Fort D.A. Russell
Cheyenne, Wyoming
Aug. 6th 1873

Prof. C.C. Marsh
Dear Sir,

I received safely a few days ago Flower's Osteology for which please accept many thanks.

I have a few mammalian fossils for you, the 3rd phalange of the foot, and claw, one bone of the ear, 2 teeth of the canine, 2 teeth of the molar, 2 teeth of genus Hedolophor, molar and premolar, genus Hedolophor, look like the molar of the genus Dickinson (Owen), but as luminant belongs to the upper Eocene, and the specimen is broken. Same in
doubt. I write this until your return or place them to open by mail if you so desire. With regards.

I remain

Yours Truly

A. G. Vogeler

[Signature]
Fort Hetterson, Wyoming Terr.
Oct. 2nd, 1873

Prof. O. C. Marsh

Dear Sir

In the Miocene formation near Fort Russell I discovered a premolar and molar which differs somewhat from Palaeoagryps minor as I will tell you. The crown is composed of two united lobes. The anterior lobe or part of tooth has in pair of lobes, the first three crescent shaped, the outer lobe more elevated, the inner lobe triangular. Cups four. The posterior part differs. Lobes three, outer one more elevated, inner lobe forms three sides of a square. Cups three. Root has two angles. In a few days I expect to have a fine skull of Dinosauria and other fauna.
fossil mammals. So I am very much in need of some good work on the subject and if
your book has been returned please inform one of the presses and publishers also where I can
get the French measures.

I regret to not seeing you on your return from Bridger
at Cheyenne as I had collected a few fossil bones
for you but nothing new except this tooth.

I can get here almost all the Indian articles while
your museum requires so let me know if they are willing to refund the amount they will cost

Very Respectfully,

Your Old friend

Alv Vogdes
18th St. E.
Fort Hettewarn, Wyoming
Dec. 1st, 1849

My dear sir,

I received safely your letter also the paper for which I have only a few fossils bones on hand, one Orodont gracilis, last molar, antero-posterior drawn, 6 lines, and Leptacanthicus decorus, with a few fossils fish bones, some bones of the carpus and tarsus. While I enclose except the teeth which I would like to keep for the present. I have made a careful survey for fossils here and have only found a few bones and some certain flora of this coal.
measure. I have a good many specimens and can send you some if you wish them.

I have made arrangements with an Indian friend to get fossils from the White River beds and I told him that he knew of a skull like the picture of your genus Diceratops while he was bring one in the spring with other fossils. I told him where to find a fossil, and he told me that he had often noticed them. So I hope to send you a good account in the spring. He is the only one that I would find who had any knowledge of the one to the back lands and he thought that an Indian skull. So I will have to wait for my friend you need not offer to pay. It will only cost me sugar coffee and all else in return of your knives offer.

I have one favor to ask that is if you can spare them — a place of Porosphyra dispar and one of Palaeophyta also please inform me when your work will be published — So have the 7th of the Academy of Natural Sciences and your preliminary description with contacts from Journal of Science.
I do not believe much in Dr. Hayden's report. I have looked carefully in localities he marks Carboniferous and only found again he has this locality on the map White River hole, and I have only found this certainly coal field, rich in flora, but very hard to get out—generally sand with sandstone above and the recent formations above while I find remains of buffalo.

With regard Remain yours truly

Rev. Vogler
1876-77
Oreodon graciles?

This species is indicated by the last molar, and one molar from the right inferior maxillary. Last molar has one deep valley and one fang, with a small lobe near the brach ridge. Anterior part, valley two, two lobes, one cusp. Crown in the shape of an equilateral triangle, outer lobe forms three sides of an equilateral triangle. 2nd lobe, crescent shape, cusp on the inner side, more elevated than the lobe, slightly broken. Posteriors part, lobes two, inner one triangular, 2nd crescent shape, 2nd cusp from the inner part, the outer one more elevated, and triangular. Valley, two, 2nd cusp joins with the outer lobe and forms the outer side of the anteriors part of tooth. This molar has two fangs, the posterior fang is broader than the anterior one. 

