensions and materials used in its construction are known. Other similar existing structures, such as the adjutant’s office at Fort Davis National Historic Site, can serve as a guide in the reconstruction of this building. The building partially appears at the right edge of Illustration 8A.

Next in line for reconstruction should be the sutler’s store. While the adjutant’s office served as the military center for the post, the sutler’s store served as the post’s social and economic center. The sutler’s store survives in drawings, and has been located and excavated archeologically, providing a sound starting point for reconstruction.

Only after these two buildings — vital to the fort — are rebuilt, should the blockhouse be considered for reconstruction. All reconstructions, however, must await completion of the necessary restoration of existing structures.

F. Adaptive Restoration

As the park development continues, the site will undoubtedly become better known and will experience heavier visitation. This will require a greater maintenance
effort, and this, in turn, will inevitably require additional maintenance facilities. Where to locate the necessary maintenance building is important. Due to the limitations imposed by a prairie environment, no building can be hidden on the reservation. A solution would be adaptive restoration of the quartermaster storehouse, Historic Building 6, or of the commissary storehouse, Historic Building 5. Both have positive and negative qualities for adaptive restoration.

Historic Building 5 presently contains the water tank for the park and is the site of the filtering equipment. Heavy equipment used in park maintenance might be dangerous to both. This building does, however, have the size and rear entry necessary for a maintenance building, and its use would result in minimal intrusion into the historical scene. However this building also has qualities that make it of prime importance for interpretation. The office was in the center of the long building, with commissary subsistence storage on one end and Indian annuity storage on the other. The shadow marks for the office and storage shelves remain, allowing more accurate restoration. This consideration seems to rule out its use as a maintenance shed.

This suggests Historic Building 6 as the best candidate for adaptive restoration. Using the building as the maintenance area precludes its interpretive use, of course. Although this is unfortunate, it should also be realized that if all the buildings at Fort Larned were restored, the cost would be quite high and the interpretive value to the general public would not be correspondingly increased. Having a quartermaster storehouse as the next item for visitation after a commissary storehouse seems duplicative, even though the two buildings had different purposes. How clear the distinction between a commissary storehouse and a quartermaster storehouse would be in the minds of visitors to Fort Larned, however, is another matter entirely. To most, they would both simply appear as storage areas.

Thus, should adaptive restoration be considered for Fort Larned in lieu of new—and necessarily intrusive—construction of a maintenance facility, Historic Building 6 should serve this function. Its use as such does not rule out future restoration as a storehouse.
Muster Roll — Captain Nicholas Nolan’s Company A of the Tenth Regiment of Cavalry, 29 February 1868 when last mustered, to the 30th day April 1868.

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| 5.  | Richard Johnson   | Corpl  | 15 Nov 1866 | St. Louis, Mo.     |

| 1.  | Andrew Baldwin    | Bugler | 8 Jan 1867  | Memphis, Tenn.     |
| 2.  | William Crowder   | Bugler | 21 Sep 1866 | St. Louis, Mo.     |
| 1.  | Jerry Harris      | Farrier| 2 Oct 1866  | St. Louis, Mo.     |

| 1.  | George Aldrich    | Saddler| 27 Sep 1866 | St. Louis, Mo.     |
| 1.  | William Taylor    | Wagoner| 28 Jan 1867 | Memphis, Tenn.     |

<p>| 2.  | Allen, Herbert    | Private| 8 Oct 1866  | St. Louis, Mo.     |
| 5.  | Bell, Samuel      | Private| 27 Sep 1867 | Washington, D.C.   |
| 8.  | Brown, Samuel     | Private| 26 Sep 1866 | St. Louis, Mo.     |</p>
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<td>Private</td>
<td>23 Nov 1867</td>
<td>Phila, Pa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65</td>
<td>Smith, John</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>11 Nov 1867</td>
<td>Washington, D.C.</td>
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<tr>
<td>66</td>
<td>Thompson, Alick</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>29 Nov 1866</td>
<td>Leavenworth, Kans.</td>
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<tr>
<td>68</td>
<td>Thomas, John</td>
<td>Private</td>
<td>9 Jul 1867</td>
<td>Washington, D.C.</td>
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<tr>
<td>69</td>
<td>Williams, Henry</td>
<td>Private</td>
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<td>St. Louis, Mo.</td>
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<td>70</td>
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<td>2 Feb 1867</td>
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<td>Leavenworth, Kans.</td>
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<td>25 Jan 1867</td>
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<td>1st Lieu</td>
<td>2nd Lieu</td>
<td>Bvt 2d Lieu</td>
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<td>In Arrest or Confinement</td>
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<td>On Detached Service</td>
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<tr>
<td>With Leave</td>
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<tr>
<td>Without Leave</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Aggregate last Muster

96

NA, RG 94, Records of the Adjutant General's Office, Muster Rolls, Tenth Regiment of Cavalry.
The stereopticon slides shown here are on file at Fort Larned NHS. Commentary on the slides was prepared by Douglas McChristian, historian, Fort Davis NHS, and former historian at Fort Larned NHS.
VIEW OF "GARRISON WELL"
(Behind West Barracks Kitchen)

Evidence would indicate that this photo was taken in the late 1870s, possibly even after the primary abandonment of the post. The most obvious reason for this contention is that the soldiers are all wearing M1872 fatigue blouses. The subject at the left of the photo has what appears to be the 1875 campaign hat, and is definitely wearing the early style blouse with piping around the collar and on the cuffs. The two men at the well, however, have the later type without piping. Both soldiers at the well are wearing the M1872 kepis with M1875 insignia on the front as per regulation.

The small house in the background (right) is the hospital steward’s quarters built in 1872. The post records show that approval for a porch to be constructed on this building was received on September 30, 1875. The porch exists in the photo.

In July 1877, Surgeon William E. Whitehead recorded that the steward was keeping chickens. Just to the left of the house in the photo there appears to be either a small hut or a larger structure farther in the background. This could either be a chicken coop or one of the buildings over at the old corral complex.

All of the aforestated evidence points to the photo’s having been taken in the late 1870s. The final clue, even though barely noticeable, dates the photo to a definite three-year period. Upon examining the cornerstone in the second layer above the open cellar door, one will notice an inscription surrounded by a border. Time and weather have eroded this feature, but it is still faintly readable today: “1877-Wilton.” Two more layers up, there is a large, rectangular cornerstone which clearly shows no inscription. Today, there is a deep inscription in this stone that reads: “MKM 1880.” Therefore, it would seem altogether likely that this photo was taken sometime during 1877-80.
VIEW OF “GARRISON BUILDING”

This photo shows a rear view of the west barracks as seen from the northwest. Also, a portion of the east barracks kitchen is showing.

It is quite difficult to date this photo, and any attempt to do so by evidence in the photo will be simply a hypothesis on the part of the writer.

The two boys in the foreground, who could be Negroes, are undoubtedly civilians, and the three men in the background do not seem to be soldiers either. All of the three have on white shirts under what appear to be suit coats. The man in the center of the group has a white handkerchief showing in his breast pocket. Likewise, their trousers, excepting for the man on the right, are too dark for regulation issue. They could hardly be the three soldiers in the “Well” view.

In addition, the day is sunny and bright. The leaves on the tree and the strong south wind would indicate spring or summer, and from the angles of the shadows the time was probably about 4:00 or 5:00 P.M.

From reading some recently discovered personal accounts of frontier life by persons who settled in this area, it has been found that there were bad feelings between the soldiers and civilians. This was not unusual in those days. The soldiers did not like to have civilians on the government reservation, and even though they needed the timber along the creek and the materials to be found at the fort, the civilians feared the soldiers. Therefore, it is suggested that this photo was taken during or probably after the 1878-84 guard-detail period.

(Note: There is a small, sloping-roofed structure across the parade and just north of the new commissary building. This structure has not been mentioned in any records thus far discovered, but might be the coal shed.)
VIEW OF COMMANDING OFFICER'S HOUSE

This is undoubtedly the best photo of the commanding officer’s house discovered thus far. It can be seen that the window lintels and sills are not painted white as on all of the other structures. Likewise, the rungs of the porch railings are not painted white as on the other two houses (they are probably blue-gray or green).

We note that the chimneys are of slightly different design from the other officers’ quarters. Also, there is part of a lieutenants’ kitchen visible behind No. 9 along with some other structures.

From the height of the weeds on the parade and around the house, it seems likely that this photo was taken after abandonment.

The soldiers are all enlisted men, and it seems highly unlikely that a sergeant and two privates would pose in front of the commanding officer’s home if it were still occupied. Unwritten rules of the frontier army simply did not allow this. Besides, officers had a way of somehow getting their pictures taken more often than enlisted men, and the officers surely would not have passed up such an opportunity as this!

The sergeant has unusually dark trousers, which do not fit either of the sergeants in the other photos. The man on the right appears to be similar to the man wearing the campaign hat in the “Well” view. However, the writer does not feel that the two photos were taken with the same subjects.

The house itself is in good repair, and because a Ft. Dodge officer described the fort as being in a deplorable condition in September 1879, it could be that this photo was taken prior to that time.

The few leaves on the trees and those still in piles (not blown away or matted by snow) on the parade suggest that the season was fall, possibly about late October 1878.
VIEW OF SUTLER'S STORE (POST TRADER) — BUILT 1863

Dating this photo can only be guesswork. The sign apparently reading “Traders Store” on the north side of the building places it after 1868, at which time the sutler was notified that post traderships had been established the previous year.

The wagon tracks indicate some activity in the area, and the stove, table, and other things lying about would likely have been carted off by settlers if the photo had been taken sometime after abandonment. The missing window pane could mean that the store is no longer in use. The tradership was probably relinquished sometime before actual abandonment of the post due to the small garrison and subsequent lack of business.

As the day appears to be similar to some of the previous photos, we could also possibly place it in 1878.

Because this is the first photo we have of this building, it is quite useful. It compliments the existing floor plan, sketches, and interior descriptions (see Sheire’s historic structure report) to give us a very complete structural knowledge of this important building. The sutler’s store was a focal point of social activity on the post and one of the most important (in fact, possibly the only) stone building that is not standing today. I personally feel that serious consideration should be given to reconstructing the sutler’s store for the unique interpretive possibilities associated with it.

(Note the door in the west end of the quartermaster building, and the structure in the background at the extreme right. This might be the stable-corral, for which funds were received in 1875 after the former one had burned in 1869.)
VIEW FROM THE SOUTHEAST CORNER OF THE PARADE

This very interesting view clears up several questions.

In the immediate foreground is a small multisided structure. It has been proposed that this is the lookout tower atop the blockhouse. The writer, however, contends that this could not be that structure. My reasons are: (1) As the highest point in the area, the lookout tower had to be the position from which the photo was taken; (2) The lookout tower had a small ventilator on its roof and can be seen in the 1886 photo of that building; (3) The lookout tower had six sides to conform to the established number of sides on the blockhouse. This little structure has more than six; (4) The tower had no outside door (at least on the south) whereas this structure does.

It is my personal opinion that the pictured building is a sentry post for foul weather. Because it has an open door and is located at a fort entrance near the guardhouse this would seem logical. A faint but similar feature appears immediately to the right of the blockhouse in the 1867-68 photo.

On the east end of the old commissary is a frame addition. This addition shows faintly on the 1867-68 photo, and would thus have been present at the planned date of restoration.

The roof of the same building has two chimneys and three ventilators present. There is no porch visible. These are two points that have been in question.

In reference to the same structure, there seem to be two stone or wood slabs in the rear. These features were uncovered during the digging of the water reservoir in 1969. Earl Monger, local archeologist, said they were rock-lined cavities extending some 4 or 5 feet in depth. These might have been caches for storing potatoes, onions, and other vegetables.

The quartermaster storehouse roof probably had three ventilators and a chimney. These do not show in any previously disclosed photos, either because of long distance shooting (1867-68 photo) or because they were not present after 1880. (A strong wind blew off the original roof in March 1880.)

The post trader’s store is visible just over the roof of the storehouse. Likewise, another building, possibly a lieutenants’ kitchen or an officers’ stable, is present to the left and behind the south officers’ quarters. Two other small structures can be seen between the commanding officer’s house and the north officers’ quarters.

The chimney located on the new commissary would tend to add a room to the arrangement proposed in the published reports. The chimney would have to be resting
upon a wall, and would therefore coincide with the existing wall traces on the interior of the building.

This is the first photo in which we have a clear view of the flagpole. The pole is recorded as being 100 feet tall, and was allegedly destroyed by lightning in 1878. The writer has not been able to determine whether the pole was destroyed before or after abandonment in July of that year.

The small number of soldiers and lack of activity elsewhere on the post gives one the impression that the place is abandoned. The manner of dress, the barren trees, and the overcast sky would support the suggestion that the season could be fall. Since most of the guard details were comprised of three or four men, these seven could have been a larger group finishing up the packing job and patrolling the reservation for wood-greedy settlers.

There are seven soldiers and one civilian in the photo (one soldier is behind the mules and one is wearing his gray shirt). Other than these men, there does not appear to be another soul on the post.

Again, the dating of this photo is somewhat difficult. The flagpole is the main clue, if we can assume that another pole was not put up to replace the one allegedly destroyed. Also, if we can pinpoint the exact date of its destruction, the date can more nearly be established. Because there is a staff, but no flag flying, we might deduce that the post is abandoned. Yet the team of mules (a riding mule patrol was maintained by the guard details), and the two noncoms present in such a small group, seem to indicate that the garrison might still be extant. Personal inclination is to date the photo in the early spring of 1878.
VIEW OF SOUTH OFFICERS’ QUARTERS

In the area of architecture, this photo does not seem to have anything of astounding value. There is, however, one indistinguishable feature next to the boardwalk in front of the north door. This object does not appear in the photo of April 1879.

The neatness of the parade ground and the lack of tall weeds around the porch, in contrast to the 1879 view, could mean that this is an earlier photo, possibly taken when the post was active. The south door is open and a soldier and child are on the threshold reading a book. The next figure to the left appears to be a lady. One other soldier is lounging on the porch. This is a plausible theory except that no shoulder straps are visible, particularly on the man resting on the railing, nor does the man in the doorway have the dark stripes on his trousers. However, the presence of the child and lady would indicate that officers were present. A few barren tree branches appear at the extreme right of the picture, indicating winter or early spring.

Because of the neatness of the house and grounds, the open door, the subjects present, the overcast day, and the tree, it is proposed that this photo was taken during early spring 1878.
ADDENDUM

The name George B. Wittick is stamped on four of the original stereopticon views. An article entitled “An Expedition to the Grand Canyon,” which concerned this early photographer of the Southwest, appeared in the March 1973 issue of The American West. Wittick’s migration from Illinois to New Mexico is related in the introductory comments to the story. The article indicates that Wittick traveled down the Santa Fe Railroad line to take a job as photographer for the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, which was extending rails on through New Mexico. Assuming that he did travel on the A.T. and S.F., he would have had the opportunity of coming to Fort Larned, as the railroad passes by just 6 miles south of the post. Ironically, the year of his journey was 1878.
Headquarters, Military Division of the Missouri, *Outline Descriptions of the Posts in the Military Division of the Missouri, Commanded by Lieutenant General P. H. Sheridan, Accompanied by Tabular Lists of Indian Superintendencies, Agencies and Reservations, and a Summary of Indian Treaties* (Chicago, 1876), pp. 56-57.
APPENDIX D

List of Quarter Master Stores Required at Fort Larned, KS, by Wm F Lee, 2d Lieut 2d Infantry Acting Asst Qr Master. [August 23, 1860].

Class No. 4

Stationery

2 Reams Fool’s Cap
12 Reams Letter Paper
1 Ream folio post paper
3000 envelopes assorted
1 Ream envelope paper
1/2 doz 4 Quire Blank Books
1 doz Bottles of Ink
20 papers of Ink powder
16 ounces of Wafers
32 ounces Sealing Wax
3000 Steel pens assorted
1000 Quills
20 Lead pencils
50 Pen holders
50 pieces Office Tape
2 Erasers
2 Wafer Stamps
2 Paper folders
2 Pen hold stands
2 Rulers
1 Quire Blotting Paper
2 Office desks
1 doz Office chairs

Class No. 9

Blacksmith Tools

1 Screw plate with 2 sets dies
1 doz Horse shoeing rasps
1 Cast Steel Hammer
1 Set Blacksmith Tools (separately)
1 Set Shoeing Tools (separately)
1 Pair Cast Stee Shoeing Punches
1 Bellows
1 Anvil
1 Vice
1 Set Hammers and Tongs

Class No. 10

Carpenter's Tools

1 Set Rounds and Hollows
2 Sets Gimblets
1/2 doz sets Trainer Chisels
2 Mortice Gauges
1/2 doz sets framing chisels
1 doz Common Thumb Gauges
1/2 doz Oil Stones
1/2 doz framing squares
1 set gauges
2 Plow Planes with bits
1 Set Rabbit Planes
1 set Beads planes
1/2 doz Bench Screws
1/2 doz Screw Drivers
1/2 doz Bevils
1/2 doz Mallets
2 doz Hatchet Handles
2 doz Hand Axe handles
Sandpaper 1, 2, 3
1/2 doz Monkey Wrenches
2 Broad Axes
1/2 doz Planes Cobes
2 doz Chalk Lines
20 Lbs Chalk
1/2 doz Scratch awls
1 doz spoke shares
1 Set Bead Awls

Saddler’s Tools

2 Oil Stones (coarse and fine)
1 Pincer
1 Pair Shears
Tin Smith Tools

1 Mantle
1 pair large Shears
1 pair Sneaps
1 Burning Machine
1 pair Round Plyers
1 pair Saddler Irons
1 edging Machine
1 pair Rollers
4 Mallets
2 Revet Hammers
1 Flanche Hammer
1 small Raising Hammer
1 large Raising Hammer
1 small round pipe straike
1 graving machine
1 Square head [?]
1 Hatchet Straike
1 set Hollow Punches
1 set punches
6 Cold Chisels

Class 13

Miscellaneous Articles

100 pds Steel
100 pds Nutiron of all sizes
125 pds Sheetiron of all sizes
190 pds Bandiron of all sizes
90 pds Hoopiron of all sizes
10 kegs Horse shoe nails
5 kegs Rod Nails all sizes
20 pds _________
5 pds Sewing Thread
5 pds Colored Thread for saddles
1 pd Colored Thread — Yellow blue for fancy work and saddles
1 doz Buckskins
1 doz Brown Sheepskins
1 doz Gen Wagon Saddles
3 Can Neat Foot Oil
2 Casks Bees Wax
1/2 doz assorted Awls (very fine)
5 pds Brass nails
30 papers tracts assorted
10 Gross Buckles assorted
13 — Leather to repair harnesses &c.
20 pds Rosin
2 Cow Bells
1/2 doz Paint Brushes
1 Barrel Lard Oil
1 can Varnish
1 1/2 doz round files for wood work
1/2 doz Compasses
1/2 doz keyhole saws
50 Curry Combs and Brushes
2 doz Horse and Saddle Blankets
2 doz Surcingles
2 sets Wagon bows
1/2 doz King Bolts
3 Sledges for breaking stone
25 Casks nails Assorted including spikes &c.
2 doz shovels
4 doz Spades
50 Water buckets
10 sheets Copper
40 lb Brass Wire
200 lb Common Wire (1/6 inch)
50 Pick Axe Handles
200 lbs Lead
5 lbs Pack Thread
100 tent ropes (1/2 inches thick)
1 Can Sweet oil
1/2 doz Mattacks
2 doz Packing Needles
1 Set Bow Saws
12 gross Door Hinges
5 galls ____'s Turpentine
2 doz Wagon Covers
20 Coupling Poles
20 Wagon Tongs
100 Spokes
50 Fellons
3 doz Wheel Barrows
16 sets Pin Wheel Harness
200 Picket Pins
250 lbs Small picket ropes
16 Stretcher chains
16 Breast Chains
10 Fifth Chains
30 Single Trees
20 Double Trees
50 Halter Chains
75 Neck Straps
160 Halter head stalls
5 Riding Saddles
10 Wagon Whips
20 Kegs White Lead
16 Cans Lind Seed Oil
1/2 doz White wash brushes
50 Heating Stoves (Complete)
   with
50 Elbows and
600 feet stove pipe
13 Cooking Stoves
13 Elbows
200 feet pipe
1 Iron Safe
1000 pounds bar and rod Iron
500 feet Lightening Rod
60 Insulators
24 sets Lead Harness
250 feet tin 10-12 Inches
30 Sheets — ink 2-1/2 — 3-1/2 feet
1 prairie plow
APPENDIX E

Letter, Jesse Crane, Sutler at Fort Larned, to Capt. Augustus W. Burton, Company H, 12th Kansas Volunteer Infantry, Burton Papers, Kansas State Historical Society, Topeka.

"Fort Larned Kansas
Feb’y 28th 1865

"Dear Captain Burton

"I recieved your kind and welcome letter by last mail, Also the one, a week before, was very glad to hear from you and enjoyed reading your letter very much. Enclosed please find a list of bal. due me by your company also your note cancelled and a receipt in full for Mike Ellis, although I was under the impression that I had paid him for papering the mess house, but I suppose I did not.

"I am very much obliged to you Burton for you promptness in attending to my a/c’s, if other officers had done as well by me I would have been worth some hundreds more to-day than I am. I have heard nothing as yet from all my a/c’s against the 1st Regt Col. Vol. Cavl., 1st Col. Btry, “I” Co. 9th Ks. Vols. &c&c&c.

"The men of the 2nd Colorado that are here paid a/c well on pay day, without any grumbling.

"I was glad to receive your photograph, it occupies a conspicuous place in my Album, it might have been better but still it can’t be mistaken for anyone but Burton, the more I look at it the more familiar it seems.

"Well, next to having you stationed here Burton I am glad you are at Riley, that used to be my old “Stamping Ground.” I have had some “gay and festive times” there. I used frequently to go to Junction City or Ogden and indulge in cool lager from the brewery cellars, to my heart’s or rather stomach’s content. “But now ‘tis past the years are gone I’ll not call up their shadowy forms” but come back to the present and to stern reality.

"Well Moses is still comd’g the “mud fort” is hauling rock &c to build a couple of Block-houses for defence in case of attack by hostile “Salvages” which is a very good idea for I expect it will be rather hot out here when grass comes.
"They have been playing a lively game of "Poker" in your old room since pay-day. I told them if they turned my room into a gambling house, I could not stand it to stay in it myself and would have to seek other quarters and lodgings, so they very considerably concluded they would play at the quarters and I gave them the "Chips" etc. — and I now have my room to myself whenever I feel like it.

"Burton I feel a great deal better and happier since I used to, since I have reformed — i.e. — quit drinking, gambling &c &c. I am going to put up another small house here, comprising Sitting Room, bed room, Kitchen & cellar. I may have to use it someday and then — how handy it will be to have it ready — hey? I read your letter to Miss Clara, she always had a very good opinion of you, and she said "she thought she knew what Burton was thinking about when he wrote ,— How are you getting along Jesse?" and I expect she did for I read the "Scissors Story" to her a short time ago and told her that you gave it to me; thinking it might be of some benefit to me.

"The time for resorting to any such scheme as "Scissors Grinding" is past, as you say in your first letter "Everything is lovely and the &c."

"I am in hopes that I can get ready to go to house keeping by the latter part of April; any suggestions you may make or any advice you have to give me Burton will receive due consideration and be thankfully received. Crocker and you had the thing fixed for me long before I had, as Max. wrote to me wanting to know if I did not want the services of a minister.

"Don’t say anything about it Burton as it is most too soon to publish it and something might happen to prevent it; though I hope not. I may possibly get down to see you before, the time comes if not I’ll let you know the “how and when” by letter after the time has been definitely fixed. I delivered your message to Curtis and gave your respects to those who you wished to be remembered to, they wish to be kindly remembered to you.

"Business is pretty good, the weather cool but pleasant.

"Paddy and Billy in firstrate condition.

"Old man I takes things quietly and temperately and think with Squire Clay in "Scissors" that "Lovers will be lovers, any-way you can fix it."
“Everything goes on serenely and smoothly at Larned and if the Indians don’t molest us we will have nothing to complain of and a great deal to be thankful for. Burton I will be very glad to hear from you occasionally and will answer your letters, I am not so careless in that respect now as I used to be. My regards to Capt. and Mrs. Berthod Capt. and Mrs. Scott, and all other acquaintances you may meet, knowing them to be acquaintances of mine also.

Your friend, J. H. Crane.”
APPENDIX F

Generalized list of cargo recovered from the steamboat *Bertrand*, grouped by category. The *Bertrand* sank on April 1, 1865, in the Missouri River, with a cargo that contained a wide variety of goods. The list of the cargo serves as a virtual furnishings study by itself, and is reproduced below for use in comparing it with the items noted at Fort Larned, and as an example of the material that could well have been available to the community at Fort Larned. Views of the cargo containers, showing their size and markings, are of value in furnishing the two storehouses, and appear as Illustration 5.

**Clothing and Textiles**

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<th>Category</th>
<th>Items</th>
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<td>Coats</td>
<td>Dusters, Jackets, Shirts, Socks, Shawls, Skeins of thread, Tassels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suit coats</td>
<td>Jute, Netting, Interfacings, Jute</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sweat bands</td>
<td>Capes, Blanket fragments, Caps, Cuffs</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vests</td>
<td>Mitt, Braid, Gloves, Handkerchiefs</td>
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<tr>
<td>Snoods</td>
<td>Ties &amp; frags., Bodice frags., Rope, Pocket flaps, Boots</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bolts of cloth</td>
<td>Shoselaces, Yarn (frags &amp; rolls), Muffs, Table cloths</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ribbons</td>
<td>Waist bands, Fur piece, Runner, Scarfs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netting</td>
<td>Leggings, Slipper tops, Skirts, Fringe, Shoes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buffalo leggings</td>
<td>Bodice frags., skirts, burlap, fringe, shoes (men’s, women’s,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dresses</td>
<td>Scarfs, Edging</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bandannas</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Umbrella covering</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mitt</td>
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**Foodstuffs, Canned and Bottled Perishables**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Items</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hostetter’s Bitters</td>
<td>Wines, London Club Sauce, Lemonade mix</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pepper sauce</td>
<td>Schroeder’s Spice Btrs, Kelly’s Bitters</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bourbon cocktail</td>
<td>Candy (leached away), Pickles, Brandied Peaches</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pickled vegetables</td>
<td>Shelton’s Bitters, Kintzing Bitters</td>
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<tr>
<td>Drake’s Bitters</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household Paraphernalia</td>
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<td>--------------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cruet sets</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Candy dishes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coffee grinders</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washboards</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Letter clips</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Candle holders</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feather dusters</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lanterns</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waffle irons</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mirrors</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butcher knives</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coffee pots</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hearth tools</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jewelry box</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paper holder</td>
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<td>Flatirons</td>
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<tr>
<td>Goblets</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Flatware</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Covered compotes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butter churns</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pen points &amp; holders</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ink (lg &amp; sm bottles)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Candle molds</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baking utensils</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salt shaker</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clocks</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Picture frames</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Floor mat</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tea kettles</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serving tray</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salt cellars</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brush handles or lamp lighter</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glasses</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooking utensils</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doorknobs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laundry boilers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pencils</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Candles</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil lamps (various kinds)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drawer pulls</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Griddles</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sewing notions (thread, needles, pins, thimbles)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stove parts</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scissors</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brass match boxes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Curtain rings (?)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Curtain (?) knobs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buckets</td>
<td></td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tools and Hardware</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hammer heads</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Files</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bolts and nuts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chisels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wrenches</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sledge hammers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bar stock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nails</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spikes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wedges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valves and pipes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plunger or tamper</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Pick heads
Meat (?) hook
Bearing shaft housing
Tacks
Hinges
Whetstones
Wagon grease cans
Axe heads
Plows
Folding ruler
U-clamp
C-clamp
Die cutter
Scythe blades
Gimlet
Drawer handles
50’ tapes
Beveling tool
Carpenter’s brace
Calipers
Rod/hinge flange
Steam valve flange
Dung forks
Wire
Levels
Pointed rods
Pulley wheel
Brace & bit tool
Screws
Tools for hafting
blades
Tap cutter
Kegs
Stopcock
Door latches &
receivers
Turnbuckles
Keys fr. keg taps
Vise
Drawer or curtain
rod plates
Hide tanning tool
Anvil
Mallets
Padlocks
Copper sheets
Eye bolt
Weighing scales
Sluice forks
Hand drills
Pipes
Saws and saw blades
Washers
Brass rods
Bellows
Grinding stones
Auger bits & handles
Locks
Hoe blades
Mounting bracket or
bench stop
Chain
Spigots
Oil can
Wall hooks
Measuring pans
Carpenter’s square
Screw hooks
Wood or sash plane
Steel beams
Piston housing
Wagon springs
Shovels
Bilge pump
Tongs

Munitions
Black powder kegs
Percussion caps
Maynard cartridges
Shot flasks
Lead shot
Primers
Howitzer case shells
Lead shot bars
Powder flasks
Gun worms
Barrel cocks
Howitzer shot balls
Priming tools
Shot mold

Miscellaneous
Book covers & bindings
Book corner protectors
Blackboard
Combs
Buttons
Cork screws
Glass panes
White lead kegs
Cigars
Child’s blocks
Smoking pipes
Matches
Ladle
Suspender parts
Hooks & eyes
Tin cups
Rubber bands
Billfolds
Toy pony cart
Perfume vials
Artist's pastels
Whistle
Hospital chemical bottles
Prescription bottle
Bull whips
Fire brick
Buckles
Mercury in iron carboys
Soap (leached)
Hair ornaments
Dog collars and identification tags
Old world map frags. (under glass)
Ice skates
Indigo
Horse furniture
Starch
Pocket knives
Cow bells
Boot blacking
Grip guides
Sheet glass
Beads
Mortars & pestles
Watering bit
Newspaper fragments
Sleigh bells
Cullot
Misc. leather goods

List furnished by Mr. James Frates, De Soto National Wildlife Refuge, Iowa.
APPENDIX G

Price lists determined by the Post Council of Administration at Fort Larned. The lists were dated November and December 1865, and May 1866. The 1866 prices remained in effect until late the next year, and thus this list approaches more nearly the 1868 period furnishings date than any list yet found.
### Special Order
No. 263

**Post Council of Administration**

**Sutler’s Price List**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>List of Articles</th>
<th>Prices</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tobacco</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginity Smoking pr. lb.</td>
<td>2 50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valley</td>
<td>1 10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Big Lick</td>
<td>2 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Game buck</td>
<td>1 25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excelsior</td>
<td>1 25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shanghai</td>
<td>1 25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oronoco</td>
<td>1 25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keilli Rinick</td>
<td>1 25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Violet</td>
<td>80</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magic Queen</td>
<td>2 00</td>
<td>pr. lb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grape Juice</td>
<td>1 50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural leaf</td>
<td>2 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 1 Glasgow</td>
<td>1 50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bronsons Aromatic Fine Leaf (Indian) ½ lb. cans</td>
<td>1 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>” ” ” ” ” 1 lb. cans</td>
<td>2 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>” ” ” ” ” Fancy ½ lb. cans</td>
<td>1 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>” ” ” ” ” 1 lb. cans</td>
<td>2 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congress T—</td>
<td>2 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Blacking and Brushes**

| Large Boxes       | 20     |         |
| Small do          | 10     |         |
| Blacking Brushes  | 50     | each   |

