A Historic Burial from
Seedskadee National Wildlife Refuge
Sweetwater County, Wyoming
48SW18295

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Archaeological Investigations

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Background

On or about April 21, 2012 a human cranium was discovered by a fisherman on the Green River within the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service's) Seedskadee National Wildlife Refuge in southwestern Wyoming. Service Law Enforcement (LE) personnel contacted the Sweetwater County Coroner's Office (SCCO) as per Wyoming Statute 7-4-104 to determine if there was a Law Enforcement issue. On April 24, 2012 Lynn Harrell, Archaeologist with the Bureau of Land Management office in Kemmerer made a brief visit to the site with members of the staff from SCCO. Mrs. Harrell determined that the cranium was of a Caucasian male in his early twenties and that the cranium was part of a burial that extended into the cut bank. The burial appeared to be too old for consideration as a potential LE issue for a criminal investigation. This work was based on field examination without excavation. She also recommended that the burial be removed from the location as soon as possible due to its close proximity to the river which could damage the burial if the water level was elevated (Harrell 2012).

The burial, assigned site number 48SW18295, was located in a cut bank on the eastern side of the Green River approximately 22 miles southwest of the town of Eden in Sweetwater County, Wyoming (Photograph 1).

Excavation

On April 25, 2012 the author arrived at the burial location with several members of the SCCO including Dale Majhanovich, Mark Furman and Chelsie Bazzanella as well as Service personnel. The cranium was covered in soil by LE, during the previous visit, to obscure the remains from pedestrians. The SCCO presented a left human clavicle that had been observed on the surface during the previous visit. It was noted that the articular surface of the clavicle had not yet fused which suggested that the individual was in their early twenties.

Once the soil used to obscure the burial location was removed, archaeological excavation began at the cranium and the midsection of the body which was partially extended from the cut bank and covered with a shallow layer of colluvium. Soil must have migrated downslope over the upper part of the skeleton when the vertical face of the cut bank slumped into the river. Trowels were used to approach the burial and wooden scrapers to work close to the bone. Soil around the burial was screened through 1¼ inch mesh hardware cloth to recover artifacts and bone. Frequent checks of the screen to determine artifact-yielding soil were made to make sure intrusions or artifacts were noted.

When the portion of the burial that extended beyond the vertical bank was excavated, several artifacts were exposed during troweling. The artifacts were left in situ when possible, but the soil was fine unconsolidated silt, which resulted in some artifacts being removed during trowelling. Artifacts observed in situ included small glass or porcelain buttons along the midsection of the torso, a fragment of a leather strap with two rows of buckle holes located below the upper left

shoulder and a horn/bone button. A portion of what was believed to be a metal buckle was also recovered. An assumption was made that the strap and buckle might represent a rifle strap, but it could also represent suspenders. An upper rib was found north of the left shoulder separate from the main burial. This was assumed to be caused by natural disturbances.

Several facts were established during the excavation of the portion of the burial which extended from the vertical cut bank. These observations include: 1) the individual was laid on their back with their arms situated so the hands were at the waist, suggesting an intentional burial; 2) the burial was not recent and was likely of a 19th Century temporal affiliation; 3) the burial was largely intact as the lower midsection extended into the undisturbed bank; 4) there were probably isolated disturbances based on the rib being separated from the body; 5) the bone was in excellent condition, but full of moisture suggesting close proximity to the water table. Based on these findings, it was believed the burial would not require LE-related forensic investigation.

After excavation of the portion of the burial extended from the vertical bank cut, a large amount of what was assumed to be over burden from alluvial deposits on top of the burial. Much of this material was not screened. Soil was excavated around the burial using shovel skimming. Soil close to the burial was carefully excavated with hand tools. Few artifacts other than a buttons and buckle fragments were recovered by the screen. There was no evidence of a burial pit in the soil colors. Removal of the overburden was conducted under the assumption that the burial was covered by recent alluvium which post-dated the construction of Farson dam in the 1960s. This assumption was later questioned after the excavation was complete (see discussion on soils below).

As excavation of the skeletal midsection continued, additional glass/porcelain buttons were exposed at the torso. It was assumed that these were the remains of 19th Century long underwear which the individual would have been wearing at the time of burial. The bone/horn buttons were probably from a heavier garment (maybe trousers) on the individual at the time of burial.

As the completely exposed burial was being cleaned for photographs, a circular item was noted near the left hand. This was excavated to create a profile on the north side to expose the artifact. It was determined to be a 19th Century clay elbow-type tobacco pipe (Photographs 2 and 3). The pipe was mold-made and was of the type which would have had a wooden or reed stem. The stem was no longer present.