Miscellaneous: Fort W.A. Russell W.T. Aug 1848

Diagram of a molar: Antero-posterior -- 6 lines

Length of anterior part measured on the inner side from the cusp to base of fang -- 7 lines

Posterior part -- 7 lines

Transverse diameter of posterior part -- 4 1/2 lines

Cone measurement of last molar from crown to base is 10 -- 8 lines

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Host Hellerman Wyoming
Jan 15th 1874
Prof. O.B. March 
Dear Sir,

I read your second note on some animal remains which I found a few days ago — and of the bones are of any value to you I can send them — I am very sorry that I was unable to discover the head.

I heard from the Indian who is collecting fossils for me on the White River and in the Jewel Lands that he will be here in May so I hope to have a
his collection especially as he will go where no naturalist has been in the Bad lands - or I should say in a part where they have not been.

With regards remain Yours Tozeler
Order Ungulata, Genus Rup.?

Left scapular, supra scapular border broken anterior surface, spine length 3.36 lines, acromion not well developed. Coracoid very small. Glenoid cavity not deep. Trans., measurement 53.3 lines, femur 27 lines. Scapulars somewhat like same bone in genus Rup only larger.

Left humerus. Short and stout, viewed as viewed from external condyle. Humerus large. Great trochanter and crest lateral.

Great and lesser trochanters are superior to the head.

Palm 5 heads 36 lines, femur, and as measurement 54 lines. Depth of humerus, measurement from the external condyle to greater tubercle 17.3 lines, from internal condyle to head 1.41 lines.

Tubercle, tubercle forms a cone-like crest 15 lines above the line of the greater trochanter. Hump over the trochanteric groove is slightly. Unae. Billie ridge well on shaft. Sectar and prominent, extending by a saggus and rough line to the glenoid cavity. Carrying externally and posteriorly from greater tubercle — a large foramen at the upper edge of the trochanteric groove near to the lesser trochanter below. While there are three small foramina perforating bone in an oblique direction — the sinewy groove is broad, smooth, and shallow.

The coronal depression large, divided by a continuation of the extremas ridge of the shaft into two internas. Larger and deeper depression and into an extremas on more irregular and rough. The trocharres occupy all the distal end — the inner articular surface is larger than the extremas — defect of this segment, the minute being much larger and all the other bow and equal, and occupying in the external part of trocharres. Trans. Dianos of art. Surface 42 lines. The internal condyle descends corner than the extremas.

No supra condyle foramen — Olecranon cavity, large and broad, parts with a large foramen situated internally between the substance of the art. Cleft. Here while the median vein and breaching artery pass. Great costal depth 26 lines, greater trans. Diam. 16 lines.

Radius, stout and broader at prox., and it; bone flat — proxence extended across the whole of the humeral trocharre surface. Measurement 1.41 trans. Diam. prox. on 87 lines. The internal styloid process is prominent and more roundish than the process external to trans. Diam. 11.diameter 40 lines.
Osteodent length outside measurement 144 lines. Greatest length inside measurement 153 lines.

Bone, coalesced with radius until it approaches the proximal end, it is thin perforated and fused within the radius. Cleavage prominent and somewhat arched at prox. and measurement from prox. end is radius 72 lines. Trans. diam. 36 lines. Distal end is fragile broken. Bos. Silicifying Cleavage from head of radius to prox. end 54 lines. Trans. diam. 29 lines.

Carpus: Only the summit forms of the carpus found.

Metacarpus: Superior surface rounded, grooves occupy all of the centrum of this surface. The anterior surface is flat. This bone is the same as same bone in the of except it is shorter and more shorter.


Phalanges: Prox. nipple. Length outside surface, junction facets 26 lines. (Bone.Bos. 62 lines) Trans. Diam. prox. end 18 lines. CB. 1.14 lines, to 14½ lines. Trans. Diam. Distant end 17 lines. CB. 1.15 lines to 15½ lines.

