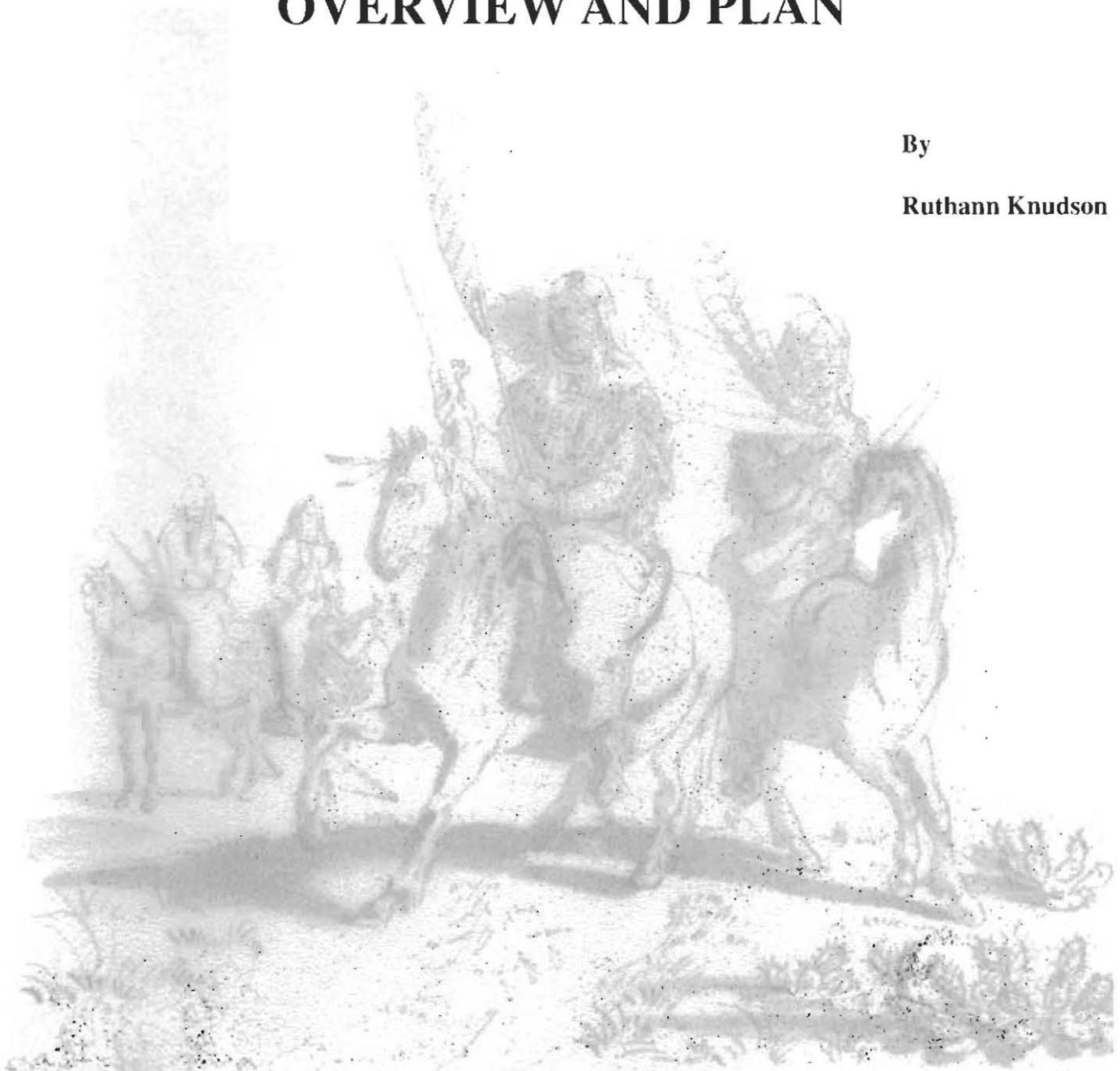


**UPPER MISSOURI
NATIONAL WILD AND SCENIC RIVER
CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN**

**Volume I
OVERVIEW AND PLAN**

By

Ruthann Knudson



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The range of cultural resources in the Upper Missouri National Wild and Scenic River is striking, including prehistoric camps and kills; historic shipwrecks, trading posts, and homesteads; and locations of cultural significance to American Indians in specific and all Americans in general. These resources have been created by thousands of people spread over thousands of years, and their use of the landscape and creation of late twentieth century “cultural resources” merits primary acknowledgement.

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Most successful projects owe many critical elements to many people, and this one is no exception. The Upper Missouri National Wild and Scenic River corridor, and the lands around it, are a treasure of our natural and cultural heritage, and it has been a challenge and privilege for all of us to have had a part in their protection and wise use.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Upper Missouri National Wild and Scenic River (UMNWSR) is a 149-mile long Congressionally designated stretch of the Missouri River and adjacent lands in north-central Montana, U.S.A. (Fig. 1.1). The area is rich in prehistoric, historic, and contemporary cultural resources, and this document is a Cultural Resource Management Plan (CRMP) for those resources.

The UMNWSR is primarily publicly owned, and it is managed by the U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Lewistown District, Judith Resource Area. The UMNWSR includes portions of the Judith, Havre, and Phillips BLM Resource Areas. In addition to BLM lands within the UMNWSR, private in-holdings include 25% of its surface area and the U.S. Department of the Army Corps of Engineers owns another 8% of the surface. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service manages lands on either side of the Missouri River corridor along the downriver 10 miles of the UMNWSR, but this does not include any portion of the formal UMNWSR surface area.

The UMNWSR corridor was established in 1976 (P.L. 94-486, 16 USC 1274, 90 Stat. 2327), with particular consideration of the need to protect "significant historic sites" (Sec. 202(1)) and to provide "interpretive services for the historic, archeological, scenic...resources of the area" (Sec. 203(g)(2)). The Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail (P.L. 90-543, 16 USC 1244(a)(6), 82 Stat. 920) runs the length of the UMNWSR corridor, and the Nez Perce National Historic Trail (P.L. 99-445, 16 U.S.C. 1244, 100 Stat. 1122) crosses it. The authorizing legislation specified that the river corridor be managed in accordance with both the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (P.L. 90-542, 16 USC 1271-1287, 82 Stat. 906) and the Taylor Grazing Act (43 USC 315, 48 Stat. 1269) as amended.

This Plan is an overview of the 384 cultural resources, including prehistoric and historic properties (including American Indian sacred geography), currently known to exist within the UMNWSR CRMP Study Area. It is estimated that no more than 5 percent of the corridor has been surveyed to identify its cultural resources, and there has been little consultation with American Indians about their sacred sites within the area. Based on the currently known information, this Plan outlines a program to further inventory, evaluate, manage, and use the UMNWSR's cultural resources through the coming fifteen years.

1.1 CRMP STUDY AREA DEFINITION

The UMNWSR legislation designated a rim-to-rim Missouri River corridor for the most part, including only bank-to-bank segments at its upper 52 miles (below Fort Benton) and in its lower 10 miles (within the Charles M. Russell National Wildlife Refuge; 133,656.47 acres (Storfa 1991)). This legislated corridor constitutes the majority of the Study Area evaluated within this CRMP (Fig.1.1).

The UMNWSR legislation (Sec. 203) directed the BLM to acquire lands and interests in the upper 52-mile section "for historic sites," and consequently the CRMP has evaluated that area to identify future acquisition needs. This additional area was defined by fitting the "rim-to-rim" concept to the legal subdivisions, including a large basin in the Ft. Benton area and lands within the Charles M. Russell National Wildlife Refuge (Fig. 1.1). This additional area constitutes 52,785.52 surface acres, 57% of it privately owned (33% is BLM-owned, 6% is Corps of Engineers land, and 4% state-owned (Storfa 1991)).

The CRMP Study Area thus includes two major components, the formal legislated corridor and additional adjacent lands, for a total of 186,441.99 surface acres (Storfa 1991). This acreage is owned by the BLM (57%), Corps of Engineers (2%), State of Montana (7%), and private landholders (34%). Its legal description is on file in the BLM Lewistown District Office, Lewistown, MT (UMRLEG3.DBF database), and it is illustrated in Figs. II-1 through II-18.

The Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail in the CRMP Study Area is the Missouri River itself and the campsites used by the Lewis and Clark Expedition (Appelman 1975, U.S. National Park Service 1982). The campsite positions identified in this Plan have been located by Bergantino (1988) after extensive research into Upper Missouri River paleohydrology. Lewis' 1805 route up and back down the Marias River has not been documented within the UMNWSR, nor has his 1806 return from Camp Disappointment.

The Nez Perce (Nee-Me-Poo) National Historic Trail through the CRMP Study Area (U. S. Forest Service and U. S. National Park Service 1982a, 1982b; USDA Forest Service et al. 1990:63) is routed across the Missouri at Cow Island and north up the Cow Creek valley (Fig. II.15).

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.2 CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AUTHORITIES

Cultural resources include prehistoric and historic archeological and architectural, engineered, and landscaped terrestrial and underwater sites and sacred geography addressed by a variety of Federal authorities.

1.2.1 The National Historic Preservation Act As Amended, Its Regulations and Guidance

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as amended (NHPA; P.L. 89-665, P.L. 96-515, 80 Stat. 915, 94 Stat. 2987; 16 USC 470 et seq.) addresses historic properties (“any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion on the National Register” [Sec. 301(5)] greater than 50 years old [36 CFR 60.4]), with requirements to:

- Inventory, evaluate, and where appropriate nominate to the National Register of Historic Places all historic properties under agency ownership or control; agencies shall exercise caution about impacts to properties that may qualify for the Register [Sec. 110(a)(2)];

“Guidelines for Federal Agency Responsibilities Under Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act,” National Park Service (53 FR 4727, February 17, 1988), provide guidance for effective and efficient integration of historic preservation activities within existing agency operations and management, regulations (36 CFR 78) allow the waiver of some Section 110 responsibilities

“Secretary of the Interior’s Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation,” National Park Service (48 FR 44716, September 29, 1983), provide technical advice about planning, identification, evaluation, registration, documentation, and professional qualifications

- Prior to the approval of any ground-disturbing undertaking, take into account the project’s effect on any National Register-listed or -eligible property; and afford the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) a reasonable opportunity to comment on the proposed project [Sec. 106];

“Treatment of Archeological Properties: A Handbook,” ACHP (notice: 45 FR 78808, November 26, 1980)

- Complete an appropriate data recovery program on an eligible or listed National Register property prior to its being heavily damaged or destroyed [Sec. 110(b)];
- After consultation with the Secretary of the Interior, withhold resource location or character information from public disclosure [Sec. 304].

36 CFR 800, “Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties” (44 FR 6068, as amended in May 1982) is regulations from the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation set forth procedures for compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

The ACHP has provided guidance for Identification of Historic Properties: a Decisionmaking Guide for Managers (1988) and Public Participation in Section 106 Review: A Guide for Agency Officials (1989).

Regulations from the Department of the Interior set forth procedures for determining site eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places (36 CFR 60, 63), for the landmarks program (36 CFR 65), and standards for rehabilitation of historic properties (36 CFR 67) and historic preservation projects (36 CFR 68).

The National Park Service has provided Guidelines for Applying the National Register Criteria (National Register Bulletin 15), Nominating Historic Vessels and Shipwrecks to the National Register (National Register Bulletin 20), for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes (National Register Bulletin 30), and for Evaluating and Documenting Traditional Cultural Properties (National Register Bulletin 38).

A Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement between the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, The Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, and the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers Regarding the Livestock Grazing and Range Improvement Program, January, 1980 (which applies to Montana) specifies that

- Class I and II inventories will be completed on such projects at the appropriate planning stage (prior to preparation of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement), and the SHPO will be consulted about the property evaluations;
- Class III inventory will be conducted prior to beginning any ground-disturbing range improvement activities, and the subsequent improvement program will be designed to avoid adverse impact on significant cultural resources if prudent and feasible;
- Under the agreement, fulfillment of BLM inventory, evaluation, and program design commitments in consultation with the SHPO constitutes compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (without actual consultation with the ACHP).

1.2.2 The Archeological and Historic Preservation Act

The Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-291, 88 Stat. 174, 16 USC 469), an amendment of the Reservoir Salvage Act of 1960, requires that the Secretary of the Interior be provided notice of all major ground-disturbing projects that may destroy archeological resources, and of the mid-project “emergency” or unanticipated discovery of archeological materials threatened by the construction. Either the Secretary or the notifying agency may support survey or data recovery programs to preserve the resources’ information values. The law allows agencies to spend up to but not more than 1% of project costs on archeological resource protection activities.

Section 208 of the National Historic Preservation Act Amendments of 1980 (P.L. 96-515, 94 Stat. 2987, 16 USC 469c-2) provides a mechanism by which an agency may exceed the 1% cost limit, but requires notification of the Secretary of the Interior and Congress prior to such spending.