There were no stains or artifacts at the feet that would suggest the person was wearing shoes when buried. The orientation of the burial was on a direct line east/west with the head on the west end. The legs were slightly bowed and the hands were placed at the waist. The burial was approximately 75cm below ground surface. At the end of the day, the burial was photograph, covered in black plastic and a soil put on top to obscure the burial from pedestrians and protect it from elements.

Removal of the Burial

On April 26, 2012 the burial was cleaned, re-photographed and removal of the bone commenced. This was done with the help of Jessey Dowdy and Jaci Wells, Bureau of Land Management archaeologists, who removed the larger bone and placed them in tin foil to be boxed and dried later. Due of the dampness and softness of the soil, sections of the burial were pedestalled so that they might be removed "en bloc" with the soil for final cleaning in a laboratory environment. More fragile areas such as the ribs and spine were removed by the author and Mark Furman of SCCO. It was noted that during the removal of the soil below the right innominate, another portion of a metal buckle was found, suggesting the individual was buried in suspenders. After removal of the bone, the burial area was shovel skimmed down approximately 10cm deeper below the burial and the walls of the unit were cleaned for photographs.

Excavators noted that there was a fragment of bone and a button located in the south wall profile near the right shoulder. The author noted organics in the area and believed it to be the result of natural disturbance. The area was photographed, excavated horizontally and screened separately. As the excavation proceeded, a root chamber was observed with remnants of bark still present. This documented that the artifacts were likely associated with natural disturbance.

A shovel was used to excavate a 25cm wide by 100cm long trench perpendicular to the south wall to determine if there was another burial adjacent. About 5cm to 10cm of exposing the profile, the author discovered a typical rodent burrow, which was noted as a dark grayish brown circular stain. As excavation was continued, a rodent nest was discovered at the depth slightly above the burial. The nest had vegetative material that had not decomposed suggesting that this was an area of very recent rodent activity. In the author's opinion, it is likely that the crack visible on the surface before excavation was probably open for a long period and was probably used by the rodent to enter the soil profile.

A second identical trench was also cut perpendicular to the east wall. Upon completion of the trench it was noted that water was beginning to pool at the bottom of the burial unit. This demonstrated the proximity of the burial to subsurface water and explains the moistness of the bone.

Soils

The initial appearance of the ground surface above the burial showed a large crack which was assumed to be related to soil slumping as the channel. The orientation of the crack was east/west, running roughly parallel to the burial. It is possible that this crack represents the edge of the burial pit that slumped when the north soil profile was undermined by the river. This is assuming that the soil removed for the burial was not as consolidated as the sediments around it. The soil throughout the column was a grayish brown silt alluvium with occasional gravel. This material was so loose that it was difficult to trowel vertical walls as the face would occasionally collapse.

Throughout the soil column there were no well-defined stratum or color differences other than evidence of root action. At the base of the burial the soil was more yellowish brown, sandy and compact. The author believes that this is probably the base of the floodplain and may have been the channel at one point.

The burial is situated in the inside of a large bend that would have been depositional area as the channel moved across the valley floor before dam construction. Deposition may have ceased after the dam was constructed and erosion ensued, exposing the burial. The profile in the east wall shows that was some depositional events along the channel as there are levels of sediment which slope toward the channel as would be expected. The texture and color the soil levels are not markedly distinct.

On April 26, 2013 the SCCO staff noted that a stone circle was present approximately 30 meters northeast of the burial. The stone circle was comprised of small river cobble and approximately one meter in diameter suggesting that it marked the location of a campfire. The age of the circle is not known; however, sagebrush had established itself at the periphery of the circle suggesting that it was not recent. The feature did not show evidence of being buried with silt. This suggests that there have been few, if any flood events that have inundated the floodplain because the fire ring would show some depositional evidence. In a previous work on the refuge upstream of the current location, the author noted very little alluvial deposition on aboriginal stone circles exposed on the surface, which probably predate the trade era. This suggests that it was uncommon for the river to leave its channel in flood events in the past and the burial is at or near its original depth.

Conclusions

Research into the clay pipe (Photographs 1 and 2) after excavation documented that it was produced in Ohio by Point Pleasant Pottery between 1839 and 1890 (Flickr 2012). This likely dates the burial to the period of highest traffic on Emigrant National Historic Trail and Lombard Crossing near the burial. There were no artifacts associated with the burial that would suggest that this individual was anything other than a settler, traveler or resident of the area. The person was buried without heavy clothing (based on the lack of large buttons) and was probably barefoot. If shoes had been present there should have been some remnant as leather was preserved elsewhere on the burial.

