

**The Archaeological Investigation of Fort Sherman, Idaho.**

A Thesis

Presented in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the

Degree of Master of Arts

with a

Major in Anthropology

in the

College of Graduate Studies

University of Idaho

by

Katelyn Kitch

Major Professor: Katrina Eichner, Ph.D.

Committee Members: Mark Warner, Ph.D.; Dianne Baumann, Ph.D.

Department Administrator: Brian Wolf, Ph.D.

May 2023

## **Abstract**

This thesis examines the archaeological evidence of the daily lives of the enlisted men stationed at Fort Sherman in Coeur d'Alene, Idaho. Fort Sherman was a late 19<sup>th</sup>-century military fort established on the ancestral lands of the Coeur d'Alene tribe, the Schitsu'umsh, at Hnch'mqinkwe, their largest village in the region. The historic remains of the fort are currently located on North Idaho College grounds. Through collaboration between the University of Idaho, North Idaho College, and the Coeur d'Alene Tribe, military residences and a historic scatter along the shore of Coeur d'Alene Lake were tested and excavated by the University of Idaho's Idaho Public Archaeology field school in June of 2021. This thesis presents the results of the archaeological testing and excavations carried out at the historic Noncommissioned Officers' Quarters and the Married Men's Quarters sites, and at the historic surface scatter along the shore of Coeur d'Alene Lake. This thesis also provides recommendations for future archaeological investigations at North Idaho College.

## Acknowledgements

Foremost, I would like to express my sincere gratitude to my major professor, Dr. Katrina Eichner, for her continual and invaluable support, guidance, and feedback. I would also like to thank my committee members, Dr. Mark Warner and Dr. Dianne Baumann, for their insight and patience through every stage of my research.

I also thank the Coeur d'Alene Tribe's Tribal Historic Preservation Officer Dr. Jill Wagner, Deputy Tribal Historic Preservation Officer Nicholas Kager, and Dr. Brad Codr at North Idaho College for their support and collaboration.

Gratitude must also be extended to my colleagues and friends at the University of Idaho and to my family, for I could never have done this without their support. I also extend my gratitude to the University of Idaho, North Idaho College, the John Calhoun Smith Fund, and the Idaho State Archives for providing the funding, facilities, and data that facilitated my research.

Lastly, the University of Idaho in Moscow, Idaho, is located on the homelands of the Nimiipu (Nez Perce), Palus (Palouse), and Schitsu'umsh (Coeur d'Alene) tribes. I extend my gratitude to the Indigenous people that call this place home since time immemorial.

## Table of Contents

<b>Abstract</b> .....	ii
<b>Acknowledgements</b> .....	iii
<b>Table of Contents</b> .....	iv
<b>List of Tables</b> .....	vi
<b>List of Figures</b> .....	vii
<b>Chapter 1: Introduction</b> .....	1
Research Questions.....	1
Public Archaeology.....	1
The Archaeology of Military Forts.....	4
Terms.....	6
Chapter Overview.....	7
<b>Chapter 2: Historical Background</b> .....	8
Introduction.....	8
The Schitsu'umsh: From time immemorial to 1878.....	8
The Arrival of Non-Indigenous Settlers: 1760-1878.....	9
The Establishment of Fort Sherman and the City of Coeur d'Alene: 1878-1900.....	16
An Era of Growth and Lumber: 1900-1933.....	26
North Idaho College: 1933-Present.....	32
Conclusion.....	34
<b>Chapter 3: Archaeological Investigation of Fort Sherman</b> .....	35
Introduction.....	35

The Historic Fort Sherman Site.....	35
Environment and Soils.....	39
Methodology.....	42
Conclusion.....	53
<b>Chapter 4: Material Culture from the Historic Fort Sherman Site.....</b>	<b>54</b>
Introduction.....	54
Overview of material culture.....	54
The Noncommissioned Officers' Quarters.....	54
The Married Men's Quarters.....	73
The Beach Site.....	88
The Donated Collection.....	100
Distribution of Artifacts Across Sites.....	115
Depositional History.....	117
Conclusion.....	118
<b>Chapter 5: Daily Life at Fort Sherman.....</b>	<b>119</b>
Introduction.....	119
Daily Life at Fort Sherman.....	119
Conclusion.....	137
<b>Chapter 6: Conclusion.....</b>	<b>139</b>
<b>References Cited.....</b>	<b>142</b>
<b>Appendix.....</b>	<b>177</b>

### List of Tables

Table 4.1: Ceramic MNV by ware type at the NCO site.....	56
Table 4.2: Ceramic MNV by form and function at the NCO Site.....	57
Table 4.3: Ceramic MNV by decoration at the NCO Site.....	60
Table 4.4: Glass MNV by form and function at the NCO Site.....	61
Table 4.5: Metal artifacts by metal type at the NCO Site.....	66
Table 4.6: Metal artifacts by form and function at the NCO Site.....	67
Table 4.7: Ceramic MNV by ware type at the MM Site.....	74
Table 4.8: Ceramic MNV by function type at the MM Site.....	74
Table 4.9: Ceramic MNV by decoration at the MM Site.....	75
Table 4.10: Glass MNV by form and function at the MM Site.....	76
Table 4.11: Metal artifacts by metal type at the MM Site.....	81
Table 4.12: Metal artifacts by form and function at the MM Site.....	82
Table 4.13: Ceramic MNV by ware type at the Beach Site.....	90
Table 4.14: Ceramic MNV by function type at the Beach Site.....	90
Table 4.15: Ceramic MNV by decoration at the Beach Site.....	94
Table 4.16: Glass MNV by form and function at the Beach Site.....	95
Table 4.17: Metal artifacts by metal type at the Beach Site.....	97
Table 4.18: Metal artifacts by form and function at the Beach Site.....	98
Table 4.19: Density of artifacts by site.....	116
Table 5.1: Demographics of NCOs at Fort Sherman in 1880.....	120
Table 5.2: Demographics of Enlisted men (below NCO rank) at Fort Sherman in 1880.....	121

## List of Figures

Figure 2.1: Front gate of the Fort Sherman military post.....	18
Figure 2.2: 1959 Metsker Map of Township 50 N., Range 4 W. B. M.....	27
Figure 2.3: Map of North Idaho College campus.....	33
Figure 3.1: North Idaho College (X), Township 50 North, Range 4 West, Section 14.....	36
Figure 3.2: Overlay of historical map of Fort Sherman over aerial image of NIC Campus...	44
Figure 3.3: The NCO and the MM site.....	45
Figure 4.1: Transferprinted whiteware saucer fragment.....	58
Figure 4.2: Decal decorated whiteware plate fragment (left) and decal decorated whiteware flatware fragment (right).....	59
Figure 4.3: Blue sponge-painted coarse stoneware fragment.....	59
Figure 4.4: Cup-molded beer bottle base fragment.....	63
Figure 4.5: Applied medicine bottle finish fragment.....	64
Figure 4.6: Lead bullet.....	70
Figure 4.7: Transferprinted whiteware bowl fragments.....	75
Figure 4.8: Perry Davis finish fragment of a miscellaneous bottle.....	77
Figure 4.9: Two-piece post-molded beer bottle base fragments.....	78
Figure 4.10: Applied beer bottle finish fragment.....	79
Figure 4.11: Milk glass toiletry/medicine jar fragment.....	80
Figure 4.12: Iron furniture drawer handle.....	84
Figure 4.13: 40-82 Winchester Center Fire (WCF) cartridge.....	85
Figure 4.14: Whiteware flatware fragment (left), whiteware bowl fragment (center), and porcelain bowl fragment (right).....	91

Figure 4.15: Whiteware saucer fragment with decal (left) and porcelain teacup fragments with gold gilt (center and right).....	92
Figure 4.16: Yellowware bowl fragment with an interior opaque white glaze.....	93
Figure 4.17: Japanese-imported porcelain teacup fragment with an exterior Seiji green glaze.....	93
Figure 4.18: Mouth-blown canning jar rim fragments with a discontinuous external thread.....	97
Figure 4.19: Ceramic pitcher handle with embossed/relief molding.....	100
Figure 4.20: Iron horseshoe.....	101
Figure 4.21: Iron pot with galvanized zinc.....	101
Figure 4.22: A.S. Hinds Co. Hand Cream Bottle and A.S. Hinds Co. Makers Mark.....	102
Figure 4.23: 1934 Advertisement for Hinds Honey and Almond Liquid Cream.....	104
Figure 4.24: Listerine Bottle produced by Lambert Pharmacal Company with a Whitall Tatum & Co. Maker's Mark.....	105
Figure 4.25: 1929 Advertisements for Listerine by Lambert Pharmacal Company.....	106
Figure 4.26: "Dr. Peter's Kuriko" produced by Dr. Dr. Peter Fahrney & Sons Co.....	107
Figure 4.27: "Pat. Applied For" embossed on the base of "Dr. Peter's Kuriko".....	108
Figure 4.28: 1904 Advertisement for Dr. Peter Fahrney's "Dr. Peter's Kuriko" laxative...	109
Figure 4.29: Sta-Bac Brilliantine Bottle produced by V-Jon Laboratories with an Owens-Illinois Glass Co. makers mark embossed on the base.....	110
Figure 4.30: Pharmaceutical bottle with "P.D. & Co." embossed on the base.....	111
Figure 4.31: Miscellaneous bottle with a two-part Brandy/Wine finish.....	112
Figure 4.32: Pond's Extract Co. Cream Jar with "POND'S PAT. APPL'D FOR" embossed on the base.....	113



Figure 4.33: 1925 Advertisement for new packaging on Pond’s Vanishing Cream Cold Cream products.....	114
Figure 5.1: Map of Fort Sherman (undated).....	130
Figure 5.2: “Aunt Delia,” who ran the laundry at Fort Sherman (undated).....	131
Figure 5.3: Open Air Concert by the Second Cavalry Band, at the garrison, on Sunday, April 15th, 1888. At 4’oclock, p.m. (Program).....	132

## **Chapter 1: Introduction**

### **Research Question**

In this thesis, I present an archaeological analysis of the material culture recovered from the 2021 Fort Sherman Field school located on North Idaho College grounds in Coeur d'Alene, Idaho. This material culture was recovered from the historic Fort Sherman site, specifically, the former location of the noncommissioned officers' quarters, the former married men's quarters, a scatter of historic artifacts recovered from the shoreline of Coeur d'Alene Lake, and a donated collection of unknown provenance recovered from North Idaho College grounds. By analyzing this material culture, I hope to understand the daily lives of those who inhabited historic Fort Sherman.

Constructed in 1878 as a "Western Frontier" post, Fort Sherman was established to protect the colonial interests of the United States government (Kiehn 1970; Jones 1979; Sherman 1878). After the end of the Indian Wars in the late 1800s, the U.S. army continued its efforts to protect American settler communities and facilitate colonial expansion in the West. By aiding the development of infrastructure, policing Indigenous communities, and enforcing law and order, the U.S. Army played a foundational role in the settlement of the American West (Adams 2009; Billington and Ridge 2001: 279-298; Wooster 2009; Hoagland 1999; Dunbar-Ortiz 2014: 133-161; McChristian and Utley 2017).

### **Public Archaeology**

For the past several decades, historical archaeologists have increasingly utilized the discipline for education, civic engagement, and social justice (Shackel 2004; Little and Shackel 2014). Historical archaeologists have moved the field of archaeology beyond simply collecting and interpreting archaeological data and have also largely rejected the gatekeeping of archaeological knowledge (Shackel 2004: 1-18). They are now largely committed to collaborating with communities in the development of archaeological and heritage management projects (for effective examples of community collaboration see: Little and Shackel 2007, 2014) that contribute to the "goals, aims, hopes, and curiosities" of communities whose histories are under study (Atalay 2006: 284).

This civically engaged scholarship has increasingly confronted past injustices that are “relevant to contemporary struggles for social justice and liberation” (Battle-Baptiste 2011: 31; Little and Shackel 2014: 17-30). By raising consciousness about the historical roots of contemporary issues and inequalities, historical archaeological scholarship can create a pathway to restorative justice (Little 2007: 01-22; Praetzellis et al. 2007: 109-130). Linking macro-level structures and processes to micro-level events has the power not only to uncover “hidden truths” but reveal how history is constructed and manipulated by those in power to water down and whitewash the truth so that it fits into “neat boundaries of good versus evil, us versus them” (Colwell-Chanthaphonh 2007: 37). By realizing the complex truth of past events and interrogating their consequences, historical archaeologists can play a role in demystifying and confronting structures of power in aid of social justice efforts (González-Tennant 2018; Little and Shackel 2007, 2014; Colwell-Chanthaphonh 2007: 23-46; McDavid 2007: 67-88).

My research at Fort Sherman was part of a larger public archaeology research project committed to this ideal of civic engagement – the Idaho Public Archaeology project. Idaho Public Archeology (IPA) is a collaborative, community-based historical archaeology research project run through the department of Culture, Society, and Justice at the University of Idaho. IPA was officially branded in 2018 by Drs. Katrina Eichner and Mark Warner, but the tradition of publicly engaged archaeology in Idaho goes back many years. The project’s research primarily focuses on the local interactions and lifeways of Idahoans during the 19th and 20th centuries.

One of IPA’s missions is to provide accessible archaeological education to Idahoans. As a part of this mission, IPA’s directors have been committed to offering UI students locally-based field schools. The two field schools that have been conducted through Idaho Public Archaeology were the Moscow High School in the Fall of 2019 and the Fort Sherman field school in the Summer of 2021. This thesis research focuses on the fieldwork conducted at the Fort Sherman field school (Kitch and Eichner 2022).

Through discussion with NIC anthropology professor and division chair of the social and behavioral sciences division Dr. Brad Codr, Drs. Eichner and Warner from the University of Idaho were presented with an opportunity to investigate the remains of historic Fort Sherman. However, given IPA's mission for collaborative public archaeology, NIC's 9-point agreement, the fraught history of the military occupation, and a history of archaeology being conducted in the region without consulting the Coeur d'Alene Tribe, Drs. Eichner, Warner, and Codr concluded that any fieldwork conducted by IPA on the NIC campus needed to be done in full collaboration with the Coeur d'Alene Tribal Historic Preservation Office (Kitch and Eichner 2022).

Through consultation with Tribal Historic Preservation Officer Jill Wagner and Deputy Tribal Historic Preservation Officer Nicholas Kager, Idaho Public Archaeology directors identified viable excavation locations and obtained permission from the Coeur d'Alene cultural committee for all planned fieldwork. The two sites chosen were the locations of the noncommissioned officers' quarters and the married men's quarters. Dr. Eichner also worked with Dr. Wagner and Kager to design a tribal history and cultural curriculum for the field school students that included guest lectures and several units on archaeological ethics and outreach in the context of colonial encounters (Kitch and Eichner 2022).

The 2021 Fort Sherman field school was led by Drs. Katrina Eichner and Mark Warner, and three graduate students, including myself. At the beginning of the field school, tribal elders conducted an opening ceremony at the site. During the field school, tribal members were welcomed to observe and assist with the excavation and analysis of recovered remains (Kitch and Eichner 2022). An in-depth discussion of the 2021 Fort Sherman summer field school is provided in Chapter 5.

In addition to collaborating with North Idaho College and the Coeur d'Alene Tribal historic preservation office to create the field school curriculum, IPA also scheduled viewing periods for community members to observe and participate in the archaeological investigation and reached out to local media to bring awareness to the project.

By engaging in this public outreach, IPA was able to bring awareness to the fraught history of the military occupation, including the history of the Schitsu'umsh, the U.S. army's occupation of the fort as part of a colonial campaign to remove the tribe from their ancestral homelands, and the presence and contributions of women, children, and Black soldiers at Fort Sherman.

This is important as traditional narratives on military occupations in the west have tended to overlook the experiences and contributions of historically marginalized groups. By highlighting the histories and experiences of the Schitsu'umsh, the lower-ranked enlisted soldiers, working-class women, children, and black enlisted soldiers at Fort Sherman, we attempted to provide a more complicated, diverse, and nuanced narrative on the settlement of Coeur d'Alene and the American West.

### **The Archaeology of Military Forts**

Due to their significant role in the history of the United States, military forts have long been investigated in historical research, including historical archaeology. A large body of research has been conducted on military fort sites dating from early colonization in the 1600s through Western colonial expansion in the mid-1800s (Lightfoot 2019; Tveskov and Rose 2019; Eichelberger 2019; Eichner 2019; Lucas and Schablitsky 2014; Tveskov and Cohen 2014; McBride 2013; Williams 2013; Balicki, 2011; McBride and McBride 2011; Reeves 2011; Coe 2006; Lightfoot 2005; Geier and Potter 2000; Fisher 1995). Early research in military archaeology was primarily conducted to aid in the restoration and preservation of forts and other historically significant military sites, such as presidios and trading posts (Lightfoot 2019; Tveskov and Cohen 2014; see Ivey and Fox 1997; Carley 1982). The research was utilized for outlining architectural, subsistence, and technological details and reconstructing architectural features to contribute to their preservation as public attractions (Tveskov and Cohen 2014).

More recently, the literature on military archaeology has become increasingly diverse (Lightfoot 2019). Archaeologists have begun to inquire about the lives of individuals who lived within these forts, exploring topics such as class, race, gender, etc. Notable archaeological investigations include the investigation of Fort Bowie, Arizona, the

investigation of Fort Lane, Oregon, and the investigation of Fort Davis, Texas. These investigations have contributed significantly to our understanding of daily life at 19th-century military forts (Wilkie 2019, 2021; Tveskov and Cohen 2008, 2014; Hershkovitz 1978).

A significant study within the archaeology of military forts was the archaeological investigation of Fort Bowie, Arizona (1862-1894), conducted in 1978 (Hershkovitz 1978). This study examined over 17,000 artifacts recovered from archaeological excavations at Fort Bowie between 1967 and 1968. The excavations were conducted to help stabilize the recently designated National Historic Site and prevent deterioration. The research conducted over this large assemblage, while largely descriptive in nature, presented a robust guide for identifying historic material culture from Western Frontier contexts. Although this study does not provide interpretive insights into daily life at Fort Bowie, the detailed documentation and identification of such a large number of artifacts provide a glimpse into the daily practices of those who occupied the fort (Hershkovitz 1978).

Another contribution to the study of military fortification was the large-scale investigation of Fort Lane (1853-1856) by Mark Tveskov, Amie Cohen, and Chelsea Rose (Tveskov and Rose, 2019; Tveskov and Cohen 2014, 2008). Unlike many previous studies, which focused heavily on reconstructing the architectural layout of the forts, analyses of artifacts recovered from this multi-year public archaeology program also shed light on daily life at this small western army fort. By examining the daily conditions of life at Fort Lane, they have also provided insight into the formation of various identities among the enlisted men and officers (Tveskov and Rose, 2019; Tveskov and Cohen 2014, 2008).

The recent investigation of Fort Davis by Katrina Eichner and Laurie Wilkie has also significantly furthered our understanding of life in military fortifications by investigating the experiences of Black enlisted men and laundresses occupying a frontier fort in the early to mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. Prior to this investigation, the archaeology of military forts had made minimal contributions to the study of Black enlisted men and army laundresses, largely focused on white enlisted men. Eichner's and Wilkie's analyses of material culture associated with the black men and women stationed at Fort Davis (1869 to 1875) have

provided insight into the actions, experiences, and ambitions of these men as they navigated issues of race, gender, and citizenship within the rigid structure of a western fort, greatly expanding our understanding of the diverse inhabitants of these forts and their daily lives (Eichner 2017; Wilkie 2019, 2021)

These and other recent investigations of military fortifications have asked a wide range of questions about the diverse occupants of these posts and have allowed for a more robust understanding of daily life in Western military posts (Wilkie 2019, 2021; Hershkovitz 1978). This thesis contributes to this growing body of literature by addressing daily life at Fort Sherman, a 19<sup>th</sup>-century military post in northern Idaho.

### **Terms**

Several terms are used throughout this thesis that requires definition. A *fort* is a loose term applied to permanent U.S. military posts. In the context of the U.S. Army in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, *enlisted men* refer to men ranked below commissioned officers (May 2018). In the context of this research, enlisted men refer to the noncommissioned officers and the married men who resided at the noncommissioned officers' quarters and the married men's quarters within the Fort Sherman reservation. These men were both cavalrymen and infantrymen, as the companies stationed at Fort Sherman frequently changed during its occupation.

*Noncommissioned officers* refer to military officers who were enlisted rather than commissioned. Noncommissioned officers held the ranks of Sergeant and Corporal and served administrative and supervisory roles within a company (Fisher Jr. 1987, 1994). While their duties varied by location and over time, noncommissioned officers largely carried out the responsibilities of "keeping duty rosters, issuing rations, overseeing quarters, enforcing discipline, and assisting in training recruits" (Fisher Jr. 1987: 58-59). *Married men* refer to the married enlisted soldiers who resided in the married men's quarters at Fort Sherman. *Family* is used in this thesis to mean a nuclear household consisting of two parents, an enlisted soldier and his wife, and their children.

## Chapter Overview

In Chapter 2, “Historical Background,” I provide the historical backdrop of this research. First, I discuss the history of the Schitsu’umsh, whose ancestral lands, which they have occupied since time immemorial, include the grounds upon which Fort Sherman was constructed. Then I discuss the arrival of non-Indigenous settlers and the establishment and occupation of Fort Sherman on Coeur d’Alene Lake and the town of Coeur d’Alene that grew around it. Lastly, I discuss the history of the historic fort grounds after Fort Sherman was abandoned, including the construction and operation of several lumber mills between 1905 and 1940 and the establishment of North Idaho College in 1941.

In Chapter 3, “Archaeological Investigation of Fort Sherman,” I discuss the archaeological research conducted by Idaho Public Archaeology at the historic Fort Sherman site at North Idaho College in Coeur d’Alene, Idaho, in 2021. First, I discuss the site background and the vegetation and soils found at the Fort Sherman site. Then, I discuss the research methodologies employed during the consultation, archaeological testing, cataloging, and curation stages of the research.

In Chapter 4, “Material Culture from the Historic Fort Sherman site,” I present the artifacts recovered and identified from the 2021 Idaho Public Archaeology Fort Sherman field school. I divide the chapter into four sections based on the four contexts where artifacts were found – the Noncommissioned Officers’ Quarters, the Married Men’s Quarters, the Beach deposit, and a donated collection. In each section, the artifacts are divided by material type. For each material type, I discuss the functional types of artifacts found.

In Chapter 5, “Daily Life at Fort Sherman.” I interpret the daily lives of the Fort Sherman inhabitants, including the noncommissioned officers, married enlisted men, and their families, during the Fort’s occupation (1878-1900) using material and archival evidence. I also interpret the daily lives of those who inhabited the fort grounds after the Fort was abandoned in 1900.

In Chapter 6, “Conclusions,” I summarize my research findings and provide recommendations for future archaeological investigations.



## **Chapter 2: Historical Background**

### **Introduction**

In this chapter, I provide the historical background of the Fort Sherman archaeological site. First, I discuss the history of the Schitsu'umsh, whose ancestral lands, which they have occupied since time immemorial, include the grounds upon which Fort Sherman was constructed. Then I discuss the arrival of non-Indigenous settlers and the establishment and occupation of Fort Sherman on Coeur d'Alene Lake and the town of Coeur d'Alene that grew around it. Lastly, I discuss the history of the historic fort grounds after Fort Sherman was abandoned, including the construction and operation of several lumber mills between 1905 and 1940 and the establishment of North Idaho College in 1941.

### **The Schitsu'umsh: From time immemorial to 1878**

The Schitsu'umsh, meaning “those who are found here” or “the discovered people,” are also known as the Coeur d'Alene Tribe (Coeur d'Alene Tribe n.d.). This name has its origins in the fur-trade era of the late 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, when French and British Fur traders infiltrated the “Coeur d'Alene Country” (Woodworth-Ney 2002: 27; Coeur d'Alene Tribe n.d.). Coeur d'Alene, meaning “heart of the awl,” was imposed on the Schitsu'umsh due to their shrewd and disciplined trading skills (Coeur d'Alene Tribe, n.d.; Frey and the Coeur d'Alene Tribe 2001, 60; Woodworth-Ney 2002). Following the preferences of the tribe, I will be using their original name, Schitsu'umsh, for the rest of this paper.

The Schitsu'umsh have a homeland that spans nearly five million acres of what is now western Montana, eastern Washington, and northern Idaho (Coeur d'Alene Tribe n.d.; Woodworth-Ney 2002; Frey and the Coeur d'Alene Tribe 2001: 6-7). They have lived on this land of “forested mountains, freshwater rivers, lakes and marshlands, white pine stands, and perennial bunchgrass and fescue wheat-grass rolling hills and prairies” since time immemorial (Frey and the Coeur d'Alene Tribe 2001: 7; Coeur d'Alene Tribe n.d.). Before American colonization, the Schitsu'umsh had numerous villages along the Coeur d'Alene, St. Joe, Clark Fork, and Spokane rivers and the shores of the Hayden, Pend Oreille, and Coeur

d'Alene lakes. At the heart of their lands was Hnch'mqinkwe, the largest village of the Schitsu'umsh people on the shores of Coeur d'Alene Lake (Coeur d'Alene Tribe n.d.; Woodworth-Ney 2002; Frey and the Coeur d'Alene Tribe 2001: 7). In this vast territory, the Schitsu'umsh hunted game, fished, and gathered roots and berries. They traveled along walking trails and utilized the bark from pine and cedar trees to construct canoes to travel over their many waterways (Coeur d'Alene Tribe n.d.).

### **The Arrival of Non-Indigenous Settlers: 1760-1878**

Although large-scale American settlement in Schitsu'umsh territory didn't begin until the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, the Schitsu'umsh "felt the influence and impact of earlier colonial efforts" (Northwest Vernacular, Inc. 2021). Permanent non-Indigenous settlement on Schitsu'umsh lands began in 1842, with the arrival of Jesuit Fathers Pier-Jean De Smet, Nicholas Point, and Gregory Mengarini (Woodworth-Ney 2002; Frey and the Coeur d'Alene Tribe 2001: 63; Seltice 1990: 27-96; Laveille 1915: 41-56). That summer, three Schitsu'umsh scouts had spotted the fathers and their party near present-day Post Falls, Idaho. Chief Twisted Earth had sent these scouts out to the Spokane Valley after hearing that the "Black Robes" were with the Flatheads of Montana (Seltice 1990: 27-96). Long before, in 1740, Schitsu'umsh Chief Circling Raven had prophesized "the coming of the Black Robe" who would "be a friend to all mankind and would teach the truth" (Seltice 1990: 17-18). While Circling Raven did not live to see the Black Robe, he had told his son, Twisted Earth, to keep looking for him (Seltice 1990: 13-26.1). Twisted Earth's scouts led Father DeSmet and his traveling party to Hnch'mqinkwe, the village on the Headwaters of the Spokane River, to meet with the chief (Seltice 1990: 27-96).

After meeting with Twisted Earth, De Smet instructed Father Nicolas Point to establish a permanent mission among the Schitsu'umsh. The Mission of the Sacred Heart of Jesus was thus founded in the spring of the following year near Coeur d'Alene Lake at the banks of the St. Joseph River. A new village around the church was also established, with some 100 families moving there by the fall of 1844. However, by the 1850s, the mission and surrounding village was reestablished on the floodplain of a hill that overlooked the Coeur d'Alene River near a traditional Schitsu'umsh village and burial site. The new mission was

overseen by Father Joseph Joset, who remained with the Schitsu'umsh from 1846 until his death in 1900 (Woodworth-Ney 2002; Frey and the Coeur d'Alene Tribe 2001: 63-65; Seltice 1990: 27-96; Laveille 1915: 41-56; De Smet et al. 1905).

Serious encroachment on Schitsu'umsh land began in the 1850s as American settlers rapidly advanced into the American West (Woodworth-Ney 2002; Frey and the Coeur d'Alene Tribe 2001: 79). Angry over this invasion, many of the Schitsu'umsh joined in alliance with other northwest nations in the region and in 1858, began revolting against the progressive encroachment of white settlers (Laveille 1915: 268-285; De Smet et al. 1905: 403-794; Kip 1859). In April of 1858, a group from the Palouse nation began raiding Fort Colville and the larger Walla Walla valley, driving off army cattle and horses. In response to this uprising, as well as other instances of Indigenous resistance, Colonel Steptoe of the U.S. army traveled from Fort Walla Walla to Fort Colville to investigate and establish peace through militarized means (Seltice 1990: 97-150; Laveille 1915: 268-285; Kip 1859). Steptoe came equipped with "men, arms, ammunition, seventy horses and jacks fully packed, and four large guns" on his campaign through Palouse County (Seltice 1990: 98). He intended to corner and slaughter the small group of 150 Palouse men, women, and children at the Snake River in retaliation for their uprising (Seltice 1990: 97-150).

Believing the Palouse to be a small tribe, Steptoe only took command of approximately 150 men (Bahr 2008: 03-12; Frey and the Coeur d'Alene Tribe 2001: p.81; Kip 1859; De Smet et al. 1905: 403-794). However, he did not consider whose lands he was trespassing on in his quest to take out the Palouse (Seltice 1990: 97-150). As a result, on May 16<sup>th</sup>, Steptoe's company was confronted by over 500 warriors from the Kalispel, Spokane, Palouse, Yakima, Kootenai, Schitsu'umsh, and other northwest nations as they passed the Snake River (Bahr 2008: 03-12; Frey and the Coeur d'Alene Tribe 2001: 81; Seltice 1990: 97-150; Kip 1859; De Smet et al. 1905: 403-794).

After a day-long confrontation in which several officers and soldiers were killed, Steptoe's outnumbered command retreated and escaped during the night with the help of the Schitsu'umsh (Seltice 1990: 97-150; Laveille 1915: 268-285; De Smet et al. 1905: 403-794; Kip 1859). After conferring with Schitsu'umsh leadership and Father Joset, Chief Vincent

decided to show mercy to Steptoe as his hopeless defeat was imminent. After leaving their weapons behind, Steptoe and his command, were given safe passage through the Schitsu'umsh lines (Frey and the Coeur d'Alene Tribe 2001: 81).

In response to this defeat, the United States government sent General Harney to end hostilities with the Indigenous rebellion with the help of newly appointed army chaplain Father De Smet. However, before General Harney arrived, General Wight had left Fort Walla Walla with a battalion of 600 army regulars on a punitive expedition to avenge Colonel Steptoe's defeat (Bahr 2008: 03-12; Frey and the Coeur d'Alene Tribe 2001: 86; Seltice 1990: 97-150; Laveille 1915: 268-285; De Smet et al. 1905: 403-794;). Trespassing once again on Indigenous lands, Wright and his soldiers provoked some 400 Schitsu'umsh, Yakima, and Spokane into fighting (Seltice 1990: 97-150). After engaging in two major battles, the outnumbered Indigenous fighters were forced to surrender to General Wright in early September of 1858 (Frey and the Coeur d'Alene Tribe 2001: 84; Seltice 1990: 97-150; Kip 1859; Laveille 1915: 268-285).

After the surrender, General Wright held council with the Schitsu'umsh leadership to establish the conditions for a peace treaty. The Schitsu'umsh leadership agreed to pay for the goods destroyed in battle, deliver the warriors who first attacked Colonel Steptoe, allow white Americans to travel freely through their lands, and not engage in any hostile attacks against American settlers. The Schitsu'umsh could thus no longer protect their lands from American encroachment (Frey and the Coeur d'Alene Tribe 2001: 86; Laveille 1915: 268-285; Kip 1859). In return, the Schitsu'umsh who did not engage in the fighting were to receive repayment for the homes and goods destroyed in battle (Frey and the Coeur d'Alene Tribe 2001: 86; Seltice 1990: 97-150). The resulting peace treaty, signed on September 19, 1858, was the first agreement between the Schitsu'umsh and the United States Government (Woodworth-Ney 1996; Seltice 1990: 97-150). However, the U.S. government intentionally violated and disregarded this agreement. While the Schitsu'umsh paid off their war debt to the United States, they never received their promised settlement (Frey and the Coeur d'Alene Tribe 2001: 86; Seltice 1990: 97-150).

After this defeat, white settlers continued to encroach upon Schitsu'umsh land (Woodworth-Ney 2002; Frey and the Coeur d'Alene Tribe 2001: 65). This was due in part to the discovery of gold in the Columbia Plateau in 1855, which brought hundreds of miners to the mountains along the north fork of the Coeur d'Alene and Clearwater rivers by 1870 (Billington and Ridge 2001; Frey and the Coeur d'Alene Tribe 2001: 65). It was further exacerbated by completion of the transcontinental Mullan Road in 1862, which passed right by the mission and was traveled by thousands of settlers each year (Frey and the Coeur d'Alene Tribe 2001: 79; Winther 1945). This continued encroachment led to the centralization of Schitsu'umsh political authority in the late 1860s and early 1870s (Woodworth-Ney 2002).

The Schitsu'umsh did not yet have a formalized relationship with the United States government, and as such, the U.S. did not recognize their tribal territory or sovereignty (Woodworth-Ney 2002). Thus, the Jesuits encouraged the Schitsu'umsh to consolidate their political authority and expand the role of the chief to take over this authority in order to establish a relationship with the government and gain treaty protections. In 1865, the man who assumed this authority was young catholic convert Andrew Seltice (Eberlein 2014; Woodworth-Ney 2002; Seltice 1990: 151-228). Over time, the power of Chief Seltice increased as settlers, federal agents, and the military came to view Seltice as the sole representative of the tribe (Woodworth-Ney 2002).

In an attempt to secure Schitsu'umsh land claims, the Jesuit fathers and Chief Seltice sent a series of petitions in 1872 and 1873 to the Interior Department, arguing they were a sedentary and civilized Christian tribe deserving of formal recognition (Woodworth-Ney 1996, 2002). It was through this correspondence that the Schitsu'umsh heard about the supposed Coeur d'Alene reservation created on June 14<sup>th</sup>, 1867, by executive order (Frey and the Coeur d'Alene Tribe 2001: 88; Woodworth-Ney 1996, 2002; Kappler 1904). President Andrew Johnson had attempted to establish a 250,000- acre reservation for the Coeur d'Alene Tribe and other Indigenous nations of northern Idaho Territory southwest of the Coeur d'Alene lake so that he could open large tracts of land for settlement. However, Congress never ratified the order (Woodworth-Ney 2002; Frey and the Coeur d'Alene Tribe 2001: 88; Walker 1872). Furthermore, the General Land Office had not surveyed the

proposed reservation lands nor informed the Schitsu'umsh of its existence, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs never forced the tribe to relocate within its boundaries (Frey and the Coeur d'Alene Tribe 2001: 88; Woodworth-Ney 1996, 2002; Kappler 1904; Walker 1872). When they were informed of the reservation, the Schitsu'umsh rejected it as it was too small and did not include the grounds of the Sacred Heart Mission nor any of their important waterways (Woodworth-Ney 2002; Frey and the Coeur d'Alene Tribe 2001: 88)

In July of 1873, due to increased pressure from Indian agents and military inspectors to address the dilemmas facing the Schitsu'umsh and non-treaty tribes in the northwest, the Secretary of the Interior Columbus Delano appointed a special commission to negotiate agreements with the Indigenous tribes in northern Idaho Territory (Woodworth-Ney 1996, 2002). Due to the passage of an Indian Appropriations Act in 1871, which had decreed that no "Indian Tribe" should be recognized as an independent nation with whom the United States could contract by treaty, the United States no longer accepted or recognized treaties with Indigenous nations. Only "agreements" could be made with full congressional approval (Frey and the Coeur d'Alene Tribe 2001: 89; Woodworth-Ney 1996, 2002; U.S. Congress 1871). Under the leadership of congressman John P.C. Shanks, the commission held councils with tribal leaders, including Chief Seltice, at the Hangman's Valley Settlement on July 25<sup>th</sup>, 26<sup>th</sup>, and 27<sup>th</sup> (Frey and the Coeur d'Alene Tribe 2001: 89; Woodworth-Ney 1996, 2002; Shanks et al. 1874).

Through the resulting negotiations, Chief Seltice agreed to accept a 598,000-acre reservation that included most of the area ordered by President Johnson in 1867 as well as the Coeur d'Alene River valley – which included the Coeur d'Alene River from the Sacred Heart Mission to Coeur d'Alene – part of the St. Joe, St. Maries, and Spokane rivers, Coeur d'Alene Lake, and the Hangman's valley settlement (Woodworth-Ney 2002: 31; Frey and the Coeur d'Alene Tribe 2001: 90; Woodworth-Ney 1996; Kappler 1904). The reservation abutted but did not include the Sacred Heart Mission grounds (Woodworth-Ney 1996; 2002). In return for ceding nearly four million acres of their homelands outside of the reservation boundary and allowing the government right-of-way to build roads through their reservation, the United States agreed to give the Schitsu'umsh farm implements, reservation staff

(i.e., carpenter, blacksmith, physician), a mill, a blacksmith shop, a school, and a monetary compensation of \$170,000 (Frey and the Coeur d'Alene Tribe 2001: 90; Woodworth-Ney 1996, 2002).

However, after holding council with the Colville, Sanpoil, Lakes, Okanagan, Kalispel, and Spokane tribes, the Shanks commission abandoned their agreement with Chief Seltice and rescinded their support for the Coeur d'Alene reservation. In their November report to the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), the commission recommended that the agreement with the Coeur d'Alene Tribe be denied, and the Coeur d'Alene tribe be moved to the Colville reservation with the rest of the northern tribes instead (Woodworth-Ney 1996, 2002; Shanks et al. 1874). However, Nez Perce Indian agent John B. Monteith, who was not a member of the commission but was sent to visit the Schitsu'umsh through separate orders, submitted his report of the negotiations and agreements made with the Coeur d'Alene to the BIA (Woodworth-Ney 1996, 2002; Smith 1874). This report was forwarded to President Grant before the Shanks commission filed their own report (Woodworth-Ney 2002; Smith 1874; Shanks et al. 1874b). Not waiting for Congressional approval, President Grant issued an executive order on November 8<sup>th</sup>, 1873, as a temporary measure, reestablishing the 598,000-acre federal reservation for the Coeur d'Alene Tribe as agreed upon at the Hangman's Valley negotiations (Frey and the Coeur d'Alene Tribe 2001: 90; Woodworth-Ney 1996, 2002; Kappler 1904).

After the Shanks commission filed its report, Congress chose not to ratify the Hangman's valley agreement (Woodworth-Ney 1996, 2002; Kappler 1904; Committee on Indian Affairs 1890). Without Congressional approval, the executive order could not provide remuneration for the ceded lands. The Schitsu'umsh were thus given their reservation but did not receive the promised \$170,000 in compensation. (Frey and the Coeur d'Alene Tribe 2001: 90; Woodworth-Ney 1996, 2002; Muldrow 1886). Chief Seltice and the Schitsu'umsh, viewing the U.S. as only honoring only half of their agreement, refused to surrender tribal territory until they received their compensation and made no effort to move into reservation boundaries (Woodworth-Ney 1996). Over the next couple of years, Chief Seltice and the

Jesuit leaders continued to petition the BIA for Congressional recognition of the Coeur d'Alene reservation and financial compensation for their seized land (Woodworth-Ney 2002; Muldrow 1886).

Though they had been granted a reservation, the General Land Office did not survey the 1873 reservation. This left the Schitsu'umsh vulnerable to white encroachment on their allotted land (Woodworth-Ney 1996). Thus in 1876, the Jesuit Fathers and Chief Seltice urged the Schitsu'umsh, who had not already done so, to settle onto a region near Hangman's Creek called Ni'Lukhwalqw before white homesteaders invaded that area. Father Joset argued that if they put more tribal land under cultivation, they could create a buffer against white settlement (Frey and the Coeur d'Alene Tribe 2001: 65-66; Woodworth-Ney 1996, 2002; Seltice 1990: 229-288). While many of the Schitsu'umsh relocated to Hangman's Valley to take up farming, some refused and remained in their villages along the rivers and lakes (Woodworth-Ney 2002; Frey and the Coeur d'Alene Tribe 2001: 65; Seltice 1990: 229-288). Those that relocated into permanent homes close to the new mission relocated between 1878 and 1882 and took up farming to supplement their traditional gathering and hunting practices. Those that did not join the Hangman's Valley settlement were largely unprotected from harassment from white miners and homesteaders trespassing on and seizing their land (Frey and the Coeur d'Alene Tribe 2001: 65-67; Woodworth-Ney 1996, 2002; Seltice 1990: 229-288).

In 1877, hostilities broke out between white settlers and the Nez Perce in what would later be called the "Nez Perce War" (Frey and the Coeur d'Alene Tribe 2001: 91; Woodworth-Ney 1996, 2002; Sherman 1877). However, the Schitsu'umsh did not participate in this "Nez Perce War" and instead assisted the local whites from the Pine Creek region who had fled their homes (Frey and the Coeur d'Alene Tribe 2001: 91; Woodworth-Ney 1996, 2002). The actions of the Schitsu'umsh earned the appreciation of the white locals and solidified their reputation among settlers as a peaceful and friendly tribe. That same year, the Pine Creek residents sent a petition to the U.S. Commissioner of Indian Affairs acknowledging the actions of the Schitsu'umsh and advocating for receiving land titles from the government (Woodworth-Ney 1996, 2002; Muldrow 1886). However, the Schitsu'umsh were not rewarded for their aid.



## **The Establishment of Fort Sherman and the City of Coeur d'Alene: 1878-1900**

### *Fort Sherman*

After the Union's victory in the Civil War firmly established a strong and centralized federal government and a powerful and well-funded War Department, the U.S. army was tasked with two large objectives – Reconstruction in the South and American Expansion in the West (McChristian and Utley 2017; Dunbar-Ortiz 2014: 133-161; Wooster 2009: 188-215; Billington and Ridge 2001; Hoagland 1999; Edwin 1866). Westward expansion was put largely under the control of a former General of the Union Army, William Tecumseh Sherman. General Sherman was appointed by Army General Ulysses S. Grant to command the Military Division of the Mississippi. (Dunbar-Ortiz 2014: 133-161; Wooster 2009: 188-215; Eicher and Eicher 2001: 833; Kiehn 1970: 18-24; Sherman 1865, 1866, 1869). Initially comprised of the Departments of Ohio, Tennessee, Cumberland, and North Carolina, the Division of the Mississippi was refashioned in June of that year to include the Departments of Ohio, Arkansas, and Missouri. In August of 1866, the Division of the Mississippi was discontinued, and General Sherman was put in command of the Division of the Missouri – refashioned to put all military departments west of the Mississippi River under one command (Eicher and Eicher 2001: 833; Utley 1967). He was later appointed Commanding General of the U.S. army in 1869 when Ulysses S. Grant became the 18th President of the United States (Dunbar-Ortiz 2014: 133-161; Wooster 2009: 188-215; Kiehn 1970: 18-24; Sherman 1865, 1866, 1869).

The explicit purpose of this western army was to remove Indigenous nations from their lands to facilitate and protect U.S. settlement and commerce (Dunbar-Ortiz 2014: 133-161; Hoagland 1999; Sherman 1866). As American settlers increasingly pushed to occupy Indigenous lands in the West and Indigenous peoples fought back to preserve their sovereignty and ways of life, warfare escalated (Glenn 2015). The army's objective was thus to relocate and contain Indigenous peoples to newly imposed reservations. This was primarily facilitated through offensive military action, including the construction and occupation of military fortifications (McChristian and Utley 2017; Billington and Ridge 2001; Hoagland 1999). As physical extensions of the federal government, forts exerted

tremendous power and influence (Hoagland 1999). For the rest of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the U.S. Army stationed at these forts would utilize innovative weapons and strategies created during the Civil War against Indigenous communities in what would be called the “Indian Wars” (Dunbar-Ortiz, 2014: 140; Edwin 1866).

General Sherman believed that the key to defeating Indigenous nations in the West was constructing and expanding transportation and communication networks. By increasing American infrastructure, the army would be afforded increased mobility to protect U.S. settlers moving into western regions. General Sherman thus deployed his army to assist in the construction of railroads (Billington and Ridge 2001: 279-298; Wooster 2009; Kiehn 1970: 18-24; Sherman 1866, 1867b, 1878). The building of the railroads, which cut through or encircled Indigenous territories, was beneficial to both the army and industry, as it made possible the rapid transportation of people and goods between the East and West coasts (Billington and Ridge 2001: 279-298; Smit 1994). Soldiers escorted the construction teams and supplies and helped police the distant railroad communities. In return, the railroads provided cheap and quick transportation for U.S. troops, allowing the army to establish several smaller concentrated forts throughout the west (Wooster 2009: 188-215; Sherman 1867a).