**Soap**

| Military Soap     | 30     | pr. cake |

---

168
Ft. Larned  
[Sutler’s Price List]  
Nov. 14th 1865

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>List of Articles</th>
<th>Prices</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>(soap con.)</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glycerine</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>pr. cake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Castille</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>pr. lb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Common Windsor</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>pr. cake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Bar</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>pr. bar</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Boots & Shoes                    |        |             |
| P. P. Calf Boots                 | 12 00  | pr. pair    |
| Tap Sole                         | 12 00  | " "        |
| S. B. Sewed                      | 17 00  | " "        |
| Men’s Grained                    |        |             |
| " " "                           | 7 00   | " "        |
| Keip Tap Sole                    | 5 00   | " "        |
| Split Leather                    | 6 00   | " "        |
| " " "                           | 5 00   | " "        |
| Bal-----al shoes                 | 6 00   | " "        |
| Buff Bal-----al                  | 5 00   | " "        |
| Carpet Slippers                  | 2 50   | " "        |

| Clothing & Furnishing Goods      |        |             |
| White Shirts Knit                | 3 50   | pr. pair    |
| " Drawers "                      | 3 50   | " "        |
| Gray Shirts                      | 3 00   | " "        |
| " Drawers "                      | 3 00   | " "        |
| Suspenders                       | 1 00   | " "        |
| Gauntlettes                      |        |             |
| "                                |        |             |
| Wool Hats                        | 2 50   | each        |
| Autria [?]                       | 5 00   | each        |
| Army Hats                        | 7 00   | " "        |
| Planter’s                        | 6 00   | " "        |
| " " "                           | 3 00   | " "        |
| Jackets                          |        |             |
| Suits Coat Pants & Vest          | 60 00  |             |
Ft. Larned  
[Sutler’s Price List]  
Nov. 14th 1865

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>List of Articles</th>
<th>Prices</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dollars</td>
<td>Cents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pants &amp; Vest</td>
<td>20 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>25 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suits Coat Pants &amp; Vest</td>
<td>55 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>50 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pants &amp; Vest</td>
<td>18 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coats</td>
<td>25 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comforters</td>
<td>2 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 75</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L Shirts</td>
<td>5 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buck Gloves</td>
<td>7 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buck Mitts</td>
<td>2 50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linen Kdkfs</td>
<td>4 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gents Scarfs</td>
<td>1 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blk Hats</td>
<td>1 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>10 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>7 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2 50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silk pocket Hakfs</td>
<td>2 25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linen Shirts</td>
<td>4 75</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French Suspenders</td>
<td>1 50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 75</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 40</td>
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### List of Articles

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<tr>
<th>List of Articles</th>
<th>Prices</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canned Fruit Vegetables &amp; c</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canned Peaches</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Strawberries</td>
<td>80</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Peas</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Blackberries</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>0.90</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Pine Apple</td>
<td>1.00</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Cherries</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Peas</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Beans</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Roast Turkey</td>
<td>1.25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; Chicken</td>
<td>1.25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honey</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tomatoes</td>
<td>0.60</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brandy Peaches</td>
<td>1.25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Miscellaneous</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial Note Paper</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>pr. quire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Letter</td>
<td>0.30</td>
<td>&quot; &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foolscap</td>
<td>0.40</td>
<td>&quot; &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Envelopes</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>pr. package</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Official</td>
<td>0.35</td>
<td>&quot; &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Needles</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>pr. paper</td>
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<tr>
<td>Blk Linen Thread</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>pr. Skein</td>
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<tr>
<td>Light-colored Linen Thread</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>&quot; &quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotton Spool w......matic</td>
<td>0.20</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot; Gold Medal</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; &quot;</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sewing Silk</td>
<td>0.10</td>
<td>pr. skein</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tooth Brushes</td>
<td>0.30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nail</td>
<td>0.35</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tin Plates Each</td>
<td>0.20</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tin Pails 2 quart</td>
<td>0.60</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; 3 &quot;</td>
<td>0.75</td>
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Ft. Larned  
[Sutler's Price List]  
Nov. 14th 1865

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>List of Articles</th>
<th>Prices</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tin Plates 6 quart</td>
<td>1 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; 8 &quot;</td>
<td>1 40</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; 4 &quot;</td>
<td>80</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Pans 16 &quot;</td>
<td>2 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; 12 &quot;</td>
<td>1 50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tin Cups Pint</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pepper Boxes</td>
<td>1 50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holster Knives &amp; Scabbard</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colts Revolvers (army) Holster butt moulds &amp; Flask</td>
<td>25 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Powder 1 lb. Canisters</td>
<td>1 60</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; ½ lb. &quot;</td>
<td>1 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keg Powder pr. lb.</td>
<td>1 25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matches pr. Box (large Boxes)</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Briar Pipe Bowls</td>
<td>75</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; Ribbed</td>
<td>1 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I and R &quot;</td>
<td>1 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cherry Stems all kinds</td>
<td>35</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steel Pens Each</td>
<td>2 ½</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ink Bottles of same size pr. bottle</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Playing Cards Propellor pr pack</td>
<td>75</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; Moguls &quot; &quot;</td>
<td>1 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; Henry 8th &quot; &quot;</td>
<td>1 50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pickles ½ Gal Jars</td>
<td>1 25</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Sand Paper pr. Sheet</td>
<td>05</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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[Signing of account and totals omitted]
Head Quarters Fort Larned, Ka.
December 30th 1865

Special Orders
No. 288

Post Council of Administration
Sutler's Price List

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Articles</th>
<th>Dolls.</th>
<th>Cts.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco, Smoking –</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do do “Valley,” in ½ lb. papers at</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do do “Excelsior,” in ½ lb. boxes at</td>
<td>75</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do do “Shanghai,” in 1 lb. boxes at</td>
<td>1 25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do do “Game-Cock,” in 1 lb. bales at</td>
<td>1 50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do do “Aromoco,” in 1 lb. boxes at</td>
<td>1 25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do do “Killiknick,” “” “” “” at</td>
<td>1 25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco, Chewing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do do “Grape Juice,” per lb. at</td>
<td>1 50</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do do “Natural Leaf,” “” “” at</td>
<td>2 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do do Bronson’s Fancy, in lb. cans @</td>
<td>1 70</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do do do do “½ lb. cans @</td>
<td>85</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blacking, large boxes each @</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do small do “” @</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blacking Brushes each @</td>
<td>75</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gloves, White per pair @</td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emory Paper per sheet @</td>
<td>05</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweet Oil, per bottle @</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tripoli, per package @</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tin Cups, large each @</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tin Plates each @</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canned Fruit, Vegetables, &amp; c</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peaches per can large size @</td>
<td>1 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strawberries “” “” “” “”</td>
<td>1 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blackberries “” “” “” “”</td>
<td>1 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whortle berries “” “” “”</td>
<td>1 00</td>
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### Ft. Larned
#### [Sutler’s Price List]
Dec. 30th 1865

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Articles</th>
<th>Dolls.</th>
<th>Cts.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pine Apple, per can</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cherries, Large Size, @</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honey, Small Size</td>
<td></td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peas, Large</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tomatoes, Large</td>
<td></td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roast Turkey, Large</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condensed Milk, small</td>
<td></td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jellies — All kinds, Small</td>
<td></td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oysters, Large</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>do, Small size</td>
<td></td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerosene Oil, per gallon,</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>25</td>
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[Signing of account and totals omitted]
Special Orders
No. 14

Post Council of Administration
Sutler's Price List

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Groceries</th>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Golden Syrup</td>
<td>per quart</td>
<td>$ - 80c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugarhouse</td>
<td></td>
<td>$ - 70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chow Chow</td>
<td>&quot; bottles</td>
<td>$ - 1.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pickles</td>
<td>1/2 Gall</td>
<td>$ - 1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar of Lemons</td>
<td>Can</td>
<td>$ - 1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cream of Tartar</td>
<td>lbs. paper</td>
<td>$ - 0.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mustard, Colby's</td>
<td>1/4 lbs. cans</td>
<td>$ - 0.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mustard, Colby's French</td>
<td>1 &quot; &quot;</td>
<td>$ - 1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canned Fruit</td>
<td>Can</td>
<td>$ - 1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peas</td>
<td></td>
<td>$ - 0.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beans</td>
<td></td>
<td>$ - 0.90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oysters</td>
<td></td>
<td>$ - 1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salmon</td>
<td></td>
<td>$ - 1.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lobster</td>
<td></td>
<td>$ - 0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tomatoes</td>
<td>&quot; (2 lbs)</td>
<td>$ - 0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheese</td>
<td>lbs.</td>
<td>$ - 0.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crackers, Soda</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condensed milk</td>
<td>Can</td>
<td>$ - 0.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sardines</td>
<td>Box</td>
<td>75 and 1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crushed Sugar</td>
<td>lbs.</td>
<td>$ - 0.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown</td>
<td></td>
<td>$ - 0.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coffee</td>
<td></td>
<td>$ - 0.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item</td>
<td>Unit</td>
<td>Price</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Groceries</td>
<td></td>
<td>$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blacking</td>
<td>Box</td>
<td>10c &amp;' — 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brushing</td>
<td></td>
<td>' — 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scrubbing</td>
<td></td>
<td>' — 40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ginger Snaps</td>
<td>lbs.</td>
<td>' — 50</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tobacco</td>
<td></td>
<td>$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoking, Game Cock</td>
<td>lbs.</td>
<td>1.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valley</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginity</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Killickinick</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spanish mixed</td>
<td></td>
<td>' — 75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Big Lick</td>
<td>lbs.</td>
<td>' — 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chewing, Navy</td>
<td>½ lbs. plugs</td>
<td>' — 65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grape Juice</td>
<td>plug</td>
<td>' — 35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May Queen</td>
<td></td>
<td>' — 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bronson’s</td>
<td>can</td>
<td>' — 1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coal Oil</td>
<td>Gall</td>
<td>2.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tripoli</td>
<td>Paper</td>
<td>' — 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pocket-Knifes</td>
<td>Piece</td>
<td>from $1.00 to $3.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Looking Glasses</td>
<td></td>
<td>15 c to 4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combs, Fine</td>
<td></td>
<td>20 c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coarse</td>
<td></td>
<td>10 c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Razors</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Straps</td>
<td></td>
<td>1.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shaving Brushes</td>
<td></td>
<td>.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whisk Brooms</td>
<td></td>
<td>.30 c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Button Brushes</td>
<td></td>
<td>.40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soap Castile</td>
<td>lbs.</td>
<td>.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweet Oil</td>
<td>Bottle</td>
<td>.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emory Paper</td>
<td>Sheet</td>
<td>' — 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sand</td>
<td></td>
<td>' — 05</td>
</tr>
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H. Qtrs. Fort Larned Kansas
May 31st 1866

Groceries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ink</td>
<td>Bottle</td>
<td>$20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ink Stands</td>
<td>Piece</td>
<td>from 50¢ to 90¢</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quart Tincups</td>
<td>''</td>
<td>$35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tin Pans</td>
<td>''</td>
<td>80¢ to 1.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Plates</td>
<td>''</td>
<td>$20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pins</td>
<td>Paper</td>
<td>$15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paper Collars</td>
<td>Box</td>
<td>from 40¢ to 75¢</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pipes</td>
<td>Piece</td>
<td>10¢ to 1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paper</td>
<td>Quire</td>
<td>25¢ to 50¢</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Envelopes</td>
<td>Pack</td>
<td>15¢ to 40¢</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pens</td>
<td>Dz</td>
<td>20¢ to 30¢</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shirts, assorted</td>
<td>Piece</td>
<td>$2.00 to 8.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hats</td>
<td>''</td>
<td>2.25 to 10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; , military</td>
<td>''</td>
<td>3.00 to 6.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military Caps</td>
<td>''</td>
<td>2.50 to 5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calico Assorted</td>
<td>Yard</td>
<td>31¢ to 35¢</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shoes Prs.</td>
<td>''</td>
<td>$3.75 to 6.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boots, &quot;</td>
<td>''</td>
<td>7.50 to 8.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White Gloves, Berlin</td>
<td>Prs.</td>
<td>$30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[Signing of account and totals omitted]

NA, RG 393, Miscellaneous Records of Ft. Larned, Kansas, Proceedings of Councils of Administration, Microcopy 63-626.
APPENDIX H

Indian Annuity Goods. The following lists, taken from the records of the Kiowa and Comanche agencies, located at Fort Larned during 1868, represent, at the least, typical annuity items. Possibly many of the items on these lists were stored at the commissary storehouse at Fort Larned for issue to tribes there, or pending issue at other locations.

Kiowa 1868
A 398-L343

Voucher No. L351
Abstract
qr. 1867
[Kiowa]

The United States for Comanche & Kiowa Indians
Bat. of William Mathewson

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item Description</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Rate</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Madeln Points</td>
<td>854 lbs.</td>
<td></td>
<td>.22¢</td>
<td>$187.88</td>
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<tr>
<td>Arnold do</td>
<td>681 &quot;</td>
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<td>.20</td>
<td>136.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lindsay &quot;</td>
<td>40 &quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td>.35</td>
<td>14.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dennings &quot;</td>
<td>140 &quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td>.40</td>
<td>56.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jean</td>
<td>20 &quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td>.35</td>
<td>7.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grey Flannel &quot;</td>
<td>40 &quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td>.40</td>
<td>16.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Butcher Knives &quot;</td>
<td>3½ doz</td>
<td></td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>14.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Musket Caps &quot;</td>
<td>2½ rd</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pistol &quot;</td>
<td>7 &quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>14.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood Mirrors &quot;</td>
<td>1 Doz.</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>2.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Zinc do</td>
<td>7½ &quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fine Combs &quot;</td>
<td>5½ &quot;</td>
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<td>1.50</td>
<td>8.25</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vermillion &quot;</td>
<td>44 lbs.</td>
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<td>2.00</td>
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<td>Chrome Yellow &quot;</td>
<td>24 lbs.</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot; Green &quot;</td>
<td>4 lbs.</td>
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<td>2.40</td>
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<td>Lead</td>
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<td>1 in. Files &quot;</td>
<td>2 Doz.</td>
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<td>6.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fancy Crupers &quot;</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>8.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; Bridle &quot;</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>4.00</td>
<td>4.00</td>
</tr>
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<td>Saddles &quot;</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td>20.00</td>
<td>40.00</td>
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<td>Powder &quot;</td>
<td>1 Keg</td>
<td></td>
<td>10.00</td>
<td>10.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Square Axes &quot;</td>
<td>4 Doz.</td>
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<td>72.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quantity</td>
<td>Item</td>
<td>Unit</td>
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<td>-----------------------------------------</td>
<td>------</td>
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<tr>
<td>125</td>
<td>Tobacco</td>
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<td>20</td>
<td>3 pt. Blankets</td>
<td>prs.</td>
<td>15.00</td>
<td>300.00</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Spring Wheat Flour</td>
<td>Sacks</td>
<td>7.00</td>
<td>49.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Winter</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>9.00</td>
<td>31.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>Soda</td>
<td>lbs.</td>
<td>.20</td>
<td>12.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>1509</td>
<td>Sugar</td>
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<td>Pistol Caps</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
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<td>kegs</td>
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<td>20.00</td>
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<td>Bar Lead</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Yeast Powders</td>
<td>Doz.</td>
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<td>6.20</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Dried Apples</td>
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<td>yds</td>
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<td>638.75</td>
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<td>Scarlet</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>2.50</td>
<td>124.38</td>
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<tr>
<td>48</td>
<td>Reynolds Satinett</td>
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<td>1.00</td>
<td>48.75</td>
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<tr>
<td>157</td>
<td>Indigo drill</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>.35</td>
<td>55.21</td>
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<td>143</td>
<td>Sheetings</td>
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<td>18.00</td>
</tr>
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<td>Cotton</td>
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<td>12.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>6 in. Coa Coa Hdld Knives</td>
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<td>5.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Ebony Hdld Cooks</td>
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<td>8.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>½</td>
<td>Fancy Bridles</td>
<td></td>
<td>40.00</td>
<td>20.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>½</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>32.00</td>
<td>16.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Brass Tacks</td>
<td>Pkge</td>
<td>1.25</td>
<td>1.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[UNCLEAR]</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>Ear Drops</td>
<td>prs.</td>
<td>12½</td>
<td>12.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Gross of No. 5 Belts</td>
<td></td>
<td>$4</td>
<td>4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>do &quot; 15 &quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td>$5</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>do &quot; 20 &quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td>7.50</td>
<td>7.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Brass Wire</td>
<td>lbs.</td>
<td>7.04</td>
<td>17.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Tacks</td>
<td>lbs.</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
<td>6.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Chain</td>
<td>lbs.</td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Silver Broaches</td>
<td></td>
<td>5.04</td>
<td>9.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Playing Cards</td>
<td>Doz.</td>
<td>$2.00</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
50 Ps. 4 in. Hair Pipe 20.00
50 " 4½" " " 22.50
10 Packs Brass Chain $1.10 11.00
20 Gross " Buttons 75¢ 15.00

$3,157.28
Add 40 pr. ct 1,262.91
$4,420.19

Received at 1867 of dollars in full of the above account.
WM Mathewson

I certify on honor that the above account is correct and just and that I have actually this 4th day of Augt. 1867 received the above articles of goods and provisions for the purposes therein stated, and that the same has not been paid but accounted for in my returns for 3d qr. 1867.

J. H. Leavenworth
U.S. Ind. Agt.
Voucher No.  
Abstract  
qr. 186  

The United States for Kiowa & Comanche Indians  
Bat. of Wm Greiffenstein  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Unit Price</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sugar</td>
<td>2000 lbs</td>
<td></td>
<td>25¢</td>
<td>$500.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coffee</td>
<td>775 lbs</td>
<td></td>
<td>40¢</td>
<td>$310.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flour</td>
<td>25 sacks</td>
<td></td>
<td>$12</td>
<td>$300.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue Drill</td>
<td>1500 yds</td>
<td></td>
<td>45¢</td>
<td>$675.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Points</td>
<td>1000 &quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td>23¢</td>
<td>$230.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ticking</td>
<td>700 &quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td>40¢</td>
<td>$280.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco</td>
<td>130 lbs</td>
<td></td>
<td>90¢</td>
<td>$117.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butcher Knives</td>
<td>25 doz</td>
<td></td>
<td>$3.00</td>
<td>$75.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vermillion</td>
<td>38 lbs</td>
<td></td>
<td>$2.00</td>
<td>$76.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chrome Green</td>
<td>18 lbs</td>
<td></td>
<td>75¢</td>
<td>$13.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over Coats</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td>$10</td>
<td>$50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linsey</td>
<td>180 yds</td>
<td></td>
<td>40¢</td>
<td>$72.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denings</td>
<td>49 &quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td>40¢</td>
<td>$19.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flannel Shirts</td>
<td>4 doz</td>
<td></td>
<td>$25</td>
<td>$100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hickory</td>
<td>3½ &quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td>12.</td>
<td>$42.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hats, feathers &amp; trimmings</td>
<td>4½ &quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$200.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 qr. tin pans</td>
<td>3½ &quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td>$9.00</td>
<td>29.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 &quot; Indigo do</td>
<td>8½ &quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td>3.50</td>
<td>15.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 &quot; Indigo do</td>
<td>2 &quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.50</td>
<td>21.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Square Axes</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>$20</td>
<td>$40.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soap</td>
<td>60 lbs</td>
<td></td>
<td>15¢</td>
<td>$9.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue Stranding</td>
<td>78 yds</td>
<td></td>
<td>$3.00</td>
<td>$234.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scarlet</td>
<td>24 &quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td>$3.00</td>
<td>$72.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2½ pt. Scarlet Blankets</td>
<td>15 prs.</td>
<td></td>
<td>$14</td>
<td>210.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2½ Indigo do</td>
<td>14 &quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td>14</td>
<td>196.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 White</td>
<td>24 &quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td>15</td>
<td>360.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scarlet</td>
<td>34 &quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td>17</td>
<td>578.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indigo</td>
<td>50 &quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td>17</td>
<td>850.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item</td>
<td>Quantity</td>
<td>Unit</td>
<td>Price</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100 yds Bn Sheeting</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>35¢</td>
<td>35.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>316 &quot; Kentucky Jeans</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>40¢</td>
<td>126.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 lbs. Brass Kettles</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>90¢</td>
<td>54.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 Doz. Large Spoons</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$3</td>
<td>18.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$5,908.75

Received at 1867 of dollars in full of the above account.

Wm Greiffenstein

I certify, on honor, that the above account is correct and just, and that I have actually, this 4th day of August 1867, received the above articles of goods, and provisions, for the purposes therein stated, and that the same has not been paid, but accounted for in my return for Sept. 1867.

J. H. Leavenworth
U.S. In. agent.
Kiowa 650
W. R. Irwin
Lawrence, Kan.
Oct. 9, '66

Enquires Tel. to purchase of flour for
Kiowas & Comanches

Au 5 [to] Oct 12, 1866

The Western Union Telegraph Company, No. 5
To Hon. D. H. Cosley

Comm. Ind. Affairs
No flour purchased for Kiowas & Comanches. Shall
we purchase one hundred & fifty (150) sacks? answer
J. H. Leavenworth
W. R. Irwin

collect 540
Kiowa 1867  
A 13—L94

Kiowas 906  
I. H. Leavenworth  
N. York, Aug. 4, '66

Transmits additional list of goods, he recommends to be purchased for the Kiowas & Comanches.

New York Aug 14, 1866

Hon. D. N. Cooley  
Sir  
In addition to the hill of goods already purchased for the Kiowas & Comanches Indians  
I would respectfully recommend the further purchase of the following articles viz. —

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item Description</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Blue Cloth</td>
<td></td>
<td>1300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lacy d.</td>
<td></td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fcy blue d.</td>
<td></td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue drills</td>
<td></td>
<td>2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ticking</td>
<td></td>
<td>3000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hats blk with band</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cotton Hakfs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woolen Shawls</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canadian Belts</td>
<td>4/12 4/15 4/18</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lancaster Single Trigger Rifle</td>
<td></td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water proof caps</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead in bars</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10 Kegs lbs.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hickory Shirts</td>
<td>30 doz</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calico Shirts</td>
<td>30 doz</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nests Infumed Kettles Iron</td>
<td>20 &quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nests Tin</td>
<td>20 &quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tin cups</td>
<td>50 q</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Squaw Awls Sure</td>
<td>50 &quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coarse Tooth Combs</td>
<td>25 &quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shears</td>
<td>15 &quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hand Saw Files</td>
<td>20 &quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fcy Mirrors &amp; Chains</td>
<td>10 &quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good Butcher knives</td>
<td>25 &quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vermillion</td>
<td>1 case</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chrome Yellow</td>
<td></td>
<td>1500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue &amp; Blk Paint</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chrome Green</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hoop Iron</td>
<td>200</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fry Pans Iron</td>
<td>20 dz</td>
<td>½ Axes (not hatchets) with handles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coffee Mills good</td>
<td>10 &quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table Iron Spoons</td>
<td>60 &quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basting</td>
<td>20 &quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buckskin</td>
<td>500</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue Frock Military Coats</td>
<td>25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 qt Tin Pans</td>
<td>20 dz</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3½ Indigo Belts</td>
<td>50 [?]</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>100 &quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2½</td>
<td>100 &quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 pr Scarlet</td>
<td>50 &quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2½ d.</td>
<td>50 &quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 White</td>
<td>50 &quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2½ d.</td>
<td>50 &quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Gentianella (?)</td>
<td>50 &quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2½ d.</td>
<td>100 &quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In addition to this I would recommend 3500 $ to be expended in sugar and coffee, $1500 in Flour, $1000 in Tobacco and would respectfully request that the whole of the $25,000 remaining should be expended in the above named articles.

Very Respectfully

/s/ J. H. Leavenworth
U.S. In. Agt.
List of Articles purchased for distribution to Kiowa Indians

Fort Dodge, Kansas
Sept 29, '66

Head qrs. Fort Dodge, Ks.
Oct. 29, '66

Respectfully forwarded
the enclosed is the list
of articles purchased
also their cost.

Ft. Dodge
Sept. 29, 66

List of Articles Purchased for distribution to the Kiowa Indians

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1866</th>
<th>September 29</th>
<th>To</th>
<th>126 pounds Tobacco</th>
<th>@ $1.50</th>
<th>189 00</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>40 pint Tin Cups</td>
<td>@ 20¢</td>
<td>8 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4 large Tin pans</td>
<td>@ $1.50</td>
<td>6 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>32 Butcher Knives</td>
<td>@ $1.00</td>
<td>32 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>24 Steel Files</td>
<td>@ 30¢</td>
<td>7 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4 doz Boxes Matches</td>
<td>@ 15¢</td>
<td>7 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>8 pounds soda</td>
<td>@ 35¢</td>
<td>2 80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>12 Woolen Shirts</td>
<td>@ $5.50</td>
<td>66 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4 Woolen Shirts</td>
<td>@ $3.50</td>
<td>14 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10 cotton</td>
<td>@ $2.25</td>
<td>22 50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>9</td>
<td>@ 2.00</td>
<td>18 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>@ 1.75</td>
<td>7 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>11</td>
<td>@ $1.25</td>
<td>13 75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6 Pocket Knives</td>
<td>@ $1.25</td>
<td>7 50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

187
Ft. Dodge
Sept. 29, '66

Brought over

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item Description</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Price</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2 pr Shoulder Straps</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 doz large Brass Buttons</td>
<td>50¢</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 shalrs - 1 @ $10 - 1 @ 1.50</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 pr Womens shoes 1 pr @ 2 - 1 p 1.75</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 pr Womens hose</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NA, RG 75, Records of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Letters Received by the Office of Indian Affairs, 1824-1881, Kiowa Agency, 1864-1868, Microcopy 234, Roll 375.
APPENDIX I

Post Library List, Fort Larned. The earliest entry is dated 1871, although the library could have been in operation earlier. There is no evidence indicating where the library was located. The first person to check out a book, according to the remaining records, was Major Roy, the same post commander who directed the creation of a post school in 1871.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>[Library List – 1868]</th>
<th>[Card I]</th>
<th>[Larned]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adam Bede</td>
<td>Daughter of an Empress</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Actors Note Book</td>
<td>Earles Daughter</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arabian Nights</td>
<td>Earth</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Analogy of Religion</td>
<td>French Revolution by Allison from 1784-1815, 5 copies</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcoholic Liquors</td>
<td>French Revolution by Allison from 1815-1852, 4 copies</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attaché in Madrid</td>
<td>Frederick the Great</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Byron’s Poetical Works</td>
<td>Footprints of Famous Men</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British Eloquence</td>
<td>Flowers of a Fable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronicles of the Shnuberg Lotta Family</td>
<td>German Literature</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lorinsu of Italy</td>
<td>Guy Livingston</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Course of Time (poem)</td>
<td>Gil Blas</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Court History of England</td>
<td>Homer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crusades</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children of the Abbey</td>
<td>&quot; (3 copies)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil War in America I and II</td>
<td>History of Philosophy I and II</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Columbia</td>
<td>History of Napoleon I and II</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dive</td>
<td>History of England I – V</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>German Life</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diary of a Physician I, II &amp; III</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Library List – 1868</td>
<td>Card II</td>
<td>Larned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>History of Julius Caesar</td>
<td>American Notes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>History of Judicus</td>
<td>A Tale of Two Cities</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holy War</td>
<td>Bleak House</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>History of Philosophy</td>
<td>Barnaby Rudge</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; King Alfred of England</td>
<td>Christmas Stories</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; Cyrus the Great</td>
<td>David Copperfield</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; &quot; Darius the Great</td>
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<td>The Monastery</td>
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<td>Thirty Years Army Life on the Border</td>
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<td>Venice Past and Present</td>
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<td>Volcanoes Phenomena and Causes</td>
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<td>Vagabond Life in Mexico</td>
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<td>Self Knowledge (by Mason)</td>
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<td>Paradise Lost (A Poem)</td>
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<td>Practical Arithmatic</td>
<td>Rise and Progress of the English Constitution</td>
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<td>Pioneer Boy</td>
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"How They Live on the Plains." This 1868 article was written in Nebraska and discusses life, especially that of an officer, on frontier posts such as Fort Larned.

HOW THEY LIVE ON THE PLAINS

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal

Sir: Notwithstanding the increased facilities that are now offered for obtaining a knowledge of this Western country, by the construction of railroads, telegraph lines, etc., beside the increased number of officers and soldiers serving here, there seems to be a lamentable ignorance in the East of the vast extent of the country known as the "frontier," and even among "Army people," of the wants and requirements of those whose profession sends them here to live. It seems to be a very common idea, that if an officer is ordered to the Plains that it is only necessary for him to pack a small trunk or valise with a few indispensable articles and proceed to his command, much in the same condition that he would go if ordered to join his regiment in the field.

The young men recently appointed, that I have met, have come out with this idea, and generally totally unprepared for the life they are obliged to lead. When asked why they have not procured and brought with them such things as they must have known they would want, even to prepare a camp dinner, they reply: "Everyone told us that it was unnecessary to bring anything with us; that officers on duty on the frontier have no need of anything save what they can get from the quartermaster."

I had a second lieutenant report to me not long since without even a uniform, and when I asked him what he proposed to do and how he expected to dress, he said that an old officer (he must have been very old) in Washington told him that officers never wore anything out here except common soldiers' clothes, and he was surprised to find that such was not the case.

Another lieutenant that I met was just starting to make a trip of two hundred miles with but two blankets for beddings, and this on the 1st of December, with six inches of snow on the ground. I know of another instance of similar ignorance or want
of forethought in which two lieutenants crossed the Plains with their wives, with scarcely bedding enough for one man, and when they arrived at this post they were perfectly surprised to learn that the surgeon did not furnish everything from hospital property that they would require.

It is with a view of correcting some of these false notions that I have undertaken this letter, and I will briefly state how officers do live in this country, and what every one coming here should bring with him.

In the first place, officers serving on the frontier are in garrison, and have quarters. Sometimes they are very poor, it is true, still, they are furnished with quarters of some kind, and do not generally live in tents. Often, they are sent on detached service, possibly for weeks at a time, but they are not “in the field,” and do not lose their quarters by such service.

These quarters are furnished by the quartermaster, with heating and cooking stoves; with the usual appurtenances, a plain table or two, a rough bunk, or bedstead, and possibly a chair made of pine boards.

Everything else that an officer wants, he must provide for himself. Surgeons are not in the habit of furnishing beds and bedding for the use of officers, and the quartermaster does not provide him with much furniture, or blankets unless he purchases at Government price.

Officers who have been on duty in this country long enough to learn how to live, and who have any taste for living like gentlemen, generally furnish their quarters comfortably, and sometimes, quite elegantly. Curtains are extensively used, and carpets are not altogether unknown, even in bachelor quarters.

They provide themselves with comfortable chairs and, with suitable cloth, and the aid of a company carpenter, and a few pine boards, they make very respectable lounges, and having hung up a few handsome engravings, often present a very comfortable, and civilized appearance in their “one or two rooms and a kitchen.”

Officers on duty in the West, while at their proper stations, generally wear the uniform prescribed by regulations, and even patronize first-class tailors. In fact, as far as my experience goes, are as well dressed as those who are on duty at Eastern stations.

Every officer coming on the Plains, should bring with him, first, a good mess chest, well furnished for four or six persons; a good roll of bedding, a matrass, a few comfortable chairs (some pattern of camp chairs are the best, as they are easily transported), a trunk filled with a good supply of clothes for at least one year. And before leaving “the States” he ought to leave his measure with some good tailor and
bootmaker in order to be able to replenish his wardrobe at any time by sending his order.