The only anomaly on the skeletal material was bulged area on the braincase where the suture had opened. The author assumed that this was due to the cranium being exposed to dry air while part of it was in damp soil.

Based on the orientation of the burial, the soils, artifacts and the depositional environment, it would be logical to make the following conclusions. The individual was buried by a person or persons with a digging instrument that would have allowed for excavation of a large burial pit. This is surmised by the fact that the body did not appear to have been constrained by the boundaries of the pit. Time was taken to construct a respectful, ritualized burial. The excavator(s) must have dug down to the harder soil at the base of the floodplain and stopped excavation. This situated the burial on top of the water table at or just above the level of the current channel. Judging on the excellent condition of the bone, this environment must have created ideal conditions for preservation. The cause of death could not be ascertained from the remains and review by pathologists could reveal the cause. The large number of un-fused articular surfaces on the skeletal material showed that there was nothing inconsistent with Harrell's determination that the burial was of a young male Caucasian.

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Flicker
2012 Internet page with a brief history of Point Pleasant Pottery including Photographs of the pipe in question. The site can be found at
http://www.flickr.com/Photographs/42613470@NOO/sets/72157602945863364/.

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Photograph 1: Burial location facing SSE after excavation and soil replaced.

Photograph 2: detail of clay pipe.

Photograph 3: detail of clay pipe - opposite side.

Osteoarchaeological and Artifact Analysis

Rick Weathermon

INDIVIDUAL 1

AGE: The age of the individual in question has been calculated at between 16 and 19 years of age at death using criteria for evaluating the pubic symphyses of the right and left innominates. Applying the Todd (1920) method as modified by Meindl et al. (1985) and outlined in Schwartz (2007) indicates that the individual was still in the earliest phase of symphyseal organization. In addition, the unfused epiphyses of the distal femora, proximal humeri, distal radii and ulnae, the degree of fusion present on the iliac crest and ischial tuberosities, the lack of epiphyseal union on the clavicles, unfused annular rings on the cranial and caudal vertebral centra, incomplete fusion of the first and second sacral bodies, and the presence of unoccluded third molars support this age estimation (see Scheuer and Black 2000).

SEX: Sex of the individual is male as evidenced by traits on the skeletal remains. The cranium is relatively large and exhibits large mastoid processes. The supra-orbital tori are underdeveloped in this individual, but would likely have significantly increased as he approached skeletal maturity. Both superior orbital margins are classified as rounded or dull. The mandible is robust and exhibits a prominent mental eminence. All of these are marker of male sex (see White and Folkins 2005, Bass 1987, Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994). The pelves exhibit strong male characteristics as well. The right and left pubic bones show characteristic lack of a ventral arc, are robust and create a narrow sub-pubic angle when articulated. These characteristics are all typical male features (see Schwartz 2007). The overall appearance of the pelves and the narrow aspect of the greater sciatic notches are typical male traits see White and Folkins 2005, Bass 1987, Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994).

GEOGRAPHIC POPULATION AFFINITY: Predominantly EuroAmerican. The skeletal remains exhibit many typical aspects of European/American (White) ancestry. On the cranium, the zygomatico-maxillary sutures are curved and the palate is parabolic with a jagged suture. The nasal aperture is narrow and point Nasion is depressed. The lower nasal margin is sharp. There is significant cupping below the alveolar margin and above the chin. The medial-lateral and anterior-posterior aspects of the proximal subtrochanteric femora are relatively rounded, indicating Euro-American (see Gill 1995, 1998; Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994).

STATURE: : The stature of the individual at death is estimated at between 5 feet 4.25 inches (163.19 cm) and 5 feet 7.75 inches (172.08 cm) based on calculations on the unfused femora (441 millimeters) and humeri (321 mm) and the fused tibiae (355 mm) and fibulae (441 mm) measurements. Individual elements were still in the active growth phase at the time of the individual's death as indicated by the unfused epiphyseal elements on the femora, humeri, radii and ulnae. The femora would have increased the stature of the individual until fusion occurred. Projected stature would have increased above that reported here as the individual approached skeletal maturity.

ANTEMORTEM CONDITIONS: The parietal bones of the cranial vault exhibit porotic hyperstoses (Figure 1). The superior roofs of the eye orbits show cribra orbitalia formations (Figure 2). These conditions suggest nutritional distress, possibly including iron anemia. These may indicated that the diet for several months prior to death was not of sufficient quality for the strenuous nature of the trek westward. These conditions may also indicate extended diarrheal disease or intestinal parasites sufficient to cause malnutrition.