During the mid to late 1800s, the United States army thus constructed and occupied hundreds of forts on the American Western frontier. Many of these forts were intentionally constructed on “hostile” Indigenous land, making their presence an overtly offensive act by the United States Government (Hoagland 1999). One such fort was Camp Coeur d’Alene, later renamed Fort Sherman, established on the shores of Coeur d’Alene Lake in Idaho Territory in 1878 (Figure 2.1).



Figure 2.1: Front gate of the Fort Sherman military post (MONI 2020)

In 1877, General Sherman went out on one of his inspection tours in the Pacific Northwest to assess the need for military assistance in establishing transportation and communications networks in that region. He hoped to improve and reopen the overgrown Mullan Road, which had served as a transportation route between Fort Benton in Montana Territory and Fort Walla Walla in Washington Territory before it fell into disuse in the 1870s (Kiehn 1970: 18-24; Sherman 1867a, 1878). General Sherman decided to travel the road with a group of aides to inspect and determine if re-servicing the road was possible. Taking the road from Montana, General Sherman and his inspection party traveled to the Coeur d'Alene mission, followed the Spokane River down to the Spokane bridge, and ended at Fort Walla Walla before reaching Portland, Oregon, by steamer in September 1877 (Kiehn 1970: 18-24; Sherman 1878).

While the road's poor condition was noted in his report to the Secretary of War, Sherman also reported that white settlement in the region could be accelerated and protected through an increased military presence and improved transportation. General Sherman recommended that a military reservation be constructed east of the Cascade Mountains, just north of Coeur d'Alene Lake at the mouth of the Spokane River. The site chosen for the new camp was a large and important summer village site for the Schitsu'umsh called Hnch'mqinkwe'. Hnch'mqinkwe', meaning surface of the Head of the Water, was one of the

many permanent villages of the Schitsu'umsh people. During their travels along Mullan road, General Sherman's party spent some time camping in this northern region of Idaho territory. Sherman noted how the location was navigable by steamboat and existing roadways, making it the ideal location for a military reservation (Jones 1979; Kiehn 1970; Sherman 1878). The importance of the site to the Schitsu'umsh, who were not in direct conflict with the U.S. Army, was not considered.

Heading Sherman's advice, Congress allocated \$20,000 for the construction of the new post on the shores of Coeur d'Alene Lake in 1878 (Bahr 2008; Kiehn 1970: 18-24; Batchelder 1878). The fallout from the "Nez Perce War" and concerns over similar resistance to American settlement by other Indigenous nations greatly influenced the expedient approval of the new post by military and congressional leaders (Kiehn 1970: 18-24; Sherman 1878). As general Sherman stated in his report (Sheridan and Sherman 1878):

Now, the Americans are here, slowly but surely creeping up from the south, who fence the land, make farms, erect sawmills, and make impossible their former modes of life. The Nez Percés, located east of Walla Walla, made every effort to draw in the Spokanes, Coeur d'Alenes, and Flatheads, but they were not ready. I think by moderation and a show of justice we can prevent any further extension of trouble. Each of these tribes should be made to understand that their former nomadic life is impossible, and that all must choose, individually or by tribes, a locality, and, like the Coeur d'Alenes, go to work, make homes for themselves, and be content with fishing and hunting as auxiliary. Good counsel will accomplish much, but a show of force is also necessary. This they will understand. The white farmers and ranchers are wide apart, and are much exposed. The people here, as in Montana, being encumbered by families and by having much stock in horses and cattle, cannot collect for offense and defense. Soldiers must do this.

Camp Coeur d'Alene was thus established on April 16<sup>th</sup>, 1878, by special order No. 10 from the Headquarters District of the Clearwater of the United States Army (Kiehn 1970: 18-24; Wilkins 1953a; Merriam 1878). Under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Henry C. Merriam, the fort was constructed by a garrison of 122 enlisted men and 14 commissioned

officers from Companies A, G, and H of the 2nd Infantry of the United States Army. The four companies had previously been stationed temporarily at Spokane Falls due to the outbreak of the Nez Perce War but were directed to construct the new fort under the new orders from the War Department (Ballard 2012: 86-110; Kiehn 1970: 01-24; Rodenbough and Haskin 1896; Adjunct General's Office 1878). The original grounds of the Camp Coeur d'Alene military reservation totaled approximately 640 acres. They contained approximately 50 structures, including the commanding officers' quarters, the officers' quarters, the staff quarters, the company barracks, the band barracks, a regimental band building, a guardhouse, a hospital, a library, the quartermaster buildings, the commissary buildings, an amusement hall, a school, a chapel, a sawmill, a bakery, a blacksmith shop, a carpenter shop, a plumbers shop, a granary, two hay sheds, three ice houses, two kitchens, and several stables (for pack mules and the cavalry) (Bahr 2008: 03-12; Kiehn 1970: 18-24; *Coeur d'Alene Press* 1937).

Camp Coeur d'Alene (later renamed Fort Sherman) was supposedly established on the Idaho frontier to serve three main purposes: keep the peace between American and Indigenous peoples in northern Idaho, protect telegraph and railroad construction in the region, and guard the U.S. border with Canada. (Jones 1979). As with other military forts constructed throughout the western frontier, Camp Coeur d'Alene was established to resolve any tension or hostilities between white settlers and local Indigenous people by policing Indigenous communities and protecting white settlers and prospectors (Bahr 2008: 03-12; Frey and the Coeur d'Alene Tribe 2001: 91; Kiehn 1970: 01-24; Merriam 1878). During the tenure of the fort, however, the enlisted soldiers were only called to assist in three major military campaigns – the first of which was on July 12, 1878. The soldiers were called to aid in the Bannock Indian War, though their participation was nothing more than a march to Fort Lapwai and back (Jones 1979; Lewiston Teller 1878).

Camp Coeur d'Alene was renamed Fort Coeur d'Alene in April of 1879 (Ballard 2012: 86-110; Jones 1979; Kiehn 1970: 18-24; Wilkins 1953a; Adjunct General's Office 1879a, 1879b). Shortly after, on August 14th, 1879, Colonel Frank Wheaton took over command of the 2nd Infantry, which was at this time a garrison of 131 enlisted men and 12 commissioned officers. Colonel Wheaton remained in command of the fort until July 6th, 1886 (Jones 1979; Adjunct General's Office 1886; *Lewiston Teller* 1879). During this time,

other company detachments from the 2nd infantry were stationed at the fort, and the garrison increased to nearly 300 enlisted men by 1881. The fort remained a garrison size of approximately 275-300 enlisted men until 1886 (Adjunct General's Office 1879b, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886).

The second infantry stationed at Fort Coeur d'Alene was replaced by companies B, D, G, and H of the 4<sup>th</sup> infantry under the command of Colonel William Carlin on July 7<sup>th</sup>, 1886. This garrison included just over 200 enlisted men and 17 commissioned officers (Jones 1979; Kiehn 1970: 01-17; Adjunct General's Office 1886). On April 6, 1887, the fort was renamed again, this time to Fort Sherman, in honor of retired General William Tecumseh Sherman (Ballard 2012: 86-110; Jones 1979; Kiehn 1970: 01-24; Wilkins 1953a; *Lewiston Teller* 1887; Adjunct General's Office 1887a, 1887b).

On July 12<sup>th</sup>, 1892, the soldiers left the fort to engage in their second major military campaign. By this time, additional company detachments from the 4<sup>th</sup> Infantry were stationed at Fort Sherman, and the garrison size increased to over 260 enlisted men (Adjunct General's Office 1892). The soldiers traveled to nearby Wardner, Idaho, to respond to a mining strike in the Coeur d'Alene mining district (Jones 1979). In January of 1892, several local mining unions had successfully organized a strike that resulted in them earning a daily wage increase to \$3.50 for all miners starting in the fall of 1892 (Morrissey 1997). However, the mine owners, after shutting down the mines in January to force the Union Pacific Railroad to lower the freight rates, reopened the mines in March of 1892 and reinstated a graduated wage scale that only awarded certain miners a daily wage of \$3.50. The union miners refused to accept the lower wages and went on strike again (Morrissey 1997).

After failing to reach an agreement with the unions, the mine owners decided to reopen the mines in June, using 300 nonunion workers and hiring armed guards to protect them. In July of 1892, after the mines had recruited over 800 nonunion workers, the union miners rioted, and violence broke out between them and the armed guards (Morrissey 1997). After violence broke out, Idaho Governor Norman B. Wiley declared martial law and deployed the state militia and federal troops, including troops from Fort Sherman, to restore order and preserve the peace. The troops occupied the area and aided civil authorities in

making mass arrests of the union miners and their sympathizers. Over 600 strikers were arrested, resulting in the construction of “bullpens” in Coeur d’Alene to detain all of them. While most union miners were only incarcerated for a couple of months, they were held there without any hearings. After restoring law and order, the enlisted men returned to the fort (Morrissey 1997; Jones 1979; *Caldwell Tribune* 1892; *The Weiser Signal* 1892).

Soon after the mining strike of 1892, Colonel Robert H. Hall took over command of the 4<sup>th</sup> infantry on May 20<sup>th</sup>, 1893 (Jones 1979; Kiehn 1970: 01-24; Adjunct General’s Office 1893). On October 12<sup>th</sup>, 1896, the 4<sup>th</sup> Infantry left Fort Sherman with orders to go to Fort Sheridan in Illinois. They were replaced by companies C, D, E, G, N, I, and K of the 16<sup>th</sup> infantry under Colonel Hugh A. Theaker. The new garrison consisted of 376 enlisted men and 26 commissioned officers (Jones 1979; Kiehn 1970: 01-24; Adjunct General’s Office 1896). Colonel Theaker remained in command until April 21<sup>st</sup>, 1898, when most of the men stationed at Fort Sherman were ordered to New Orleans to eventually be sent to Cuba to participate in the Spanish-American War (Jones 1979; Kiehn 1970: 01-17; Wilkins 1951b, 1953a; *The Coeur d’Alene Press* 1898; Adjunct General’s Office 1898). This was the third and final major military campaign carried out by the soldiers of Fort Sherman (Jones 1979; Kiehn 1970: 01-17; Wilkins 1951b, 1953a; *The Coeur d’Alene Press* 1898).

After Colonel Theaker’s departure, only a small detachment of 15 to 20 men remained. From April 21<sup>st</sup>, 1898, to May 6<sup>th</sup>, 1898, First Lieutenant Beaumont B. Busk commanded the small detachment of black enlisted soldiers from the 16<sup>th</sup> Infantry. From May 7<sup>th</sup>, 1898, to September 16<sup>th</sup>, 1898, Second Lieutenant Lucious R. Holbrook commanded the small detachment (Jones 1979; Kiehn 1970: 01-17; Adjunct General’s Office 1898). Captain Chas George took over command until May 9<sup>th</sup>, 1899, when he left with six of the enlisted men from the 16<sup>th</sup> Infantry detachment (Adjunct General’s Office 1898). Fort Sherman was ordered abandoned in March of 1900 by the War Department (Wells 1974; Kiehn 1970: 01-17; Kootenai Herald 1900b, Coeur d’Alene Press 1900). The small detachment that remained was relocated to Fort George Wright in Spokane, Washington, in April 1901, when the fort reservation was relinquished to the U.S. Interior Department (Jones 1979; Wells 1974; *The Coeur d’Alene Press* 1900).

### *The City of Coeur d'Alene*

Up until the establishment of the fort, white settlement in the area was scattered and included only a handful of farms and ranches (Northwest Vernacular, Inc. 2021). The establishment of Camp Coeur d'Alene, later Fort Sherman, however, encouraged white settlers to settle around the post to provide it with goods and services (Northwest Vernacular, Inc. 2021; Wilkins 1950, 1953a). This “frontier” settlement of only a few dozen families in crude cabins and tents also took the name Coeur d'Alene. During the first four years of its existence, the village largely depended on the army post facilities (Bahr 2008: 03-12; Wilkins 1950, 1951d). The village of Coeur d'Alene did not have its own store, school, church, or post office. The settlers had to rely on the army post office, the army chapel, a sutler's store, and the army surgeon – all located within the military reservation (Wilkins 1950, 1951a, 1953a). The only school available, established in 1881, was in the backroom of the fort chapel, established in 1880, with Corporal Emmett Metgrave serving as its first schoolmaster (Wilkins 1951a, 1851e).

However, by 1886 the community of Coeur d'Alene grew to over 150 residents (Bahr 2008: 03-12; U.S. Bureau of the Census 1880). The 1880 Census shows the residents of the Coeur d'Alene village were employed in a variety of trades, including hospital steward, nurse, physician, musician, hotel keeper, tailor, baker, bartender, Methodist minister, bookkeeper, store clerk, general merchant dealer, grist miller, ship carpenter, shipbuilder, plasterer, prospector, stone mason, placer miner, blacksmith, saddler, teamster, farmer, millwright, lumberman, wood hauler, and several wood choppers, carpenters, farm laborers, laborers, and cooks (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1880). The village not only began providing services and resources to the military fort, but it also served as a crossroads for travelers after the military reopened the Mullan road and constructed telegraph lines along it (Bahr 2008: 03-12; U.S. Bureau of the Census 1880).

Additionally, after the discovery of gold in what is known as the Coeur d'Alene Mining District in 1882, the population boomed as prospectors flooded into the region (Wilkins 1950, 1951a, 1951e; Hutton 1900: 11-20; *The Ketchum Keystone* 1883a, 1883b, 1883c). A large steamer was quickly constructed to accommodate the influx of people. The



first non-military store and bank were also established. The town's first school and post office were established in 1884. That year prior, the town was surveyed and platted by a Fort Sherman officer. In 1885, the U.S. Land office was established in Coeur d'Alene (Wilkins 1950, 1951a, 1951d, 1951e). Other early businesses included saloons, brothels, hotels/lodging houses, and banks. These early buildings were constructed from lumber milled by the Fort's sawmill (Northwest Vernacular, Inc. 2021).

In total, the townsite featured "21 blocks with a total of 226 lots – 17 blocks with 12 lots each, two blocks with 10 lots each, and two triangular half-blocks in response to the curving waterfront." The boundary included "Lakeview Street (now Indiana Avenue) on the north, Sixth Street on the west, Tubb's Hill and the lake on the south, and the military reservation to the west" (Northwest Vernacular, Inc. 2021: 20).

By 1886 the Coeur d'Alene Railway and Navigation Company connected the village to the Northern Pacific Railway at the Hauser Junction near the border with Washington State (Bahr 2008: 03-12; Wilkins 1951c, 1951e; *Lewiston Teller* 1886a, 1886b). By 1887, the village of Coeur d'Alene, now with a population of over 300 people, was incorporated as a recognized city of Idaho territory (Wilkins 1951d, 1951e, 1953a). The establishment of the railroad through the village had largely stimulated the growth of the city, and as the population expanded, so did the city's business. By the turn of the century, the city of Coeur d'Alene featured a variety of retail stores, shops, and professional services (Northwest Vernacular, Inc. 2021).

After Fort Sherman, the main support of the town, was abandoned in 1900, the business interests of the town shifted. While Coeur d'Alene's 20-year period of "early settlement" came to an end, the city would enter a new era, one that would be dominated by the rapidly expanding lumber business (Wilkins 1953a).

### *The Schitsu'umsh*

In 1887, influenced in part by the Pine Creek petition, the Department of the Interior finally sent the Northwest Indian Commission to hold new negotiations with the Schitsu'umsh to establish a reservation boundary (Frey and the Coeur d'Alene Tribe 2001 92; Woodworth-Ney 1996, 2002). On March 26<sup>th</sup>, the Schitsu'umsh agreed to the 1873

reservation boundaries and the relocation of 32 non-treaty Spokane families to their reservation. In return, the United States agreed to give the Schitsu'umsh \$150,000 in monetary compensation (Frey and the Coeur d'Alene Tribe 2001: 92; Woodworth-Ney 1996, 2002; Committee on Indian Affairs 1890; Morgan 1889; Wright et al. 1888). \$30,000 of those funds were to be given out immediately, and the remaining \$120,000 of those funds were given to the Schitsu'umsh at a rate of \$8,000 per year for the next 15 years (Wright et al. 1888). In this agreement, the U.S. also promised the Schitsu'umsh that even though they were reducing their land holdings, "no part of the reservation shall ever be sold, occupied, open to white settlement, or otherwise disposed of without the consent of the Indians residing on said Reservation" (Wright et al. 1887; U.S. Congress 1891; Cotroneo and Dozier 1974).

The Northwest Indian Commission's agreement was forwarded to the United States Secretary of the Interior and Congress, but the Senate blocked its approval in January 1888 (Woodworth-Ney 1996, 2002; Committee on Indian Affairs 1890). Congress instead issued a resolution that directed the Secretary of the Interior to report on the extent of the reservation's resources. The United States wanted to acquire additional lands on the northern end of the Coeur d'Alene reservation deemed valuable for its mineral ledges and timber as well as its access to navigable waters (Woodworth-Ney 1996, 2002; U.S. Congress 1891; Committee on Indian Affairs 1890; Atkins 1888). The Secretary of the Interior assigned the resolution to Commissioner Atkins of Indian Affairs. Atkins submitted to the Senate a report suggesting the reservation boundaries be changed to release some of the tribal waterways, as most of the Schitsu'umsh farmed south of Coeur d'Alene Lake and the St. Joe River near Hangman's Creek (Woodworth-Ney 1996; Atkins 1888).

In March of 1889, another Indian Commission was ordered to hold councils and negotiations with the Schitsu'umsh and arrange the purchase of additional reservation land (Woodworth-Ney 1996, 2002; Morgan 1889; Simpson et al. 1889). The Simpson commission arrived in August of 1889 and after four council meetings with the Schitsu'umsh, came to a final agreement on September 9<sup>th</sup>. In the final agreement, the Schitsu'umsh agreed to cede to the United States roughly 185,000 acres of land rich in timber and minerals along the northern edge of the reservation boundary only after the provisions of the 1887 agreement were ratified. Per that agreement, the Schitsu'umsh would receive \$150,000 for the nearly

four million acres they ceded to the United States, as well as federal recognition of the reservation boundary established in the 1873 executive order. Additionally, Chief Seltice demanded that the tribe receive \$5 per acre for the lands ceded to the United States (Frey and the Coeur d'Alene Tribe 2001: 92; Woodworth-Ney 1996, 2002; Morgan 1889; Simpson et al. 1889).

Congress ratified the 1887 and 1889 agreements in March of 1891 (Frey and the Coeur d'Alene Tribe 2001: 93; Woodworth-Ney 1996, 2002; Morgan 1892; U.S. Congress 1891). The Schitsu'umsh received the \$500,000 promised by the Simpson commission in addition to the \$150,000 promised in the 1887 agreement (Woodworth-Ney 2002; Frey and the Coeur d'Alene Tribe 2001: 73; Cotroneo and Dozier 1974; Committee on Indian Affairs 1890, 1891; Morgan 1889). The United States government allocated \$30,000 of those funds for the construction of mills and schools. The remaining \$120,000 of those funds were given to the Schitsu'umsh at a rate of \$8,000 per year for the next 15 years (Cotroneo and Dozier 1974; U.S. Congress 1891,1907a). However, the new agreement opened the door for future reservation cessions in the "name of industry and development" (Woodworth-Ney 1996: 308).

### **An Era of Growth and Lumber: 1900-1933**

#### *The City of Coeur d'Alene*

By the summer of 1905, most of the Fort Sherman military reservation had been surveyed into lots and sold by the U.S. government at public auction, except for three 20-acre land grants (Jones 1979; Kiehn 1970, Ch1.; Wilkins 1953b; *Kootenai Herald* 1900a; *The Coeur d'Alene Press* 1905a; Idaho State Archives 1905; Richards 1904). The U.S. government gave one of these grants to the Coeur d'Alene and Spokane Electric Railway (Great Northern Railway) (Wilkins 1953b; Idaho State Archives 1905; Richards 1904). This land grant would become Blackwell Park, named after the railway's promoter R.F. Blackwell (Metsker 1959; Wilkins 1953b; City of Coeur d'Alene 1933). The government set aside the other 40 acres for the city of Coeur d'Alene, granting 20 acres for a public park that would become Sherman Park and 20 acres for a cemetery. The cemetery grant included the old fort cemetery, which would become the Forest Cemetery (see Figure 2.2) (Jones 1979; Metsker

1959; Wilkins 1953a, 1953b; U.S. Congress 1905b, 1907b; Idaho State Archives 1905; Coeur d'Alene City 1905, 1975; *The Coeur d'Alene Press* 1905b; Richards 1904).

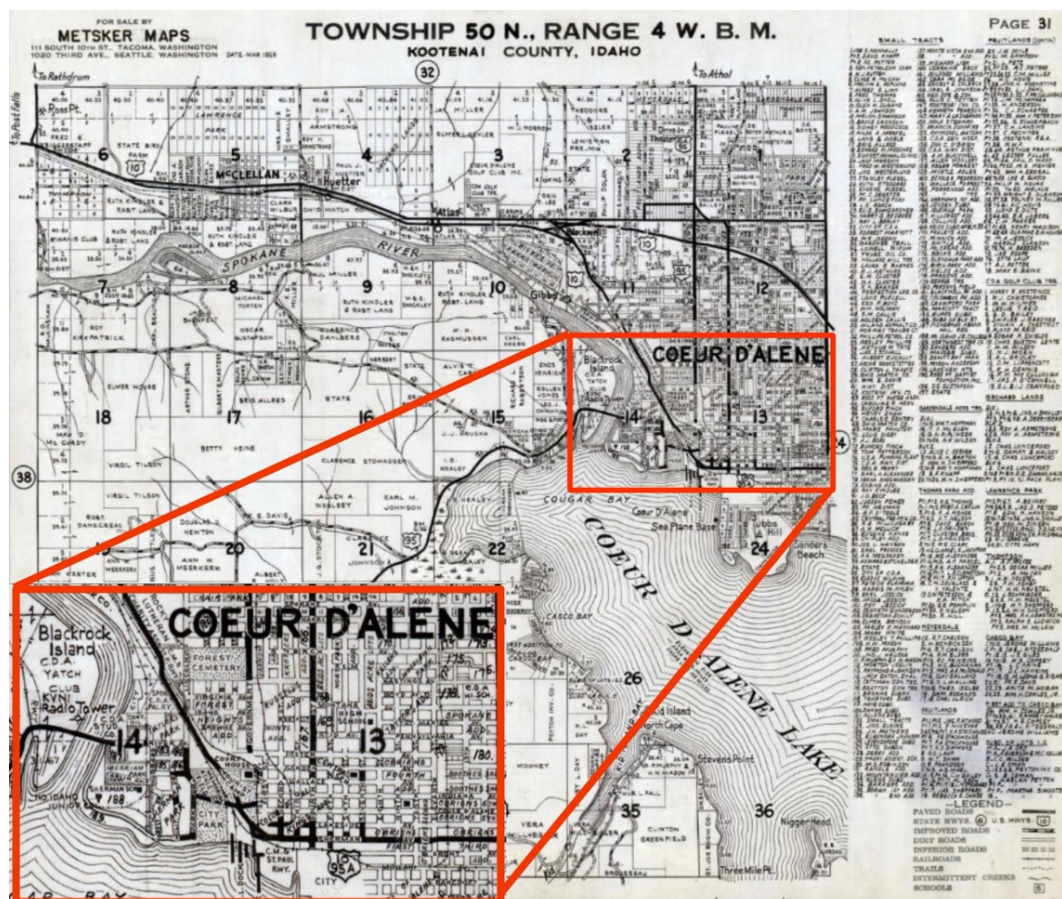


Figure 2.2: 1959 Metsker Map of Township 50 N., Range 4 W. B. M.

While homesteaders purchased several individual lots, the majority were sold to two lumber companies. The B.R. Lewis Lumber company purchased approximately 100 adjacent acres to build a lumber mill (Lewis 1906a, 1906b, 1906c, 1906d; *The Coeur d'Alene Press* 1905a). The B. R. Lewis Lumber Company would later be bought by the Blackwell Lumber Company and remained in operation until 1940 (Idaho Secretary of State 2021; *Coeur d'Alene Evening Press* 1909). The Stack-Gibbs Lumber company also purchased approximately 100 acres of the military reservation to build a lumber mill (Jones 1979;

Stacks 1907a, 1907b 1907c, 1907d, 1907e; *The Coeur d'Alene Press* 1905a;). The Stack-Gibbs Lumber Company was in active operation from 1905 until 1916, when it went bankrupt. The defunct mill was then sold to Lake Rose Lumber Company in 1918, a subsidiary of Winton Lumber. It was consolidated into the Winton Lumber Company in 1923 and was in operation until 1924, when the Winton Lumber Company was dissolved. Winton Lumber company donated 32 of these acres to Kootenai County in October of 1937 for the use of a public park (Lawrence and Rose 2022; Idaho Secretary of State 2021; Bahr 2008: 35; *Idaho County Free Press* 1918; Stewart 2017; Stacks 1907a, 1907b, 1907c, 1907d, 1907e; *The Coeur d'Alene Press* 1905a). This area was subsequently “landscaped, improved, and developed” by the county into Winton Memorial Park (Stewart 2017: 90). This land was under private ownership until after the great depression when part of the former military reservation was donated to the City of Coeur d'Alene in order to establish a college to create new opportunities for the city (Hentges 2021; North Idaho College 2020; Bahr 2008: 03-12).

This “emerging and profitable lumber industry” drew many people to the region, causing the population of Coeur d'Alene to boom in the first several years of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, increasing from 350 people in 1900 to over 2,000 by 1905. This timber boom helped establish the city of Coeur d'Alene as “a key business center” in northern Idaho, leading it to become the county seat in 1908 and to reach a population of over 7,000 by 1910 (Northwest Vernacular, Inc. 2021: 23).

### *The Schitsu'umsh*

The United States made several requests to the Schitsu'umsh in the first decade of the 20<sup>th</sup> century to purchase even more reservation lands (Cotroneo and Dozier 1974). In March of 1908, the United States Congress passed an act allowing the Woodlawn Cemetery Association of St. Marie's to purchase up to 40 acres of Coeur d'Alene reservation land (Cotroneo and Dozier 1974; U.S. Congress 1909a). That same year, two more purchases of reservation lands were made - the United States deeded a tract of land near Plummer, Idaho, to the Milwaukee and Saint Paul Railway Company for a junction and depot site, and the Secretary of the Interior purchased approximately 8,000 acres contiguous to the Benewah

and Chatcolet lakes to give to Idaho for a public park (Cotroneo and Dozier 1974; U.S. Congress 1909b).

In 1909, the United States Congress approved the Secretary of the Interior to sell 640 acres of Coeur d'Alene reservation lands to the University of Idaho Board of Regents for a minimum of \$2.50 per acre if he could persuade the Schitsu'umsh to sell it to him. This purchase was the last time the Schitsu'umsh would have any say in the disposition of their lands (Cotroneo and Dozier 1974; U.S. Congress 1909c).

From this point on, the United States would seize reservation lands from the Schitsu'umsh under the authority of the Dawes Severalty Act of 1887. The purpose of this act, also known as the General Allotment Act, was to impose individualism onto land ownership. Operating on the doctrine that the Indigenous nation had to be destroyed socially, culturally, and politically before the Indigenous person could be assimilated, this act gave the president the authority to divide tribal lands to give in severalty to Indigenous individuals (Cotroneo and Dozier 1974). Under this act, up to 160 acres were given to heads of households, 60 to single men and women, and 18-40 to children under 18 (U.S. Statutes at large 24:388; Glenn 2015; King 2012; Billington and Ridge 2001: 299-320; Cotroneo and Dozier 1974).

However, rather than giving the plots directly to Indigenous people, the United States would hold the titles in trusts for 25 years to prevent what they considered untrained Indigenous people from disposing of their plots before being taught the land's value and how to earn a living off of it. All Indigenous people who received the land grants would be given United States citizenship at the end of the trust period. The government would sell any reservation land remaining after the divisions to white settlers (U.S. Statutes at large, 24:388; King 2012; Billington and Ridge 2001: 299-320; Cotroneo and Dozier 1974). The profits earned from the sales of reservation land were to be put into a trust fund to be expended by the U.S Secretary of the Interior for Indigenous educational purposes (U.S. Statutes at large, 24:388; Billington and Ridge 2001: 299-320; Cotroneo and Dozier 1974).

The Dawes Act served two purposes – “encourage” Indigenous people to accept the American settler way of life and open additional land for white settlement (Billington and Ridge 2001: 377-390; Cotroneo and Dozier 1974). By giving larger allotments to the heads of households, the act attempted to force Indigenous people to form “heteropatriarchal nuclear households” (Glenn 2015: 56). Advocates for allotment believed that individually owning and cultivating plots of land would convert Indigenous men into farmers and American citizens and Indigenous women into domestic housewives (Glenn 2015). However, the act came to be utilized primarily as an instrument for extracting Indigenous landholdings. The allotment policy thus resulted in a dramatic reduction of land owned by Indigenous people, both collectively and individually, including the Schitsu’umsh.

In 1904, the United States Congress passed an act appropriating \$25,0000 of its funds for the survey of the Coeur d’Alene reservation and the subdivision of it into individual tracts of land (Cotroneo and Dozier 1974; U.S. Congress 1905a). On June 21<sup>st</sup>, 1906, Congress then passed another bill that authorized the Secretary of the Interior to award 160 acres of severalty allotments to every resident of the Coeur d’Alene Reservation. The bill also authorized the Secretary of the Interior to open any remaining lands not appropriated for an Indian school or agency to white settlement under provisions of the homestead laws (Frey and the Coeur d’Alene Tribe 2001: 93- 94; Woodworth-Ney 1996; Cotroneo and Dozier 1974; U.S. Congress 1907a). The Secretary of the Interior was further authorized to purchase sections sixteen and thirty-six of the township within the reservation at \$1.25 an acre for the state of Idaho to be used for schools. All profits earned from these sales were to be deposited with the United States Treasury to be expended by the Secretary of the Interior on what the U.S. government considered the education and advancement of the Coeur d’Alene tribe (Cotroneo and Dozier 1974; U.S. Congress 1907a). The U.S. government’s imposition of the Dawe’s Act on the Schitsu’umsh completely violated all previous agreements and obligations (Frey and the Coeur d’Alene Tribe 2001: 94).

Upon hearing of the plan to open the reservation, the Schitsu’umsh sent a delegation under Chief Peter Moctelme to the United States Capital in 1908 to plead their case against the seizure of the property promised to them in perpetuity 19 years ago in the Coeur d’Alene Treaty of 1889 (Cotroneo and Dozier 1974). Many of the Schitsu’umsh farmers had

cultivated areas much bigger than the 160 acres provided through severalty and strongly opposed the measure (Woodworth-Ney 2002; Frey and the Coeur d'Alene Tribe 2001: 95). However, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs informed them that since Congress had awarded them lands by passing a law, they could just as well take their lands by passing another law (Cotroneo and Dozier 1974). When Chief Moctelme and the delegation returned home to warn the Schitsu'umsh of the opening of the reservation, the process of allotment had already begun by special land agent William B. Sams (Woodworth-Ney 1996; Cotroneo and Dozier 1974; U.S. Congress 1909d).

By June of 1909, the allotment of land to those living on the reservation was completed (Woodworth-Ney 1996; Cotroneo and Dozier 1974; Valente 1909). Approximately 541 Schitsu'umsh and 97 Spokane (who had been removed from their homelands and relocated to the Coeur d'Alene reservation) were given a total of 104,077 acres of land by the BIA— an area barely a quarter the size of the reservation before severalty (Frey and the Coeur d'Alene Tribe 2001: 94; Woodworth-Ney 1996, 2002; Cotroneo and Dozier 1974; Sells 1914a, 1914b; Valente 1909). However, before all the Schitsu'umsh people had been allotted land, the United States government had already started opening the reservation to American settlers (Cotroneo and Dozier 1974).

Using the provisions of United States homestead laws, President William Taft ordered all unreserved and nonmineral lands of the Coeur d'Alene reservation to be opened to white settlement on May 22, 1909 (Cotroneo and Dozier 1974; U.S. Congress 1909, 1911). This proclamation also stipulated the procedures by which this opening would be carried out by the General Land Office. Those eligible for a homestead entry were to register in Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, from July 15<sup>th</sup> through August 5<sup>th</sup>, 1909. On August 9<sup>th</sup>, those who would receive land allotments were chosen by lottery until there was no more available land. On April 1<sup>st</sup>, 1910, those chosen were to submit their applications for entry to the federal land agent in Coeur d'Alene, Idaho. On September 1, 1910, the homesteaders could enter their new land (Woodworth-Ney 2002; Cotroneo and Dozier 1974; U.S. Congress 1911).



Of the 104,416 people who had registered for the lottery, 1,350 were selected to file a land claim, with 1,150 additional names also chosen if any land went unclaimed. On May 2<sup>nd</sup>, 1910, after a one-month delay, the Coeur d'Alene land office was opened for entry applications (Woodworth-Ney 1996; Cotroneo and Dozier 1974; Sells 1914a, 1914b). A total of 219,767 acres of reservation land was awarded to white settlers – more than half the lands promised in perpetuity to the Schitsu'umsh in the Treaty of 1889 (Woodworth-Ney 1996, 2002; Sells 1914a, 1914b). The Schitsu'umsh received only \$428,732.79 in compensation (Cotroneo and Dozier 1974; Sells 1914a, 1914b). By 1934, when the Indian Reorganization Act ended severalty, tribal landholdings had been reduced to 62,400 acres. Forty-five thousand one hundred twenty of these were leased to non-Indigenous farmers (Woodworth-Ney 1996, 2002).

### **North Idaho College: 1933 - Present**

In 1933, the City of Coeur d'Alene established a new private junior college – North Idaho Junior College. The junior college started its classes in September of that year on the third floor of the City Hall building. There it remained until 1941 when Kootenai County, with permission from the Winton Lumber Company, deeded the 32-acre Winton Park to the North Idaho Junior College for a permanent campus. The 32-acre tract had previously been donated to Kootenai County by the Winton Lumber Company with the stipulation that it only be used as a park or for medical or educational purposes. North Idaho Junior College, later renamed North Idaho College, was established on the donated land where Coeur d'Alene Lake and the Spokane River meet. North Idaho College has continuously expanded since its inception and currently contains 31 buildings (see Figure 2.3). The history of this construction is discussed in detail in the following chapter (Northwest Vernacular, Inc. 2021; Hentges 2021; North Idaho College 2020).



Figure 2.3: Map of North Idaho College campus (retrieved from <https://www.nic.edu/about/maps/campus.aspx>).

## **Conclusion**

In this chapter, I provided the history of the landscape on which Fort Sherman was erected. I first outlined the history of the Schitsu'umsh, who have occupied this region since time immemorial, and of the first non-Indigenous settlement on Schitsu'umsh land. I then outlined the history of Fort Sherman within the larger context of the U.S. Army and within the context of the local Coeur d'Alene community that was established shortly after the fort was constructed. Finally, outlined the history of the lumber boom in the area after Fort Sherman was abandoned and the growth of the City of Coeur d'Alene, including the establishment of North Idaho College on old Fort Sherman grounds. This chapter aimed to contextualize the following chapter, where I address the archaeological fieldwork conducted by the IPA Fort Sherman field school, Chapter 4, where I present the material recovered from the IPA Fort Sherman field school, and Chapter 5, where I discuss my interpretations of the material.

## **Chapter 3: Archaeological Investigation of Fort Sherman**

### **Introduction**

In this chapter, I discuss the archeological investigation conducted by the Idaho Public Archaeology field school at the historic Fort Sherman site on North Idaho College grounds. I present the site's history since the abandonment of the fort, the environment and soils present at the site, and the methodology carried out during each phase of the archaeological investigation. A detailed account of the scope of work carried out by IPA personnel will be provided by Dr. Katrina Eichner in the final report for the Idaho Public Archaeology Fort Sherman Archaeological Project.

### **The Historic Fort Sherman Site**

The historic Fort Sherman archaeological site is currently located on North Idaho College grounds in Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, Township 50 North, Range 4 West, Section 14. It is located on the east shore of Coeur d'Alene Lake, where the lake meets the Spokane River (see Figure 3.1) (Sims 1982). The buildings that remain standing consist of two officers' quarters, a chapel, and a former gunpowder magazine. All other historic structures located on the fort grounds are no longer standing (Wells 1974). The historic Fort Sherman site represents a small segment of the former Fort Sherman military reservation. In 1949, the then-named North Idaho Junior College established a permanent campus on 32 acres of the old Fort Sherman military reservation where Coeur d'Alene Lake and the Spokane River meet. The college had previously been located on the third floor of city hall in Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, after the Coeur d'Alene Chamber of Commerce approved its establishment on August 10, 1933, but was relocated to the new campus to support its growing student population (Hentges 2021; North Idaho College 2020; Bahr 2008: 13-24).



Figure 3.1: North Idaho College (X), Township 50 North, Range 4 West, Section 14. Retrieved from, <https://www.topoquest.com/place-detail.php?id=394834>

The campus was donated to North Idaho Junior College (changed to North Idaho College in 1971) by Kootenai County with permission from the Winton Lumber Company. The Winton Lumber Company, dissolved in 1924, had previously donated the 32 acres to Kootenai County in 1937 with the stipulation that it only be used as a park or for medical or educational purposes. Kootenai initially developed the land into Winton Memorial Park before donating the land to the junior college in 1941. The Winton Lumber Company had acquired the land after the Stacks-Gibbs Lumber company, which purchased 100 acres of the Fort Sherman military reservation at public auction in 1905, went defunct and sold its acres

to the Lake Rose Lumber Company in 1918. Lake Rose Company was a subsidiary of Winton Lumber Company before it was consolidated into the Winton Lumber Company in 1923 (Lawrence and Rose 2022; Idaho Secretary of State 2021; Bahr 2008: 35; *Idaho County Free Press* 1918; Stewart 2017; Stacks 1907a, 1907b, 1907c, 1907d, 1907e; *The Coeur d'Alene Press* 1905a).

The historic Fort Sherman site has undergone extensive alterations due to 140 years of development. The first major development was the construction of a dike near the shore of Coeur d'Alene Lake by the U.S. Army after the establishment of the fort in 1878. Due to extensive flooding, the dike was repaired on three separate occasions – in 1895, 1917, and 1934 (Sims 1982; *The Coeur d'Alene Press* 1895). The dike is still in use today by North Idaho College.

The second major development on the historic fort grounds was the construction and operation of several lumber mills on the old fort grounds after the fort reservation was abandoned and sold. As discussed in detail in Chapter 3, both the Stacks-Gibbs Lumber Company and the B.R. Lewis Lumber Company purchased approximately 100 acres each of fort Sherman reservation land at public auction in 1905 (*Coeur d'Alene Press* 1905a, 1905c; Lewis 1906a, 1906b, 1906c, 1906d; Stacks 1907a, 1907b, 1907c, 1907d, 1907e). The Stack-Gibbs Lumber Company, later purchased by and consolidated into the Winton Lumber Company, was in active operation from 1905 until 1924, when the Winton Lumber Company was dissolved (Lawrence and Rose 2022; Idaho Secretary of State 2021; *Idaho County Free Press* 1908). The B.R. Lewis Lumber Company, later purchased by and consolidated into the Blackwell Lumber Company, was in active operation from 1905 until 1940, when the Blackwell Lumber Company was dissolved (Secretary of State 2021; *Coeur d'Alene Evening Press* 1909).

The third major development was the construction of several North Idaho Junior College (later North Idaho College) facilities and the general landscaping of the campus lawns on the old fort grounds (Hentges 2021; North Idaho College 2020; Bahr 2008: 35-48). The first building constructed on the New North Idaho Junior College campus was the Mechanical Arts Building in 1941 after the Winton Park deed was transferred to the college.

Construction on the new building began despite the City of Coeur d'Alene twice rejecting the proposed bond for the construction of the new NIJC campus during the special bonds elections in June and September of 1940. In 1942, the Coeur d'Alene Athletic Round Table partnered with the U.S. Forest Service and the City of Coeur d'Alene to plant trees along the dike bordering the new NIJC campus. Many of these trees, which included Russian elms, Douglas firs, honey locusts, silver poplar, and Siberian peas, still stand today (Bahr 2008: 35-48).

The second major construction on the NIJC campus occurred in 1943, at the height of World War II. That year, a defense program was launched by NIJC in partnership with the Buroker Hicks Flying Service, which had secured a contract with the War Training Services (WTS) to instruct forty-seven Air Force pilots in cross-country flying. To accommodate these pilots, NIJC President Orrin Lee repurposed seven Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) buildings, used to lodge CC workers during the Great Depression, for barracks and classrooms. The CCC buildings were floated across Coeur d'Alene Lake and reconstructed on concrete foundations on the NIJC campus (Bahr 2008: 35-48).

Because World War II resulted in a significant decrease in enrollment, the new "thirty-two-acre campus with its abandoned CCC barracks and partially completed building, sat vacant" for the next three years (Bahr 2008: 43). The few classes being taught between 1944 and 1947 were taught at City Hall and other downtown buildings. However, when enrollment rose back up to over 200 students after the war, major construction was restarted on the new lakeside campus. First, the Mechanical Arts building was completed in the fall of 1947. In 1949, a large administration/classroom building, including a gymnasium, was constructed after a special bond was passed by Coeur d'Alene taxpayers (Bahr 2008: 35-48).

The third major construction on the NIJC campus didn't occur until the early 1960s, when enrollment rose to over 500 students and additional facilities were needed. The first building to be constructed was the Edminster Student Union in 1961. Soon after, a concrete shop and a south wing of the administrative/classroom building were also constructed (Bahr 2008: 49-64). Between 1962 and 1968, NIJC tripled in size as enrollment steadily increased. A library wing, an expansion of the student union, a dormitory, a baseball field, and several

new vocational buildings were all constructed to accommodate the large student body (Bahr 2008: 65-80). Between 1969 and 1986 (during which the college changed its name to North Idaho College), student enrollment continued to steadily increase, and as a result, four large classroom buildings were constructed on the campus, including a performing and fine arts building (Bahr 2008: 81-100). By 1997, an additional library/computer center and a research center were constructed, and many of the older buildings were remodeled, including the Fort Sherman Officer's Quarter (Bahr 2008: 101-124). By 2007, with an enrollment of over 4,000 students, a health and sciences building, a residence hall, and a longhouse cultural center (per the nine-point agreement with the Coeur d'Alene Tribe) were added (Bahr 2008: 125-148).

The archaeological context at the historic Fort Sherman site has also been severely altered due to a long history of looting in the region. This history of looting was noted by a previous archaeological investigation at the Fort Sherman site conducted by the panhandle chapter of the Archaeological Society under the direction of Cort Sims. According to this study (Sims 1982), which consisted of several test excavations to determine if undisturbed deposits of prehistoric cultural material culture existed, many residents have acquired artifact collections from the site containing both pre-fort era artifacts likely belonging to the Schitsu'umsh and fort-era artifacts from the old Fort Sherman military reservation. Several Coeur d'Alene residents and NIC staff also disclosed to the IPA Fort Sherman field school staff that they had collected artifacts from the site area. One of these collections, analyzed later in this thesis, was donated to IPA Fort Sherman by a NIC staff member.

### **Environment and Soils**

The historic Fort Sherman site was excavated at three separate sites - a lawn southwest of Cheamkwet Park and the Lakeside center, a lawn in the northwestern corner of the NIC campus along College Drive, and the shoreline of Coeur d'Alene Lake along Rosenbery Drive west of the Lakeside center. The lawn southwest of Cheamkwet park and the Lakeside Center was the historic location of the Fort Sherman noncommissioned officers' quarters. Four hundred and fifty meters north on the northwestern lawn along College Drive was the historic location of the married men's quarters. The shoreline along Rosenbery Drive contained a surface scatter of historic artifacts and was designated the Beach site. Below I



discuss the environment and soils encountered at the Noncommissioned Officers Quarters site and the Married Men's Quarters site, and the environment and soils encountered at the Beach site.