Beside these necessary articles, a tablespread or two, a few curtains, some cloth suitable for covering furniture, and a roll of carpeting, will not come amiss. Further than this, he will never regret bringing any small articles of luxury that his taste may suggest, for he will find very little difficulty in taking them with him from station to station when he changes from one to another.

With such an "outfit" he will never find himself in the uncomfortable position of being dependant on others until he can send home and procure the very articles he should have brought with him, and which they have brought out with no little trouble and expense. Providing he comes as many do, he is obliged to purchase what he can get from the sutler at a cost of one or two hundred percent, more than he would have paid to have brought them with him. For bedding, he must get a tick, and some prairie hay, and some Government blankets, which, after costing almost as much as good ones at home, are comparatively worthless.

In a word, officers coming to the Plains should remember that they are going among gentlemen who live as such — as far as the circumstances of the case will admit — and not among a set of frontier ranchmen, who sleep on the ground and eat fried bacon from their fingers.

A.R.
Ft. McPherson, N.T. December 22, 1867

APPENDIX K

The “Ett” letter. In early 1973 this letter was sent to Fort Larned NHS by a Californian whose ancestor wrote it. It is the only personal description discovered that deals with the officers’ quarters. A copy is on file at Fort Larned NHS.

"Fort Larned, Kansas
January 4th, 1878

"Dear Brother,

“We arrived on this place Tuesday morning. Had been in the town of Larned since Sunday morning. We arrived there at half past three Sunday morning. Went to the Raned house but had to sit up the most of the night as all the rooms were full and when we did get rooms had no stoves in them or no place for stoves. All the young men in the place board at the hotel so we met them all. Some are Lawyers, some Doctors, merchants, and all that. They all say why they are coming to see us, and they all called on us at the hotel. The town is a lively place. They have two banks, two churches, a large nice school house where they employ four teachers. There are a great many saloons, too, all though it is said to be a highly moral place. It is called Illinois baby because there are so many Illinois people in it. There are a great many new buildings going up. The place is not more than three years old. The country is very thickly settled up and they say the county is far ahead of the town. It looks very much as Illinois does only sandy, no mud, and all sunshine. We all liked it so much and all feel well. Mother stood the journey well, better than we girls. I think she looks better than I have seen her look for years. Well, I suppose you would like to know something of the Fort. It is seven miles from the town, west. They sent for us in an ambulance drawn by four mules and for our with three government wagons fastened together and drawn by a six mule team hitched to the first one. While we were at the hotel two officers called on us and one of them invited us to dine with them at three. They put on lots of style, too. They had three courses. First soup, next meats and vegetables, and then desert. After dinner we came up to see what our house looked like. The houses are all of stone one story high with verandas in front and adobe side. A large hall runs through the center eight by thirty feet. On either side of the hall are large rooms fifteen feet square and double doors between. The wood work is all very heavy. The window sills are a foot deep and the wood work is all grained and
varnished. The ceilings are the highest I ever saw, and the walls are all calcemined. Each room of a different color... We have ten rooms in all, and they all have some furniture in them. We have two movable wardrobes, three corner wardrobes, two fancy shelves, six or seven stoves and fire in them all and wood enough to do us for a month. There is only part of a company here, only thirty-two men in all. The captain had them all working for us. There are only two officers in the fort beside Pa and the Dr. who is our next door neighbor. He called on us last night but I did not go in. Every man in the Fort is married, so you can imagine we are gay. There are two organs and two pianos in the Fort. There is a Library here of over a hundred volumes and we can get books out when ever we want to. I have not been there yet. And they take fifty dollars worth of daylies here for public reading. We had turkey for dinner. Don’t you wish you had been here.

"Remember me to all who still remember who I be.

Yours Truly,
Ett"
APPENDIX M

Officers’ quarters furnishings list, 1873.

Fort Larned, Kansas
March 12, 1873

In compliance with the foregoing order, and upon a careful examination, the following articles are all the effects of the late 2nd Lieut. D. G. Quinby, 5th Infantry, at this post.

1 shotgun and case, (Moore & Co.)
1 Rifle (Allens Patent)
1 Rifle, French make
1 Smith & Wessons Revolver, nickel plated
1 " " " " holster
1 " " " " belt
2 Regulation Swords, old pattern
1 " " " new "
1 Sword knot
1 pair epaulettes
1 air pistol
450 S. & W. ammunition, cal. 44
100 rifle ammunition, cal. 32
150 rifle, S. & W., cal. 32
3 powder flasks
2 shot pouches
1 pair saddle bags
30 pounds shot
2 packages gun rods
1 razor and strap
1 bullet mould
1 cork screw
3 woolen undershirts
5 pairs woolen drawers
3 pairs drill drawers
2 pairs linen pants
1 white vest
6 pairs socks
3 neck ties
1 pair sleeved buttons
5 pairs gloves
1 clock
1 peper box
1 pewter syrup jug
1 oval key
2 horses
2 horse blankets
2 harness (set)
1 red blanket
1 riding bridle
1 watering bridle
1 English saddle
3 traces
2 lariat ropes
1 whip
2 buggy cushions
2 head halters and straps
1 bushel oats
1 sack corn meal
1 sack grain
1 buggy
1 forage cap
3 chairs (broken)
1 banjo
2 " " books of instruction
1 student lamp
1 winding lamp
3 lamp chimneys
1 wash bowl and pitcher
1 oil can
7 dinner plates
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<td>1 tobacco pouch</td>
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<td>2 covered dishes</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 pickle dish</td>
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<td>2 milk pitchers</td>
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<td>2 salt cellars</td>
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<td>6 plated tea spoons</td>
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<td>2 tin coffee pots</td>
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<td>2 tin pans</td>
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<td>1 one quart cup</td>
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<td>1 chopping knife</td>
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<td>1 tin dipper</td>
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<td>1 wash tub</td>
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<td>1 package official memorandums</td>
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<td>6 packages private letters</td>
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<td>1 silver napkin ring</td>
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<td>2 bibles</td>
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<td>1 common prayer</td>
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<td>1 Lady of the Lake</td>
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<td>1 copy French conversation</td>
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<td>5 breakfast plates</td>
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<td>1 light vest</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 pairs uniform pants</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 housewives</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 sheets</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 pillow cases</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 houses</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 dress coat</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 2nd Lieuts commission</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9 photographs (of self)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 bed quilt</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 pair skates</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 feather pillows</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 pair white blankets</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 pair red blankets</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 photo frames</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 felt table cloth (green)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 glass goblets</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 napkins</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 table cloths</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 mess chest</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 tin canisters</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 coffee mill</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 nutmeg grinder</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 tin coffee pots</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 tin pans</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 one quart cup</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 chopping knife</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 tin dipper</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 wash tub</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 wooden bowl</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 small cooking tins</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 note book</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 package official memorandums</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 packages private letters</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 silver napkin ring</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 bibles</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 common prayer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Lady of the Lake</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 copy French conversation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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</table>

Sheire, HSR, Fort Larned, pp. 103-4.
APPENDIX N


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Item Description</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Price per Item</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st Jan</td>
<td>Bread</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10th Jan</td>
<td>Cans</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>$1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20th Jan</td>
<td>Fruits</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>$0.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30th Jan</td>
<td>Meat</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>$2.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st Feb</td>
<td>Sausage</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>$1.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10th Feb</td>
<td>Coffee</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>$0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20th Feb</td>
<td>Sugar</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>$0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30th Feb</td>
<td>Oil</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st Mar</td>
<td>Rice</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>$0.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10th Mar</td>
<td>Flour</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>$0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20th Mar</td>
<td>Tobacco</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>$0.50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Signed: [Signature]

C. L. Todd, Commissary Officer

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APPENDIX O

Selected portions of the *1867 Standard Supply Table for the Medical Department*. Copies of the supply table are on file at the Historic Preservation Team, Denver Service Center, and at Fort Larned NHS.

**INSTRUMENTS FOR SERVICE IN THE FIELD**

**FOR THE FIELD CASE.**

Two Amputating Knives, one long, one medium.
Two Catlings, one long, one medium.
Two Scalpeds.
Three Bistouries, one straight, one curved, one curved, probe pointed.
One Hernia Knife.
One Finger Knife.
One Capital Saw, long, bow, two blades.
One Chain saw.
One Metacarpal Saw.
One Hey’s Saw.
One Trephine, conical.
One Razor, small.
One Raspatory.
One Elevator.
One Brush.
One Bone Forceps, broad edged, slightly curved, spring handle
One Bone Forceps, sequestrum, spring handle.
One Artery Forceps.
One Ball Forceps.
One Dressing Forceps.
One Dissection Forceps.
One Artery Needle.
One Artery Needle Key.
Twelve Surgeon’s Needles.
Six Wire-Suture Needles.
One Tourniquet, screw, with pad.
One Tenaculum.

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Two Scissors, one straight, one angular.
Two Retractors.
One Trocar and Canula, curved.
One Nelaton's Probe.
One Director.
Six Steel Bougies, silvered, double curve, Nos. 1 and 2, 3 and 4, 5 and 6, 7 and 8, 9 and 10, 11 and 12.
Three Silver Catheters, Nos. 3, 6, and 9.
Six Elastic Catheters, Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9 and 11.
Six yards Suture Wire, silver.
4 ounces Ligature Silk.
1/2 ounce Wax.
One Mahogany Case, brass bound, slide catch.
One Leather Pouch.

FOR THE POCKET CASE.

One Scalpel.
Three Bistouries, one straight, one curved, one curved, probe pointed.
One Tenotome.
One Thumb Lancet.
One Artery Forceps.
One Dressing Forceps.
One Artery Needle.
Six Surgeon's Needles.
Three Wire-Suture Needles.
One Exploring Needle.
One Tenaculum.
One Scissors.
One Director.
One Probe.
One Nelaton's Probe.
One Catheter Holder.
One Silver Catheter, Compound.
Six Yards Suture Wire, silver.
1/4 ounce Ligature Silk.
1/8 ounce Wax.
One Russia Leather Case.
CONTENTS OF THE CASES OF INSTRUMENTS AND OF THE APPLIANCES
TO WHICH REFERENCE IS MADE IN THE STANDARD SUPPLY
TABLE

THE POST MORTEM CASE.

One Cartilage Knife.
Three Scalpels.
One Tenaculum.
One Dissection Forceps.
One Chain and Hooks.
Two Needles and Thread.
One Saw.
One Enterotome.
One Scissors.
One Blowpipe.
One Chisel.
Mahogany Box.

THE TEETH EXTRACTING CASE.

Four Forceps for Molars.
One Forceps for Bicuspids.
One Forceps for Incisors.
One Gum Lancet.
One Stamp Elevator.
Russia Leather Case.

THE OBSTETRICAL CASE.

One Hodge’s Forceps.
One Vectis.
One Crotchet and Blunt Hook.
One Perforator.
Russia Leather Case.
THE POCKET CASE FOR HOSPITALS AND PERMANENT POSTS.

One Scalpel.
Three Bistouries, one straight, one curved, one curved, probe pointed.
One Tenotome.
One Thumb Lancet.
One Artery Forceps.
One Dressing Forceps.
One Artery Needle.
Six Surgeon’s Needles.
Three Wire-Suture Needles.
One Exploring Needle.
One Tenaculum.
One Scissors.
One Director.
One Probe.
One Nelaton’s Probe.
One Caustic Holder.
One Silver Catheter, compound.
Six yards Suture Wire, silver.
1/4 ounce Ligature Silk.
1/8 ounce Wax.
One Russia Leather Case.

THE MEDICINE CASE.

Acidi Sulphurici Aromatici,  oz. 1
Chloroformi Purificati,  oz. 6 1/2
Extracti Ipecacuance Fluids,  oz. 1
" Zingiberis Fluids,  oz. 2
Ferri Subsuiphatis Liquoris,  oz. 2
Opii Tincturae,  oz. 2
Pilulae Camphorae (gra. II) et Opii (gra. I) doz. 12
" Catharticae Compositae, doz. 12
" Opii, doz. 12
" Quiniae Sulphatis (gra. III) doz. 12
Spiritus Frumenti,  oz. 24
Corks,  no. 6
Ichthyocolla Plaster,  yard 1
Lint, patent,  lb. 1/4
Medicine Glass,  no. 1
Muslin, bleached, one yard wide,  yards 2
Pans, paper 1
Roller Bandages, no. 24
Scissors, pair 1
Silk, saddler's, for ligatures, oz. 1/4
Sponge, fine, small, piece 1
Spoon, tea, no. 1
Towel, no. 1
Acidi Citrici, oz. 2
“ Tannici, oz. 1/2
Alcoholis, oz. 12
Ammoniae Aquae, oz. 8
“ Apiritus Aromatici, oz. 4
Antimonii et Potassae Tartratis, oz. 1
Argenti Nitratii, oz. 1
“ Fusae, oz. 1
Capsici Pulveris, oz. 1
Cerati Adipis, oz. 16
“ Cantharidis, oz. 3
Chloroformi Purificati, oz. 12
Collodii, oz. 3
Creasoti, oz. 2
Extracti Aconiti Radicis Fluidi, oz. 3
“ Cinchonae Fluidi, (with aromatics), oz. 4
“ Colchici Seminis Fluidi, oz. 3
“ Ipecaenanhae Fluidi, oz. 3
“ Zingiberis Fluidi, oz. 6
Ferri Chloridi Teneturae, oz. 4
“ Subsulphatis Liquoris, oz. 4
Glycerinae, oz. 6
Hydrargyri Unguenti, oz. 6
Iodini, oz. 1
Magnesiae Sulphatis, lb. 2
Morphiae Sulphatis, oz. 1/8
Olei Olivae, oz. 6
“ Terebinthinae, oz. 6
Opii Tincturae, oz. 6
“ Camphoratae, oz. 6
Pilulae Camphorae (gra. II) et Opii (gra. I), doz. 20
“ Catharticae Compositae, doz. 50
“ Ext. Colocyn, Comp. (gra. III) et Ipecac (gra. 1/2), doz. 50
Pilulae Hydrargyri, doz. 40
" Opii, doz. 60
" Pulv. Ipecac, et Opii (gra. V), doz. 30
" Quinia Sulphatis (gra. III), doz. 40
Plumbi Acetatis, oz. 3
Potassae Acetatis, oz. 4
" Bicarbonatis, oz. 4
Potassii Iodidi, oz. 4
Saponis, oz. 4
Scillae Syrupi, oz. 8
Zinci Sulphatis, oz. 2

Cough Mixture (see note,), oz. 12
Liniment, (see note), oz. 12
APPENDIX P

List of personal effects of Private George J. Ulrich, of Company F, 5th Infantry, deceased September 1, 1874. Consolidated from inventories at Pawnee County Courthouse, Larned, Kansas. [Ulrich was the company tailor at the time of his death. This material was provided by Historian Tom Luckl, Fort Larned NHS, where copies of all the legal papers in the case are on file.]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Articles</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Uniform Caps</td>
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<tr>
<td>Forage Caps</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Coats</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blankets</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pillow Cases</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Handkerchiefs</td>
<td>5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Prs. Stockings</td>
<td>9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Music Books</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buttons “Gilt”</td>
<td>27</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cloth Remnants</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tailors Shears</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seals</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gold Sleeve Buttons</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Flutes</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Razors</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remnants Velvet</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shaving Brushes</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spools Cotton</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Paris Gloves</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shaving Boxes</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Paris Pearl Sleevebuttons</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boxes Buttons</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Boxes Trousers Buckles</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boxes Tailors Aprons</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Larned Town Co Lot Contract</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naturalization Papers</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Master Mason Diploma</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tailors Measuring Tape</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brushes</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boxes Blacking</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hammers</td>
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### Articles

<table>
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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Account books</td>
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<td>Sewing Machine Fixtures</td>
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<td>German Documents</td>
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<td>Discharges from U.S. Service</td>
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<td>Bottles Machine [oil]</td>
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<td>Chests</td>
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<td>Pair Trousers Unmade</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pair Drawers</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Under Shirts</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shirts</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paris bootees</td>
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<td>Package Letters</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pieces Worsted Lace</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rolls of Patterns</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tailors Geese</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tailors Lap Boards</td>
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<tr>
<td>Boxes Containing cards &amp;c.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boxes Containing silk thread</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pocket Knives</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cloth Bundles</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Looking Glasses</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jars Snuff</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lot Remnant Linings</td>
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<tr>
<td>Towel</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boxes Spool Thread</td>
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<tr>
<td>Skeins Silk</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boxes Linnen Thread</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clocks</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paris Scissors</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wash Stand</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wall Tent</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boxes momentoes</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sad Iron</td>
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</table>
APPENDIX Q


**Blacksmith Tools**

- Anvil
- Apron
- Shoeing Box
- Bellows
- Buttresses
- Bender, tire
- Block, swaging
- Bench, Blacksmith
- Cutters, clinch
- Compass
- Chisels, assorted
- Chisels, cold
- Cones
- Counterscribe
- Cone Top
- Chest, tools, blacksmith's
- Drills
- Files, assorted
- Fuller
- Forge, portable
- Hammers
  - Assorted
  - Riveting
  - Shoeing
  - Fuller
  - Setting
  - Pointing
  - Swage
  - Punch
  - Flatter
  - Hand
  - Sledge
- Hardies

**Carpenter and Wheelwright Tools**

- Adzes
- Axes
  - hand
  - bench
  - broad
- Augers
  - assorted
  - hollow and bits
- Awls
  - brad
  - scribe or scratch
- Brace and bits
- Bevels
- Bench, carpenters
- Bar, mortise
- Clamps
- Compasses, assorted
- Chests, tool
- Chisels
  - assorted
  - framing
- Callipers
- Cans, oil
- Combs, graining
- Diamonds, glaziers
- Drivers, screw
- Files, assorted
- Files, saw
- Froes
- Gauges
- Gouges
- Gimlet
- Hammers, assorted
Blacksmith Tools
Irons
  clinching
  Tweer
Knives, farrier’s
Knives, shoeing
Knives, paring
Mandrel
Nippers
Punches, assorted
Pincers
Pokers
Pritchels
Rasps
Reamers
Swages
Screw plates
Stocks and dies
Sets, rivets
Tool, header
Travelers
Tong
Vise
Wrenches

Carpenter and Wheelwright Tools
Handles, assorted
Hammers
  claw
  wagon-makers
Hatchets
Irons, plane
Knives, putty
Knives, drawing
Lines, tape
Lines, chalk
Levels, spirit
Mallets
Oilers
Pencils, carpenters
Planes, assorted
Pincers
Punches
Pots, glue
Rules, carpenters
Rasps, wood
Saws
  hand
  cross-cut
  tenon
  rip
  circular
Saw set
Squares
Spoke Shaves
Stones, oil
Tools, sash
Tool sets, carpenters’
Tool sets, wheelwrights’
Vises
BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. National Park Service Publications

Crellel, Thomas N., and Rickey, Don, Jr. Historic Structure Report, Fort Larned National Historic Site, Kansas, Part I. National Park Service, 1967. This is the initial report on the site, and provides a brief summary of the history of the fort and recommendations for reconstruction and development of the park.

Scott, Douglas D. “The Archeology of Fort Larned National Historic Site, Kansas.” Master’s thesis, University of Colorado, 1973. Scott’s thesis is the report of a National Park Service funded archeological investigation during the summer of 1972. The report contains descriptions of the site of the fort, architectural features uncovered, and material culture remains, and compares the culture found at Ft. Larned with that at Ft. Dodge, 50 miles to the west. Many furnishings items are illustrated.

— — — — —. “1973 Excavations at Fort Larned National Historic Site, Kansas,” published as Part II of this report. The report contains a large amount of furnishings material data, because the 1973 investigations were highly furnishings oriented.

Sheire, James W. Historic Structures Report, Fort Larned National Historic Site, Historical Data Section, Part II. Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, 1969. Sheire’s study provides a careful examination of each structure at the fort and includes discussions of materials used in construction, a general history of Fort Larned, and some suggested furnishings for each room.

— — — — —. Historic Structures Report, Fort Larned National Historic Site: The Company Quarters, Part II. Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, 1968. This study was prepared as the initial section of Sheire’s full report (cited immediately above) and was published at the earlier date to allow its use by architects in preparing the drawings for restoration of the barracks.

Stinson, Dwight E., Jr. Historic Structures Report, Fort Larned National Historic Site, Historical Data Section. Omaha, Neb.: National Park Service, 1966. Stinson’s thorough study contains a history of the fort, a statement on daily life at the fort (“Fort Larned in 1869”), and a general description of buildings, of building uses, and of materials used in construction.
2. Other Publications

Brown, Everett M. “Fort Larned: Camp on Pawnee Fork.” MS. Great Bend, Kansas, 1964. Brown did not miss a single citation on Fort Larned, and unfortunately, did not omit a single fact from his massive and detailed study. The grandest study yet of Fort Larned, its potential value is not fully reached because of uneven footnoting and generally unclear citations. Nevertheless, Brown’s work is considerable, and the massive product is worthy of some consideration. A copy is available at Fort Larned NHS.

Oliva, Leo E. Soldiers on the Santa Fe Trail. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1967. Oliva’s work, while not specifically about Fort Larned alone, contains a significant quantity of Fort Larned history, and places the fort in relation to the Santa Fe Trail, and to other forts in Kansas. The work is well indexed and has an extensive bibliography, making it an indispensable work in any study of Fort Larned.

Unrau, William E. “The History of Fort Larned, Kansas: Its Relation to the Santa Fe Trail and the Plains Indians.” Master’s thesis, University of Wyoming, 1956. Unrau’s study is a fine introduction to the general history of the fort, and to the routine of daily life and its few amusements. His use of Kansas newspapers as sources is more extensive than any other work about the fort.

3. Manuscript Material

Microfilm Material

Most of the archival materials used in this study were on microfilm. In one case, two separate record groups were on one roll of microfilm. The citations below are organized by record groups on each microfilm reel. Thus, for Record Group 94, there are three citations, one for each roll of microfilm containing material from that record group. All archival material on microfilm will be available for study at Ft. Larned NHS.

Washington, D.C. National Archives. Record Group 49. Records of the General Land Office, Fort Larned Abandoned Military Reservation File. This interesting file, while outlining the activities of the land sale and guard detail, and providing some data on the military reservation, is of little value concerning furnishings. Microcopy NNEI 175, 1 roll.
— — — —. Record Group 75. Records of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Letters Received by the Office of Indian Affairs, 1824-1881, Kiowa Agency, 1864-1868. The roll contains numerous lists of annuity goods, as well as general correspondence concerning relationships between the Indians and the whites, and can serve as a valuable source for interpretive studies on Fort Larned. Microcopy 234, Roll 375.

— — — —. Record Group 75. Records of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Special Files of the Office of Indian Affairs, 1807-1904. File 214, Donald Carmichael, claim for detention of a wagon train on the road to Ft. Larned in 1867. This file provides information about the bulk, but not the content, of Indian annuities. Microcopy 574, Roll 62.

— — — —. Record Group 92. Records of the Quartermaster General, Letters Received, Consolidated File, Fort Larned, Kansas. This file contains the large initial requisition list shown as Appendix D, and, interspersed within the many letters, it contains considerable furnishings data. Microcopy NNO 766 (319), Rolls 1 and 2. (These two rolls of microfilm also contain Record Group 393 material.)

— — — —. Record Group 94. Records of the Adjutant General’s Office, Medical History of Fort Larned, Kansas. This roll contains only the medical history of the post. Microcopy NNO 450 (962), 1 roll.

— — — —. Record Group 94. Records of the Adjutant General’s Office, Post Returns. The post returns from 1859 to 1878 are included in these two rolls. Microcopy 617, Rolls 599 and 600.

— — — —. Record Group 94. Records of the Adjutant General’s Office, Post Returns, Medical History of Fort Larned, Register of Sick and Wounded, Prescriptions Issued at Post Hospital, Register of Rations Issued (with notations naming hospital staff and number of patients). This consolidated set of records on two rolls of film was created for a select National Archives catalog, The American Indian, issued in 1972, and is from a collection entitled “Selected Records of Kansas Army Posts.” The obvious value of these two rolls, aside from the material contained therein, is their ease of use, in that they contain all the RG 94 material extant on the fort, and all the hospital material. Microcopy T837, Rolls 4 and 4A.

— — — —. Record Group 94. Records of the Adjutant General’s Office, Personnel Files, “A.C.P.” (Appointments, Commissions, and Personal Papers). These files, although necessary to any study of the individual officers at Fort Larned, proved to be almost totally devoid of furnishings data or any material on family life among the officers at Ft. Larned.
— — — —. Record Group 156. Records of the Office of the Chief Ordnance. Entry 113, "Cannons, etc., at Posts and Forts." These two massive journal books, approximately 2 feet square, contain listings of cannons at every post in the United States during the 1860s and into the mid-1870s.

— — — —. Record Group 393. Records of United States Army Continental Commands, 1821-1920. Fort Larned, Kansas, Post Orders; Fort Larned Letters Sent; Fort Larned Register of Letters Received. These extensive collections contain important but widely scattered furnishings data, and are indispensable to examination of the daily life and military operations at Fort Larned. Microcopy NNO 766 (319), Rolls 1 and 2. (These two rolls of microfilm also contain Record Group 92 material. The material on these rolls has been printed, and is on file at Fort Larned NHS.)

— — — —. Record Group 393. Records of United States Army Continental Commands, 1821-1920. Miscellaneous Records of Fort Larned, Kansas, 1848-1875; Proceedings of Councils of Administration, Endorsements: Orders, Index of Letters Received (incomplete), Sutler’s Goods, Post Library Book, Roster of Non-Commissioned Officers, and Guard Roster. The title is self-explanatory. Many items from this roll of film appear as appendixes in this study. Microcopy 63-626, 1 roll. (The record group on this roll is cited as RG 98, which has been changed to RG 393. Kansas State Historical Society Microfilm Roll Number 290.)

Non-Microfilm Material

Topeka. Kansas State Historical Society. Cardella E. Brown to his aunt, describing his life at Fort Larned. February 8, 1866. 4 pages. This item is listed in the Fort Larned collection as "Misc. Bro."

— — — —. Augustus W. Burton Papers. This extensive three-box collection proved invaluable in providing quartermaster and ordnance issue lists for the 1864 and 1865 period. These papers are listed in the Fort Larned collections as "Hist. Military, 12th KVI."

Denver. State Historical Society of Colorado. Scott J. Anthony Papers. Major Scott Anthony was at Fort Larned briefly during the Civil War, and his papers provided ordnance material lists. Listed as "Scott J. Anthony Papers."

— — — —. Requisition for Subsistence Stores, for Fort Stevens, Colorado Territory, for period September 21, 1866, to May 20, 1867, otherwise undated. It is filed in Subject Collections, Colorado Forts—Military Affairs. Photograph number 26156-7.
Public Library. Western History Collection. Francis Whittemore Cragin. "Early Far West Notebooks." 28 vols. 6 scrapbooks. Typescript. Originals are at the Pioneer Museum, El Paso County, Colorado Springs, Colo. Cragin lived from the late nineteenth to the mid-twentieth century, and interviewed survivors of the western settlement. His notebooks provided some new data on Fort Larned, and even a brief perusal of the notebooks indicates that Cragin missed little gossip involving famous western names and places.


The Government publications listed below would be of value to additional furnishing studies. This list does not reflect the variety of material for research on other facets of life at Fort Larned.

Because titles of government publications often are more than ample explanation of their contents, annotation will be added only to volumes requiring particular emphasis.


Revised United States Army Regulations of 1861, With an Appendix Containing the Changes and Laws Affecting Army Regulations and Articles of War to June 25, 1863. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1863. Both the 1861 and 1863 sets of army regulations are quite similar. In the 1863 revision, over half the contents are identical to the 1861 revision.

For most furnishing purposes, either can be used, depending upon availability. In this study, the few differences between the two are mentioned in footnotes.

Surgeon General's Office. Circular No. 6. Standard Supply Table of the Medical Department of the United States Army. May 9, 1867. Although this list of materials and medicines is much longer than that contained in the 1861 revised regulations, it deletes very little of the previous material. All hospital stores, medicines, and equipment are listed.


Circular No. 8. A Report on the Hygiene of the United States Army, With Descriptions of Military Posts. May 1, 1875. Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1875. This study not only reviews hygiene and hospitals, but also barracks, food, and such clothing and equipment as appeared to have a bearing on the health and comfort of the troops.

5. Periodicals


“Reminiscenses of John Thomas, Late of Troop ‘L’ of the Tenth Cavalry.” *Winners of the West*. May 30, 1934.


6. Books and Pamphlets

The works listed below are all old standards, but were selected for this bibliography because of their value in providing information concerning the tenor of life of the Indian-fighting army, and in some instances, furnishings, modes of daily living, and functions of military communities.


Billings, John D. *Hardtack and Coffee*. Boston, 1887.


Freeman, G. D. *Midnight and Noonday, or the Incidental History of Southern Kansas and the Indian Territory Giving Twenty Years Experience on the Frontier*. Caldwell, Kansas: G. D. Freeman, 1892. This remembrance of time spent on the Plains contains a general reference to the Fort Larned "Hog Ranch," and deals — to a limited degree — with the part the garrison played in the development of the surrounding area.


Meline, James F. *Two Thousand Miles on Horseback; Santa Fe and Back*. New York, 1867.


Spotts, David L. *Campaigning With Custer and the Nineteenth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry*. Los Angeles, 1928.


Ware, Edward F. *The Indian War of 1864*. Topeka, Kansas, 1911.


Zogbaum, Rufus F. *Horse, Foot, and Dragoons*. New York, 1888.
7. Other Works


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Pride, W. F. *The History of Fort Riley.* 1926. Pride's reminiscences, blended with historical data, provide a lengthy examination of daily life at Fort Riley during the post-Civil War years.


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ILLUSTRATIONS
Illustration 1

Stove doors in the Fort Larned NHS collection.

A. "Bridge and Brother/1854/Empire Stove Works/Saint Louis Mo/No 5."

B. Unmarked stove door.
C. "Empire Air Tight" stove door fragment. "Empire" probably refers to Empire Stove Works, as seen in Illustration 1A.
Illustration 2

10th Cavalry officers at Fort Larned in 1868.

A. Nicholas Nolan, Captain, commanding Company A, 1868.
   National Archives Photo No. 391-CA-3B-4.

B. George F. Raulston, First Lieutenant, Company A, 1868.
   National Archives Photo No. 391-CA-3B-18.
C. Meredith Helm Kidd, Major, commanding Fort Larned, early 1868. National Archives Photo No. 391-CA-3B-23.

Illustration 3

Bunks: metal, wooden double, and wooden triple.

A. Triple wooden bunk for six soldiers as shown in Frank Leslie’s Illustrated Newspaper, May 19, 1861. State Historical Society of Colorado library Photo No. F-15,314.

B. Reconstructed wooden double bunk, Fort Hays Frontier Historical Park, Kansas.
SLEEPING QUARTERS OF THE RHODE ISLAND REGIMENT, IN THE PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE PAGE 22.
C. Detail, Fort Hays wooden bunk, showing drawer and bedsack.

D. Iron bunk, Fort Larned NHS.
E. Detail, iron bunk, Fort Larned NHS.
Illustration 4

Medical equipment. These selected photographs are a representative sampling of the material in the collections of the Army Medical Museum, Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Walter Reed Army Medical Center, and of the medical material recovered at Fort Larned in 1973.