Left Rib 11 exhibits an old, well healed break near the posterior vertebral articulation. The injury exhibits a thickening and swelled appearance at this location. The individual has six fused sacral vertebrae, rather than the typical five. The first sacral element is slightly deformed dorsally and is only partially fused. The fusion is consistent with the postulated age of the individual.

An old, healed injury is present on the distal right humerus (Figure 3). The humerus is divided on the trochlear surface, with a deep fissure between the capitulum and lateral condyle.nThis is likely the result of an injury before the separate epiphyses fused to each other and to the diaphysis. These fuse at about 12 years of age in males (Scheuer and Black 2000) and suggests that the injury to the distal humerus occurred prior to that age.

A break on a distal ulnar epiphysis exhibits healing but non-union, forming a psuedarthrosis between the styloid and the rest of the distal epiphysis (Figure 4). This old injury may be associated with the humeral injury. The most likely method of injury is a fall from height with an attempted catch on the right arm resulting in injuries to the wrist and elbow. The right radius and ulna are more robust proximally than the left side counterparts. Based on the reatriculated bones, the individual may have had difficulty straightening the lower arm, with a loss of approximately 10 degrees of flexion when compared to the left arm.

Slight alveolar resorption and calculus are apparent on the teeth of the maxillae and mandible. No cavities are apparent on the dental material.

Thoracic vertebra 7 and 8 exhibit a slightly scoliotic curvature, indicating a small amount of asymmetry. To the anterior and right side. This asymmetry is also noted on the mid-thoracic ribs. No injuries or disease are evident in this area, suggesting the condition may be idiopathic. The condition was unlikely to have caused any difficulties in the
living individual.

A small bone spur is present on the superior ramus of the right pubis, probably the result of an ossified ligament attachment. This could also represent an old injury or muscle tear.

PERI-MORTEM INJURIES: No peri-mortem injuries are evident.

POST-MORTEM CHANGES: The left side of the cranium and mandible, the distal left humerus, the left first rib and the left clavicle exhibit bleaching resulting from exposure to the sun and weather. The right canine and left medial incisors on the mandible are cracked and have lost some portions of the tooth due to post recovery drying. The right medial incisor and left lateral incisor were lost post mortem and are not in the collection. While all of the teeth are present in the cranium, all are loose in the sockets. Several ribs appear to have been broken or fragmented after the remains had become skeletonized, either due to pressure from the overburden or as a result of excavation damage or the

drying process after excavation. All of the metatarsal distal ends have at least partially disintegrated distal articular surfaces. Many of the annular rings from the vertebrae are in small fragmented pieces.

CONDITION OF BONES: Overall, the skeletal remains are in relatively good condition. Minor cortical checking on the sun bleached elements is evident. The left temporal bone is slightly separated from the left parietal along the squamosal suture due to differential drying and sun exposure.

CAUSE OF DEATH: No direct cause of death can be identified on the skeletal elements. The cribra orbitalia and porotic hyperstosis of the cranium suggest that nutritional stress and possibly iron anemia left the individual in a debilitated state of health. Examining causes of deaths along the Oregon/California trail from emigrant diaries, Reick (1991) found that infections and/or disease accounted for over 50 percent of the fatalities. Chief among those were Asiatic cholera, typhoid fever, and other relatively swift acting contagions. Reick also lists starvation and freezing as a reported cause of death, with just over 12 percent. The majority of these types of deaths are associated with the Donner Party in the Sierra Nevada in 1846-47, and the Mormon handcart disasters of 1856 in western Wyoming.

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS: A total of nine small 4-hole undecorated buttons accompanied the burial (Figure 1). The buttons have a concave front, convex back, and a white vitreous fired finished. These types of button are noted as relatively common garment so-called ‘small chinas' (see Luscomb 1999). Sprague (2002) refers to this type of button as a Prosser style, named for the French patent holder. The buttons are manufactured of a clay body, molded, pressed into iron dies and heated, then cooled and later fired with a fine ground quartz and glass slip to produce the semi-translucent glaze. The glaze produces a granular appearance under 20x magnification. Manufacture of these button types started in Europe in 1840, and by 1844, factories in the United States were involved in production. Their use in American produced clothing reached its peak in the 1850s and continued until at least the 1910s (Sprague 2002). The buttons recovered with the burial are of the ‘dish' type, with a distinct seam where the convex bottom meets the angled rim. The buttons range from .108 to .121 inches (2.74 to 3.07 mm) in thickness, and from .400 to .407 inches (10.16 to 10.31 mm) in diameter. The line size (button measure) is approximately 16. Typically sold as ‘Agate buttons' during the 19th century, these types of buttons were commercially sewn onto clothing and sold on cards for home-produced goods (Sprague 2002). These relatively smooth buttons may have been attached to a shirt or to a union-suit style set of underwear. The number and size are more indicative of underwear than of shirt fasteners.