Middle length outside 16½ lines. CB. 1.16 lines.

Train. prox. end 17 lines. CB. 1.15 to 15½ lines. Distal end 12 lines. CB. 1.11½ to 14½ lines.

Desmanoid bone at distal end of middle phalanx.

Greatest length 12½ line CB. 1.14 lines.

Distal end and after measurement 38 lines, Cross. 8 lines.

Bone with the left Calcannum like excised ungualis except Apex grows slender. Greatest length 5½ lines. Astragalus has very small groove on the inferior surface articular cartilage. Cartilage prominent. Convex occupies all the under surface of astragalus.
The metatarsus which is broken at distal end. one
only, one procoxal digit.

Dorsal vertebrae number about 8 and one cervical
all the VT are of the prococal type and concave
on the sides. The cervical VT has one large round of
anterior foramen occupying almost all the pedestal
foramen for VT. Nuclei, the processes are broader. VT
Dorsal VT have long flat spines posterior measurement
from base 14 lines. Anterior from canal 90 lines.

3

Spine 24 lines. Transverse processes have
three accessory processes. For articulation with
Dorsal there are four demi facets anterior to the
anterior and two posterior. On the sides of the
VT at the base of the transverse processes and close
to the anterior demi facets there are two
large foramina leading into converging canals
opening by a common foramen into the VT cavity.

On the posterior surface just above the
Canal there are two oblique articular
processes which extend over the canal.
Canal floor flat, and arched above. Drain
posterior 11 lines. Vertical drain 9 lines.
Vertical drain of body posterior face 24 lines.
Trans. drain 19 2 lines. Anterior drain of body.
Vertical measurement 20 lines. Trans. drain 19 lines.
Length of vertebras 27 lines.

Remains dug from the banks of the Platte River
in clay 6 ft. from surface in an ancient
basin - just above the boulder drift formation.
Fort Hetterman, Wyoming
January 26th, 1874

Prof. O. B. Marsh

My dear Sir,

Please accept
my sincere thanks for
your valuable present
of the Ancient Fauna of
Nebraska. It is quite the
sort I desired, as it
figures Prototherium and
Agrilocherus. Plates of which
are absent in the recent
work Ancient Fauna of Dakota
and Nebraska. I will
set you the Indian
articles as soon as possible
also the skulls of Bœuf.
I have dug up all the
Ranks within 1/2 mile of the Port of animals remains but so far have been unsuccessful, but I will go to the Mauvais Terre this week whilst (or I should say part of them) are about 10 miles from fort. I will send you a description of some animals remains whilst I found in an excavation near the post which compare well with the present genus. For except the feet, there are rudimentary digits. Some what like those of the horse on the metatarsal bone. I will keep the bone and send them to you if you want them. I found them in clay near surface The Indian who has gone to the Back River for me will be back in May. He told me of a skull that he would get somewhat like the plate of Dimoceras but it may be Brontothere. I told him to pack a mile with bones and I would pay him well. I wish you would send me a tape with the micrometric measures of length on it.
can make out some sort of description of the fossils to send you for I can not send them east until late in the Spring. I write as I was safe to go up in the Bad Lands so I could take a trip with you next summer. If you choose I come first in the summer. Please if you can have one attached to your party.

Faithfully,

[Name]

[Signature]

P.S. I have a good chance to go on the Geological Survey of Art and if you will be kind enough to help me I shall work for your interest.
Suborder Artiodactyla - Genus ... 

LeftScapula, supra scapula border broken; post scapular for a broad and flat has, on the superior surface a triangular process. Acromion well developed - coracoid with very prominent, general cavity - transverse diast. 2 4'4'' mm. ... and aft. 2 1/8" inches. 

Soft humerus - Stout and short - Anterior surface measured from head to curve of 1 1/2" inches. - Well with ridge prominent. - and beyond the origin of the wing. 