*Noncommissioned Officers Quarters and Married Men's Quarters*

The historic Fort Sherman site vegetation is dominated by ponderosa pine and landscaping grass. Most of the native vegetation has been disturbed and removed due to 140+ years of building construction, road construction, and landscaping by the City of Coeur d'Alene and North Idaho College (Sims 1982).

The original soil of the area is characterized as a McGuire-Marble association soil series composed of approximately 60% McGuire series and 30% Marble series. The McGuire-Marble association is found on outwash terraces at 1,500 to 2,500 ft elevation with 0-7 percent slopes. The mean annual precipitation is approximately 15-26 inches, and the mean annual air temperature is approximately 46 to 50 degrees F (Natural Resources Conservation Service 2020; Weisel 1981).

The McGuire series consists of very deep and somewhat excessively drained soils formed in glacial outwash from volcanic ash and loess mixture (Natural Resources Conservation Service, 2020, Weisel 1981). The typical pedon of the McGuire series is a gravelly sandy loam with a 0-7% slope from a McGuire-Marble association area (Natural Resources Conservation Service 2020).

The typical profile contains five horizons – Oi, AB, Bt, Bc, and 2C (Natural Resources Conservation Service, 2020). The Oi horizon is approximately 0-1 inches of slightly decomposed plant material, including twigs, moss, grass, and needles. The AB horizon is approximately 1-9 inches of dark brown to very dark brown gravelly sandy loam that is moist, very friable, soft, non-sticky, non-plastic, and granular to subangular in structure. The BT horizon is 9-23 inches of pale brown to dark brown very gravelly sandy loam that is moist, friable, slightly hard, non-sticky, non-plastic, and subangular and blocky in structure. The BC horizon is 23-27 inches of very pale brown very gravelly coarse sandy loam that is moist, loose, non-sticky, non-plastic, and subangular and blocky in structure. The

2C horizon is 27 to 61 inches of mottled very gravelly coarse sand that is loose, non-sticky, non-plastic, and single grain (Natural Resources Conservation Service 2020; Weisel 1981).

The Marble series consists of very deep and excessively drained soils formed in wind and water reworked sandy outwash materials. The typical pedon of the Marble series is a sandy loam with a 0-7% slope from a McGuire-Marble association area (Natural Resources Conservation Service 2020).

The typical profile contains four horizons – Oi, Oe, A, and C (Natural Resources Conservation Service 2020). The Oi horizon is approximately 0-2 inches of slightly decomposed plant material, including twigs, leaves, and needles. The Oe horizon is approximately 2-3 inches of moderately decomposed plant material, including twigs, leaves, and needles. The A horizon is 3-9 inches of grayish brown to dark grayish brown sandy loam that is moist, very friable, soft, non-sticky, non-plastic, and granular in structure. The C horizon is approximately 9-63 inches of pale brown to brown loamy sand that is moist, friable, slightly hard, non-sticky, non-plastic, and subangular and blocky in structure (Natural Resources Conservation Service 2020; Weisel 1981).

However, the original soils have been heavily disturbed because of the extensive alterations to the landscape. This disturbed soil was revealed by the excavations of the Noncommissioned Officers' Quarters and the Married Men's Quarters. Gravel and architectural fill as well as modern trash, have been mixed with the original soils in the area due to a series of historical and modern disturbances - the construction of the dike around the Fort Sherman grounds, the construction of multiple lumber mills, and the construction of NIC facilities. Undisturbed original soils were found underneath the layer of disturbed soil.

The disturbed soil with fill extends from the surface to approximately 40-50 cm below the surface at the NCO quarters site and consists largely of compact silty or loamy sand, architectural fill, non-native rocks, and modern trash. During our excavations, we were informed by faculty that the geology department at North Idaho College has historically been using this area to dispose of their rock refuse. The undisturbed soil extends approximately 40 – 100+ cm below the surface at the NCO quarters site and contains two major soil contexts. The first soil context consists of a semi-compact to loose silty sand or loamy sand. The

second soil context consists of a loose sand. Both soil types are found from approximately 40 – 100+ cm below the surface (see Appendix for the adjusted soil descriptions for each unit).

The disturbed soil with fill ranges anywhere from 30 cm to 1m below the surface at the Married Men's Quarters site and consists largely of compact silty sand or sand, architectural fill, and modern refuse. There was a higher concentration of concrete and asphalt fill at the Married Men's quarters site than at the Noncommissioned Officers' Quarters site. Undisturbed soil is found below the disturbed soil and fill layer and is generally characterized by two major soil contexts. The first soil context is generally a semi-compact to loose sand. The second soil context that was generally found below the sand context is a compact sandy clay or clay (see Appendix for the adjusted soil descriptions for each unit and STP).

#### *Beach Site*

The soil at the Beach site was characterized as a loose, single grain, gravelly coarse sand. Historic cultural material deposits were found from the surface to over 1 m below the surface. There is no stratigraphic integrity of the historic cultural material deposits as they were often found in the same contexts as modern trash and architectural fill (see Appendix for the adjusted soil descriptions for each unit).

## **Methodology**

### *Overview*

Archaeological research on the historic Fort Sherman site was conducted by Idaho Public Archaeology (IPA). Idaho Public Archaeology is a collaborative, community-based historical archaeology research project directed by Drs Katrina Eichner and Mark Warner in affiliation with the University of Idaho in Moscow, Idaho. The IPA project's research focuses on the local interactions and lifeways of Idahoans during the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. IPA aims to investigate the daily lives of and the interrelationships among residents of different racial, ethnic, and gender identities.

The IPA Fort Sherman project was conducted in five stages: consultation, archaeological testing and excavation, cataloging and curation, archival research, and

reporting. Dr. Katrina Eichner from the University of Idaho conducted the initial consultation. The field research design was then developed by Dr. Eichner in consultation with graduate student field directors Meghan Caves, Conner Weygint, and myself. Caves, Weygint, and I led archaeological testing and excavations under the in-person direction of Dr. Mark Warner from the University of Idaho. Cataloging was conducted by myself and two undergraduate students, Michelle Herlt and Josee Grant. Dr. Katrina Eichner conducted the preliminary archival research. I conducted additional archival research after concluding archaeological testing and excavations. I produced the report in the form of this master's thesis.

### *Consultation*

In the fall of 2019, NIC anthropology professor Dr. Brad Codr contacted Drs Eichner and Warner about creating a University of Idaho-led archaeological field school to be conducted on the North Idaho College (NIC) campus in Coeur d'Alene, Idaho. In December 2019, after several conversations and coordination with the NIC administration, Drs Eichner and Warner went to the NIC campus to view possible archaeological testing locations and discuss permitting logistics with the NIC administration. In the winter of 2020, Dr. Eichner consulted with the Coeur d'Alene Tribe's Tribal Historic Preservation Office. After consulting with NIC and the Coeur d'Alene THPO office, the permitting process was completed, and a two-week field methods course (field school) was established. The field school was scheduled to take place from June 1 – 16, 2021.

Dr. Eichner conducted preliminary archival research to compile a site history and a survey of Fort Sherman's demographics. Through this archival research, Eichner found a historical map of Fort Sherman that depicted the various buildings and grounds erected on the fort reservation. By overlaying an aerial image of the NIC campus and georeferencing the historical map, Dr. Eichner identified two areas on the NIC campus ideal for archaeological testing – a lawn southwest of Cheamkwet Park and the Lakeside center and a lawn in the northwestern corner of the NIC campus along College Drive. The lawn southwest of Cheamkwet park and the Lakeside Center was the historic location of the Fort Sherman noncommissioned officers' quarters. Four hundred and fifty meters north on the northwestern

lawn along college drive was the historic location of the married men's quarters (see Figures 3.2 and 3.3).



Figure 3.2: Overlay of historical map of Fort Sherman over the aerial image of NIC Campus (credit Quintessa Burnigham)

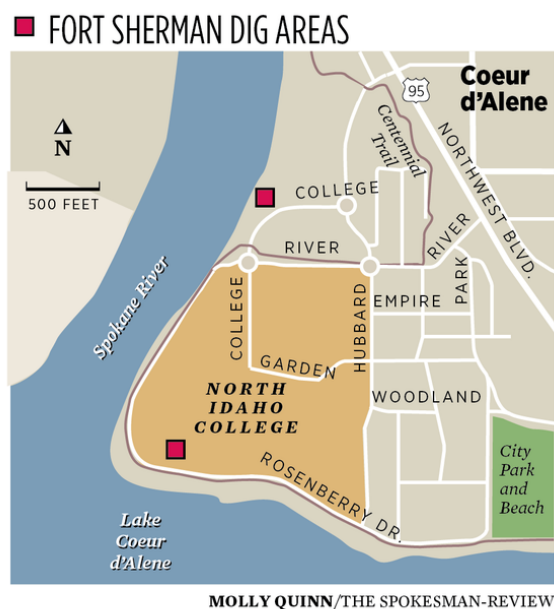


Figure 3.3: The Noncommissioned Officers' Quarters and the Married Men's Quarters site.

### *Archaeological Testing and Excavation*

After consultation with the University of Idaho's Department of Soil and Water Systems, a preliminary survey using EMI and a pedestrian survey was conducted at the noncommissioned officers' quarters and the married men's quarters site locations in May 2021. The archaeological testing and excavations of the historic Fort Sherman site were carried out from June 1st through June 16th by a NIC campus-based IPA field school offered through the University of Idaho in partnership with North Idaho College (NIC) and the Coeur d'Alene Tribe. The IPA field school consisted of sixteen students from the University of Idaho, North Idaho College, Sweet Briar College, Augustana College, University of California Berkeley, and the Coeur d'Alene tribe. The excavations were carried out by the undergraduate students under the supervision of the three graduate student field directors. Before the undergraduate students conducted excavations, the graduate student field directors provided hands-on instruction and demonstration in archaeological field methods. During excavation, the students were provided with a packet organized by Dr. Katrina Eichner

outlining archaeological methods for excavation, mapping excavation units, photographing excavation units, and filling out field notes/excavation unit paperwork.

Excavations took place at the noncommissioned officers' quarters, the married men's quarters, and along the beach shore of Coeur d'Alene Lake. The beachfront was excavated after the accidental discovery of a large surface level historic cultural deposit. A historic map of the fort grounds (see figure 3.2) was used to place twenty-three 50 cm x 50 cm units and two 1 x 1 meter units at the Noncommissioned Officers' Quarters site. The units were intentionally placed to target the footprints of the historic structures. The historic map was also used to set up twenty-six shovel test probes and two 1 x 1 meter units at the married men's quarters site. The STPs were intentionally placed to target the footprints of the historic structures. One 1 x 1-meter unit was set up on the beach shore of Coeur d'Alene Lake near where a surface collection of historical material was discovered and collected. The units and shovel test probes were numbered in chronological order by placement and excavation and were georeferenced with a handheld GPS instrument.

We decided to excavate twenty-three 50 x 50 cm units, with two of them being expanded into 1 x 1-meter units, at the noncommissioned officers' quarters. The area was believed to be less affected by modern disturbance than the married men's quarters site. The 50 x 50 cm units were laid out along a north/south orientation at 5 or 10-meter intervals in the north/south direction and 5 or 10-meter intervals in the east/west direction. We placed the 50 x 50 cm excavations units across the lawn to get full coverage of the site. However, more units were concentrated in the eastern half of the site area as it had more tree coverage and presumably less mechanical disturbance. We excavated each unit down approximately 50 cm below the surface using trowels, hand picks, and dustpans. We excavated each 50 x 50 cm and 1x1 m units by levels based on natural soil deposits up to 10 cm in depth. We augured each unit down to 1 m below the surface or until a cobble or fill impasse was encountered. All the excavated soil was sifted through a ¼" screen. Context forms, created by Dr. Katrina Eichner for the IPA 2021 Fort Sherman field school, were completed for each natural context up to 10 cm in depth.

Across the NCO quarters site, we encountered four different soil contexts (except for Unit 23 which had five soil contexts). Across all twenty-three units, context one was determined to be a mix of original soils and fill that has likely resulted from landscaping throughout the occupation period of North Idaho College. Five of these units (Units 2, 9, 13, 17, and 22) contained only one soil context and thus contained only disturbed soil mixed with architectural fill. Historic artifacts, from either the fort or lumber mill occupation, were found in the first soil contexts in fourteen of the twenty-three excavation units (units 1, 4, 6, 7 - 12, 14, 15, 18, 22, and 23). A relatively large deposit of historic artifacts was recovered from Units 15.

A second soil context was found in eighteen of the excavation units. In eleven of these units (units 1, 4 - 6, 8, 12, 15, 19 - 21, 23) context two was also determined to be a mix of original soils and fill resulting from a history of landscaping. Units 15 only contained two soil contexts and thus contained only disturbed soil mixed with architectural fill. Historic artifacts, from either the fort or lumber mill occupation, were found in seven of these soil contexts (units 4, 8, 12, 15, 19, 21, 23). A particular large deposit of historic artifacts was recovered from context 2 of Unit 15. Soil context two of Unit 03 was determined to be a 5cm layer of wood.

A third soil context was found in seventeen of the twenty-three units. In eight of these units (units 1, 3, 4, 5, 14, 16, 21, 23) context 3 was determined to be a mix of original soils and fill. Historic artifacts, from either the fort or lumber mill occupation, were found in only three of these soil contexts (units 5, 14, 21). Soil context 4 was found in just seven of the twenty-three units (Units 1, 3, 4, 11, 14, 18, 23). In three of these units (Units 3, 4, 14) context 4 was determined to be a mix of original soils and fill. Historic artifacts were found in these disturbed soil contexts. A fifth soil context was encountered in just one excavation unit, Unit 23. This soil context was determined to be a disturbed soils as it contained soil mixed with wood and modern refuse. No historic artifacts were recovered from this context.

Soil context two and three (last) of units 7 and 10, soil context three (last) of units 6, 8, 12, 19, and 20, soil contexts three and four (last) of units 11 and 18, and soil context four (last) of units 1 and 23 was determined to be undisturbed soils. Only one possible historic



artifact, an aqua glass container, was found in one unit with an undisturbed third soil context (Unit 8). Historic artifacts were found within two of the undisturbed fourth soil contexts (Units 1 and 11). In Unit 1, one cut nail was recovered from the undisturbed 4<sup>th</sup> soil context. In Unit 11, several cut nails and a sherd of manganese glass were recovered from the fourth soil context. Units 16 and 23 were determined to be disturbed soils as they contained modern refuse in their lowest soil contexts. No historic artifacts were recovered from these contexts.

We initially decided to excavate eighteen shovel test probes at the married men's quarters site as the area had been heavily disturbed by modern landscaping. Two of the shovel test probes, STP 2 and STP 8 (see Appendix), contained the highest density of historical material, so we excavated 3 STP radials and a 1 x 1-meter unit surrounding each of them. We placed a 1 x 1-meter unit along the western wall of STP2, an STP one meter north of STP 2, an STP one meter south of STP 2, and an STP one meter east of STP 2. We placed a 1 x 1-meter unit along the eastern wall of STP 8, an STP one meter north of STP 8, an STP one meter south of STP 8, and an STP one meter west of STP 8. We excavated twenty-four shovel test probes, and two 1x1 units total. We excavated each STP using shovels and breaker bars. We excavated by levels based on natural soil deposits to 1 m below the surface. We augered each STP past 1 m as deep as physically possible or until we hit alluvial sand deposits. All the excavated soil was sifted through a ¼" screen. Shovel Test Probe forms, created by Dr. Katrina Eichner for the IPA 2021 Fort Sherman field school, were completed for each STP documenting the natural soil contexts and the material culture found within them.

At the MM quarters site, we encountered five different soil contexts within the shovel test probes (except for STP 19 that had 6 soil contexts and STP 20 that had 7). Across a majority of the site (STP 1 - 4, 6 -9, 11 - 14, 16, 20 -24, and 26), the first soil context was determined to be a mixture of soil and architectural fill. Of these STPs, only STPs 12, 14, and 21 contained historic artifacts within the first soil context. For most of the site (STPs 1 - 4, 7-9, 11 - 13, 20- 22), the second soil context was also determined to be a mixture of soil and architectural fill. Two of these shovel tests (STPs 3 and 21) only contained two soil contexts and thus only contained disturbed soil with architectural fill. Only four of these STPs (STPs 4, 8 11, and 21) contained historic artifacts within the second soil context. Six

shovel test probes (STPs 2, 7, 8, 11, 13, 22) contained third soil contexts that were determined to be a mixture of soil and architectural fill. Three of these shovel tests (STPs 7, 11, and 22) only contained three soil contexts and thus only contained disturbed soil with architectural fill. Of these STPs, only STP 7 and 22 may have contained historic artifacts.

The first two soil contexts in STP 19 were determined to be disturbed as they contained modern refuse, milled wood, and charcoal. However, no historic artifacts were recovered. The third soil context contained charcoal and the fourth soil context contained wood and historic artifacts. The third soil context of STP 1 was also determined to be disturbed soil as it contained charcoal and modern deposits. It did not contain any historic artifacts. The first soil context in STP 25 contained milled wood and the second and third soil context contained charcoal. No historic artifacts were recovered from these soil contexts. The second (and last) soil context of STP 24, the third soil contexts of STP 4, the third and fourth (last) soil contexts of STP 9, the third and fourth soil contexts of STP20, and the third through fifth (last) soil context of STP 12 all contained charcoal and wood. It is unclear whether these deposits are from the fort occupation or lumber mill occupation. Historic artifacts were only recovered from STP 24 context 2 and STP 12 contexts 3 and 4.

STP 5 and 18 were determined to contain undisturbed soil throughout with a single historic artifact (cut nail) found near the surface in both. STP 10 and 17 was determined to contain undisturbed soil throughout, however, no artifacts were recovered from either. STP 15 was determined to contain undisturbed soil throughout, however, only faunal remains were recovered. The second (and last) soil context of STPs 6, 16, 26, the second and third (last) soil contexts of STP 14, the second through fourth (last) contexts of STP 23, the fourth (last) soil context of STPs 1 and 25, the fourth and fifth (last) soil context of STP 2, 4, 8, and 13, the fifth and sixth (last) soil contexts of STP 19, and the fifth through seventh (last) soil contexts of STP 20, were all determined to be undisturbed soils. Dense 2 deposits of historic artifacts were recovered from STP 2 (n=6) STP 8 (n=6), and STP 24 (n=4). These soil contexts may represent lumber mill or fort-era deposits.

Within the two excavation units at the MM site, we encountered three soil contexts. The first two soils contexts of Unit 1 and the first soil context of Unit 2 were determined to be disturbed soil mixed with architectural fill. Within these contexts, wood and charcoal were also encountered. The second soil context of Unit 2 was determined to be disturbed soil as it contained milled wood and modern refuse. The third soil context of Unit 2 contained milled wood, and the third soil context of Unit 1 contained burned wood and charcoal. Historic artifacts were recovered from each of these soil contexts. These soil contexts may represent fort-era or lumber mill-era deposits.

We later decided to excavate one 1x1 m unit on the beach shore of Coeur d'Alene Lake north of the Noncommissioned Officers' Quarters site and south of the married men's quarters site after discovering a large surface scatter of historical artifacts. We excavated the 1x1 m unit down 1 meter below the surface using trowels and dustpans. We excavated by levels based on natural soil contexts up to 10 cm in depth. All the excavated soil was sifted through a ¼" screen. In the excavation unit at Beach site, we encountered three soils contexts. All three soil contexts, however, were wet and loose sand that only differed in color. Across all three soil contexts, an architectural wall was encountered. It is possible that this wall is a remnant of the fort pump house. Within all three soil contexts historic artifacts were recovered as well. These artifacts appear to be deposits from either the fort-period or lumber mill-period.

At the conclusion of the IPA Fort Sherman field school, an assemblage of historic artifacts collected by a NIC staff member from various construction projects during North Idaho College's occupation of the historic Fort Sherman site was donated to Idaho Public Archaeology. This donated collection was taken to the University of Idaho to be cataloged and curated as part of the IPA Fort Sherman collection. These artifacts were identified as early 20<sup>th</sup> century deposits from the lumber-mill (post-fort) occupation.

### *Cataloging and Curation*

The excavated and collected artifacts were taken to the in-field artifact lab at the end of each day to be cleaned and re-bagged. As the lab director, I instructed the students on how to appropriately wash each artifact type and supervised while they washed and re-bagged the artifacts. Each student was given a plastic tub, a plastic colander, a toothbrush, a plastic tray, paper towels, masking tape, and a sharpie. The students cleaned all the glass, ceramic, lithic, and metal artifacts over the colanders using soft toothbrushes and tubs filled with clean water. After laying out to dry, the artifacts were re-bagged in 4-mil plastic curation bags. The students did not clean the bone, fiber, or wood artifacts. The students re-bagged these artifacts in 4-mil plastic curation bags. Charcoal and paper artifacts were left in their original bags.

We recovered 2,877 artifacts from the historic Fort Sherman site. We recovered 1,804 artifacts from the noncommissioned officer's site, 767 from the married men's quarters site, and 306 artifacts from the beach site. At the Married Men's Quarter's site, 315 of the artifacts were recovered from the 26 shovel test probes, and 452 were recovered from the two excavation units. The artifacts were processed and cataloged in July and August of 2021 by undergraduate students Michelle Herlt and Josee Grant as a part of a paid summer internship at the University of Idaho and myself.

We used the Idaho Public Archaeology artifact typology, developed by Dr. Katrina Eichner, to catalog the artifacts. The artifact typology is a hybrid material-functional system based on a combination of Eichner's adaptation of the Department of the Interior's ICMS typology, which she used on the Fort Davis Archaeological Project (FODAAP), and Warner's cataloging system, which he used on various Idaho focused projects, including excavations at Sandpoint and Ft. Boise. The IPA artifact catalog is hierarchically organized by material class, material type, object name, and object description.

Using this artifact typology system, we first classified the artifacts into one of seven material classes— ceramic, glass, metal, mineral, organic, stone, or synthetic – based on the material they were constructed from. We then classified the artifacts into specific material types found within each material class (i.e., coarse earthenware, iron, etc.). We further classified them by the specific technology used in their manufacture (i.e., wrought, molding, machine-made, etc.).

We also classified the artifacts by their function. We gave each artifact an object name and object description based on their initial or intended use (i.e., plate, nail, bottle, etc.). While the functional use of a given artifact can vary between people and over time, assigning functional typology in conjunction with material typology can be useful for showing how material objects *might* have been used by the people who left them behind. My analysis of the material culture of Fort Sherman, therefore, represents *one* perspective on the daily lives of the fort inhabitants.

We assigned each artifact, or group of artifacts, that represented a unique item an individual catalog number. We then placed these artifacts into individual 4-mil plastic curation bags with bag tags that included the project, site, unit, context, count, and catalog number unique to that artifact(s). All the artifact bags from the same context were put into a larger bag together. The context bags from the same unit were placed together in another bag. The unit bags were then separated by site. The artifact bags will be stored at the Coeur d’Alene Archive for long-term curation.

### *Archival Research*

After the conclusion of the IPA Fort Sherman field school, I conducted additional archival research from August 17<sup>th</sup> to August 21<sup>st</sup>, 2021, through funding from the John Calhoun Smith Fund. I conducted archival research at the Albertson’s Library Special Collections at Boise State University and at the Idaho State Archive run by the Idaho State Historical Society to gather an extensive history of Fort Sherman and its inhabitants. I collected historical documents and oral histories associated with Fort Sherman and the Coeur d’Alene reservation. I used this historical data to help contextualize the archaeological material recovered from the historic Fort Sherman site.

### *Reporting*

My interpretations and research findings of the historic Fort Sherman site are presented in this master's thesis. The final report of Idaho Public Archaeology's interpretations and research findings will be completed by Dr. Katrina Eichner and disseminated to North Idaho College, the Coeur d'Alene Tribe, and the Bowers Lab at the University of Idaho. Future archival and material-based research projects may be conducted by North Idaho College and University of Idaho students under the direction of Dr. Eichner at the University of Idaho.

### **Conclusion**

Idaho Public Archaeology's (IPA) excavations at the Noncommissioned Officers' Quarters site and the Married Men's Quarters site revealed that deposits from the fort period have been heavily disturbed by construction and landscaping during the North Idaho College occupation. Fort-period deposits have largely been mixed with modern architectural fill and refuse. Only a couple of lumber mill-period or fort-period deposits may have remained intact. IPA's excavations at the Beach site reveal that fort-period and/or lumber-mill period deposits on the shores of Coeur d'Alene Lake have been disturbed. The donated collection revealed that lumber mill period deposits were encountered during construction throughout the North Idaho College Occupation. The material recovered from the Noncommissioned Officers Quarters site, the Married Men's quarters site, the Beach site, and the donated collection are discussed in detail in the following chapter.

## **Chapter 4: Material Culture of the Historic Fort Sherman Site**

### **Introduction**

In this chapter, I discuss the material culture we recovered from the Noncommissioned Officers' Quarters site, the Married Men's Quarters site, the Beach deposit site, and the early 20<sup>th</sup> century artifacts donated by the facilities staff at North Idaho College. I provide a basic overview of the recovered artifacts, including their material and function. I also provide item counts and vessel counts.

### **Overview of Material Culture**

A total of two thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven artifacts were recovered from the field school excavations. I discuss the artifacts found at each site and their context below. Within my discussion for each site, I divide the artifacts first by material type and then by functional types when discussing them. I also discuss the Minimum Number of Vessels (MNV) for each artifact material type. I end each section with my interpretation of the site's depositional history.

### **The Noncommissioned Officers' Quarters Site**

We recovered one thousand eight hundred and four artifacts from the Noncommissioned Officers' Quarters site. Seven material classes were represented within the artifact assemblage – ceramic, glass, metal, mineral, organic, stone, and synthetic.

#### *Ceramic*

A total of forty-three ceramic artifacts, including a minimum of seventeen vessels, were recovered from the NCO site. All but one of these sherds came from domestic vessels. Four ware types were represented within the ceramic assemblage– whiteware, porcelain, stoneware, and coarse earthenware. These ware types were determined based on the color and the degree of vitrification of the paste. In addition to ware type, the ceramics were identified based on other diagnostic features, including vessel form and decoration type, using standard reference guides (Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory 2015; Allen et al. 2013; Miller et al. 2000; Miller 1991).

Twenty-five of the forty ceramic sherds were identified as whiteware representing fifty-eight percent of the assemblage. The higher percentage of whiteware was also evident after accounting for the minimum number of vessels. A minimum of sixteen ceramic vessels were recovered from the NCO site. This calculation was based on ware type, decoration style, and vessel form. The decorative style and the material type of certain body sherds were included in the MNV calculation because rims and bases alone would have produced a very low vessel count. Most of the sherds that had decorations were body fragments. Additionally, there were several material types only represented by undecorated body fragments.

Of the sixteen vessels, nine were whiteware, making up 56 percent. The nine whiteware vessels were calculated based on vessel form (rim or base) and decorative styles. The vessels identified include an unidentified tableware body fragment decorated with decal, an unidentified tableware body fragment with a colored glaze, two unidentified tableware body fragments decorated with transferprint, an unidentified tableware body fragment with a yellow glaze, a saucer rim fragment decorated with a transfer-printed blue line along the rim, an unidentified holloware rim fragment decorated with gilt, an indeterminate flatware rim fragments with a molded edge and decorated with decal, and a plate rim fragment decorated with decal.

There were also two porcelain, two coarse earthenware and three stoneware vessels. The porcelain vessels were represented by an undecorated plate base fragment and an undecorated teacup rim fragment. One of the coarse earthenware vessels was identified as an unidentified terracotta vessel. The vessel was represented by the one and only terracotta sherd, an undecorated body sherd. The other coarse earthenware vessel was represented by a beige/tan/buff-pasted body fragment, likely from a utilitarian vessel. The stoneware vessels included a grey-pasted body sherd with an oxidized lead glaze, a tan/beige-pasted storage vessel with a Bristol glaze, and a white/grey-pasted storage vessel with a Bristol Glaze and a sponge-painted decoration. Table 4.1 a breakdown of the minimum number of ceramic vessels by ware type.



Table 4.1: Ceramic MNV by ware type at the NCO Site

<b>Ware</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Whiteware	9	56%
Stoneware	3	18%
Porcelain	2	13%
Coarse Earthenware	2	13%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>100%</b>

Fourteen of the sixteen minimum vessels are domestic vessels. Out of the fourteen domestic vessels, eight were identified as tableware, three were identified as teaware, and three were identified as storage containers. Vessels related to tea service are separated from other tableware vessels in this analysis because tea service vessels tended to be used more in social/public settings, namely social visits. Tableware, on the other hand, were mostly seen and used by family members. As a result, teawares tend to be more decorative and expensive than tablewares (Christensen 2012).

Of the eight tableware, three were further identified as flatware. Five of the tableware could not be further identified as they were represented by small, decorated body fragments. Of the three flatware, two were identified as plates, and one was indeterminate. The plates include an undecorated porcelain foot ring fragment (8 cm diameter) and an ironstone rim fragment (16 cm diameter) decorated with decal. The indeterminate flatware was a decal decorated ironstone with a scalloped rim. The five indeterminate tablewares include four whitewares with transferprint and one whiteware with decal.

The three tea wares include a whiteware saucer rim fragment (6 cm diameter) with blue transfer print, an undecorated porcelain teacup rim fragment (6 cm diameter), and a whiteware teacup rim fragment with gilt along the rim. The whiteware rim fragment was too small to measure the diameter. The three storage vessels include a tan/beige-pasted stoneware container fragment with a Bristol glaze, a white/grey-pasted stoneware container fragment with a Bristol Glaze and a sponge-painted decoration, and a lead-glazed stoneware container body fragment. Table 4.2 provides a breakdown of the minimum number of domestic ceramic vessels by function, ware type, and form

Table 4.2: Ceramic MNV by form and function at the NCO Site

<b>Function</b>	<b>Ware</b>	<b>Form</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>Tableware</b>			<b>8</b>	<b>57%</b>
	Whiteware	Tableware, indeterminate	5	36%
		Flatware, indeterminate	1	7%
		Plate	1	7%
	Porcelain	Plate	1	7%
<b>Teaware</b>			<b>3</b>	<b>21%</b>
	Whiteware	Saucer	1	7%
		Teacup	1	7%
	Porcelain	Teacup	1	7%
<b>Storage</b>			<b>3</b>	<b>22%</b>
	Stoneware	Container	3	22%
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>14</b>	<b>100%</b>

There were five different decorative techniques present within the ceramic assemblage. The highest-occurring decorative technique was transfer printing, with five of the sixteen minimum vessels having this decoration. Transferprint, which has a broad date range of 1757-present, was found on four unidentified whiteware tableware and one whiteware saucer. One whiteware tableware contained a transfer-printed yellow glaze, one contained a transfer-printed yellow glaze, and two contained unidentified blue transfer-printed patterns. The whiteware saucer contained a blue transfer-printed line along the rim (see Figure 4.1).



Figure 4.1: Transferprinted whiteware saucer fragment

Decalomania, which has a date range of 1890-present, was the second most common, with three whiteware vessels displaying this decoration. The whiteware plate contained a polychrome floral decal and was identified as an early 20<sup>th</sup>-century canary ware revival (see Figure 4.2). One whiteware flatware contained a polychrome floral decal and a scallop molded edge (see Figure 4.2). The other whiteware flatware contained an unidentified polychrome decal decoration. A Bristol glaze was found on two stoneware vessels. Gilt and sponge painting were each found on one vessel. Gold gilt, which has a date range of 1890-present, was found on a whiteware holloware. Blue sponge-painting (1830-1900) was found on a stoneware vessel that also contained a Bristol glaze (see Figure 4.3). The blue sponge-painted decoration was unidentifiable. Five of the vessels were undecorated. Table 4.3 provides a breakdown of the minimum number of ceramic vessels by decoration.



Figure 4.2: Decal decorated whiteware plate fragment (left) and decal decorated whiteware flatware fragment (right)

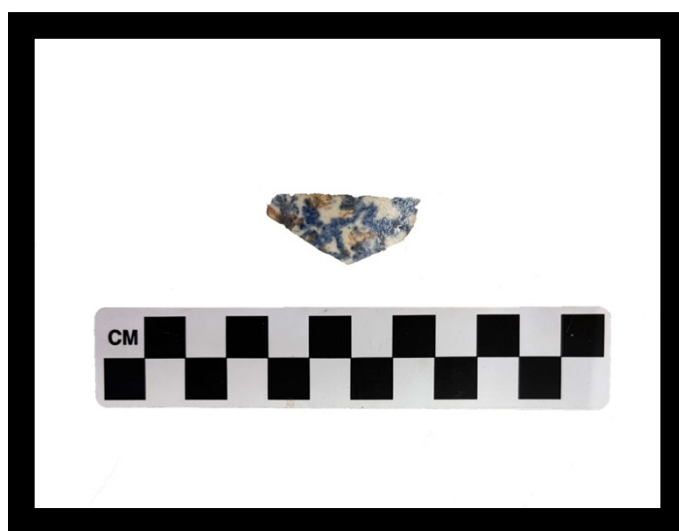


Figure 4.3: Blue sponge-painted stoneware fragment

Table 4.3: Ceramic MNV by decoration at the NCO Site

<b>Decoration</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Undecorated	5	31%.
Transferprint	5	31%
Decalomania	3	20%
Gilt	1	6%
Sponge-painted & Bristol Glaze	1	6%
Bristol glaze	1	6%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>100%</b>

### *Glass*

A total of five hundred and thirty-seven glass sherds were recovered from the NCO site. One hundred and five sherds were identified as bottles and sixty-six were identified as containers. Glass body sherds with the curvature of a vessel were classified as containers if they were too small or incomplete to definitively be identified as either a bottle or jar. These glass sherds made up thirty-two percent of the glass assemblage. Fifty were identified as flat glass, one was identified as a lamp sherd, and three hundred and fifteen were unidentifiable. Glass was identified based on several diagnostic features, including curvature, vessel form, manufacture technique, decorative technique, labels, and maker's marks (Jones and Sullivan 1985; Miller et al.,2000; Lindsey 2021).

The minimum number of vessels was calculated to be forty-four, which was calculated using a combination of the vessel form, color, finish features, and manufacturing technique. Because of how disturbed the Noncommissioned Officer Quarters site was, locational context was not considered in the MNV count. The Noncommissioned Officers Quarters site was treated as a single deposit. Of the forty-four vessels, thirty-four were identified as bottles. Of the thirty-four bottles, eighteen are beer bottles, eight are miscellaneous unidentified bottles, four are soda bottles, and one is a medicine bottle.

Because of the size of the glass body sherds, the miscellaneous unidentified bottles could not be distinguished as either cylindrical beverage bottles or paneled medicinal bottles. Ten of the vessels could only be identified as containers. All but one of the containers, a lid liner/insert, are unidentifiable. Table 4.4 provides a breakdown of the MNV by vessel form and function.

Table 4.4: Glass MNV by form and function at the NCO Site

<b>Form</b>	<b>Function</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>Bottle</b>		<b>34</b>	<b>77%</b>
	Beer	18	41%
	Miscellaneous	11	24.5%
	Soda	4	9%
	Medicine	1	2.5%
<b>Container</b>		<b>10</b>	<b>23%</b>
	Unidentified	9	20.5%
	Lid liner	1	2.5%
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>44</b>	<b>100%</b>

The eighteen beer bottles include seventeen amber bottles and one natural green bottle. The eleven miscellaneous bottles include seven colorless bottles, one natural green bottle, one manganese bottle, one aqua bottle, and one natural blue bottle. The four soda bottles are 7-up green bottles. The three miscellaneous beverage bottles include three colorless bottles. The medicine bottle is a natural green bottle. The nine containers include four colorless vessels, one amber vessel, one cobalt vessel, one peacock blue vessel, one aqua vessel and one milk glass vessel. The indeterminate holloware is colorless.

The seventeen amber beer bottles are represented by eight cylindrical base fragments, three finish fragments, two lip fragments, one shoulder fragment, one neck fragment, and one body fragment. One of the base fragments has the letters “M” and “C” (or “G”) embossed on it. One of the base fragments contains stippling, which appears on bottles after 1940, making it automatic machine-made. One of the base fragments contains a stippled foot ring, an Owen’s suction scar, and “22A” embossed on the bottom, giving it a TPQ of 1940. One of

the base fragments contains a stippled foot ring (TPQ 1940), an embossed Ball Brothers Co. maker's makers mark, and "56, 3B-LOI 165-38" embossed on the bottom. One of the base fragments contained stippling and an embossed partial letter. Three of the base fragments just contain embossed foot rings. The other base fragment does not contain any other diagnostic features.

The three finish fragments include one crown finish (TPQ 1892) with an automatic machine mold seam (TPQ 1905), one double ring finish with a bead string rim, and one two-part finish with a bead lip and a down-tooled string rim. The third finish fragment also contains an applied color label, which has a TPQ of 1934, containing the word "BEER" on it. The two lip fragments include one bead lip with an automatic machine mold seam and one indeterminate lip fragment with an automatic machine mold seam, giving them both a TPQ of 1905. The shoulder fragment has a mold seam, indicating at least a two-part mold manufacture (TPQ 1809). The neck fragment did not have any diagnostic features.

The natural green beer bottle is represented by a cylindrical, cup-molded base fragment, which has a date range of 1850-1910 (see Figure 4.4). The base is push-up/kickup base with a dome basal profile, and a base mold seam. The base also has the Cannington, Shaw, and Co. maker's mark (C.S. & COLD) and the number "905" embossed on the bottom. According to Lockhart et al. (2014), all these features together, as well as the absence of a machine scar, indicate that the bottle was a beer bottle produced by Cannington, Shaw, and Co. in Liverpool England with an Ashley semi-automatic machine between 1892 and 1913 (Lockhart et al., 2014). According to Lockhart et al. (2014) these beer bottles are "known from historical towns in the American west" (51).



Figure 4.4: Cup-molded beer bottle base fragment

The seven colorless miscellaneous bottles are represented by a body fragment, three base fragments, two finish fragments, and an artifact with rim/base/body fragments. The body fragment contains molded cross-hatching on the exterior. One of the base fragment has no diagnostic features. One of the base fragments is a cylindrical base fragment with a mold seam around the entire base at the heel, making it at least a cup-molded base. Cup molded bases have a date range of approximately 1850-1910. The other base fragment is a cylindrical base fragment with the Obear-Nester Glass Co. maker's mark (N in a square) and "N, 3" embossed on the bottom. Based on the specific maker's mark, this bottle was produced by Obear-Nester Glass Co between 1915-1978, after the fort occupation (Lockhart et al., 2018a).

One of the finish fragments is a cylindrical crown finish with a bead lip, giving it a TPQ of 1892. The other finish fragment has a mold seam around what appears to be a possible string rim. The colorless miscellaneous bottle consisting of rim/base/body fragments contains a fluted body/shoulder fragment, a base fragment with a possible suction scar (diagnostic of an automatic machine-made bottle), and a down-tooled string rim.



The natural green miscellaneous bottle is represented by a cylindrical neck fragment that contains a mold seam and thus has at least a two-piece mold, which has a TPQ of approximately 1809 in the U.S. The manganese miscellaneous bottle is represented by a flat lip fragment. The aqua bottle is represented by a body fragment (the only aqua bottle fragment in the assemblage). The natural blue miscellaneous bottle is represented by a bulged neck fragment.

The four 7-up green soda bottles are represented by two finish fragments, a base fragment, and a neck fragment. The finish fragments include a bead lip/finish with an automatic machine mold seam and a crown finish with an automatic machine mold seam, giving them a TPQ of 1905. The base fragment is cylindrical in shape with Owen's suction scar and a mold seam, both diagnostic of automatic machine-made bottles (TPQ 1905). It also has a molded foot ring. The neck fragment has a mold seam, indicating at least a two-part mold manufacture which has a TPQ of 1809 in the U.S. The body fragment has a mold seam, embossed stippling, and embossed letters (of which only an "R" was identified), giving it a TPQ of 1940. The natural green medicine bottle is represented by a finish fragment and a neck fragment. The finish is an applied one-part finish with a 5-cm in diameter flattened patent extract lip, giving it a date range of 1830 to 1885 (see Figure 4.5).



Figure 4.5: Applied medicine bottle finish fragment

The four colorless containers are represented by two rim fragments, one cylindrical base fragment, and one body fragment. One of the rim fragments had a threaded finish, a mold seam around the neck, and a partial letter embossed on the body. The rim had a 4cm diameter and could be a small jar. The other rim fragments did not contain any diagnostic features. The base fragment has a bulged heel. The body fragment contains embossed stippling and an embossed “A” on the exterior. It is either a jar or a bottle. The amber container is represented by one cylindrical base fragment. The base fragment contains stippling, giving them a TPQ of 1940, and a “9” embossed on the bottom. The cobalt container is represented by a rim fragment with a threaded continuous finish. The milk glass container is represented by a cylindrical lid liner fragment with the letters “FO” etched into it. This lid liner was used to line a jar line. Milk glass lid liners were used from approximately 1869, when it was first patented, to well into the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Both the peacock blue and aqua containers are represented by body fragments with no diagnostic features. The holloware vessel is represented by a rim fragment with no diagnostic features.

### *Metal*

A total of three hundred and ninety-nine metal artifacts were recovered from the NCO site. The metal artifacts were identified based on material type, form, and manufacturing technique. Several reference guides were used to identify them (Barnes 2018; Haught-Bielmann 2014; Merritt 2014; Karklins 2000; Miller 1991).

Among the three hundred and ninety-nine fragments, seven material types were represented – iron, aluminum, steel, copper, lead, miscellaneous white metal, and unidentified metal. Most of the metal artifacts, three hundred and seventy-one (93%), were identified as iron. There are also seventeen aluminum items, five steel items, three copper items, two lead items, and one unidentified metal. Table 4.5. provides a breakdown of metal artifacts by metal type.

Table 4.5: Metal artifacts by metal type at the NCO Site

<b>Metal Type</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Iron	371	93%
Aluminum	17	4.5%
Steel	5	1%
Copper	3	0.5%
Lead	2	0.5%
Unidentified	1	0.5%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>100%</b>

Six functional categories are represented among the metal artifacts – architectural, unidentified, food and beverage, gun, coin, and container. Among the one hundred and ninety-three architectural metal artifacts are one hundred and fifty-six nails, eleven wires, six screws, eight bolts, three straps, two rods, one nut, one rebar, one bracket, one rivet, one hook, one ring, and one file. Among the twenty-one food/beverage related metal artifacts are eight caps/lids, six cans, and seven wrappers. There are also one hundred and forty-two unidentified metal artifacts, one coin, one bullet, and forty-one unidentified container fragments. Table 4.6 provides a breakdown of the MNV by form and function.

Table 4.6: Metal MNV by form and function at the NCO Site

<b>Function</b>	<b>Form</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>Architectural</b>		<b>193</b>	<b>48%</b>
	Nail	156	39%
	Screw	6	1.5%
	Bolt	8	1.5%
	Wire	11	0.5%
	Strap	3	0.5%
	Rod	2	0.5 %
	Blind Rivet	1	< 0.5%
	Hook	1	< 0.5%
	Ring	1	< 0.5%
	Bracket	1	< 0.5%
	Nut	1	< 0.5%
	File	1	< 0.5%
	Rebar	1	< 0.5%
<b>Unidentified</b>		<b>142</b>	<b>36%</b>
	Unidentified	142	36%
<b>Container</b>		<b>41</b>	<b>10%</b>
	Unidentified container	41	10%
<b>Food/Beverage</b>		<b>21</b>	<b>5%</b>
	Caps/Lids	8	2%
	Can	6	1.5%
	Wrapper	7	1.5%
<b>Coin</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>&lt; 0.5%</b>
	Penny	1	< 0.5%
<b>Gun-Related</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>&lt; 0.5%</b>
	Bullet	1	< 0.5%
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>399</b>	<b>100%</b>

There are thirteen different object types made of iron – nail, container, bolt, wire, screw, can, strap, rod, nut, sheet, hook, ring, bracket, and unidentified. Of the one-hundred and fifty-six iron nail fragments, thirty-nine were complete nails. Of the complete iron nails, sixteen (41%) are common wire nails and twenty-three (59%) are cut nails.

Around approximately 1830, machine-cut nails were introduced and popularized, and eventually replaced the previous method of hand-making wrought nails. Cut nails remained popular up until the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. In 1860, wire nails were introduced and popularized

by the 1880s. However, they remained less popular than machine-cut nails until they started to take over in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century (Wells 1998; Miller et al. 2000). The presence of mostly machine-cut nails helps confirm that we encountered fort-era deposits.