Nine bone buttons were also recovered from the burial (Figure 2). Eight of these are approximately .58 inches (14.73 mm) in diameter (line size 23). The ninth is about .63 inches (16.00 mm) in diameter (line size 25). The thickness varies from .080 to .123 inches (2.03 to 3.12 mm). All of the bone buttons are of the same five-hole design situated within an excavated circle. Manufacture of this type of button begins with the production of slabs of bone (usually from cattle) which were softened by soaking in water or steamed prior to shaping. Disks were cut from the slabs and attached to a lathe, which was used to shape the buttons prior to drilling the four equidistant holes. The center fifth hole is larger than the other four, and was probably used as the spindle anchor point for lathe shaping. Use of the spindle lathe suggest that these buttons were not made by a cottage industry, rather these were part of a mass production in a more formalized factory setting (Marcel 1994). The two different sizes suggest that the larger of the buttons may have been used to fasten the waist band of a pair of trousers. Given the

recovery of a brass suspender buckle, it appears probable that the smaller buttons were used to hold suspender straps and may also have been used to fasten the fly of the pants.

The discovery of a fragmentary, very rusted iron buckle near the left ilium of the individual, together with the bone buttons, allows an interpretation of the probable style of the trousers worn at time of burial. The trousers were probably a typical mid-19th century style with button fly, four suspender buttons in front, two buttons in back, and a buckled size adjustment strap situated beneath the expansion slot in the rear waist-band (Figure 3). The recovered buckle is very corroded and fragmentary, but appears to be parts of a tongue buckle. One fragment appears to represent the squared outside rim of the buckle, while the second appears to the buckle tongue proper.

Two small fragments of thick twill weave cloth were recovered from the torso area of the skeleton (Figure 4). The strands of material appear to be woolen yarn. The cloth fragments are a light reddish-brown color, similar to the color of the iron buckle. The original color of the cloth is unknown.

One fragmented double prong brass buckle was recovered, along with several fragments of leather studded with paired small brass grommets. The buckle when articulated is approximately 1.11 inches (28.19 mm) wide. The total length is unknown; a portion of the swivel for attachment has eroded away. Figure 5 illustrates the artifact and a complete buckle that is nearly identical to the broken buckle from the burial. The grommets in the leather strap are .189 to .200 inches (4.80 to 5.08 mm) in diameter, with openings of .089 to .103 inches (2.26 to 2.62 mm). The buckle style and associated grommet studded leather indicate an adjustment type associated with suspenders. The leather fragments indicate that the object was constructed of two facing leather straps, sewn together. The arrangement of the stitches used indicates that the facings were sewn commercially. One small fragment represents the tongue, with a rounded termination. Although the leather is dehydrated and has probably shrunk as it dried, the remaining strap fragments average about .75 inches (19.06 mm) wide and approximately .075 inches (1.91 mm) thick. The paired brass grommets are spaced about .75 inches (19.06 mm) apart center to center along the strap. Distance between the paired grommets is about .25 inches (6.36 mm), center to center.

A small fired clay pipe (Figure 6) was recovered near the left hand of the individual.
The pipe conforms to the Point Pleasant Punctate Variety A as defined by Murphy (1976). A Photographgraph by that author mirrors the artifact from the Seedskadee burial. The recovered artifact has eight small punctates (about .118 inches [3 mm] in diameter) around the bowl rim, with two larger (.157 inches [4 mm] in diameter) punctates on opposite lateral sides. The punctates are separated from the lower bowl by a single raised ridge. Two ridges are situated above the punctates at the bowl lip. This pattern is similar to that of the short stem, which has six small puntates isolated by dual ridges toward the pipe bowl. A singe ridge terminates at the end of the short stem. The bowl opening is oval, .705 inches (17.91 mm) by .680 inches (17.27 mm). Wall thickness ranges from .125 to .150 inches (3.17 to 3.81 mm). Bore of the pipestem is about .295 inches (7.49 mm). The pipe is 1.45 inches (36.83 mm) tall, and has an overall length of 1.49 inches (37.85 mm). The artifact has a seam that separates the bown into right and left halves. A separate wood or reed stem typically completed the pipe. No evidence of this perishable portion was recovered. Pfeiffer (2006) suggests that, although Point Pleasant factory operated from the 1840s through at least 1913 under at least four different owners, the earliest varieties of the Punctate pipe styles have not been associated with dates prior to about 1860.