1.2.3 The Archeological Resources Protection Act and Its Regulations

Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (ARPA; 93 Stat. 721, 16 USC 470aa-mm) supersedes the Antiquities Act of 1906 [93 Stat. 225, 16 USC 431]; see Hutt et al. 1991 for an extensive discussion of ARPA provisions and prosecution methods. ARPA defines archeological materials as being 100 years or more in age, and does not include surface-lying arrowheads (Secs. 6(g), 7(a)(3)). Its provisions effectively mean that:

- The BLM may issue survey and excavation permits for archeological resources (“any material remains of past human life or activities which are of archeological interest” [Sec. 3(1)]) on BLM lands [Sec. 4];
- The BLM may restrict site locational information (see National Park Service’s Guidelines for Restricting Information About Historic and Prehistoric Properties [National Register Bulletin 29]);
- No one can damage an archeological resource on BLM lands without a permit, or suffer criminal [Sec. 6] or civil [Sec. 7] penalties. BLM employees or archeologists working under a BLM agreement document or contract are considered to be permitted as a function of their employment or relevant document language;
- In consideration of the issuance of an ARPA permit, the permitting officer is required to consult with appropriate American Indian tribes;
- The BLM must develop plans and schedule for archeological survey of its lands, and document reported ARPA violations (P.L. 100-555; 16 USC 470mm);
- The BLM must establish a program of public awareness of archeological public lands conservation (P.L. 100-588);
- A BLM land manager may assess civil penalties in cases of ARPA-proscribed archeological resource damage, without having to involve the U.S. Attorney and the criminal court system. Civil penalties may include forfeiture of any items used in the conduct of the violation;
- Interstate transport of archeological materials removed from public lands without a permit, from private lands without landowner permission, or in violation of any other local, state, Federal, or Tribal laws are subject to ARPA protection;

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- An annual report to Congress on the Federal archeological program is required, which in turn requires input from all involved Federal agencies.

The Department of the Interior's implementing regulations for ARPA (43 CFR 7) have been supplemented with guidance for implementing the civil prosecution provisions (43 CFR 7.33). The regulations for the curation of archeological materials off the public lands (36 CFR 79) apply to all BLM archeological collections made to date. The regulations provide a mechanism by which specific localities, once identified as archeological resources, may be determined to no longer be of archeological interest (43 CFR 7.3(a)(5)).

1.2.4 The Federal Land Policy and Management Act and Its Guidance

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (P.L. 94-579, 90 Stat. 2743, 43 USC 1701) directs the BLM to manage public lands on the basis of multiple use while also "protect[ing] the quality of...historical...resources, and archeological values" [Sec.102(a)(8)].

U.S. Bureau of Land Management Manual Chapter 8100 (Cultural Resources) (Rel. 8-38; 12/12/88) sets out Bureau-wide standards for resource identification, inventory and evaluation (Ch. 8111), planning (both management [Ch. 8131] and project plans), protection, recovery, avoidance, and use. BLM Manual Section 8160 (Native American Coordination and Consultation) (Rel. 8-58; 1/26/90) provides additional specific guidance.

Cultural resource inventory classes (BLM Manual Chapter 8100 Glossary) include I (existing data inventory), II (sampling field inventory), and III (intensive field inventory).

Manual Supplement 1623.1 Supplemental Program Guidance for Land Resources. Cultural Resources (Rel. 1-1470; 11/14/86) specifies three categories of cultural resource use: for information potential, for public values, and for conservation. BLM Manual Chapter 8150 (Cultural Resource Utilization) and its Section 8151 (Cultural Resource Use Permits) outline a system for permitting the scientific use of the information within cultural properties on public lands.

Policy and Guidelines for Cultural Resource Management in Designated Wilderness Areas Managed by the Bureau of Land Management has recently been issued (Instruction Memorandum 90-497).

Inventory, evaluation, and management of cultural landscapes should also follow BLM Visual Resource Inventory guidance (BLM Manual Handbook 8410-1 [Rel. 8-28, 1/17/86] as is appropriate.

Recreation 2000: A Strategic Plan (U.S. Bureau of Land Management 1989) addresses both renewable and nonrenewable resources, including cultural values, and outlines the use as well as protection of cultural resources with recreation programs directed toward diversity, resource protection, visitor services, partnerships, maintenance, construction, planning, use (including scientific, educational) limits and allocation, permits, fees, access, tourism, and professional development. BLM manages 129,000 historic and archeological sites outside of Alaska (p. 52), and these figures apply to recreation-related cultural resources (p. 53): in FY 1986, 110 sites were recorded, 128 CRMPs were completed, and 83,047 sites were protected; in FY 1988, funding was \$440,000.

The Plan is based on 14 policy statements and 8 additional challenges, including *Resource Protection and Monitoring*, and its Objective 3:

Actively pursue the implementation of an on-the-ground management presence and a resource monitoring program that begins with the highest priority areas [i.e., wilderness and wilderness study areas, wild and scenic rivers, historic and scenic trails, national conservation and recreation areas, etc.] to assure that the basic natural, cultural, and scenic resources are properly protected as directed in our land use planning documents and legislative mandates.

1.2.5 The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act

The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 (NAGPRA)(P.L. 101-601, 25 USC 3000-3013, 18 USC 1170, 104 Statute 3048, regulations to be written; see BLM Instruction Memorandum No. CA-91-97), with provisions that include:

- Ownership of American Indian human remains, associated funerary objects, and items of cultural patrimony on public lands is assigned to the genetically related Indians (Fig. 1.2);
- “Cultural items” as applied to Federal agency activities may be extended to natural objects and resources of traditional cultural value;

An ARPA permit is required for all intentional excavation of American Indian remains and related objects on federally owned or controlled lands;

- Inadvertent discoveries of archeological American Indian cultural property requires cessation of all activity in the discovery area and reasonable protection of the identified property and notification of the appropriate Indian group;
- The BLM must inventory all American Indian cultural materials under its jurisdiction or control, identify any Indian owners of that property, and provide for the repatriation of those materials by their owners if the owners request such; and
- Criminal penalties for illegal trafficking in Indian cultural property as defined here.

1.2.6 Other Authorities

Executive Order 11593, Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment (36 FR 8921) is a policy statement assigning U.S. cultural resource management leadership responsibilities to the Federal government. It requires agencies to inventory, evaluate, and nominate historic properties to the National Register, and to recover property information before site demolition; these requirements are codified in the 1980-amended National Historic Preservation Act.

The Historic Sites Act of 1935 (P.L. 74-292, 49 Stat. 666, 16 USC 461) defines the National Historic Landmarks program.

The American Indian Religious Freedom Act (P.L. 95-431, 92 Stat. 469, 42 USC 1996) requires that BLM consult with traditional Native Americans about proposed land uses that might affect traditional religious practices, consider the consultation information in land-use decision making, and avoid unnecessary interference with such traditional practices.

The Abandoned Shipwreck Act of 1987 (P.L. 100-298, 102 Stat. 432, 43 USC 2101-2106) and its Abandoned Shipwreck Act Final Guidelines (55 FR 50116, 55 FR 51528) apply to steamboat remnants within the UMNWSR.

1.3 UMNWSR CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLANNING GUIDANCE

In complement to the national laws, regulations, and guidance documents listed above, UMNWSR cultural resource planning is subject to recent regional BLM plans.

1.3.1 1975 BOR Missouri Wild and Scenic River Study

This U.S. Department of the Interior report (U.S. Bureau of Outdoor Recreation 1975) recommended that 128 miles of the central Montana Missouri River corridor (from Coal Banks Landing downriver) be established as an preservation waterway, variously classified into scenic, recreational, and wild segments. It recommended that management “place primary emphasis on the aesthetic, scenic, historic, fish and wildlife, and geologic features of the river” (Addendum p. 1). Among the “social well-being benefits” of the proposal was “[p]rotection of sites associated with Lewis and Clark Expedition, Indian settlements, and other historically valuable resources” (p. 8).

The list of management objectives noted interpretation of historical features as important (p. 21). The Study pointed out that livestock grazing should be recognized as a compatible use within the UMNWSR “except in areas of...scenic, scientific, and historic value” (p. 24) and “this segment of the Missouri River has outstanding national historical interest” (p. 70). Karl Bodmer’s sketches of the region are noted to be “of priceless value” (p. 74), and the 1855 Stevens Blackfeet Treaty Council is listed as a major historic event in the corridor.

No detailed management recommendations were made in this Study.

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1.3.2 1975 Montana Historic Preservation Plan (2nd ed., 3 Vols.)

This is still the basic state-wide definition of Montana SHPO's preservation philosophy, cultural chronology, state cultural resource survey objectives, and historic themes, and requires consultation in overall cultural resource management planning.

The basic definition of the historic contexts (which apply to the last >12,000 years of human use of the land) to be used in Montana preservation planning was by Van West (1985:41-48):

- (1) Using the Resources of the Environment
- (2) Developing a Communication Network Within the Landscape
- (3) Developing Commercial Networks Between People
- (4) Patterns of Human Migration and Habitation
- (5) Physical Expressions of Cultural Values

The Montana SHPO is currently working at breaking these major context statements down into subcontexts.

1.3.3 1978 UMNWSR Management Plan

Shortly after the UMNWSR was established, the BLM developed a draft management plan for the river corridor (U.S. Bureau of Land Management 1977). Considerable public comment was received in response to this draft, and a final management plan and supplemental document responded to these comments and was completed a year later (U. S. Bureau of Land Management 1978a, 1978b respectively). The Supplemental Document included a brief overview of the UMNWSR prehistory (pp. 15-17) and history (pp. 17-26), and a brief environmental assessment (p. 147-155).

The final management plan called for informing visitors of UMNWSR historical aspects and acquiring scenic easements needed for the protection of historic, cultural, and scenic values (p. 12) and specifically (p. 13) committed to:

Maintain an on-going inventory of all lands within the river management corridor to identify, evaluate and plan for the protection of prehistoric and historic cultural resources;

Provide for the preservation, protection, and enhancement of historical and archeological sites in compliance with Federal laws and policies;

Provide a narrative history of human use of lands within the Missouri River management area;

Provide interpretation of historic and archeological sites for visitor enjoyment. Acquisition of limited privately owned lands may be required to accomplish this objective. Suitable sites will be nominated to the National Register of Historic Places;

Maintain data and artifacts for future research and use.

Within various river segments, the plan recommended that important or endangered archeological sites be evaluated for acquisition and protection and specifically called for the following.

Mile 1-52: Acquire one viewpoint overlooking historic Fort McKenzie (p. 55) and another overlooking the Marias-Missouri confluence with its Lewis Clark Expedition campsites, other historic remains, and the Muir homestead (p. 56). Salvage of the historic Baby Rose steamer and location of the O.K. steamer (p. 56), and acquisition and National Register nomination of Thompson Bottom (p. 57).

Mile 52-84.5: Acquire and nominate to the National Register the Eagle Creek confluence area, acquire and protect the Gage Clark and Rolf homesteads (p. 61).

Mile 84.5-92.5: Acquire, stabilize, restore, and interpret the PN Ranch, obtain scenic easement for, investigate, and interpret Camp Cooke and Fort Clagett, preserve the PN (Lohse) Ferry for interpretation, (p. 64).

Mile 92.5-99.5: Consider acquisition of Hagadone Bottom (p. 65).

Mile 99.5-104.5: Consider for acquisition the Magdall and McClelland homesteads and the woodhawk activity area at Dauphin Rapids (possibly nominate the latter to the National Register of Historic Places; p. 67).

Mile 104.5-128.5: Acquire the Kipp Homestead/Chief Joseph Crossing and battle site/Cow Island Landing area for interpretation and preservation, and consider acquisition of Cabin Rapids and Greasewood Bottom homesteads (p. 69).

Mile 128.5-149: Acquire the Power Plant property for preservation and interpretation, acquire the Lewis and Clark [Heller] campsite, and protect and stabilize the Grand Island structural remains (p. 71).

The final plan further identified that the nationally significant cultural resources must be evaluated, safeguarded, stabilized, and interpreted with archeological and historical expertise (p. 73) and that a budget should consider all immediate cultural resource needs (p. 75).

1.3.4 1979 Missouri Breaks Grazing Environmental Statement

This (U.S. Bureau of Land Management 1979a) applies to 8,530,000 acres of central Montana public land (the environmental statement [ES] area); the UMNWSR is in the western third of this. The description of affected prehistoric and historic environment is based on Siegal (1977) and Gregg (1977) Class II prehistoric inventories and the UMNWSR historic inventories available in BLM Lewistown District files.

The Class II surveys estimated 2 prehistoric sites per 640 acres for the entire ES, and the Statement notes that these will be impacted by water developments, fences, vegetation manipulation, and trampling. No sites within the ES were listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

The ES stated that range improvement sites (Fig. 1.3) would have thorough inventory, adverse impacts would be avoided because identified cultural resources would themselves generally be avoided (by relocating range improvements), and significant site management would comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (p. 4-2). All allotments were not likely to be inventoried within the next 5 or 10 years, and thus unsurveyed sites were predicted to be possibly adversely impacted by trampling. It was further predicted that even with pre-construction cultural resource survey and emergency data recovery activities, information from buried deposits might be lost during authorized construction (p. 5-2). The final statement (U.S. Department of the Interior 1979b) stipulates compliance with the Livestock Grazing and Range Improvement Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement (see above).