A. Amputation kit, Army Medical Museum.

B. Obstetric kit, Army Medical Museum.
C. Medicine bottles, Army Medical Museum.

D. Assorted syringes, Army Medical Museum.
E. Surgeon’s saddlebags, Army Medical Museum.

F. Operating table, ca. 1872, shown in *Shepard and Dudley [medical] Catalog*, a copy of which is on file at the Army Medical Museum.

H. Medicine bottles and test tube fragments recovered from latrine behind Historic Building 7, Fort Larned, in the summer of 1973.
Illustration 5

Cargo containers from the riverboat Bertrand, which sank April 1, 1865, in the Missouri River.


B. Box. "J. J. Roe & Co Bitters."
C. Box. "1 Doz 1/2 Gals Choice Mixed Pickles From Aldrich & Yard, Philada."

D. Box. "Baltimore, Fresh Peaches, 2 Doz 2 Lb." The label is partially illegible.
1 DZ 1/2 Gals
CHOICE
MIXED
PECKLES
FROM
ALBRICKER VEREES
PHILADA.

FRESH
PEACHES
2 Doz 2 Pcs
E. Keg, wooden.

F. Box. "Star Candles/Goodwin, Behr & Co/St. Louis, Mo/10/[unclear]."
Illustration 6

Officers' furnishings. The four photographs following are a representative sampling of the officers' quarters furnishings at Fort Hays Frontier Historical Park, Hays, Kansas. All are scenes from the blockhouse, which served as the adjutant's quarters and office (post headquarters).

A. Bedroom, upstairs.

B. Washstand and mirror, upstairs.
C. Desk and chair, upstairs.

D. Chair, downstairs office.
Company C, 3d Infantry, at Fort Larned, 1867, in front of Historic Building 1, the Infantry Barracks.

Photo courtesy of Photographic Library, Kansas State Historical Society, Topeka, Kansas.
Illustration 8

Historic Buildings 8 and 9, officers' quarters, Fort Larned.

Photos from Daughters of the Army Collection, U.S. Army Military History Research Collection, Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania.

A. Historic Building 8, commanding officer's quarters, ca. 1875.
   Note the roller blind and floral curtains on the windows, the temporary swings, and the low fence skirting the base of the porch.
B. Historic Building 8, commanding officer’s quarters, March 1875.
The floral curtains appear in this view also. The presence of the black woman with
the baby carriage suggests a house servant, since the black troops had left six years
before.
C. Historic Building 9, officers' quarters, March 1875.
An additional black woman and an additional civilian man appear in this photograph, apparently taken at approximately the same hour as Illustration 8B. The building to the right must be Historic Building 43, the adjutant's office.
Illustration 9

Archeological artifacts recovered from Historic Building 25, sutler's home, and Historic Building 7, officers' quarters, during the 1973 excavations.

A. From top left: hard rubber comb, toothbrushes, hairbrush. Top right: clothespin, comb, bone fingernail file.

B. Left to right: kerosene lamp burners, candlestick shaft and base, candle lantern, kerosene or oil lamp chimney.
C. Glass goblets.

D. Iron kettle.
PART TWO

ARCHEOLOGICAL DATA

1973 EXCAVATIONS AT
FORT LARNED NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
KANSAS

by
Douglas D. Scott

An historical archeology project conducted for the
National Park Service, Midwest Region,
U.S. Department of the Interior

by the
Department of Anthropology
University of Colorado
Boulder, Colorado

In fulfillment of contract (X-2000-3-0083)
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INTRODUCTION

The third field season of archeological excavations at Fort Larned National Historic Site, Kansas, was conducted during June, July, and August 1973. The field party of 12 individuals was under the direction of Douglas D. Scott and worked on areas and structures specified in the provisions of National Park Service contract (X-2000-3-0083).

The University of Colorado contracted to test and/or excavate the sutler's stores, the sutler's residence, the oxbow dugout, the officers' and enlisted men's privies, the adjutant's office, the enlisted men's wellhouse, the hospital steward's quarters, the icehouse, the old commissary, the shop building, and the military dump. In addition to the contracted work, the University crew was able to test and/or excavate the stable area, the blockhouse, the parade ground path, and the enlisted barracks exterior cellar window, and to determine the historical significance of several features that had first been noted during gas and water line laying operations.

The excavation procedure employed during the investigations was dependent on the type of structure or area that was being investigated. Test pits, trenches, stripping, and the quadrant approach were all used to facilitate the gathering of information. The description of each area tested or excavated will detail the excavation strategy employed. Stratigraphic control was maintained in all excavations through the use of balks. Natural stratigraphy was used to define levels where possible. In cases of extensive disturbance that precluded the use of natural levels, arbitrary levels were assigned.

Screening was selectively employed during the early stages of excavation to determine the necessity of this procedure. The amount of time spent for the recovery of a minimal number of additional artifacts was considered prohibitive and screening was abandoned. Bulk soil samples and pollen profiles were taken from obviously undisturbed historic deposits (e.g., HB 7 officer's privy, and the sutler's residence and trash pit). Soil samples were water screened, or flotation was employed for the purpose of environmental and subsistence sampling. Pollen analysis is currently underway and a supplemental report will be forwarded upon completion of this study.

Lists of the artifacts recovered from each area follow in an appendix. Where possible, dates of manufacture or use will be noted. Those areas that are considered historic or undisturbed in any manner and therefore might be useful for comparative dating purposes and other types of artifact studies will be so noted. The section on material culture will briefly discuss the various functional categories of artifacts recovered, and a discussion on the fort's subsistence base will be presented.
All measurements were taken utilizing the English system. This method was used since the structures and most of the artifacts were built or manufactured using the English system of measurement.

Several aerial photographic techniques were employed this year prior to the beginning of excavation in order to facilitate the pinpointing of structures to be excavated and in hopes of locating previously unknown structures or more precisely locating currently nonextant structures. Photographic techniques employed included 35-mm color transparencies, 35-mm color infrared transparencies, 35-mm black-and-white infrared, 2¼ x 2¼ black-and-white, polaroid black-and-white, and 8-mm color movies. Photographs were made at an altitude of 500 feet from a 6-place single-engine mono-wing airplane. The photographs were taken at 9 A.M. CDT. All photographs were oblique shots. The photographs were of some use in defining a few features, but they were of no major help in locating features that were to be excavated. Apparently the disturbance of the soil by farming and ranching operations has obliterated most distinguishing surface or immediate subsurface features that could be identified using these photographic techniques.

At this point I wish to thank several individuals who have aided me in continuing this project. Dr. W. D. Logan, Mrs. Jennifer Kearny, and John Albright of the Denver Service Center have been of considerable help throughout the entire project. The staff at Fort Larned National Historic Site have given unselfishly of their time, knowledge, and facilities, and this is greatly appreciated. To my field crew a hearty thanks, and a special thanks to Dr. David A. Breternitz, the Project Supervisor, and Earl Monger of Larned, my field foreman, both of whom have given sound advice and encouragement.
ENLISTED BARRACKS EXTERIOR CELLAR WINDOW
AND WELLHOUSE (HB 2)

No known mention of cellar windows is made in the historic documentation of Fort Larned. The wellhouses are not mentioned, except possibly for a passage in Forwood, Woodhull, and Cowdrey (1875:272): "Wash-houses have been built for each set of company quarters." A photograph taken about 1878 depicts a wellhouse behind or north of HB 1. The wellhouse consisted of a wooden platform and wellhousing, four upright posts supporting a steeply pitched roof, and a block and tackle system for the waterbucket. As can be seen in the photo, remnants of a wooden boardwalk lead away from the wellhouse (lllus. 4).

Excavations were aimed at recovering information concerning the configuration and construction of the cellar window and the dimensions and structural details of the wellhouse.

The west cellar window was chosen for excavation (lllus. 5 and 6). Both the east and west cellar windows had been cemented over during farming operations, but the west window cement had begun to deteriorate. Cement removal and excavation were facilitated due to this condition. The window well was covered by 1 foot of recent topsoil, and was filled with a mixture of sandstone rubble and cement. The window itself was cemented over and this could not be removed without possible damage to the window or the building. The window well is 3 feet by 3 feet square and lined on the east and west sides with well-shaped and well-laid sandstone blocks. The blocks were from two to three courses high and one course wide. The north side is unlined and shows no signs of having been lined. The window well has been dug into native clay (sterile gray clay) and the north side is of this clay. The window well is 2 feet deep and lined with small pieces of gravel at its bottom. Several fragments of window pane were found scattered in the fill, as well as on the gravel.

The excavation for the wellhouse (lllus. 5) was laid out in four quadrants, each 8 feet on a side. Only the northeast quadrant was excavated in its entirety. The total wellhouse area had been heavily disturbed during the farming period. Several waterlines, waterline trenches, pipes, mountings for valves, and posts for windmill foundations were encountered in the excavations. Despite the disturbance, several indications of the wellhouse remained. At a depth of 18 inches below present ground surface, undisturbed native clay was encountered over most of the area, pipeline trenches excepted. At this level three rectangular 8- by 8-inch postmolds were noticed; one each in the southeast, southwest, and northwest quadrants. The northeast quadrant was crossed by a pipeline trench. Each postmold was cored and each extended to a depth of 2 feet; the distance between the postmolds was 12 feet. Immediately to the outside of the line of the postmolds on the east, south, and a
portion of the north sides is a sandstone rubble layer roughly corresponding in description and depth to a rubble layer noted during 1972 excavations on HB 2 (Scott 1973:43). The remains of the sandstone rubble layer formed a rough square 12 feet on a side. At the southeast corner, remnants of a 1-foot 2-inch-thick sandstone path appeared. The best preserved portion led east from the wellhouse area. The path consisted of rough-shaped sandstone blocks covered by a layer of rubble and sand. Another less well preserved section of path led south from the wellhouses. Both of the paths have historic surfaces at 6 inches below present ground surface. Both paths suggest that the wellhouse floor would have been constructed at this level or slightly above, as is suggested in the historic photograph. These paths could also serve as a base for boardwalks, the presence of which are also suggested in the photograph. The artifactual material recovered during excavation dates primarily from the farm period.
SHOP BUILDING (HB 3)

The shop building was built during 1867. It was a simple one-story structure 84 feet, north-south, by 30 feet, east-west. It was built of sandstone and housed a bakeshop in the northern two rooms, a wheelwright shop, a harness shop, possibly a paint shop, and a carpentry shop in a central room, and the blacksmith shop in the south room (Sheire 1969:55-58). Apparently the only entry was from the rear or east side. The blacksmith shop was entered through a large double door, as was the wheelwright shop. The bakeshop was entered through two standard single doors, one for each room.

A single historic photograph shows this building in late 1867 or early 1868 from the rear or east side (Illus. 8). Some form of shade roof over the east side is to be seen in the photo, although no details are recorded. Excavation was first planned in the interior to provide "hard" evidence for the actual location of the bakeshop and its associated oven. Interior excavation proved to be impossible because of the modern concrete floor that currently covers the interior. Interior excavation also proved to be unnecessary after visual inspection of the interior of the building. Two northern rooms are plastered and the northeast corner of the north room exhibits smoke stains and remnants of the bake oven. Remnants of an offset chimney are also present. The two northern rooms might have acted as the baking and preparation room and the cooling or storage room.

The south room of the building contains the blacksmith shop museum. Visual inspection of the forge determined that it was the original forge, probably rebuilt during the farming period.

Excavation was limited to the east side of the building. These excavations were to determine the size and any other structural details of the shade roof. A second consideration was the distribution of artifacts. It was hypothesized that if the south room was a blacksmith shop, then the heaviest concentration of artifacts of blacksmith origin should be associated with the south end of the building, and the same concept would apply to the wheelwright shop and bakeshop concerning their respective artifact types.

Excavation was limited to four tests (Illus. 7). Test 1 was located near the blacksmith shop's door and was 10 feet wide and 20 feet long divided into four 10- by 5-foot sections. As hypothesized, the heaviest concentration of blacksmith-related artifacts (mostly scrap iron) did occur in these tests. The material, however, was associated with auto and modern farm machinery parts. Very few historic items were found in any HB 3 tests. This at least suggests that the south room was used as a blacksmith shop during farming operations. Tests 2, 3, and 4 were located on a line with the wheelwright, south bakeshop, and north bakeshop doors respectively. Most of
Test 3 and all of Test 4 contained disturbed soil to at least 3-foot depths. If the artifacts are any indication of the reason for disturbance, then the presence of an underground fuel storage tank is suggested by the presence of the remains of a glass top from a gasoline pump. The tank has been removed and the area filled with a black organic soil. Artifacts present also represented modern auto and machinery parts.

In Section 3 of both Tests 1 and 2 a drip line was located (Illus. 9). It varies from 11 1/2 feet east of the building to 10 1/2 feet east. It is located 8 inches below present ground surface and is 1 foot wide and 3 to 4 inches deep. It was filled with bits of broken glass and small pieces of metal and gravel. In Section 2 of Tests 1 and 2, square limestone “pilings” were found. The pilings are 1 foot square, located 8 feet east of the building, and appear to be only partially intact. The pilings continued into sterile soil (encountered at 9 inches below present surface in Tests 1 and 2) to a depth of 1 foot. Problings in the area between Tests 1 and 2 and beyond each revealed no further pilings.

The drip line location suggests that the shade roof eave was about 11 1/2 feet out from the building and that it may have been supported by uprights founded on the pilings previously described. The distance from the pilings to the drip line seems to be greater than would normally be expected for roof supports, and this suggests that the pilings may not be foundations for uprights, but an unidentified feature.

A foundation depth check was made in Section 1 of Test 3. The base of the foundations were located 27 inches below present ground surface. The foundations are 18 inches high and resemble other building foundations described in Scott (1973), and those described for HB 5 this year.
OLD COMMISSARY STOREHOUSE (HB 5) AND DRAIN

The old commissary has been described by Sheire (1969:66) as a single-storied sandstone building 155 feet by 24 feet and was the second stone building to be built at the fort (Illus. 10 and 11). HB 5 was built in 1866 in order to house Indian annuities and was remodeled in 1867 during the major construction phase. Sheire (1969:67-69) states that Captain Rockwell reported three compartments in the building, and that in 1867 Rockwell dug a cellar in the east end.

Excavation was to determine the size of the cellar and its form of entry, the original grade level of the area around the building, and the position of the office and partition walls, currently nonextant, and to determine whether the windows on the north side were actually windows or whether they were doors, and any other structural details such as subfloor support systems. Tests were made on all four sides of the exterior and in the central third of the interior. The western third of the interior is taken up by a harness shop display, while the eastern third is disturbed by a modern 5-foot-deep concrete tank and a modern pump room.

The interior excavations yielded little useful information. They were able to determine the character of the fill, the foundation depth of one standing partition wall, and located the foundations of a currently nonextant partition wall. The fill is a mixture of mortar, plaster, manure, and brown silt overlaying a sterile gray clay. The fill varies in depth from 12 inches up to 30 inches. None of the interior excavations revealed any indications of a cellar or subfloor support system. Test 5 located the remnant foundations of an eastern partition wall. The remains consisted of aligned rock rubble partially cemented into the west edge of the concrete tank.

Test 7 located the base of the partition wall separating the harness shop display area from the excavated area. The base is 22 inches below ground surface. Tests 1 and 2 found the north foundation of HB 5 to be 22 inches high and 30 inches below present surface. Tests 1, 2, and 6 were all tested for evidence concerning windows and sealed doorways of HB 5. No thresholds or other evidence concerning the original functions of these openings were noted.

It is suggested that architectural examination will provide more evidence concerning flooring, shelving, chimney position, cellar entry, and the opening functions than did the archeology.

Tests on the east and west ends of the exterior of HB 5 did little more than reveal disturbed areas and substantiate foundation depth. The west test revealed the foundation to be 20 inches high and covered by 29 inches of fill. The excavation on the south side of HB 5 consisted of four tests (Illus. 12). It was known prior to
excavation that laying of gaslines, electric lines, and water lines in this area had heavily
damaged two features associated with HB 5. The excavations were aimed at recovering
whatever information remained of the features. The features were located in Tests 1
and 3. They were sandstone walls running perpendicular to the south wall of HB 5. The
remnant feature in Test 1 is two courses of stones high and is 8 inches, or one course,
wide, and 3 feet long, the rest having been destroyed during the line laying operations.
The remnant wall is located 30 inches below the ground surface. The foundation for
the building ended at the same point as the wall, and is 18 inches high covered by 18
inches of fill. The remnant wall is integrally tied into the foundations of HB 5 and
appears to have been built at the same time.

The feature in Test 3 appears to be the same as that in Test 1, except that the
Test 3 feature is more complete. It consists of two parallel walls integrally tied into the
foundation of HB 5 and running perpendicular to the south wall (Illus. 13). The Test 3
feature is destroyed beyond the 3-foot length because of the recent line laying
operations. This feature was noticed at a depth of 18 inches below present surface or at
the top of the foundations, and continues to the base of the foundation or 3 feet
below present surface. The feature is made of well-laid and well-dressed sandstone
blocks of moderate size. It is 3 feet 4 inches wide between the interior walls of the
feature, and each wall is one course wide. No clue to the feature’s function was derived
archeologically; however, an historic photograph of the parade ground taken about
1878 and looking to the west shows two presumably wooden structures in
approximately the same position as the features (Illus. 11). These wooden features
appear to be lean-to structures, and it is suggested that they are exterior storage
facilities with stone foundations that allowed for subsurface storage of items, perhaps
wood for the stoves.

Excavations on the north side of HB 5 revealed several interesting features. Test 1
checked the threshold of a presumably historic door. The original threshold was found
to still be in place, but was covered by two other thresholds. The recent threshold
placements appear to have been done in order to shorten the height of the door. Test 2
also was to check a threshold of an historic opening, but concrete had been used to
raise its threshold level and this could not be removed. In Tests 1, 2, and 3, at 6 to 8
inches below present surface and beginning at the building and continuing north for 3
to 4 feet, an area of rubble and silty soil was encountered. At random points in this
area were upright 8d square nails. This area has been interpreted as a boardwalk. The
level of the boardwalk area corresponds to the level of the historic threshold in Test 1
and to a 6-inch-thick sandstone rubble pack area north of the boardwalk. This
sandstone rubble pack was noticed in all tests, but was traced out in Test 3. The area is
15 feet wide with numerous sets or depressions of wagon ruts in the central area. This
area has been interpreted as a company street (Illus. 14).
Test 4 north of HB 5 revealed a feature that has been interpreted as an historic drain (Illus. 15). It was first noticed at a depth of 14 inches below present surface and consisted of sandstone blocks 9 inches long, 4 to 5 inches high, and 5 inches wide set on edge in parallel rows set on a smooth mortar and rubble base 1 foot wide inside to inside, and 4 inches thick. The feature is in good repair except for the western end. It angles across the test to the northeast and aligns with the south door of HB 7. The feature had no covering and was filled with small pieces of gravel and heavily patinated bits of glass. At least a 30-foot section of the feature west of the excavated portion is known to have been destroyed during water line laying operations several years ago. Time did not permit further examination of the feature, but it should definitely be checked extensively in the future. One reason for testing the drainage system is that only one mention is made of it and no known description of the feature exists. The surgeon’s reports suggest that the drains might have been inefficient: “The drainage is not good but this fact is of not much importance on account of the small quantity of rain that falls here and the rapidity with which the parched earth absorbs every drop of moisture with which it comes in contact” (Forwood n.d.:9-10), and, “The drainage of the post is superficial, and not good” (Forwood, Woodhull, and Cowdrey 1875:272).

The one specific mention of the drain was made as a result of a flood: “The drains have all been opened; the banks and bed of the creek have been carefully policed; the Commissary and Quartermaster Store houses, Work Shops, Bake House, Corral and Guardhouse drained and put in good order, and in fact the whole garrison has undergone a system of thorough police and is now in excellent sanitary condition” (Medical History, May 1872:265).
SOUTH OFFICERS’ QUARTERS AND PRIVIES (HB 7)

Various historic documents and recent studies have described the officers’ quarters (Forwood n.d.; Unrau 1975; and Sheire 1969). A few have recorded material concerning furnishings or ancillary structures. Several photographs taken about 1878 show board fences beside the quarters, and an 1876 map (Sheridan 1876:131) positions the fences and privies. The fences surround each set of quarters and divide the rear yards in half. The privies are shown to be located on that center line and about 60 feet west of the building’s centerline. The only descriptions of the privies are from Forwood (n.d.:10) stating, “…large yards in rear with high fence and comfortable sinks,” and Forwood and Woodhull (1870:300) “…and in each yard is one small privy.”

Two stages of excavation were used on HB 7. The first was to check a disturbed area immediately south of the quarters near the partition between the quarters proper and the kitchen. The second stage was the locating and excavation of privies.

The excavation of the disturbed area south of HB 7, first noticed during pipeline laying operations, revealed a rubble-filled trench 2 feet wide and 2 feet 10 inches deep at 8 inches below the present surface. The rubble fill consisted of irregularly shaped bits of sandstone and brick rubble. The few artifacts associated with the trench suggested a post-military-period date. A line of sight was taken along the trench, and was correspondingly checked in the cellar area of HB 7. No positive indication of entrance into HB 7 was noted. However, the configuration of the trench would suggest a water or sewerline trench.

The privy excavations behind HB 7 consisted of excavation of a farm-period privy and a military-period privy (Illus. 16). The first privy to be excavated was a farm privy located after extensive testing 110 feet west of the midline of HB 7 and just to the north of the same. The privy was first noted at a depth of 18 inches below present ground surface. It was filled with a dark brown organic soil heavily mixed with 1910-to 1930-period artifacts. At times the excavator was able to discern elements of fecal matter; however, most of the time the fecal matter had decayed to the point of being indistinguishable from the surrounding soil. The privy measured 3 feet 5 inches wide, east-west; 4 feet 5 inches long, north-south; and 4 feet 4 inches deep. It had been dug into native dark gray sterile clay.

The military privy was very difficult to locate due to its depth below ground surface and its unexpected dimensions. Prior to locating the privy, four 4- by 4-inch posts set in sterile soil and centered 8 feet apart were located. They were aligned on the midline of HB 7, and are probably the remains of the main supports for the board fence that divided the yard in half. Immediately west of the fourth post, at 18 inches
below present surface and 80 feet west of HB 7, the military privy was encountered. It has been capped with lime, and its dimensions were 4 feet 4 inches wide, east-west; 8 feet 3 inches long, north-south; and 3 feet deep. The privy was centered on the midline of HB 7 and the fence may have separated the privy structure. No posts or lining of any sort were noted. The privy had been dug into the sterile gray clay. The fill of the privy consisted of a mixture of a tan sandy soil, brown clay, gray clay, and lenses of lime (Illus. 17). Artifacts were scattered throughout the fill, but the heaviest concentration was in the upper 12 to 18 inches. The artifacts recovered suggest a date range for use of the privy between 1868, when the structure was built, and 1878, when the fort was abandoned. The lenses of lime suggest periodic "freshening" of the privies. The presence of scientific apparatus definitely suggests that at least one section of the quarters belonged to the post surgeon. If such was the case, the shallow depth of the privy goes unexplained. It would seem that the surgeon would have complained about the depth, since he had complained about the condition of other privies. This would seem especially true in light of the fact that the HB 9 privy was 6 feet deep. The only possibility that exists is that the yard of HB 7 has been lowered by at least 2 feet and refilled; although there is no direct evidence for this supposition, this best explains the situation.
NORTH OFFICERS' QUARTERS PRIVY (HB 9)

The history of location and construction of HB 9's privy or sink is the same as that reported for HB 7. The original excavation was a 10- by 5-foot test oriented east-west in line with the privy location of HB 7. This places the test between 74 and 84 feet west of the centerline of HB 9. Sterile soil was reached at a depth of 18 inches below the present surface. Set into the sterile soil and spaced 8 feet apart were two 4-by 4-inch posts, probably the remnants of the midline fences. Because no privy was noted in this area, the excavation was expanded to the west, south, and east.

The west and south expansions revealed a dark brown organic stained soil 4 feet wide, at a depth of 18 inches. The organic soil contained post-1920 items. A test, 3 feet by 3 feet, was made at the western edge of the stain in order to determine whether the stain represented a farm privy or a military privy reused during the farming period. The test reached sterile soil at a depth of 7½ feet below present surface. The latter 4 inches of fill contained a few military-period items.

The privy behind HB 9 was located between 84 and 88 feet west of the quarters. It appears that the privy was 4 feet wide, of undetermined length, and was the military privy later reused during the farm period (Illus. 18). The fill was a homogeneous brown soil mixed with artifacts. The privy was dug into native sandy loam underlain by a sterile dark gray clay. Because of the recent reuse of the privy, total excavation was not considered. The reason for the discrepancy in depths between the HB 7 privy and the HB 9 privy is unexplained and is especially intriguing in light of the probability that the post surgeon was quartered in HB 7, and that he was a chronic complainer about the condition of the enlisted men's privies and the guardhouse privy.
The blockhouse was the first stone building to be built at Fort Larned. It was built as a result of an 1864 Indian raid that cost the fort most of its horses and mules (Unrau 1957:263). A severe reprimand resulted from the loss of the stock, and on February 20, 1865, Col. Ford reported the erection of a stone fortification (Illus. 20) for protection and defense (Unrau 1957:263).

Forwood (n.d.:11) states, "...and the guard and prisoners removed to the blockhouse which is still used as the guardhouse. It was built in 1864 after the Indian attack and was intended as a work of defense. It is of sandstone 16 feet high in the form of a hexagon with 21½-foot sides. There are two rows of loopholes, one above the other around the building and it is now covered with a shingle roof, with a watch tower on the top...." However, another description is at odds with the above in several details. The description is on an 1866 map of the fort (Sheire 1969:plate 2). The diagram of the building shows a seven-sided structure, while the description is as follows: "The Round House of Magazine Material – Stone. Covering – Timber poles brush hay and earth. Form – Sexangular. Each side 22 ft. Height 11 ft. 6 in. – Walls 2 ft. thick to height of 3 ft. from thence to top – 1 ft. 6 in. Diameter – inside – 34 ft. Roof supported by large post in center Two tiers loop-holes – 50 in each tier. Cellar – 14 ft. 6 in. x 13 ft. and 6 ft. deep. Two inch pine floor over cellar. Door-way arched – entrance 5 ft. 3 in. in width. Double doors pine. Well – 27 ft. deep and 14 ft. from house. Covered way or passage from cellar to well 6 ft. high x 3 ft. 6 in. in width – lined with pine boards, 2 in. in thickness. Built in A.D. 1866."

Moore (Personal Communication, Oct. 1973) had located the blockhouse during previous excavations and had determined that a tunnel or passageway did exist. Local tradition has it that the blockhouse was used as a stable for a bull and was pulled down about 1910 because of its dilapidated condition. Excavation this year was aimed at reestabishing and marking the corners of the blockhouse for an interpretive display. Also included was a detailed examination of the tunnel and well complex. The reexcavation of the blockhouse corners showed the historic documents to be only partially correct. On the three southern corners only a single course of the wall was left (Illus. 19 and 21). The wall stones remaining were well dressed varying from 2 feet to 2 feet 2 inches wide, 2 feet to 3 feet long, and 6 inches thick. Several had been badly damaged by exposure or heavy pressure. In fact, a heavily packed gravel road of the farm period ran across a portion of the blockhouse. The remaining stones were located from 3 inches to 1 foot below the present surface. The northern three corners had no remaining stones (Illus. 19); only a dark stained soil delineated the outline of the wall. The blockhouse walls had been set into a light tan sandy loam. Portions of the northern three walls remained, even though their cornerstone stones were missing. The remaining wall stones corresponded very closely to the southern wall stones in overall
configuration. All of the walls except the one that faces true north are 21½ feet long from outside corner to outside corner. The single exception is 19 feet long (Illus. 21).

The tunnel was located running northward from the building, roughly parallel to HBs 3 and 4 (Illus. 24). The tunnel to the wellhouse is 17 feet long. The tunnel begins in the blockhouse 4½ feet south of the northern wall. It is 5 feet wide at this point and 5 feet 9 inches deep (below the top of the blockhouse wall). The tunnel appears to form the northwest wall of the cellar. The cellar appeared as a dark stain in the soil at this point prior to excavation, and extended 11 feet east where it turned south. The excavated portion of the tunnel showed some 5 feet of horizontally laid 2- by 6-inch pine boards still lining the cellar's north wall. The floor of the tunnel is a hard-packed sterile gray clay. One foot from the inside of the blockhouse wall on the floor of the tunnel is a 2- by 6-inch pine board toenailed with a 10d square nail to the tunnel wall. It is possible that this board was the threshold or part of the support system for the doorway that passed under the blockhouse wall. The doorway is currently sealed with limestone blocks of irregular shape and size for a depth of 4 feet with dirt fill underlying the rock for the rest of the depth. Twelve feet north of the blockhouse wall the tunnel opened into an 8- by 10-foot sandstone-lined area. The tunnel at the point of juncture is 3 feet 5 inches wide and 5 feet 9 inches deep from the top of the sandstone square, and is 7 feet 3 inches from ground surface to the floor. The sandstone-lined square is made of well-dressed and well-laid sandstone blocks. No indications of mortar were noticed between the stones. The southern half of the square was excavated to floor level (Illus. 25 and 26). Centered in the floor area is a 6-foot-diameter earth-lined well. The well was excavated to a depth of 4 feet (total depth below ground surface was 11 feet), where water seepage was encountered. The well truncated slightly as depth increased. The well, tunnel, and wellhouse were filled with a soft, loosely compacted brown silt mixed with lenses of charcoal, ash, and soft coal. Some wood was also present throughout the fill. Artifacts consisted mainly of farm-period items.

Two names of unknown period were found inscribed on the walls of the wellhouse. The name "H. W. Middagh" was found near the top course of stones on the southeast corner of the wellhouse near the tunnel entrance. Another name, "H. [?] Mark," was found on the southwest corner of the wellhouse stones in the tunnel. The stone was 1 foot above the floor.

In an 1867 or 1868 photo of the fort the blockhouse is shown viewed from the northeast. The photo shows an opening at the approximate location of the subterranean wellhouse. This opening had been interpreted as an exterior entry to the wellhouse; however, no indication of this opening was found during excavation. Although the total wellhouse was not excavated, extensive probing along the walls of the wellhouse did not reveal any sign of such an opening. Three suggestions are advanced to explain this problem: (1) the opening did exist but has since been sealed
with rock, and therefore could not be found by probing; (2) the opening did exist but
was much smaller where it entered the wellhouse than where it entered the oxbow, so
that probes could not reach the depth of the opening and therefore could not locate it;
(3) the opening in the photograph is the entry to a dugout or other unrecorded
structure and did not enter or was not associated with the wellhouse. Only further
excavation in the area could determine which of the above suggestions is the most
probable.
ENLISTED MEN'S PRIVIES OR SINKS (HB 17)

Very little historical information is available concerning the enlisted men's privies. The medical history reports that during August 1869 (Medical History, Aug.-July 1869:131) a new privy had been built, the old filled, and the frame housing moved to the new privy. The use of seats made from portions of barrels was also suggested in the report. A September 1869 report (Medical History, Sept. 1869:133-34) stated that a new privy was opened on September 16, and that it was located 100 yards northwest of the northwest angle of the barracks. This same report also suggests a second privy be built near the first; however, this was not done. An 1876 plan of Fort Larned (Sheridan 1876:131) shows two enlisted men's sinks, one in the approximate location of the 1869 report and the other north of HB 2 about 220 feet.