INDIVIDUAL 2

AGE: 8-16 months. The age of the individual in question has been calculated at between 8 and 16 months postpartum based on the size of the single element (vertebral centrum) examined.

SEX: Unknown. No reliable visual methods are known to be able to firmly establish the biological sex of infant remains.

GEOGRAPHIC POPULATION AFFINITY: Unknown. No elements are present that can indicate population affinity.

STATURE: Unknown. No elements are present that can indicate stature for this individual.

ANTEMORTEM CONDITIONS: None Evidenced. The single element exhibits no pathological conditions.

PERI-MORTEM INJURIES: None Evidenced. The single element exhibits no injurious conditions.

POST-MORTEM CHANGES: The centrum is stained a dark brown color, indicating extended burial time.

CONDITION OF BONES: Overall, the single element is in relatively good condition.

CAUSE OF DEATH: No direct cause of death can be identified from the single skeletal element.

ASSOCIATED ARTIFACTS: None.

COMMENTS ON BURIAL FORM AND LOCATION: The burial as mapped for site 48SW18295 is located near the "Lombart" Ranch on the 1885 General Land Office map of Township 22 North, Range 109 West, Section 20 and a Stage Station south and west in Section 29 or 30. Situated approximately 500 meters west-southwest of the location of the Lombard Ferry as illustrated on the 1912 GLO maps, the remains are likely associated with one of the numerous crossings or ferry operations on the Oregon/California wagon trails from the mid-19th century (Figure 11). Although the recorded Lombard Ferry site proper is situated over a mile north, in Section 17 (see State Historic Preservation Office File for Site 48SW1848 - Lombard Ferry) and is thought to date to the late 1870s or early 1880s, contemporary diaries and other sources indicate multiple ferries operating along this stretch of the Green River. Several accounts, written during the 1850s and 1860s, indicate a ferry (or crossing) about a mile above the confluence of the Green River and the Big Sandy River. That location is within a few hundred feet of the Seedskadee burial.

The form of the more complete burial, as illustrated in the site report (Loflin 2013), suggests that the individual was buried in a much wider grave than is usually seen for Oregon/California Trails burials. Most trails era burials are relatively narrow shaft graves, with legs straightened and together and arms

parallel to the sides with hands crossed over the abdomen or crossed on the chest (see Weathermon 2008). In contrast this burial exhibits both legs and arms akimbo. Based on proportional distances as measured on the femora in the Photographs, the elbows , at their widest point, are about 28 inches apart, the knees about 26 inches apart. This indicates that the grave shaft proper had to be significantly wider than the body in order to lay out the decedent. This also suggests that the individual was not wrapped in any type of burial shroud. One possible explanation for the position of the body is that rigor mortis had set in, leaving the body in this position, and had not yet released prior to burial.

The presence of a second, much younger individual within the matrix of the burial shaft strongly suggests that rodent activity moved bone from one grave to another. This has been noted in Trails era burials associated with the Adler Clumps Trails Era cemetery north of Fort Laramie, In that instance, a large adult thumb phalanx had been moved into the grave shaft of a much younger male (Human Remains Repository Records- File HR243) by rodent activity.

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SKELETAL INVENTORY - UW FC02-07-13