1.3.5 1981-82 Memorandum of Agreement Between Bureau of Land Management and Montana State Historic Preservation Officer as Amended; Draft 1991 Memorandum of Understanding Between the Bureau of Land Management, Montana State Office, and the Montana State Historic Preservation Office Regarding Cultural Resource Identification and Inventory

The May 1981 MOA stipulated that prior to any ground disturbance the BLM would conduct a cultural resource Class III inventory and within 45 days of the end of fieldwork file a report with the SHPO. Its November 1982 amendment determines that under normal operating conditions chisel-plowed utility lines, existing-well water pipelines, fencelines, non-bladed seismic tests, and exploratory coal drilling cause no impact to cultural resources, and therefore need no inventory and evaluation. If normal operating conditions do not obtain, all MOA stipulations apply.

The February 1991 draft MOU [BLM-MT-932-91-02] continues the 1982 MOA amendment stipulations, adding fenceline and range management to the list of stipulated activities not necessarily requiring cultural resource inventory. It further stipulates that no additional field inventory of the area of a proposed ground-disturbing activities will be required if previous Class III work is still adequate; that new Class III inventories can be "cleared" by the BLM without SHPO concurrence in some circumstances, and that the SHPO will periodically review the adequacy of the BLM's cultural resource management program under these conditions.

1.3.6 1982 UMNWSR Land Acquisition Programmatic Environmental Assessment [EA]

This document (U.S. Bureau of Land Management 1982) is basic to any UMNWSR acquisition recommendations today and cites the benefits of increased interpretation and knowledge opportunities (p. 50). Adverse impacts of land disposal are identified as the loss of agency resource protection, and no program for data recovery of resources prior to disposal is specified (p. 54); there is no reference to National Historic Preservation Act Sec. 110(e) concerning preservation of cultural values prior

1.0 INTRODUCTION

to disposal of Federal property. The EA notes the improbability of resource value loss because of the unsuitability of most proposed disposal tracts for ground-disturbing development; there is no consideration of unmonitored erosion loss. There is no record of consultation with the Montana State Historic Preservation Officer, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, or the National Park Service during development of this document.

1.3.7 1987 Missouri Breaks Wilderness Suitability Study/EIS and 1991 Montana Statewide Wilderness Study Report

The 1987 study (U.S. Bureau of Land Management 1987a) recommended that four of the Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs) that included UMNWSR lands (Dog Creek South, Stafford, Ervin Ridge, and Woodhawk) not be designated as wildernesses. Two UMNWSR-related WSAs (Cow Creek, Antelope Creek) were recommended for partial wilderness designation, both of which include UMNWSR portions.

The 1987 Introduction presented impacts on cultural and historic values as insignificant issues for all WSAs because of lack of resource inventory (5% coverage), prediction of few sites (based on Class II surveys done for the Grazing Environmental Statement discussed above), and lack of surface disturbance (pp. 4-9). Discussion of the supplemental values of several WSAs included comments about historic values, but noted that there would be no impacts to them from the proposed actions. Consultation on this project was noted with the Montana State Historic Preservation Officer and the National Park Service, but not with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.

The 1991 report addressed the UMNWSR-related Stafford, Ervin Ridge, Cow Creek, Dog Creek South, and Woodhawk Wilderness Study Areas. Of these, only portions of the Cow Creek WSA are recommended for wilderness designations, and of these portions, only a small area is within the UMNWSR. The Missouri Breaks Wilderness Environmental Impact Statement that addresses these decisions within the 1991 report notes that cultural resources would be protected in the designated wilderness by limiting surface disturbances and restricting vehicle access.

1.3.8 1988 West HiLine Resource Management Plan/EIS [RMP]

The UMNWSR forms part of the southern boundary of the BLM's West HiLine planning area, and hence river management guidance is included within that area's Draft and Final RMP and supporting Management Situation Analysis file document (U.S. Bureau of Land Management 1987c, 1988, 1987b respectively).

The approximately 90,000 UMNWSR acres were estimated to be 10% culturally inventoried in 1987 (Bureau of Land Management 1987b).

The Plan includes these UMNWSR cultural resource management prescriptions (U.S. Bureau of Land Management 1988:15):

1. Historic sites will be evaluated and then monitored or maintained based on their historic value, the attraction they have for visitors and their use as safety shelters.
2. Prehistoric sites will be evaluated and then monitored, protected or excavated based on their scientific value and what they can add to knowledge and interpretation of the UMNWSR.
3. Historic and archeological opportunities along the UMNWSR will be enhanced by developing interpretive potential at selected cultural sites. Resources will be selected based on access, information potential and the potential to provide important parts of river history or prehistory via interpretation. These enhancements will be subject to any constraints of the final RMP.

The RMP also specifies that self-guided interpretive study areas will be developed at Stafford Ferry, Cow Creek, Evans Bend, Steamboat Point, Little Sandy, and Hole-in-the-Wall, and that development affecting cultural resources will be mitigated (U.S. Bureau of Land Management 1988:34).

1.3.9 1990 Review Draft, The Upper Missouri National Wild and Scenic River Activity Plan Update

This draft plan is not yet a commitment document, and relies on this UMNWSR CRMP for specific cultural resource management direction.

1.4 UMNWSR CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

The BLM's cultural resource management program is directed toward the maintenance and enhancement of the cultural values that repose in and on the public lands.

Like other BLM resources, cultural materials can be allocated to various uses. Cultural resources can be used for (1) their potential to provide scientific, historic, or management information; (2) their sociocultural, educational, recreational, or other public values; or (3) conserved for their overriding scientific or historic values (BLM Manual Section 8131.22A-C). Resources that have been adequately documented, so that their scientific or historic values are archivally retained, may be discharged from cultural resource management (BLM Manual Section 8131.22D). For example, a well documented 80-year-old cabin's public recreational values may override its need for continued management in terms of the cultural resource authorities cited previously.

Cultural resources in the UMNWSR have been a focus of Federal land-managing agencies through three decades of changing legal protection standards, public attention, professional methods and techniques, and managing agency programs and priorities. During this period information has been collected on over 200 prehistoric and historic sites in the UMNWSR, but changing standards and programs have meant that only two of these resources (one of which is privately owned) have been evaluated using National Register of Historic Places criteria.

It is the objective of this plan to provide direction for the management of allocated and presently unidentified UMNWSR cultural resources appropriate to their multiple use context within a national wild and scenic river corridor and ancestral American Indian territory, and occasionally associated with one or more national historic trails.

Figure 1.1 MAP OF THE UPPER MISSOURI NATIONAL WILD AND SCENIC RIVER CRMP STUDY AREA

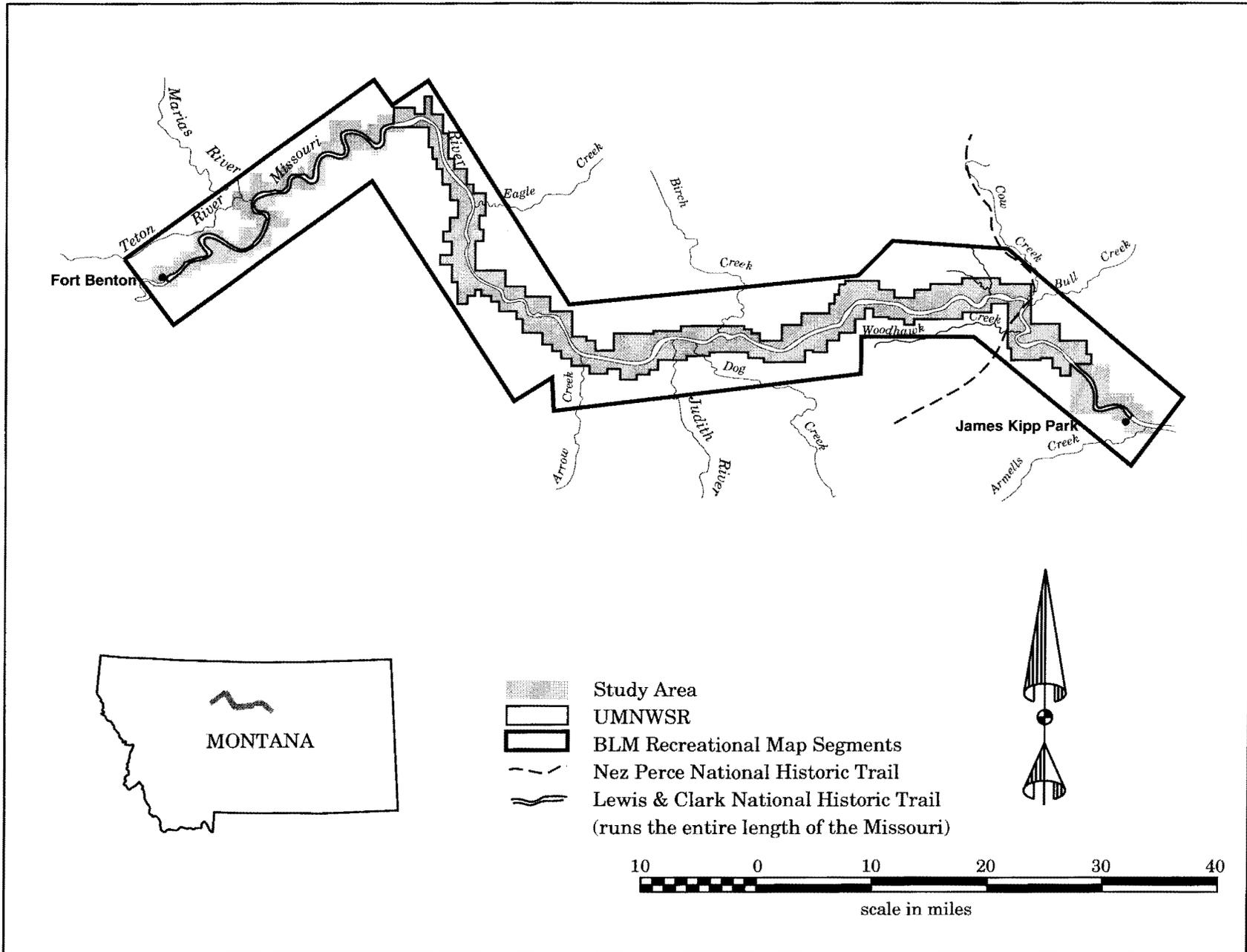
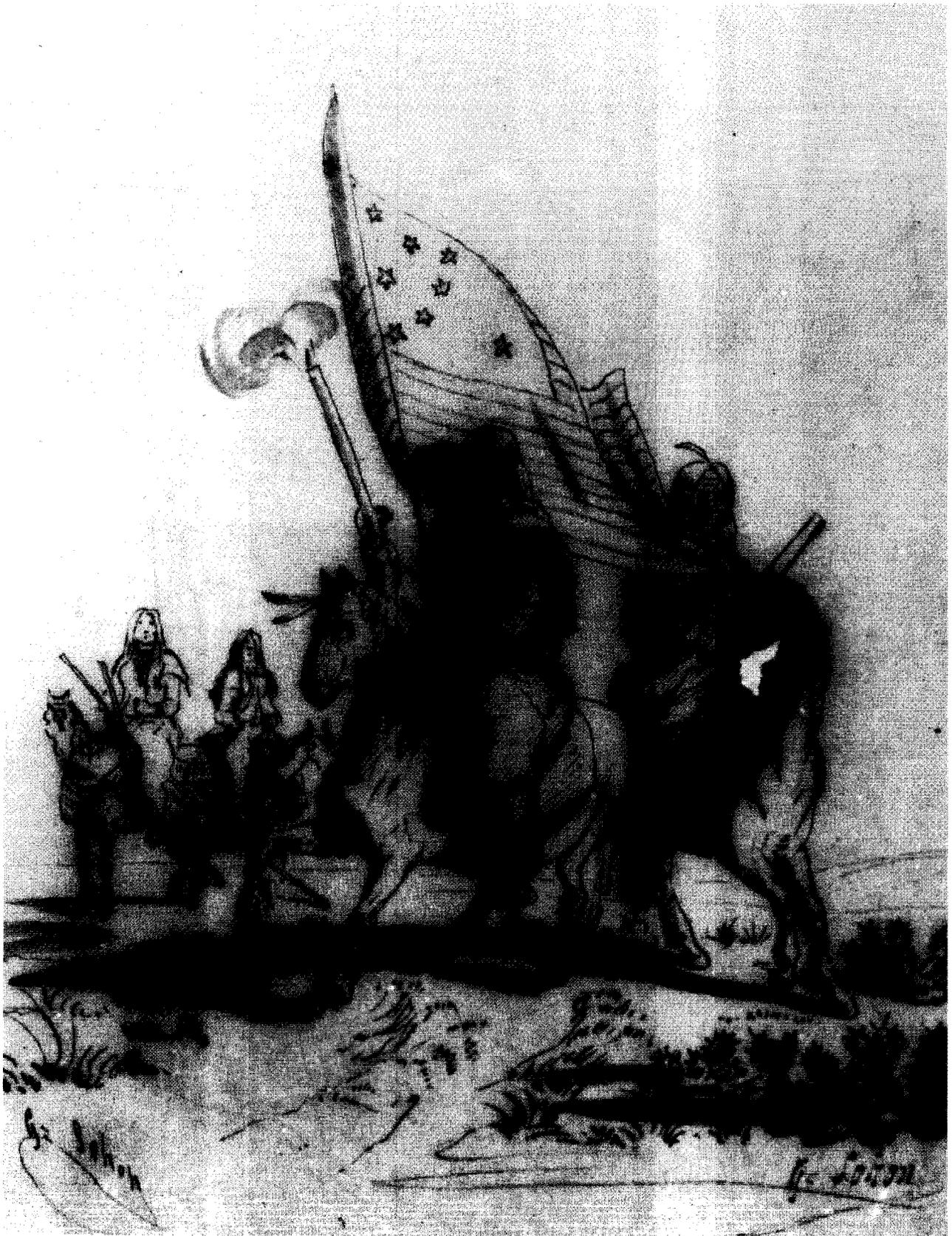


Figure 1.2 BLOOD INDIANS ATTENDING THE OCTOBER, 1855 STEVENS BLACKFEET TREATY COUNCIL, AS RECORDED BY GUSTAV SOHON.
Drawing reproduced with the permission of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.