The complete cut nails were recovered from units 7, 8, 11, 12, 14, and 15. They were found throughout soil contexts 1, 2, and 4. The complete wire nails were recovered from units 3, 6, 10, 11, 15, 20, 21, and 22. They were found throughout soil contexts 1, 2, 3, and 4. Complete cut nails and wire nails were only found together in units 11 and 15. In unit 11, one complete wire nail was recovered from the first soil context and two complete cut nails were found in the fourth soil context. In Unit 15, one complete cut nail was recovered from the first soil context. One complete cut nail and three complete wire nails were found together in the second soil context. However, the complete cut nails were often found above, below, or in the same soil context as incomplete wire nails and vice versa. The mixture of cut and wire nails may indicate the use of both types during the fort and/or lumber occupation. However, it may also indicate that the site has been heavily disturbed from construction and landscaping during the North Idaho College occupation.

The complete machine-cut and wire nails contain a variety of sizes, all of which are used for different purposes. Among the twenty-three cut nails, there are three small nails – one 3d, one 4d, and one 6d – standardly used for fine carpentry purposes such as for furniture or for interior finishes/trims. Most of the nails - nine 8d, one 9d, and four 10d - are standard structural nails used in construction. These sizes are commonly used for sheathing, roofing, flooring, or light framing. There are also several larger nails, including, five 20d and one 30d. These nails are used for heavy framing.

Seven of the sixteen complete common wire nails are standard pennyweight sizes used for construction purposes (i.e., sheathing, roofing, flooring, or light framing) – one 7d, two 8d, two 9d, and two 10d. Six of the nails - four 16d, and two 20d – are large framing nails. One of the complete wire nails has an uncommon length, 4.25 inches, that is in between a 20d and a 30d. One of the complete wire nails is a very large and heavy framing

nail that has an uncommon length of 6.25 inches. It is possible that due to rusting, the nail is slightly longer than the standard length of 6 inches for a 60d nail. One of the nails has too much rust and residue to measure accurately.

The other architectural items include eight bolts, one bracket (possibly architectural), one s-shaped hook (13.5x5.5 cm), one nut, one unidentified ring (4.5 cm diameter/2.2 cm gauge), two unidentified rods, six Phillips head screws (TPQ 1930) two unidentified strap fragments (one 8 x 2.25 x 0.5 cm; one 5.5 x 1.4 x 0.2 cm), two unidentified malleable wires (0.1 and 0.2 cm gauge) and one barbed wire. There is also one large container containing forty-one fragments and one-hundred forty-two unidentified fragments. The eight screws were found within the first level of the first soil contexts in Units 14 and 15, both of which are heavily disturbed by architectural fill and modern refuse.

The food and beverage-related items include six cans. One of the cans was a sanitary can with a machined soldered side seam (1904-present). The other five cans were unidentifiable rim fragments. It is possible that these cans contained foodstuffs, though what type is unknown. Many different foodstuffs, including fruits, vegetables, meat, milk, etc., were preserved in cans during the period of fort occupation and after (Busch 1981).

The seventeen aluminum items include eight caps/lids, seven wrappers, one blind rivet, and one unidentified item. There are three different cap/lids represented – three crown caps (TPQ 1892), one crew cap, one unidentified bottle cap, and three pull tabs. One of the crown caps was a modern Sunkist soda bottle screw cap. One of the crown caps had partial white and gold label residue. One of the crown caps was covered in residue. One of the crown caps had no markings or residue. The unidentified bottle cap had white coloring on one side. Four of the five bottle caps and all three pull tabs were found in Unit 14, which was heavily disturbed by architectural fill and modern refuse.

The aluminum wrappers include one aluminum foil wrapper and two unidentified wrappers. The five steel items include two wires, one file, one bolt, and one rebar fragment. The steel wires include one fishing line and one unidentified wire. The fishing line was found deep within soil context 2 of Unit 14, a heavily disturbed unit of soil, architectural fill, and modern refuse. The file is the bottom portion of a hand file. The rebar is an unidentified

fragment that has small strands of grounding copper wires attached. The three copper items include an undatable penny and two unidentified malleable wire. The two lead artifacts include one bullet (see Figure 4.6) and one unidentified item. The unidentified lead item has roofing tar residue and could possibly be a gutter fragment.



Figure 4.6: Lead bullet

### *Organic, Mineral, and Stone*

A total of three hundred and eighteen artifacts were classified as organic. Among the organic artifacts, four material types were represented – two hundred and fifty-two charcoal, twenty-one faunal bone, thirty-eight wood fragments, and one gum fragment. The organic material has not yet been weighed or further identified. As such, I will not be discussing this material in my analysis.

A total of three mineral artifacts and forty-eight stone artifacts were recovered from the NCO site. The three mineral fragments were identified as chunks of ball clay. Within the stone artifact assemblage, seven material types were identified – basalt, chert, granite, sandstone, metaphoric rock, sedimentary rock, and unidentified. There were six basalts, four chert, including three lithic debitage and one unidentified, two obsidian, two sandstone, one

metaphoric rock, and thirty sedimentary rock, including one shale and twenty-nine unidentified rocks. The mineral and stone material recovered from the Noncommissioned Officer's site represent natural deposits, except for the lithic debitage.

Two of the lithic debitage fragments were recovered from Unit 5, context 1C along with sandstone, a faunal bone fragment, and unidentified amber and colorless glass fragments. The other lithic debitage fragments was recovered from Unit 7, context 1A. This unit was highly disturbed, containing colorless , amber, and aqua glass fragments, unidentified plastic fragments, asphalt, an aluminum bottle cap, and a stoneware fragment. The lithic debitage was likely deposited before the construction of Fort Sherman by the Schitsu'umsh, whose land the fort was built upon.

### *Synthetic*

There was a total of four hundred and fifty-seven synthetic artifacts recovered from the NCO site. Among the synthetic artifacts, nine material types are represented – miscellaneous composite, miscellaneous plastic, miscellaneous fiber, hard rubber, polyethylene, cellophane asphalt, slag, nylon, and Styrofoam. There are one hundred and seventy-six miscellaneous composite artifacts, including one hundred and sixteen concrete fragments, fifty-six brick fragments, and four clinker fragments. There are sixty-one miscellaneous plastic items, including, one dark blue bead, one gold cap, one black valve cap, one blue bread clip, six wrappers, and fifty-one unidentified items. Five of the wrappers are clear wrappers with some red coloring. The other wrapper is a modern Crème Savers candy wrapper.

There are six miscellaneous fiber artifacts, including one modern cigarette filter, one tan string, and four unidentified items. Three of the unidentified fibers were tan fibers that may also be cigarette filters. The other unidentified fiber was a hardened piece of tan cotton. There are six hard rubber items, including five black unidentified rubber items and one reddish hose fragment. Hard black rubber has a patent date of 1844 (Somma 2020). There are four high-density polyethylene items (TPQ 1953) including one plastic bag and three unidentified items (Scanton Products 2016). There are forty-four asphalt items, including thirty-three unidentified asphalt fragments and eleven roofing shingle fragments. In the



United States, Asphalt was first used for roads in 1870 and first used for roofing shingles in 1903 (CASMA n.d.; Virginia Asphalt Association n.d).

There are also eighty-nine slag fragments, sixty-nine Styrofoam items (TPQ 1941) one unidentified cellophane item (TPQ 1908), and one yellow Nylon string (TPQ 1938) (Cansler 2018; Dionisio 2009; Wolfe 2008). These synthetic artifacts are largely represented by architectural material and refuse dating to post-occupation of the site.

### *Depositional History*

The field school excavations failed to discover undisturbed contexts at the Noncommissioned Officers' Quarters site. In most of the excavation units, material culture dating to after the occupation of the site (>1937) was recovered within and below deposits of historic material culture dating to the fort or mill occupation. Furthermore, in units where historic artifacts were recovered from contexts below more recent material deposits, these historic artifacts were often found mixed with architectural fill. The only fort or lumber mill-era artifacts encountered below the architectural fill and more recent material culture deposits were a few cut nails. This disturbance has likely resulted from extensive development from the construction and operation of the lumber mill after the abandonment of the site and the later development of North Idaho College.

However, despite this disturbance, we did encounter a dense deposit of historic artifacts. While this deposit was mixed with architectural fill and modern refuse, it's high concentration of historic artifacts warrants attention. The deposit of historic artifacts was encountered in Unit 15. . This deposit stretched across contexts one and two. The artifacts recovered from the first context include a sponge-painted stoneware vessel (either a storage vessel or a wash basin), a porcelain tableware fragment, a whiteware tableware fragment with blue transferprint, two cut nails, an English import beer bottle base (1892-1913), and an aqua container fragment. The artifacts recovered from the second soil context include a natural green applied finish fragment of a medicine bottle (1830-1885), a natural-green container fragment, and an aqua container fragment. Because the ceramic assemblage at the NCO site is so low, this deposit of historic artifacts was particularly significant. This deposit helped to confirm the presence of fort-era deposits.

## **The Married Men's Quarter's**

We recovered seven hundred and sixty-seven artifacts from the Married Men's Quarters Site. Seven material classes were represented within the artifact assemblage – ceramic, glass, metal, mineral, organic, stone, and synthetic. Below I discuss the artifacts represented in each material type.

### *Ceramic*

A total of thirty-five ceramic sherds were recovered from the MM site. Only eleven of the ceramic sherds were from domestic vessels. These sherds were comprised of two ware types- whiteware and porcelain. The other twenty-five sherds included one unidentified coarse earthenware vessel fragment and twenty-four fragments of an architectural pipe made of coarse earthenware. These ware types were determined based on the color and the degree of vitrification of the paste. In addition to ware type, the ceramics were identified based on other diagnostic features, including vessel form and decoration type using standard reference guides (Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory 2015; Allen et al. 2013; Miller et al. 2000; Miller 1991).

Whitewares made up ten of eleven domestic vessel sherds. Only one domestic porcelain sherd was recovered from the site. From the eleven domestic vessel sherds, a minimum vessel count of four was determined. Three of these vessels (75%) are whitewares and one is porcelain (25%). Table 4.7 provides a breakdown of the minimum number of vessels by ware type. Of the four vessels, two are tableware and two are teaware. The two tablewares include a whiteware bowl, represented by a rim fragment (12 cm diameter) with transferprint, and a whiteware plate, represented by a lead-glazed base fragment (10 cm diameter). The two teawares include an indeterminate hand-painted porcelain teaware, represented by a body fragment, and a whiteware teacup, represented by a possible lid fragment with decal. Table 4.8 provides a breakdown of the minimum number of vessels by function.

Table 4.7: Ceramic MNV by ware type at the MM Site.

<b>Ware</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Whiteware	3	75%
Porcelain	1	25%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>100%</b>

Table 4.8: Ceramic MNV by function type at the MM Site.

<b>Function</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>Tableware</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>50%</b>
Plate	1	25%
Bowl	1	25%
<b>Teaware</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>50%</b>
Teacup	1	25%
Teaware, indeterminate	1	25%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>100%</b>

Three of the four vessels contained a decoration. Each of the vessels contained a different decoration. The whiteware bowl is decorated with blue transferprint on both the interior and exterior (see Figure 4.7). The pattern contains a foliage motif. The whiteware teacup is decorated with an unidentified polychrome decal. The porcelain fragment is hand-painted pink over the glaze on the exterior. The hand-painted decoration is an “air brush” style found on Japanese imported teacups beginning in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century (Campbell 2019). Table 4.9 provides a breakdown of the minimum number of vessels by decoration.



Figure 4.7: Transferprinted whiteware bowl fragments

Table 4.9: Ceramic MNV by decoration at the MM Site

<b>Decoration</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Transferprint	1	25%
Decal	1	25%
Hand Painted	1	25%
Undecorated	1	25%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>100%</b>

### *Glass*

A total of two hundred and four glass sherds were recovered from the MM site. Of these, nineteen were identified as bottle sherds, twelve were identified as indeterminate containers, and one was identified as a jar. These glass sherds made up fifteen percent of the glass assemblage. Seventy-eight were identified as flat glass, and ninety-four were unidentified. Glass was identified based on several diagnostic features, including curvature, vessel form, manufacture technique, decorative technique, labels, and maker's marks (Jones and Sullivan 1985; Miller et al. 2000; Lindsey 2021).

The minimum number of vessels was calculated to be nineteen. It was calculated using a combination of the vessel form, color, finish features, and manufacturing technique. Of the nineteen vessels, eleven were identified as bottles, four were identified as containers, and one was identified as a jar. Three of the vessels were unidentifiable. The eleven bottles include four miscellaneous bottles, four beer bottles, one pharmacy bottle, one alcohol bottle, and one miscellaneous paneled bottle. The four containers are unidentified. The jar is a medicine/toiletry jar. Table 4.10 provides a breakdown of the MNVs by form and function.

Table 4.10: Glass MNV by form and function at the Married Men's Quarters Site

<b>Form</b>	<b>Function</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>Bottle</b>		<b>11</b>	<b>58%</b>
	Miscellaneous	4	21%
	Beer	4	21%
	Pharmacy	1	5%
	Miscellaneous Paneled	1	5%
	Alcohol (wine/champagne)	1	5%
<b>Container</b>		<b>4</b>	<b>21%</b>
	Indeterminate	4	21%
<b>Jar</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>5%</b>
	Medicine/Toiletry	1	5%
<b>Unidentified</b>		<b>3</b>	<b>16%</b>
	Unidentified	3	16%
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>19</b>	<b>100%</b>

The four miscellaneous bottles include two colorless bottles and two natural blue/green bottles. The colorless miscellaneous bottles are represented by a lip fragment and a base fragment. The colorless lip fragment appears to be a straight finish and contains an automatic machine (TPQ 1905) mold seam that extends up the lip but not to the rim. The base fragment is a very small (2 cm diameter) partial cylindrical base fragment. It is too small to discern any diagnostic features. Due to its small diameter, it is likely a non-food related household bottle. The natural blue/green miscellaneous bottles are represented by two finish fragments. One of the finish fragments is a tooled Perry Davis finish fragment, which

has a date range of approximately 1870 to 1920 (see Figure 4.8). The other finish fragment is a two-part Perry Davis (double ring) finish with a cylindrical neck. The manufacturing technique of this fragment could not be ascertained. The Perry Davis finish type was used for fat-pouring liquids and was most commonly found on patent/medicine bottles and sauce/condiment bottles.



Figure 4.8: Perry Davis finish fragment

The four amber beer bottles are represented by two dark amber base fragments, one amber neck fragment, and one amber finish fragment. Both bases have a bulged heel and a shallow concave basal profile. One of them, however, contains the seam from a two-piece post-mold, which has a date range of 1825 to 1900 (see Figure 4.9). The neck fragment contains a mold seam. The finish fragment contains an applied one-part rounded lip finish with a tapered neck (see Figure 4.10). It has a date range of approximately early 1800s to late 1880s. The pharmacy bottle is represented by a natural blue base fragment. The base fragment has a bulged heel, rounded corners, and a square or rectangular shape. The miscellaneous alcohol bottle is represented by a dark olive-green body fragment. This body fragment is the only dark olive-green fragment in the assemblage. Dark olive-green bottles

were commonly used in the 19<sup>th</sup> century until about 1890. They become practically unknown after 1900 except for some wine/champagne and beer/ale bottles.

During the Fort's occupation (1878-1900), olive bottles would have most likely have contained wine/champagne bottles but could have contained beer/ale or liquor. The paneled bottle is represented by a colorless body fragment. Paneled bottles were most commonly used for various pharmacy bottles or household toiletry bottles such perfume, cologne, and cream bottles.



Figure 4.9: Two-piece post-molded beer bottle base fragments



Figure 4.10: Applied beer bottle finish fragment

The four containers are represented by three body fragments and one rim fragment. The body fragments include an undecorated aqua fragment, a molded paneled colorless fragment, and a molded fluted amber fragment. The rim fragment is colorless and has a 4 cm diameter. It does not contain any diagnostic features. The jar is represented by a large incomplete rim/base/body fragment. The jar is a milk glass toiletry/medicine jar fragment that contains a threaded continuous finish and a footed base. It also has a horizontal neck and molded panels on the body (see Figure 4.11). Milk glass jars were most commonly used for ointments and creams from the 1890s to the mid 20<sup>th</sup> century. The three unidentified vessels include a manganese fragment (TPQ 1880), a peacock blue fragment, and a light-yellow amber body fragment. After glass making became more refined in the 1920s and a medium dark amber became the standard amber color, yellow amber became increasingly uncommon.





Figure 4.11: Milk glass toiletry/medicine jar fragment

### *Metal*

A total of one hundred and seventy-six metal artifacts were recovered from the MM site. The metal artifacts were identified based on material type, form, and manufacture technique. Several reference guides were used to identify them (Barnes 2018; Haught-Bielmann 2014; Merritt 2014; Karklins 2000; Miller 1991).

Among the one hundred and seventy-six artifacts, six material types were represented – iron, brass, copper, lead, miscellaneous white metal, and unidentified. Most of the metal artifacts, one hundred and seventy (97%), were identified as iron. There are also two miscellaneous white metal items, one lead item, one copper item, one brass item, and one unidentified metal item. Table 4.11 provides a breakdown of the MNV by metal type.

Table 4.11: Metal artifacts by metal type at the MM Site.

<b>Metal Type</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Iron	170	97%
White Metal, miscellaneous	2	1%
Brass	1	0.5%
Copper	1	0.5%
Lead	1	0.5%
Unidentified	1	0.5%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>100%</b>

Six functional categories are represented among the metal artifacts - architectural, unidentified, food and beverage, gun-related, handle, and coin. Among the one hundred and thirty-nine architectural metal artifacts are one hundred and twelve nails, twelve straps, nine wires, two bolts, one rivet, one screw, one bar, and one staple. There are also thirty-two unidentified items, two food and beverage related cans, one coin (penny), one handle, and one gun-related cartridge. represented by one item. Table 4.12 provides a breakdown of the MNV by form and function.

Table 4.12: Metal artifacts by form and function at the MM Site.

<b>Function</b>	<b>Form</b>	<b>Total</b>	
<b>Architectural</b>		<b>139</b>	<b>79%</b>
	Nail	112	65%
	Strap	12	4%
	Wire	9	4%
	Bolt	2	2%
	Screw	1	1%
	Staple	1	1%
	Rivet	1	1%
	Bar	1	1%
<b>Unidentified</b>		<b>32</b>	<b>18.5%</b>
	Unidentified	32	18.5%
<b>Food/Beverage</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>1%</b>
	Can	2	1%
<b>Coin</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>0.5%</b>
	Penny	1	0.5%
<b>Gun-Related</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>0.5%</b>
	Cartridge	1	0.5%
<b>Handle</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>0.5%</b>
	Handle	1	0.5%
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>176</b>	<b>100%</b>

There are eleven different object types made of iron – nail, bar, bolt, wire, screw, can, strap, handle, rivet, staple, and unidentified. Of the one hundred and twelve nails, forty-one are complete. Of the forty-one complete iron nails, 28 (68%) are cut nails, and thirteen (32%) are common wire nails. The complete machine-cut and wire nails contain a variety of sizes. Among the twenty-eight cut nails, there are six small nails – two 3d, one 4d, two 5d, and one 6d - standardly used for fine carpentry purposes such as for interior finishes/trims and for furniture. Most of the cut nails (16, 57%), however, are standard construction nails, ranging in size from 8d to 12d. There are ten 8d, five 10d, and one 12d. These sizes are commonly used for sheathing, roofing, flooring, or light framing. There are also six large nails – four 16d and two 20d - used for heavy framing (i.e., rafters). Among the thirteen wire nails, there are five small nails (38%) - one 3d, one 4d, and three 5d - used for fine carpentry purposes.

Seven of the thirteen complete wire nails (54%) - one 7d, four 8d, one 9d, and one 10d are standard construction nails. There is also one large heavy framing nail (16d).

The complete cut nails were recovered from context one of STP 26, context two of STP 21, and context four of STPs 2, 12, and 22. They were also recovered from contexts one through three in Units 1 and two. Complete wire nails were found in context one of STP 26, context 3A of Unit 1, and contexts one and three of Unit 2. Complete wire cut and wire nails were found together in STP 26 and the two excavation units. One complete wire nail was recovered along with the three complete cut nails in Unit 1 context 3A. Four complete wire nails were recovered along with six complete cut nails in Unit 2 context one. One complete wire nail was recovered along with two complete cut nails in Unit 2 context three. Six complete wire nails were recovered along with one complete cut nail in STP 26 context one. There were also two incomplete wire nails in STP 26. No complete or incomplete wire nails were found alongside the complete cut nails in context two of STP 21 or context four of STPs 2, 12, and 22.

The distribution of nails appears to confirm that the depositional history of the Married Men's Quarters site is less disturbed than the Noncommissioned Officers site. The higher concentration of nails in the lower soil contexts suggests that these contexts contain earlier deposits, likely from the fort occupation (1878-1900). The higher concentration of wire nails in the highest contexts nearer to the surface suggest that this context contains more recent deposits, likely from the current North Idaho College occupation (1949+).

The other iron architectural items include three unidentified straps, two wire (one barbed and one unidentified), two bolts, one bar, one furniture drawer handle (13.4 x 0.4 cm; (see Figure 4.12), one large 2-cm gauge button-head rivet (5.0 x 3.2 cm), one Phillips Head screw (TPQ 1930), and one small staple (2.3 x 1.3 cm). There are also 12 unidentified objects. The food and beverage-related item is a can. It is possible that the can contained foodstuffs, though what type is unknown. Many different foodstuffs, including fruits, vegetables, meat, milk, etc., were preserved in cans during the period of fort occupation and after (Busch 1981). The copper artifact is a penny dated 1920. It was recovered from Unit 2

context 1B, a disturbed soil context of soil and architectural fill. The lead artifact is an unidentified wire. The miscellaneous white metal artifact is an unidentified flat metal fragment. The unidentified metal artifact is an unidentified item covered with concrete.



Figure 4.12: Iron furniture drawer handle

The brass artifact is a rifle cartridge. It is specifically a 40-82 Winchester Center Fire (WCF) cartridge (see Figure 4.13). It has a rim diameter of 0.6, a rim thickness of 0.06, and contains an “F” on the rim. This cartridge was manufactured for use in the Winchester Model 1886 single shot rifle. The Model for the 1886 Winchester rifle was patented to John and Mathew Browning in 1884, but the manufacturing rights were given to the Winchester Repeating Arms Company. The Model 1886 was first announced to the public in the Winchester catalog in October of 1886. It was partially marketed as being adapted to the 45-70 caliber cartridge, the official cartridge of the United States Government at the time. It was also listed as being chambered for several different calibers, including the 40-82 W.C.F. cartridge (Henshaw 1993). Henshaw notes that the Winchester Model 1886 “had a remarkably fast and smooth action and was generally considered the most satisfactory lever action repeater ever made in this country” (Henshaw 1993: 31).



Figure 4.13: 40-82 Winchester Center Fire (WCF) cartridge

#### *Organic, Mineral and Stone*

Of the seven hundred and sixty-eight artifacts recovered from the MM site, one hundred and ninety-seven were classified as organic. Three material types were represented – eight charcoal, thirty-six faunal bone, and one hundred and fifty-three wood fragments. The organic material has not yet been weighed or further identified. As such, I will not be discussing the organic material in my analysis.

A total of eleven mineral artifacts and thirty-nine stone artifacts were recovered from the MM site. The mineral fragments include one white quartz fragments and ten unidentifiable fragments. Within the stone artifact assemblage, six material types were identified – metamorphic rock, igneous rock, sedimentary rock, slate, chert, and unidentified. There are six unidentified metamorphic rocks, four igneous rock (including three pumice and one unidentified), twenty-two sedimentary rock (including eleven conglomerate, eight unidentified, and three chalk), three slate, three lithic debitage fragments made of chert, and two unidentified stones.

The mineral and stone material recovered from the MM site represent natural deposits, except for the lithic debitage. The lithic debitage was recovered from context 3A of Unit 1 and the west wall fall from Unit 2. These soil contexts were encountered below the architectural fill and contained charcoal, wood, and historic artifacts. These contexts may represent fort-era or lumber mill-era deposits.

### *Synthetic*

There was a total of one hundred and four synthetic artifacts recovered from the MM site. Among the synthetic artifacts, nine material types are represented – miscellaneous composite, miscellaneous plastic, synthetic fabric, adhesive tape, asphalt, slag, paper, hard rubber, and polyethylene. There are thirty-seven miscellaneous composite artifacts, including eleven concrete fragments and twenty-six brick fragments. There are twenty-four miscellaneous plastic artifacts, including six white pipe fragments and eighteen unidentified plastic items. There are four synthetic fabric fragments constituting one shoe item. One of these fragments contains a copper rivet with the words “Victor 4.99 Pat July” on it. There are two adhesive tape fragments, four asphalt fragments (TPQ 1870), eighteen slag fragments, three paper fragments (one with a barcode and two with the word “serving” on them), one burnt hard rubber fragment (TPQ 1844), and eleven high-density polyethylene fragments (TPQ 1953) that could be trash bags, grocery bags, or tarps (Somma 2020; Scanton Products 2016; Virginia Asphalt Association n.d). The synthetic artifacts recovered from the Married Men’s Quarters site largely represent architectural material and refuse dating to post-occupation of the site.

### *Depositional History*

There were few undisturbed deposits of historical artifacts recovered from the Married Men’s Quarters site. In most of the shovel test probes, material culture dating to after the occupation of the site (>1937) was recovered within and below deposits of historic material culture dating to the fort or mill occupation. Furthermore, in units where historic artifacts were recovered from contexts below more recent material deposits, these historic artifacts were often found mixed with architectural fill.

This disturbance has likely resulted from extensive development from the construction and operation of the lumber mill after the abandonment of the site and the later development of North Idaho College.

However, despite this disturbance, we did encounter three dense deposits of historic artifacts. Two of the deposits appear to be largely undisturbed. One of these deposits was mixed with architectural fill and modern refuse, however, its high concentration of historic artifacts warrants attention. The historic deposits were encountered in the two excavation units (Units 1 and 2) adjacent to two STPS, and STP 24. As previously mentioned in Chapter 4, we decided to place and excavate two 1x1 meter units adjacent to STPs 2 and 8 after we encountered relatively large deposits of historic artifacts in both.

The disturbed historic deposit was encountered in STP 2 and its extension Unit 1. This historic deposit extended across all three soil contexts of Unit 1 and throughout STP 2. The historic artifacts recovered from Unit 1 context one were ten cut nails. The historic artifact recovered from context two was a manganese glass fragment. The historic artifacts recovered from context three include ten cut nails, a natural blue/green tooled bottle finish fragment (1870-1920), six natural blue/green body fragments, and six manganese glass fragments (TPQ 1890). STP 2 contained five cut nails and a hand painted porcelain teaware fragment.

The second and largest historic deposit was encountered in STP 8 and its extension Unit 2. This historic deposit extended across all three soil contexts of Unit 2 and throughout STP 8. The deposit encountered in Unit 2 appears to be partially disturbed, as some modern refuse was encountered along with the historic material. The historic artifacts recovered from context one includes eleven cut nails, an undecorated whiteware plate fragment, a whiteware bowl fragment with transferprint, a whiteware teacup fragment with decal (TPQ 1890), and potentially a colorless miscellaneous paneled bottle. The historic artifacts recovered from context two includes 20 cut nails, a 40-82 Winchester Center Fire rifle cartridge (TPG 1886), and potentially a natural blue/aqua container fragment. The historic artifacts recovered from context three include seven cut nails, potentially an iron furniture handle, and a natural blue/aqua container fragment. The historic deposit encountered in STP



8 extended throughout soil contexts two through five and appeared to be undisturbed. This deposit contained three cut nails, an applied amber bottle finish fragment (common 1830-1855), a natural blue pharmacy bottle base fragment, and a milk glass toiletry jar.

The third historic deposit was encountered in STP 24. This historic deposit was encountered in soil context two and appears to be undisturbed. The historic artifacts recovered from the second soil context include one cut nail, a dark amber beer bottle base fragment manufactured with a two-piece post mold (1825-1900), a dark olive-green alcohol (wine/champagne) bottle fragment, and an undecorated lead-glazed whiteware flatware fragment. Due to a lack of time, a 1x1 meter unit adjacent to STP 24 was not excavated to further test the presence of undisturbed historic deposits.

### **The Beach Site**

We recovered a total of three hundred and six artifacts from the Beach site. Five material classes were represented within the artifact assemblage – ceramic, glass, metal, organic, and synthetic. Below I discuss the artifacts represented in each material type.

#### *Ceramic*

A total of twenty-two ceramic sherds were recovered from the Beach site. All but two of the ceramic sherds came from domestic vessels. Within the ceramic assemblage, four material ware types were represented– whiteware, ironstone, porcelain, and yellowware. These ware types were determined based on the color and the degree of vitrification of the paste. In addition to ware type, the ceramics were identified based on other diagnostic features, including vessel form and decoration type, using standard reference guides (Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory 2015; Allen et al. 2013; Miller et al. 2000; Miller 1991).

Whitewares made up most of the ceramic assemblage at the Beach site. A total of sixteen whiteware sherds (61%) were recovered. In comparison, seven porcelain, two ironstone, and one yellowware sherds were recovered. It is important to note that while whiteware and ironstone are fired at different temperatures, with ironstone being fired at a higher temperature, it was common for items labelled and marketed as ironstone to be fired at

temperatures more common for whitewares. As such, the identification of either whiteware or ironstone was done by scraping the ceramic paste. Because they are fired at a lower temperature range of 950-1050 degrees Celsius whiteware could be scratched with a metal scraper. Ironstones, fired at 1050-1150 degrees Celsius, on the other hand, could not. As noted by Eichner (2017), this method does not account for vessels labelled as ironstones but fired as whitewares. However, it also does not depend on the maker's marks or labels to classify ironstones.

The higher percentage of whiteware was also evident after accounting for the minimum number of vessels. A minimum of fifteen ceramic vessels were recovered from the Beach site. This calculation was based on ware type, decoration style, and vessel form. Of the fifteen vessels, nine were whiteware (60%). The whiteware vessels are represented by an undecorated cup/mug rim (9 cm diameter), an undecorated flatware rim, a molded and embossed flatware rim, an edge-molded bowl rim (12 cm diameter), two undecorated bowl rims (12 cm and 16 cm diameters), two undecorated plate bases (one with an 8cm foot ring diameter and one with an indeterminate diameter), and a saucer brim/Marley with decal.

The other six vessels include four porcelain, one ironstone, and one yellowware. The porcelain vessels are represented by a molded and embossed bowl rim (16 cm diameter), a teacup rim with gilt (10 cm diameter), a teacup rim with a colored glaze (10 cm diameter), and an unidentified hotel porcelain vessel. The yellowware vessel, which dates between 1830 and the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, is represented by a large bowl base with a colored glaze (16 cm diameter). The yellowware bowl is either a serving bowl or mixing bowl. The ironstone vessel was represented by two undecorated body sherds. Even though these sherds were unidentified tableware body fragments, these were the only ironstone sherds recovered. As such, they represent a minimum of one ironstone vessel. Table 4.13 provides a breakdown of the minimum number of vessels by ware type.

Table 4.13: Ceramic MNV by ware type at the Beach Site

<b>Ware</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Whiteware	9	60%
Porcelain	4	27%
Ironstone	1	6.5%
Yellowware	1	6.5%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>100%</b>

Of the fifteen vessels, eleven were identified as tableware, three were identified as teaware, and one was unidentified. Of the eleven tablewares, six are holloware and five are flatware. The six holloware include five bowls and one mug/cup. The flatwares include two plates and three indeterminate flatwares. The three teawares include one whiteware saucer and two porcelain teacups. One vessel is an unidentified hotel porcelain, which has a TPQ of 1879. Table 4.14 provides a breakdown of the minimum number of vessels by function type.

Table 4.14: Ceramic MNV by function type at the Beach Site

<b>Function</b>	<b>Ware</b>	<b>Form</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>Tableware</b>			<b>11</b>	<b>74%</b>
	Whiteware	Bowl	3	20%
		Mug/Cup	1	7%
		Flatware, indeterminate	2	13%
		Plate	2	13%
	Porcelain	Bowl	1	7%
	Yellowware	Bowl	1	7%
	Ironstone	Flatware, indeterminate	1	7%
<b>Teaware</b>			<b>4</b>	<b>20%</b>
	Whiteware	Saucer	1	7%
	Porcelain	Teacup	2	13%
<b>Unidentified</b>			<b>1</b>	<b>7%</b>
	Hotel Porcelain	Unidentified	1	7%
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>15</b>	<b>100%</b>

There were four different decorative techniques present within the ceramic assemblage, including molding, colored glaze, decalomania, and gilt. Molding was found on three vessels – two whitewares and one porcelain (see Figure 4.14). One unidentified whiteware flatware had a scalloped molded edge and a dotted pattern embossed along the rim. One whiteware bowl had a scalloped molded edge. The porcelain bowl contained a molded edge with embossed dots in a floral pattern on the interior. Decalomania (TPQ 1890) was present on one vessel, a whiteware saucer. The decal pattern was a polychrome rose motif and was present on the interior of the brim/marley. Decal decorations were often in the form of floral patterns and placed along the rims of vessels. Gilt was found on one vessel, a porcelain teacup. The porcelain teacup has a band of gold gilt along the rim on the exterior. These decal-decorated and gilt-decorated vessels were likely produced in the early to mid-20<sup>th</sup> century (see Figure 4.15) (Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory 2015).



Figure 4.14: Whiteware flatware fragment (left), whiteware bowl fragment (center), and porcelain bowl fragment (right)



Figure 4.15: Whiteware saucer fragment with decal (left) and porcelain teacup fragments with gold gilt (center and right)

An opaque colored glaze was found on two of the vessels- a yellowware serving/mixing bowl and a porcelain teacup. The yellowware bowl contained a solid opaque white colored glaze on the interior and a lead glaze on the exterior (see Figure 4.16). The porcelain teacup contained an opaque light green glaze on the exterior and a thin black band around the rim on the exterior (see Figure 4.17). Eight of the vessels were undecorated. Table 4.15 provides a breakdown of the minimum number of vessels by decoration.



Figure 4.16: Yellowware bowl fragment with an interior opaque white glaze

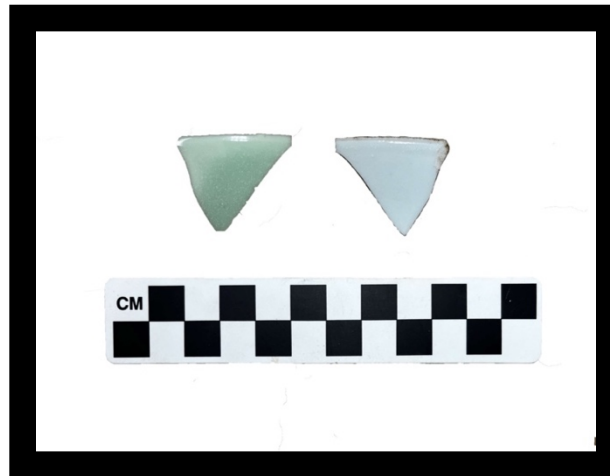


Figure 4.17: Japanese-imported porcelain teacup fragment with an exterior Seiji green glaze

Table 4.15: Ceramic MNV by decoration at the Beach Site

<b>Function</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Undecorated	8	53%
Molded	3	20%
Colored Glaze	2	13%
Decalomania	1	7%
Gilt	1	7%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>100%</b>

The glazed porcelain teacup and glazed yellowware bowl are unique vessels in the ceramic assemblage. The green glazed porcelain teacup is a Japanese imported teacup with a Seiji glaze only on the exterior (HJCC 2020). The white-glazed yellowware bowl is not only the sole yellowware found at the Fort Sherman site but also the only serving vessel (serving bowl).

### *Glass*

A total of ninety-nine glass artifacts were recovered from the Beach site. Of these, fifty-eight were identified as bottle sherds, eleven were identified as container sherds, and two were identified as jar sherds. These domestic glass sherds made up 71% of the glass assemblage. Six were identified as flat glass, and seventeen were unidentified. Glass was identified based on several diagnostic features, including color, vessel form, manufacture technique, decorative technique, labels, and maker's marks (Lindsey 2021; Miller et al. 2000; Jones and Sullivan 1985).

The minimum number of vessels was calculated to be fifteen. It was calculated using a combination of the vessel form, color, finish features, and manufacturing technique. Of the fifteen vessels, nine were identified as bottles, four were identified as containers, and one was identified as a jar. One of the vessels was unidentifiable. The nine bottles include four miscellaneous bottles, two alcohol bottles, two beer bottles, and one soda bottle. The four containers are unidentified. The jar is a milk glass lid liner. Table 4.16 provides a breakdown of the glass MNV by form and function.

Table 4.16: Glass MNV by form and function at the Beach Site

<b>Form</b>	<b>Function</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>Bottle</b>		<b>9</b>	<b>60%</b>
	Miscellaneous	4	26%
	Alcohol (wine/champagne)	2	13.5%
	Beer	2	13.5%
	Soda	1	7%
<b>Container</b>		<b>4</b>	<b>26%</b>
	Unidentified	4	26%
<b>Jar</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>7%</b>
	Canning Jar	1	7%
<b>Unidentified</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>7%</b>
	Unidentified	1	7%
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>15</b>	<b>100%</b>

The miscellaneous bottles are represented by three cylindrical base fragments and a neck fragment. One of the cylindrical base fragments is mostly a colorless body fragment with a very small portion of base. This fragment contains a mold seam running up the body. One of the base fragments is a very light natural blue/almost colorless base fragment that contains stippling (TPQ 1940) on the foot ring and body. It also contains a mold seam on the body and around the base and an embossed “4” on the body near the heel. The other cylindrical base fragment is citron with fluted lines molded on the bottom. The neck fragment is a colorless neck with a small diameter (3 cm).

The alcohol bottles are represented by a shoulder fragment and a body fragment. The shoulder fragment is an undecorated light olive-green fragment. The body fragment is a thick, undecorated olive-green fragment. As stated in the previous MM section, after 1900, olive green glass became uncommon in American bottles, except for wine/champagne bottles and a few liquor bottles. During the fort’s occupation (1978-1900), olive green bottles would have most likely contained wine or champagne. The soda bottle is an undecorated 7-up green body fragment, which dates to at least the early 20th century.



The beer bottles are represented by an amber body fragment and cross-mended incomplete amber rim/base/body fragments. The amber body fragment contains “Moon” and “not to” embossed on the exterior. This bottle is likely a Blue Moon beer bottle (TPQ 1995) (Molson Coors Brewing Co. 2022). The Blue Moon Beer bottle was recovered from a surface scatter of historic and modern refuse. The incomplete fragments are amber and contain a three part-finish with a bead string rim, embossed stippling on the foot ring and on body fragments, the word “not” embossed on a body fragment and mold seams on several body fragments. Based on the stippling, this bottle was manufactured no earlier than 1940. The embossed “not to” and “not” on the two beer bottles may be fragments of the phrase “not to be refilled.” This phrase (along with “No Deposit – No Return”) was introduced in 1939 by the Glass Container Associate when non-returnable beer bottles first began to be produced. The embossing of this phrase on non-refillable beer bottles largely ended in the early 1980s when non-refillable beer bottles became the norm and no longer required a specific labeling (Schulz et al. 2019).

The containers are represented by four body fragments. The body fragments include one undecorated emerald-green fragment, one cobalt fragment with a “6” or “9” embossed on it, one undecorated milk glass fragment, and one undecorated manganese fragment (TAQ 1914) (Jones and Sullivan 1985). These colors were only represented by body fragments and were thus included in the MNV count. The jar is represented by a natural blue/aqua cylindrical finish fragment. The finish fragment contains a wide-mouth discontinuous/interrupted external thread finish, a sloped down shoulder, a nonexistent neck, and a mold seam around the shoulder. It also contains a ground rim, indicative of a mouth-blown bottle (see Figure 4.18). Wide mouth external thread finishes are predominately found on jars used for food storage, such as canning jars. Based on these characteristic, this jar has a date range of 1858, when the Mason fruit jar was invented, to 1910, when mouth-blown external thread finish jars are replaced by machine-made external thread jars. This jar was found in a surface scatter of historic and modern refuse. The unidentifiable vessel is represented by a very small bright green fragment. This was the only bright green glass fragment recovered from the site.



Figure 4.18: Mouth-blown canning jar rim fragments with a discontinuous external thread

### *Metal*

A total of ninety metal artifacts were recovered from the Beach site. The metal artifacts were identified based on material type, form, and manufacturing technique. Several reference guides were used to identify them (Buckner 2019; Barnes 2018; Haught-Bielmann 2014; Merritt 2014; Karklins 2000; Miller 1991).

Among the ninety metal artifacts, three material types are represented – iron, aluminum, and lead. Most of the metal artifacts, seventy-nine (88%), are iron. There are also seven aluminum items and two lead items. Table 4.17 provides a breakdown of the MNV by metal type.

Table 4.17: Metal MNV by metal type at the Beach Site

<b>Metal Type</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>Iron</b>	36	80%
<b>Aluminum</b>	7	16%
<b>Lead</b>	2	4%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>100%</b>

Three functional categories are represented among the metal artifacts – architectural, food and beverage, and unidentified. Among the sixty-one architectural artifacts are sixty nails and one spike. Among the twenty-two food and beverage related artifacts are nine caps, twelve cans, and one opener. There are also seven unidentified metal artifacts. Table 4.18 provides a breakdown of the MNV by metal form and function.

Table 4.18: Metal MNV by metal form and function at the Beach Site

<b>Function</b>	<b>Form</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>Architectural</b>		<b>61</b>	<b>68%</b>
	Nail	60	67%
	Spike	1	1%
<b>Food/Beverage</b>		<b>22</b>	<b>24%</b>
	Caps	9	10%
	Cans	12	13%
	Opener	1	1%
<b>Unidentified</b>		<b>7</b>	<b>8%</b>
	Unidentified	7	8%
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>100%</b>

There are six different objects made of iron – nail, spike, opener, can, cap, and unidentified. Of the sixty-one nails, nineteen are complete. Of the complete iron nails, one (5%) is a common wire nail, seventeen (90%) are cut nails (1800-20<sup>th</sup> Century), and one (5%) is a wrought nail (1500s – ca. 1800). The presence of mostly machine-cut nails and the single wrought nail helps confirm that we encountered fort-era deposits. The other architectural iron artifact is a square-cut spike with a length of 18.7 cm. The one wire nail is a 12d standard construction nail commonly used for sheathing, roofing, flooring, or light framing. Five of the seventeen complete cut nails – two 2D and 3 4D – are fine carpentry nails commonly used for interior finishes/trims or furniture. Nine of the complete cut nails – two 8D and seven 10d – are standard construction nails commonly used for sheathing, roofing, flooring, or light framing. Three of the cut nails – one 20d and two 40d – are large nails used for heavy framing.

The food and beverage-related iron artifacts include twelve cans and one can opener. The cans include two unidentified rims, two beer can lids/caps, two foodstuffs can lids/caps, and six unidentified body fragments. One of the unidentified can rims contains a lap seam, giving it a TPQ of 1819. The other can rim does not have any diagnostic features. The two beer cans are church-key lids, giving them a date range of 1935 to approximately 1963. The two foodstuffs cans are lids that are at least hole and cap (1810 – 1920s) but could be hole in cap (1820-1930s) (Buckner 2019). The opener is a church-key bottle/can opener. Five of the iron artifacts were unidentifiable.

The nine aluminum artifacts are caps, including five pull tabs and four bottle caps. The pull tabs include four T-type pull tabs (TPQ 1961) and one zip/tab top pull tab (1962-1965) (Pull Tab Archaeology 2022). The four bottle caps are beer bottle crown caps (TPQ 1892) (Lockhart et. al. n.d.). One of the crown caps contains a “Budweiser” logo (1968 – 1987) on the top (VinePair Inc. 2020). The other crown caps do not contain any markings. The two lead artifacts are unidentified.

### *Organic*

A total of thirty-nine organic artifacts were recovered from the Beach site. Among the organic artifacts, three material types were represented – fifteen faunal bones, three seeds, and twenty-one wood fragments. The organic material has not yet been weighed or further identified. As such, I will not be discussing the organic material in my analysis.