Individual 1
Complete Cranium with 16 Teeth Complete Mandible with 14 Teeth Atlas Vertebra (Cervical 1) Axis Vertebra (Cervical 2) Four Cervical Vertebrae 3-7
Twelve Thoracic Vertebrae 1-12
Five Lumbar Vertebrae 1-5
Sacrum (Coxxygeal Vertebra 1 fused) Coxxygeal Vertebrae 2-5 (fused) Right and Left Ribs 1-12 Manubrium
Sternum (Distal Segment Unfused)
Right and Left Scapula (Unfused Medial and Distal Borders) Right and Left Clavicle (Unfused Medial and Lateral Epiphyses) Right and Left Humerus (Unfused Proximal Epiphyses)
Right and Left Radius (Unfused Distal Epiphyses) Right and Left Ulna (Unfused Distal Epiphyses)
Right and Left Hamate
Right and Left Capitate
Right and Left Lunate
Right and Left Carpal Navicular
Right and Left Triquetral
Right and Left Greater Multangular Right and Left Lesser Multangular Right and Left Pisiform
Right and Left First Metacarpal Right and Left Second Metacarpal Right and Left Third Metacarpal
Right and Left Fourth Metacarpal Right and Left Fifth Metacarpal
Right and Left Proximal Thumb Phalanx Right and Left Distal Thumb Phalanx Eight Proximal Hand Phalanges
Eight Medial Hand Phalanges
Eight Distal Hand Phalanges
Right and Left Innominate (Partially Fused Iliac Crests and Ischial Tuberosities) Right and Left Femur (Unfused Distal Epiphyses)
Right and Left Tibia
Right and Left Fibula (Left Proximal Unfused, Right Fully Fused) Right and Left Calcaneus
Right and Left Talus
Right and Left Tarsal Navicular Right and Left First Cuneiform Right and Left Second Cuneiform
Right and Left Third Cuneiform Right and Left Cuboid
Right and Left First Metatarsal
Right and Left Second Metatarsal
Right and Left Third Metatarsal (Left Missing Distal Head) Right and Left Fourth Metatarsal (Both Missing Distal Head) Right and Left Fifth Metatarsal (Right Missing Distal Head) Right and Left Great Toe Proximal Phalanx
Right and Left Great Toe Distal Phalanx Seven Proximal Phalanges of the Foot One Medial Phalanx of the Foot
One Distal Phalanx of the Foot

Individual 2
Unfused centrum of a single lower thoracic or lumbar vertebra.

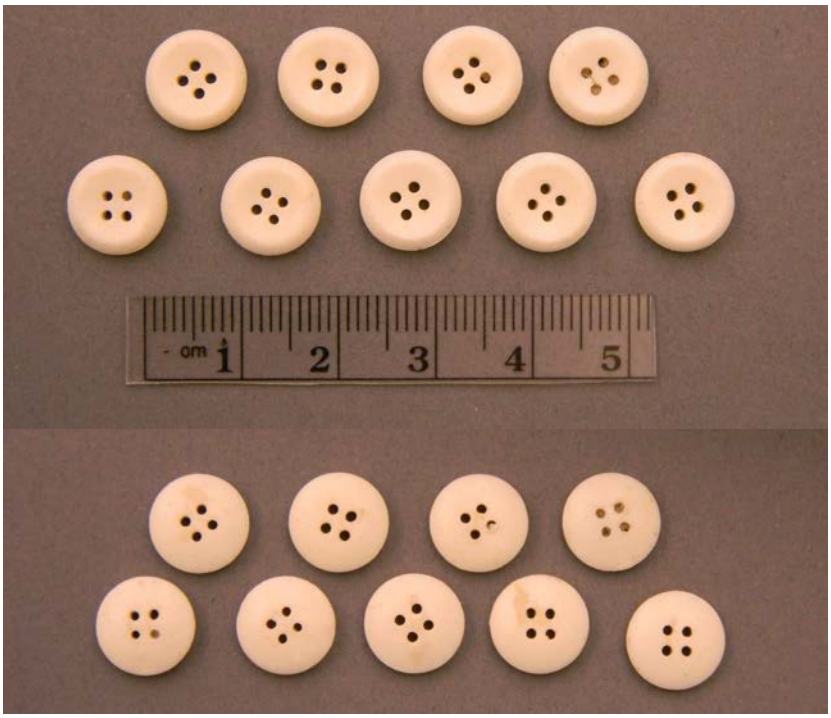

Figure 1. Small China Buttons. 16 line size. (Top is front, bottom is obverse).

Figure 2. Bone Buttons. First button in Rows 2 and 4 are the 25 line size. All others are 23 line size. (Top is front, bottom is obverse).

Trouser Images from http://www.gentlemansemporium.com

Figure 3. Recovered Iron Tongue Buckle Fragment (Top), Hypothesized Trouser Style (Bottom).