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Figure 1.3 BLACKFOOT LANDS IN MONTANA, 1855-74. After Ewers (1956), used with permission.

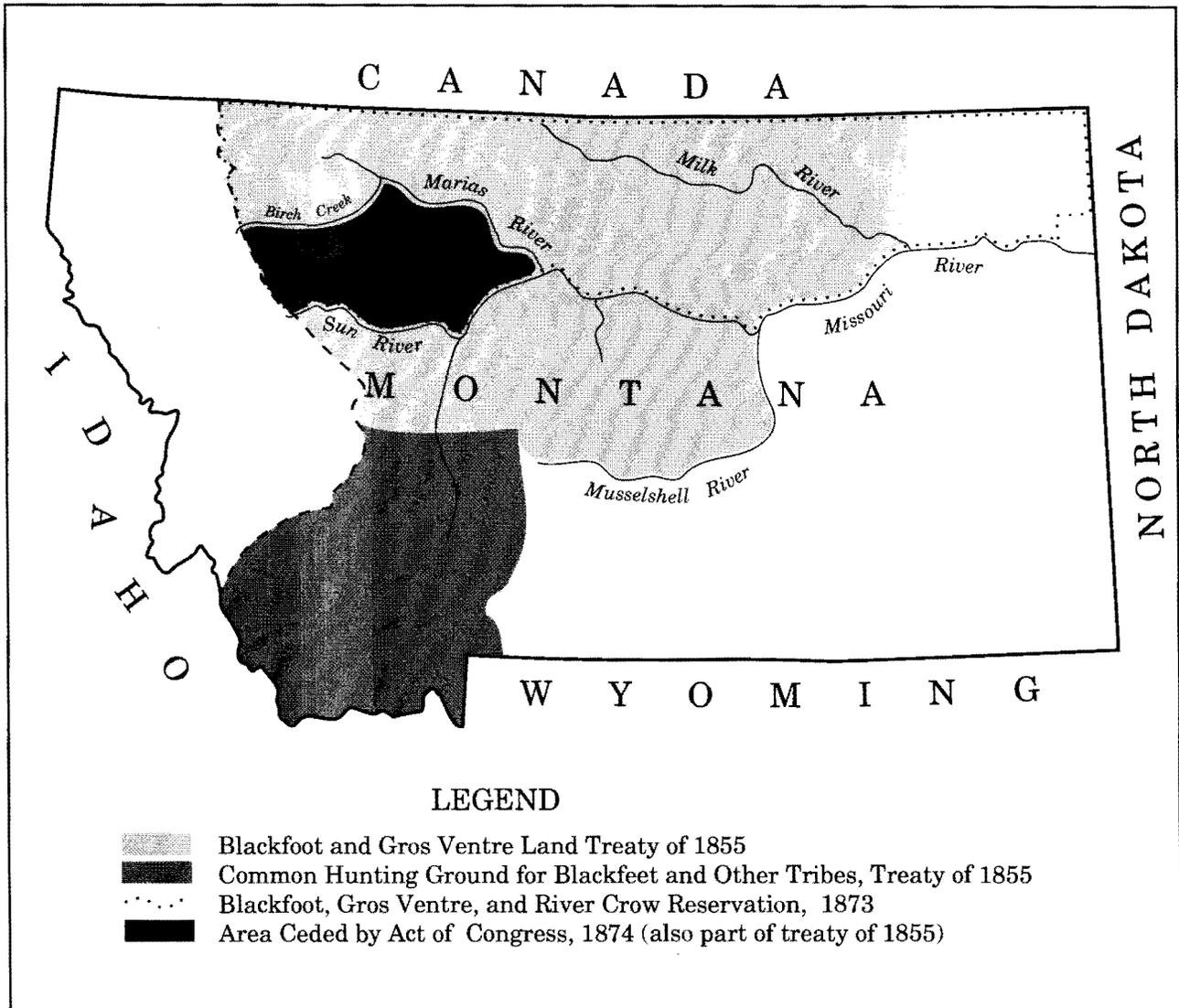


Figure 1.4 Cattle grazing on UMNWSR public lands along the Missouri River.



1.0 INTRODUCTION

Figure 1.5 An historic structure/cabin in the UMNWSR.



2.0 CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL OVERVIEW

This chapter provides a brief outline of UMNWSR environment, environmental and cultural history, and relevant traditional American Indian religious values as a context within which to evaluate the scientific and public values inherent in UMNWSR cultural resources. UMNWSR CRMP Study Area cultural resources known to reflect various cultural periods are identified throughout this discussion.

2.1 ENVIRONMENT

Davis (1976:18-30) has summarized the Missouri Breaks area modern and historic ecosystem as it is relevant to cultural resource investigations and management activities.

2.1.1 Modern Environment

2.1.1.1 Topography, Geology, Soils

The UMNWSR Study Area land surface is predominantly Late Pleistocene in origin (Alden 1932), its topography significantly impacted by the extent of and exclusions from Wisconsinan glaciation that covered major preglacial fluvial systems.

The Missouri River [in the UMNWSR (Fig. 1.1)] flows through a relatively deep valley varying from 500 to 1000 feet below the average elevation of the adjacent plains. The soils are extremely unstable. Erosion and tributary drainage have produced highly dissected, rough terrain, resulting in scenic badlands and breaks. These breaks and bluffs are from two to ten miles in width adjacent to the river valley and of lesser width along tributary streams (U.S. Bureau of Land Management 1978b:27).

Geologically, the landscape has been carved from a series of sedimentary rocks of Upper Cretaceous age...crossing progressively younger beds...representing 10 million years or more of time. ...[These consist of] dark, grayish-blue [Colorado Group] marine shale containing numerous calcareous concretions, veins of selenite...and scattered beds of bentonite;...alternating [Telegraph Creek] thin beds of sand and grayish-blue marine shale;...overlying Eagle sandstone ["White Rocks"]...and alternation beds of gray to buff sandstone, shale, carbonaceous shale, and coal;...[Claggett] brownish-gray marine shale;...[Judith River] interbedded light-gray to buff thin-bedded to massive nonmarine sandstone and gray to buff clay and shale;...[Bearpaw] thick monotonous unit of medium to dark-gray, soft shale with disseminated bentonite layers. ...[Intruding through these are "walls" of shonkinite], dark-gray to black, fine to coarse grained, porphyritic [rocks]...(U.S. Bureau of Land Management 1978b:41-44).

Soils are highly variable throughout the area. ...Soils of the high benches and piedmont fans are generally well drained loams of varying depths. Some of these soils have a high lime content in the subsoil with layers of gravel. ...Soils of the rolling residual uplands vary in depth and usually have textures of loam, clay loam and clay. These soils can range from shallow (10-20 inches in depth) to deep (40 inches or more in depth) over shale and to a lesser extent over sandstone. ...Soils of the river floodplains and low terraces...are predominantly deep, well drained soils that have formed in stratified alluvium of mixed mineralogy. These soils generally have a loam texture on the surface and are generally underlain by textures ranging from loam to fine sandy loam. Permeability is moderate and thus runoff is slow (U.S. Bureau of Land Management 1978b:39-40).

2.1.1.2 Climate and Hydrology

The climate...is marked by extremes of the climatic variables. Large scale fluctuations of temperature and humidity can be diurnal as well as seasonal. The complex topographic system of coulees, buttes and ridges in the area has a pronounced influence on the aerial distribution of precipitation, wind and the stability of the air. Annual precipitation is roughly classified as semi-arid although approximately 7 inches of the yearly total of 13.5 inches falls during the months of May, June and July alone. ...[Chinooks] are more pronounced in the western portions of the area. In the winter, cold waves frequently associated with snow and below zero temperatures occur 5 to 10 times each season. ...[In the] summer...[there are] average afternoon maximums of approximately 90° and...nighttime minimums of 56° during July. The summertime growing season lasts approximately 120 days. ...[There are] 40 inches of snow...during the average [winter] season (U.S. Bureau of Land Management 1978b:12-13).

2.0 CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL OVERVIEW

The Missouri River through the UMNWSR appears to have aspects of both Zones 1 (production) and 2 (transfer) components of a broad fluvial system (Schumm 1977).

The Missouri River...carries an average annual volume of 5,622,000 acre-feet...at Fort Benton,...[with an] average streamflow of 7759[cfs]...discharged by a 600 foot wide channel which averages 3 feet in depth. ...The tributaries increase the average streamflow in the Missouri by about 725[cfs] as measured at the Robinson Bridge station. Annually the river rises in response to spring snowmelt originating in the headwater drainages to the south and west. Average annual peak flows amount to about four times the average annual flow. These floods fill the active channel, thereby increasing significantly the average depth and flow velocity. Occasionally, spring floods overtop the banks...spreading water onto the floodplain (U.S. Bureau of Land Management 1978b:31-32).

During the winter the Missouri River freezes over, and the climatic fluctuations common to a continental climate mean that there are riverine freeze-thaw cycles that annually differentially affect the ice thickness, surface topography, and spring break-up process. Ice clinging to river banks causes significant erosion as it falls away during break-up, and flooding due to ice jams is not infrequent. Spring break-up usually occurs in mid-March, and ice blocks occasionally are six feet thick and have been seen two to three times that height. In the March 1990 break-up the ice on the Missouri in the vicinity of the Judith River was in floes that were 3-6 ft. across and about 4 in. thick, all moving downstream at relatively high velocity. Ice-caused direct and indirect erosion (Gatto 1982) are significant factors affecting UMNWSR cultural resources.

2.1.1.3 Vegetation and Fauna

The upper [UMNWSR]...falls within the Western Glaciated Plains; Silty and Silty-Clayey Range Site Complex. [The lower UMNWSR is]...within the Western Sedimentary Plains; Riverbreaks Range Site Complex.... The entire management area is within the grama-needlegrass-wheatgrass (*Bouteloua-Stipa-Agropyron*) physiognomic type of the Central Grasslands province.... The sandy, subirrigated, and wetland rangesites...support...cottonwood groves and willow thickets. [In addition to the dominant grasses, the Riverbreaks include] big sagebrush,...greasewood,...[and] yucca. Ponderosa pine, limber pine, Douglas fir, and Rocky Mountain juniper are present in scrub stands. Understory browse is skunkbrush, chokecherry and rubber rabbitbrush. ...The upland benches...are silty and panspot sites, predominated by [grasses] (U.S. Bureau of Land Management 1978b:80-86).

Members of the Lewis and Clark Expedition observed bison, bighorn sheep, mule deer, white-tailed deer, elk, antelope, beaver, black bear, grizzly bear, wolves, swift fox, and mountain goat along the [UMNWSR]. ...River islands provide major deer fawning, elk calving, and goose nesting sites. ...At the present time, 60 species of mammals, 233 species of birds [Canada geese, mallards, great blue herons, cormorants, ospreys, short-tailed grouse, Merriam's turkey, sage grouse, gray partridge, pheasants, golden and bald eagles, peregrine and prairie falcons], 20 species of amphibians and reptiles [turtles, lizards, snakes] and 49 species of fish inhabit the [UMNWSR]. ...The Missouri River supports a significant fishery, with...a greater diversity of aquatic habitats with a larger variety of fish species [including paddlefish] than many river drainages in Montana (U.S. Bureau of Land Management 1978b:68-74).