Excavation was concentrated in the area of the 1869 privy (Illus. 2). Triangulation, based on the 1869 report and the 1876 plan, was made and the area staked. The area staked was located within 50 feet of the Pawnee River and upstream from the enlisted men's barracks, the well, and the hospital. A 40- by 60-foot area was stripped using a front-end loader. The stripping operation was carried out until sterile soil was reached. This occurred at a depth of 1 foot below present ground surface. The area had been heavily disturbed during 1959 bridge construction activities, and this seems to have obliterated any sign of the privies. A depth check was made to a depth of 4 feet below present ground surface. This test revealed a disturbed topsoil from surface to 1 foot, then a fine clay to a depth of 2½ feet, and then a water-laid fine sand and gravel mixture to a depth of 4 feet.

Consideration was given to the excavation of the second 1876 privy, but this was deemed unwise because the privy now lies under a flood control embankment. It was thought that disruption of the dike might have disastrous effects on the fort in case of unexpected high water along the Pawnee River.
ICEHOUSE (HB 21)

The icehouse is located behind (west) the commanding officer’s quarters (HB 8) and is dug into the riverbank. Surgeon Forwood (n.d.:11) described the icehouse as follows: “The sides are of earth up to the eaves, the roof is shingled, and to protect the ice from the heat of the sun has been lined on the inside leaving a space of two feet between the lining and the roof, it has a capacity of 400 tons of ice and is ventilated by a draft in the center.” No mention was made of how entrance was gained, nor of how the ice was packed.

Excavation was aimed at the recovery of information concerning the structural details of the icehouse, as well as the measurements or capacity, to see if it tallied with historic records. Prior to excavation, HB 21 was described as a large depression 5½ feet deep with considerable slumping and downslope deposition of the west or river side (Illus. 2). It was 7½ feet long, east-west, and 5 feet wide, north-south. Mr. Robert Frizell (Personal Communication, June 25, 1973), a previous owner of Fort Larned, reported that as a child he had used the depression as a play area and to his recollection it had not changed significantly for about 40 years.

The excavation procedure employed was first to locate a wall through trenching and then to trace out the walls and corners. The fill was then removed to floor depth. The fill was undifferentiated and contained very few artifacts (Illus. 2, 27, and 28). The artifacts recovered belonged primarily to the farming and ranching period of the fort’s occupancy. Those artifacts that could be related to the historic period may have been intrusive, in that they might have been deposited during the play-period use of the icehouse previously alluded to. The historic and nonhistoric artifacts were found mixed together in the fill, and often in direct association with one another.

The icehouse, as excavated, had been dug into a dark gray clay that formed the river bank. It is 7 feet wide, north-south; 10 feet long, east-west; and 7 feet deep on the eastern side; the western eroded side is only 2½ feet deep. The sides and floor are earth and show no sign of lining or flooring. No information was recovered concerning the type of entryway to the icehouse, structural details of the roof or its lining, or the original depth dimensions.

If the original size had been similar to the dimensions excavated, then the estimated capacity of the icehouse could be no more than 12 to 13 tons of ice. This does not even closely correlate with the historically reported capacity of 400 tons and therefore it must be assumed that either the historic record is in error concerning capacity or that the icehouse has eroded away to a considerable degree. It would seem more plausible that the historic record is in error. If the excavated length and width dimensions are taken as correct, then the depth of the icehouse, based on historic capacity records, would have been 144 feet. Logically, then, the historic records may be in error.
Several sources describe the sutler's store owned by the firm of Tappen & Weischelbaum (Weischelbaum 1910:565). Forwood (n.d.:811) describes it in this manner: "one a store building, 60 by 40 feet stands about 100 yards southwest from the Officers' Quarters, it was completed in 1863 and in 1868 a billiard room was built in rear of sufficient size to contain two tables." Weischelbaum (1910:567) states that the store, or at least its foundation, was built by John K. Wright of the Second Colorado Volunteers in 1862. He further states that it was a large building with a back room where he slept. The 1866 diagram of the fort (Sheire 1969:illus. 3) states the store was "Dimensions 26 ft. front by 50 ft. deep and 20 ft. high containing 3 rooms as shown in ground plan. Natural stone cellar under entire building and divided into 2 rooms the one in rear plastered 9 ft. deep. Thickness of walls cellar 2 ft. of building 3 ft. 6 in. In Cellar 2 windows in each room 3 ft. square with sash glass iron grating and cut stone casements on outside and pine shutters — rear stairway and trap doors 2 chimneys brick one flue in chimney at West end starting from cellar 2 large windows in front 1 in each back room. Front room counters and shelving on side and end of clear pine counter heavy panelling work shelves nearly finished and corniced and all the partitions and woodwork of the best material and workmanship and all neatly painted. Front door double with transon and doors panel roof shingles of best quality. Built in the Summer of 1863 at a cost of $5,000."

The plan shown below the description appears to show three upper rooms, two exterior doors, two interior doors, two cellar rooms with an interior door, four windows, and an exterior cellar entryway. The two rooms in the cellar are divided by a thick wall, probably of stone.

An historic photograph (Illus. 30) of the west end of the building suggests the reason for a 9-foot-deep cellar. This photo shows the entry to the main floor raised above ground level and entrance is gained by going up four steps. This would suggest that the cellar was 6 feet below ground surface with 3 feet of stone foundation above the surface giving the 9-foot depth.

The store area was located by interpretation of aerial photographs and visual inspection of ground vegetation differences. No cellar depression was visible. The suspect area was staked, as later turned out, very close to the actual corners, and divided into four quadrants. Due to the size of the building, and its position partially under a recent dike later determined to be extensively damaged, only the south two quadrants and a narrow trench to test the length of the east end were excavated (Illus. 29 and 31). The building had been extensively damaged and disturbed through the robbing of the wall stones, repeated filling operations, and leveling operations. Only 4½ feet of the original cellar wall height was left due to this disturbance.
Before a detailed discussion of the fill and its relationship to the structure, a description of the excavated historic features is in order. The sutler’s store cellar, all that remained of the structure, had been dug into the sterile native gray clay and lined with sandstone blocks. Most of the sandstone had been robbed sometime after the fort’s abandonment when the building was torn down. The excavated cellar measured 52 feet by 27 feet from native clay wall to native clay wall, and 4½ feet deep. If the sandstone walls were 2 feet thick in the cellar, as seems to be indicated by remaining portions, then the walled store would have been 48 feet by 23 feet, which is very close to the historic description. The eastern 34 feet of the building had a few scattered wall stones still in place, none exhibiting signs of plaster. The floor in this area was a hard-packed yellow sandy clay with several features in contact with the floor. The features consisted of several randomly scattered square nails in upright positions in the floor, a badly decayed fragment of burned wood, a fragment of tarp, and two large sandstone blocks on the centerline of the store. One block was only partially excavated and is 11½ feet from the east end and is 2 feet long and 6 feet thick, the width undetermined. The other block is 10 feet (center to center) west of the first and is 2½ feet long, 2 feet wide, and 6 feet thick. These blocks might be bases for support pillars for a midline sill.

Four other features, all apparently associated with one another, were located near the line of a partition wall. These features consisted of the remains of a 3- by 1½-foot wooden box. The board remains and square nail locations and associated features suggest a mortar box for mixing plaster. Immediately east of the box is a 2½- by 2-foot area of scattered sand and north of the sand area is a 1½- by 1-foot area of lime, and south of the sand area, near what would have been the south wall of the cellar, is a circular iron oxide stain in the floor that suggests the presence of a small wooden barrel, possibly a nail keg or water barrel.

The western 18 feet of the cellar included a dark soil stain 18 inches wide, running the width of the excavation. This line has been interpreted as a robbed partition wall. The floor of the cellar in this area was also a yellow, hard-packed sandy clay. A large number of upright square nails were found in this end of the building. Some of the nails appear in random patterns, while most appear to be in linear patterns, suggesting this end of the building was floored. Fragments of a zinc-plated washboard (Illus. 35) and several historic ceramic bottles were found on the floor in this end of the building.

The best preserved sections of wall were also found in the western end of the building, as was the cellar entryway. The southwest corner (Illus. 33) of the cellar wall was partially intact for 10½ feet on the south side and 9 feet on the west side. About 4 feet of the southwest corner was still plastered with ½ inch of white plaster. The wall at this point was 18 inches to 2 feet thick, the wall stones were 10 inches by 6 inches by 6 inches and were well dressed and well laid. The remaining height of the wall is 3
feet. Four feet north of the southwest corner, the remains of the cellar entryway (Illus. 34) were uncovered. The entryway is 3 feet wide and is still partially rock lined. The bottom step and threshold are still rock lined. Only four other steps remain. These steps were cut into the native gray clay and appear to have been rock lined, although they are not now. An historic plan of the building indicates that there were nine steps down to the cellar, and the absence of four steps suggests the removal of from 2 to 2½ feet of cellar fill.

No indications of a chimney base or cellar windows were noted in the excavations. The removal of the upper portion of the cellar fill probably destroyed any indication of the windows.

The features of the building located during excavation suggest that the western end of the building was plastered and probably floored, and contained a cellar entry and a partition wall that divided the western end from the remaining portion of the cellar. Extrapolation of wall widths and position suggests that the west cellar room ran the width of the building and was 15 feet wide from east to west. The eastern end of the cellar appears not to have been floored or plastered, and the floor features suggest its use as a storage area. The two sandstone blocks in the east end suggest the building was too wide to be spanned by a single joist, and that a midline sill was needed. The dimensions of the building and the partitioning correspond very closely to the historic documentation.

The fill (Illus. 32) of the cellar suggests the fate of the building after abandonment. The fill in contact with the floor was a sandstone rubble, plaster, and silt mixture. The rubble was thickest near the walls; it thinned out and disappeared near the center of the building. This rubble suggests the deposition of unwanted stones from the demolition of the building. The fill above the rubble consisted of manure, a mixed trash lens, a recent fill, and a gas line. The sequence and artifacts suggest the following depositional sequence. The demolition of the building and resultant rubble left a depression of considerable size. This was partially filled with manure, possibly taken from some of the other fort buildings during a cleaning operation. The artifacts mixed in the manure are a mixture of period and late-nineteenth-century or early-twentieth-century items. This suggests the manure was deposited between 1890 and 1910. On top of the manure is a trash lens that contains primarily farm items, but a few historic items are found here also. The material dates between 1920 and 1935. This lens also suggests a large-scale cleaning operation, and an attempt to fill the depression. Above the trash lens is a silt fill mixed with a few late (1940-50) artifacts that appear to have been dumped to fill the depression. At some point after the silt filling a gas line was laid through the building near the line of the south wall. The line was probably buried by 2 feet or more of fill, but at a point in time after the laying of the gas line the fill was scraped off to provide material for the building of a flood control dike, which still exists and partially covers the north part of the structure. This fill removal brought the ground surface within 3 to 6 inches of the gas line, and probably destroyed the upper 2 to 2½ feet of the cellar wall of the sutler’s store.
SUTLER’S RESIDENCE (HB 25)

Historical evidence of this residence is found on an 1866 map and diagram (Sheire 1969:illus. 3). The description of the structure is as follows: “Sutler’s Dwelling Frame filled with stone and plaster. Dimensions Main Building 16½ feet front and 30½ feet deep 1[?] feet high with kitchen 10 by 1[?] feet with outside door and window. A cellar under main building, which contains eight rooms and a pantry, four doors, four windows, and eight flues. The frame siding and partitions and sheeting, all of good pine lumber patent cement roofing. Picket fence encloses yard and garden between dwelling and mess house. Built in spring of 1865 at a cost of $1800” (Illus. 37). This building was tested during the summer of 1972 (Scott 1973:89-100), and the decision to undertake entire excavation was made. Previous testing revealed a cellar that had been filled with historic trash and apparently sealed about 1876 or 1877 (Scott 1973:109).

This season’s excavations were aimed at the recovery of actual measurements of the building and cellar, and of data on construction methods, and at the recovery of period artifacts for the interpretation of materials concerned with everyday life and activities. Prior to this season’s excavation of HB 25, last season’s trenches were reopened and the depression area divided into four quadrants. These units were then excavated to the bottom of the cellar. The historic trash pit south of the building proper was also reopened and excavation completed.

The excavated sutler’s residence consisted of poorly preserved remnant foundations and a cellar that had been filled with trash (Illus. 36 and 39). The foundations were primarily sandstone with some limestone mixed in. The foundation blocks are irregularly shaped and usually only one or two courses wide and only one course high. The foundation was best preserved on the east and north sides. The northeast, northwest, and a portion of the southeast corners were intact. The west wall had very little stone remaining, and the south wall was entirely missing. The best preserved sections of the foundation were only 1 foot wide. No mortar remained on the stones. The stones were laid into a sandy loam soil and were located between 8 inches and 1 foot below present surface. No indication of the kitchen extension to the north was noted. The foundations as excavated are 17 feet, north-south, by 30 feet, east-west. The historic measurements were 16½ feet by 30½ feet respectively, and this corresponds very closely to the excavated measurements. No indications of other structural details were noted.

The cellar was situated between 2 and 3½ feet in from the foundation stones. The sandy loam formed a ledge between the cellar opening and foundations of the above-mentioned widths, but it appeared to have slumped at various points. The cellar had been dug into the native gray clay that underlies the sandy loam. The clay graded into a dark brown sandy soil, then into a yellow sandy loess, which formed the floor.
The floor was located at 5½ feet below the foundation and was a hard-packed sand. The walls and the floor showed no indication of having been lined. The northeast and west cellar walls were in a good state of preservation, but the south wall was somewhat irregular, and at a point 3½ feet from the southwest corner an inverted conical disturbance was recorded. It was 3½ feet wide and 1 foot deep at the top and continued down to within 1 foot of the floor where it was 2 feet wide and 2 to 3 inches deep. Three possibilities are suggested as to the function of the feature: (1) the feature may represent a slumping of the wall that was filled along with the cellar; (2) the feature is the base for the attachment of a stair or ladder for an interior entry to the cellar; or (3) the feature is the result of slipping operations in the original excavation of the cellar. The cellar measured 11½ feet, north-south, by 23½ feet, east-west, and 6½ feet deep below present ground surface. The cellar was not square with the foundation, and was oriented slightly northwest-southeast. A balk was left running across the cellar aligned to magnetic north. This balk was profiled and removed to investigate the above-mentioned conical feature.

The fill of the cellar below the topsoil (18 inches) for about 2½ to 3 feet contained the majority of the artifacts. The artifacts were concentrated near the center and south areas of the cellar. Artifacts were scattered throughout the fill, but the most extensive concentration was as described above. The great majority of the artifacts were of the historic period, but a few near the surface were farming-related items and appear to be intrusive. The fill below the main artifact concentration consisted mainly of rock rubble, with a mixture of artifacts. On the floor were a few artifacts, none of which could positively be related to the historic occupation of the building, but were of historic origin.

The artifacts suggest that the cellar was filled no earlier than 1873, based on the presence of 45/70 cartridges not made prior to that date, and no later than 1877 or 1878 based on datable bottle remains. This date corresponds very closely to the data previously suggested by Scott (1973:109).

Associated with HB 25 and located 8 to 10 feet south of the structure was a historic trash pit. This pit was first tested in 1972 and was completely excavated this season (Illus. 38). The pit was parallel to the line of HB 25 and measured 11 feet 1½ inches, east-west, by 4½ feet to 5½ feet, north-south. It was located 6 inches below present surface and varied between 18 and 27 inches deep from the surface. The pit is somewhat elliptical and was filled primarily with tin cans. Some other trash and ash was mixed with the cans, but it was literally packed full of tin cans. The fill was historic and dates to the same period as HB 25. The pit had been dug into the sandy loam soil.
Forwood (n.d.:12) described HB 27 as follows: "the other stands about 100 yards south from the post, it was built in 1867 is of wood 50 x 40 feet and has a billiard room with one table and a bowling alley 70 feet long attached." The 1972 search for the building revealed no sign of any structural remains (Scott 1973:100-1). Aerial photography in 1973 revealed a possible location for the structure at approximately the location described above.

A 50- by 3-foot trench oriented east-west was laid out crossing the suspect area. An unbroken sod zone overlay a sterile soil encountered at 18 inches to 2 feet below present ground surface. No indication of the structure was noted. Two other tests (30 feet by 3 feet oriented north-south) were laid out crossing a "soft" or disturbed area north of Test 1. Test 2 northwest of Test 1, and Test 3 northeast of Test 1 showed no indications of HB 27, but did cross HB 29 or the defensive ditch (Illus. 40 and 41).

The defensive ditches were dug in 1864 or 1865. They are not shown on an 1863 or 1864 map (Sheire 1969:plate 1), but are shown on an 1866 map (ibid.:plate 2). On the map three ditches of varying length are shown crossing from the oxbow to the Pawnee River, just south of the fort. Another 1866 map (Sheire 1969:plate 3) shows only two ditches, leaving the Pawnee side open. The ditches appear to be separated by several feet of open space, probably to allow access to the fort. The ditches were closed by order of General Hancock (letter sent May 1, 1867) because he believed they were of more danger to the defender than any attackers.

Earl Monger (Personal Communication, July 12, 1973) states that he had tested for and found a section of a defensive ditch, several years previously, south of HB 6. He noted that the back dirt from the original digging had been placed on the north or fort side of the trench. The trench probably acted as a barrier while the back dirt acted as a rampart for the defenders.

Test 2 defined the ditch as being 15 feet wide at its surface, which was 18 inches below present ground surface. The fill of the ditch was a mixed gray clay and yellow sandy loam. No sign of the position of the original spoil pile was noted. The south side of the ditch sloped gently down to a depth of 5 feet, while the north slope was steep. The west side sloped up at a moderate angle indicating this is the western terminus of one of the ditches. Very few artifacts were found in the fill. The ditch was dug into sterile dark gray clay.

Test 3 also revealed a section of the defensive ditch. It was also located at a depth of 18 inches below present surface, but was only 11 feet wide. The sides sloped rather steeply, very much like the north side of Test 2. The total depth was only 4 feet and
the floor of the ditch was flat and about 3 feet wide. The fill was also a mixture of gray clay and a yellow sandy loam. The ditch was dug into a dark gray clay (18 inches thick) underlaid with a yellow loess. This stratigraphic profile is similar to that in HB 25. The differences between Tests 2 and 3 and HB 25 indicate that the clay layer undulates in this area. No sign of the position of the original spoil pile for the ditch section in Test 3 was noted.
CAVALRY STABLES (HBs 31 and 35)

Forwood (n.d.:12) reports that the stable was a frame building approximately 200 feet by 25 feet, located about 50 yards southeast of the parade ground. This building was burned on either January 2, 1869 (Forwood n.d.:12), or on January 3, 1869, as reported by Unrau (1957:276). Unrau states the fire destroyed 39 horses, 30 tons of hay, 500 bushels of grain, 40 saddles, and 6,000 rounds of ammunition. Although neither Unrau nor Forwood mention the cause of the fire, it has been speculated that Company A of the 10th Cavalry (a black unit) was responsible. If so, it appears to have been an act of vengeance—apparently a reaction to some offensive duty (John Albright, Personal Communication, May 10, 1973).

A test of the stable area (Illus. 2) was suggested to determine the actual dimensions of the building, the type of construction materials, the features in the stable, and the current state of preservation; it was also thought that some of the material burned in the fire might have been preserved by charring, and that these remains might be recovered. Soil probings were first used to locate either foundations or disturbed soil areas. The infrared and black-and-white aerial photos were also consulted and several disturbed areas noted. These disturbed areas were probed along with other areas. A large band of disturbed soil was noted about 400 feet south of the parade ground and HB 5. This area may not be the 1869 stable, but rather the rebuilt 1875 stable (HB 31).

Two tests were originally laid out and opened, but a third was added later. The first test (25 feet by 5 feet oriented north-south) was excavated to sterile soil (15 inches below present ground surface) and showed no disturbance and no features. Test 2 (20 feet by 5 feet oriented north-south) located a scattered rock scrabble at a depth of 9 inches below present ground surface. The rock scrabble was a mixture of irregular pieces of limestone and sandstone. Mixed in with the stone were cut bone, glass beads, and tin cans. The rock scrabble and artifact mixture continued from 9 to 15 inches below ground surface. At this depth a sterile gray clay was encountered. This depth also marked the base of the plow zone. Test 3 (20 feet by 5 feet oriented north-south and located east of Test 2) showed the same type of fill and the same stratigraphy.

It is suggested that the stable area has been extensively damaged by farming operations. The plowing of the area has broken and redeposited the foundations of the structure and any artifacts associated with it. Also, there are some indications, both photographic and written, that the stable may have been rebuilt about 1875 (McChristian n.d.:Comments on sutler's store stereopticon slide). If this is so, and if the 1875 stable was rebuilt over the burned stable, then this might have further damaged or destroyed the 1869 stable. The artifacts are not specifically datable enough to identify which stable, or even if both stables, were tested. The presence of tin cans,
glass trade beads, and bovine bones might suggest another entirely different structure. The type of artifacts present might suggest a trader’s store rather than a stable. If so, then is this the other sutler’s store, located 100 yards southeast of the parade ground rather than 100 yards southwest as reported by Forwood (n.d.:12)?

Extensive testing should be initiated at some future date to determine the total extent of damage to the structure, as well as its identity. However, based on the three tests this year, the structure is heavily damaged and would appear, in fact, to be almost totally destroyed.
HOSPITAL STEWARD’S QUARTERS (HB 34)

The hospital steward’s quarters can be seen on the 1876 map (Sheridan 1876:131) and in a photograph taken about 1878. The building was a small white frame structure and was built in 1872 (McChristian n.d.:Comment on garrison well stereopticon slide). It was located just to the east and north of the east barracks (HB 2). The 1876 map shows the location as 105 feet east and 100 feet north of the northeast corner of the barracks. One other historic document suggests a proposed location for the future quarters as 40 feet north of the east end of the east barracks and 12 feet west of the east end.

Excavation consisted of three test trenches (Illus. 2). Test 1 was placed in the area where the photograph and the 1876 map showed the quarters to be. The test was a diagonal running from the flood control dike toward the HB 2 kitchen. This test showed a disturbed soil (clay) from surface to 1 foot, and at times as deep as 18 inches. Below the disturbed soil was a sterile gray clay. No building rubble or foundation was noted. Artifact recovery was minimal and most of the material was farm period.

Tests 2 and 3 were placed in the area suggested as the “proposed location.” Both tests revealed a hard-packed disturbed sandy soil. This soil extended from the surface to 18 inches where the sterile gray clay was encountered. The soil contained a few farm-period and a few historic-period artifacts. The hard-packed soil has been interpreted as the remains of a farm-period service road to stockpens located behind HBs 1 and 2.

The absence of foundations, rubble, or historic artifacts suggests that the site of the hospital steward’s quarters has been destroyed by farming and ranching operations or the building of the flood control dike.
The adjutant’s office is known from one photograph and the 1876 map (Sheridan 1876:131). The photograph (Illus. 1) shows a white building located between the north officers’ quarters and the west enlisted barracks. The building’s distance from the camera makes positive identification of the building or of its precise location somewhat difficult. The 1876 map does locate the office slightly west of the approximate photograph location.

Because no structural details or descriptions of the office are known, the purpose of the excavation was to locate and define the remnant structure. The 1876 map and the photograph mentioned were used to extrapolate the approximate location of the office. The approximate area was staked out to ensure maximum coverage of the area. Seven test trenches were laid down north of HB 9 and west of HB 2 (Illus. 2). No historic features were encountered. The soil was disturbed to a depth of 12 inches where sterile soil was encountered. Excavations were carried to a depth of 18 inches below present ground surface. The disturbance of the soil was caused by farm-period road building activities. The artifact content of the tests consisted primarily of farm-period items with a few military-period items scattered in the fill.

Since the crew’s return from the field, a previously unknown photo of HB 9 and the adjutant’s office has come to light (John Albright, Personal Communication, Nov. 10, 1973). This photo very clearly shows a portion of the office and its location. The photo shows the office to be setting approximately 30 feet north of HB 9 and in line with the front porch. This is not the position on the 1876 map and, therefore, was not within the area tested. The photo shows a small building made of wood with vertical board and batten and a shingled roof. One south facing window is shown. Although this photo shows many of the features and details that excavation might have found, future excavation of the proper area should further elaborate these details and define the true dimensions, if the area is undisturbed.
The historic trash dump is located approximately 1/2 mile south of the fort proper. It is situated on the north bank of a meander of an abandoned stream or river channel, which is probably an early bed of the Pawnee River. Several prehistoric sites are also known to be located along the banks of this abandoned channel.

Excavation in the dump was aimed at the recovery of artifacts that could aid in the interpretation of everyday life at the fort. The dump was gridded into 10-foot-wide units, which varied from 50 to 60 feet long (Illus. 2). Each unit or trench was then divided into 10-foot squares, which were numbered as sections from north to south. The approximate center point of the dump was designated excavation unit 100, and each unit was numbered to the east by decreasing one number and to the west by increasing one number. Five test trenches were excavated at the dump.

All five excavations show the same character of fill, but all varied in concentrations of artifacts. The three central tests excavated (X 98-100-102) showed an artifact-bearing fill of 1 foot to 18 inches in thickness (Illus. 43 and 44). This fill continued from the surface to the above-mentioned depth at which point sterile gray clay was encountered. The fill in the central area was characterized by pockets of heavy concentrations of trash, most often burned. On occasion a pocket of trash contained concentrations of particular types of artifacts, such as ceramic beer bottle fragments; bone fragments; buttons, suggesting that clothing might have been burned; and groups of forks. The area of artifact concentration was 55 feet, north-south, in the three central tests. The pockets of trash varied from 2 to 3 feet wide and from 3 to 4 feet long, and were separated by sterile areas or areas of lesser concentration of artifacts of about 5 to 6 feet in width. These areas of lesser concentrations appear to be the result of farm-period slipping operations. These slipping operations were done in order to obtain fill for leveling nearby fields. And, in fact, the fields to the north and west do contain scattered surface artifacts of military origin. The trash area in the dump is separated by three of these slipped areas. However, no indication exists as to the total amount of fill removed from these areas or the amount, if any, that was removed from the areas of high artifact concentration.

The two end tests (X 80 and X 117) showed deposits similar to those described above. The depth of the fill was only 6 to 8 inches, however. The concentration of trash was also more scattered and produced fewer numbers of artifacts than did the central tests. The thinness of the deposit as well as the few numbers of artifacts suggest that the tests are near the edges of the trash deposits. Soil probing between the central and end tests showed a thinning of the deposit toward the ends, and probes beyond the end tests showed a fading out of trash about 30 to 40 feet beyond the end tests.
PARADE GROUND PATHS

The presence of a parade ground path or walk is documented historically. The 1876 map (Sheridan 1876:131) and an 1878 photograph attest to its presence. Both show the path centered on the commanding officer’s quarters and leading across the parade ground in an east-west direction. The north-south path crosses the east-west path near the flagpole. The north-south path is apparently centered between the enlisted men’s barracks and the old commissary and quartermaster’s buildings. The date of construction of the path as well as the materials of which the path was constructed could not be determined historically.

Excavation was to determine the date and type of materials, as well as the precise location. Two 5- by 10-foot test pits were located in line with the commanding officer’s quarters (Illus. 2). The first test located a sandstone rubble layer 6 inches below present ground surface, that was thought to be a company street (Illus. 45). The portion of the layer uncovered also showed a wagon rut running the length of the test. This sandstone rubble layer compares favorably to similar layers, also interpreted to be streets, found during 1972 investigations in front of the quartermaster storehouse (HB 6) (Scott 1973:76-78). Test 2 was located 15 feet east of Test 1 and did not show any sign of the company street. However, it did define the path. The north edge of the path is aligned to the north edge of the front door of the commanding officer’s quarters. It was located 4 inches below present ground surface and extended to 10 inches below present ground surface. The path is made up of 1/4- to 1/2-inch-diameter pieces of gravel, and is about 4 feet wide. The path area was disturbed and showed some mixing of historic and nonhistoric materials, although neither were found in abundance. The path itself showed best in profile on the west wall of the test. Its edges feathered out into undisturbed soil.

Soil probes were then made across the parade ground in order to locate the line of the path. The soil probes indicated that the path was gravel and did align with the commanding officer’s quarters for the east-west path and centered between the enlisted men’s barracks for the north-south path. The paths were traced to within 10 feet of the present nonhistoric flagpole. At this point a disturbed area was noted. This area is the filled hole of the excavation dug when placing the concrete base of the present flagpole. The ends of the paths could only be traced to within 30 feet of the enlisted men’s barracks as considerable disturbance has resulted in those areas from farming and ranching operations. One other section of the company street was discovered in association with the excavation of HB 5 and has been discussed under that heading.

One other comment should be made at this point concerning the probings around the present flagpole. Bits of wood, possibly from the original flagpole, were recovered during these probings. Local tradition has it that the present flagpole was located on or
very near the site of the original 100-foot-tall wooden flagpole. During the excavation for the present flagpole base, the base of the original was found and partially removed. The 1973 probes around the base of the flagpole revealed no major concentration of wood and it is now suggested that: (1) the original base had been destroyed by the positioning of the present pole; (2) the original base was partially destroyed and the probings did not go deep enough to find it; or (3) the present pole sits directly over the remaining base of the original pole. The first suggestion seems the most plausible.

Two other tests were made on the east side of the parade ground. These tests checked reports of the possible presence of historic features. In each case the features turned out to be modern. One was a 6-inch iron sewer pipeline, and the other was an abandoned pipeline trench filled with modern debris.
OXBOW DUGOUT

Only one historical reference is known concerning the position of the oxbow dugout. This is a photograph taken of the fort from the oxbow island. The picture was taken about the fall of 1867 or very early in 1868. The photograph depicts a man, apparently in uniform, seated near what appears to be a dugout entrance (Illus. 1).

Excavation in this area was to define the location of the dugout as well as its purpose. The oxbow bank was faced against undisturbed soil for 40 feet on each side of the approximate location of the dugout. It was hoped that the exterior walls of the dugout would be revealed in this manner. However, only sterile soil (undisturbed prairie soil) was located. A trench laid into the bottom of the oxbow near the bank prevented discovery of the dugout. From the deposition of soils in the trench it was obvious that the bank of the oxbow has eroded since historic times. This erosion was probably caused by the impoundment of irrigation water in the oxbow during the farming and ranching operations. The depositional sequence suggests that as much as 6 feet of the bank has eroded away, thus destroying the remains of the dugout.

The identity of the dugout must remain conjectural at present. However, one possibility does exist concerning its identity. The dugout position in the photograph does correspond to the approximate location of the 1860 picket guardhouse (HB 33).
MATERIAL CULTURE

The artifacts recovered from this season’s Fort Larned excavations numbered 46,711. This includes all historic and nonhistoric items. A complete list of all artifacts recovered from the excavations can be found in the Appendix. The artifacts discussed below will be taken by group, such as household or personal. Each historic artifact recovered will not be individually presented, but will be taken as a part of a group and discussed in the light of its relationship to furnishings and life style on the frontier. The artifacts discussed here are only those of obvious historic origin (dated examples or those with historic date ranges) and those artifacts that have come from sealed or undisturbed contexts. These areas include the dump, the sutler's residence (HB 25), the breastworks (HB 29), and the south officers’ quarters privy (HB 7).