### *Synthetic*

A total of fifty-six artifacts from the Beach site were classified as synthetic. Among the synthetic artifacts, three material types were represented – miscellaneous composite, paper, and Styrofoam. There are fifty-four miscellaneous composite artifacts, including thirty-six brick fragments and eighteen concrete fragments. The thirty-six brick fragments made up 64% of the synthetic artifacts and are samples from an architectural structure that was uncovered in the 1x1 unit. There is one unidentified paper fragment and one unidentified Styrofoam fragment (TPQ 1941) (Cansler 2018). The synthetic artifacts recovered from the Beach site represent architectural material and modern refuse.

### *Depositional History*

Most of the artifacts recovered from the beach site were recovered from the surface. This surface collection was likely washed up from the lake or eroded out and exposed by the tide. As we excavated into the 1x1 unit, the artifact density decreased. However, a stone structure was uncovered in the 1x1 unit. No structure at this location is present on the historic maps of Fort Sherman.

### **The Donated Collection**

Ten whole/complete artifacts were donated to IPA by a staff member at North Idaho College. These artifacts were collected from various construction projects throughout North Idaho College's occupation of and development on the historic Fort Sherman site. Three material classes were represented in these artifacts – ceramic, glass, and metal. Below I discuss the artifacts represented in each material type.

#### *Ceramic*

Only one of the ten artifacts is a ceramic object. The ceramic artifact is a large whiteware handle, likely from a pitcher. The pitcher has a lead glaze and an embossed/relief molded pattern. The pattern is unidentifiable (see Figure 4.19).



Figure 4.19: Ceramic pitcher handle with embossed/relief molding

*Metal*

Two of the ten artifacts were made of metal. One of the artifacts is a complete (see Figures 4.20 and 4.21)



Figure 4.20: Iron horseshoe



Figure 4.21: Iron pot with galvanized zinc

## *Glass*

Seven of the ten artifacts are glass domestic vessels. Six of the seven glass vessels are bottles, and one is a jar. Among the bottle are four medicine/patent bottles, one pharmacy bottle, and one miscellaneous bottle. The jar is a medicine/toiletry jar. Below I discuss each of the vessels.

### *A.S. Hinds Co. Hand Cream Bottle*

One of the patent medicine bottles is an automatic machine-made colorless bottle made by A.S. Hinds Co with a Bakelite screw cap, which was introduced in 1927 as a screw cap closure material (Linsey 2021). A.S. Hinds Co. is both the bottle and product manufacturer. The bottle has a paneled shape, a sloped shoulder, a cylindrical neck, and a bulged heel. It also has a continuous threaded finish, a flattened string rim, and the A.S. Hinds Co. maker's mark, "A.S. HINDS CO," embossed on the base (see Figure 4.22).



Figure 4.22: A.S. Hinds Co. Hand Cream Bottle and A.S. Hinds Co. Makers mark

As labeled, the bottle contained a product from A.S. Hinds Co. The bottle most likely contained a hand lotion/cream as patented creams were most of the products made by A.S. Hinds Co. In 1870 Aurelius Stone Hinds bought a drug store in Portland, Maine and developed his first patent medicine that would become “Hinds’ Honey and Almond Cream,” though it would not reach a wide market until the 1880s. This cream was a “type of beeswax-borax emulsion thinned down so that it could be poured from a bottle” (Bennett 2018). More like a lotion than cream, Hinds’ Honey and Almond Cream was largely marketed as a healing skin cream used to cure rough, chapped, or irritated skin (Bennett 2018).

By the early 1900s, after the passage of the 1906 Food and Drug Act, the cream began being marketed as a cosmetic skin cream rather than a patent medicine. After 1910, the apostrophe in Hinds’ was dropped and the product became “Hinds Honey and Almond Cream. Around this time, A.S. Hinds added new products, including several new creams, powders, and soaps. In 1925, A.S. Hinds was acquired by the New York drug firm Lehn & Fink, Inc. They continued to manufacture A.S. Hinds products until 1966, when Lehn & Fink was sold to Sterling Drug, Inc. and A.S. Hinds products discontinued (Bennett 2018).

Based on the manufacturing technique, closure type, and the maker’s mark, this bottle was produced between 1927 and 1936, with a mean date of 1932, in either Maine or New Jersey. However, based on advertisements from A.S. Hinds. Co. (see Figure 4.x), this specific bottle was likely manufactured in the early to mid-1930s and likely contained the patented Honey and Almond Cream (Lindsey 2021; Bennett 2018).



**Cooking hands become  
Hostess hands**

just by the magic of a few drops of Hinds for the Hands. Because it is a *liquid*, Hinds spreads easily, sinks instantly into the skin and, after four or five days' regular use, will charm away all signs of redness or roughness.

Because it is a *liquid*, a very few drops of Hinds will keep your hands beautifully white and soft. Use it regularly but very sparingly twice a day.

**HINDS**  
HONEY AND ALMOND  
**LIQUID CREAM**

LET HINDS BEAUTIFY *your* HANDS

Figure 4.23: 1934 Advertisement for Hinds Honey and Almond Liquid Cream [Retrieved from <https://www.cosmeticsandskin.com/companies/hinds.php>].

### *Listerine Bottle*

One of the patent medicine bottles is an automatic machine-made colorless bottle made by Whittall Tatum & Co in Millville, New Jersey. The bottle has a cylindrical shape, a sloped shoulder, a cylindrical neck, and a bulged heel. It also has a one-part patent/extract finish for a cork closure. The bottle has the Whittall Tatum & Co. Maker's Mark ("WT" in an inverted triangle) embossed on the base and "Listerine" and "Lambert Pharmacal Company" embossed on the body. Based on the maker's mark, the bottle was produced between 1924 and 1938, with a mean date of 1931 (Lockhart et al. 2020). As labeled, the bottle contained Listerine, an antiseptic produced by the Lambert Pharmacal Company in St. Louis, Missouri (see Figure 4.24 below).



Figure 4.24: Listerine Bottle produced by Lambert Pharmacal Company with a Whitall Tatum & Co. Maker's Mark

In the 1860s, British surgeon Baron Joseph Lister “became fascinated with Louis Pasteur’s emerging theories on rot and fermentation and was convinced that his findings could be applied to medicine. “ In 1865, Lister “began swabbing his surgical tools and his patients’ wounds with carbolic acid... He formalized his sterile operating procedures in 1867... and they were quickly adopted worldwide (Novak 2010). Twelve years later, Jordan Wheat Lambert and Dr. Joseph Lawrence used Lister’s groundbreaking research to “formulate a surgical antiseptic that would eventually be recommended for dentists in 1896” as an antiseptic for mouth germs (Novak 2010). Despite Lister’s objections, Lambert Pharmacal Company began marketing the new “mouthwash” “as Listerine”. “ However, it wasn’t until it was “pitched as a solution for chronic halitosis” (bad breath) in the 1920s that it became majorly successful as a mouthwash (Munsey 2007: 58; Griffin 2011) (see Figure 4.25 below).

**LISTERINE—your “second best” friend  
when  
SORE THROAT  
strikes!**



**“GREAT!”**  
men say. They’re enthusiastic about Listerine Mouthwash. You will be also when you try it. Be sure! Be sure!

**Prevent a cold this way?  
Certainly!**



**Amazing power against germs**

**Y**OUR best friend when your throat is really in bad shape is your doctor—because a persistent sore throat usually indicates some deep seated trouble calling for expert attention.

But for ordinary sore throat, which may be a symptom of a cold or a sequel to it, Listerine full strength is an amazingly effective first aid. Millions rely on it. They have had wonderful results.

*The reason for Listerine’s success is obvious:* Colds and sore throat are caused by germs. And Listerine full strength is powerful against germs—possibly

more so than you imagine. It kills even the stubborn B. Typhosus (typhoid) germ, for example, in 15 seconds. Repeated tests in laboratories of national repute show it is equally powerful against the virulent M. Aureus (pus) germ. Yet it is safe to use full strength in any body cavity.

At the first sign of throat irritation, gargle with Listerine full strength. Keep it up systematically. If improvement is not rapid, call your physician. He will approve of your first-aid measures. Lambert Pharmaceutical Company, St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A.

*The Safe Antiseptic*



**“What I know  
about nice women”**

Listen to a doctor whose practice includes hundreds of the better class. “It is simply unbelievable,” he says, “how many women—supposedly nice, fastidious women—are suffering from halitosis and utterly ignorant of the fact. No wonder their husbands no longer kiss them, or that women friends avoid them.”

**Don’t fool yourself**  
Be the first to suspect yourself of having halitosis (bad breath). So many everyday conditions cause it that it is folly for any one to assume complete freedom from it. Defective teeth for example. Fermenting food particles. Pyorrhea. Germ infections of the mouth. Keep yourself on the popular side by gargling with full strength Listerine morning and night, and before meeting others. Listerine instantly ends halitosis.

**Destroys odors—kills germs**  
Being a safe germicide so active it kills even *Staphylococcus Aureus* (pus) and *Bacillus Typhosus* (typhoid) germs in 15 seconds, it naturally combats germ conditions which cause odors. Then, being a powerful deodorant, it destroys the odors themselves. Send for our free Book of Etiquette. Dept. H 6, Lambert Pharmaceutical Company, St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A.

**CAUTION**  
Occasionally you may be offered a “copycat” just as LISTERINE. We hope you won’t be fooled. There’s nothing like LISTERINE.

**Halitosis is a daily threat..end it with**  
**THE SAFE ANTISEPTIC Listerine**

Figure 4.25: 1929 Advertisements for Listerine by Lambert Pharmacal Company [Retrieved from <https://oldmainartifacts.wordpress.com/2011/10/16/listerine-lambert-pharmacal-company-st-louis-mo/>]

### *Dr. Peter’s Kuriko Bottle*

One of the patent medicine bottles is an automatic machine-made colorless bottle from an unknown bottle manufacturer. The bottle has a “French square” body shape, a sloped shoulder, a cylindrical neck, a bulged heel, and a one-part prescription finish. It also has “Prepared by Dr. Peter Fahrney & Sons Co.” and “Chicago Ill. U.S.A.” embossed on one side of the body, “Dr. Peter’s Kuriko” embossed on the other side of the body, and “Pat. Applied For, 2” on the base (see Figures 4.26 and 4.27).



Figure 4.26: “Dr. Peter’s Kuriko” produced by Dr. Dr. Peter Fahrney & Sons Co.



Figure 4.27: “Pat. Applied For” embossed on the base of “Dr. Peter’s Kuriko”

As labeled, the bottle contained Dr. Peter’s Kuriko, which was a patent laxative made in Chicago, Illinois, by Dr. Peter Fahrney & Sons Co. In 1869, Dr. Peter Fahrney, settled in Chicago Illinois where he established his firm patent medicine firm. By the early 1890s, Fahrney’s four sons joined the business producing a variety of products including laxatives, sleep aids, and treatments for liver and kidney problems and rheumatism. Marketing to the large immigrant populations in Chicago, “the Fahrney’s ran ads in foreign newspapers and also used different names for products depending on which European group was being targeted” (Bachrach 2021) (see Figure 4.28). After Dr. Peter Fahrney died in 1905, his sons continued to run Dr. Peter Fahrney & Sons Co. until the mid-1960s, when the company was acquired by the Purdue Frederick pharmaceutical company. By the 1977, Dr. Peter Fahrney & Sons Co. were no longer in production (Bachrach 2021).

This specific bottle could have been produced between 1905 when automatic-machine-made bottles became widespread, and 1977s, when Dr. Peter Fahrney & Sons Co. was sold, and Fahrney’s products stopped being manufactured, giving it a mean date of 1941 (Lindsey 2021; Bachrach 2021; International News Service 1913). However, based on the “Patent Applied For” embossed on the base, the 1921 *Canadian Patent Office Record* listing the trademark registration data of 12/06/1921 for “Dr. Peter’s Kuriko,” and the 1962 *Official Gazette of the United States Patent Office Record* listing the original trademark date of

12/06/1921 for “Dr. Peter’s Kuriko,” the bottle was likely manufactured before 1921 (with a mean date of 1913) (Bachrach 2021; U.S. Patent Office 1962; Minister of Trade and Commerce 1921).

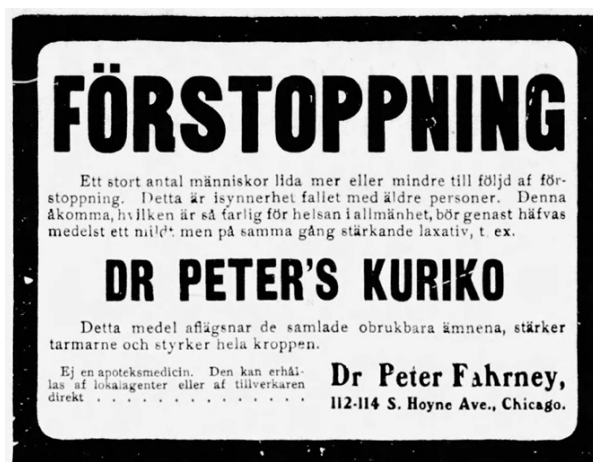


Figure 4.28: 1904 Advertisement for Dr. Peter Fahrney’s “Dr. Peter’s Kuriko” laxative

#### *Sta-Bac Brilliantine Bottle*

One of the patent medicine bottles is an automatic machine-made colorless bottle made by Owens-Illinois. The bottle has a cylindrical body shape, a horizontal shoulder, a cylindrical neck, and a bulged heel. The bottle also has a one-part threaded continuous finish and a Bakelite screw cap, which was introduced in 1927 as a screw cap closure material (Linsey 2021). The Owen’s-Illinois maker’s mark (O and I enclosed in a horizontally elongated diamond), with a “7” to the left of it and a “6” below it, is embossed on the base. “CONTENTS 6 FL. OZ” is embossed on the body near the heel. An applied color label of the contents is on the body. The label, which is largely yellow with black letters, is a label for the product “Sta-Bac Brilliantine” – a hair oil/tonic produced by the company VI-JON in St. Louis, Missouri. John B. Brunner founded Vi-Jon Laboratories, Inc. in 1908 as a Peroxide Specialty Company (Vi-Jon 2019). An interesting logo was also present on the applied color label – the logo for the National Recovery Administration (NRA) (see Figure 4.29).



Figure 4.29: Sta-Bac Brilliantine Bottle produced by V-Jon Laboratories with an Owens-Illinois Glass Co. makers mark embossed on the base

The NRA was a government agency established by President Franklin D. Roosevelt after the passage of the National Industrial Recovery Act of 1933. The NIRA was one of several “New Deal” programs passed to address the Great Depression. The NIRA attempted to spread work among a larger number of people by launching a public works program, limiting work hours, and establishing a minimum wage. The act also legalized collective bargaining and exempted certain businesses from anti-trust laws. The NRA was essentially established to administer the NIRA. The NRA oversaw the development and implementation of “Codes of Fair Competition”. In short, trade/industry groups were granted codes that exempted them from anti-trust laws after they pledged to adopt new higher minimum wages (Terrell 2020; Alexander 2001).

The presence of the NRA logo on the Sta-Bac Brilliantine bottle demonstrates Vi-Jon Laboratories, Inc.’s support of and compliance with the “Codes of Fair Competition.” It also provides a tight date. The NRA was only in operation from 1933 to 1935, when the supreme court ruled the agency unconstitutional (Terrell 2020; Alexander 2001).

### *Unidentified Pharmaceutical Bottle*

The pharmaceutical bottle is an automatic machine-made amber bottle made by Parke, Davis, & Co. in Detroit, Michigan. The bottle has a cylindrical body shape, a sloped shoulder, a cylindrical neck, and a bulged heel. It also has a two-part finish, with a rounded lip and an up-tooled string rim, and a cork closure type. The medicine bottle has the Parke, Davis, & Co. makers mark, “P.D. & CO,” and “320” embossed on the base (see Figure 4.30). The bottle contained a pharmaceutical drug of some sort. The BLM/SHA Historic Glass Bottle Identification & Information Website notes that “Beginning in 1862, Dr. Samuel Duffield, a pharmacist and doctor, owned a small drug store in Detroit, Michigan, where he prepared and dispensed a variety of pharmaceutical products. In October 1866, Hervey C. Parke joined Duffield as Duffield & Parke, with George S. Davis becoming a partner the following year (Duffield, Park & Co.). In 1869, Duffield left the firm due to ill health, and the remaining partners renamed the firm Parke, Davis & Co. –incorporating in 1871” (Lockhart et al. 2018a: 141). The bottle would have been produced between 1905 when automatic-machine-made bottles became widespread, and 1970, when Parke, Davis, & Co. was sold to Warner-Lamber (mean date 1937) (Lindsey 2021; Lockhart et al. 2018b).



Figure 4.30: Pharmaceutical bottle with “P.D. & Co.” embossed on the base



### *Miscellaneous Bottle*

The miscellaneous bottle is an automatic machine-made colorless bottle from an unknown bottle manufacturer. The bottle has a cylindrical body shape, a sloped shoulder, a tapered neck, and a bulged heel. It also has a two-part Brandy/Wine finish and an embossed “3” on the base (see Figure 4.31). The brandy finish was a common finish style on liquor and medicine bottles from the 1860s until the 1920s. According to the BLM/SHA Historic Glass Bottle Identification & Information Website, the Brandy Finish lost popularity in the 1920s when the externally threaded finish took over as the dominant bottle closure (Lindsey 2021). Based on the manufacturing technique and finish type, this bottle was likely manufactured between 1905 and the 1920s, giving it a mean date of 1913.



Figure 4.31: Miscellaneous bottle with a two-part Brandy/Wine finish.

### *Pond's Extract Co. Cream Jar*

The medicine/toiletry jar is an automatic machine-made milk glass jar from an unknown manufacture with a zinc screw cap. The jar has an oval body shape, a horizontal shoulder, a non-existent neck, and a bulged heel. It also has a one-part threaded external continuous finish and “POND’S PAT. APPL’D FOR” embossed on the base (see Figure 4.32).

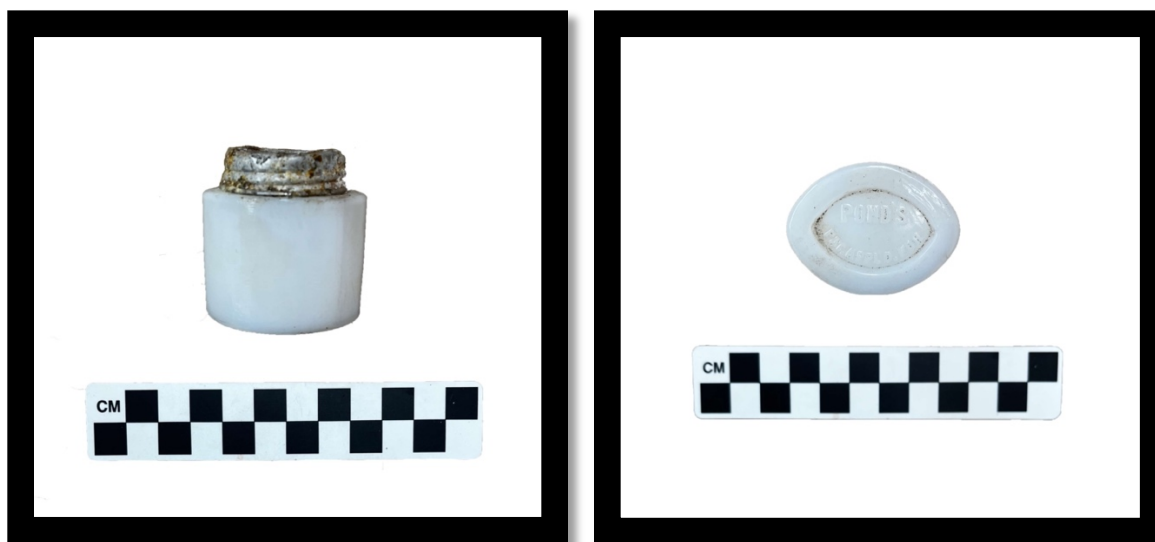


Figure 4.32: Pond's Extract Co. Cream Jar with "POND'S PAT. APPL'D FOR" embossed on base

The external threaded continuous finish/screw cap was one of the most common closure in the 20th century, especially after the 1920s. According to the BLM/SHA Historic Glass Bottle Identification & Information Website, "the higher levels of precision attainable with automatic bottle machines and the adoption of industry-wide standards for external thread finished and metal screw cap closures between 1919 and 1924 spelled the end of cork as the dominant closure type" (Linsey 2021; Lief 1965).

As labeled, the jar contained a product from Pond's Extract Co. In 1946, Theron T. Pond started ponds as a patent medicine company to sell his product "Golden Treasure" a "homeopathic remedy" derived from witch hazel. In 1849, together with Alexander Hart and Edmund Munson, Pond formed the T.T. Pond company to make and sell "Golden Treasure" renamed "Pond's Extract." In 1872, twenty years after Theron T. Pond died, "Pond's Extract Company" was created in New York, New York. In 1926, "Pond's Extract Company" is changed to "Pond's Extract Co. (Bennett 2022; Griffin 2015; U.S. Patent Office 1927).

The bottle could have been produced between 1905 when automatic-machine-made bottles became widespread, and the 1955, when Ponds is incorporated with Chesbrough Manufacturing Co. to form Chesbrough-Ponds. However, based on the "Patent Applied For"

embossed on the base, the 1926 *Index of Patents*, (which notes a name change and from “Pond’s Extract Company” to “Pond’s Extract Co.”), the closure type, and advertisements from Ponds. Extracts Co. (see Figure 4.33), this specific bottle was most likely manufactured before 1926, giving it a mean date of 1916, and likely contained either Pond’s Vanishing Cream or Cold cream (skin creams introduced in 1904 and 1905 respectively) (Bennett 2022; Lindsey 2021; Griffin 2015; U.S. Patent Office 1927).

**New Packs  
for Ponds**

**JARS AND TUBES RE-STYLED  
TO MATCH THE REST OF THE FAMILY**



**BY** November 1st Ponds' two creams will be marketed in the same jade-green colour scheme already adopted for their other products — the big jars matching the smart little “aigremies” which have proved such a success. Supplies of the new-style jars and tubes of Ponds' Creams will be available either direct from the Company or through the wholesaler.

**REDUCE YOUR OLD STOCKS**

To enable our clients to dispose of their stocks of old-style containers, no press advertising for the new style will be made until after January 1st, 1916, since Ponds' will be unable to accept old-style jars and tubes for credit or exchange. We would remind clients that no doubt a demand for the old-style packing will persist for some time after the introduction of the new.

**SPECIAL ORDERING FOR OCTOBER**

In order to meet demands for Ponds' during October — the month previous to the change-over — Ponds' will accept assorted orders for all lines to the value of £1, to include old-style jars and tubes, at best prices, carriage paid, providing clients have previously ordered £3 or £5 parcels direct or through wholesalers.

**NEW DISPLAY MATERIAL**

Very attractive display pieces for the Ponds' ensemble will be available about the middle of November. SEE THAT YOU HAVE THEM.

Figure 4.33: 1925 Advertisement for new packaging on Pond’s Vanishing Cream Cold Cream products [Retrieved from <https://www.cosmeticsandskin.com/companies/ponds.php>]

### *Conclusion*

All the bottles from the donated collection seem to consistently date to the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century after the fort was abandoned. These bottles and jars were found and collected by a staff member during various North Idaho College building constructions, indicating that cultural material was being deposited until the land was donated to the city in 1937 before the college was established in the 1940s.

### **Distribution of Artifacts Across Sites**

The density of artifacts by material type are similar across all three sites (before MNV/MNV calculations) (see Table 4.19). At each site (excluding the donated collection), glass was found to be the most frequent artifact, constituting between 26 and 33 % of the artifact assemblages. Metal artifacts constituted between 22 and 30 % of the artifact assemblages. Ceramic artifacts were also found at similar densities across the three sites, constituting between 2 and 7 % of the artifact assemblages. Synthetic artifacts ranged anywhere between 13 and 26 % of the assemblage. Even though each site contained roughly similar artifact densities, there was no distinct patterning to the artifacts at any of them. This is most likely a result of over 100 years of disturbance caused by construction and landscaping.

Table 4.19: Density of artifacts by site

Site	Material	Total	Percentage
NCO	Glass	537	30%
	Metal	399	22%
	Synthetic	457	25.5%
	Organic/Stone/Mineral	369	20.5%
	Ceramic	43	2%
<b>Total</b>		<b>1805</b>	<b>100%</b>
MM	Glass	204	26.5%
	Metal	176	23%
	Synthetic	104	13.5
	Organic/Stone/Mineral	248	32%
	Ceramic	35	5%
<b>Total</b>		<b>767</b>	<b>100%</b>
Beach	Glass	99	32.5%
	Metal	90	29.5%
	Synthetic	56	18%
	Organic/Stone/Mineral	39	13%
	Ceramic	22	7%
<b>Total</b>		<b>306</b>	<b>100%</b>

## Depositional History

Both the Noncommissioned Officers' Quarters site and the Married Men's Quarters site appear to have been heavily disturbed by development and landscaping during both the lumber mill occupation (1905-1937) and the North Idaho College Occupation (1949-present). Fort-period, lumber mill-period, and North Idaho College-period materials were encountered throughout most of the soil contexts. However, two undisturbed deposits of historic material culture (STP 8 and its extension Unit 2, and STP 24) were encountered at the Married Men's Quarters site. From these contexts, a possible depositional history for the Married Men's Quarters was ascertained.

The oldest material culture deposited at the MM site has a mean date of 1874 and is likely from the fort occupation. It is located approximately 100-150 cmbs within very dark greyish brown to reddish brown sand to sandy clay. The diagnostic material included cut nails (1830-1900s), aqua glass fragments (1800-1930s), manganese glass fragments (1870s-1915), a bottle with an applied finish (1830-1885), and a bottle with a two-part post mold (1825-1900). This deposit was covered by an approximately 20-30 cm layer of brown to greyish-brown sand. The next deposit of material culture is likely from the lumber-mill occupation (1905 and 1937) and has a mean date of 1891 (using 1937 as a TAQ) and. Diagnostic material from this deposit consisted largely of wire nails (1880s-present), cut nails (1830-1900s), decal decorated whiteware (1890-present), and blue transfer printed whiteware (1820-present). This material culture was located approximately 30-70 cmbs in greyish-brown silty sand. This material was capped with approximately 10 cm of concrete, likely after the lumber mill was closed and the land was donated to North Idaho College. Material culture from North Idaho College's occupation (1949+) was deposited last on top of the concrete cap in silty sand topsoil from approximately 0-20 cmbs.

A depositional could not be ascertained for the Noncommissioned Officers' Quarters site as each excavation unit was heavily disturbed. However, given the known history of the site, the noncommissioned officers' quarters likely had a similar depositional history as the Married Men's Quarters site. Archival research shows that both sites were occupied by the same lumber mill (Stacks-Gibbs Lumber Company later Winton Lumber company) from

1905 to 1937 and were both included in the land donated to Kootenai County in 1937 and later to North Idaho College in the 1941.

A site chronology could not be ascertained for the Beach site. Most of the historic material culture from this site was recovered from surface scatters. These scatters likely washed up from the lake or eroded out of the shoreline. The historic material culture could have been deposited during either the fort occupation or the lumber mill occupation. The depositional context of the donated collection was not recorded. However, most of the artifacts were dated to the lumber-mill occupation (1905-1937).

### **Conclusion**

In this chapter, I identified the material culture recovered from the Noncommissioned Officers' Quarters site, the Married Men's Quarters site, the Beach site, and the donated collection. I also discussed their functional use where possible. I then discussed the distribution of material across each site. Finally, I discussed the depositional history of each site. Archival and material evidence asserts that the sites were occupied between 1878 and 1937, during Fort Sherman's (1878-1900) and the Stacks-Gibbs Lumber Mill's (1905-1937) occupation of the site. In the following chapter, I discuss the daily lives of those who occupied the site.

## Chapter 5: Daily Life at Fort Sherman

### Introduction

In this chapter, I discuss my interpretations of the daily lives of the noncommissioned officers, married enlisted men, and their families who occupied the Noncommissioned Officers' Quarters and the Married Men's quarters at Fort Sherman between 1878 and 1900. I also discuss the lives of the residents of Coeur d'Alene who occupied the site from 1900 to 1937 after the fort was abandoned and before the fort grounds were donated to North Idaho College.

### Daily Life at Fort Sherman

The United States Army provides “a valuable window” (Adams 2009: 3) into the daily lives of Americans in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. As a national institution, the U.S. Army produced many detailed records of the daily lives of enlisted soldiers (Adams, 2009: 3-10). Below, I analyze such records, oral histories, and material culture associated with Fort Sherman.

#### *Fort Sherman Demographics*

In the first several decades following the Civil War, the “army ranks” were filled with men from “the social and economic margins of American life” (Adams 2009: 4). While more than 60% of them were urban, working-class Americans from the Northeast, almost 40% of them were foreign-born, as European immigration into the United States swelled during the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century (Adams 2009: 3-10; Fisher Jr. 1987). Many of these foreign-born recruits had prior military service and quickly adapted to life in the garrison, often rising to the rank of noncommissioned officer (McChristian 2017: 13-44). This phenomenon was evident at Fort Sherman. The 1880 census record for the “Military Fort Coeur d'Alene lake” shows that out of the twenty-four NCO sergeants and corporals, fifteen were born in Europe (see Table 5.1) (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1880).



Table 5.1: Demographics of the Noncommissioned Officers stationed at Fort Sherman in 1880

<b>Nationality</b>	<b>Rank</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>Ireland</b>		<b>6</b>	<b>40.5%</b>
	1 <sup>st</sup> Sergeant	1	6.5%
	Sergeant	5	34%
<b>Russia</b>		<b>4</b>	<b>26%</b>
	Com. Sergeant	1	6.5%
	3 <sup>rd</sup> Sergeant	1	6.5%
	Corporal	2	13%
<b>Canada</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>13%</b>
	2 <sup>nd</sup> Sergeant	1	6.5%
	Corporal	1	6.5%
<b>Germany</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>13%</b>
	Sergeant Major	1	6.5%
	Corporal	1	6.5%
<b>England</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>6.5%</b>
	Corporal	1	6.5%
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>15</b>	<b>100%</b>

Of the approximately 100 enlisted soldiers below the rank of noncommissioned officer stationed at Fort Sherman in 1880, fifty-four were born in Europe. Most of these foreign-born soldiers hailed from Anglo-Saxon nations. Twenty-seven were born in Ireland, thirteen were born in present-day Germany (five from former Prussia, three from Bavaria, two from Baden-Wurttemberg, two from Hesse, and one from Saxony), six were born in Canada, six were born in England, two were born in France, and one was born in Switzerland (see Table 5.2). While not American-born, all the European-born men were listed as white on the 1880 census (U.S Bureau of the Census 1880).

Table 5.2: Demographics of the Enlisted men (below NCO rank) stationed at Fort Sherman in 1880

<b>Nationality</b>	<b>Rank</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>Ireland</b>		<b>27</b>	<b>50%</b>
	Soldier	10	18%
	Clerk	2	3%
	Tailor	2	3%
	Musician	1	2%
	Shoemaker	1	2%
	Bookkeeper	1	2%
	Laborer	1	2%
	Carpet Weaver	1	2%
	Waiter	1	2%
	Painter	1	2%
	Teamster	1	2%
	Farm Laborer	1	2%
	Carpenter	1	2%
	Miner	1	2%
	Engineer	1	2%
	Sailor	1	2%
<b>Germany (present-day)</b>		<b>13</b>	<b>24%</b>
	Soldier	4	7%
	Musician	4	7%
	Baker	1	2%
	Butcher	1	2%
	Laborer	1	2%
	Shoemaker	1	2%
	Clerk	1	2%

Table 5.2: Contd.

<b>Canada</b>		<b>6</b>	<b>10%</b>
	Soldier	1	2%
	Musician	3	4%
	Clerk	1	2%
	Painter	1	2%
<b>England</b>		<b>6</b>	<b>10%</b>
	Soldier	2	3%
	Musician	2	3%
	Sailor	1	2%
	Brick Mason	1	2%
<b>France</b>		<b>2</b>	<b>4%</b>
	Musician	1	2%
	Shoemaker	1	2%
<b>Switzerland</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>2%</b>
	Soldier	1	2%
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>54</b>	<b>100%</b>

*Social Hierarchy: Commissioned vs. Noncommissioned*

The noncommissioned officers and the married enlisted men were constrained by the rigid social hierarchy of rank within the U.S. Army. The enlisted men were not only physically separated from the officers within the fort landscape but economically separated as well. The disparities in pay for commissioned and noncommissioned soldiers resulted in and reinforced economic inequality (Lightfoot 2019; Wilkie 2019; Lightfoot et al. 1998).

After 1870, those granted the rank of sergeant (noncommissioned officers) earned approximately \$17 a month, while those ranked as private earned only \$13 a month. In contrast, officers earned over \$100 a month. In 1890 at Fort Sherman, the enlisted men's paycheck of \$30 a month was still far below that of a commissioned officer in 1870

(Cardwell 1973). In fact, according to Coeur d'Alene local Hazel Cardwell, who grew up during the time of fort occupation, "the wives of many enlisted men worked as maids in the officer's homes and did laundry to supplement the enlisted men's paycheck" (Cardwell 1973). While these married couples were able to pool their two incomes together, they were outranked by Officers and their wives, as Officers still made more money and had more social capital.

This disparity in wealth and social capital reinforced social classes and the strict boundaries that went with them, including separate and exclusive social spheres. Coeur d'Alene local Hazel Cardwell noted that there was an officer's club at the Fort Sherman military reservation (Cardwell 1973) that was most certainly reserved for the commissioned officers. These "fixed boundaries in the leisure world of the frontier army" reaffirmed the social division between enlisted men and officers (Adams 2009: 75).

### *Consumption and Leisure*

Forts erected during the latter half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century in the American West were self-sustaining settlements that contained a wide variety of defensive, residential, and recreational buildings and supported diverse communities of soldiers and civilians from socially and demographically complex backgrounds (Wilkie 2021, 2019; Eichelberger 2019; Lightfoot 2019; Eichner 2017, 2019; Hoagland 2004, 1999). They served more as home bases than defensive structures (Hoagland 1999). While enlisted men were occasionally involved in escort duties, patrols, and offensive campaigns (Hoagland 1999), most of their time was occupied by mundane duties necessary for the upkeep of the post and the maintenance of daily life. This was the case at Fort Sherman. The enlisted soldiers at Fort Sherman performed the garrison duties typical of military forts at the time, including daily drills, inspections, mess duties, guard duties, stable duties, cleaning duties, ice cutting, log cutting, and log hauling (Adams 2009: 11-29; Hoagland 1999; Kiehn 1970: 25-50).

Dominated by these fatigue duties in an isolated region, life at Fort Sherman, like life at many other “frontier” military forts, was “akin to miniature urban centers or company towns” (Adams 2009: 29). Essentially living in a village community, the enlisted men stationed at Fort Sherman had means of accessing consumer goods despite their geographic isolation. Two establishments that served the consumer needs of the enlisted men were the post canteen and the post exchange.

The post canteen, established in 1890, offered many amenities, including a restaurant, a lunchroom, a billiard room, and a bar. The canteen was both criticized for and defended in its supply of alcohol to the soldiers (Kiehn 1970: 25-50). Considered by the army command as a solution to rampant alcoholism, the canteen system was a place where “enlisted men could spend their off-duty hours in a homelike atmosphere. The soldiers could buy alcohol there, but only weaker varieties” (Adams 2009: 95).

Alcoholism, one of the largest issues plaguing western military posts, was especially prevalent at Fort Sherman (Adams 2009: 73-103; Kiehn 1970: 25-50). Supposedly two-thirds of all the court-martials at the fort were attributed to bars in the city of Coeur d’Alene (Kiehn 1970: 25-50). Additionally, several men stationed at Fort Sherman were hospitalized for Dipsomania, or acute alcoholism (Kiehn 1970: 25-50; Adjunct General’s Office 1860-1889). In 1896, Fort Sherman had the second-highest rate of hospital admissions in the army – 100 out of 340 men were admitted for physical and psychological disorders resulting from excessive drinking (Kiehn 1970: 25-50; Surgeon General’s Office 1896). Between 1880 and 1898, alcoholism killed four enlisted men and one captain (Kiehn 1970: 25-50; Adjunct General’s Office 1860-1889).

After 1890, the enlisted men transitioned from spending their free time and low wages at one of fourteen saloons in Coeur d’Alene to the post canteen, where they could more easily be controlled by officers (Kiehn 1970: 25-50). The post canteen served as a “socially appropriate” outlet for leisure to escape the monotony of serving on the “frontier” (Adams 2009: 73-103). This propensity for drinking at the fort was present in the archaeological record.

Six alcohol bottles dating to the fort period were found at the Noncommissioned Officers' Quarters site (one bottle), the Married Men's Quarters site (three bottles), and the Beach site (two bottles). Three of the bottles were olive wine/champagne bottles – two from the Beach site and one from the married men's quarters site. Three of the bottles were beer bottles– two from the married men's quarters and one from the noncommissioned officers' quarters. Recovered from the Noncommissioned Officers' Quarters site was the English import manufactured by Cannington, Shaw & Co with a date range of 1892 to 1913. Recovered from the MM site was a 2-part post-molded bottle (1825-1900) and a bottle with an applied finish (common from 1830-1885).

Prior to pasteurization making it possible to control bacteria, lager beer was only shipped short distances as it would sour and spoil within days after production (Wilson 1981). After the process of pasteurization was discovered in 1873, lager beer, the preferred type of beer for Americans in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century, started to be bottled, stored, and shipped long distances throughout the United States (Lockhart 2007; Wilson 1981). The first company to adopt the process of pasteurization and nationally distribute lager beer was the Anheuser-Bush Company (Lindsey 2021; Wilson 1981; Anderson 1973). As nationally distributed lagers gained popularity, local breweries that relied on draught beer kegs became less important (Lockhart 2007).

Lockhart (2007) notes that the 1882 *Year book of the Commercial, Banking, and Manufacturing Interests of St. Louis* described Anheuser-Bush as “the first . . . to introduce bottled beer into the United States, and which, unknown a dozen years ago, is now kept in every grocery store, hotel and liquor house, and in nearly every family in the country. The creation of the trade has practically destroyed the importation of English and German bottled beer and ales, it has certainly reduced it by fully seventy-five percent” (S. Ferd. Howe & Co. 1882: 92). In fact, Chaplain C.C. Bateman, who was once stationed at Fort Sherman, made the following remarks in his testimony for a hearing over the sale of intoxicating liquors at Army canteens: “I know that when we started from Fort Sherman to Cuba the Anheuser-Bush man trailed us clear to Tampa, Fla” (Bateman 1900: 326).

Interestingly, the beer bottle recovered from the NCO quarters site contains an English maker's mark "C.S. & COLD," which has a date range of 1892-1913. A similar bottle base with an earlier Cannington Shaw & Co. maker's mark (1875-1892) was discovered at another "frontier fort," Fort Bowie, which was in occupation from 1863 to 1894 (Lockhart et al. 2014; Herskovitz 1978). Toulouse (1971) also notes that several bottles manufactured by Cannington Shaw & Co. have been found in several American Western towns and camps. So, while nationally distributed American lagers like Anheuser-Bush slowly dominated the beer market in the West and at Fort Sherman, English exports continued to be enjoyed by some enlisted men at the fort.

At the post exchange, the men could obtain an array of goods, including fruits, candies, and rubber goods. They also had access to several clothing options, such as dress shirts, neckties, collars, cuffs, handkerchiefs, suspenders, shoes, and socks (Kiehn 1970: 25-50). While evidence of these goods was not recovered in the archaeological record, other goods were, namely ceramic vessels.

Multiple types of ceramic vessels were recovered at both the noncommissioned officers' quarters and the married men's quarters. Over half (53%) of the recovered ceramic vessels from the noncommissioned officers' quarters were white refined earthenware, ironstone, and porcelain tablewares and teawares. Decorated whiteware tablewares made up more than half of these vessels (five vessels), not surprisingly, as whiteware was the staple ceramic ware type in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. However, porcelain was more expensive than whitewares, and teawares were often more expensive than tablewares, as they were often a display of status in the 2<sup>nd</sup> half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Moreover, decoration added an additional cost to ceramic vessels (Spencer-Wood 1987). These more expensive vessels – porcelain vessels and teaware – were also found at the noncommissioned officers' quarters.

A similar pattern was present at the married men's quarters. At the married men's quarters, 80% of the recovered ceramic vessels were white refined earthenware, ironstone, and porcelain tableware and teaware (though the MNV was much smaller). Whitewares also made up over half of those vessels but were represented by both tablewares and teawares.

An undecorated plate, a transfer-printed bowl, and a teacup decorated with decal were recovered from the married men's quarters. While no ironstone vessels were found, one hand-painted porcelain teacup was also recovered.

From at least 1890 onwards, the U.S. Quartermaster supplied most of the ceramic tableware to the U.S. army (U.S. Quartermaster's Department 1890, 1900). These ceramics were undecorated utilitarian ironstone vessels (May 2018). The lack of undecorated ironstone vessels in the ceramic assemblage suggests that the ceramics recovered from the noncommissioned officers' quarters and married men's quarters were either deposited before tableware was provided to enlisted men or during, and reflects the personal tastes and purchasing power of some enlisted men and their families who acquired their own additional ceramic tableware. However, the ceramics could also have been deposited after the fort was abandoned and reflect the personal taste of the civilians who discarded them.

To fight off boredom and monotony, the enlisted men also engaged in a rich leisure culture (Adams 2009: 73-103; Kiehn 1970: 25-50). While evidence of leisure activities was not evident in the material record, both oral and documented histories provide a glimpse into the pastimes enjoyed at the fort. The most popular activities at Fort Sherman were said to be fishing and boating on Coeur d'Alene Lake, though cycling, hunting, and hiking were also enjoyed. Athletics was also an important part of the leisure culture (Adams 2009: 73-103; Kiehn 1970: 25-50). The most popular sports engaged in at Fort Sherman were baseball and track. Interestingly, the Fort Sherman baseball club often played against civilian clubs in Spokane (Kiehn 1970: 25-50; *Coeur d'Alene Press* 1893, 1895b).

Hardly compensated either in pride or money for their hard so-called unskilled labor, the enlisted men at Fort Sherman nevertheless enjoyed access to consumer goods and services and cultivated a rich leisure culture (Adams 2009: 47-72). They were not the only ones, however. The families of the enlisted soldiers and the budding community of Coeur d'Alene both contributed to and enjoyed the pleasures of consumption and leisure that the fort provided.



### *Family and Community*

After the construction of the Fort Sherman military reservation in 1878, the wives and children of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Infantry soldiers were allowed to move into the fort grounds with them (Ballard 2012: 86-110). However, few of these men were married. This is largely due to the fact that enlisted men were largely discouraged from marrying while in service.

Barracks were restricted to enlisted soldiers only, so married enlisted men required permission to reside elsewhere with their wives if quarters were available, or their wives were allowed to live in laundress' quarters if employed as laundresses (McChristian 2019: 295).

The 1880 census record shows that while approximately half of the roughly 300 residents of the "military fort at Coeur d'Alene Lake" were soldiers stationed at Fort Sherman, only ten were soldiers' wives (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1900b). Eight out of ten were wives of enlisted men. Three of them were wives of noncommissioned officers - one was the wife of the Maj. Sergeant, one was the wife of the Com. Sergeant, and one was the wife of a Sergeant. The other five were married to enlisted men below officer rank - one was the wife of an enlisted shoemaker, one was the wife of an enlisted musician, and three were wives of unspecified soldiers. All ten of the wives had their occupation designated as "Keeping House" (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1880).

Nine of these married couples had children. Lieutenant John Waring and his wife, Mary Waring, had a nine-year-old daughter named Lizzie attending school at the fort. Lieutenant Charles Rowell and his wife, Sallie Rowell, had a three-and-a-half-year-old son named Frank. Com. Sergeant William Kenkle and his wife, Elizabeth Kenkle, had a five-year-old daughter named Maimie. Sergeant John Benton and his wife, Laure Benton, had an eleven-and-a-half-year-old daughter named Eva. Enlisted musician James Gibson and his wife, Emily Gibson, had an eight-year-old daughter named Cassandra attending school at the fort. Enlisted shoemaker Joseph Lux and his wife, Kate Lux, had a thirteen-year-old son named Richard. Enlisted soldier Emile Sattes and his wife, Mary Sattes, had a ten-year-old daughter named Anna attending school at the fort.