2.1.2 Paleoenvironment

Colton et al. (1961) have mapped the maximum extent of Pleistocene continental glaciation in eastern Montana, including the UMNWSR area (Fig. 2.1). They note that the glacial front was blocked on the north side of the Bearpaw and Little Rocky Mountains, leaving an ice-free pocket open to the south, which includes the modern UMNWSR corridor between Judith Landing and Cow Creek. Glacial materials would have covered the present UMNWSR corridor from Fort Benton to Judith Landing, and from Cow Island to the Robinson Bridge.

Colton et al. have also delineated the regional preglacial fluvial system (Fig. 2.2). On their map, the UMNWSR intermediate ice-free area was apparently a hydrologic divide prior to Pleistocene glaciation, with a major tributary of the ancestral Missouri flowing north down the modern Judith River and modern Birch Creek valley to join the ancestral Missouri near the modern community of Big Sandy. In complement, another secondary tributary flowed southeast down Cow Creek and east along the modern Missouri channel before flowing north into a major ancestral Missouri tributary that came down the modern Musselshell and on down (north) through modern Beaver Creek.

Barnosky (1989) has recently completed the stratigraphic and palynological analysis of a 17-meter-long core from Lost Lake. This site is at the head of a deep waterfall outlet remnant of Glacial Lake Great Falls, some 18 air miles southeast of Ft. Benton and the western end of the UMNWSR. The core covers the last 9400 years of regional environmental history.

Lost Lake Unit 1 interbedded clay, silt, and sand represent a marshy and perhaps intermittently dry basin between 9400 and 8300 years ago. Unit 2 (8300-6000 years ago) laminated sand, silt, and clay beds represent a shallow saline lake with conditions that were drier or warmer than today. Both Units 1 and 2 suggest the presence of a xeric grassland and climate drier than present. The stratigraphic differentiation appears to be caused by a fan development that dammed the lake 8300 years ago.

The Unit 3 finely laminated silt and clay with occasional layers of plant debris (6000 to 3600 years ago) reflect a deepening lake, and probably wetter and cooler conditions. This is coincident with an inferred spread of shrubs in wet habitats and forest expansion in the nearby mountains. Unit 4 (3600 years ago to the present) silty clay with gypsum indicates hypersaline and probably progressively wetter conditions. The tested and/or excavated UMNWSR prehistoric archeological sites are all contemporary with Lost Lake Unit 4, and all are in alluvial deposits that would represent increased river flow.

2.2 CULTURE HISTORY

Overviews of the prehistory (Adamczyk 1975, Ruebelmann 1983), history (Okey 1982), cultural history (Biggs 1989, Sharrock and Keyser 1974), and traditional religious Native American values (Deaver 1986) of the UMNWSR region have been compiled and their detailed restatement is inappropriate here. Readers are referred to those documents for more specific information.

2.2.1 Prehistory

The prehistoric period in the UMNWSR is assumed to begin at least 10,000 years ago and to extend up to A.D. 1855 (135 years ago). Fig. 2.3 is an outline of the named archeological periods used to describe the UMNWSR prehistoric record.

The UMNWSR CRMP Study Area is a patchwork of Pleistocene glaciated, unglaciated, and periglacial lands and old and new river channels and valleys. Pleistocene ice probably did not completely recede out of this area until 10,000 years ago (Barnosky 1989). Cultural deposits contemporary with the Late Pleistocene (the last 11,000 years) could well be found in the unglaciated and/or periglacial areas, given the current evaluation of American prehistory as extending back at least 15,000 years and perhaps as much as 25-30,000 years ago (Tomenchuk and Bonnicksen 1989).

Frison (1988) is studying the Goshen period Mill Iron Campsite and bison butchering area 250 miles southeast of the study area. These Goshen materials are well dated, with radiocarbon dates that average 11,100 plus or minus 200 years ago. Bliss (1947) noted the presence of Folsom points, which today are dated elsewhere in the Northern Rockies at 10,950±150 years ago (Miller 1978:131), in deposits 300 miles northeast of the UMNWSR CRMP Study Area (i.e., within the limits of Late Pleistocene continental ice). If present in the UMNWSR Study area, these paleocultural materials are likely to have been either deeply buried under later deposits or long-since eroded. Only relatively rare (and therefore highly valued) remains of the Paleoindian period prior to 10,000 years ago are likely to be found within the UMNWSR Study Area. Their possible occurrence should never be discounted, either as rare finds in modern erosional contexts or as buried deposits found during earth-disturbing development activities.

Only scattered remains have been found representing Paleoindian ("Early Prehistoric Period," Fig. 2.3) occupation of the Study Area between 10,000 and 7500 years ago, when grasslands probably covered the region and the climate was drier than present. The only clearly identifiable Paleoindian UMNWSR find is a surface-lying Hell Gap projectile point from the sand dunes (24CH101, the Dunes site) above Little Sandy Creek, found by private Milk River Archaeological Society collectors in the early 1960s (Davis 1965). The style of this point indicates that it was originally made about 10,000 years ago, but it's original users could have dropped it elsewhere long ago and only some time later was it collected and left at the Dunes site. Various subareas of this find area are either privately or publicly owned, and the site merits more intensive investigation.

Archaic or Middle Prehistoric Period materials are found but are also relatively unknown within the Study Area. This cultural period extended from 7500 to 1800 years ago, and was contemporary with a climatic transition from warm dry to probably wetter and cooler conditions. Such a transition could well have resulted in deep erosion of earlier and contemporary deposits, thus today leaving few archeological contexts of that prehistoric period. Again, the occurrence of Middle Period materials should not be discounted and is highly valued when found.

An early Middle Period projectile point was found on the surface of the Mallory site (24CH231; Mallory 1963:Plate Vb) in the northern Missouri River floodplain on the Judith Landing vicinity. The site area is within the Judith Landing National

2.0 CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL OVERVIEW

Historic District but has not been individually evaluated, and is privately owned. In complement, an isolated “Oxbow-like” point was found during the Judith Landing field study (Howard et al. 1978:145, Fig. 7c).

Later Middle Period remains have been recovered from two sites along the UMNWSR. The Pelican Lake period is well represented in the Hoffer (24CH669; Davis et al. 1989) and Holmes Terrace (24FR52; Davis et al. 1982) sites. Hoffer is a dispersed residential residue with bison, antelope, deer, large canid, mussel, and other small remains, no clear definition of season of use, and a relatively undiagnostic stone tool assemblage. While apparently less spectacular than a large animal kill site, its diverse range of information about a prehistoric lifeway is a major contribution to understanding the UMNWSR’s past use. Holmes Terrace reflects a late winter to early summer camp predominantly exploiting bison with some deer, in the vicinity of a major Missouri River ford.

Late Prehistoric Period (1800 to 200 years ago) materials of the Avonlea and Old Women’s phases are found at the Hoffer site and have also been recovered from the Lost Terrace (24CH68; Davis and Fisher 1989a, 1989b, Greiser 1988) and Thompson Bottom (24CH452; Davis 1990) sites. Lost Terrace is an Avonlea antelope butchering station in the bottoms of the Missouri River canyon opposite the Hole-in-the-Wall. Thompson Bottom is an Old Women’s Phase reflection of localized bison and antelope hunting opposite the mouth of Little Sandy Creek. Its position below a concentration of south-canyon-rim-located tipi rings, cairns, and drive lines (Thompson Overlook Complex), with complementary materials on the north side of the Missouri River (and the Paleoindian and Archaic-bearing Dunes site), merits more investigation to study Late Period settlement and subsistence systems.

The protohistoric period of regional American Indian culture history extends from the Lewis and Clark Expedition of 1805 to the 1855 Blackfoot Stevens Treaty, and has received practically no scholarly attention in the UMNWSR.

2.2.2 History

The historic period in the UMNWSR begins with the Lewis and Clark Expedition up the Missouri River in the summer of 1805 (Appleman 1975, Bergantino 1988, DeVoto 1953, Thwaites 1904). At that time the Blackfeet (Piegan, Blood, North Blackfoot tribes), Gros Ventre, and Sarsi dominated the region (Ewers 1968:157).

In 1832 the American Fur Company established Fort McKenzie (AD 1832-44) within the UMNWSR CRMP Study Area, on the north side of the Missouri River between the modern communities of Fort Benton and Loma. This location is on private land, and while it has had occasional attention from professional and amateur historians and archeologists, there is little archeological information of record to supplement the scarce historic record of the site (Shumate 1973, 1984; Wood 1977a). A major record of Euroamerican and American Indian occupation and use of the UMNWSR Study Area is Maximilian’s (1832-34, 1906; Thwaites 1906) notes on his and artist Karl Bodmer’s 1833 trip up the Missouri to Fort McKenzie and back down again. Bodmer’s illustrations of riverside terrain and encountered native peoples are unique and important documentation (Hunt and Gallagher 1988; Fig. 2.4). Fathers DeSmet and Point passed through the UMNWSR in 1847, Point also leaving some illustrations of Forts McKenzie, Fox and Livingston, Chardon, and Piegan (Point 1967).

The American Fur Company and its derivative trading companies and posts are key historic archeological remains of the mid-nineteenth century use of the UMNWSR Study Area. These remains reflect both Euroamerican commerce and the American Indian commercial and subsistence use of the region. In addition to Fort McKenzie, commercial sites include Forts Piegan [AD 1831-32], Fox and Livingston [1842], Chardon/F.A.C. [1843-46], Lewis [1845-46], Campbell I [1846-47], Campbell II/Saint Peter’s [1847-61], Clay/Benton [1846-81], and LaBarge [1862]. River traffic during this era was by heavy mackinaws, and the Shonkin Creek Boat Yard is a remnant of mackinaw construction within the Study Area.

Fort Chardon (24CH87) has been the focus of recent work by Greiser et al. (1981), refuting earlier locational allegations by Mallory (1963). The other trading posts are unstudied.

Early nineteenth century relationships were unbalanced among the Euroamerican traders and cross-country immigrants and the American Indian communities, and the various native peoples trying to maintain their territories in the midst of encroaching Euroamericans. In the UMNWSR region there was legal resolution of these relationships in the signing of the 1855 Stevens Blackfeet or Lame Bull Treaty (Fig. 2.5, Appendix E; Ewers 1948:6, Ewers 1956, Nicandri 1986:21-23, Partoll 1937, Sohon 1855, Stevens 1901, U.S. Congress 1860, Walter 1982) by the U.S. Government and the Blackfeet, Piegans, Bloods, Nez Perce, and Flatheads. The Treaty Council site was located near what is now Judith Landing on a low terrace on the north side of the Missouri River (24CHP010), on now- privately owned land within the Judith Landing National Historic District.

The 1855 Treaty called for the establishment of a Blackfeet Agency by the U.S. government, which soon was located at Fort Benton. It also set annuity payments from the government to the Indian community, in exchange for the latter's confinement to certain territories, and river transportation of these commodity payments was a major factor in subsequent Missouri River steamboat traffic (Lass 1962).

The U.S. military had some presence in what is now the UMNWSR after the 1855 Stevens Blackfeet Treaty was signed, its primary establishment being Camp Cooke [1866-70] at the mouth of the Judith River (with its complementary private commissary, Fort Clagett; Howard et al. 1978, Mueller 1973, Shumate 1974). The Seventh Cavalry's use of Fort Benton [1869-81] was a relatively minor activity (Malone and Roeder 1976). The military was present at Cow Island Landing (Camp Illges) during the Nez Perce War of 1877 (U.S. Forest Service and U.S. National Park Service 1982a,b), and at Coal Banks Landing (Camp Otis) in 1886-87 to protect the transportation route from the Missouri to Fort Assiniboine near modern Havre (Malone and Roeder 1976).

The "fur trading" era changed over the century as eastern American and European fashions waxed and waned, originally focusing on beaver and in the 1850s and early '60s changing to buffalo hides and wolf furs (Malone and Roeder 1976).

In the 1860s gold was discovered in Montana and Idaho, and the mine country rush was often from the eastern U.S. to the West up the Missouri River to the Fort Benton head of the Mullan Road (Jackson 1964:257-278). The Mullan Road had been built beginning in the mid-1850s from Fort Walla Walla, Washington, through northern Idaho to Fort Benton, linking the Columbia and Missouri river transportation systems. Through the 1860s, supplying the western gold fields was a major commercial activity of the Missouri river boats.

Missouri River steamboat traffic, successor to the mackinaw transport, was a major activity within the UMNWSR in the late nineteenth century, and had its origins in the American Fur Company entrepreneurs who early began looking for more efficient and cost-effective transportation means (Chittenden 1962, 1970; Lass 1962; McDonald 1927; Way 1983). The first steamboat reached Fort Benton in 1860, after an 1859 attempt that only got as far upriver as "Fort Brule" (the burned Fort McKenzie; Lass 1962:18). From 1860 until the Great Northern Railway reached Fort Benton in 1887 (Hidy et al. 1988), steamboats reigned in the Study Area.