The dump and HB 25 represent trash deposits of all sorts of artifacts for the entire historic occupation of the site. The HB 29 deposits were sealed in 1867, but are represented by very few artifacts. On the other hand, the HB 7 privy could not have been used prior to 1867 because there was no building on the site, and probably it was not used after 1878 as is indicated by the artifact date range and the fact that the post was abandoned in 1878. The HB 7 privy is also unique in that it contained articles pertaining to officers’ life styles; in particular it revealed the personal possessions of the surgeon as is indicated by the presence of scientific instruments and apparatus.

Construction Materials and Building Hardware

The construction materials recovered confirm what is known about the buildings. The material includes local sandstone blocks and fragments of blocks, pine timber, cut or square nails in numerous sizes, spikes, wood screws, white plaster, and firebrick. The firebrick may have been part of the bakeshop oven, but no conclusive proof exists for this assumption. The cut nails are represented in quantity in each size, and as Fontana and Greenleaf (1962:55) have pointed out, the nail sizes suggest the lumber sizes and possible uses of the nails.

The building hardware also confirmed what was suspected about the buildings. Window glass was the most common item in this category. The glass varied in color from clear to pale green. Other associated window components consisted of shutter hinges and shutter catches. The shutter catches, found in both historic and nonhistoric contexts, exactly matched catches still in position on historic shutters.

Door hardware (Illus. 48) comprises the rest of the recovered building hardware material. Both strap and butt hinges are represented, as well as door locks in the form of cover plates, catches, and interior parts. The only historic doorknobs recovered are a
mottled brown and yellow ceramic apparently intended to imitate agate. Padlocks are also present in the form of interior and exterior parts, as are brass and iron keys for doors and padlocks.

**Tools and Implements**

The small collection of tools recovered during archeological investigations represents only a very small portion of the tools and equipment needed and used by the various craft specialists at the post. The items recovered could represent those used by blacksmiths, carpenters, wheelwrights, and painters, as well as those necessary for the maintenance of everyday items and activities. The articles recovered include screwdrivers, single-bit axe heads, saws, shovel fragments, chisels, twist bits, wrenches, files, blacksmithing scrap iron, round and bar stock, and the painter’s paint bucket with green calcimined paint still inside. The dried hard-caked paint matches what is assumed to be historic paint in one room of the south officers’ quarters (HB 7).

Also to be included in this category are the wide variety of nuts, bolts, washers, cut nails, and wood screws needed by the various craftsmen to complete their work.

**Wagon and Harness Parts**

The archeological remains of this important mode of transportation were not numerous from this season’s excavations. No wood that could be associated with wagons was recovered, and the only leather was in association with harness rings and snaps. The wagon parts consisted of a variety of angle iron, reinforcing iron, singletree and doubletree irons, bolts, pins, endgate rods, and wagon tongue iron. Harness equipment consisted of one fragmentary brass army bit, several fragments of brass army spurs, army issue currycombs, army picket pins, and numerous muleshoes and horseshoes. Other harness items consisted mostly of harness rings, buckles, snaps, and swivels. It is interesting to note that artifacts representing the most important mode of frontier transportation were the most poorly represented in the collections.

**Weapons, Ammunition, and Accoutrements**

Only five nonfirearms-related artifacts were recovered this season. The first is a metal projectile point of the type that might be found in the Indian trade or among Indian annuities. The second is a fragment of a saber blade. The blade fragment is possibly from a Model 1840 cavalry saber. The third item is the throat for a sword scabbard. The fourth item is a large iron hunting knife with an iron handle, and the final item is a bayonet scabbard tip from a Civil War-period scabbard.
The rest of the artifacts are all firearms-related (Illus. 47). The accoutrements consist of a brass neck of a powder flask, a single French-type musket flint, and several percussion musket caps. The only four artifacts that are definite firearm parts are three butt plates, two made of brass and fashioned in the plains rifle style, and one a civilian shotgun butt plate. The final item is an upper barrel band for a 45/70 rifle. An iron tube fragment may be a pistol barrel fragment. The rest of the firearms material is made up of cartridges, bullets, and shell cases. The cartridges and components represent a wide variety of firearms, both military and civilian. The weapons are represented by .58 caliber round balls and conical balls; 50/70 internally primed cartridges, cases, and bullets; .54 caliber Starr bullets; .36 caliber conical balls; .40 caliber balls; .32 caliber balls (possibly part of buck and ball combinations); .32 caliber rimfire cases; 45/70 internally and externally primed cases and bullets; 56/50 and 56/56 Spencer cases, bullets, and cartridges; .52 caliber balls; lead shot in various sizes; and 10 and 12 gauge shotgun cases. Additionally, three artillery-related items were recovered. One is a cannon friction primer and the others are cannonball fragments. These items might have been used in the mountain howitzer.

The weapons that probably used the above ammunition were the .36 caliber and .44 caliber Navy and Army revolvers, Spencer and Starr carbines, Civil War-period .58 caliber muskets and rifled muskets, Model 1866 50/70, Model 1873 45/70, and several civilian rifles, pistols, and shotguns.

Domestic Furnishings and Personal Items

The majority of domestic furnishings (Illus. 46, 49-58) were limited to kitchen utensils, dishes, and eating utensils. However, several fragments of cast-iron stove parts were also found. Most seem to be in the Bridge and Brothers of St. Louis pattern. Some may have been parts of heating stoves, and others parts of cooking stoves. Other kitchen utensils included parts of cast-iron skillets and pans, as well as large stirring or serving spoons and ladles. One complete cast-iron kettle was also recovered. Additionally, numerous fragments of flavoring extract bottles were recovered. Also in the kitchen category are fragments of a coffee grinder, a tin pie pan, and a cast-iron trivet.

The household items are represented by a wide variety of material ranging from dishes to inkwells. A variety of table knives, forks, and spoons, including some army mess utensils, were recovered. Most of the tableware has wooden handles, but several of the items have polished bone handles. The dishes are represented by plates, saucers, cups, platters, bowls, a gravy boat, and assorted lids. Most of the ceramic items are ironstone and a few pieces are marked. The marked pieces include the names of George Jones, Turner, Goddard, Taylor, Bridgewood & Son, Moore Brothers, J. & G. Meakin, Francis C. Eames, and Henry Alcock & Son. A few china pieces are also present.
Besides the ironstone and china ceramic pieces, fragments of salt-glazed crockery were recovered. Glass in the form of milk glass, white glass, clear-cut and etched glass bowls, candy dishes, lids or covers, drinking tumblers, shot glasses, and stemmed goblets are widely represented.

The lighting materials in the collection consist of glass lamp chimneys, candlestick fragments, a candle lantern, kerosene lamp wick holders, a kerosene lamp fuel reserve, a candle mold, and a brass scissor-type candle snuffer.

The personal items in the collection represent a wide variety of artifacts. Some of the material might be considered common and would be expected to be recovered from excavations dealing with an Indian wars-period military site. However, some material is unusual, although perhaps not uncommon for the period. Several items can be directly associated with the military occupation of the site. These items are army blouses, pants, and cap buttons. Also, dress shoulder scales are present, as are knapsack hooks, a Civil War-period canteen, several canteen stoppers, various company letters, a breastplate medallion for a cartridge box, a fragmentary pair of 1872 cavalry pants, an issue tin cup, several belt retainers, and a Civil War-period infantry bugle hat device.

The presence of nonmilitary items, or items not directly associated with military dress or accoutrements, indicates a number of different everyday activities. Clothes are represented by a variety of buttons. The buttons are both shank and hole type and are made from many different materials. Mother-of-pearl, glass, iron, and rubber are all represented. Several of the buttons have been covered with cloth, and some, based on design, must have been part of ladies’ clothing. Men’s pants, shirts, coats, and vests are represented by various types of buttons, both iron and brass vest buckles, and various types of suspender hooks also in iron and brass. One item dealing with clothing but not directly a part of clothes is a wooden clothespin with a brass spring.

A number of shoe fragments were also recovered this season. Most of the fragments were from shoe heels and soles, but a few uppers and eyelets were also represented. Most of the shoes appear to be infantry shoes or cavalry boots, although a few civilian pieces are noted in the collection. Most appear to be men’s shoes.

A few personal grooming aids are also present in the collections. They include rubber combs, straight razors, mirror fragments, a bone fingernail file, brass finger rings, bone toothbrushes and hairbrush handles, an earthenware spittoon with a Victorian Greco-Roman motif, an ironstone chamberpot, a bone hair barrette, and a bottle for black hair dye. There are several other artifacts that might be associated with personal grooming. These are eyeglass lenses, coat hooks, and two brass lids for cans. These lids probably were covers for perfumed soap. Both are of French manufacture, one marked “Castillemonor” and the other with the phrase “Je suis comme de parois.”
One unusual item is a chunk of lime with printed paper adhering to it. The item was found in the HB 7 military privy and suggests a sanitary usage.

The miscellaneous category of personal items contains a pair of small iron scissors, a brass thimble marked "will you marry me," an iron funnel, a brass thermometer back, several glass trade beads, several unidentified bottles, a brass label or template marked "Reinsh," and an 1866 five-cent piece.

Other personal items include a variety of smoking pipes. The pipes are primarily of white clay, a few of which are marked "Henderson/ Montreal," "Tho. White," and "Peter Dorni," and there are a few reed stemmed tan and red or brown clay pipes. Most of the pipes appear to be of the so-called apple style, although a few are in the Dublin style. One stem example is made of rubber or celluloid and is the curved stem variety. Several varieties or styles of inkwells were recovered this season, as well as a single example of an ink bottle. The inkwells were made of ceramic and glass. Two ceramic styles, a cylindrical and a conical shape, were present. The glass inkwells were in the turtleback, conical, faceted or fluted, and cylindrical styles. A few inkwells had dried ink in the bottom of the bottle. The single ink bottle was an unmarked ceramic piece.

Toys and gaming pieces end the personal items category. Fragments of china dolls' heads and legs were recovered. A few fragments of wheeled iron toys were also represented. In one case the item was complete enough to identify it as a toy cannon and carriage. Three types of gaming pieces were also recovered: a fragment of a tiddlywink, several wood and bone composite dominoes, and glass marbles.

Scientific Apparatus

All items in this category were recovered from what has been interpreted as the surgeon's quarters privy. The material consisted of a variety of small medicine bottles, large medicine bottles, 10 and 25 ml. test tubes (straight sided, flaring rim, and bulbed rim types), glass funnels or drip tubes, a watch glass, a convex lens, and a rubber bulb from a large syringe. The apparatus would seem to be a little unusual in that none of the recovered items are listed for the medical kits or supplies issued to post surgeons. Several of the bottles recovered, some large and some small, were marked "USA/ Hosp. Dept." Two of the bottles, both unmarked, one large and one small, contained residue that was removed and tested in order to determine the content. The small bottle was thought to have contained some form of drug, but a mass spectrometer reading showed only an unidentified decomposing resin. The large bottle contained a liquid, and test results are not yet available concerning its contents.
Food and Drink

The subsistence material recovered from Fort Larned provides some insight into what the soldiers and civilians were eating and drinking. The material infers a variety of foodstuffs beyond the assumed dull army meals of bread, boiled meat, potatoes, and coffee. Some of the material could have been procured by hunting and fishing on the nearby prairies and in the rivers and creeks. Other provisions could have only been obtained through trade with the fort sutler or with passing wagon trains or supply trains. The food and drink remains are represented by cans, bottles, bone, shell, and other organic items.

The numerous tin cans recovered archeologically undoubtedly contained a variety of edibles. Some of their contents might be reflected in the Sutler’s Price Lists of Nov. 14, 1865 and May 31, 1866 (Post Council of Administration). The lists of canned goods include beans, oysters, lobster, salmon, tomatoes, pineapple, cherries, honey, peas, roast turkey, condensed milk, jellies, Colby’s mustard, strawberries, blackberries, roast chicken, and brandied peaches. Of the considerable variety of canned goods recovered, only three types could be identified archeologically, and two of these do not appear on the lists. Sardine cans were common and several still retained portions of brass labels identifying the contents as sardines. The labels were all in French. The other canned goods not on the list were mushrooms. These cans have a soldered-on brass label printed in French stating that the item won a medal at the Paris Exposition in 1867. Another can contained peas and had a brass label stating that it had won a medal at the Paris Exposition of 1867. All three types of foods were canned by different manufacturers. The sardine can labels were too fragmentary to identify the canner, but the canners of the peas and mushrooms were Phillippe Canaud and Billett respectively.

Other edibles were identified by bottle markings. These were “Lea and Perrins Worcestershire Sauce” and two pickle bottles with portions of paper labels still adhering to them. In one case the label was intact enough to see the trademark device (a pickle) and the town of manufacture (Philadelphia). This particular bottle probably was made for the Heinz and Noble Company. There are other numerous whole and fragmentary bottles that probably held mustard, sauces, flavoring extracts, and other condiments, but because labels are missing these could not be identified. Some condiment bottles that were identifiable are “F. Brown’s Essence of Jamaica Ginger,” “E. R. Durkee’s Flavoring Extract,” and “Burnett of Boston,” once used as kitchen flavorings and high in alcoholic content. Numerous paneled bottle fragments probably represent various patent medicines and pain killers.

The organic remains consisted primarily of bone, but other types were found. The nonbone material includes a peach pit, corn kernels, charred coffee beans, and eggshells (chicken). The bone material represents the butchered remains of cow (*Bos taurus*),
bison (*Bison bison*), deer (*Odocoileus Virginiana*), pig (*Sus Scrofa*), turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*), chicken (*Gallus gallus*), rabbit (*Sylvilagus*), and fish (*Ictalurus*). Many of the bones have cut or saw marks on them, a result of butchering with metal saws and knives. The butchering techniques, at least for the large mammals, appear to be very similar to, if not the same as, today's methods.

The types of beverage favored by the individuals inhabiting Fort Larned are represented by numerous bottles and bottle fragments. Wine and whiskey bottles predominate. None of the bottles are marked as to content, but can be identified by morphology. Three lead foil bottle seals are marked as to content and manufacturer. These seals were for wine bottles, and two are English and one is American. Three marked bitters bottles (“J. Hostetter’s,” “J. Walker,” and “J. A. Jacks — Co.”) were also recovered, as well as ceramic ale bottles marked “Grosvenor of Glasgow.”

The combination of historic lists of food, other documentation mentioning subsistence, and the archeologically-recovered foodstuffs from Fort Larned gives good insight into what the fort’s personnel were consuming. The contents of many cans and bottles remain unidentified and the historic lists do not cover all aspects of those items whose contents have been determined, especially the perishables and brand name articles. The combination of historical and archeological materials does show that the consumables were not limited to plain army fare. There were exotic items available and these appear to have been used freely to supplement the everyday army food. The total assemblage of archeological materials provides a good look at the diversity of products being used on the frontier of the 1860s and 1870s. There are plain and common functional items, as well as exotic materials that reflect the needs and wants of the people living on and in a frontier environment. The artifacts suggest the need or desire for the better or finer aspects of eastern life at the time. The fort’s inhabitants would appear not to have left home behind, but to have brought as much of it as possible with them.
RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE WORK

There are several structures or features at Fort Larned that bear further investigation or initial study. Although ideally all features or structures at the fort should be investigated, realistically it would be impossible to accomplish this in a short period of time, such as one or two more field seasons. Some of the structures and features that might be investigated are or would be interesting in themselves, but at this time would not increase the interpretive value of the site. The following recommendations are aimed at providing a guideline for establishing priorities for future archeological and historical investigation.

1. Commanding officer’s privy behind HB 8. According to reports of former residents of Fort Larned Ranch, the nonhistoric privy behind HB 8 did not intrude upon the historic privy. If this is so, then the historic privy is a sealed deposit and therefore should provide information on the life style of the commanding officers at the fort and their families.

2. The 1876 enlisted men’s privy behind HB 2. This privy is currently under the flood control dike, and at such time as might be considered safe, the privy should be investigated. Other enlisted privies have been destroyed by the river and construction activities. This, then, leaves the 1876 privy as the only such structure that is still intact and could provide information on the habits and activities and artifacts of the enlisted men.

3. The drainage system first discovered this summer should be extensively investigated to determine its total extent, construction, and limits of function. This system is especially intriguing because of the absence of a description of any such drainage system in the historic records.

4. The 1869 stable (HB 35) should be tested to determine the extent of its damage and to recover or salvage information about this structure before any further damage occurs. This structure plays an interesting role in the story of black troops at Fort Larned and more should be known about it.

5. The blockhouse (HB 10) should be excavated in its entirety to determine the extent of the cellar and the total condition of the tunnel and well, as well as the true identity of the supposed oxbow tunnel exit. However, because of the nature of the soil into which the blockhouse is set, no excavation should be attempted until stabilization or reconstruction plans have been implemented.
6. All civilian and military structures east of the fort should be located and tested. If a self-guiding trail to this area is established, the exact locations of these structures and their condition must be known. The stage station located east of the fort should be extensively excavated and possibly stabilized for interpretive purposes. Very little historic information exists concerning the stage station and this pre-military period is poorly represented in the fort's collections. According to reports the stage station has not been greatly disturbed and should provide a "time capsule" for interpretation of civilian activities near a military post, and information concerning the late 1850s and early 1860s transportation and communication system on the Great Plains. The data recovered could then be applied to other stage station data, both historical and archeological, for comparative purposes.

7. The first post cemetery should be relocated and any unremoved graves noted. Several third-person reports suggest that not all bodies were removed from the cemetery at the time of its 1870 abandonment. These graves should be relocated, marked, and, if possible, identified. If any bodies remain, examination of the remains might provide interesting data concerning a limited population and the conditions that might have induced death.

8. The exact location of the original flagpole (HB 32) should be determined before restoration in this area proceeds. This flagpole was reported to have been 100 feet tall. If so, the base must have had some form of support system and this should be investigated archeologically. Very little documentation appears to exist on the construction of the flagpole and any archeological discoveries should be of some use in its future restoration.

9. The adjutant's office (HB 45) should be reinvestigated. This season's excavations apparently missed the mark by only a few feet. The archeological recovery of information on the office, coupled with the newly discovered photographic information on the building, should be of considerable help in restoring this small and plain, but nevertheless important, structure.
SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The goal of the 1973 archeological field season at Fort Larned National Historic Site has been to gather data concerning the everyday articles and furnishings used by the personnel at the post. In addition, the goal was to gather architectural and structural information on several buildings for the use of the historical architects as they planned restorations.

Archeological investigation has been helpful in locating and confirming structural details on the shop building and the old commissary. However, detailed architectural studies of these existing buildings will add information that cannot be determined by archeology. Excavations conducted on the blockhouse, enlisted men’s wellhouse, sutler’s store, sutler’s residence, and the icehouse have yielded most of the available information concerning the size and structural details of these currently nonextant buildings. The only other information available is historic documentation, and if it is used in conjunction with archeological information, reliable reconstructions may be made.

Excavations to locate and define the dugout, the hospital steward’s quarters, the adjutant’s office, and the other sutler’s store were unsuccessful. For reconstruction of these nonextant structures, historic documentation must be solely relied upon.

Excavation of the military dump, military privies, and the trash-filled sutler’s residence has fulfilled the primary goal of the field season. The information recovered from these excavations has yielded data concerning the various types of fresh food and canned foodstuffs available to the individuals at a frontier army post. Also, considerable data on the type of household goods, utensils, personal items, uniform parts, and accoutrements used by the individuals living at Fort Larned during its existence has been gathered.

Perhaps the most interesting and unexpected artifacts recovered, even if not the most important, were the tin cans with brass labels in French denoting the contents to be peas or mushrooms. Also to be included in this category are the considerable number of cut glass stemmed goblets found throughout the various areas, perhaps indicating a desire for the finer things of life, even on the frontier. The most unusual finds consisted of those items recovered from the HB 7 military privy, which included a badly disintegrated pair of 1872 cavalry pants and a collection of fragments of scientific apparatus.

The most interesting structures and features found were the drain (previously unreported in the historic documentation), the confirmed presence of the company streets and parade ground paths, and the blockhouse underground passage and well.
The archeologically-derived information on these features should greatly aid in their reconstruction and should add to the interpretive value of features at the site.

The greatest benefit of this season's excavation, other than the addition of information to the data pool on Fort Larned and other western frontier posts, has been the cooperation between the professional historian and archeologist. The situation has developed into a viable learning and positive feedback system beneficial to both disciplines. Each has learned from the other and each has been stimulated by the other to produce, hopefully, a better report now and better future work.
Most of this material is nonhistoric.

**METAL**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Copper tablespoon fragment</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron tablespoon fragment</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>46 cal. short rimfire (marked “H”)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>56/56 Spencer case (marked “J-G”)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1855-1879 military blouse button (marked “Waterbury Button Co.”)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper spigot</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brass rivets (7/16” diam.)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brass gromet (9/16”)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cinch ring (2-3/16”)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chain repair link</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
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<td>Chain link (2-1/4”)</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fragment of shoulder scale</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attachment for same</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cast-iron stove fragment</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muleshoe</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tin can fragments (hole-in-top)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 lb. explosive cannonball fragments</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead pipe (1/2”)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pumprod fragment</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pump spout</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron pipe (1-1/2”)</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron pipe nut</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ball hitch for trailer</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Axehead wedge</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cable (3/8”)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barbed wire pieces</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bailing wire pieces</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wire (3/16”) piece</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wire (3/8”) piece</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brass wire (1/8”)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unidentified tool with round shank</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strap metal fragments</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unidentified brass fragments</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unidentified iron fragments</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>METAL (continued)</td>
<td>Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bolt fragment with nut (7/16&quot;)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bolt and 2 nuts (1/4&quot; x 2-5/8&quot;)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bolt fragments</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nut (5/8&quot;)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washer (7/8&quot;)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Square Nails</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2d</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3d</td>
<td>5</td>
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<td>11</td>
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<td>6</td>
</tr>
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<td>7d</td>
<td>5</td>
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<td>30</td>
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<td>12d</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16d</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
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<td>20d</td>
<td>10</td>
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<td>30d</td>
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<td>40d</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>50d</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60d</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Square fragments</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
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<td>Round Nails</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>8d</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9d</td>
<td>8</td>
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<tr>
<td>10d</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>16d</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20d</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40d</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| GLASS                                                  |        |
| Bottle side fragment (log cabin design)                | 1      |
| Bottle base (marked "Overy --- G's & Co.")             | 1      |
| Bottle bases                                           | 2      |
| Bottle neck and applied finishes                       | 4      |
| Bottle fragments                                       | 47     |
| Window pane fragments                                   | 15     |
| 4-hole white glass button                              | 1      |
| Mirror fragment                                        | 1      |
| Goblet base fragment                                   | 1      |
### CERAMICS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White ironstone fragments</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White ironstone cup fragment</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White clay pipe stem fragments</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White ceramic ale bottle base (illegible mark)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fragment of &quot;---NENS &amp; HOWARD/ST. LOUIS, MO.&quot; firebrick</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### LEATHER

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Garrison or officer’s shoe sole and heel and fragment of upper with 12 gromets</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### BONE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bovine long bone fragments (1 cut)</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bovine rib fragments</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bovine vertebrae spine fragment</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bovine pelvic fragment</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unidentified long bone fragment (sawn)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### HB 2 — CELLAR WINDOW

This material is a mixture of historic and nonhistoric items.

### METAL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Muleshoe</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brass hook for knapsack</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strap iron</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unidentified</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Square nails</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10d</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30d</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Square fragment</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Round nails</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10d</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12d</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20d</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The 5,764 artifacts recovered from the excavations on HB 3 were primarily nonhistoric. The few historic items that could definitely be associated with the military period were shutter hinges and shutter catch fragments and pieces. The rest of the material consisted of items associated with farming. The artifacts represented pieces of combines, mowing machines, discs, plows, harrows, and other cultivation machinery. The other pieces of material represented internal combustion engines and their associated parts. The material that could be dated ranged from approximately 1930 through the 1960s.

HB 5 – OLD COMMISSARY

Most of this material is nonhistoric.

METAL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bailing wire</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wire (1/16&quot;)</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wire (3/16&quot;)</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item Description</td>
<td>Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wire (1/4&quot;)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barbed wire</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Galvanized iron (marked &quot;12'-6&quot; 2&quot;)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horseshoe</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cast-iron stove fragments</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Triangular harness fitting</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harness buckle (1-3/4&quot;)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harness buckle (2-3/4&quot;)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harness hook</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tin can fragments</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hole-in-top fragment</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fence staples (7/8&quot;)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fence staple (1-5/16&quot;)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead pipe (3/4&quot;)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead collars or seals</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead plug (1&quot;)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Screw plate</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tinned jar seal</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chain link (2-1/4&quot;)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elevator chain link</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colter pin (3-1/2&quot;)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colter pin (2-1/2&quot;)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butt hinge fragment</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Historic shutter hinges</td>
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<tr>
<td>50/70 internally primed case</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winchester Ranger 12 ga. case</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clevis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Small wing latch</td>
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<td>Angle iron</td>
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<td>Strap metal</td>
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<td>Unidentified iron</td>
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<tr>
<td>Carriage bolts (4&quot; x 1/2&quot;)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Square head bolt fragment</td>
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<tr>
<td>3/8&quot; bolt fragment</td>
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<tr>
<td>5/8&quot; bolt fragment</td>
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<tr>
<td>1/2&quot; nuts</td>
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<tr>
<td>9/16&quot; nut</td>
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<td>Eye bolt (9/16&quot;)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Screw (No. 8 x 1-1/2&quot;)</td>
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<td>Screw (No. 18 x 1-3/4&quot;)</td>
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<td>Square spike (6-1/2&quot;)</td>
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<td>Round Nails</td>
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<tr>
<td>30d</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Round fragments</td>
<td>11</td>
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</table>

<p>| GLASS                                |        |
| Bottle fragments                     | 31     |
| Bottle bases                         | 2      |
| Modern finish                        | 1      |
| Kickup fragment                      | 1      |
| Modern jar threads                   | 1      |
| Nehi soda bottle fragment            | 1      |
| Windowpane fragments                 | 14     |
| Plate glass fragment                 | 1      |
| Headlight reflector fragment         | 1      |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Salt-glazed crockery</td>
<td>7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Porcelain electric conductor</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Paintbrush handle</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wood shingle fragments</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bovine immature long bone fragments</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bovine pelvic fragments (cut)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bovine rib fragment (cut)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bovine femur fragment</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bovine phalange</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey fibula</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chicken femur</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chicken pelvis</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chicken radius</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rodent skull</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rodent mandible</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White ale bottle fragments</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>White “ironstone” fragments</td>
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</table>

This material is historic.
HB 7

SOUTH OFFICERS' QUARTERS TEST

This material is a mixture of historic and nonhistoric items.

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<tr>
<th>METAL</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wagon tongue brace</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vacuum can key-type opener</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overall button</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mazda type light bulb base</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 cal. short cartridge case (marked “HP” on head)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unidentified</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tin can fragments</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Square Nails</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6d</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8d</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10d</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Round Nails</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6d</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8d</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>16d</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>30d</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40d</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60d</td>
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</table>

| GLASS                                      |        |
| Windowpane fragments                       | 2      |
| Bottle fragments                           | 3      |
| Bottle base fragments                      | 5      |
| Continuous thread finish                   | 1      |
| Applied finish                             | 1      |
| Base of cut glass serving dish             | 1      |

| BONE                                       |        |
| Bovine long bone (cut)                     | 1      |
| Bovine rib (cut)                           | 1      |
PRIVY TESTS

This material is a mixture of historic and nonhistoric items.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>METAL</th>
<th>Number</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wagon brace</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canning jar lid</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aluminum screw-on bottle cap</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lead fragment, unidentified</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fragment of unidentified cartridge</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>58 cal. miniball</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56/56 Spencer cartridge</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56/56 Spencer cartridges (marked &quot;VV &amp; G&quot;)</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45/70 internally primed cartridge</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 ga. Peters Victor shotshell</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unidentified iron object</td>
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<tr>
<td>Square Nails</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4d</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Square fragments</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Round Nails</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4d</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12d</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16d</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20d</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30d</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<table>
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<th>GLASS</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bottle fragments</td>
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<tr>
<td>Canning jar neck with machine finish</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jar neck fragment</td>
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<tr>
<td>Machine finish and neck</td>
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<tr>
<td>Applied finish</td>
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<tr>
<td>Octagonal bottle with machine finish (7/8&quot; x 2:1/4&quot;)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bottle base fragment (marked &quot;Des. Pat. RE-P. 21900&quot;)</td>
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<td>Bottle base (marked with &quot;T&quot; inside diamond)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Glass rod medicine applicator</td>
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<tr>
<td>Glass bowl fragment</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cut glass bowl fragments</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lamp chimney fragments</td>
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<tr>
<td>Windowpane fragment</td>
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<tr>
<td>Glass marble</td>
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<tr>
<td>White and gold glass cup handle</td>
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<tr>
<td>Category</td>
<td>Item Description</td>
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<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>CERAMICS</td>
<td>White &quot;ironstone&quot; fragments</td>
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<td>Brown &quot;ironstone&quot; fragments</td>
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<td>Green &quot;ironstone&quot; fragment</td>
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<td>&quot;Ironstone&quot; with floral design</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;Ironstone&quot; fragments with linear design</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;Ironstone&quot; fragment (marked &quot;-G Meakin/Hanley England&quot;) post-1891 (Kovel 1953:202)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Porcelain insulator</td>
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<td></td>
<td>China fragments</td>
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<td>Ceramic bottle base</td>
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<td>BONE</td>
<td>Rabbit long bones</td>
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<tr>
<td>SHELL</td>
<td>2-hole mother-of-pearl button</td>
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<tr>
<td>RUBBER</td>
<td>Toy rubber tire (2-1/2&quot;, marked &quot;Structo Toys&quot;)</td>
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<tr>
<td>PLASTIC</td>
<td>Plastic plate fragments</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Plastic comb (marked &quot;Dupont LIPA - fired--&quot;)</td>
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<tr>
<td>ORGANIC</td>
<td>Coal piece</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Paper label fragment (marked &quot;Up to Date Drug/Lamars Lamar Colo./The Largest Insti. of its/Kind in Arkansas Valley&quot;)</td>
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<tr>
<td>FARM PRIVY</td>
<td>Metal</td>
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<td>METAL</td>
<td>Tin can fragments (modern)</td>
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<td>Item Description</td>
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<td>Hole-in-top tin can fragment</td>
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<td>Tin lid (2-3/8” diam.)</td>
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<td>Box lid (15/16” x 2”)</td>
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<td>Rectangular can (1-1/4” x 5”)</td>
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<td>Chair spring wire</td>
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<td>Wire (1/8”)</td>
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<td>Coil spring (1-1/8”)</td>
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<td>Canning jar lid</td>
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<tr>
<td>Crown bottle cap</td>
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<td>Lead foil</td>
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<td>Strap hinge fragment</td>
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<td>Shutter hinge fragment</td>
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<td>Iron spur fragments</td>
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<tr>
<td>Toy wheel (1-3/8” diam.)</td>
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<td>Wagon or baby carriage wheel (4-1/16” diam.)</td>
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<td>Cog wheel fragments</td>
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<td>Cast-iron toy — Model A Ford</td>
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<tr>
<td>56/56 Spencer cartridges</td>
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<tr>
<td>50/70 blank cartridge</td>
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<tr>
<td>45/70 Cartridge with lag screw inserted in it</td>
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<td>22 cal. cartridge with headstamp “U”</td>
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<tr>
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<td>20 ga. Winchester shotshells</td>
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<td>Unidentified 20 ga. shotshells</td>
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<td>Sheet metal fragments</td>
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<td>Straight razor with bone handle</td>
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<td>8 oz. enamel cup</td>
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<td>Steel butter knife fragment</td>
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<td>Steel tablespoon fragment</td>
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<td>Food grater fragments</td>
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<td>Toilet tank float fragment</td>
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<td>Washer (5/16”)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Head of machine screw</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pipe nut (3/4”)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Square-headed bolt (1/4” x 7-1/8”)</td>
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<tr>
<td>3d</td>
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<tr>
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### METAL (continued)