Enlisted soldier Benjamin Sinclair and his wife, Mary Sinclair, had two daughters, two-year-old Louisa and nine-and-a-half-year old Mirona. Enlisted soldier James Charles and his wife, Mary Charles, had three children, six-year-old Charles Jr., nine-and-a-half-year-old Anna, and nine-year-old Emma attending school at the fort (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1880).

While the 1880 census indicates that the wives and children of enlisted men, not just noncommissioned officers, lived with them in the same dwelling, the census may not accurately represent the living arrangements of these families. The privilege of living outside of the barracks with your wife was usually granted to men of higher rank. Married enlisted men often lived in the barracks while their wives either lived off the reservation or in the laundresses' quarters (until 1883, when laundresses stopped receiving rations and their role in the army officially discontinued) if employed as army laundresses (Eichner 2017). In fact, a map of Fort Sherman indicates that what would become the Married Men's Quarters were originally designated as Laundress' Quarters (see figure 5.1). While the map is undated, we know through archival evidence that a laundry was run in the early years of Fort Sherman's occupation by a Black woman named "Aunt Delia" (see Figure 5.2). Thus, it is likely that in 1880, the wives of the enlisted men either lived in the laundress' quarters or off the military reservation.



Figure 5.1: Map of Fort Sherman (Idaho State Archives n.d.)



Figure 5.2: “Aunt Delia,” who ran the laundry at Fort Sherman (Idaho State Archives n.d.)

Unfortunately, no record exists for the 1890 census, so it remains unclear who was allowed to live in the married men’s quarters after the role of laundress was discontinued and the laundress’ quarters became the married men’s quarters. In the 1900 census for Fort Sherman, there were no wives listed for the sixteen black enlisted soldiers briefly stationed there at the very end of the fort’s occupation (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1900b).

As previously mentioned, Coeur d’Alene local Hazel Cardwell noted that “the wives of many enlisted men worked as maids in the officer’s homes and did laundry to supplement the enlisted men’s paycheck” (Cardwell 1973). However, their roles and contributions were much bigger than just laundressing for the high-ranking men at Fort Sherman. These women were also instrumental in facilitating leisure activities on the fort grounds.

The army wives organized several activities, including band recitals, dances, holiday parties, and plays by traveling theatrical groups (Kiehn 1970: 25-50). However, the army wives didn't do this alone. They collaborated with the civilian women from Coeur d'Alene in coordinating events and activities at the fort. These activities were put on for both the enlisted men and the civilians living in Coeur d'Alene to enjoy (Kiehn 1970: 78-92). Coeur d'Alene local Hazel Cardwell recalled that "congenial relations existed between the town citizens and the post families" (Cardwell 1973). Civilians from Coeur d'Alene were often invited onto the fort grounds, and the band recitals on Sunday were open to and enjoyed by the community of Coeur d'Alene (see Figure 5.3) (Cardwell 1973).

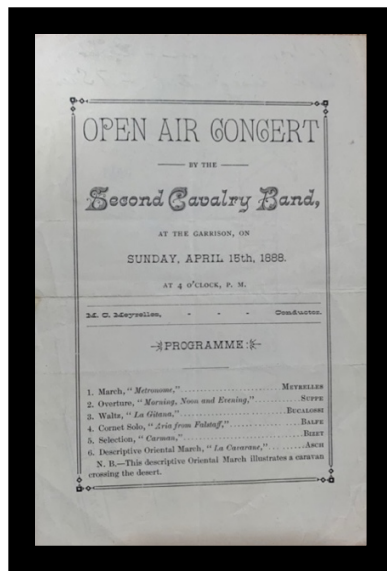


Figure 5.3: Open Air Concert by the Second Cavalry Band, at the garrison, on Sunday, April 15<sup>th</sup>, 1888. At 4'oclock, p.m. (Program) (Idaho State Archives 1927).

These social events not only helped to quell the boredom and monotony of life on the “Western Frontier,” but they also helped build strong community relationships. The City of Coeur d’Alene and the Fort Sherman military reservation were intimately tied together. In fact, the community of Coeur d’Alene was able to grow and prosper because of its proximity to a military post.

*Supporting American Settlement: The City of Coeur d’Alene*

The historical growth of the city of Coeur d’Alene parallels hundreds of other towns that had their inceptions next to a military reservation (Kiehn 1970: 78-92). What started as a settlement of tents and cabins outside the Fort Sherman reservation grew into a small community of approximately 150 people by 1885 due to the presence of the Fort Sherman garrison.

The safety and economic opportunities provided by a military reservation were two leading factors that led to the establishment of towns on its outskirts (Kiehn 1970: 78-92). This was the case for Fort Sherman and the City of Coeur d’Alene. Just two years after the fort was established, the first census in the area recorded over 300 residents, only half of whom were listed as Fort Sherman soldiers. The approximately 150 civilians who moved in next door to the fort represented a variety of trades and occupations, including grist miller, lumberman, farmer, ship carpenter, shipbuilder, plasterer, farm laborer, nurse, physician, hospital steward, teamster, minister, prospector, bookkeeper, hotel keeper, cook in hotel, tailor, carpenter, cook in house, laborer, stonemason, placer miner, clerk in store, wood chopper, blacksmith, wood hauler, millwright, baker, saddler, bartender, and dealer in general merchandise (U.S. Bureau of the Census 1880).

While the residents took up a variety of trades, they nonetheless had a co-dependent relationship with Fort Sherman for the first decade of the city’s existence. The city’s economy depended entirely on the fort, and the fort depended on the city to provide many of its goods and services (Kiehn 1970: 25-50). Throughout the fort’s occupation, hay, flour, beef, and fresh vegetable contracts were given to local farmers (Kiehn 1970: 78-92; Scott 1967; Wilkins 1951g; *Lewiston Teller* 1882). Only goods such as beans, sugar, soap, cigars,

chewing tobacco, and smoking tobacco were able to be purchased from the Purchasing Commissary of the U.S. Army in Chicago, Illinois (Office Chief Commissary of Subsistence 1897).

In turn, Fort Sherman was the only place where the residents of Coeur d'Alene could obtain prescription drugs or receive mail (Kiehn 1970: 78-92). Additionally, the city of Coeur d'Alene did not have its own store, school, church, or post office for many of its early years. The settlers had to rely on the army post office, the army chapel, a sutler's store, and the army hospital – all located within the military reservation (Wilkins 1950, 1951a, 1953a). It is said that civilian J. Healy, manager of the fort's Sutler's store, served as the fort's first postmaster as well (Wilkins 1951b). The only school available, established in 1881, was in the backroom of the fort chapel, established in 1880. Corporal Emmett Metgrave served as the first schoolmaster (Wilkins 1951a, 1851e). It wasn't until 1884, when the town of Coeur d'Alene had grown to several hundred people, that their first school and post office was opened (Kiehn 1970: 78-92; Wilkins 1950, 1951a, 1951e).

The establishment of Fort Sherman was crucial for the development and growth of the City of Coeur d'Alene. When the fort was abandoned in 1900, the population of Coeur d'Alene had grown to over 350 people. Though the fort was no longer the city's main support by the end of the century, it had stimulated the city's economy until its business interest shifted to mining and lumbering (Northwest Vernacular, Inc. 2021; Kiehn 1970: 78-92; Wilkins 1953a; U.S. Bureau of the Census 2013).

#### *Life After the Military Occupation: The Lumber Mill Period*

After the Fort was abandoned at the turn of the century, the City of Coeur d'Alene prospered under the booming lumber industry in Northern Idaho, which rose and fell in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century – peaking in the 1920s and crashing in the 1930s (Wood Splitters Direct 2022; Garrison n.d.). The town boomed from approximately 350 residents after the fort was abandoned to over 2,000 in 1905 when the fort grounds were sold, and reaching over 7,000 by 1910 (Northwest Vernacular, Inc. 2021; Kiehn 1970: 78-92; Wilkins 1953a; U.S. Bureau

of the Census 1913). The Northern Idaho timber boom helped “establish Coeur d’Alene as a key business center in Kootenai County and the larger region” (Northwest Vernacular, Inc. 2021: 23).

This rapidly increasing population resulted in a significant increase in transportation within and around Coeur d’Alene in the 1910s and 1920s, including rail and steamboat services, automobiles, and the development of roads and bridges. A wave of new commercial constructions also occurred during this time, including multiple department stores, shops, and professional services. Two prominent stores established were J.C. Penny and Montgomery Ward (Northwest Vernacular, Inc. 2021). This significant growth in commerce in Coeur d’Alene undoubtedly led to an increase in access to consumer goods. This access to the consumer market is evident from artifacts recovered from the Beach site and the Donated Collection.

The Beach site largely consisted of a surface scatter of historic artifacts. While the area was part of the Fort Sherman military reservation, many of the artifacts have a date range from the very end of the military occupation into the early 20th century, with one significant exception. This suggests that many of the Beach artifacts may have been deposited after the fort was abandoned by residents of the City of Coeur d’Alene.

Even though a relatively small number of artifacts were recovered from the Beach site as compared to the NCO and MM sites, a relatively high number of vessels were identified – fourteen historic domestic ceramic vessels and five historic domestic glass vessels. In addition, seven historic food and beverage related metal items were identified. These forty-six domestic items provide a glimpse into daily life in Coeur d’Alene Idaho at the turn of the century.

Among the ceramic vessels recovered from the Beach site were eleven tableware and three tea ware represented by porcelain, ironstone, whiteware, and yellowware. Represented among the ceramic vessels were five bowls, five flatware, one cup, two teacups, one saucer, and one utilitarian hotel porcelain. Each vessel was unique, with seven of them being decorated with four different decorative techniques. These techniques included a scalloped molded edge, a polychrome rose decal, a gold gilt band, and an opaque colored glaze. Among



the ten glass vessels recovered, three were beverage-related bottles, one was a beer bottle, and one was a canning jar. The beverage bottles included a natural blue bottle with embossed stippling (TPQ 1940) and two olive bottles.

These bottles, a light olive-green bottle and an olive-green bottle, are likely wine or liquor bottles. The beer bottle was an amber non-returnable beer bottle with embossed stippling (TPQ 1940). The canning jar was an aqua/natural blue jar with a wide-mouth discontinuous external thread (1858-1910). The seven food and beverage-related metal items included six cans and one can opener. The cans included two church-key beer can lids (1935-1963), two foodstuffs cans that have at least a hole-and-cap closure (1820-1930s) but could be a hole-in-cap closure, one unidentified can with a lap seam (TPQ 1819), and a nondiagnostic can. The can opener is a church-key bottle/can opener.

The domestic vessels recovered from the Beach site, particularly the glass and ceramic vessels, are very diverse in material, function, and style. This wide variety of domestic vessels may indicate that whoever deposited them had easy access to and a desire for the many different options for tableware, teaware, and glassware readily available to Coeur d'Alene residents at the several department stores established in the town or through shopping catalogs, as Coeur d'Alene was well connected to transportation lines and had become a key business center in the region (Northwest Vernacular, Inc. 2021). However, these vessels could also just represent different temporal deposits and a change in preference for particular decorative techniques over time as it remains unclear from where or when the artifact assemblage washed up on the beach shore.

The direct access to consumer goods in the early 20th century is especially evident in the Donated Collection. The Donated Collection consisted of ten complete items that have a mean date of 1924. These items provide a great snapshot of life in Coeur d'Alene during its peak of prosperity in the 1920s.

The ten items include a large whiteware pitcher with an unidentified embossed/relief molded pattern, an iron horseshoe, an iron cooking pot galvanized with zinc, a milk glass medicine/toiletry jar with a threaded continuous finish and a zinc screw cap containing Pond's Extract Co. skin cream (1920s), and six bottles. The six bottles include one amber

pharmaceutical bottle, one colorless miscellaneous bottle, and four colorless patent medicine bottles. The pharmaceutical bottle is an automatic machine-made amber bottle manufactured by Parke, Davis, & Co. (1905-1970) containing a pharmaceutical drug of some sort. The miscellaneous bottle is an automatic machine-made colorless bottle of unknown manufacture and unknown content. However, the bottle contains a two-part Brandy/Wine finish, making it likely a liquor or medicine bottle (1905-1920s).

The four colorless patent medicine bottles include an automatic machine-made patent medicine bottle manufactured by A.S. Hinds Co. (1927-1936) likely containing a hand cream also made by A.S. Hinds Co., an automatic machine-made patent medicine bottle manufactured by Whitall Tatum & Co. containing “Listerine” (antiseptic) made by Lambert Pharmacal Company (1924-1938), an automatic machine-made “French square” patent medicine bottle of unknown manufacture containing “Dr. Peter’s Kuriko” (patent laxative) made by Dr. Peter Fahrney & Sons Co. (1920s), and an automatic machine-made bottle manufactured by Owens-Illinois Glass Co. containing “Sta-Bac Brilliantine” (hair oil/tonic) made by Vi-Jon Laboratories when the National Recovery Administration was in operation (1933-1935).

The artifacts from the Donated Collection, particularly the glass vessels, provide evidence of direct access to a wide range of consumer goods for the residents of Coeur d’Alene. In particular, they demonstrate access to and consumption of patent medicines in the 1920s and 1930s, likely as a result of the significant increase in population and commercial development in the city brought on by the booming lumber industry in Northern Idaho (Northwest Vernacular, Inc. 2021; U.S. Bureau of the Census 1920).

## **Conclusion**

During Fort Sherman’s occupation (1878-1900), the inhabitants of the noncommissioned officers’ quarters and the married men’s quarters enjoyed the privileges of an increasingly accessible consumer market and leisure culture and fostered community relations both within the fort and with the citizens of Coeur d’Alene through leisure events

and activities. While the inhabitants of Fort Sherman enjoyed these privileges, they also reinforced social hierarchy and class division by maintaining physical, economic, and social distance between officers and enlisted men.

After the abandonment of Fort Sherman, the City of Coeur d'Alene prospered under the booming lumber industry in Northern Idaho. Significant development in the city allowed residents of Coeur d'Alene to enjoy open access to consumer goods through retailers such as the Montgomery Ward. These residents purchased and consumed a wide variety of products, including decal-decorated tableware, Japanese-imported teaware, hand creams, hair tonics, and patent medicines.

## Chapter 6: Conclusion

My primary goal for this thesis was to examine the daily lives of those who inhabited Fort Sherman, Idaho, in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century. I have discussed the daily activities of the enlisted men stationed at Fort Sherman and their families and how these activities fostered community relations both within the fort and with the citizens of Coeur d'Alene. I have also discussed the activities of those who occupied the historic Fort Sherman site after the military occupation ended and demonstrated how instrumental Fort Sherman was in the development and growth of the City of Coeur d'Alene.

Additional archaeological investigation into the Fort Sherman site would help to expand our knowledge of daily life at Fort Sherman during the fort's occupation (1878-1900) and after the fort was abandoned during the lumber-mill occupation (1905-1937). Further investigation may provide insight into issues such as class, race, and gender and how they affected daily life at the fort and in the surrounding Coeur d'Alene community. Further investigation may also shed light on the growth of the city of Coeur d'Alene after the fort was abandoned. However, additional archaeological investigations will be limited due to the significant disturbances to the archaeological record.

The field school excavations failed to discover undisturbed contexts at the Noncommissioned Officers' Quarters site. In most of the excavation units, material culture dating to after the occupation of the site (>1937) was recovered within and below deposits of historic material culture dating to the fort or mill occupation. This disturbance has likely resulted from the construction and operation of the lumber mill after the abandonment of the site and the later development of North Idaho College. As a result of this long-term and continuous disturbance, no further archaeological investigation is recommended at the Noncommissioned Officer's Quarters site on the lawn southwest of Cheamkwet park and the Lakeside Center at North Idaho College.

While the field school excavations also revealed that the majority of the Married Men's Quarters site has been disturbed by extensive development and construction, two intact deposits of historic material culture were discovered. These deposits were recovered from S8TP 8 and its extension Unit 2, and STP 24. Based on the discovery of these intact

historic deposits, further archaeological investigation is recommended at the Married Men's Quarters site on the northwestern lawn along College Drive 450 meters north of the Noncommissioned Officers' Quarters site.

Field school excavations at the Beach site failed to discover undisturbed subsurface deposits of historic material. Most of the historic material was recovered from the initial surface scatter discovered along the shore. As such, no further archaeological testing is recommended at the Beach site or along the shoreline of Coeur d'Alene Lake. Additional pedestrian surveys along the shoreline may be conducted to recover any future surface scatters that become exposed by the tide.

The significant disturbance to the Fort Sherman archaeological record on North Idaho College Grounds has resulted from North Idaho College's lack of commitment to cultural resource management. Therefore, in addition to future archaeological investigations at historic Fort Sherman, cultural resource management investigations must also be carried out before any future development or construction on North Idaho College grounds. Cultural resource management investigations, including archaeological survey and testing, will help to mitigate disturbances to the archaeological record by allowing for the documentation and collection of cultural resources before they are disturbed or destroyed.

Any cultural resource management investigations carried out by North Idaho College, however, must be carried out in full collaboration with the Coeur d'Alene Tribal Historic Preservation Office, as North Idaho College sits on the homeland of the Schitsu'umsh (The Coeur d'Alene Tribe) at Hnch'mqinkwe, one of the largest ancestral villages of the Schitsu'umsh. The Schitsu'umsh are deeply connected to this land as they have lived on it since time immemorial. As the Schitsu'umsh affirm, ancestral lands are "very sensitive areas for descendants to visit, remember, and respect Tribal ancestors and traditional heritage" (Coeur d'Alene Tribe n.d.).

The archaeological remains of sites such as Hnch'mqinkwe are significant for tribal heritage as they can provide a wealth of information to the Tribe about ancestral lifeways and activities before the arrival of non-indigenous settlers. Additionally, the archaeological remains of historic-era sites such as Fort Sherman are also significant to tribal heritage and

historic preservation, as they can provide information about initial non-Indigenous invasions and colonization of Schitsu'umsh land (Coeur d'Alene Tribe n.d). As such, I urge North Idaho College to commit to protecting and preserving Schitsu'umsh history by including cultural resource management investigations, approved by the Coeur d'Alene Tribal Historic Preservation Office, in any future development or construction projects on North Idaho College grounds.

### References Cited

- Adams, G.  
1970 *The Coeur d'Alene Indian Reservation*. Fairfield, Washington: Ye Galleon Press.
- Adams, K.  
2009 *Class and race in the frontier Army: Military life in the West, 1870-1890*. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press.
- Adjunct General's Office, War Department,  
1860 *Registers of Deaths, Regular Army, 1860-1889*. 18 volumes. ARC ID:1226156. Records of the Adjutant General's Office. Record Group 94. National Archives at Washington, D.C. Retrieved from Ancestry.com [database online].
- 1878 Post Returns of Camp Coeur d'Alene, Idaho Territory. In *Returns From U.S. Military Posts, 1800-1916*; (National Archives Microfilm Publication M6170 Records of the Adjutant General's Office, 1780's-1917, Record Group 94; National Archives, Washington, D.C. Retrieved from Ancestry.com [database online].
- 1879 Post Returns of Camp Coeur d'Alene, Idaho Territory. In *Returns From U.S. Military Posts, 1800-1916*; (National Archives Microfilm Publication M617); Records of the Adjutant General's Office, 1780's-1917, Record Group 94; National Archives, Washington, D.C. Retrieved from Ancestry.com [database online].
- 1879 Post Returns of Fort Coeur d'Alene, Idaho Territory. In *Returns From U.S. Military Posts, 1800-1916*; (National Archives Microfilm Publication M617); Records of the Adjutant General's Office, 1780's-1917, Record Group 94; National Archives, Washington, D.C. Retrieved from Ancestry.com [database online].
- 1881 Post Returns of Fort Coeur d'Alene, Idaho Territory. In *Returns From U.S. Military Posts, 1800-1916*; (National Archives Microfilm Publication M617); Records of the Adjutant General's Office, 1780's-1917, Record Group 94; National Archives, Washington, D.C. Retrieved from Ancestry.com [database online].
- 1882 Post Returns of Fort Coeur d'Alene, Idaho Territory. In *Returns From U.S. Military Posts, 1800-1916*; (National Archives Microfilm Publication M617); Records of the Adjutant General's Office, 1780's-1917, Record Group 94; National Archives, Washington, D.C. Retrieved from Ancestry.com [database online].
- 1883 Post Returns of Fort Coeur d'Alene, Idaho Territory. In *Returns From U.S. Military Posts, 1800-1916*; (National Archives Microfilm Publication M617); Records of the Adjutant General's Office, 1780's-1917, Record Group 94; National Archives, Washington, D.C. Retrieved from Ancestry.com [database online].

- 1884 Post Returns of Fort Coeur d'Alene, Idaho Territory. In *Returns From U.S. Military Posts, 1800-1916*; (National Archives Microfilm Publication M617); Records of the Adjutant General's Office, 1780's-1917, Record Group 94; National Archives, Washington, D.C. Retrieved from Anecstry.com [database online].
- 1885 Post Returns of Fort Coeur d'Alene, Idaho Territory. In *Returns From U.S. Military Posts, 1800-1916*; (National Archives Microfilm Publication M617); Records of the Adjutant General's Office, 1780's-1917, Record Group 94; National Archives, Washington, D.C. Retrieved from Anecstry.com [database online].
- 1886 Post Returns of Fort Coeur d'Alene, Idaho Territory. In *Returns From U.S. Military Posts, 1800-1916*; (National Archives Microfilm Publication M617); Records of the Adjutant General's Office, 1780's-1917, Record Group 94; National Archives, Washington, D.C. Retrieved from Anecstry.com [database online].
- 1887 Post Returns of Fort Coeur d'Alene, Idaho Territory. In *Returns From U.S. Military Posts, 1800-1916*; (National Archives Microfilm Publication M617); Records of the Adjutant General's Office, 1780's-1917, Record Group 94; National Archives, Washington, D.C. Retrieved from Anecstry.com [database online].
- 1887 Post Returns of Fort Sherman, Idaho Territory. In *Returns From U.S. Military Posts, 1800-1916*; (National Archives Microfilm Publication M617); Records of the Adjutant General's Office, 1780's-1917, Record Group 94; National Archives, Washington, D.C. Retrieved from Anecstry.com [database online].
- 1892 Post Returns of Fort Sherman, Idaho Territory. In *Returns From U.S. Military Posts, 1800-1916*; (National Archives Microfilm Publication M617); Records of the Adjutant General's Office, 1780's-1917, Record Group 94; National Archives, Washington, D.C. Retrieved from Anecstry.com [database online].
- 1893 Post Returns of Fort Sherman, Idaho Territory. In *Returns From U.S. Military Posts, 1800-1916*; (National Archives Microfilm Publication M617); Records of the Adjutant General's Office, 1780's-1917, Record Group 94; National Archives, Washington, D.C. Retrieved from Anecstry.com [database online].
- 1896 Post Returns of Fort Sherman, Idaho Territory. In *Returns From U.S. Military Posts, 1800-1916*; (National Archives Microfilm Publication M617); Records of the Adjutant General's Office, 1780's-1917, Record Group 94; National Archives, Washington, D.C. Retrieved from Anecstry.com [database online].
- 1898 Post Returns of Fort Sherman, Idaho Territory. In *Returns From U.S. Military Posts, 1800-1916*; (National Archives Microfilm Publication M617); Records of the Adjutant General's Office, 1780's-1917, Record Group 94; National Archives, Washington, D.C. Retrieved from Anecstry.com [database online].



1899 Post Returns of Fort Sherman, Idaho Territory. In *Returns From U.S. Military Posts, 1800-1916*; (National Archives Microfilm Publication M617); Records of the Adjutant General's Office, 1780's-1917, Record Group 94; National Archives, Washington, D.C. Retrieved from Anecstry.com [database online].

1900 Post Returns of Fort Sherman, Idaho Territory. In *Returns From U.S. Military Posts, 1800-1916*; (National Archives Microfilm Publication M617); Records of the Adjutant General's Office, 1780's-1917, Record Group 94; National Archives, Washington, D.C. Retrieved from Anecstry.com [database online].

Alexander, B.

2001 *National Recovery Administration*. EH.Net Encyclopedia, edited by Robert Whaples. Retrieved from, <http://eh.net/encyclopedia/the-national-recovery-administration/>

Allen, R., Huddleson, J.E., Wooten, K.J., and Farris, G.J.

2013 *Ceramic Identification in Historical Archaeology: The View of California, 1822-1940*. Society for Historical Archaeology Special Publication Series No. 11.

Alvord, H.E.

1872 Report of Captain Henry E. Alvord, commissioner to the Kiowas, Comanches, and other tribes in the western part of the Indian Territory. *Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs*. 42<sup>nd</sup> Congress, 3<sup>rd</sup> Session, House of Representatives, (H. Doc. 1). 513-533. Retrieved from the University of Oklahoma College of Law Digital Commons, <https://digitalcommons.law.ou.edu/hrexecdocs/>

Anderson, B.

1991 *Imagined Communities: Reflections on the Origin and Spread of Nationalism*. 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. London: Verso

Arnott, S., and Maki, D.

2019 Forts on Burial Mounds: Interlocked Landscapes of Mourning and Colonialism at the Dakota-Settler Frontier, 1860–1876. *Historical Archaeology*, 53(1), 153-169.

Atalay, S.

2006 Indigenous Archaeology as Decolonizing Practice. *American Indian Quarterly* 30 (3.4): 280-310.

Atkins, J.D.C.

1885 Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. *Report of the Secretary of the Interior Being Part of the Message and Documents Communicated to the Two Houses of Congress at the Beginning of the First Session of the Forty-Ninth Congress. In Five Volumes. Volume II*. 49<sup>th</sup> Congress, 1<sup>st</sup> Session, House of Representatives, (H. Doc. 1., Part 5). 3-72. Washington: Government Printing Office. Retrieved from the University of Oklahoma College of Law Digital Commons, <https://digitalcommons.law.ou.edu/hrexecdocs/>

1888 Department of the Interior, Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, February 7, 1888. *Letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, in response to Senate resolutions of January 25, 1888, information about the Coeur d'Alene Indian Reservation, in Idaho.* 50<sup>th</sup> Congress, 1<sup>st</sup> Session, Senate (S. Doc. 76). 2-7. Retrieved from the University of Oklahoma College of Law Digital Commons, <https://digitalcommons.law.ou.edu/sexecdocs/>

Augur, C.C.

1874 Report of the General of the Army: Report of Brig. Gen. C.C. Augur. *Report of the Secretary of War; being Part of the Message and Documents Communicated to the Two Houses of Congress at the Beginning of the Second Session of the forty-Third Congress. Volume 1.* 43<sup>rd</sup> Congress, 2<sup>nd</sup> Session, House of Representatives (H. Doc. 1, Part 2.). 40-44. Washington: Government Printing Office. Retrieved from the University of Oklahoma College of Law Digital Commons, <https://digitalcommons.law.ou.edu/hrexecdocs/>

Bachrach, J.

2021 Spotlight on Chicago's Patent Medicine Industry. Retrieved from, <https://www.jbachrach.com/blog/2021/6/28/spotlight-on-chicagos-patent-medicine-industry>

Bahr, F.

2008 *The Gathering Place: A History of North Idaho College.* Coeur d'Alene, ID: North Idaho College.

Balicki, J.

2011 Watch-Fires of a Hundred Circling Camps: Theoretical and Practical Approaches to Investigating Civil War Campsites. In *Historical Archaeology of Military Sites: Method and Topic*, Edited by C. R. Geier, L.E. Babits, D. D. Scott, and D. G. Orr. Texas A&M University Press, College Station, 57–74.

Ballard, J.

2012 *Commander and Builder of Western Forts: The Life and Times of Major General Henry C. Merriam, 1862-1901* (1st ed.). College Station: Texas A&M University Press.

Barnes, J.

2018 Nails, tacks, and hinges: the archaeology of Camp Monticello, a World War II prisoner of war camp. *Southeastern Archaeology*

Bateman, C.C.

1900 Talks of the Canteen – Chaplain Bateman Points Out Objections To It – Does Not Favor Reestablishment, But Says Results Depend Largely On Manner of Administration. *Sale of Intoxicating Liquors at the Army Canteens: Hearings*

*Before the Committee on Military Affairs, United States Senate, December 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, and 14.* 324-326. Washington: Government Printing Office.

Batchelder, R.N.

1878 Report of the General of the Army: No. 6. – Report of Maj. R. N. Batchelder. *Report of the Secretary of War; Being Part of the Message and Documents Communicated to the Two Houses of Congress at the Beginning of the Third Session of the Forty-Fifth Congress. In Four Volumes. Volume 1.* 45<sup>th</sup> Congress, 3<sup>rd</sup> Session, House of Representatives, (H. Doc. 1., Part 2). 380-385. Washington: Government Printing Office. Retrieved from the University of Oklahoma College of Law Digital Commons, <https://digitalcommons.law.ou.edu/hrexecdocs/>

Belknap, W.W.

1875 Report of the Secretary of War. *Report of the Secretary of War; Being Part of the Message and Documents Communicated to the Two Houses of Congress at the Beginning of the First Session of the Forty-Fourth Congress. Volume 1.* 44<sup>th</sup> Congress, 1<sup>st</sup> Session, House of Representatives, (H. Doc. 1., Part 2.). 3-29. Washington: Government Printing Office. Retrieved from the University of Oklahoma College of Law Digital Commons, <https://digitalcommons.law.ou.edu/hrexecdocs/>

Belt, R.V.

1890 Department of the Interior, Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, December 6, 1890. *Letter from the Secretary of the Interior, Transmitting, In response to a Senate resolution of 2d instant, a communication from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs relative to the alleged armament of Indians in certain States.* 51<sup>st</sup> Congress, 2<sup>nd</sup> Session, Senate, (S. Doc. 9). Retrieved from the University of Oklahoma College of Law Digital Commons, <https://digitalcommons.law.ou.edu/ssexcdocs/>

Bennett, J.

2018 *A. S. Hinds.* Cosmetics and Skin. Retrieved April 7, 2022, from <https://www.cosmeticsandskin.com/companies/hinds.php>

2022 *Pond's Extract Company.* Cosmetics and Skin. Retrieved September 14, 2022, from <https://www.cosmeticsandskin.com/companies/ponds.php>

Billington, R., and Ridge, M.

2001 *Westward Expansion: A History of the American Frontier* (6th ed., abridged. ed.). Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press.

Buckner, P.

2019 *Bottles, and Cans, and Nails, Oh My! An Introduction to the Identification, Analysis, and Interpretation of Common Historic Artifacts in the American West (Public Presentation).* Retrieved from Research Gate,

- [https://www.researchgate.net/publication/338018092\\_Bottles\\_and\\_Cans\\_and\\_Nails\\_Oh\\_My\\_An\\_Introduction\\_to\\_the\\_Identification\\_Analysis\\_and\\_Interpretation\\_of\\_Common\\_Historic\\_Artifacts\\_in\\_the\\_American\\_West\\_Public\\_Presentation](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/338018092_Bottles_and_Cans_and_Nails_Oh_My_An_Introduction_to_the_Identification_Analysis_and_Interpretation_of_Common_Historic_Artifacts_in_the_American_West_Public_Presentation)
- Busch, J.  
1981 An Introduction to the Tin Can. *Historical Archaeology*, 15(1), 95-104.
- Caldwell Tribune  
1892 Fighting in North Idaho. *The Caldwell tribune*. (Caldwell, Idaho), 16 July 1892. *Chronicling America: Historic American Newspapers*. Idaho State Historical Society. Retrieved from the Library of Congress. <https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn86091092/1892-07-16/ed-1/seq-4/>
- Campbell, R.  
2018 *Seiji Gohan Jawan (winter green rice bowl)*. Historical Japanese Ceramic Comparative Collection. Retrieved November 28, 2022, from <https://www.lib.uidaho.edu/digital/hjccc/data/hjccc-150.html>
- Cansler, C.  
2018 *Styrofoam, a practical and problematic creation*. Science History Institute. Retrieved August 24, 2022, from <https://www.sciencehistory.org/distillations/styrofoam-a-practical-and-problematic-creation>
- Cardwell, H.  
1973 *Interview by John A. McFarland. Boise: Idaho Oral History Center, February 22, 1973* [Tape recording]. North Idaho Oral History Collection, Idaho State Historical Society, Idaho State Archives, Boise, Idaho.
- Carley, C.D.  
1982 HBC Kanaka Village/Vancouver Barracks 1977. Report in *Highway Archaeology* 8. Office of Public Archaeology, University of Washington, Seattle.
- Carrington, H. B.  
1887 Headquarters Post, Fort Phil Kearny, Dak., January 3, 1867. *Letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, in response to resolution of February 11, 1887, report of Colonel Carrington on the massacre near Fort Philip Kearny*. 49<sup>th</sup> Congress, 2<sup>nd</sup> Session, Senate, (S. Doc. 97). 2-5. Retrieved from the University of Oklahoma College of Law Digital Commons, <https://digitalcommons.law.ou.edu/sexecdocs/>
- Cashman, S.  
1993 *America in the Gilded Age: From the Death of Lincoln to the Rise of Theodore Roosevelt*. New York University Press.

## CASMA

n.d. *The history of asphalt shingles*. CASMA. Retrieved August 24, 2022, from <https://www.casma.ca/about-us/history-of-asphalt-shingles>

Christensen, K.

2012 *Domestic Artifacts, Political Practices: An Archaeology of Women's Reform Efforts and the Home, 1854-1939*. PhD dissertation, University of California, Berkeley, CA.

Citizens' Council for the Arts (CCA)

n.d. Art on the Green. Retrieved from <http://artonthegreencda.com/>

City of Coeur d'Alene

1933 Patent no. 1063022. (Kootenai County, Idaho). Retrieved from the Bureau of Land Management General Land Office Records, <https://glorerecords.blm.gov/>

Coe, M. D.

2006 *The Line of Forts: Historical Archaeology on the Colonial Frontier of Massachusetts*. Hanover: University Press of New England.

Coeur d'Alene City

1905 Patent no. 033286. (Kootenai County, Idaho). Retrieved from the Bureau of Land Management General Land Office Records, <https://glorerecords.blm.gov/>

1975 Patent no. 033285. (Kootenai County, Idaho). Retrieved from the Bureau of Land Management General Land Office Records, <https://glorerecords.blm.gov/>

Coeur d'Alene Evening Press

1909 Real Estate Transfers. *Coeur d'Alene Evening Press*. (Coeur d'Alene, Idaho), 12 February 1909. *Chronicling America: Historic American Newspapers*. Idaho State Historical Society. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, <https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn88056094/1909-02-12/ed-1/seq-4/>

Coeur d'Alene Press

1893 Had a good Time. *The Coeur d'Alene Press* (Coeur d'Alene Idaho), 29 July 1893. *Chronicling America: Historic American Newspapers*. Idaho State Historical Society. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, <https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn88056095/1893-07-29/ed-1/seq-1/>

1895 Fort Sherman. *The Coeur d'Alene Press*. (Coeur d'Alene, Idaho), 04 May 1895. *Chronicling America: Historic American Newspapers*. Idaho State Historical Society. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, <https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn88056095/1895-05-04/ed-1/seq-3/>

1895b All Hail to Hutch and His Bunchgrassers. *The Coeur d'Alene Press* (Coeur d'Alene Idaho), 22 June 1895. *Chronicling America: Historic American Newspapers*. Idaho

- State Historical Society. Retrieved from the Library of Congress,  
<https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn88056095/1895-06-22/ed-1/seq-3/>
- 1898 Troops to the Front. *The Coeur d'Alene Press*. (Coeur d'Alene, Idaho), 16 April 1898. *Chronicling America: Historic American Newspapers*. Idaho State Historical Society. Retrieved from the Library of Congress.  
<https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn88056095/1898-04-16/ed-1/seq-3/>
- 1900 Fort Sherman Abandoned. *The Coeur d'Alene Press*. (Coeur d'Alene, Idaho), 24 March 1900. *Chronicling America: Historic American Newspapers*. Idaho State Historical Society. Retrieved from the Library of Congress.  
<https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn88056095/1900-03-24/ed-1/seq-2/>
- 1905a Fort Sherman Sold. *The Coeur d'Alene Press*. [V.14, No. 19], (Coeur d'Alene, Idaho), 10 June 1905. *Chronicling America: Historic American Newspapers*. Idaho State Historical Society. Retrieved from the Library of Congress.  
<https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn88056095/1905-06-10/ed-1/seq-1/>
- 1905b President's Proclamation. *The Coeur d'Alene Press*. [V.14, No. 19], (Coeur d'Alene, Idaho), 10 June 1905. *Chronicling America: Historic American Newspapers*. Idaho State Historical Society. Retrieved from the Library of Congress.  
<https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn88056095/1905-06-10/ed-1/seq-1/>
- 1905c Beauty of Little Falls. *The Coeur d'Alene Press*. (Coeur d'Alene, Idaho), 02 Sept. 1905. *Chronicling America: Historic American Newspapers*. Idaho State Historical Society. Retrieved from the Library of Congress,  
<https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn88056095/1905-09-02/ed-1/seq-3/>
- 1937 Life at Fort Revealed in Qm. Records. *The Coeur d'Alene Press*. (Coeur d'Alene, Idaho), 1937. Idaho State Historical Society. Boise: Idaho State Archives.
- Coeur d'Alene Tribe
- n.d. *Ancestral Lands*. Coeur d'Alene Tribe. Retrieved from <https://www.cdatribe-nsn.gov/our-tribe/tribal-lands/>
- n.d. *Cultural Resource Protection and Management*. Coeur d'Alene Tribe. Retrieved from <https://www.cdatribe-nsn.gov/lake/programs-and-projects/cultural-resource-protection-management/>
- n.d. *History*. Coeur d'Alene Tribe. Retrieved from <https://www.cdatribe-nsn.gov/our-tribe/history/>
- Colwell-Chanthaphonh, C.
- 2007 History, Justice, and Reconciliation. In B. Little and Shackel (Eds.), *Archaeology as a Tool of Civic Engagement*. (23–46). Altamira Press.

Colyer, V.

- 1871 Conference with Missionary Societies. *Report of Commissioner of Indian Affairs*. 42<sup>nd</sup> Congress, 2<sup>nd</sup> Session, House of Representatives, (H. Doc. 1). 583-598. Retrieved from the University of Oklahoma College of Law Digital Commons, <https://digitalcommons.law.ou.edu/hrexecdocs/>

Committee on Indian Affairs,

- 1879 Report: (To accompany bill H.R. 1735). *Industrial Training Schools for Indian Youths*. 46<sup>th</sup> Congress, 1<sup>st</sup> Session, House of Representatives, (H. Rpt.29). Retrieved from the University of Oklahoma College of Law Digital Commons, <https://digitalcommons.law.ou.edu/hrreports/>
- 1880 Report: (To accompany bill H.R. 1735). *Industrial Training Schools for Indians*. 46<sup>th</sup> Congress, 2<sup>nd</sup> Session, House of Representatives, (H. Rpt. 752). Retrieved from the University of Oklahoma College of Law Digital Commons, <https://digitalcommons.law.ou.edu/hrreports/>
- 1890 Report: (To accompany H.R. 7703). *Ratification of Coeur d'Alene Indian Treaties*. 51<sup>st</sup> Congress, 1<sup>st</sup> Session, House of Representatives (H. Rpt. 1109). Retrieved from the University of Oklahoma College of Law Digital Commons, <https://digitalcommons.law.ou.edu/hrreports/>

Cooper, J.M.

- 1987 The Army and Industrial Workers: Strikebreaking in the Late 19th Century. In T. K. Nenninger and G. D. Russell (Eds.), *Soldiers and Civilians: The U.S. Army and the American People* (57–60). National Archives and Records Administration.

Cotroneo, R.R., and Dozier, J.

- 1974 A Time of Disintegration: The Coeur d'Alene and the Dawes Act. *Western Historical Quarterly*, 5(4), 405-419.

Crook, G.

- 1875 Report of Brig. Gen. George Crook. *Report of the Secretary of War; Being Part of the Message and Documents Communicated to the Two Houses of Congress at the Beginning of the First Session of the Forty-Fourth Congress. Volume 1*. 44<sup>th</sup> Congress, 1<sup>st</sup> Session, House of Representatives, (H. Doc. 1., Part 2.). 69-70. Washington: Government Printing Office. Retrieved from the University of Oklahoma College of Law Digital Commons, <https://digitalcommons.law.ou.edu/hrexecdocs/>

De Smet, P.J., Chittenden, H.M., and Richardson, A.T.

- 1905 *Life, Letters, and Travels of Father De Smet among the North American Indians* Four Volumes. New York: Francis Harper

Dionisio, J.

2009 *Sealed with a war*. Science History Institute. Retrieved August 24, 2022, from <https://www.sciencehistory.org/distillations/sealed-with-a-wrap>

Dunbar-Ortiz, R.

2014 *An Indigenous Peoples' History of the United States*. Boston: Beacon Press.

Drum, R.C.

1887 *General Orders No. 47: Findings and Opinions of the Court*. War Department. Adjunct General's Office. National Archives. Washington, D.C.

Eberlein, J.A.

2014 *Wilderness Cathedral: A History of the Coeur d'Alene's Old Sacred Heart Mission at Cataldo, Idaho, 1846-1976*. ProQuest Dissertations Publishing.

Edwin, M.S.

1866 War Department, Washington City, November 14, 1866. *Message of the President of the United States, and Accompanying Documents, to the Two Houses of Congress, at the Commencement of the Second Session of the Thirty-Ninth Congress: Annual Report of the Secretary of War*. 39<sup>th</sup> Congress, 2<sup>nd</sup> session, House of Representatives (H. Doc. 1). 1-16. Washington: Government Printing Office. Retrieved from the University of Oklahoma College of Law Digital Commons, <https://digitalcommons.law.ou.edu/hrexecdods>

Eichelberger, J.E.

2019 Colonial Identities of United States Army Commissioned Officers: The Negotiation of Class and Rank at Fort Yamhill and Fort Hoskins, Oregon, 1856–1866. In *Historical Archaeology*, 53(1), 103–125

Eicher, J.H., and Eicher, D.J.

2001 *Civil War High Commands*. Stanford University Press.

Eichner, K.

2014. *Archaeologies of the American West: Borderlands, Frontiers, and Culture Contact*. Field Statement, University of California, Berkeley.

2017 *Queering Frontier Identities: Archaeological Investigations at a Nineteenth-Century U.S. Army Laundresses' Quarters in Fort Davis, Texas*. ProQuest Dissertations Publishing.

2019 Frontier Intermediaries: Army Laundresses at Fort Davis, Texas. *Historical Archaeology*, 53(1), 138-152.

2021 *IPA 2021*. Smore. Retrieved from <https://www.smores.com/z1qdt>



Endicott, W.C.

1888 Report of the Secretary of War. *Report of the Secretary of War; Being Part of the Message and Documents Communicated to the Two Houses of Congress at the Beginning of the Second Session of the Fiftieth Congress. In Four Volumes. Volume I.* 50<sup>th</sup> Congress, 2<sup>nd</sup> Session, House of Representatives, (H. Doc. 1., Part 2). 3-37. Washington: Government Printing Office. Retrieved from the University of Oklahoma College of Law Digital Commons, <https://digitalcommons.law.ou.edu/hrexecdocs/>

Fisher, E.F. Jr.

1987 Comments on the Noncommissioned Officer. In T. K. Nenninger and G. D. Russell (Eds.), *Soldiers and Civilians: The U.S. Army and the American People* (57-60). National Archives and Records Administration.

1994 *Guardians of the Republic: A History of the Noncommissioned Officer Corps of the U.S. Army*. New York: Ballantine Books.

Fisher, C.L.

1995 The Archaeology of Provincial Officers' Huts at Crown Point State Historic Site. *Northeast Historical Archaeology*, 24, 65–86.

Frey, R., and The Coeur D'Alene Tribe.

2001 *Landscape Traveled by Coyote and Crane: The world of the Schitsu'umsh (Coeur d'Alene Indians)*. Seattle: University of Washington Press.

Ivey, J.E. and Fox, A.A.