Steamboat traffic had its own subculture, from river pilots and boatmen, to steamship line financiers and warehousemen, to U. S. Army Corps engineers surveying (e.g., Macomb 1867, Maguire 1878, Partoll n.d., Twining 1874, U.S. Missouri River Commission 1893) and modifying channels, to "woodhawkers" supplying the river boats with local fuel timber. The rapids at Cow Island and Dauphin were particularly hazardous, and these with the area in front of the Crocon du Nez were given frequent attention by the Corps (Howell 1875, Roberts 1975, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers 1887, U.S. Congress 1868, U.S. Missouri River Commission 1884, 1889-96). In complement, commercial communities developed at landing points (e.g., Judith, Loma, Virgelle) and the head of navigation (Fort Benton).

UMNWSR Study Area remains of this period are relatively infrequent, consisting primarily of a few woodhawker cabins, clearings, woodpiles, roads, and graves and Corps of Engineers roads, camps, and remnant wing dams. The Rowe Island Shipyard is a historic archeological remnant of this period. Few if any steamboat wreck remains are known from the UMNWSR (except for the Baby Rose and O.K. wrecks at the Fort Benton levee [Wood 1977b, Wood and Wood 1977]), apparently having been battered to pieces in the rapids and/or deteriorated with time.

During the 1870s and early '80s the Missouri River supply line was a significant factor to the development of Alberta. Landings at Cow Island, Coal Banks, and Fort Benton served as trailheads north to Forts McLeod and Whoop-Up and other locations (Malone and Roeder 1976:57). The movement of Royal Canadian Mounted Police into Alberta in the 1880s ended much of this supply line, particularly its illegal components (e.g., whiskey).

The Nez Perce War of 1877 (U.S. Forest Service and U.S. National Park Service 1982a,b; USDA Forest Service 1990) left some remnants in the present UMNWSR. In 1877 the Nez Perce crossed the Missouri from south to north at Cow Island, where they encountered U.S. Army forces dug in at Camp Illges. After a brief skirmish there, the Indians went north, upstream along Cow Creek. No remnants of this event have been identified in the UMNWSR.

The extension of the transcontinental railroad into Fort Benton in 1887 (Hidy et al. 1988) led to the diminution of the steamboat traffic, though it continued to some degree through the end of the century. The Great Northern constructed an at-grade route along the Missouri River from Fort Benton to Coal Banks Landing (and then on up to Havre) in 1900, and its recent abandonment has added what could be a significant recreational trail along the upper UMNWSR.

2.0 CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL OVERVIEW

During the late nineteenth century Euroamerican homesteaders began to settle down in the Missouri Breaks of the UMNWSR, and to develop ferry crossings over the river. The Judith Landing community, with its warehouse and store, post office, blacksmith shop, ferry, P-N ranch headquarters, and school, dates from the 1880s to the present time. The community area and its remaining structures, which are privately owned, have been specifically evaluated as being eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, and are a focus within the Judith Landing National Historic District (which includes Forts Claggett and Chardon, the Blackfeet Treaty Council sites, and several prehistoric and historic habitation sites).

Changes in Federal homestead legislation in the early twentieth century brought more UMNWSR Study Area settlement pattern changes. The Enlarged Homestead Act of 1909, the Three Year Homestead Act of 1912, and the Stockraising Homestead Law of 1916 (Muhn and Stuart 1988:35-36) created new opportunities for land acquisition in the corridor; by 1915 nearly every major UMNWSR Study Area bottom had been homesteaded. Climatic bad years after World War I (cf. Grove 1988), and changes in agricultural markets, meant that many of these family ranches were soon deserted; they remain as historic archeological and vernacular architectural UMNWSR resources. A few of the ranches are continuing operations, in-holdings within the predominantly Federal matrix.

During the 1920s, gold production in the Zortman area north of the eastern UMNWSR created a need for additional power sources. Consequently, a mine-mouth coal-burning power plant was built along the north side of the Missouri River between Cow and Grand Islands, with a small support community and land transportation and transmission routes north out of the river corridor to the mines. The plant was in operation only briefly, and remains today as one of the UMNWSR's historic archeological resources (Ruebelmann 1983). At the same time, "wagon mines" (worked primarily for family consumption) were developed in the Hole-in-the-Wall area, and remain as abandoned workings.

Late twentieth century uses of the UMNWSR's public lands are recreation, permitted archeological research, permitted grazing, mineral exploration, and natural and cultural resource conservation.

2.3 TRADITIONAL AMERICAN INDIAN RELIGIOUS VALUES

Before A.D. 1300, the native inhabitants of the UMNWSR CRMP Study Area were probably Algonkian-speakers with some movement of Athapascan-speakers through the area (no specific tribal identification; Deaver 1986:18-19). Scholars believe that the Blackfeet moved south into the area by AD 1600, and that Atsina were using the Study Area frequently by AD 1780 (Deaver 1986:25-27). In consultation with regional American Indians, Deaver (1986:41) has identified the following traditional contemporary Indian religious sites that may be identifiable in the UMNWSR CRMP Study area:

1. vision quest sites
2. monumental/anthropomorphic/zoomorphic rock features...
3. rock art sites...
4. burials...
5. habitation sites...containing special purpose ceremonial structures...and tipis.... and
6. dance grounds...

She notes (Deaver 1986:41-42) that particular artifacts may also have ritual significance (e.g., fossils with spiritual power), and sacred plant gathering areas or wildlife nesting areas merit protective BLM management to ensure their continuing value in dynamic religious systems.

2.0 CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL OVERVIEW

Figure 2.2 MAP OF MAJOR SEGMENTS OF PLEISTOCENE PRE-GLACIAL DRAINAGE COURSES RELEVANT TO THE UMNWSR CRMP STUDY AREA. Source: Colton et al. 1961.

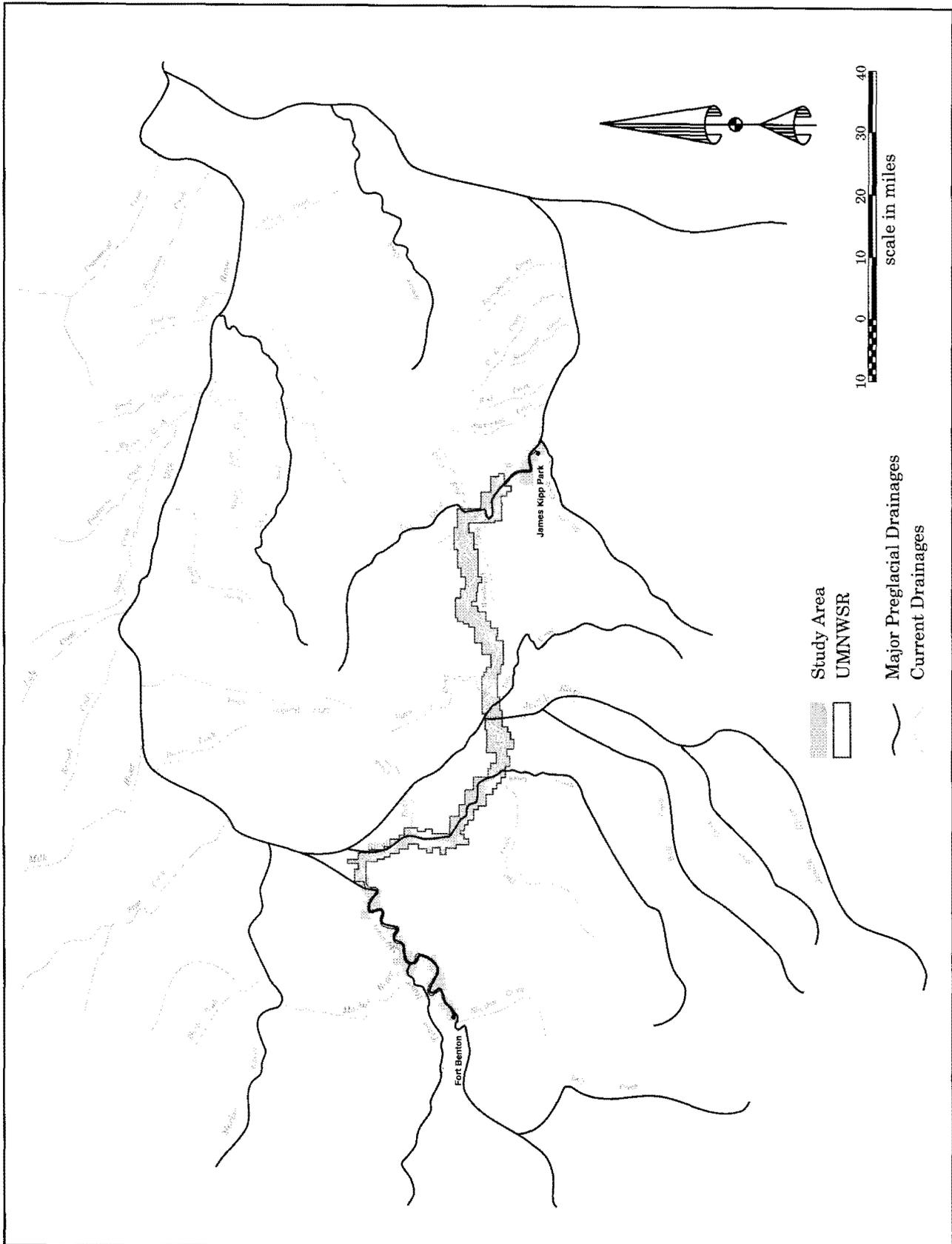


Figure 2.3 Bodmer painting of Fort McKenzie



FORT MCKENZIE

FORT MCKENZIE

THE MCKENZIE ARCHIVES

2.0 CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL OVERVIEW

Figure 2.4 The Prehistoric Chronology of the Region of the UMNWSR. Source: Davis et al. 1989:Fig A-3.