Large cavity. - Outer laterally large and strongly curved. - Posterior surface - proximal end - large basis. Great fore and aft elliptical for and aft diast. Of head 4 1/4 inches transverse diam. 3 " inches. - Great laterolateral prominent and above the head strongly recurved toward the anterior surface - transverse diast. of prop, end 4 1/2, fore and aft diast 5/3. 

Dental and has broad, bent or hindered articular surface. Which articulates only with each other - trans. diam. 8" inches. Bone sawn from this end is recurved.
Radius: stout and thick - flat at prox.
and inferior surface
End: 1½ in. Angular with 1½ in. radius.
Length: 12 in. Distal prop. end
8 in. Drill, die calc end 4½ in.
Diameter: 1½ in. A little curved and arched bone.
Metacarpus: broad and flat length
8 in. Drill prop. end 4. de Dilä
end 3½ - Dilä end has tarsal ligament.
Carpus: number of bones unknown.
Cuneiform art. Well bone which
is antegrade with the radius at
Carpus and extends up the shaft
until it approaches the proximal
end of the bone - it is thin oval.
Phalanx - Proximals phalanx
prop. end has deep notch - for semi
curvular articulation - length: measure
17 lines - for and after 17 lines length 27 line.
Distal end - drill - drill 16½ in.
Middle phalanx - Prox. end drill,
drill 15 line. Distal end bone, drill
13 lines - length 18 line. Distal phalanx
chock 1 very small bone and a/th кан
Sarsus - number of bones found to make the Calcaneum - Astagalus and Cuboid. Compare with some bones of other animals of this order.

Metatarsus has one, one rudimentary digit arrested - some what like a navicular bone in the horse. Brain, diast.

Phalanges

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Proximal</th>
<th>Anterior</th>
<th>Anterior</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>L. 25 cm</td>
<td>26 cm</td>
<td>14 1/2 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trans. dia. prof. end.</td>
<td>17 cm</td>
<td>15 cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distal</td>
<td>17 cm</td>
<td>15 cm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Midsole

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>L. 6 cm</th>
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<tr>
<td>15 cm</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 2/3 cm</td>
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<tr>
<td>15 cm</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Sesamoid bone

Distal

Fore and after dia. 32 cm

* Rekursion condyle

* This bone is more transverse, shorter than same bone in tenua.
Dorsal vertebrae, number found eight, these vertebrae are of the perchuelian type — also concave on the sides — spinous process in broad flat bone situated in front them behind transverse drain. 24 lines, length of 24 dorsal thor. measured on the anterior surface of spine from base 4 54 lines. Posterior measurement 9. 3/4 inches. Transverse process had true accessory process. Denticoid project over the spinal canal. Length 14 lines. Drain, drain 5 lines. Spinal canal floor flat and arched above. Vertical drain anterior surface 9 lines drain, drain, 10 1/2 lines — posterior — vertical drain 9 1/2 line, drain drain, 1 2 3/4 lines. Centrum — convexed before slightly and concaved behind — vertical drain 22 2 drain drain 20 anterior surface. 20 20 posterior surface.

Dug from the banks of the Pecos River 4 ft. 5 1/2 by Strodes & Mclnermey 6 ft. from the surface in clay just above the Drift Boulder formation.
Fort Robinson, Wyoming
April 20th 1874

Prof. O.C. March
Yale College
Dear Sir:

Please accept many thanks for your kind present of metric measure.
I enclose you the fossil tooth of Arrows Virginianus which was found by my Indian friend in the Pleisence near Cheyenne River and I hope to hear of you so accounts from the Tongue River shortly any way my appeal to him was in the Indian way through his stomach and I hope to be successful. What shall I do with the remains of the extinct
By that I wrote to you about sometime ago. I have look'd up the country here and I cannot find any thing but Sigilli flora and Carboniferous fossils so far.

With regards and many thanks for your kindness towards me. I remain yours truly,

Alex Vogel
18Kt-Chief