1997 Archaeological and Historical Investigations at Alamo North Wall, San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas. Archaeological Survey Report, No. 224, Center for Archaeological Research, University of Texas, San Antonio

Garrison, M.

n.d. *Flumes, Chutes, and Splash Dams*. Spokane Historical, accessed September 10, 2022, <https://spokanehistorical.org/items/show/586>.

Geier, C.R. and Potter, S.R.

2000 *Archaeological Perspectives on the American Civil War*. Gainesville: University Press of Florida.

González-Tennant, E.

2018 *The Rosewood Massacre*. University Press of Florida

Grant, U.S.

1869 *Inaugural Address, March 4, in Grant's hand*. March 4. [Manuscript/Mixed Material] Retrieved from the Library of Congress, <https://www.loc.gov/item/pin2401/>.

Griffin, J.

2015 *Pond's Extract Company, New York City, NY*. Old Main Artifacts. Retrieved September 14, 2022, from <https://oldmainartifacts.wordpress.com/2015/11/25/ponds-extract-company-new-york-city-ny/>

2011 *Listerine, Lambert Pharmacal Company, St. Louis, MO*. Old Main Artifacts. Retrieved September 15, 2022, from <https://oldmainartifacts.wordpress.com/2011/10/16/listerine-lambert-pharmacal-company-st-louis-mo/>

Hanock, W.S.

1869 Report of Major General Hanock. *Report of the Secretary of War, Being Part of the Message and Documents Communicated to the Two Houses of Congress at the Beginning of the Second Session of the Forty-First Congress. Volume 1*. 41<sup>st</sup> Congress, 2<sup>nd</sup> Session, House of Representatives (H. Doc. 1, pt. 2). 56- 67. Washington: Government Printing Office. Retrieved from the University of Oklahoma College of Law Digital Commons, <https://digitalcommons.law.ou.edu/hrexecdocs/>

Haught-Bielmann, A.

2014 *The Other Side of Sandpoint: Early History and Archaeology Beside the Tracks. The Sandpoint Archaeology Project 2006-2013*. Laboratory Manual prepared for the Idaho Transportation Department, District 1, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho. SWCA Environmental Consultants.

Henshaw, T.

1993 *The History of Winchester Firearms 1866-1992*. Winchester Press.

Hentges, K.

2021 A Gathering Place, The Historical Fort Sherman. In *Spokane Historical*. Accessed October 25, 2021, <https://spokanehistorical.org/items/show/884>.

Herskovitz, R.M.

1978 *Fort Bowie Material Culture*. University of Arizona Press, Tucson.

Hine, R., and Faragher, J.M.

2007 *Frontiers: A short history of the American West*. Connecticut: Yale University Press.

Historical Japanese Ceramic Comparative Collection (HJCC)

2020 Seiji-winter-green. Historical Japanese Ceramic Comparative Collection. Retrieved August 25, 2022, from <https://www.lib.uidaho.edu/digital/hjccc/glossary/seiji-winter-green.html>

Hoagland, A.K.

1999 Village Constructions: U.S. Army Forts on the Plains, 1848-1890. *Winterthur Portfolio*, 34(4), 215.

Hutton, M.

1900 *The Coeur d'Alenes or A Tale of the Modern Inquisition in Idaho*. May Arkwright Hutton. The App Engraving and Printing Co. Denver, Colorado.

Idaho County Free Press

1918 Idaho Industrial Review. *Idaho County Free Press*. (Grangeville, Idaho), 28 February 1918. *Chronicling America: Historic American Newspapers*. Idaho State Historical Society. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, <https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn86091100/1918-02-28/ed-1/seq-3/>

Idaho Secretary of State

2021 Business Search. Idaho Secretary of State's Office. Retrieved from <https://sosbiz.idaho.gov/search/business>

Idaho State Archives

1893 Fort Sherman. [map]. Military Ft. Sherman, Ft. Coeur d'Alene (E 35 C1) Folder 6, map G4272.R2.C6. Boise: Idaho State Archives.

1905 Lot Subdivision of Fort Sherman Military Reservation. [map]. Military Ft. Sherman, Ft. Coeur d'Alene (E 35 C2) Folder 7, map G4272.R2.C6. Boise: Idaho State Archives.

1927 Open Air Concert by the Second Cavalry Band, at the garrison, on Sunday, April 15<sup>th</sup>, 1888. At 4 o'clock, P.M. (Program). [scan]. Idaho Historical Society. Boise: Idaho State Archives.

n.d. Fort Sherman. [map]. Military Ft. Sherman, Ft. Coeur d'Alene (E 35 C1) Folder 6, map G4272.R2.C6 18---. Boise: Idaho State Archives.

n.d. "Aunt Delia," who ran the laundry at Fort Sherman [Photograph]. Contributed by Mrs. Theresa Craham. Boise: Idaho State Archives.

Idaho Secretary of State

2021 *Business Search*. Idaho Secretary of State's Office. Retrieved from <https://sosbiz.idaho.gov/search/business>

International News Service

1913 *Notables of the West: Being the portraits and biographies of the progressive men of the West who have helped in the development and history making of this wonderful country*. New York: International News Service.

Jones, L.R.

1979 Fort Sherman (Idaho State Historical Society Reference Series, 1-3, Publication (No. 355). Boise, Idaho: Idaho State Historical Society.

Jones, O. and Sullivan, C.

1985 *The Parks Canada Glass Glossary*. Ottawa, Ontario: Parks Canada.

Kappler, C. J., (Comp., and Ed.)

1904 *Indian Affairs. Laws and Treaties. Vol. 1 (Laws)* Washington: Government Printing Office.

Ketchum Keystone

1883a The New Gold Fields. *The Ketchum Keystone*. (Ketchum, Idaho), 24 Oct. 1883. Idaho State Historical Society. *Chronicling America: Historic American Newspapers*. Retrieved from the Library of Congress.  
<https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn89055138/1883-10-24/ed-1/seq-2/>

1883b How They are Convinced. *The Ketchum keystone*. (Ketchum, Idaho), 21 Nov. 1883. Idaho State Historical Society. *Chronicling America: Historic American Newspapers*. Retrieved from the Library of Congress.  
<https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn89055138/1883-11-21/ed-1/seq-3/>

1883c Coeur d'Alene. *The Ketchum keystone*. (Ketchum, Idaho), 05 Dec. 1883. Idaho State Historical Society. *Chronicling America: Historic American Newspapers*. Retrieved from the Library of Congress.  
<https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn89055138/1883-12-05/ed-1/seq-3/>

Karklins, K.

2000 *Studies in material culture research*. Society for Historical Archaeology.

Kiehn, J H.

1970 Fort Sherman, Idaho. Master's thesis, Gonzaga University, Spokane.

Kip, L.

1859 *Army Life on the Pacific; A Journal of the Expedition Against the Northern Indians, the Tribes of the Coeur d'Alenes, Spokans, and Pelouzes, in the Summer of 1858*. New York: Redfield. Retrieved from the Internet Archive,  
<https://archive.org/details/armylifeonpacifi00kiplrich/page/n5/mode/2up>

Kitch, K., and Eichner, K.

2022 *Fort Sherman [Presentation]*. Northwest Anthropological Conference (Virtual).

Kootenai Herald

1900a Local News Items. *The Kootenai Herald Volume 9*. (Kootenai, Idaho), 17 March 1900. No. 37. *Chronicling America: Historic American Newspapers*. Idaho State Historical Society. Retrieved from the Library of Congress,  
<https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn86091083/1900-03-17/ed-1/seq-1/>

1900b General Northwest New. *The Kootenai Herald Volume 9*. (Kootenai, Idaho), 17 March 1900. No. 37. *Chronicling America: Historic American Newspapers*. Idaho State Historical Society. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, <https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn86091083/1900-03-17/ed-1/seq-2/>

Laveille, S.J.

1915 *The Life of Father De Smet, S.J. (1801-1873)*. (Authorized Translation by Marian Lindsay). New York: P.J. Kenedy & Sons

Lawrence, A., and Rose, M.

2022 *Idaho Logging Railroads*. American-Rails.com. Retrieved from <https://www.american-rails.com/idlg.html>

Levine, R.

1985 Indian Fighters and Indian Reformers: Grant's Indian Peace Policy and the Conservative Consensus. *Civil War History*, 31(4), 329-352.

Lewis, B.R.

1906a Patent no.1937. (Kootenai County, Idaho). *State Volume Patent*. Retrieved from the Bureau of Land Management General Land Office Records, <https://glorerecords.blm.gov/>

1906b Patent no.1938. (Kootenai County, Idaho). *State Volume Patent*. Retrieved from the Bureau of Land Management General Land Office Records, <https://glorerecords.blm.gov/>

1906c Patent no.1939. (Kootenai County, Idaho). *State Volume Patent*. Retrieved from the Bureau of Land Management General Land Office Records, <https://glorerecords.blm.gov/>

1906d Patent no.1940. (Kootenai County, Idaho). *State Volume Patent*. Retrieved from the Bureau of Land Management General Land Office Records, <https://glorerecords.blm.gov/>

Lewiston Teller

1878 Local Intelligence. *Lewiston Teller*. (Lewiston, North Idaho), 19 July 1878. *Chronicling America: Historic American Newspapers*. Idaho State Historical Society. Retrieved from the Library of Congress. <https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn82007023/1878-07-19/ed-1/seq-3/>

1879 Military Changes. *The Lewiston Teller* (Lewiston, North Idaho), 01 Aug. 1879. *Chronicling America: Historic American Newspapers*. Idaho State Historical Society. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, <https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn82007023/1879-08-01/ed-1/seq-3/>

- 1881 From Kootenai. *The Lewiston Teller* [V. 5, No. 42] Lewiston, North Idaho), 28 July 1881. *Chronicling America: Historic American Newspapers*. Idaho State Historical Society. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, <https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn82007023/1881-07-28/ed-1/seq-3/>
- 1882 Proposals for Fresh Beef, Mutton, and Flour. *The Lewiston Teller*. (Lewiston, North Idaho), 30 March 1882. *Chronicling America: Historic American Newspapers*. Idaho State Historical Society. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, <https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn82007023/1882-03-30/ed-1/seq-2/>
- 1886 The Coeur d'Alene Railway & Navigation Co. *The Lewiston Teller*. (Lewiston, North Idaho), 15 July 1886. *Chronicling America: Historic American Newspapers*. Idaho State Historical Society. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, <https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn82007023/1886-07-15/ed-1/seq-3/>
- 1886b Coeur d'Alene Railroad. *The Lewiston teller*. (Lewiston, North Idaho), 22 July 1886. *Chronicling America: Historic American Newspapers*. Idaho State Historical Society. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, <https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn82007023/1886-07-22/ed-1/seq-1/>
- 1887 The Name of Fort Coeur d'Alene. *The Lewiston Teller*. [V. 2, No. 38] (Lewiston, North Idaho), 19 May 1887. *Chronicling America: Historic American Newspapers*. Idaho State Historical Society. Retrieved from the Library of Congress. <https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn82007023/1887-05-19/ed-1/seq-1/>
- Lief, A.  
1965 *A close-up of closures: History and progress*. Glass Container Manufacturers Institute.
- Lightfoot, K.G., and Martinez, A.  
1995 Frontiers and Boundaries in Archaeological Perspective. *Annual Review of Anthropology* 24, 471-492.
- Lightfoot, K., Martinez, A. and Schiff, A.M  
1998 Daily Practice and Material Culture in Pluralistic Social Settings: An Archaeological Study of Culture Change and Persistence from Fort Ross, California. *American Antiquity*, 63(2), 199-222.
- Lightfoot, K.G.  
2005 *Indians, Missionaries, and Merchants: The Legacy of Colonial Encounters on the California Frontiers*. Berkeley: University of California Press.
- 2009 Missions, Furs, Gold, and Manifest Destiny: Rethinking an Archaeology of Colonialism for Western North America. *Historical Archaeology* edited by Hall, M., and Silliman, S. John Wiley & Sons. 272-292.

- 2015 Dynamics of change in multiethnic societies. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences - PNAS*, 112(30), 9216-9223.
- 2019 Commentary: Frontier Forts—Colonialism and the Construction of Dynamic Identities in North America. *Historical Archaeology* 53(1), 170-180
- Lindsey, B.  
 2021 Historic Glass Bottle Identification and Information Website. Retrieved from, <https://sha.org/bottle/>
- Little, B.J.  
 2007 Archaeology and Civic Engagement. In B. Little and Shackel (Eds.), *Archaeology as a Tool of Civic Engagement*. (01–22). Altamira Press.
- Little, B.J., and Shackel, A.  
 2014 *Archaeology, heritage, and civic engagement: Working toward the public good*. Taylor & Francis Group.
- Lockhart, B.  
 2007 The Origins and Life of the Export Beer Bottle. *Bottles and Extras*. May-June:49-58.
- Lockhart, B., Nechow, T., Schriever, B., Whitten, D., Lindsay, B., and Serr, C.  
 n.d. *William Painter's Baltimore Loop Seal*. Historic Glass Bottle Identification and Information Website, <http://www.sha.org/bottle/pdffiles/BaltimoreLoopSealarticle.pdf>
- Lockhart, B., Schreiver, B., Lindsey, B., and Serr, C.  
 2014 *Cannington, Shaw & Co*. Historic Glass Bottle Identification and Information Website, E-published March 2014, <http://www.sha.org/bottle/pdffiles/CS&Co.pdf>
- 2018a *Obear-Nester Glass Co*. Historic Glass Bottle Identification and Information Website, E-published March 2018, <https://sha.org/bottle/pdffiles/Obear-Nester.pdf>
- 2018b *Other P Marks*. Historic Glass Bottle Identification and Information Website, E-published November 2018, <https://sha.org/bottle/pdffiles/POther.pdf>
- Lockhart, B., Schreiver, B., Serr., C, Lindsey, B., and Brown, C.B.  
 2020 *Whitall Tatum – Part II – Whitall Tatum Co*. Historic Glass Bottle Identification and Information Website, E-published June 2020, <https://sha.org/bottle/pdffiles/WhitallTatum2.pdf>
- Lucas, M. and Schablitsky, J.M. (Eds.)  
 2014 *Archaeology of the War of 1812*. Walnut Creek, CA: Left Coast Press.

Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory

2015 [2002] Decal Decorated Wares. *Diagnostic Artifacts in Maryland*. Retrieved from, <https://apps.jefpat.maryland.gov/diagnostic/Post-Colonial%20Ceramics/Less%20Commonly%20Found/DecalDecoratedWares/index-DecalDecoratedWares.html>

May, N.

2018 *Companions of Our Exile: An Archaeology of Domestic Life on Fort Boise, Idaho*. ProQuest Dissertations Publishing.

McBride, W.S. and McBride, K.A.

2011 Methods in the Archaeology of Colonial Frontier Forts: Examples from Virginia and West Virginia. In *Historical Archaeology of Military Sites: Method and Topic*, edited by C. R. Geier, L. E. Babits, D. D. Scott, and D.G. Orr. Texas A&M University Press, College Station.,123-134.

McBride, K.A.

2013 The Second Fort Vause: A Crucial French and Indian War Fort in the Roanoke Valley of Virginia. In *The Archaeology of French and Indian War Frontier Forts*, edited by L. E. Babits and S. Gandulla. 122–138. Gainesville: University of Florida Press,

McChristian, D., and Utley, R.M.

2017 *Regular Army O!: Soldiering on the Western frontier, 1865-1891*. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press.

McDavid, C.

2007 Beyond Strategy and Good Intentions: Archaeology, Race, and White Privilege. In B. Little and Shackel (Eds.), *Archaeology as a Tool of Civic Engagement*. (67–88). Altamira Press.

Merriam, H.C.

1878 *Camp Coeur D'Alene Idaho April 17<sup>th</sup>, 1878; Letter to Adjutant-General* [Microfilm]. Fort Sherman: Post Orders – 21 Aug. 1877 - 12 to 12 Mar. 1883. RG393 (Roll 27). Idaho State Archives, Boise, Idaho, United States.

Merritt, C.

2014 *Historic Artifact Guide*. Utah State Historic Preservation Office: Utah Division of State History

Metsker, T.C.

1959 *Township 50 N., Range 4 W. B. M. Kootenai County, Idaho*. Scale 2 In. = 1 Mile. In: Metsker Maps. *Kootenai County 1959*. Seattle: Washington, 031. Retrieved from Historic Map Works Rare Historic Maps Collection.



Miles, N.A.

1892 Report of Major General Miles. *Report of the Secretary of War; Being Part of the Message and Documents communicated to the Two Houses of Congress at the Beginning of the First Session of the Fifty-Second Congress. In Five Volumes. Volume 1.* 52<sup>nd</sup> Congress, 1<sup>st</sup> Session, House of Representatives, (H. Doc. 1). 132-155. Washington: Government Printing Office. Retrieved from Hathi Trust Digital Library, <https://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/000078451>

Miller, G.

1980 Classification and Economic Scaling in 19th-Century Ceramics. *Historical Archaeology* 14(1):1–21

1991 A Revised Set of CC Index Values for Classification and Economic Scaling of English Ceramics from 1787 to 1880. *Historical Archaeology* 25(1):1–25.

Miller, G., Samford, P., Shlasko, E., and Madsen, A.

2000 Telling Time for Archaeologists. *Northeast Historical Archaeology*, 29(1), 1-22.

Minister of Trade and Commerce

1921 Trade Marks Registered during the week ending 6<sup>th</sup> December, 1921, at the Patent and Copyright Office – Copyright and Trade Mark Branch. *The Canadian Patent Office Record and Register of Copyrights and Trade Marks, Volume XLIX. – No. 38, October, 1921.* 2403. Ottawa: F. A. Acland Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty

Mizner, J.K.

1878 Report of the General of the Army: 2A. – Report of Major J.K. Mizner. *Report of the Secretary of War; Being Part of the Message and Documents Communicated to the Two Houses of Congress at the Beginning of the Third Session of the Forty-Fifth Congress. In Four Volumes. Volume 1.* 45<sup>th</sup> Congress, 3<sup>rd</sup> Session, House of Representatives, (H. Doc. 1., Part 2). 44-50. Washington: Government Printing Office. Retrieved from the University of Oklahoma College of Law Digital Commons, <https://digitalcommons.law.ou.edu/hrexecdcs/>

Molson Coors Brewing Co.

2022 *Story: Blue Moon.* Blue Moon Brewing Company. Retrieved August 25, 2022, from <https://www.blueloonbrewingcompany.com/en-US/story>

Morgan, T.J.

1889 Department of the Interior, Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, D.C., December 7, 1889. *Message from The President of the United States, Transmitting A letter of the Secretary of the Interior relative to the purchase of a part of the Coeur d'Alene Reservation.* 51<sup>st</sup> Congress, 1<sup>st</sup> Session, Senate (S. Doc. 14). 2- 5. Retrieved from the University of Oklahoma College of Law Digital Commons, <https://digitalcommons.law.ou.edu/ssexecdcs/>

1892 Department of the Interior, Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, D.C., January 14, 1892. *In the Senate of the United States. Letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a communication from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs recommending the ratification of certain agreements with several tribes of Indians in Montana.* 52<sup>nd</sup> Congress, 1<sup>st</sup> Session, Senate (S. Doc. 17). 2-3. Retrieved from the University of Oklahoma College of Law Digital Commons, <https://digitalcommons.law.ou.edu/sexecdocs/>

Morrissey, K.

1997 Coeur d'Alene Mining Debates. In *Mental Territories* (93-114). Ithaca: Cornell University Press.

Muldrow, H.L.

1886 Department of the Interior, Washington, April 9, 1886. *Letter from the acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, in response to Senate resolution, March 30, 1886, report upon the claims of certain Indians for compensation for lands.* 49<sup>th</sup> Congress, 1<sup>st</sup> Session, Senate (S. Doc. 122). Retrieved from the University of Oklahoma College of Law Digital Commons, <https://digitalcommons.law.ou.edu/sexecdocs/>

Munsey, C.

2007 “Often a bridesmaid but never a bride” LISTERINE®. *Bottles and Extras*. May-June:58-59.

Museum of North Idaho

2020 *MONI Historical Photographs*. Museum of North Idaho. Retrieved December 9, 2022, from <https://museuMNV.org/photographs/>

Natural Resources Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture

2020 Web Soil Survey. Retrieved from, <http://websoilsurvey.sc.egov.usda.gov/>.

Niemi, R.

2019 *North Idaho College, Idaho*. TopoQuest. Retrieved from <https://www.topoquest.com/place-detail.php?id=394834>

Northwest Vernacular, Inc.

2021 *City of Coeur d'Alene Historic Preservation Plan*. City of Coeur d'Alene

Novak, A.

2010 *Tawdry knickers and other unfortunate ways to be remembered: A saucy and spirited history of ninety notorious namesakes*. Penguin.

Office Chief Commissary of Subsistence

1897 *Commissary Letters*. Commissary – Letters received – Aug. 1894-1900 [RG 393, Roll 33]. Idaho State Archives, Boise, Idaho.

Pope, J.

1878 Report of the General of the Army: 2. – Report of Brigadier-General John Pope. *Report of the Secretary of War; Being Part of the Message and Documents Communicated to the Two Houses of Congress at the Beginning of the Third Session of the Forty-Fifth Congress. In Four Volumes. Volume I.* 45<sup>th</sup> Congress, 3<sup>rd</sup> Session, House of Representatives, (H. Doc. 1., Part 2). 39-44. Washington: Government Printing Office. Retrieved from the University of Oklahoma College of Law Digital Commons, <https://digitalcommons.law.ou.edu/hrexecdocs/>

Praetzellis, M., Praetzellis, A., and Van Bueren, T.

2007 Remaking Connections: Archaeology and Community after the Loma Prieta Earthquake. In B. Little and Shackel (Eds.), *Archaeology as a Tool of Civic Engagement*. (109–130). Altamira Press.

Price, H.

1883 Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. *Report of the Secretary of the Interior Being Part of the Message and Documents Communicated to the Two Houses of Congress at the Beginning of the First Session of the Forty-Eighth Congress. In Four Volumes. Volume II.* 48<sup>th</sup> Congress, 1<sup>st</sup> Session, House of Representatives, (H. Doc. 1., Part 5). 1-58. Washington: Government Printing Office.

Pull Tab Archaeology

2022 *Archaeology!* Pull Tab Archaeology. Retrieved August 25, 2022, from <https://pulltabarchaeology.com/>

Quinn, M.

2021 *Fort Sherman Dig Areas*. [Map]. Scale 1 In. = 500 Feet. In: *Archaeological dig at North Idaho College aims to unearth 'invisible histories' of Fort Sherman*. Idaho Press. Retrieved from [https://www.idahopress.com/news/state/archaeological-dig-at-north-idaho-college-aims-to-unearth-invisible-histories-of-fort-sherman/article\\_83ccb142-8b50-5203-9d29-979915ac5bf8.html](https://www.idahopress.com/news/state/archaeological-dig-at-north-idaho-college-aims-to-unearth-invisible-histories-of-fort-sherman/article_83ccb142-8b50-5203-9d29-979915ac5bf8.html)

Reeves, M.B.

2011 Civil War Battlefield Archaeology: Examining and Interpreting the Debris of Battle. In *Historical Archaeology of Military Sites: Method and Topic*, Edited by C. R. Geier, L. E. Babits, D. D. Scott, and D. G. Orr. College Station: Texas A&M University Press, 87–98.

Richards, W.A. (Commissioner)

1904 Plat of Fort Sherman Abandoned Military Reservation (Idaho). [map]. Scale 5 Chains = 1 Inch. *M. McCoy Examiner of Surveys under instructions from the General Land Office*. Retrieved from the Bureau of Land Management General Land Office Records, <https://glorerecords.blm.gov/>

Rodenbough, T.F. and Haskin, W.L.

1896 *The Army of the United States: Historical Sketches of Staff and Line with Portraits of Generals-In-Chief*. New York: Maynard, Merrill, & Co.

Rose, C.

2013 Lonely Men, Loose Women: Rethinking the Demographics of a Multiethnic Mining Camp, Kanaka Flat, Oregon. In *Historical Archaeology* 47(3):23–35.

Scranton Products

2016 *What is HDPE?* Scranton Products. Retrieved August 24, 2022, from <https://www.scrantonproducts.com/common-hdpe-questions/>

Schurz, C.

1880 Annual Report of the Secretary of the Interior. *Report of the Secretary of the Interior; Being Part of the Message and Documents Communicated to the Two Houses of Congress at the Beginning of the Third Session of the Forty-Sixth Congress. In Three Volumes. Volume I*. 46<sup>th</sup> Congress, 3<sup>rd</sup> Session, House of Representatives, (H. Doc. 1, Part 5). Washington: Government Printing Office. Retrieved from the University of Oklahoma College of Law Digital Commons, <https://digitalcommons.law.ou.edu/hrexecdocs/>

Scott, O.

1967 *Pioneer Days on the Shadowy St. Joe*. Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.

Sells, C.

1914a Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs: Table 7. – General data for each Indian Reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to Nov 3, 1913 – Continued. *Reports of the Department of the Interior for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1913: Administrative Reports in 2 Volumes, Volume II, Indian Affairs Territories*. 74. Washington: Government Printing Office.

1914b Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs: Table 12 – Indian lands opened for settlement from 1898 to June 30, 1913. *Reports of the Department of the Interior for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1913: Administrative Reports in 2 Volumes, Volume II, Indian Affairs Territories*. 101. Washington: Government Printing Office.

Schulz, P., Lockhart, B., Serr, C., Lindsey, B., and Schreiber, B

2019 *A History of Non-Returnable Beer Bottles*. Historic Glass Bottle Identification and Information Website, E-published February 2019, <https://sha.org/bottle/pdffiles/NRBeers.pdf>

Seltice, J.K.

1990 *Saga of the Coeur d'Alene Indians: An Account of Chief Joseph Seltice*. Fairfield: Ye Galleon Press.

S. Ferd. How & Co.

1882 *Year Book of the Commercial, Banking, and Manufacturing Interests of St. Louis, with a General Review of its Transportation Facilities and Business Progress*. S. Ferd. Howe & Co., St. Louis.

Shackel, A.

2004 Introduction: working with communities. In A. Shackel and E. J. Chambers (Eds.), *Places in mind: Public archaeology as applied anthropology*. (1- 18). Taylor & Francis Group.

Shanks, J.P., Bennet, T.W., and Reed, H.W.

1874 Papers Accompanying the Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1873: Report of J.P.C. Shanks, T.W. Bennet, and H.W. Reed, Special Commissioners to Investigate and Report upon Indian Affairs in the Territory of Idaho, and Territories Adjacent Thereto. *Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for the year 1873*. 159-161. Washington: Government Printing Office. Retrieved from the University of Wisconsin-Madison Libraries, <http://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/History.AnnRep73>

Sheridan, P.H.

1868 Papers accompanying the Report of the General-In-Chief: Report of Major General H. Sheridan. *Message of the President of the United States and Accompanying Documents, to the Two Houses of Congress at the Commencement of the Third Session of the Fortieth Congress: Report of the Secretary of War. Part 1*. 40<sup>th</sup> Congress, 3<sup>rd</sup> Session, House of Representatives (H. Doc. 1). 10-21. Washington: Government Printing Office. Retrieved from the University of Oklahoma College of Law Digital Commons, <https://digitalcommons.law.ou.edu/hrexecdocs/>

1869 Report of Lieutenant General Sheridan. *Report of the Secretary of War, being part of the Message and Documents, communicated to the Two Houses of Congress at the Beginning of the Second Session of the Forty-First Congress*. 41<sup>st</sup> Congress, 2<sup>nd</sup> Session, House of Representatives. (H. Doc. 1). 36-54. Washington: Government Printing Office. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, <https://www.loc.gov/item/lsl-v15/>.

1875 Report of Lieut. Gen. P.H. Sheridan Commanding Military Division of the Missouri. *Report of the Secretary of War; Being Part of the Message and Documents Communicated to the Two Houses of Congress at the Beginning of the First Session of the Forty-Fourth Congress. Volume 1*. 44<sup>th</sup> Congress, 1<sup>st</sup> Session, House of

- Representatives, (H. Doc. 1., Part 2.). 55-58. Washington: Government Printing Office. Retrieved from the University of Oklahoma College of Law Digital Commons, <https://digitalcommons.law.ou.edu/hrexecdocs/>
- 1876 Report of Lieut. Gen. P.H. Sheridan. *Report of the Secretary of War; Being Part of the Message and Documents Communicated to the Two Houses of Congress at the Beginning of the Second Session of the Forty-Fourth Congress Volume 1*. 44<sup>th</sup> Congress, 2<sup>nd</sup> Session, House of Representatives, (H. Doc. 1., Part 2.). 439-448. Washington: Government Printing Office. Retrieved from the University of Oklahoma College of Law Digital Commons, <https://digitalcommons.law.ou.edu/hrexecdocs/>
- Sherman, W.T.
- 1865 Major General W.T. Sherman's report of the campaign of Atlanta. *Message of the President of the United States, and Accompanying Documents, to the Two Houses of Congress, at the Commencement of the First Session of the Thirty-ninth Congress: Report of the Secretary of War, 1865*. 39<sup>th</sup> Congress, 1<sup>st</sup> Session, House of Representatives. (H.Doc. 1). 1156-1177. Retrieved from the University of Oklahoma College of Law Digital Commons, <https://digitalcommons.law.ou.edu/hrexecdocs>
- 1866 Report of Lieutenant General W.T. Sherman. *Message of the President of the United States, and Accompanying Documents, to the Two Houses of Congress, at the Commencement of the Second Session of the Thirty-Ninth Congress: Annual Report of the Secretary of War*. 39<sup>th</sup> Congress, 2<sup>nd</sup> session, House of Representatives, 19-23. (H. Doc. 1). Washington: Government Printing Office. Retrieved from the University of Oklahoma College of Law Digital Commons, <https://digitalcommons.law.ou.edu/hrexecdocs/>
- 1867a St. Louis Missouri, April 19, 1866. *Letter from the Secretary of War, in answer to a resolution of the House of December 6, 1866, transmitting information respecting the protection of the routes across the continent to the Pacific from molestation by hostile Indians*. 39<sup>th</sup> Congress, 2<sup>nd</sup> Session, House of Representatives (H. Doc. 23). pp 20-21. Retrieved from the University of Oklahoma College of Law Digital Commons, <https://digitalcommons.law.ou.edu/hrexecdocs/>
- 1867b Headquarters Military Division of the Missouri, St. Louis, Missouri, March 13, 1867. *Letter of the Secretary of War, communicating, in compliance with a resolution of the Senate of the 11<sup>th</sup> instant, further information respecting armed expeditions against the western Indians*. 40<sup>th</sup> Congress, 1<sup>st</sup> Session, Senate (S. Doc. 7). Retrieved from the University of Oklahoma College of Law Digital Commons, <https://digitalcommons.law.ou.edu/sexecdocs/>
- 1867c St. Louis, December 28, 1866. *Letter of the Secretary of War, communicating in compliance with a resolution of the Senate of the 30<sup>th</sup> ultimo, the official reports, papers, and other facts in relation to the causes and extent of the late massacre of*

- United States troops by Indians at Fort Phil. Kearny.* 39<sup>th</sup> Congress, 2<sup>nd</sup> Session, Senate (S. Doc.15). 4. Washington: Government Printing Office. Retrieved from the University of Oklahoma College of Law Digital Commons, <https://digitalcommons.law.ou.edu/sexecdocs/>
- 1868 Papers accompanying the Report of the General-In-Chief: Report of Lieutenant General W. T. Sherman. *Message of the President of the United States and Accompanying Documents, to the Two Houses of Congress at the Commencement of the Third Session of the Fortieth Congress: Report of the Secretary of War. Part 1.* 40<sup>th</sup> Congress, 3<sup>rd</sup> Session, House of Representatives (H. Doc. 1). 1-8. Washington: Government Printing Office. Retrieved from the University of Oklahoma College of Law Digital Commons, <https://digitalcommons.law.ou.edu/hrexeccdocs/>
- 1869 Report of the General of the Army. *Report of the Secretary of War, being part of the Message and Documents, communicated to the Two Houses of Congress at the Beginning of the Second Session of the Forty-First Congress.* 41<sup>st</sup> Congress, 2<sup>nd</sup> Session, House of Representatives. (H. Doc. 1, pt. 2). 21-35. Washington: Government Printing Office. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, <https://www.loc.gov/item/lsl-v15/>.
- 1876 Report of the General of the Army. *Report of the Secretary of War; Being Part of the Message and Documents Communicated to the Two Houses of Congress at the Beginning of the Second Session of the Forty-Fourth Congress Volume 1.* 44<sup>th</sup> Congress, 2<sup>nd</sup> Session, House of Representatives, (H. Doc. 1., Part 2.). 21-39. Washington: Government Printing Office. Retrieved from the University of Oklahoma College of Law Digital Commons, <https://digitalcommons.law.ou.edu/hrexeccdocs/>
- 1877 Report of the General of the Army. *Report of the Secretary of War; Being Part of the Message and Documents Communicated to the Two Houses of Congress at the Beginning of the Second Session of the Forty-Fifth Congress. Volume 1.* 45<sup>th</sup> Congress, 2<sup>nd</sup> Session, House of Representatives, (H. Doc. 1., Part 2). 1-15. Washington: Government Printing Office. Retrieved from the University of Oklahoma College of Law Digital Commons, <https://digitalcommons.law.ou.edu/hrexeccdocs/>
- 1878 Tour of Inspection Across the Continent, Along the Line of the North Pacific Railroad, by General Sherman and Staff. *Reports of Inspection Made in the Summer of 1877 by Generals P.H. Sheridan and W.T. Sherman of Country North of the Union Pacific Railroad. Printed by Order of the Secretary of War.* 27-58. Washington: Government Printing Office. Retrieved from Hathi Trust Digital Library, <https://catalog.hathitrust.org/Record/000234914>

Simpson, B., Shupe, J.H., and Humphrey, N.B.

1889 Report of Coeur d'Alene Indian Commission appointed March 2, 1889 (Stat., 002). *Message from The President of the United States, Transmitting A letter of the Secretary of the Interior relative to the purchase of a part of the Coeur d'Alene Reservation*. 51<sup>st</sup> Congress, Session 1, (S. Doc. 14). 5-14. Retrieved from the University of Oklahoma College of Law Digital Commons, <https://digitalcommons.law.ou.edu/sexecdocs/>

Sims, C.

1982 *Test Excavations at the Fort Sherman Site (10-KA-48)* (Report). Idaho State Historical Society.

Smith, E.P.

1874 Legislation Recommended. *Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for the year 1873*. 24. Washington: Government Printing Office. Retrieved from the University of Wisconsin-Madison Libraries, <http://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/History.AnnRep73>.

Smits, D.D.

1994 The Frontier Army and the Destruction of the Buffalo: 1865-1883. In *Western Historical Quarterly*. 25(3), 312-338.

Somma, A.

2020 *Charles Goodyear and the vulcanization of Rubber - Connecticut history: A CT humanities project*. Connecticut History | a CTHumanities Project - Stories about the people, traditions, innovations, and events that make up Connecticut's rich history. Retrieved August 24, 2022, from <https://connecticuthistory.org/charles-goodyear-and-the-vulcanization-of-rubber/>

Spencer-Wood, S.M.

1987 Miller's Indices and Consumer-Choice Profiles: Status-Related Behaviors and White Ceramics. In S. M. Wood (ed.), *Consumer Choice in Historical Archaeology*. 321-358. New York: Plenum Press.

Stack, J.K.

1907a Certificate no. 1930. (Kootenai County, Idaho). *Miscellaneous Volume Patent*. Retrieved from the Bureau of Land Management General Land Office Records, <https://glorerecords.blm.gov/>

1907b Certificate no. 1931. (Kootenai County, Idaho). *Miscellaneous Volume Patent*. Retrieved from the Bureau of Land Management General Land Office Records, <https://glorerecords.blm.gov/>



1907c Certificate no. 1941. (Kootenai County, Idaho). *Miscellaneous Volume Patent*. Retrieved from the Bureau of Land Management General Land Office Records, <https://glorerecords.blm.gov/>

1907d Certificate no. 1942. (Kootenai County, Idaho). *Miscellaneous Volume Patent*. Retrieved from the Bureau of Land Management General Land Office Records, <https://glorerecords.blm.gov/>

1907e Certificate no. 1959. (Kootenai County, Idaho). *Miscellaneous Volume Patent*. Retrieved from the Bureau of Land Management General Land Office Records, <https://glorerecords.blm.gov/>

Starbuck, D.R.

2011 *The Archaeology of Forts and Battlefields*. Gainesville: University Press of Florida.

Stewart, T.

2017 *Case Study: The story of How a Grassroots Campaign Saved 3,410-Feet of Public Beach from Condominiums: 1972-1977*. Coeur d'Alene, ID: Molstead Library at North Idaho College. Retrieved from, [https://issuu.com/molsteadlibraryatnic/docs/cda\\_condos\\_scrapbook\\_pdf](https://issuu.com/molsteadlibraryatnic/docs/cda_condos_scrapbook_pdf)

Surgeon General's Office

1896 Report of the Surgeon General of the army. *Report of the Surgeon-General of the Army to the Secretary of War for the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1896*. 89- Washington: Government Printing Office.

Tatum, L.

1871 Washington Superintendency: No. 80. Office Kiowa Agency, Fort Sill, Indian Territory, Ninthmonth 1, 1871. *Report of Commissioner of Indian Affairs*. 42<sup>nd</sup> Congress, 2<sup>nd</sup> Session, House of Representatives, (H. Doc. 1). 918-920. Retrieved from the University of Oklahoma College of Law Digital Commons, <https://digitalcommons.law.ou.edu/hrexecdocs/>

Taylor, E.B.

1866 Office Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Northern Superintendency, Omaha, Nebraska, October 1, 1866. *Message of the President of the United States, and Accompanying Documents, to the Two Houses of Congress, at the Commencement of the Second Session of the Thirty-ninth Congress: Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs*. 39<sup>th</sup> Congress, 2<sup>nd</sup> Session, House of Representatives (H. Doc. 1). - 210- 213. Washington: Government Printing Office. Retrieved from the University of Oklahoma College of Law Digital Commons, <https://digitalcommons.law.ou.edu/hrexecdocs/>

Taylor, N.G., Henderson, J.B., Sherman, W.T., Harney, W.S., Sanborn, J.B., Terry, A.H., Tappan, S.F., and Augur, C.C.

1868 Report to the President by the Indian Peace Commission, January 7, 1868. *Message from the President of the United States, transmitting Report of the Indian Peace Commissioners*. 40<sup>th</sup> Congress, 2<sup>nd</sup> Session, House of Representatives (H. Doc. 97). Retrieved from the University of Oklahoma College of Law Digital Commons, <https://digitalcommons.law.ou.edu/hrexecdocs/>

Terrell, E.

2020 National Recovery Administration (NRA) and the New Deal: A Resource Guide. Library of Congress Research Guides. Retrieved from <https://guides.loc.gov/national-recovery-administration/introduction>

Toulouse, J.H.

1971 *Bottle Makers and Their Marks*. Thomas Nelson and Son, Inc.: New York.

Tveskov, M.A and Cohen, A.

2008 *The Fort Lane archaeology project*. Southern Oregon University Laboratory of Anthropology.

2014 Frontier Forts, Ambiguity, and Manifest Destiny: The Changing Role of Fort Lane in the Cultural Landscape of the Oregon Territory, 1853–1929. In *Rethinking Colonial Pasts through Archaeology*, Neal Ferris, Rodney Harrison, and Michael V. Wilcox, editors, 191–211. Oxford University Press, Oxford, UK.

Tveskov, M.A, and Rose, C.

2019 Disrupted Identities and Frontier Forts: Enlisted Men and Officers at Fort Lane, Oregon Territory, 1853–1856. In *Historical Archaeology*, 53(1), 41-55.

U.S. Bureau of the Census

1880 Tenth Census of the United States, 1880: Military Fort, Coeur d’Alene Lake, Kootenai County, Idaho Territory. Records of the Bureau of the Census. National Archives, Washington, D.C. Retrieved from Ancestry.com [online database].

1900a Twelfth Census of the United States, 1900: Coeur d’Alene Village, Kootenai County, Idaho. Records of the Bureau of the Census. National Archives, Washington, D.C. Retrieved from Ancestry.com [online database].

1900b Twelfth Census of the United States, 1900. Schedule No. 1 – Population. Military and Naval Population: Fort Sherman, Kootenai County, Idaho. Records of the Bureau of the Census. National Archives, Washington, D.C. Retrieved from Ancestry.com [online database]

1913 Thirteenth Census of the United States, Taken in the Year 1910. Statistics for Idaho - Containing Statistics of Population, Agriculture, Manufactures, and Mining for the

State, Cities, and Other Divisions. Department of Commerce and Labor. Washington: Government Printing Press

U.S. Congress

- 1868a An Act to amend an Act entitled “An Act to amend an Act entitled ‘An act to aid in the Construction of a Railroad and Telegraph Line from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean, and to secure to the Government the Use of the same for Postal, Military, and other Purposes,’ approved July 1, 1862,” approved July 2, 1864 (1866). *U.S. Statutes at Large, Volume 14 (1865-1867), 39<sup>th</sup> Congress, 1<sup>st</sup> Session, Ch. 159, 79-80*. Boston: Little, Brown, and Company. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, <https://www.loc.gov/item/lsl-v14/>.
- 1868b An Act to increase and fix the Military Peace Establishment of the United States (1866). *United States Statutes at large, Volume 14 (1865-1867), 39<sup>th</sup> Congress, 1<sup>st</sup> Session, Ch.299, 332-338*. Boston: Little, Brown, and Company. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, <https://www.loc.gov/item/lsl-v14/>.
- 1868c Treaty between the United States of America and the Seminole Nation of Indians; Concluded March 21, 1866; Ratification advised July 19, 1866; Proclaimed August 16, 1866 (1866).” *U.S. Statutes at Large, Volume 14 (1865-1867), 39<sup>th</sup> Congress, 755-761*. Boston: Little, Brown, and Company. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, <https://www.loc.gov/item/lsl-v14/>.
- 1868d Treaty between the United States of America and the Chickasaw Indians; Concluded April 28, 1866; Ratification advised, with Amendments, June 28, 1866; Amendments accepted July 2, 1866; Proclaimed July 10, 1866 (1866). *U.S. Statutes at Large, Volume 14 (1865-1867), 39<sup>th</sup> Congress, 769-784*. Boston: Little, Brown, and Company. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, <https://www.loc.gov/item/lsl-v14/>.
- 1868e Treaty between the United States of America and the Creek Nation of Indians; Concluded June 14, 1866; Ratification advised, with Amendments, July 19, 1866; Amendments accepted July 23, 1866; Proclaimed August 11, 1866 (1866). *U.S. Statutes at Large, Volume 14 (1865-1867), 39<sup>th</sup> Congress, 785-792*. Boston: Little, Brown, and Company. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, <https://www.loc.gov/item/lsl-v14/>.
- 1868f Treaty between the United States of America and the Cherokee Nation of Indians; Concluded July 19, 1866; Ratification advised, with Amendments, July 27, 1866; Amendments accepted July 31, 1866; Proclaimed August 11, 1866 (1866). *U.S. Statutes at Large, Volume 14 (1865-1867), 39<sup>th</sup> Congress, 799-809*. Boston: Little, Brown, and Company. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, <https://www.loc.gov/item/lsl-v14/>.