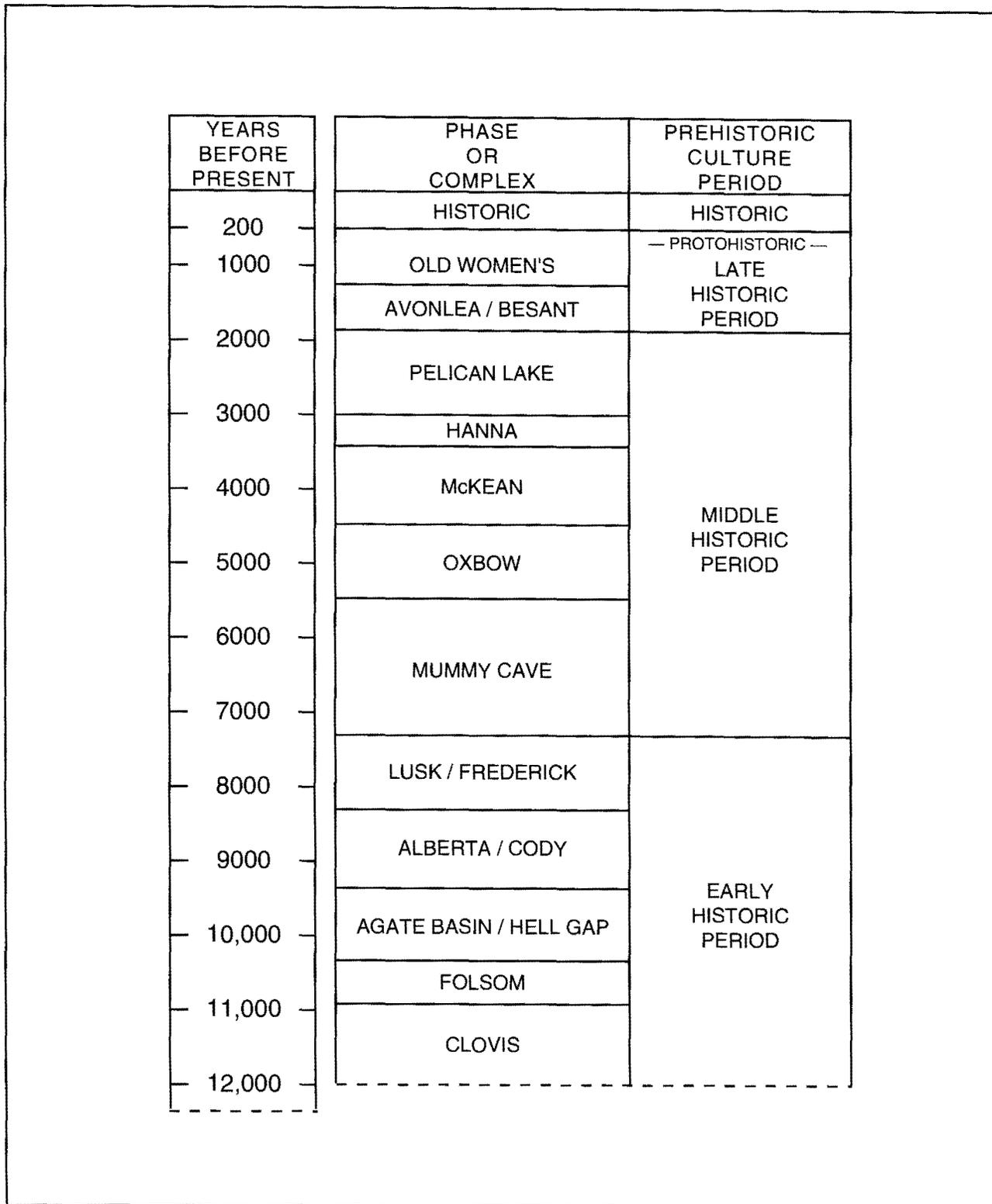
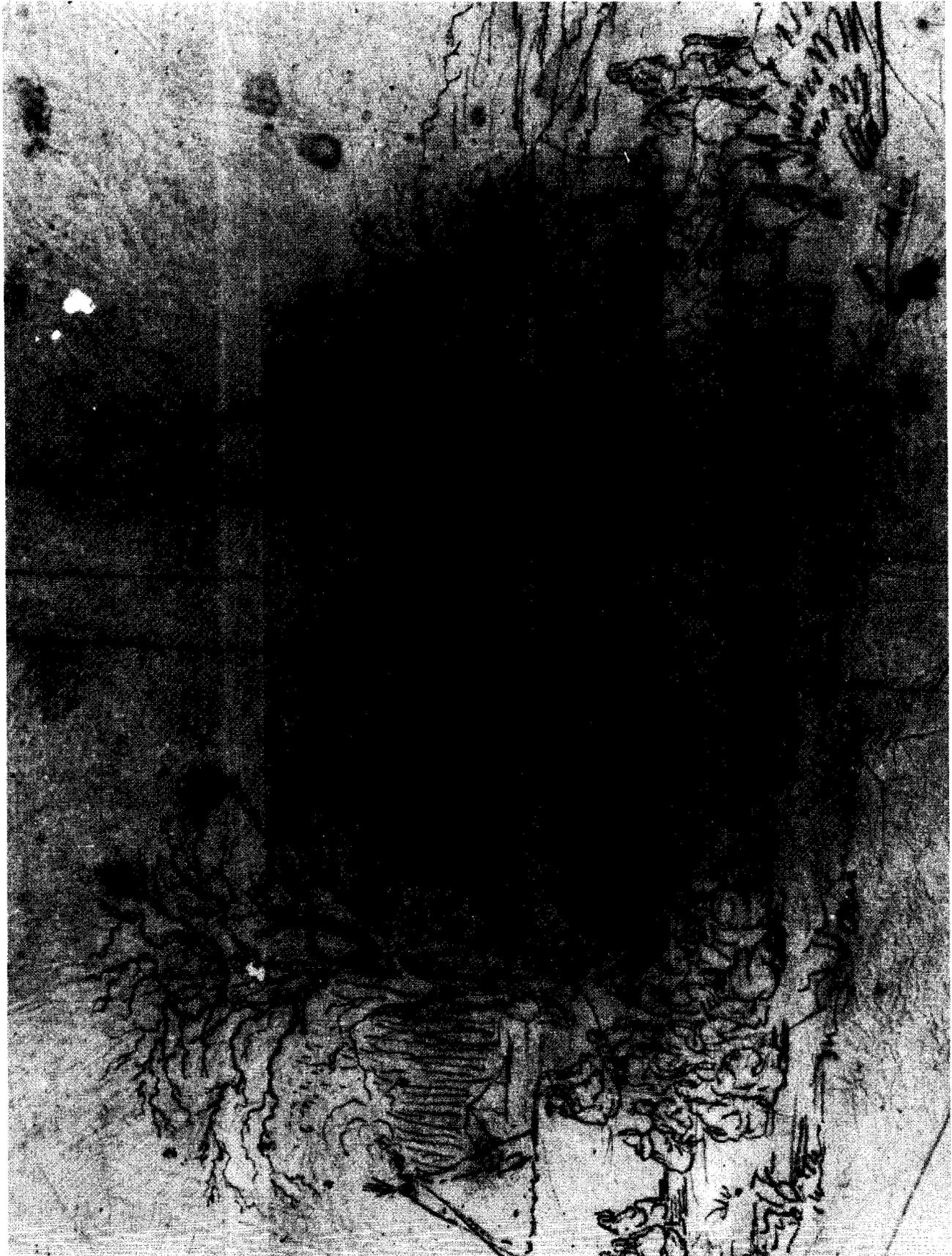


Figure 2.5 THE 1855 STEVENS BLACKFEET TREATY COUNCIL, AS RECORDED BY GUSTAV SOHON.
Used with permission of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.



3.0 UMNWSR CRMP STUDY AREA CULTURAL RESOURCES

The UMNWSR cultural resources include its on-the-ground archeological, architectural, engineered, and landscaped sites, natural but culturally important landscapes, and sacred geography; its possible riverbed-resting shipwrecks and/or Corps of Engineers structures; and its archival reports, inventory records, computer databases, videotapes, audio tapes, maps, photographs, slides, artifacts, and ecological and/or radiometric samples.

The BLM added cultural resource management expertise to its Lewistown District staff in the mid-1970s, and has had a district archeologist on staff since then. In the early 1980s there was also a district historian for a few years. From the late '70s through the mid-'80s, there also was an UMNWSR staff that reported directly to the Lewistown District Manager, rather than to a Resource Area Manager. Today UMNWSR management is a resource area responsibility in general, but the District archeologist deals with day-to-day UMNWSR cultural resource issues. The Resource Area archeologist position filled by this author was specifically developed to generate this plan, and was a temporary position.

Appendix B is a detailed description of the project methods and techniques used to identify, categorize, and evaluate the resources mentioned in this chapter.

3.1 INVESTIGATION HISTORY

3.1.1 Field and Library Inventory

Major cultural resource inventory efforts in the UMNWSR CRMP Study Area have been episodic.

Under National Park Service and Smithsonian Institution auspices, during the summer of 1962 Mallory (1963) and two assistants spent 10 weeks conducting a river-based survey the length of the UMNWSR CRMP Study Area. Some of Mallory's introductory information came from members of the Milk River Archaeological Society, who had been surveying and surface-hunting in the local area for several years. Mallory identified 51 prehistoric and historic archeological sites in the Study Area.

During the 1960s and early '70s amateur archaeologists filed several additional site records with the Montana Statewide Archeological Survey office, which had been established by the University of Montana Department of Anthropology in the early 1960s. This office used Smithsonian Institution trinomial site numbers. In the early 1970s all Montana information was incorporated into a computer-based data system that is now the Statewide Archeological Survey Storage and Retrieval System (SAS; see Foor 1973), which is applied to a full temporal range of cultural resources.

Preparatory to establishment of the UMNWSR, in 1975 the BLM contracted with Montana State University for a 6-week Missouri riverside cultural resources inventory. This inventory was to be completed in localities between Virgelle and James Kipp State Park that had an especially high potential for recreational use. These localities included (1) Coal Bank Landing to Little Sandy (est. 5500 a.), (2) Eagle Creek area (est. 3000 a.), (3) Mud Spring Coulee valley and bottom (est. 2500 a. within UMNWSR Study Area), (4) riverbottom below Steamboat Rock (est. 120 a.), (5) Arrow Creek and Sneath bottoms (est. 640 a.), (6) Judith Landing (est. 850 a.), and (7) mouth of Cow Creek (est. 360 a.), for a total of nearly 13,000 acres. The resulting report (Davis 1976) documented over 100 resources within the present UMNWSR and evaluated individual resource significance on a scale of 1 (high) to 4.

In 1975, as a summer intern with the Montana State Historic Preservation Office, Department of Fish and Game, Susan Curtis completed a library-based inventory of the Judith Landing area and nomination as a National Historic District. The District was listed on the National Register of Historic Places later that year.

In 1976-78, as a BLM employee, Edrie Vinson compiled historic resource datasets for the Dauphin Rapids, Cow Island Landing, and White Rocks areas. Only minimal fieldwork was involved in these evaluations, which were primarily based on archival materials. Vinson conducted many oral historical interviews in support of this inquiry, and all of the transcribed interview information and notes remain in the Judith Resource Area files.

In 1977, in support of UMNWSR Management Plan preparation, the BLM contracted with Montana State University for an archeological site inventory of river edges from Fort Benton downriver to Coal Banks Landing, monitoring of

3.0 UMNSWR CULTURAL RESOURCES

previously-identified resources between the landing and Robinson Bridge, and field verification of Mallory's 1962 find spots (Davis and Aaberg 1978). The impacts of Missouri River erosion on 38 sites were monitored and reported from this work, again using the 1975-developed criteria of resource significance.

Also in 1977, the BLM contracted with the Mineral Research Center, Butte, MT, for a Class III inventory and evaluation of cultural resources in the Judith Landing National Historic District (Howard et al. 1978). This work was done in support of a proposed Route 236 improvement and new bridge across the Missouri River at the PN Ranch, and assessed 6860 acres within a 10,680-acre study area. The project identified 33 sites, 14 locales, and 30 isolated artifact loci that temporally ranged from 5000 years ago to the recent historic period.

Nineteen-seventy-seven was a Missouri River low water year, and consequently the BLM contracted with Gar C. Wood and Associates for a 4-person field inventory and evaluation of a dozen selected (most normally submerged) historic archeological sites within the UMNWSR (Wood 1977b, Wood and Wood 1977).

In 1979, as part of a FUELCO pipeline application (U.S. Department of the Interior 1980), BLM employee John Taylor conducted a field inventory of the Dauphin Rapids area. Taylor's field and Vinson's earlier archival and oral data, later supplemented by BLM historian Paul Okey's historic information, were used in 1982 to nominate that area for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. The area has been determined eligible for listing as the Dauphin Rapids National Historic District, but is not formally listed in the National Register.

In 1980, BLM employee Taylor's search of aerial photo evidence of structural remains resulted in the office inventory of many UMNWSR homestead sites. As a result of this work and previous library and field efforts, most of the significant historic resources in the UMNWSR (and even the CRMP Study Area communities of Fort Benton, Loma, and Virgelle) have probably been identified within the database reported here. Despite this base level inventory effort, currently only one of the publicly owned UMNWSR historic resources (an historic homestead in Woodhawk Bottoms) has been archeologically and architecturally inventoried and evaluated to the Secretary of the Interior's Standards (48 FR 44716; see Chapter 1).

In 1986, under a 1986-1990 BLM-Montana State University Cooperative Agreement, a river-bank cultural resource inventory was conducted along parts of the lower UMNWSR corridor. Numerous new prehistoric sites were recorded.

During the period 1980-1989, occasional field inspections of UMNWSR cultural resources were made by BLM Lewistown District, Missouri River, or Judith Resource Area cultural resource staff members. Several site inventory records were made based on these inspections.

The 1975 Montana State University and 1977 Mineral Research Center inventories covered approximately 20,000 acres, of which only the 1975 acreage (ca. 13,000 a.) covered predominantly Federal lands. Within the formal UMNWSR corridor there are approximately 90,000 Federally managed acres. Thus, to date no more than 15% of the UMNWSR lands have been even preliminarily reviewed to identify the area's cultural resources. Less than 1% of these lands has had its cultural resources inventoried and evaluated to meet current BLM Class III cultural resource standards.

3.1.2 Testing and Evaluation

Mallory (1963:30) completed a small test excavation at the Mallory site (24CH231) in 1962, but very little information was retrieved.

Davis completed archeological test excavations at three apparently significant sites within the UMNWSR. Thompson Bottom (24CH452) was sampled during Montana State University's 1975 and 1977 surveys (Davis 1976, Davis et al. 1990), and is an Old Women's Phase bison and deer procurement locality across from Little Sandy Creek. Holmes Terrace (24FR52) was investigated in 1980 (Davis et al. 1982) and yielded materials representing Pelican Lake through historic periods, with a particularly significant Pelican Lake bison and deer exploitation unit. The Hoffer site (24CH669) was tested in 1987 and 1988 (Davis et al. 1989), and is a diffuse scatter of general residential remains from the Pelican Lake, Avonlea, and Old Women's prehistoric phases and the historic period.

Within the UMNWSR, the Montana Department of Highways has conducted archeological tests at the site of the historic Fort Chardon (24CH87; Greiser et al. 1981). The documented evidence appears to be sufficient for determining the site eligible for the National Register, but no formal evaluations have been made and submitted to the Montana SHPO or the Keeper of the Register for a formal determination.

3.1.3 Resource Data Recovery

After test investigations in 1975, 1977, and 1982, the Lost Terrace site (24CH68; Fig. 3.1) was determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. Montana State University excavations there in 1985 and 1986 recovered a significant portion of its included information (Davis and Fisher 1988, 1989a,b; Greiser 1988). The site is an Avonlea phase prehistoric antelope butchering station that has provided much information about past food procurement and subsistence practices in the UMNWSR.