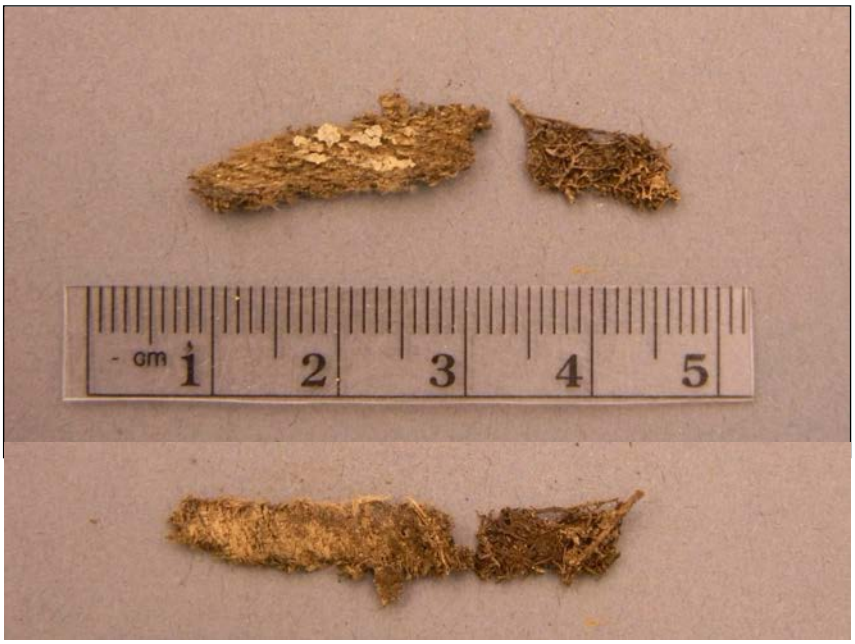

Figure 4. Recovered Twill Cloth Fragments (Top is weave side, bottom is obverse).

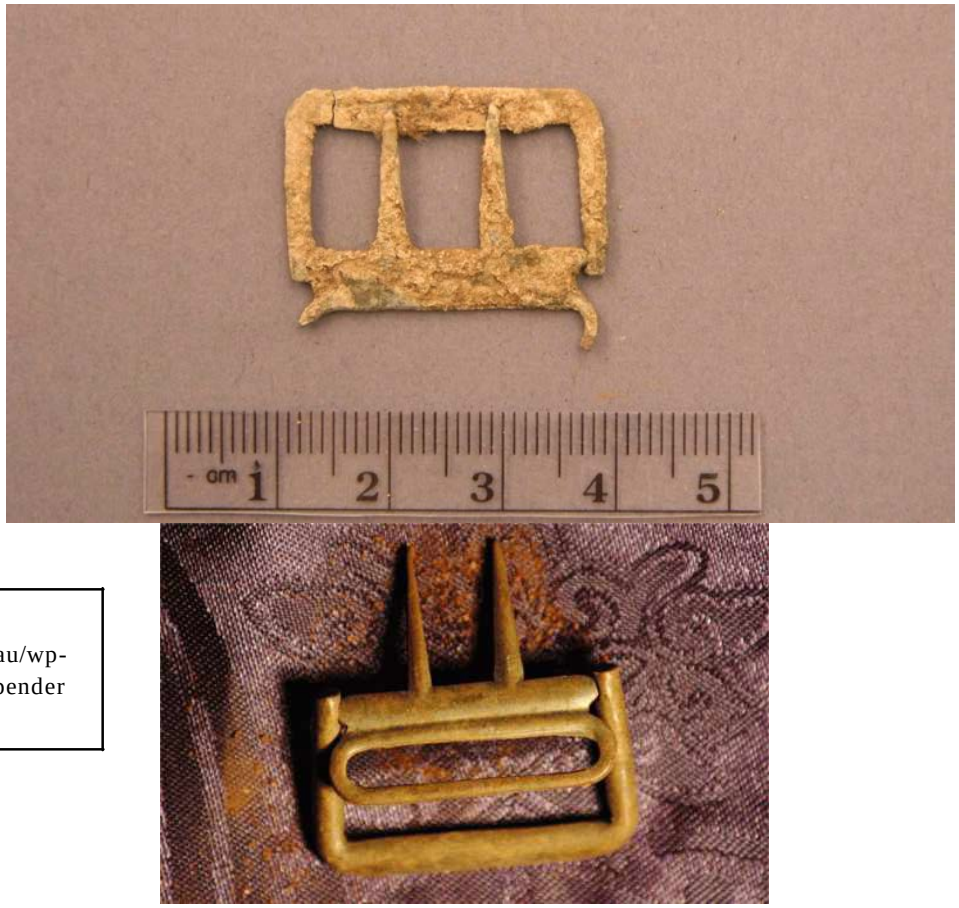

Photo taken from: http://www.losttreasure.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2008/12/suspender_buckle.jpg

Figure 5. Recovered Suspender Buckle Fragments (Top), Complete Suspender Buckle (Bottom).

Figure 6. Recovered Point Pleasant Punctate Type A Pipe