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<tr>
<td>60d</td>
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<td>Square fragments</td>
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<td>Round Nails</td>
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### GLASS

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Plate glass</td>
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<td>Windowpane fragment</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bottle fragments</td>
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<td>Applied finish</td>
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<td>Jar fragments</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Continuous thread machine finishes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bottle bases</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bottle fragment (marked “-G Shoulder/—ASON”)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bottle base and side (marked “TILDEN &amp; Co./ST. LOUIS”)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottle base (marked “MGCo.”), either Milgrove Glass Co., 1898-1911, or Mode Glass Co., 1895-1904 (Toulouse 1971:359-61)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bottle base (“HAZEL ATLAS”) 1920-1964 (Toulouse 1971:239)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bottle base (“TURNER BROTHERS CO.”) 1915-1929 (Toulouse 1971:496)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bottle base (“OWENS-ILLINOIS”) 1929-1954 (Toulouse 1971:463)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/4-oz. medicine bottle (“OWENS BOTTLE CO.”) 1911-1929 (Toulouse 1971:393)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/4-oz. medicine bottle (“OWENS-ILLINOIS”) 1929-1954 (Toulouse 1971:463)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1/2-oz. medicine bottle (“MB”) unidentified</td>
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<tr>
<td>1-oz. medicine bottle (“ILLINOIS GLASS CO.”) 1916-1929 (Toulouse 1971:264)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-oz. medicine bottle (“OBER NESTER GLASS CO”) 1915-present (Toulouse 1971:373-74)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-1/2-oz. medicine bottle (marked “30-5-B”)</td>
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<tr>
<td>2-oz. medicine bottle (“ILLINOIS GLASS CO.”) 1916-1929 (Toulouse 1971:264)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-oz. medicine bottle (“WHITALL-TATUM &amp; Co.”) 1935-1938 (Toulouse 1971:544)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
GLASS (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item Description</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2-oz. bottle, possibly for perfume</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-1/2-oz. medicine bottle (&quot;OBER NESTER GLASS CO.&quot;) 1915-present (Toulouse 1971:373 - 74)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-oz. medicine bottle (&quot;OBER NESTER GLASS CO.&quot;) 1915-present (Toulouse 1971:373 - 74)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-oz. medicine bottle (&quot;ILLINOIS GLASS CO.&quot;) 1916-1929 (Toulouse 1971:264)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-oz. pickle bottle (marked &quot;H.J. Heinz Co.&quot;) manufactured by Hazel Atlas, 1920-1964 (Toulouse 1971:239)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-oz. medicine bottle (&quot;OWENS ILLINOIS&quot;) 1929-1954 (Toulouse 1971:463)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-1/4-oz. medicine bottle (&quot;Standard Glass Co.&quot;) 1920-1930 (Toulouse 1971:409)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-oz. medicine bottle (&quot;OWENS ILLINOIS&quot;) 1929-1954 (Toulouse 1971:463)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8-oz. bottle (marked &quot;Watkins Container made in USA&quot;)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-pt. mason jar</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-pt. jar (&quot;OWENS ILLINOIS&quot;) 1929-1954 (Toulouse 1971:463)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pill vials (3/4” x 2-5/8”; three still contain yellow pills)</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small pill vials (1-1/4” x 9/32” with round bottoms)</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iodine bottles (2-1/4” x 1/4”)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Square bottle (4-1/2” x 2-1/2”)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rectangular bottle (2-1/2” x 3/4” x 6-7/8”) (&quot;ILLINOIS GLASS CO.&quot;) 1916-1929 (Toulouse 1971:264)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12-oz. drinking tumblers</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drinking tumbler fragments</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glass thermometer rod fragment</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pressed glass salt and pepper shaker set and stand</td>
<td>3 pieces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canning jar glass seals</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pressed glass dish or bowl fragments</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pipette fragments</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glass marbles</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-hole white glass button</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-hole white glass button</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White glass fragments</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glass stopper</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>unmarked mazda light bulbs</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GE light bulbs, mazda type</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mazda brand 50-watt light bulbs</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Grade brand 50-watt light bulbs</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### GLASS (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Champion brand light bulb</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulb fragments and filaments</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### CERAMICS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White “ironstone” fragments</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Floral design “ironstone” fragments</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linear design “ironstone” fragments</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow glazed “ironstone” fragment</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Ironstone” cup fragments</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Ironstone” plate fragment (marked “Johnson Brothers/England”) after 1891 (Kovel 1953:204)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Ironstone” fragment (marked “LIEMA—ROYA./J T./C./Co.”)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Ironstone” fragment (marked “—KT &amp; K/5-U/China/VHL”) Knowles, Taylor, &amp; Knowles, East Liverpool, Ohio, 1870-present (Thorn 1947:132)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>“Ironstone” saucer fragment (marked with logos of crown and “C P Co.”) either Campbellfield Pottery, Glasgow, 1850-1905, or Clyde Pottery Greenock, 1850-1903 (Godden 1968:145)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White “ironstone” gravy boat fragment</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China fragments</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salt-glazed crockery fragments</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceramic ale bottle fragment</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceramic heating element for gas stove</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### LEATHER

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Machine-made shoe sole fragment</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SHELL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2-hole mother-of-pearl button</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### RUBBER

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inner tube fragment</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pencil eraser</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3” rubber lid</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item Description</td>
<td>Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbon rod for D-cell battery</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PAPER</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shotshell wads</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BONE</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bovine long bone (cut)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bovine ribs (cut)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bovine scapula (cut)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pig long bones</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pig rib</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unidentified bones</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MILITARY PRIVY</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>METAL</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Large iron knife (13” x 1-15/16”)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Padlock interior part</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead cap</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lock hasp</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eyed screwdriver</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-1/2” iron toy wheel</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tin can (2-1/2” x 1-1/2”)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tin can fragments</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wire (1/4”)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unidentified</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brass lamp burner fragments</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brass plains style butt plate</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50/70 blank cartridges</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50/70 cartridge cases</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44 cal. Henry case</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brass shotshell fragments</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brass rivet fragment</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pewter bottle caps</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Square Nails</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6d</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8d</td>
<td>2</td>
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</table>
### METAL (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Square fragments</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### GLASS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Windowpane fragments</td>
<td>143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lamp chimney fragments</td>
<td>154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lamp chimneys, complete</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vase or lamp body fragment</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12-oz. tumbler fragment</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-oz. tumbler fragments</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goblet fragments</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottle side fragments</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applied finishes</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottle bases</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melted glass fragments</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-hole white buttons</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glass stopper</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue glass seed bead</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Test tube fragments (25 ml. round bottom)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Test tube fragment (25 ml. flared rim)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Test tube fragment (25 ml. straight rim)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Test tube fragment (10 ml. flat bottom)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Test tube (10 ml. round bottom, flared rim with side removed)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Test tube body fragments</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graduated cylinder base fragment (10 ml.)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Watch glass fragment</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Convex lens (1-15/16” diam.)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flat lens (1-1/4” diam.)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flat glass plate fragments (2-1/4” x 4-1/4”)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flat glass plate fragments (1-1/2” x 1-1/2”)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flat glass plate fragments (2” x 2”)</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glass funnel or drip tube fragments</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faceted “cathedral” bottle fragment</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottle fragments (“Burnett of Boston”)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottle fragments (“Lea &amp; Perrins Worcestershire Sauce”)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(base marked “ACB Co.”) pre-1877 (Berge 1968:189)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/2-oz. bottle with cork</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
GLASS (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2-oz. rectangular bottle (marked &quot;Burnett/Boston&quot;)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-oz. large mouth bottles (1-1/4&quot; mouth)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-oz. bottles (1-1/2&quot; diam. base)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-oz. medicine bottles</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-oz. glue jars with wooden applicator and pewter cap</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-oz. rectangular bottles (marked &quot;Genuine/Fluid Extract/HT Helmbold/Philadelphia&quot;)</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7-oz. condiment bottle (2-1/8&quot; diam.)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottle (7-3/4&quot; x 4-1/8&quot;) (base marked &quot;CB/K&quot;)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical bottle (9-1/4&quot; x 3-5/8&quot;) (marked on body, &quot;USA/Hosp. Dept.&quot;)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical bottles (8-1/2&quot; x 3-1/2&quot;) (marked on body, &quot;USA/HOSP. DEPT.&quot;)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical bottle (2-1/16&quot; x 1-1/2&quot;) (marked on body, &quot;USA/Hosp. Dept.&quot;)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12-oz. medical bottle (marked on body, &quot;USA/Hosp. Dept.&quot;)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottle (8-5/8&quot; x 3-3/4&quot;)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small medicine bottle (2-1/4&quot; x 1-1/2&quot;)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small medicine bottle (5-3/4&quot; x 2-1/8&quot;)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottle (8-1/2&quot; x 3-1/2&quot;)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottle (8-1/2&quot; x 3-3/4&quot;)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wine bottles (12&quot; x 2-1/2&quot;)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical style 3-mold bottles (2-1/2&quot; x 1-1/2&quot;)</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottle (4-1/8&quot; x 1-1/2&quot;)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical bottle (4-7/8&quot; x 1-3/16&quot;)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical bottles, large mouth (5&quot; x 2&quot;)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 qt. rectangular bitters bottle (marked &quot;J. A. JACKS--Co./Propriet/St. Louis Mo./Hom--Bitters&quot;)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 qt. rectangular bitters bottle (marked &quot;Dr. J. Hostetter's/Stomach Bitters,&quot; base is marked &quot;L &amp; W&quot;) probably Lorenz &amp; Wightman, 1851-1871 (Toulouse 1971:338)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CERAMICS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White &quot;ironstone&quot; fragments</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White &quot;ironstone&quot; plates (marked &quot;Bridgewood &amp; Son&quot;)</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1853-present (Godden 1968:176)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White &quot;ironstone&quot; plate fragments (marked &quot;Bridgewood &amp; Son&quot;)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1853-present (Godden 1968:176)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White &quot;ironstone&quot; saucer fragments (marked &quot;Bridgewood &amp; Son&quot;)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1853-present (Godden 1968:176)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### CERAMICS (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item Description</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White “ironstone” plate (marked “Turner, Goddard &amp; Co.”)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White “ironstone” saucer fragment (marked “--- &amp; Son &amp; Co.”)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White “ironstone” gravy boat (marked “W. Taylor”)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White “ironstone” platter</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White “ironstone” veined blue gravy boat lid</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White “ironstone” lid (1-9/16” diam.)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White “ironstone” handle possibly for ladle</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White “ironstone” cup with linear design</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White “ironstone” cups (fragmentary and complete examples)</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White “ironstone” sugar bowl</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White “ironstone” chamberpot</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China cup</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China fragment</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China doll’s head fragments</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salt-glazed crockery fragments</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White clay pipe bowls</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White clay pipe (marked “Peter Dorni”)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red clay reed stem pipe</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### BONE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item Description</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bone hairbrush</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Double six domino with wood backing</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bone toothbrush</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bone toothbrush (marked “Dr. Mitzer’s IMPR3”)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bone toothbrush (marked “Pharnum-Breunert/London Leavenworth”)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-hole bone button</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bovine rib fragments</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bovine vertebrae fragments</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bovine pelvic fragments (1 cut)</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bovine long bones</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicken vertebrae</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicken clavicle (wishbone)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicken sternum (breastbone)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicken pelvic fragments</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicken long bones</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey ribs</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey long bones</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey vertebrae</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Turkey breastbone</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Category</td>
<td>Item</td>
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<td>-------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BONE (continued)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey pelvis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unidentified bones</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catfish vertebrae</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eggshell fragments (probably chicken)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHELL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-hole mother-of-pearl button</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RUBBER</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hard rubber comb (6’’)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rubber bulb fragment for syringe</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEATHER</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shoe sole fragments</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Square-toed shoe sole fragments</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woman’s square-toed shoe sole fragment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unlasted ladies round-toed soles</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woman’s shoe fragment with heel</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woman’s shoe upper</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woman’s shoe sole fragment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shoe heels, men’s</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shoe heels, women’s</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men’s shoe heel and upper fragment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unidentified upper fragments with eyelets</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OTHER ORGANICS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unidentified wood</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wooden clothespin with brass spring</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peach pits</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Charred coffee beans</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottle cork fragments</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1872 cavalry pants (pieces of same pair)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printed paper, possibly book pages adhering to chunk of lime (wording practically illegible)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MISCELLANEOUS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slate marking pencil</td>
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</table>
This material is primarily nonhistoric.

**PRIVY TEST**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>METAL</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brass gromet (9/16” diam.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Iron key fragment</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sardine can key</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pocket watch works</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tin can fragments (hole-in-top)</td>
<td>21</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chain link (2-1/2’’)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tobacco tins</td>
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<tr>
<td>Single-bit axehead</td>
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<tr>
<td>Horseshoe</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cast-iron stove fragment</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canning jar lid fragment</td>
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<tr>
<td>Modern barbed wire</td>
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<td>Work pant button (marked “Sweet-Orr &amp; Company”)</td>
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<td>32 cal. ex-long Winchester case</td>
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<td>Carriage bolt (3-3/8” x 3/8”)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Carriage bolt (7/16” x 1/4”)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bolt fragment (7/16” diam.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bolt fragment (5/8” diam.)</td>
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<td>Spike (4-3/4”)</td>
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<td>Spike (5-1/4”)</td>
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<td>Railroad spike</td>
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<td>Railroad spike fragment</td>
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### METAL (continued)

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<td>40d</td>
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<tr>
<td>50d</td>
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<td>Square fragments</td>
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#### Round Nails

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<tr>
<td>7d</td>
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<td>8d</td>
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<tr>
<td>40d</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>50d</td>
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#### Round fragments

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### GLASS

- Electrical insulator fragment: 1
- Tumbler base: 1
- Lamp chimney fragment: 1
- Bottle fragments: 7
- Windowpane fragments: 9
- Neck and applied finish: 1
- Pill vial (1-1/4" x 1/4"): 1

### CERAMICS

- China fragments: 3
- White "ironstone" fragments: 2
- White "ironstone" with brown leaf design fragments: 2
- White "ironstone" with green leaf, gold and red design fragment: 1
- Ceramic tile fragment, brown: 1

### SHELL

- 2-hole mother-of-pearl button (9/16" diam.): 1
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Number</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PLASTIC</td>
<td>White plastic button</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>RUBBER</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rubber overshoe</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BONE</td>
<td>Bovine femur</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bovine metatarsal</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bovine long bone, cut</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bovine clavical</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bovine scapula</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Unidentified bone</td>
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<td>MISCELLANEOUS</td>
<td>Graphite pencil lead</td>
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<tr>
<td>PRIVY EXCAVATION</td>
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<tr>
<td>METAL</td>
<td>Hole-in-top fragments</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Tin can fragments</td>
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<td>Tin can fragment (marked &quot;---DLYCO PHILA/---MARK&quot;)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Iron table knife handle fragment</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tobacco can base</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sardine can fragments</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Iron knife &amp; handle</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Cast-iron stove parts</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cast-iron skillet handle</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Iron bracket</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Fence staple (7/16&quot;)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Round bar stock</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Strap iron</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Brass fragment — unidentified</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Unidentified iron</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Carriage bolt (4” x 3/8”)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Carriage bolt (5” x 3/8”)</td>
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### METAL (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Number</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Carriage bolt (5-1/2&quot; x 3/8&quot;)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bolt fragments</td>
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<tr>
<td>Square Nails</td>
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<tr>
<td>4d</td>
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<td>5d</td>
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<td>8d</td>
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<tr>
<td>Round fragments</td>
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### GLASS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Number</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Windowpane fragments</td>
<td>31</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lamp chimney fragments</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tumbler fragments</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottle fragments</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Applied neck and finish</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottle shoulder and modern finish</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soda pop bottle finish (modern)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wine bottle kickup</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottle base (marked &quot;970&quot;)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pill vial (1-3/4&quot; x 1/4&quot;)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottle (2-1/2&quot; x 4&quot;, mouth 2&quot;, marked &quot;CB/K11&quot;)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fluted bowl fragment</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>4-hole white button</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### CERAMICS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Number</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White &quot;ironstone&quot; plate fragment</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>White &quot;ironstone&quot; bowl fragments</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White &quot;ironstone&quot; cup fragment (gold line near top)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>China fragment</td>
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<tr>
<td>China cup (marked with logos &quot;TW&quot;)</td>
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### LEATHER

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sewn shoe sole fragment</td>
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### BONE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bovine pelvic fragments (cut)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pig clavicle</td>
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<td>Turkey metatarsal</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eggshell fragments</td>
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### HB 10 – BLOCKHOUSE

Most of this material appears to be nonhistoric.

### METAL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Modern tin can fragments</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tinned jar lids</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fork or spoon handle</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fragment of bastard file and tang</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pail fragments</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cast-iron stove fragment</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron drawer pull</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harness ring (1-1/4” diam.)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brass 1855-1872 military blouse button</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>(&quot;Horstmann Bros. &amp; Co., Phil.&quot;)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scabbard tip fragment, brass</td>
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<td>Complete 56/56 Spencer bullet</td>
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<td>Barbed wire</td>
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<td>Bailing wire</td>
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<td>Wire (3/8”)</td>
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<td>Lead pipe caps (7/16”)</td>
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<td>Nut with bolt fragment (1/4″)</td>
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<td>Nut with bolt fragment (7/16″)</td>
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<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Windowpane fragments</td>
<td>25</td>
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<tr>
<td>Square bottle fragments</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bottle bases</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bottle fragments</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottle base (&quot;Pearl&quot;)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Post-1888 base (&quot;TCW Co./USA&quot;)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Applied finish</td>
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<tr>
<td>4-hole brown button</td>
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<tr>
<th>CERAMICS</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pipestems (1 bit)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Brown mottled doorknob fragment</td>
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CERAMICS (continued)

<table>
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<th>Material Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Green cup handle (hard paste)</td>
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<tr>
<td>White “ironstone” fragment</td>
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LEATHER

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<tr>
<td>Shoe sole fragments and heel</td>
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WOOD

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<td>Pine timber fragment</td>
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BONE & SHELL

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material Description</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bovine vertebrae</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bovine ribs (cut)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bovine long bone fragments (1 cut)</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bovine scapula (cut)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bovine femur head</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bovine pelvic fragment (cut)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pig rib fragment</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rodent bone</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bird long bone</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicken femur</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicken tibia</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freshwater mussel</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bone handle (polished)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HB 21 – ICEHOUSE

Most of this material appears to be nonhistoric.

METAL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material Description</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tin can (modern)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron chain (a chain similar to this is on display at Ft. Hays in the prison area isolation cell)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Square Nails</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6d</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8d</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10d</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### METAL (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16d</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20d</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40d</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Round Nails**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8d</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### GLASS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bottle glass fragments</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottle base fragment</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soda pop bottle side fragment (modern)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Threaded bottle neck (modern)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottle side (marked ‘‘ATAL---/SRONG SHO---’’)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### CERAMICS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Modern clay pigeon (target) fragments</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### PAPER

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tar paper pieces</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### BONE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Turkey long bone</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### HB 23 – SUTLER’S STORE

This material appears to be a mixture of historic and nonhistoric artifacts.

### METAL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wire (1/8’’)</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wire (1/16’’)</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wire (3/16’’)</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barbed wire</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horseshoes</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singletree irons</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Endgate rod</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brake rod</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item</td>
<td>Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cockeye</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breast slide buckles</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bit fragment</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead chain</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harness swivel</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harness buckle (2-1/2” x 1-3/4”)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harness rings</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harness rivets</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Picket pin [?]</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Currycomb</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brass spur fragment</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bucket bail fragment</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bucket fragments</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baking pan handle</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cast-iron kettle fragments</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cast-iron stove fragments</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table knife fragment</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table knife handle fragment (wood and metal)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spoon bowls</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funnel tips</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Padlock interior parts</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doorknob shank</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Door catches</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Screen door hooks</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lock key</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Key plate</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shutter hinge fragments</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butt hinge fragments</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coal shovel blade</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coal shovel handle fragments</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yard rake fragments</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chisel fragments</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drill bit fragment</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Triangular file fragment</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open wrench fragment</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balance wheel for watch</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clock gear</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 cal. cartridge cases</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 cal. cartridge cases (marked “Peters”)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25 cal. cartridge case</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.06 cartridge cases</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item Description</td>
<td>Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34 cal. ball</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45/70 cartridge cases</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45/70 bullet</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45.90 cartridge cases (marked &quot;UMC SH&quot;)</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50/70 cartridge cases</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50/70 blank</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56/50 Spencer cartridge cases</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56/56 Spencer cartridge case</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 ga. shotshell</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 ga. shotshell (marked &quot;Winchester New Revival&quot;)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 ga. shotshells</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 ga. shotshell (marked &quot;Winchester New Revival&quot;)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 ga. shotshell (marked &quot;Winchester Repeater&quot;)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 ga. shotshell (marked &quot;UMC Co. Nitro Club&quot;)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 ga. shotshells (marked &quot;UMC Co. Club&quot;)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 ga. shotshells (marked &quot;USCCo. Climax&quot;)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 ga. shotshell (marked &quot;E. B. London&quot;)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 ga. shotshell (marked &quot;USC Co. Climax&quot;)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 ga. shotshell (marked &quot;UMC Co., Club&quot;)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 ga. shotshells (marked &quot;Winchester New Revival&quot;)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 ga. shotshell</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead shot (No. 4)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canteen ring</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military blouse button</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brass belt retainer</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pocket knives</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toy shovel</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safety pin</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change purse snap</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shoe eyelets</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caster fragment</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brass pull chain</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brass gromets</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sleigh bell</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brass finger ring</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zinc washboard</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brass lamp burner (marked &quot;Pat. 1877&quot;)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chain links</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brass corner reinforcement for small box</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-hole pant buttons</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-hole button</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item</td>
<td>Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overall buttons</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canning jar lids</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lead bottle top</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottle top (2&quot;)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crown bottle tops</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tin can (4-5/8&quot; x 3-1/8&quot;)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tin can (4-1/2&quot; x 3-1/4&quot;)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tin can (4-1/2&quot; x 3&quot;)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sardine can</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tobacco can (4&quot; x 3&quot; x 1&quot;)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tin can fragments</td>
<td>731</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Key-type can opener</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cog wheel fragment</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washing machine ringer parts</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spring fragments</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mower ledger plate</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unidentified lead</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead sheet fragment (marked “Warrented extra quality”)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strap iron fragments</td>
<td>247</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unidentified</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood screws (No. 10 x 1-3/4&quot;)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood screw fragments</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carriage bolt (3-1/2&quot; x 13/16&quot;)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carriage bolt (7-5/8&quot; x 3/4&quot;)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carriage bolt (3&quot; x 3/8&quot;)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carriage bolt (5-3/4&quot; x 7/8&quot;)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carriage bolt (3-1/8&quot; x 5/16&quot;)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bolt fragments</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eye bolt fragment</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washer</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fence staples</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Square Nails</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2d</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3d</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4d</td>
<td>356</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5d</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6d</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7d</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8d</td>
<td>240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9d</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10d</td>
<td>199</td>
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</table>
## METAL (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12d</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16d</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20d</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30d</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40d</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50d</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60d</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Square fragments</td>
<td>897</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Round Nails

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2d</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3d</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4d</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5d</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6d</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7d</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8d</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9d</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10d</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12d</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16d</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20d</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30d</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40d</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60d</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70d</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Round fragments</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## GLASS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bottle side fragments</td>
<td>773</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottle finishes</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottle base fragments</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottle base fragment (marked &quot;REX&quot;) 1880-1900 (Toulouse 1971:440)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottle base fragments (marked &quot;FHGW&quot;) Fredrick Hampson’s Glass Works, 1880-1900 (Toulouse 1971:202)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottle base (marked “MCCo.”) McCully &amp; Co., 1841-1886 (Toulouse 1971:351)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottle base (marked “E. Minute Ouch Cure”)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottle side fragment (marked “King’s Discovery”)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
GLASS (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fragmented bottle (11-1/2&quot; x 3&quot;) (marked “MG Co.”)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mode’s Glass Co., 1895-1905 (Toulouse 1971:360)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottle (5&quot; x 1-3/16&quot;) (marked “USA/HOSP. DEPT.”)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rectangular bottle (6-1/2&quot; x 2&quot; x 2&quot;)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wine bottle (9&quot; x 2-3/4&quot;)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-qt. bottle (marked “Hayner/Wiskey Distillery/Trou Ohio”) (base marked “DESIGN PATENTED NOV. 30th, 1897/2”)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Machine finished threaded jar neck fragments</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canning jar fragments (“Mason”)</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pill vial (2” x 7/16”)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inkwell fragment</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inkwell (marked “Sanford’s”) (2-1/2” x 2-1/2”)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottle stoppers</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canning jar lid liner fragment</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Window glass</td>
<td>582</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lamp chimney fragments</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lamp shade fragment</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plate glass fragment</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drinking tumbler fragments</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goblet fragments</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mug fragment</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pitcher fragment</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vase fragments</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bowl fragments</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salt shaker fragment</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funnel fragments</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milk glass bowl fragments</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miniature ornamental cut glass slipper, probably used for pincushion</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-hole white glass buttons</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Round glass shank buttons</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-hole “jet” buttons</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insulator fragments</td>
<td>11</td>
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CERAMICS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White “ironstone” fragments</td>
<td>373</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow glazed “ironstone” fragments</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White “ironstone” fragments (marked “J &amp; G MEAKIN/HANLEY ENGLAND”) after 1891</td>
<td>2</td>
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361
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item Description</th>
<th>Number</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White &quot;ironstone&quot; fragments (marked &quot;Alfred Meakin England&quot;) after 1891</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White &quot;ironstone&quot; fragment (marked &quot;HANSON BROS. ENGLAND&quot;) after 1891</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White &quot;ironstone&quot; fragment (marked &quot;Avalon Faience Bait.&quot;) Haynes Bennett &amp; Co.,</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1890-1900 (Ramsay 1939:164 &amp; 263)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| White "ironstone" fragment (marked "Wm. Spindley 
& --")                      | 1      |
<p>| Floral design &quot;ironstone&quot; fragments                                              | 29     |
| China fragments                                                                  | 111    |
| China toy &quot;plate&quot; fragments                                                      | 2      |
| China dolls' heads fragments                                                     | 15     |
| China doll's foot                                                                | 1      |
| Salt-glazed crockery fragments                                                   | 40     |
| Salt-glazed crockery churn lid                                                  | 1      |
| Ceramic ale bottle fragments                                                     | 3      |
| Brown ale bottle fragments                                                       | 13     |
| P &amp; J Arnold ink bottles, manufactured by Bourne Pottery, 1812-present          | 2      |
| Flower pot fragments                                                             | 207    |
| Flowerpot base (marked &quot;Peoria Pottery&quot;)                                        | 1      |
| White porcelain drawer pull                                                      | 1      |
| White porcelain caster wheel                                                    | 1      |
| Door knob fragment s                                                             | 8      |
| White clay pipestems                                                             | 2      |
| Brown clay pipe bowl fragment                                                   | 1      |
| Plaster fragments                                                                | 5      |
| <strong>BONE</strong>                                                                        |        |
| Double two domino with wood back                                                | 1      |
| Bone handle, possibly tableware                                                  | 1      |
| Bovine long bone fragments                                                       | 51     |
| Bovine vertebrae fragments                                                       | 10     |
| Bovine rib fragments                                                             | 23     |
| Bovine scapula fragments                                                         | 2      |
| Bovine pelvic fragments                                                          | 8      |
| Bovine skull fragment                                                            | 1      |
| Bovine foot bone fragments (carpals, tarsals, and hoofs)                         | 7      |
| Pig long bone fragments                                                          | 4      |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>BONE</strong> (continued)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pig rib fragment</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pig clavicle fragment</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pig skull fragments</td>
<td></td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deer long bone fragments</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rabbit long bone fragments</td>
<td></td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rabbit pelvic fragments</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cat claw</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rodent bones, possibly rat</td>
<td></td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicken long bone fragments</td>
<td></td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicken pelvic bone</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SHELL</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freshwater mussel shell fragments</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-hole mother-of-pearl button</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LEATHER</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shoe sole fragments</td>
<td></td>
<td>46</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shoe heels</td>
<td></td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper fragments</td>
<td></td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unidentified</td>
<td></td>
<td>25</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>STONE</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whetstone fragment</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slate pencil fragments</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soapstone (?) fragment</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>French gunflint</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graphite pencil</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chalk</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>RUBBER</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Button (marked &quot;Novelty Rubber Co.&quot;)</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unidentified rubber</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>PLASTIC</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-hole white plastic button</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White plastic shank-type button</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PLASTIC (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4-hole plastic button</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plastic comb fragment</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plastic shirt collar fragment</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

MISCELLANEOUS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Number</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shoelace fragment</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horsehair blanket fragments</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-hole celluloid buttons</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bean seeds</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HB 25 – SUTLER’S RESIDENCE

This material appears to be primarily historic.