- 1869a Treaty between the United States of America and the Tabeguache, Muache, Capote, Weeminuche, Yampa, Grand River, and Uintah bans of Ute Indians; Concluded March 2, 1868; Ratification advised, with Amendment, July 25, 1868; Amendment accepted August 15, September 1, 14, 24, and 25, 1868; Proclaimed November 6, 1868 (1868). *U.S. Statutes at Large, Volume 15 (1867-1869), 40<sup>th</sup> Congress, 619-627*. Boston: Little, Brown, and Company. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, <https://www.loc.gov/item/lsl-v15/>.
- 1869b Treaty between the United States of America and different Tribes of Sioux Indians; Concluded April 29 et seq., 1868; Ratification advised February 16, 1869; Proclaimed February 24, 1869 (1868). *U.S. Statutes at Large, Volume 15 (1867-1869), 40<sup>th</sup> Congress, 635-647*. Boston: Little, Brown, and Company. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, <https://www.loc.gov/item/lsl-v15/>.
- 1869c Treaty between the United States of America and the Eastern Band of Shoshonees and the Bannock Tribe of Indians; Concluded July 3, 1868; Ratification advised, February 16, 1869; Proclaimed, February 24, 1869 (1868). *U.S. Statutes at Large, Volume 15 (1867-1869), 40<sup>th</sup> Congress, 673-678*. Boston: Little, Brown, and Company. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, <https://www.loc.gov/item/lsl-v15/>.
- 1871 An Act making Appropriations for the current and contingent Expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling Treaty Stipulations with various Indian Tribes, for the Year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, and for other Purposes (1871). *U.S. Statutes at Large, Volume 16 (1869-1871), 41<sup>st</sup> Congress, 3<sup>rd</sup> Session, Chapter 120, 566*. Boston: Little, Brown, and Company. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, <https://www.loc.gov/item/lsl-v16/>.
- 1885 An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, and for other purposes (March 3, 1885). *U.S. Statutes at Large, Volume 23 (1883-1885), 48<sup>th</sup> Congress, 2<sup>nd</sup> Session, Chapter 341, 385*. Washington: Government Printing Office. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, <https://www.loc.gov/item/lsl-v23/>.
- 1887 An act to provide for the allotment of lands in severalty to Indians on the various reservations, and to extend the protection of the laws of the United States and the Territories over the Indians, and for other purposes. *U.S. Statutes at Large, Volume 24 (1886-1887), 49<sup>th</sup> Congress, 2<sup>nd</sup> Session, Chapter 119, 388*. Washington: Government Printing Office. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, <https://www.loc.gov/item/lsl-v24/>.
- 1891 An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-two, and for other purposes

- (1891). *U.S. Statutes at Large, Volume 26 (1889-1891), 51st Congress, 2<sup>nd</sup> Session, Chapter 543*, 1027-1032. Washington Government Printing Office. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, <https://www.loc.gov/item/lsl-v26/>.
- 1893a An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, and for other purposes (1892). *U.S. Statutes at Large, Volume 27 (1891-1893), 52nd Congress, 1<sup>st</sup> Session, Chapter 164*, 449. Washington Government Printing Office. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, <https://www.loc.gov/item/lsl-v27/>.
- 1893b An act to authorize the Denison and Northern Railway Company to construct and operate a railway through the Indian Territory, and for other purposes (1892). *U.S. Statutes at Large, Volume 27 (1891-1893), 52nd Congress, 2<sup>nd</sup> Session, Chapter 329*, 453-45. Washington Government Printing Office. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, <https://www.loc.gov/item/lsl-v27/>.
- 1905a An Act Making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian Tribes for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and five, and for other purposes (1904) *U.S. Statutes at Large, Volume 33 (1903-1904), Part 1, 58<sup>th</sup> Congress, 2<sup>nd</sup> Session, Chapter 1402*, 211 and 1051. Washington Government Printing Office. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, <https://www.loc.gov/item/lsl-v33/>.
- 1905b An Act Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and five, and for other purposes. *U.S. Statutes at Large, Volume 33 (1903-1904), Part 1, 58<sup>th</sup> Congress, 2<sup>nd</sup> Session, Chapter 1762*, pp.485. Washington Government Printing Office. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, <https://www.loc.gov/item/lsl-v33/>.
- 1907a An Act Making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, and for other purposes, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and seven (1906) *U.S. Statutes at Large, Volume 34 (1905-1907), Part 1, 59<sup>th</sup> Congress, 1<sup>st</sup> Session, Chapter 3504*, 335-338. Washington Government Printing Office. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, <https://www.loc.gov/item/lsl-v34/>.
- 1907b Granting land to Coeur d'Alene Idaho (1905) *U.S. Statutes at Large, Volume 34 (1905-1907), Part 3, 59<sup>th</sup> Congress, 1<sup>st</sup> Session, Proclamations by the President of the United States (2989)*, 3004. Washington Government Printing Office. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, <https://www.loc.gov/item/lsl-v34/>
- 1909a An Act Authorizing the Woodlawn Cemetery Association, of Saint Maries, Idaho, to purchase not to exceed forty acres of land in the Coeur d'Alene Indian Reservation in Idaho (1908) *U.S. Statutes at Large, Volume 35 (1908-1909), Part 1, 60th Congress*,

*1<sup>st</sup> Session, Chapter 109*, 50. Washington Government Printing Office. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, <https://www.loc.gov/item/lsl-v35>

- 1909b An Act Making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, and for other purposes, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and nine (1908) *U.S. Statutes at Large, Volume 35 (1908-1909), Part 1, 60th Congress, Session 1, Chapter 153, p.78-79*. Washington Government Printing Office. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, <https://www.loc.gov/item/lsl-v35>
- 1909c Authorizing Sales of Land within the Coeur d'Alene Indian Reservation to the Northern Idaho Insane Asylum and to the University of Idaho (1909) *U.S. Statutes at Large, Volume 35 (1908-1909), Part 1, 60th Congress, Session 2, Chapter 138, 626*. Washington Government Printing Office. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, <https://www.loc.gov/item/lsl-v35>
- 1909d An Act Making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, and for other purposes, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, nineteen hundred and ten (1909). *U.S. Statutes at Large, Volume 35 (1908-1909), Part 1, 60th Congress, Session 2, Chapter 263, p.790*. Washington Government Printing Office. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, <https://www.loc.gov/item/lsl-v35>
- 1911 Indian Reservations Opened (1909). *U.S. Statutes at Large, Volume 36 (1909-1911), Part 3, 61<sup>st</sup> Congress, Session 1, Proclamations by the President of the United States (2189), 2494- 2495*. Washington Government Printing Office. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, <https://www.loc.gov/item/lsl-v36/>.

#### U.S. Patent Office

- 1927 Alphabetical List of Registrants of Trade-Marks. *Index of Patents Issued from the United States Patent Office*. 942. Washington: Government Printing Office
- 1962 Trademark Registrations Renewed. *Official Gazette of the United States Patent Office, Volume 778, May 1962*. 131. Washington: United States Government Printing Office.

#### Utley, R.

- 1967 *Frontiersmen in Blue: The United States Army and the Indian, 1848-1865*. Macmillan.

#### Valente, R.G.

- 1909 Work of the Allotment Section. *Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to the Secretary of the Interior for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909*. 39. Washington: Government Printing Office. Retrieved from California State University, Monterey Bay Digital Commons, [https://digitalcommons.csumb.edu/hornbeck\\_usa\\_2\\_e/55](https://digitalcommons.csumb.edu/hornbeck_usa_2_e/55)

Vi-Jon

2019 *About Us*. Vi-Jon. Retrieved from <https://www.vijon.com/about/>

VinePair Inc.

2020 *The logo evolution of American beer brands over time [infographic]*. VinePair. Retrieved August 25, 2022, from <https://vinepair.com/articles/american-beer-logo-evolution/>

Virginia Asphalt Association

n.d. *The History of Asphalt*. Virginia Asphalt Association. Retrieved August 24, 2022, from <https://vaasphalt.org/the-history-of-asphalt/>

Walker, F.A.

1872 Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. *Report of the Secretary of the Interior, Being Part of the Message and Documents Communicated to the Two Houses of Congress at the Beginning of the Third Session of the Forty-Second Congress*. 43<sup>rd</sup> Congress, 3<sup>rd</sup> Session, House of Representatives, (H. Doc. 1). 391-493. Washington: Government Printing Office. Retrieved from the University of Oklahoma College of Law Digital Commons, <https://digitalcommons.law.ou.edu/hrexecdocs/>

Weisel, C.J.

1981 *Soil Survey of Kootenai County Area, Idaho*. United States Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office.

Weiser Signal

1892 Wardner's War. *The Weiser Signal*. [V. 2, No. 32] (Weiser, Idaho), 21 July 1892. *Chronicling America: Historic American Newspapers*. Idaho State Historical Society. Retrieved from the Library of Congress. <https://chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn89055091/1892-07-21/ed-1/seq-1/>

Wells, M.

1974 National Register of Historic Places Inventory – Nomination Form. Fort Sherman Buildings, Coeur d'Alene, Kootenai County, Idaho.

Wells, T.

1998 Nail Chronology: The Use of Technologically Derived Features. *Historical Archaeology*, 32(2), 78-99.

Wilkins, C.

1950 *Backward Glances, By Major Clement Wilkins, Historian Kootenai County, Post No. 14, American Legion: Coeur d'Alene in 1882 (Friday, December 15, 1950)*. The Kootenai County Leader. [Manuscript]. Clement Wilkins Papers (MS 2/0433). Manuscripts Repository. Idaho State Archives, Boise, Idaho, United States.

- 1951a *Backward Glances, By Major Clement Wilkins, Historian Kootenai County, Post No. 14, American Legion: First Public School (Friday, January 12, 1951)*. The Kootenai County Leader. [Manuscript]. Clement Wilkins Papers (MS 2/0433). Manuscripts Repository. Idaho State Archives, Boise, Idaho, United States.
- 1951b *Backward Glances, By Major Clement Wilkins, Historian Kootenai County, Post No. 14, American Legion: First Post Office (Friday, January 26, 1951)*. The Kootenai County Leader. [Manuscript]. Clement Wilkins Papers (MS 2/0433). Manuscripts Repository. Idaho State Archives, Boise, Idaho, United States.
- 1951c *Backward Glances, By Major Clement Wilkins, Historian Kootenai County, Post No. 14, American Legion: First Railroad (Friday, February 2, 1951)*. The Kootenai County Leader. [Manuscript]. Clement Wilkins Papers (MS 2/0433). Manuscripts Repository. Idaho State Archives, Boise, Idaho, United States.
- 1951d *Backward Glances, By Major Clement Wilkins, Historian Kootenai County, Post No. 14, American Legion: Coeur d'Alene Incorporates 1887 (Friday, March 9, 1951)*. The Kootenai County Leader. [Manuscript]. Clement Wilkins Papers (MS 2/0433). Manuscripts Repository. Idaho State Archives, Boise, Idaho, United States.
- 1951e *Backward Glances, By Major Clement Wilkin, Historian Kootenai County, Post No. 14, American Legion (Friday, December 28, 1951)*. The Kootenai County Leader. [Manuscript]. Clement Wilkins Papers (MS 2/0433). Manuscripts Repository. Idaho State Archives, Boise, Idaho, United States.
- 1951f *Backward Glances, By Major Clement Wilkins, Historian Kootenai County, Post No. 14, American Legion: First Steamboat (Friday, April 13 and 27, 1951)*. The Kootenai County Leader. [Manuscript]. Clement Wilkins Papers (MS 2/0433). Manuscripts Repository. Idaho State Archives, Boise, Idaho, United States.
- 1951g *Backward Glances, By Major Clement Wilkins, Historian Kootenai County, Post No. 14, American Legion (Friday, May 18, 1951)*. The Kootenai County Leader. [Manuscript]. Clement Wilkins Papers (MS 2/0433). Manuscripts Repository. Idaho State Archives, Boise, Idaho, United States.
- 1953a *Backward Glances, By Major Clement Wilkins (Friday, February 13, 1953)*. The Kootenai County Leader. [Manuscript]. Clement Wilkins Papers (MS 2/0433), Manuscripts Repository. Idaho State Archives, Boise, Idaho, United States.
- 1953b *Backward Glances, By Major Clement Wilkins (Friday, May 29, 1953)*. The Kootenai County Leader. [Manuscript]. Clement Wilkins Papers (MS 2/0433). Manuscripts Repository. Idaho State Archives, Boise, Idaho, United States
- 1953c *Backward Glances, By Major Clement Wilkins (Friday, June 31, 1953)*. The Kootenai County Leader. [Manuscript]. Clement Wilkins Papers (MS 2/0433). Manuscripts Repository. Idaho State Archives, Boise, Idaho, United States.



Wilkie, L.A.

2019 A Freedom's Borderland: The Black Regulars and Masculinity at Fort Davis, Texas. In *Historical Archaeology*, 53(1), 126-137.

2021 *Unburied Lives: The Historical Archaeology of Buffalo Soldiers at Fort Davis, Texas, 1869-1875*. University of New Mexico Press.

Williams, M.W.

2013 Fort Prince George, South Carolina. In *The Archaeology of French and Indian War Frontier Forts*, edited by L. E. Babits and S. Gandulla. Gainesville: University of Florida Press, 52-68.

Wilson, R.

1981 *Bottles on the Western Frontier*. University of Arizona Press.

Winther, O.O.

1945 Early Commercial Importance of the Mullan Road. In *Oregon Historical Quarterly*, 46(1), 22-35.

Wolfe, A.

2008 *Nylon: A revolution in textiles*. Science History Institute. Retrieved August 24, 2022, from <https://www.sciencehistory.org/distillations/nylon-a-revolution-in-textiles>

Wood Splitters Direct

2020 *A history of Idaho logging*. Wood Splitters Direct. Retrieved September 10, 2022, from <https://www.woodsplittersdirect.com/blogs/wsd/a-history-of-idaho-logging>

Woodworth-Ney, L.

1996 *Tribal Sovereignty Betrayed: The Conquest of the Coeur D'Alene Indian Reservation, 1840-1905*. ProQuest Dissertations Publishing.

2002 Negotiating Boundaries of Territory and "Civilization": The Coeur d'Alene Indian Reservation Agreement Councils, 1873-1889. In *Pacific Northwest Quarterly*, 94(1), 27-41.

Wooster, R.

2009 *The American Military Frontiers*. University of New Mexico Press

Wright, J.V., Andrews, H.W., and Daniels, J.W.

1888 Report of Northwest Indian Commission. Washington, D.C., June 29, 1887. *Message from the President of the United States, transmitting a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, with accompanying papers, relating to the reduction of Indian Reservations*. 50<sup>th</sup> Congress, 1<sup>st</sup> Session, House of Representatives (H. Doc. 63). 30-50. Retrieved from the University of Oklahoma College of Law Digital Commons, <https://digitalcommons.law.ou.edu/hrexecdocs/>

## Appendix

### Adjusted Soil Descriptions for the Noncommissioned Officers' Quarters site

Unit	Context	Depth	Soil Description	Material Culture
Unit 01	Ctx. 00	000-010 cmbs	Sod cap	
	Ctx. 01	010-020 cmbs	10YR 4/2 semi-compact silty sand with architectural fill, and large gravel and pebble inclusions	Post-occupation or modern refuse (1A, 1B) Unknown time-period (1A, 1B) Fort-period or lumber-mill period (1A) Charcoal (1B)
	Ctx. 02	020-035 cmbs	7.5YR 6/1 semi-compact sand with architectural fill and moderate gravel and pebble inclusions	Fort-period or lumber-mill period Wood
	Ctx. 03	035-045 cmbs	Compact concrete fill	
	Ctx. 04	045-118 cmbs	10YR 2/2 loose silty sand with a large root inclusion	Fort-period or Lumber mill-period
Unit 02	Ctx. 00	000-012 cmbs	Sod cap	
	Ctx. 01	012-055 cmbs	10YR 3/3 compact silty sand with architectural fill, large gravel, pebble, and organic inclusions, and sand pockets	Fort-period or lumber mill period (1A, 1B) Unknown time-period (1A, 1B) Post-occupation or modern refuse (1A)

				Charcoal (1B, 1D)
Unit 03	Ctx. 00	000-005 cmbs	Sod cap	
	Ctx. 01	005-035 cmbs	10 YR 3/2 semi-compact loamy sand with architectural fill and large gravel and pebble inclusions	Post-occupation or modern refuse (1A) Unknown time-period (1A, 1B) Charcoal (1B)
	Ctx. 02	035-040 cmbs	Wood/Bark layer	
	Ctx. 03	035-040 cmbs	10YR 4/1 compact silty sand with architectural fill, and large gravel, pebble, rock, and clay inclusions	Post-occupation or modern refuse (3A) Wood (3A)
	Ctx. 04	040-050 cmbs	10YR 3/1 very compact silty sand with architectural fill and large gravel and pebble inclusions	Fort-period or lumber mill-period (4A) Wood (4A) Unknown time-period (4A)
Unit 04	Ctx. 00	000-005 cmbs	Sod cap	
	Ctx. 01	005-015 cmbs	10YR 3/2 compact silty sand with architectural fill, large gravel, pebble, and organic inclusions	Unknown time-period (1A, 1B) Fort-period or lumber-mill period (1A, 1B)
	Ctx. 02	015-036 cmbs	10YR 2/1 very compact silty sand with architectural fill, and large gravel and pebble inclusions	Lumber mill-period or later (2A) Charcoal (2A) Unknown time-period (2A, 2B)

				Fort-period or lumber mill period (2B)
	Ctx. 03	036-042 cmbs	10YR 6/3 semi- compact silty clay with architectural fill, and large gravel and pebble inclusions	Charcoal Unknown time-period
	Ctx. 04	042-113 cmbs	10 YR 2/1 loose sand with clay with architectural fill and organic inclusions	Fort-period or lumber-mill period. Unknown time-period Charcoal
Unit 05	Ctx. 00	000-007 cmbs	Sod cap	
	Ctx. 01	007-016 cmbs	10YR 3/2 semi- compact sandy loam with architectural fill, large gravel, pebble, and root inclusions.	Post-occupation or modern refuse (1A) Unknown time-period (1A, 1C) Fort-period or lumber-mill period (1A)
	Ctx. 02	016-040 cmbs	10YR 3/3 semi-compact loamy sand with architectural fill, and moderate gravel and pebble inclusions	Unknown time-period (2A)
	Ctx. 03	040- 107 cmbs	10YR 2/2 loose loamy sand with architectural fill, and low gravel and pebble inclusions	Fort-period or lumber mill-period (3A) Unknown time-period (3A, 3B) Post-occupation or modern refuse (3A)
Unit 06	Ctx. 00	000-003 cmbs	Sod cap	

	Ctx. 01	003-016 cmbs	10YR 3/3 semi-compact silty sand with architectural fill, and large gravel and pebble inclusions	Fort-period or lumber mill-period. (1A, 1B) Post-occupation or modern refuse. (1B) Wood (1B) Unknown time-period (1A, 1B)
	Ctx. 02	016-030 cmbs	10YR 3/1 semi-compact silty sand with architectural fill, and large gravel and pebble inclusions	Unknown time-period (2A) Charcoal (2B)
	Ctx. 03	030-090 cmbs	10YR 3/3 loose sand with a low gravel inclusion	
Unit 07	Ctx. 00	000-002 cmbs	Sod cap	
	Ctx. 01	002-032 cmbs	10YR 4/2 compact silty clay with architectural fill and large gravel and pebble inclusion.	Post-occupation or modern refuse (1A) Lithic debitage (1A) Fort-period or lumber mill period (1A, 1B, 1D) Unknown time-period (1A, 1B, 1C, 1E)
	Ctx. 02	032-048 cmbs	10YR 4/1 very compact clay silt with high gravel and pebble inclusions	
	Ctx. 03	048-093 cmbs	10YR 4/3 semi-compact sand	Unknown time-period
Unit 08	Ctx. 00	000-004 cmbs	Sod cap	

	Ctx. 01	004-020 cmbs	10YR 2/2 compact loamy sand with architectural fill, large gravel, pebble, and organic inclusions	Fort-period or lumber-mill period (1B) Unknown time-period (1B)
	Ctx. 02	020-045 cmbs	10YR 3/3 compact loamy sand with architectural fill, large gravel and pebble inclusions, and sand pockets	Fort-period or lumber-mill period Unknown time-period
	Ctx. 03	045-100 cmbs	10YR 3/3 loose sand with low gravel and pebble inclusions	Fort-period or lumber-mill period (3A)
Unit 09	Ctx. 00	000-004 cmbs	Sod cap	
	Ctx. 01	004-008 cmbs	10YR 4/1 compact silty sand with large gravel, pebble, and organic inclusions, and modern trash	Fort-period or lumber-mill period Unknown time-period Post-occupation or modern refuse
Unit 10	Ctx. 00	000-004 cmbs	Sod cap	
	Ctx. 01	004-042 cmbs	10YR 4/3 compact loamy sand with architectural fill, large gravel, pebble, and clay inclusions	Post-occupation or modern refuse (1A, 1B, 1C) Charcoal (1B) Fort-period or lumber-mill period (1A) Lumber mill-period or post-occupation (1B) Unknown time-period (1A, 1B, 1C, 1D)

	Ctx. 02	042-088 cmbs	10YR 4/4 compact loamy sand with a low gravel and pebble inclusions	
	Ctx. 03	088-108 cmbs	10YR 5/4 loose sand with low gravel and pebble inclusions	
Unit 11	Ctx. 00	000-008 cmbs	Sod cap	
	Ctx. 01	008-014 cmbs	10YR 5/2 compact silty sand with architectural fill, and large gravel and pebble inclusions	Fort-period or lumber-mill period (1A) Unknown time-period (1A) Post-occupation or modern refuse (1A)
	Ctx. 02	014-022 cmbs	10YR 5/2 loose silty sand with large wood and root inclusions	Post-occupation or modern refuse (2A)
	Ctx. 03	022-034 cmbs	10YR 3/2 wood with some very loose silty sand	Unknown time-period (3A)
	Ctx. 04	034-103 cmbs	2.5YR 4/3 semi-compact sand with low gravel and pebble inclusions	Fort-period or lumber mill-period (4A, 4B) Charcoal (4A) Unknown time-period (4A, 4B)
Unit 12	Ctx. 00	000-005 cmbs	Sod cap	
	Ctx. 01	005-018 cmbs	10YR 3/4 compact silty sand with architectural fill,	Fort-period or lumber mill-period (1A, 1B)

			and large gravel and pebble inclusions	Unknown time-period (1A)
	Ctx. 02	018-092 cmbs	10YR 4/2 semi-compact sand with architectural fill, and large gravel and pebble inclusions	Fort-period or lumber mill-period (2A, 2B) Post-occupation or modern refuse (2A) Unknown time-period (2A, 2B)
	Ctx. 03	092-112 cmbs	10YR 3/2 loose sand	
Unit 13	Ctx. 00	000-005 cmbs	Sod cap	
	Ctx. 01	005-113 cmbs	10YR 4/2 compact silty sand with architectural fill, and small gravel and pebble inclusions	Post-occupation or modern refuse (1A) Unknown time-period (1A, 1B, 1C)
Unit 14 (Berm)	Ctx. 00	000-004 cmbs	Sod cap	
	Ctx. 01	004-040 cmbs	10YR 4/3 semi-compact silty sand with architectural fill, large gravel, pebble, and organic inclusions	Post-occupation or modern refuse (1A, 1D, 1E, 1G) Modern Refuse (1D, 1E, 1G) Unknown time-period (1A, 1B, 1C, 1D, 1E, 1F, 1G) Charcoal (1B, 1D, 1F) Fort-period or lumber mill-period (1C, 1D, 1E, 1F, 1G)



	Ctx. 02	040-048 cmbs	10YR 5/3 very compact silty sand in eastern quarter of the unit	Post-occupation or modern refuse (2A, 2C, 2D) Unknown time-period (2A, 2B, 2C, 2E) Lumber-mill period or later (2E, 2F, 2G) Fort-period or lumber mill-period (2B, 2D, 2E)
	Ctx. 03	040-096 cmbs	5Y 3/2 compact silty sand in eastern three quarters of unit with architectural fill and modern trash	Post-occupation or modern refuse (2A, 2C, 2D) Unknown time-period (2A, 2B, 2C, 2E) Lumber-mill period or later (2E, 2F, 2G) Fort-period or lumber mill-period (2B, 2D, 2E)
	Ctx. 04	038-140 cmbs	5Y 6/2 loose silty sand with architectural fill and modern trash.	
Unit 15 (1x1)	Ctx. 00	000-003 cmbs	Sod cap	
	Ctx. 01	003-038 cmbs	10YR 4/2 compact silty sand with architectural fill and large gravel and pebble inclusions	Post-occupation or modern refuse (1A, 1D) Fort-period or lumber mill-period (1A, 1B, 1C) Unknown time-period (1A, 1B, 1C, 1D) Charcoal (1B)

	Ctx. 02	038-084 cmbs	10YR 4/2 very compact silty sand with architectural fill, large gravel, pebble and organic inclusions, and modern trash	Post-occupation or modern refuse (2A) Fort-period or lumber mill-period (2A) Unknown time-period (2A, 2B, 2C) Charcoal (2B, 2C)
Unit 16	Ctx. 00	000-006 cmbs	Sod cap	
	Ctx. 01	006-038 cmbs	10YR 4/3 compact and loose loamy sand with gravel, pebble, chert, and charcoal inclusions; pipe disturbance	Fort-period or lumber mill-period (1A) Unknown time-period (1A, 1B) Charcoal (1B)
	Ctx. 02	038-045 cmbs	10YR 3/2 loose sand with large root and charcoal inclusions	Fort-period or lumber mill-period (2A) Unknown time-period (2A)
	Ctx. 03	045-052 cmbs	10YR 4/3 loose sand with large root inclusion and modern trash	Unknown time-period (plastic)
Unit 17	Ctx. 00	000-006 cmbs	Sod cap	
	Ctx. 01	006-026	10YR 5/3 compact silty sand with large gravel, pebble, and organic inclusions, and modern trash.	Post-occupation or modern refuse (1A) Unknown time-period (1A, 1B)
Unit 18	Ctx. 00	000-002 cmbs	Sod cap	

	Ctx. 01	000-023 cmbs	10YR 3/2 compact loamy sand with large gravel, pebble, and organic inclusions	Fort-period or lumber mill-period (1A) Unknown time-period (1A, 1B) Post-occupation or modern refuse (1B)
	Ctx. 02	023-042 cmbs	10YR 3/3 semi-compact silty sand with large gravel, pebble, and root inclusions	Post-occupation or modern refuse (2A, 2B) Fort-period or lumber mill-period (2B)
	Ctx. 03	042-052 cmbs	10YR 3/2 loose sand with a small gravel and root inclusions	
	Ctx. 04	052-113 cmbs	10YR 5/3 loose sand	
Unit 19	Ctx. 00	000-006 cmbs	Sod cap	
	Ctx. 01	006-018 cmbs	10YR 4/3 compact silty sand with architectural fill, and large gravel, pebble, and organic inclusions	Unknown time-period (1A)
	Ctx. 02	018-027 cmbs	10YR 4/1 compact silty sand with architectural fill and moderate gravel, pebble, and organic inclusions	Fort-period or lumber-mill period (2A) Unknown time-period (2A)
	Ctx. 03	027-060 cmbs	10YR 3/1 loose sand with a small gravel and root inclusions	
Unit 20	Ctx. 00	000-006 cmbs	Sod cap	

	Ctx. 01	006-016 cmbs	10YR 4/2 semi- compact loamy sand with gravel, pebble, and organic inclusions and modern trash	
	Ctx. 02	016-032 cmbs	10YR 3/2 compact sandy loam with architectural fill and gravel, pebble, and organic inclusions	Post-occupation or modern refuse (2A) Charcoal (2A) Unknown time-period (2A, 2B) Fort-period or lumber mill-period (2B)
	Ctx. 03	032-044 cmbs	10YR 3/1 loose silty loam with gravel, pebble, and organic inclusions and modern trash	Post-occupation or modern refuse (3A) Fort-period or lumber mill-period (3A) Lumber mill-period or later (3A) Unknown time-period (3A)
Unit 21	Ctx. 00	000-002 cmbs	Sod cap	
	Ctx. 01	002-014 cmbs	10YR 3/2 compact silty loam with architectural fill and large gravel and pebble inclusions	Unknown time-period (1A, 1B) Fort-period or lumber mill-period (1B) Charcoal (1B)
	Ctx. 02	014-028 cmbs	10YR 4/3 compact sandy loam with architectural fill and large gravel, pebble, and organic inclusions	Fort-period or lumber-mill period (2A, 2B, 2C) Lumber mill-period or later (2A)

				Unknown time-period (2A, 2B, 2C) Charcoal (2A)
	Ctx. 03	028-050 cmbs	10YR 3/3 compact silty loam with architectural fill, and moderate gravel, pebble, and organic inclusions	
Unit 22	Ctx. 00	000-003 cmbs	Sod cap	
	Ctx. 01	003-048 cmbs	10YR 4/2 semi-compact silty clay with architectural fill, and large gravel and pebble inclusions	Fort-period or lumber-mill period (1A, 1B, 1D, 1E) Unknown time-period (1A, 1B, 1C, 1D, 1E) Post-occupation or modern refuse (1C) Lumber mill-period or later (1D) Charcoal (1D)
Unit 23	Ctx. 00	000-002 cmbs	Sod cap	
	Ctx. 01	002-020 cmbs	10YR 4/3 silty loam with architectural fill, large gravel and pebble inclusions, and modern trash	Unknown time-period (1A, 1B, 1C) Fort-period or lumber-mill period (1B, 1C) Post-occupation or modern refuse (1C)
	Ctx. 02	020-030 cmbs	10 3/3 semi-compact silty loam with architectural fill	Unknown time-period (2A, 2B, 2C)

			and large gravel and pebble inclusions	Fort-period or lumber mill-period (2B) Lumber-mill period or later (2C)
	Ctx. 03	030-038 cmbs	10YR 4/3 compact silty clay with architectural fill, large gravel, pebble, and organic inclusions, and modern trash	
	Ctx. 04	038-044 cmbs	10YR 3/3 compact silty clay with moderate gravel and pebble inclusions	
	Ctx. 05	44-49 cmbs	10YR 3/4 semi-compact silty clay with wood and modern trash	

#### Adjusted Soil Descriptions for the Married Mne's Quarters Site

Unit/STP	Context	Depth	Soil Description	Material Culture
STP 01	Ctx. 01	000-023 cmbs	10YR 4/2 compact silty sand with architectural fill and large gravel inclusion	Unknown time-period
	Ctx. 02	023-066 cmbs	10YR 4/4 compact silty sand with architectural fill, and large gravel and pebble inclusions	Unknown time-period
	Ctx. 03	066-080 cmbs	10YR 4/1 compact silty sand with large charcoal inclusion and modern trash	Unknown time-period
	Ctx. 04	080-100 cmbs	10YR 4/3 loose sand	

STP 02	Ctx. 01	000-032 cmbs	10YR 5/2 compact silty sand with architectural fill and a large gravel inclusion	
	Ctx. 02	032-038 cmbs	Layer of brick, mortar, concrete, and wood	
	Ctx. 03	038-076 cmbs	10YR 3/4 semi-compact sand with architectural fill and a large gravel inclusion	Unknown time-period
	Ctx. 04	076-128 cmbs	10YR 3/2 loose sand with moderate gravel inclusion	Fort-period or lumber-mill period Lumber-mill period or later Unknown time-period
	Ctx. 04	128-160 cmbs	5YR 3/4 loamy sand	Unknown time-period
STP 03	Ctx. 01	000-036 cmbs	10YR 3/3 compact silty sand with large gravel and organic inclusions	
	Ctx. 02	036-100	10YR 4/2 loose sand with moderate architectural fill and moderate gravel and pebble inclusions	
STP 04	Ctx. 01	00-035 cmbs	10YR 3/2 semi-compact sand with a large gravel inclusion and a small charcoal and wood inclusion	
	Ctx. 02	035-062 cmbs	10YR 6/3 loose sand with architectural fill underneath a layer of brick and wood	Fort-period or lumber mill-period Unknown time-period

	Ctx. 03	062-150 cmbs	10YR 3/2 loose sand with a large gravel inclusion and a small, burned wood inclusion	
	Ctx. 04	150-182 cmbs	10YR 3/4 loamy clay mottled with 10YR 2/1 clay	
STP 05	Ctx. 01	000-015 cmbs	10YR 4/3 compact silty sand with large gravel, pebble, and organic inclusions	Fort-period or lumber-mill period Unknown time-period
	Ctx. 02	015-032 cmbs	10YR 4/3 compact silty sand with large gravel and pebble inclusions	
	Ctx. 03	032-105 cmbs	10YR 4/4 loose sand with large gravel and pebble inclusions and small cobble and burnt organic inclusions	
	Ctx. 04	105-135 cmbs	10YR 2/2 sandy clay with small gravel and organic inclusions	
STP 06	Ctx. 01	000-065 cmbs	10YR 4/2 compact silty sand with architectural fill, large gravel and pebble inclusions, and some burned wood	Unknown time-period
	Ctx. 02	065-140 cmbs	10YR 5/3 loose sand with large gravel pebble, and cobble inclusions, and some charcoal/burned wood	



STP 07	Ctx. 01	000-032 cmbs	Compact architectural fill with some silty sand, gravels, and modern trash	
	Ctx. 02	032-035 cmbs	10YR 4/3 compact silty sand with architectural fill and gravel	Post-occupation or modern refuse
	Ctx. 03	035-105 cmbs	Mottled 5YR 3/2 sandy clay and 10YR 4/1 loose sand with architectural fill, modern trash, and pebbles and cobbles	Fort-period or Lumber mill-period Post-occupation or modern refuse Unknown time-period
STP 08	Ctx. 01	000-020 cmbs	10YR 3/3 compact silty sand with architectural fill and gravels	
	Ctx. 02	020-029 cmbs	Very compact concrete with burnt organics and milled wood	Fort-period or Lumber mill-period Unknown time-period
	Ctx. 03	029-070 cmbs	10YR 5/2 compact sand with architectural fill, large gravel and pebble inclusions, some cobbles, and milled wood	Unknown time-period
	Ctx. 04	070-95 cmbs	10YR 5/1 loose sand with large gravel and pebble inclusions, some cobbles, and a small organic inclusion	
	Ctx. 05	95-150 cmbs	10YR 3/1 clay with some gravels and pebbles	Fort-period or Lumber mill-period Unknown time-period

STP 09	Ctx. 01	000-012 cmbs	10YR 4/2 compact silty sand with large gravel and pebble inclusions	
	Ctx. 02	012-030 cmbs	10YR 5/3 very compact sand and architectural fill with large gravel and pebble inclusions, and some charcoal	
	Ctx. 03	030-070 cmbs	10YR 4/2 semi-compact sand with large gravel and pebble inclusions, and some burned wood and charcoal	
	Ctx. 04	070-138 cmbs	10YR 5/3 loose sand with large gravel and pebble inclusions, and some burned wood and charcoal	
STP 10	Ctx. 01	000-009 cmbs	10 YR 5/3 sod and silty sand topsoil	
	Ctx. 02	009-136 cmbs	10YR 4/2 semi-compact silty sand large gavel and pebble inclusions	
STP 11	Ctx. 01	000-015	10 YR 5/3 sod and silty sand topsoil with architectural fill and modern trash	
	Ctx. 02	015-023 cmbs	10YR 6/3 compact silty sand with architectural fill and large gravel and pebble inclusions	Fort-period or lumber-mill period. Post-occupation or modern refuse Unknown time-period

	Ctx. 03	023-145 cmbs	10YR 6/2 compact silty sand with architectural fill, large gravel, pebble, and cobble inclusions, and modern trash	
STP 12	Ctx. 01	000-022 cmbs	10YR 3/3 compact silty sand with large gravel and pebble inclusions	Fort-period or lumber-mill period.
	Ctx. 02	022-043 cmbs	10YR 4/2 compact sand with architectural fill, large gravel and pebble inclusions, and some charcoal	
	Ctx. 03	043-052 cmbs	10YR 3/4 compact sand large gravel and pebble inclusions, and some charcoal	Fort-period or lumber-mill period. Unknown time-period
	Ctx. 04	052-095 cmbs	10YR 3/3 compact clay with some charcoal	Fort-period or lumber-mill period. Unknown time-period
	Ctx. 05	095-106	5YR 3/2 compact clay with some charcoal	
STP 13	Ctx. 01	000-010 cmbs	10YR 4/3 compact silty sand with architectural fill, a large gravel inclusion, and some milled wood	
	Ctx. 02	010-014 cmbs	10YR 6/4 compact silty sand with architectural fill and a large gravel inclusion	

	Ctx. 03	014-060 cmbs	10YR 6/4 compact clay with architectural fill and large gravel and pebble inclusions	
	Ctx. 04	060-105 cmbs	5YR 5/3 compact clay with large gravel and pebble inclusions, and some burned organics	
	Ctx. 05	105-135 cmbs	10YR 5/3 loose sand with large gravel and pebble inclusions	
STP 14	Ctx. 01	000-033 cmbs	10YR 3/3 compact loam with architectural fill and a large gravel inclusion	Fort-period or lumber mill-period (one cut nail).
	Ctx. 02	033-068 cmbs	5YR 5/3 compact clay with a large gravel inclusion	
		068-105 cmbs	5YR 4/3 loose sand with large gravel and pebble inclusions and some cobbles	
STP 15	Ctx. 01	000-010 cmbs	10 YR 5/3 sod and silty sand topsoil with	
	Ctx. 02	010-016 cmbs	10YR 5/2 sand with large gravel inclusion	
	Ctx. 03	016-050 cmbs	Mottled 10YR 2/1 and 5YR 5/3 compact clay with a moderate gravel inclusion, and a small wood and organic inclusion	
	Ctx. 04	050-176 cmbs	5YR 5/3 compact clay with a moderate gravel	

			inclusion, and a small wood and organic inclusion	
STP 16	Ctx. 01	000-035 cmbs	10YR 3/3 very compact architectural fill and gravel	
	Ctx. 02	035-113 cmbs	10YR 4/3 compact clay with some cobbles	
STP 17	Ctx. 01	000-038 cmbs	10YR 4/3 compact sandy loam	
	Ctx. 02	038-136 cmbs	10YR 4/3 compact sandy loam	
STP 18	Ctx. 01	000-052 cmbs	10YR 3/3 sand with a moderate gravel inclusion	Fort-period or lumber-mill period. Unknown time-period
	Ctx. 02	052-130 cmbs	10YR 2/1 compact clay with a small gravel inclusion	Unknown time-period
	Ctx. 03	130-163 cmbs	5YR 5/3 compact clay with a small gravel inclusion	
STP 19	Ctx. 01	000-027 cmbs	10YR 3/3 compact silty sand with moderate gravel and pebble inclusions, some charcoal, and modern metal	
	Ctx. 02	027-040 cmbs	10YR 6/3 compact silty sand with small gravel and pebble inclusions, and some charcoal, wood, and modern metal	
	Ctx. 03	040-092 cmbs	10YR 2/1 compact silty sand with large gravel and pebble inclusions and some charcoal	

	Ctx. 04	092-100 cmbs	5YR 5/3 loose sand with some wood	Fort-period or lumber-mill period. Unknown time-period
	Ctx. 05	100-126 cmbs	10YR 6/3 loose sand with a small gravel inclusion	Unknown time-period
	Ctx. 06	126-190 cmbs	10YR 3/3 loose sand with a small gravel inclusion	Unknown time-period
STP 20	Ctx. 01	000-023 cmbs	10YR 3/3 compact sand with large gravel and pebble inclusions	
	Ctx. 02	023-045 cmbs	Very compact architectural fill with gravels and pebbles	
	Ctx. 03	045-50 cmbs	Brick, burned wood, and charcoal layer with some gravels and pebbles	
	Ctx. 04	050-056 cmbs	Brick, burned wood, charcoal, mortar layer with sand, gravels, and pebbles	
	Ctx. 05	056-80 cmbs	10YR 5/1 loose sand with a small gravel inclusion and several large cobbles	
	Ctx. 06	080-100 cmbs	Mottled 10YR 2/1 and 5YR 5/3 silt with some clay inclusions	
	Ctx. 07	100-125 cmbs	10YR 2/1 compact clay with angular gravels, pebbles, and cobbles	
STP 21	Ctx. 01	000-063 cmbs	10YR 3/3 compact silty sand with large gravel and	Fort-period or lumber-mill period. Unknown time-period

			pebble inclusions, modern refuse, and some charcoal	Post-occupation or modern refuse
	Ctx. 02	063-116 cmbs	10YR 6/1 compact clay with architectural fill, large gravel and pebble inclusions, some charcoal, and several cobbles	Fort-period or lumber-mill period. Unknown time-period Post-occupation or modern refuse
STP 22	Ctx. 01	000-035 cmbs	10YR 5/3 compact silty sand with architectural fill, a small gravel inclusion, and some wood	
	Ctx. 02	035-085 cmbs	10YR 3/4 compact silty sand with architectural fill and a small gravel inclusion	
	Ctx. 03	085-135 cmbs	10YR 3/3 compact silty sand with architectural fill and a small gravel inclusion	Fort-period or lumber-mill period (one cut nail).
STP 23	Ctx. 01	000-028 cmbs	10YR 3/2 compact silty sand with architectural fill, large gravel, pebble, and wood inclusions, and some charcoal	
		028-053 cmbs	10YR 4/3 compact silty sand with small gravel and pebble inclusions	
	Ctx. 03	053-105 cmbs	10YR 3/3 compact silty sand with small gravel and pebble inclusions	Unknown time-period

	Ctx. 04	105-130 cmbs	5YR 5/3 compact clay with small gravel and pebble inclusions	
STP 24	Ctx. 01	000-034 cmbs	10YR 3/3 compact silty sand with architectural fill, large gravel and pebble inclusions, and some charcoal and cobbles	
	Ctx. 02	034-140 cmbs	10YR 4/2 compact silty sand with large pebble and cobble inclusions and some charcoal	Fort-period or lumber mill-period Unknown time-period
STP 25	Ctx. 01	000-030 cmbs	10YR 3/2 compact loam with milled wood	
	Ctx. 02	030-070 cmbs	10YR 3/3 compact silty sand with a small gravel inclusion and some charcoal	present
	Ctx. 03	070-120 cmbs	10YR 3/2 loose sand with a small gravel inclusion and some charcoal	
	Ctx. 04	120-125 cmbs	10YR 2/1 loose coarse sand	
STP 26	Ctx, 01	00-100 cmbs	10YR 3/2 semi-compact sand with architectural fill, wood, and large gravel and pebble inclusions	Fort-period or lumber mill-period Unknown time-period
	Ctx. 02	100-200 cmbs	10YR 3/2 loose sand with large gravel and pebble inclusions	
Unit 01	Ctx. 00	000-005 cmbs	Sod cap with some wood	



	Ctx. 01	005-030 cmbs	10YR 3/2 compact silty sand with architectural fill, large gravel and pebble inclusions, some wood, and modern trash	Fort-period or lumber mill-period Unknown time-period Post-occupation or modern refuse
	Ctx. 02	030-065 cmbs	10YR 4/4 loose silty sand with architectural fill, small gravel and pebble inclusions, burned wood, and charcoal	Fort-period or lumber mill-period Unknown time-period
	Ctx. 03	065-110 cmbs	10YR 2/1 compact sandy clay with large gravel and pebble inclusions, burned wood, and charcoal	Fort-period or lumber mill-period Unknown time-period Post-occupation or modern refuse
Unit 02	Ctx. 00	000-015 cmbs	Sod cap	
	Ctx. 01	015-060 cmbs	10YR 3/2 compact silty sand with architectural fill, large gravel and pebble inclusions, small cobble and burned wood inclusions, and modern trash	Fort-period or lumber mill-period Unknown time-period Post-occupation or modern refuse
	Ctx. 02	060-095 cmbs	10YR 3/4 loose sand with small gravel, pebble, cobble, and milled wood inclusions	Fort-period or lumber mill-period Unknown time-period
	Ctx. 03	095-110 cmbs	10YR 2/1 semi-compact silty sand with small gravel,	Fort-period or lumber mill-period

			pebble, cobble, and milled wood inclusions	Unknown time-period
--	--	--	--	---------------------

### Adjusted Soil Descriptions for the Beach Site

Unit	Context	Depth	Soil Description	Historic Artifacts
Uni 01	Ctx. 00	000-001cmbs	Organic Debris	present
	Ctx. 01	001-045 cmbs	10YR 2/2 wet and loose sand with small organic and gravel inclusions. *Architectural wall encountered at 6 cmbs	Fort-period or lumber mill-period Unknown time-period Post-occupation or modern refuse
	Ctx. 02	045-075 cmbs	10YR 2/1 wet and loose sand with small organic, gravel, and pebble inclusions * Architectural wall cont.	Fort-period or lumber mill-period Unknown time-period Wood
	Ctx. 03	075-095 cmbs	10YR 3/4 wet and loose sand with small organic, gravel, pebble, and cobble inclusions. * Architectural wall cont.	Fort-period or lumber mill-period (one cut nail) Wood