METAL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wire (1/16”)</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wire (1/8”)</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wire (3/16”)</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wire (1/4”)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bailing wire</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barbed wire</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brass wire (1/8”)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small clasp fragment for box</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butt hinges</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strap hinges</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Door latch</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doorknob shanks</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron door key</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interior of padlock</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barrel hoops</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bucket hoop</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron bucket fragments</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bucket bails</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cast-iron kettle (9-1/2” x 10”)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cast-iron skillet or pan fragments</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cast-iron skillet handles</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cast-iron pot lid fragments</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cast-iron stove fragments</td>
<td>15</td>
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<tr>
<td>Item</td>
<td>Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pot hook</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper pan fragment</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tin pan top fragments</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coffeepot lid</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coffee grinder gear</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron food grater fragment</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tin pie pan fragment</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottom fragments of copper-bottomed boiler</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brass pot lid</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baking pan handle</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Model 1874 army mess spoon</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron spoon fragments</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Broken knife blade with tang-type handle</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table knife with bone handle</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broken table knife with broken wooden handle</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tin cup handle</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Candleholders</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Candlestick</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Candle lantern</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerosene lamp with holder</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerosene lantern base</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brass lamp burner flange</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Croquet wickets</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toy iron wagon wheel</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pair scissors</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-hole iron buttons</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buttons (marked &quot;Scoville &amp; Co. Extra&quot;)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-hole brass dress button</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper shank-type button</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cloth-covered shank-type button</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vest buckles</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brass suspender hooks</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overall buckle</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thermometer, brass back</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron canteen stopper</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knapsack strap holder</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Straight razor blade</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Screwdriver</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spanner wrench (5/8&quot;)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron funnel</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Template or label &quot;Reinsh&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>Metal Item</td>
<td>Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron rivets</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brass rivets</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brass gromet</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coat hook</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Picket pin</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Currycombs</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horseshoes</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
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<td>Horseshoe fragments</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kingpin</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Axeheads</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron double-pointed awls</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tie down or stay</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron arrowhead</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thimble with inscription “will you marry me”</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron rings (1-1/2” diam.)</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chain repair link</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zinc sheet</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Metal bottle cap (1-1/4”)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copper seal</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Threaded metal collars</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reducing pipe fittings</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angle iron braces</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead sprues</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead bar (marked “---TOKI---”)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead foil fragments</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead foil (marked “BASS JFO/E. G. HIBBERT/LONDON’”)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unidentified lead fragments</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unidentified brass fragments</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unidentified copper fragment</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Unidentified iron fragments</td>
<td>79</td>
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<tr>
<td>Scrap iron fragments</td>
<td>250</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silverplated matchbox cover</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1866 shield five-cent piece</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civilian shotgun butt plate</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Musket barrel fragment (possibly) (1/2” diam.)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Musket-sized percussion caps</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 10 percussion cap</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32 cal. rimfire case</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>32 cal. rimfire case (marked “U”’)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>32 cal. rimfire case (marked “UMC Co.”’)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>44 cal. Colt bullet</td>
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<tr>
<td>Item Description</td>
<td>Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45/70 cartridge case</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50/70 cartridge cases, internally primed</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50/70 blank</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52 cal. balls</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54 cal. Starr bullet</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58 cal. minie ball</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58 cal. ball</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead shot (No. 8)</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead shot (No. 6)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead shot (No. 4)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tin can fragments</td>
<td>2,435</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tin cans (No. 2)</td>
<td>219</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tin cans (No. 2-1/2)</td>
<td>19</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tin cans (No. 300)</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tin cans (No. 303)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tin cans (No. 1 Eastern Oyster)</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tin can (No. 1 Tall, Condensed Milk)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rectangular cans (6” x 4-1/2” x 1-7/8”)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Snuff cans (possibly) (2-3/8” diam., 1/2” ht.)</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pocket tobacco tin fragments</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sardine cans</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sardine can label fragment, brass, illegible</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sardine can label fragments (“CHAL--N LA F---/ SARDINES A L’H---/SABLES/DIOLOONNE””)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sardine can with portion of label (“PIERRE LE--- J PERPU’”)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tin can with brass label (contained mushrooms, label in French)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tin can with brass label (contained peas, label in French)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brass can top (marked “BOUDET FRERES/ CASTILLEMORON/SA. LO.’”)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tin can (5” x 3-7/8”)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tin can (5” x 2-11/16”)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tin cans (4-15/16” x 3-9/16”)</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tin cans (4-7/8” x 4-1/16”)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tin cans (4-7/8” x 3-9/16”)</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tin cans (4-7/8” x 3-1/2”)</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tin can (4-7/8” x 3-1/4”)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tin cans (4-7/8” x 3-1/16”)</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td>Tin cans (4-7/8” x 3-3/8”)</td>
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<td>Tin cans (4-7/8” x 3-7/16”)</td>
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<td>Tin can (4-7/8&quot; x 4&quot;)</td>
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<td>Tin cans (4-1/4&quot; x 3-1/2&quot;)</td>
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<td>Item Description</td>
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<td>Tin can (3&quot; x 2&quot;)</td>
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<td>Spike (3-1/4&quot;)</td>
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<td>Upholstery tacks</td>
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<td>Brass tack</td>
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<td>Eye bolt (1/4&quot;)</td>
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<td>Washer (5/8&quot;)</td>
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<td>Wood screw (No. 10 x 1-3/4&quot;)</td>
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<td>METAL (continued)</td>
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<td>Round Nails</td>
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<tr>
<td>3d</td>
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<td>Bottle side fragments</td>
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<td>Bottle applied finishes</td>
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<td>Bottle machine finish</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bottle base fragments</td>
<td>93</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bottle base (marked “CB/K’’ )</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bottle base (marked “A &amp; DHC’’ )</td>
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<tr>
<td>A &amp; D H Chamber, 1865-1886 (Toulouse 1971:37)</td>
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<td>Bottle base (marked “N &amp; SMITH/--- LOUISVILLE KY’’ )</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bottle bases (marked “L. G. Co.”) Louisville Glass Works, 1855-1873 (Toulouse 1971:323) or Lyndeboro Glass Co., 1866-1886 (Berge 1968:191)</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bottle base (marked “MG Co.”) Millgrove Glass Co., 1898-1911, or Modes Glass Co., 1895-1904 (Toulouse 1971:359-60)</td>
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<td>Bottle base (marked “C C’’)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bottle base (marked with logos) Owens Illinois, 1929-1954 (Toulouse 1971:403)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bottle side fragments (marked “Lea &amp; Perrins’’)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bottle side fragment with paper label fragment (marked “HE---/PITTSBURG P.’’ with pickle trademark device) Probably Heinz &amp; Noble &amp; Co., 1872-1875 (Toulouse 1971:236)</td>
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<td>Bottle side fragments (marked “HEINZ &amp; NOBLE’’ ) 1869-1872 (Toulouse 1971:236)</td>
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<td>Bottle side fragment (marked “---BRA--- AND/KIRR MEYER/LEAVENWORTH’’ )</td>
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<td>Bottle side fragment (marked “NUMBEN/CARROL &amp; CO/ BALTO’’ )</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bottle side fragment (marked “--- C G CLARK’’ )</td>
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<td>Bottle side fragment (marked “DURKEE &amp; CO.’’) ca. 1880 (Toulouse 1971:182)</td>
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GLASS (continued)

<p>| Complete medicine bottle (1-9/16” x 3/4”) | 1 |
| Complete bottle (2-3/16” x 7/8”) | 1 |
| Complete bottle (2-9/16” x 1-1/4”) (marked “ATRASKS/MAGNETIC/OINTMENT”) | 1 |
| Complete bottle (3-1/2” x 1-1/4”) | 1 |
| Complete bottle (4-3/4” x 1-3/4”) (marked “NAONIS CENTAUR LINIMENT” and greek letters) (base marked “JBR &amp; Co., New York”) | 1 |
| Complete bottle (4” x 1-1/8”) | 1 |
| Complete bottle (4” x 1-3/4”) | 1 |
| Complete bottles (4-5/8” x 1-3/4” x 1”) (marked “DURKEE &amp; CO/SUPERIOR/FLAVORING EXTRACT/NEW YORK”) ca. 1880 (Toulouse 1971:182) | 2 |
| Complete bottle (4-5/8” x 1-3/4” x 1”) (marked “E. R. DURKEE”) post-1874 (Toulouse 1971:182) | 1 |
| Complete bottle (4-7/8” x 1-11/16” x 1-1/16”) | 1 |
| Complete bottle (5-3/8” x 1-1/2”) (marked “DAIRO/VEGETABLE/PAIN KILLER”) | 1 |
| Complete bottle (5-13/16” x 1-7/8”) | 1 |
| Complete bottles (5-1/2” x 2”) | 2 |
| Complete bottle (6” x 1-1/4”) | 1 |
| Complete bottle (6” x 1-13/16”) | 1 |
| Complete bottle (7-3/8” x 3”) (marked “CC” on base) | 1 |
| Complete bottle (7-1/2” x 2-5/8”) | 1 |
| Complete bottle (8-1/4” x 2-15/16”) (marked “J. WALKER’S VB” on base) vinegar bitters, ca. 1870 (Berge 1968:193) | 1 |
| Complete bottle (8-1/2” x 1-5/16”) 6-sided | 1 |
| Complete bottle (9-1/8” x 2-5/8” x 2-5/8”) | 1 |
| Complete bottle (marked “Lea &amp; Perrins,” marked on base, “ACB CO.”) Approx. 1 pt., ca. 1849-1877 (Berge 1968:189) | 1 |
| Complete turtleback inkwells | 3 |
| Complete fluted conical inkwell | 1 |
| Turtleback inkwell fragments | 21 |
| Bottle stopper fragments | 2 |
| Plate glass fragments | 4 |
| Windowpane fragments | 1,430 |
| Lamp chimney fragments | 244 |
| Insulator fragment | 1 |
| Mirror fragments | 6 |</p>
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<tr>
<th>GLASS (continued)</th>
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<tr>
<td>Cut glass bowl or dish fragments</td>
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<tr>
<td>Milk glass dish top (grape design)</td>
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<td>Milk glass bowl fragments</td>
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<td>Bowl fragments</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tumbler fragments</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shot glass fragments</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ale mug base fragment</td>
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<td>Goblet fragments</td>
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<td>Salt cellar</td>
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<td>Melted glass fragments</td>
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<tr>
<td>2-hole white buttons</td>
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<td>4-hole white buttons</td>
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<tr>
<td>4-hole yellow and white button</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot;jet&quot; shank-type button</td>
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<td>White shank-type buttons</td>
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<td>Yellow shank-type button</td>
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<td>Seed beads</td>
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<td>White &quot;ironstone&quot; fragments</td>
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<td>White &quot;ironstone&quot; plate (marked &quot;Bridgewood &amp; Son&quot;)</td>
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<td>1853-present (Godden 1968:176)</td>
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<td>White &quot;ironstone&quot; fragment (marked &quot;- LARN&quot; [or K])</td>
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<td>White &quot;ironstone&quot; fragment (marked &quot;RO --- GB--&quot;)</td>
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<td>White &quot;ironstone&quot; plate fragment (marked &quot;Moore</td>
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<td>Brothers Cobridge&quot;) 1872-1905 (Godden 1968:178)</td>
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<td>White &quot;ironstone&quot; fragments (marked &quot;George Jones&quot;)</td>
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<td>1861-1873 (Godden 1968:187)</td>
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<td>White &quot;ironstone&quot; bowl fragment (marked &quot;-NE CHINA&quot;)</td>
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<td>KANSAS CITY&quot;)</td>
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<td>CO&quot;) 1864-1910 (Godden 1968:175)</td>
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<td>White &quot;ironstone&quot; bowl (illegible impressed hallmark)</td>
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<td>White &quot;ironstone&quot; chamber pot lid</td>
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<td>Yellow glazed &quot;ironstone&quot; fragments</td>
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<td>Salt-glaze crockery fragments</td>
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<td>Salt-glaze ale bottle, 1 pt.</td>
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<td>Brown ale bottle fragments</td>
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<td>Salt-glaze mug handle</td>
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<td>Doorknob fragments</td>
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<td>Brown drawer pull</td>
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<td>Cream-colored red-slipped spittoon</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cream-colored red-slipped heart applique design fragment</td>
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<td>Porcelain fragment</td>
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<td>China fragments</td>
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<td>China doll’s leg</td>
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<td>White clay pipe stems</td>
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<td>Tan reed stemmed pipes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Red reed stemmed pipe</td>
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<td>Firebrick (marked “Evans &amp; Howard/St. Louis Mo.”)</td>
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<td><strong>BONE</strong></td>
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<td>Unidentified handles</td>
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<td>4-hole button</td>
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<td>Bovine long bone fragments</td>
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<td>Bovine foot bones (carpals, tarsals, and hoofs)</td>
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<td>Bovine pelvic fragments</td>
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<td>Bovine skull fragments</td>
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<td>Bovine vertebrae fragments</td>
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<td>Bovine rib fragments</td>
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<td>Bovine scapula fragments</td>
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<td>Pig rib fragments</td>
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<td>Pig vertebrae fragment</td>
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<td>Pig long bone fragments</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicken long bones</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicken rib</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicken clavicle</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey long bone fragments</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unidentified bird bones</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rabbit long bones</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rabbit pelvic fragments</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rabbit skull fragment</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deer long bone fragments</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BONE (continued)</td>
<td>Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unidentified rodent bones</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charred bone fragments</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unidentified bone fragments</td>
<td>354</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catfish vertebrae</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unidentified fish bones</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eggshells</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RUBBER</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Comb fragments</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Comb (marked “PAULY's PAT. NTM 1867/ IRO co61 YEARS/ MAY 6 51 EXT:65’’)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LEATHER</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shoe heel and arch, civilian</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civilian boot heel</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Small (child) shoe heel</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ladies shoe heel</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boot heels</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shoe heel</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cavalry boot soles, ca. 1875</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infantry shoe soles, ca. 1860-70</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shoe upper fragments</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sole fragments</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unidentified leather fragment</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SHELL</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unidentified snail shell fragments</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-hole mother-of-pearl buttons</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MISCELLANEOUS</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Celluloid curved bit pipe stem</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Celluloid comb fragment</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Threaded 1-1/16” cap</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unidentified wood fragments</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-hole plastic button</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

374
HBs 27 AND 29

The material from Tests 2 and 3 within the ditch is historic. The rest appears to be mixed.

TEST 1

METAL

Brass shotshell base, Winchester 12 ga.  
Balance set screw for machinery  

GLASS

Windowpane fragments  
Bottle side fragment (marked "--- MG ---Works")  

BONE

Distal metatarsal  

TEST 2

METAL

Iron chain 6’ 6-1/2” long, mixed links, repair link, swivel, and wire link  
Hole-in-top tin can fragment  
Sardine can fragment  
Horseshoe fragment  
1” wide strap iron  

BONE

Bovine rib fragment  
Bovine cannon bone (within ditch)  

375
## TEST 3

### GLASS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kickup from bottle</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottle base fragment and side (within ditch)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### BONE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unidentified small mammal long bone</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bovine rib</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### HBs 31 AND 35 – STABLES

This material appears to be primarily historic.

### METAL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hole-in-top tin can fragments</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strap iron (1/2&quot; wide)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strap iron (7/8&quot; wide)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strap iron (3/4&quot; wide)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modern barbed wire</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Military eagle button (marked “Extra Quality”)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cast-iron stove lid fragments</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wire (1/16&quot; diam.)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rod (1/4&quot; diam.)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unidentified scrap iron</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Square Nails</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3d</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4d</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6d</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9d</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10d</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20d</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Square fragments</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Round Nails</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12d</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### GLASS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bottle glass fragments</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GLASS (continued)</td>
<td>Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue glass trade beads (seed bead size)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goblet stem fragment</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CERAMICS</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White glaze &quot;ironstone&quot; fragment</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BONE</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bovine fibula</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bovine cannon</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bovine radius</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bovine sesamoid</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bovine long bones(unidentified)</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bovine skull fragment</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bovine unidentified</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HB 34</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>This material is a mixture of historic and nonhistoric items.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>METAL</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Harness buckle (1” x 1”)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tin can fragments (modern)</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strap iron (1/2” wide)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modern barbed wire</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horseshoe</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toy derringer (modern pot metal)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winchester shotshell base (10 or 12 ga.)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Square Nails</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5d</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6d</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8d</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10d</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12d</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Square fragments</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Round Nails</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8d</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20d</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Round fragments</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material</td>
<td>Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GLASS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Windowpane fragments</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottle glass fragments</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ball canning jar fragment</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CERAMICS</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White &quot;ironstone&quot; fragment</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLASTIC</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black plastic muzzles from toy weapon</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BONE</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bovine ribs (1 sawn)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bovine vertebrae</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bovine sacrum</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bovine long bone fragments (1 sawn)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>METAL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tin can fragments</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sardine can fragment</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coffee can fragment</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caster</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clothespin spring</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wire (1/8&quot;)</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aluminum top opener</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modern barbed wire</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Modern padlock (1-1/2&quot; x 1-3/4&quot;)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ledger plate from mower</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Door bolt</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead spigot handle</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wall fastener for electrical conduit</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strap iron (1/2&quot; wide)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HB 45

This material is a mixture of historic and nonhistoric artifacts, but is primarily nonhistoric.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item Description</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Iron knife and wooden handle</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unidentified iron</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bolt with nut (1/2” x 9-1/2”)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bolt with nut and washer (1/4” x 4-1/2”)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staple (1-1/4”)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staple (9/16”)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staples (1-1/8”)</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staples (3-1/4”)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spike (3-1/8”)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spike (4-1/2”)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Square Nails</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3d</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4d</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5d</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6d</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7d</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8d</td>
<td>22</td>
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<td>9d</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10d</td>
<td>50</td>
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<td>12d</td>
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<tr>
<td>16d</td>
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<td>20d</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>30d</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40d</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Square fragments</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Round Nails</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4d</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6d</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9d</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16d</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>20d</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60d</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Round fragment</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horseshoe nails</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**GLASS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item Description</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Windowpane fragments</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottle side fragments</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottle base fragments</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottle neck and applied finish</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
GLASS (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material Description</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bottle base and side (marked on base &quot;USA,&quot; on side, &quot;CON -- NY -- LENBROOK CONN&quot;)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melted glass</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milk glass candy dish fragments</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CERAMICS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material Description</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White &quot;ironstone&quot; fragments</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White clay pipe stem fragment</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown earthenware bottle base</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown earthenware bottle side</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Light bulb socket</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red flowerpot fragment</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PLASTIC

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material Description</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spray tube (i.e., Windex window cleaner)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

BONE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material Description</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bovine ribs (sawn)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bovine long bones (2 sawn)</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rodent bones (unidentified)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unidentified bird bone</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MISCELLANEOUS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material Description</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coal</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plaster (white)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DUMP

This material appears to be mostly historic.

METAL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material Description</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Harness buckles (1-1/8” x 1-1/8”)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harness buckles (1” x 1-1/4”)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harness buckles (1-1/2” x 2-5/8”)</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harness buckles (1-1/8” x 1-5/8”)</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

380
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Harness buckle (1-11/16&quot; x 2-1/2&quot;)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harness buckle (1-1/4&quot; x 1-11/16&quot;)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harness buckles (7/8&quot; x 7/8&quot;)</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harness buckle (3/8&quot; x 3/4&quot;)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harness buckle (1&quot; x 1&quot;)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harness buckle (3&quot; x 1-1/2&quot;)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harness buckles (2-1/2&quot; x 2&quot;)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harness buckles (1-1/4&quot; x 2&quot;)</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harness buckles (2-3/8&quot; x 1-7/16&quot;)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harness buckles (3/4&quot; x 5/8&quot;)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harness snap</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brass harness ring</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harness rings</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brass spur fragment</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singletree iron</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kingpin</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bit fragment</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leader bit handles</td>
<td>3</td>
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383
METAL (continued)

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<tr>
<td>Clear glass round earring (?) bauble</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White glass seed bead</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue faceted bead</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plate glass fragments</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melted glass fragments</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CERAMICS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>White &quot;ironstone&quot; fragments</td>
<td>536</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White &quot;ironstone&quot; handle</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White &quot;ironstone&quot; pitcher fragment</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White &quot;ironstone&quot; fragments with floral design</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow glazed &quot;ironstone&quot; fragments</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linear design &quot;ironstone&quot; fragments</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White &quot;ironstone&quot; fragment (marked &quot;H. KL—/BARROW/POTTERY/GLAS—&quot;)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White &quot;ironstone&quot; plate fragment (marked &quot;E. D. WARD &amp; SON&quot;)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White &quot;ironstone&quot; fragment (marked &quot;TURNER, GODDARD, &amp; CO.&quot;)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White &quot;ironstone&quot; fragment (marked &quot;ironstone/china&quot;)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White &quot;ironstone&quot; fragment (marked &quot;--- CHINA/--- MEAKIN&quot;) either Alfred Meakin, 1875-present, or J. &amp; G. Meakin, 1959-present (Godden 1968:183)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White china fragments</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White china latticework bowl fragment</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White porcelain drawer pull</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salt-glazed crockery fragments</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salt-glazed crockery pitcher fragments</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CERAMICS (continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ceramic doorknob fragment</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earthenware inkwell fragments</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cylindrical earthenware inkwell</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conical earthenware inkwells</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red clay earthenware bowl fragments</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ceramic salt-glazed ale bottle fragments</td>
<td>139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown ceramic ale bottle fragments</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White clay pipe bowl fragments</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White clay pipe stem fragments</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White clay curved bit pipe</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White clay pipe stem (marked “Tho. White &amp; Co.”)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White clay pipe stem (marked “Henderson/Montreal”)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1848-1876 (Wilson 1961:130–32)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red clay pipe bowl fragments</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White porcelain reed stem-style pipe fragments</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White plaster fragment</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

BONE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tiddlywink fragment</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-bladed folding fingernail file</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tool handle</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bone awl (?) fragments</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toothbrush fragment</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hairbrush fragment</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hair barrette</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bovine skull fragments</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bovine rib fragments</td>
<td>270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bovine long bone fragments</td>
<td>659</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bovine foot bones (carpals, tarsals, and hoofs)</td>
<td>225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bovine vertebral fragments</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bovine scapula fragments</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bovine pelvic fragments</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chicken long bone fragments</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turkey long bone fragments</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rabbit long bone fragments</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unidentified rodent bones</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dog long bones</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deer long bones</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pig long bones</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burned bone fragments, unidentified</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Category</td>
<td>Item</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>BONE</strong> (continued)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Unidentified bone fragments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chicken eggshells</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SHELL</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Freshwater mussel shell (species unidentified)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mother-of-pearl fragments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4-hole mother-of-pearl buttons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2-hole mother-of-pearl buttons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LEATHER</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shoe heels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Leather fragments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>RUBBER</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shoe heel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Unidentified button</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Buttons (marked “N. R. Co. Goodyear’s Pat. 1851”)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ORGANICS</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bottle cork</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Charred wood fragments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Charred cloth, possibly horsehair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Charred corn kernels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Coal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MISCELLANEOUS</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4-hole celluloid buttons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pink paint chip</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PARADE GROUND TESTS

This material appears to be a mixture of historic and nonhistoric items.

METAL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Harness buckles (1″ x 1-1/8″)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Square Nails</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6d</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10d</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Square fragments</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Round Nails</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8d</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16d</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GLASS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Glass marble fragment</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottle side fragment (marked “P—”)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

BONE AND SHELL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unidentified bone fragments</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freshwater mussel shell</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DUGOUT

This material is primarily nonhistoric.

METAL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lead chain for horse</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unidentified metal rod</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unidentified</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Square Nails</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5d</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8d</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9d</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GLASS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bottle glass fragments</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coca-Cola bottle (modern)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paper</td>
<td>Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recent brochure on Ft. Larned</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nonsensical poem on 3” x 2” card</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bone</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bovine ribs (1 sawn)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bovine vertebrae</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unidentified small mammal bone</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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Sheire, James W.

Sheridan, Philip H.
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Unrau, William E.

Weischelbaum, Theodore

Wilson, Rex L.
ILLUSTRATIONS
Illustration 1.

1867 or 1868 view of Fort Larned, to the west.
Illustration 2.

Plan of Fort Larned locating 1973 excavations.
Illustration 3.

Plan of excavations on HB 2 wellhouse and cellar window.
Illustration 4.

Ca. 1878 photo of HB 1 wellhouse.
Illustration 5.

HB 2 wellhouse and cellar window excavations.

Illustration 6.

Detail of HB 2 cellar window well.
Illustration 7.

Plan of HB 3 excavations.
Illustration 8.

Detail of Illustration 1 showing HB 3. Note the shade roof and a freight wagon behind HB 3. View is to west.

Illustration 9.

HB 3 excavation. Note dripline and piling. View is to south.
Illustration 10.

Plan of HB 5 excavations.
Illustration 11.

Ca. 1878 photo of HB 5 and parade ground. Note shed on end of HB 5 and small structures attached to rear of HB 5.

Illustration 12.

Excavation in progress behind HB 5. View is to west.
Illustration 13.

Partially destroyed feature behind HB 5. The base of the feature is also the base of the building's foundations.

Illustration 14.

Sandstone rubble company street north of HB 5. The shadow line approximates the end of the street.
Illustration 15.

Detail of historic drain section north of HB 5.
Illustration 16.

Plan of HB 7 excavations.
Illustration 17.

Profile of HB 7 military privy, north wall.
Illustration 18.

Plan of HB 9 privy excavations.
Illustration 19.

Plan of HB 10 excavations.
Illustration 20.

Detail of Illustration 1 showing blockhouse in 1867 or 1868. Note oxbow opening near blockhouse.

Illustration 21.

Excavations of HB 10. Stakes and tape outline blockhouse and tunnel and wellhouse.
Illustration 22.

Detail of robbed wall corner of HB 10.

Illustration 23.

Detail of intact corner of HB 10.
Illustration 24.

Detail of line of tunnel and wellhouse of HB 10.

Illustration 25.

Detail of HB 10 wellhouse and well prior to excavation.
Illustration 26.

Profile of HB 10 wellhouse fill, north face.
Illustration 27.

Icehouse excavations. View is to east.
Illustration 28.

Profile of icehouse fill, south wall.
Illustration 29.

Plan of HB 23 excavations.
Illustration 30.

Ca. 1878 photo of west end of sutler's store.

Illustration 31.

Excavated portion of HB 23 cellar. View is to west.
Illustration 32.

Profile of north wall of HB 23 fill.
Illustration 33.

Detail of remaining plastered wall in southwest corner of HB 23 cellar. View is to southwest.

Illustration 34.

Detail of remains of HB 23 cellar entry and steps. View is to west.
Illustration 35.

Close-up of zinc-plated washboard found on floor of HB 23.
Illustration 36.

Plan of excavations on HB 25.
Illustration 37.

Sketch of east end of HB 25, ca. 1866.

Illustration 38.

Trash pit associated with HB 25. Note balk and compacted mass of tin cans.
Illustration 39.

Completed excavation of HB 25. View is to southwest.
Illustration 40.

Plan of excavations on HBs 27 and 29 and profile of east face of Test 3 defensive ditch.
Illustration 41.

Excavated portion of defensive ditch in Test 3.
Illustration 42.

Excavations of HB 45. View is to east.
Illustration 43.
Beginning excavation at the dump. View is to east.

Illustration 44.
Excavation in progress at the dump. Note shallow depth. View is to south.
Illustration 45.

Sandstone rubble company street section in front of commanding officer’s quarters. Note wagon rut in street.
Illustration 46.

Military accoutrements:

a. Company letter
b. Company letter
c. Company letter
d. Musket flint
e. Powder flask spout
f. Musket size percussion cap
g. Musket size percussion cap
h. Throat for sword scabbard
i. Knapsack hook
j. Knapsack hook
k. Staple for holding shoulder scale to coat
l. Dress shoulder scale
m. Brass cavalry bit fragment
n. Cartridge box shoulder strap insignia
Illustration 47.

Cartridges and bullets:

a. 31 cal. ball
b. 32 cal. conical ball
c. 52 cal. Sharps bullet
d. 50/70 cal. spent bullet
e. 45/70 cal. bullet
f. 32 cal. rimfire case
g. 56/56 Spencer cartridge
h. 50/70 Government cartridge
i. 50/70 Government blank cartridge
j. 45/70 Government case (partially flattened)
k. 45/90 Winchester case
Illustration 48.

Door hardware:

a. Lockplate for door  
b. Iron key (broken)  
c. Brass key (broken)  
d. Ceramic doorknob  
e. Interior parts to padlock  
f. Padlock closing hasp (?)  
g. Portion of padlock body
Illustration 49.

Lighting and tools:

a. Kerosene lamp burner
b. Kerosene lamp burner
c. Tinned candlestick
d. Base of kerosene lamp
e. Side and top of a candle lantern
f. Glass lamp chimney
g. Front of military issue currycomb
h. Back of military issue currycomb
i. Single-bit axehead
j. Funnel
Illustration 50.

Drinking glasses and goblets:

a. Cut glass diamond design tumbler
b. Fluted design tumbler
c. Fluted and cut glass design tumbler
d. Fluted bowl design goblet
e. Bulbed stem design goblet
f. Faceted bowl design goblet
g. Small faceted bowl design goblet
h. Cut glass diamond and panel design goblet
Illustration 51.

Large bottles:

- a. Wine bottle
- b. Medicine bottle marked “USA/Hosp. Dept.”
- c. “J. Hostetler’s Stomach Bitters” bottle
- e. Ceramic ale bottle marked “Grosvenor/Glasgow”
- f. “P & J Arnold/London” ceramic ink bottle
- g. Ceramic blacking bottle
- h. “Lea & Perrins Worcestershire Sauce” bottle
- i. Unmarked faceted bottle
- j. “USA/Hosp. Dept.” medicine bottle
- k. “H. T. Helmbold/Philadelphia/Genuine Fluid Extract” bottle
- l. Unmarked bottle
- m. Unmarked bottle
Illustration 52.

Small bottle and ink bottles:
- Large mouth condiment or medicine bottle
- Rectangular bottle marked "Burnett/Boston"
- Small 3-mold bottle
- Large mouth condiment or medicine bottle
- Glue bottle with pewter cap
- Cylindrical ceramic ink bottle
- Conical ceramic ink bottle
- Conical faceted glass ink bottle
- Cylindrical glass ink bottle
- Turtleback glass ink bottle
Illustration 53.

Ceramic utensils:

a. "Ironstone" cup
b. "Ironstone" cup without handle
c. China cup
d. "Ironstone" pitcher
e. "Ironstone" chamberpot
f. "Ironstone" gravy boat marked "W Taylor"
g. "Ironstone" bowl marked "George Jones"
h. "Ironstone" plate marked "Bridgewood & Son"
i. "Ironstone" plate marked "Bridgewood & Son"
j. "Ironstone" plate marked "Moore Bros."
k. "Ironstone" plate marked "Turner, Goddard & Co."
Illustration 54.

Utensils:

a. Bone handled table knife
b. Wood handled table knife
c. Iron spoon
d. Iron spoon
e. 3-tined wood (missing) handled fork
f. Scissors
g. Brass candlesnuffer
Illustration 55.

Tobacco pipes:

a. Kaolin stem marked "Henderson/Montreal"
c. Tan or buff clay reed stemmed pipe bowl
d. Kaolin pipe, modified Dublin style, marked "Peter Dorni"
e. Porcelain reed stemmed bowl fragment
f. Kaolin apple-style curved stem pipe
g. Kaolin anthropomorphic bowl fragment, shows wavy hair and human ear
Illustration 56.

Buttons:

a. 4-hole white glass button
b. 2-hole white glass button
c. 4-hole white glass button
d. Clear glass button or ear bob
e. Cloth-covered shank button
f. 2-hole brass button
g. 4-hole iron button
h. Iron with white glass center and cloth covering button
i. Army blouse or coat button (oblique view)
Illustration 57.

Scientific apparatus and equipment:

a. Glass test tube body fragment
b. Glass test tube top fragment
c. Glass test tube top fragment
d. Glass test tube with open side
e. Glass test tube body fragment
f. Glass pinhole funnel
g. Glass graduated cylinder fragment
h. Glass convex lens
i. Rubber bulb fragment for syringe
j. Glass medicine bottle, containing remnants of unknown liquid
k. Glass rod found under HB 7
Illustration 58.

Miscellaneous:

a. China doll’s leg
b. Bone tiddlywink
c. Bone and wood domino
d. Wood and brass clothespin
e. Vest buckle
f. Vest buckle
g. Suspender hook
h. Suspender hook
i. Suspender hook
j. Brass lid, possibly to soap can ("James Violett & Co./Bordeaux/Je suis comme de parois")
k. Brass lid, possibly to soap can ("Boudet Freres/Castillemoron/Sa. Lo.")
l. Bone fingernail file
m. Hard rubber comb
n. Bone handle
o. Bone barrette
p. Brass label or template
q. Lead foil wine bottle seal
r. Lead foil wine bottle seal
s. Lead foil wine bottle seal
t. Bone toothbrush ("Goate London")
u. Bone toothbrush ("Dr. Mitnzer’s IMPR 3")
v. Bone toothbrush ("Pharnum-Breunert/London Leavenworth")
w. Bone toothbrush
x. Bone hairbrush
As the Nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has basic responsibilities to protect and conserve our land and water, energy and minerals, fish and wildlife, park and recreation areas, and for the wise use of all those resources. The Department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in Island Territories under U.S. administration.