3.2 THE IDENTIFIED CULTURAL RESOURCES

During development of this CRMP, information was compiled in a computerized database describing 384 cultural resources within the Study Area; 289 of these are within the formal UMNWSR. Table E.1 lists all of these resources, individually identifying their function and age range, ownership, erosion potential, research value, and location within or outside of the formal UMNWSR. This information is excerpted from a 57-field database (Tables B.1, B.2) describing all 384 Study Area cultural resources. This includes all identified resources, included those inventoried in the statewide archeological database and sites identified in this study as potential sites or cultural properties (see discussion below and Appendix B). The database evaluation criteria are specified in Appendix B, including professional judgements about attributes such as "Research Value" that are accompanied by records of decision confidence.

Note that resource 24CH665 is the White Rocks District, incorporating a range of prehistoric and historic sites and landscapes that have been individually inventoried and incorporated here; within the CRMP tabular data, 24CH665 has been treated as a single resource.

Resource locational information is provided in Volume II, including annotated UMNWSR corridor maps and resource legal descriptions. This Appendix is bound separately from the main body of the report, and because of the restrictions of the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (Section 9(a)) is not available to the general public unless authorized by the BLM. Table 3.1 is a summary of the distribution of resources by function, within and outside of the formal UMNWSR (but all within the Study Area), identifying whether or not Federally owned or subject to a scenic easement.

Resource-specific supplementary information included within the general CRMP database (computer file UMNSITES.DBF) is detailed in Volume III, which is available in the BLM Judith Resource Area, Lewistown District, and Montana State offices on a need-to-know basis.

3.2.1 Potential Cultural Resources

Within this CRMP, resources have been identified primarily from the Statewide Archaeological System (SAS) maintained by the Department of Anthropology, University of Montana.

Complete inventory and evaluation of all UMNWSR or Study Area cultural resources is an incomplete long-term BLM goal. Many otherwise-unrecorded prehistoric and historic resources in the Study Area are known to BLM UMNWSR staff members, or identified somewhere in published literature. No exhaustive search of all relevant literature was undertaken in this planning project, but rather resources were noted when information about them was encountered during the overall project. Preliminary information suggests that these are significant resources meriting current as well as future management. Their identification in this plan is a step toward developing a more complete UMNWSR cultural resource field inventory, and toward making acquisition recommendations for additional UMNWSR lands.

Thus, sites not included within SAS but for which information was on file or personally known in the BLM Judith Resource Area, and which have not been field inventoried, have been identified as "potential" cultural properties. This information has been included within this database and in Tables 3.1 and 3.2. These sites are specifically listed in Table E.2.

Lewis and Clark Expedition (Fig. 3.2) campsites within the UMNWSR have been plotted and included within the CRMP analysis as potential sites (Table 3.2). These sites probably have few if any material remains today (most representing only a single night's camp), but are significant to national history and public recreation, and merit protection and preservation in their natural state if prudent and feasible. The Slaughter River campsite (24CH566) has been included within the SAS and is listed on the National Register of Historic Places, but has never been field inventoried and evaluated. Neither has any other Study Area Discovery (Lewis and/or Clark) campsite. Locational information for all Discovery campsites was provided by Bergantino (1988), and is as reliable as is possible after 185 years of Missouri River changes. Field inventory to locate an archaeological trace of the Discovery camps is therefore identified in the Plan Priorities (4.4.3).

3.0 UMNSWR CULTURAL RESOURCES

3.2.2 Cultural Properties

There is a body of Study Area cultural resources that may or may not fit the traditional definition of “cultural property” and yet needs BLM managerial attention. These resources are usually not included within the formal SAS inventory. They include American Indian sacred geography, which only recently has been considered eligible for the National Register of Historic Places as traditional cultural properties (and hence might be included in state inventories; Parker and King n.d.).

Landscapes used as models for carefully drafted artwork (e.g., nineteenth century Bodmer illustrations) have only occasionally been included in formal cultural resource inventories (Table 3.3). Citadel Rock is listed on the National Register of Historic Places, but is not included in the Montana statewide cultural resource inventory and thus does not have an inventory number. In the UMNWSR CRMP project, Citadel Rock, other Bodmer landscapes, and a known area of American Indian sacred geography have been designated as “cultural properties” for the purpose of management, and have been provided with a site number that includes a “C” identifier before the within-county sequential identification number. Although not listed in SAS, they merit consideration as cultural resources from a management perspective. Some of these offer outstanding recreational opportunities, some may be of traditional religious value and some may represent historic landscapes.

Of the 384 inventoried resources analyzed within this CRMP, 37 are Bodmer landscapes (Fig. 3.3) that have been given “C” site number identifiers. These sites were illustrated by Karl Bodmer during and after his 1833 visit through the UMNWSR (Hunt and Gallagher 1988), and exist today in the same natural and recognizable condition. Relocating and comparing the natural landscapes today with Bodmer’s landscapes is an important recreational use on the UMNWSR. In addition to their description within the general UMNWSR CRMP database, information about each Bodmer landscape has been described in a supplemental database (BODMER.DBF; Tables B.3, F.4).

Cultural resource site numbers have been given to each viewpoint from which one can identify a Bodmer drawing perspective, with the viewshed of each illustration identified as supplemental information. Legal descriptions for viewpoints are included with other resource locational data in tables 1 through 3 in Volume II, and Table II.4 lists legal descriptions for the Bodmer landscapes viewsheds.

Only one locality of sacred geography (24BLC1) is identified within this CRMP, the Cow Creek vicinity sacred to the Chippewa Cree.

3.2.3 The Identified CRMP Cultural Resource Base

Throughout most of the CRMP Study Area, or the more exclusive UMNWSR-bounded area, cultural resources are temporally multi-component. Of the 346 UMNWSR CRMP Study Area known or potential properties, 126 sites (87 within the UMNWSR, 39 outside) are presumed to have only historic (less than 135- years-old) occupations. However, none of these has been probed or test excavated to eliminate the possibility that it overlies pre-A.D. 1855 materials. Prehistoric components are known to be represented in 221 (169+52) sites. Only prehistoric components are judged to occur in only 25 (17+8) of the identified resources. The Bodmer landscapes are considered ahistorical and have been excluded from this count.

During the CRMP Study Area database compilation, each site’s potential representation of a cultural landscape (Melnick 1980, Montana State Historic Preservation Office 1990) was preliminarily office-evaluated. Cultural landscapes are often significant recreational resources, if there is no conflict with traditional religious values. One hundred sixty-five (165) of the resources, including the Bodmer and Point landscapes, appear to represent culturally important landscapes. Given the nature of the natural landscape and viewsheds, most of these UMNWSR cultural landscapes have a rim-to-rim purview. Of the 124 of these within the formal UMNWSR, 28 are in Scenic river segments, 17 are in Recreational segments, and 79 are in Wild segments.

Most (141) of these Study Area landscapes are judged to be associated with Euroamerican cultural values, generally including historic homesteads and fur trade era settlements. American Indian cultural values have predominance in the evaluation of 32 of these, generally being fur trade era sites or prehistoric rock alignments. More specifically, Blackfeet cultural values are considered key for 3 of these, Nez Perce values for 2 of them, and Atsina, Metis, and Chippewa Cree interests each for one resource.

The Eagle Buttes Medicine Wheel (24CH756) is located within a mile of the UMNWSR and may have traditional American Indian importance as a cultural landscape. It appears to be of prehistoric construction age, and no evaluations of its contemporary importance to specific tribes have been made.

Several inventoried historic or cultural properties are judged to be related to the Nez Perce National Historic Trail, and these are listed in Table 3.4.

3.3 THE PROJECTED CRMP STUDY AREA CULTURAL RESOURCE UNIVERSE

This study is based on an intensive review of the available CRMP Study Area cultural resource inventory data and an overview of the local area's geomorphology, hydrology, paleoenvironmental history, cultural history, and ethnography. On the basis of that information, professional judgements have been made about the dimensions of the overall cultural resource universe likely to reside within the Study Area.

Prehistoric Study Area resources are known to occur in (1) alluvial Missouri River bottoms, (2) on the surface of intermediate-elevation valley-side terraces, and (3) on the higher elevation flats and canyon rims. Most investigations have concentrated on the immediate Missouri River's edge without intensively reviewing the side drainages or middle elevations. Where the latter have been surveyed (e.g., Eagle Creek [Davis 1976] and Judith Landing [Howard et al. 1978]), prehistoric materials have frequently been found.

The relative lack of ground-disturbing development throughout the Study Area, particularly within the formal UMNWSR, means that extensive remains of the long prehistoric past should be expected there today. These should be found buried in river- and streamside alluvial deposits and alluvial fans, in and on the surfaces of elevated open flats, and as art on vertical rock walls.

This author estimates, in contrast to previous published estimates, that no more than 5% of the total land surface of either the CRMP Study Area or the formal UMNWSR has been adequately inventoried to determine the presence or absence of prehistoric materials within the upper meter of soil.

The attention to Study Area Euro-American sites has been more extensive over the past fifteen years, supporting the estimate that 90% of them in either the formal UMNWSR or larger Study Area have been identified. However, as previously stated, within the UMNWSR only one BLM-owned Euro-American property has been described or evaluated to the current standards of the U. S. Secretary of the Interior.

The Lost Terrace site is on a private in-holding within the UMNWSR boundaries and is not formally part of the Wild and Scenic River.

Thirty-seven of the Bodmer landscapes, including almost all of the major viewsapes illustrated in generally available publications, have been included within the CRMP Study Area database. All of these occur in UMNWSR Wild segments, and most of these have rim-to-rim viewsheds. A dozen or more additional Bodmer illustrations are probably sited within the UMNWSR (Hunt and Gallagher 1984; illustration references for these are identified in BODMER.DBF [Table B.3])

No formal investigation has been made to identify CRMP Study Area sacred American Indian geography. One sacred area has been noted (24BLC1). This needs verification and identification, and all areas of possible American Indian human burials need attention. Areas of traditional American Indian religious concern should be expected throughout the UMNWSR.

3.4 ARCHIVAL MATERIALS

3.4.1 Judith Resource Area/Lewistown District

A significant body of UMNWSR archival cultural resource materials are presently housed within the BLM Judith Resource Area/Lewistown District Office, Lewistown, MT. These include:

- Copies of original inventory records annotated during the completion of this report;
- A set of U.S.G.S. 7.5 min. topographic maps of the UMNWSR CRMP Study Area with all currently identified known and potential historic properties and cultural properties located on them;
- Interview transcriptions, records, and slides from a late 1970s UMNWSR oral history project;
- Copied excerpts from historic documentation of various cultural resources within the UMNWSR;

3.0 UMNSWR CULTURAL RESOURCES

- Slides and videotapes of UMNSWR cultural resources; and
- Miscellaneous artifacts and ecological samples.

3.4.2 Montana BLM Curation Facility

The BLM has established a Montana BLM Curation Facility in the Billings Resource Area Office, Billings. This facility holds maps, reports, artifacts, and samples (including those generated by the Mineral Research Center at Judith Landing) generated by the UMNSWR cultural resource management program over the last fifteen years.

3.4.3 Non-BLM Holdings

The Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC presently holds the UMNSWR collections generated by Mallory in 1962. A copy of their catalogue (accession 359779, catalog numbers 492305-414) is on file in the Montana BLM Curation Facility and in the BLM Lewistown District Office (UMNSWR Activity Plan file).

Montana State University (Department of Sociology and Museum of the Rockies) is presently curating materials collected by Davis during MSU's 1975 through 1988 survey, testing, monitoring, and recovery activities at UMNSWR cultural resources. These materials should all be considered to be Federally owned, though some of them may have American Indian ownership assigned to them if they fall under the stipulations of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act.

Several survey or testing projects have been held on private lands either within the formal UMNSWR or outside of it but within the CRMP Study Area. Collections from these activities are scattered around (e.g., Historic Research Associates, Missoula; Paul English, Havre, for the Milk River Archaeological Society; private landowners).

Table 3.1 **SUMMARY DESCRIPTION OF THE UMNSWR CRMP STUDY AREA CULTURAL RESOURCES**

Property Type	No. Sites in Study Area	Within UMNSWR	BLM-Owned	
			In Study Area	In UMNSWR
Art (Bodmer)	37	33	14	14
Art (Point)	5	3	1	1
Art (Cairn)	5	2	1	1
Art (Petroglyph)	4	3	2	1
Art (Pictograph)	1	1	0	0
Cultural landscape	3	3	2	2
Discovery (L&C)	14	11	7	6
Dump	1	0	1	0
Education	1	1	0	0
Government	4	2	2	2
Industrial	31	15	8	5
Military	9	8	3	2
Mortuary	8	5	3	3
Religion	2	0	0	0
Settlement	242	185	79	64
Subsistence	18	17	5	4
Sodality	1	0	0	0
Transportation	21	16	5	3

NOTE: Sites identified as being within the UMNSWR are also included in the entire CRMP Study Area. The count of sites listed here totals more than the 384 identified UMNSWR CRMP Study Area cultural resources, because some sites fit into more than one property type.

Table 3.2 UMNWSR CRMP STUDY AREA CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSOCIATED WITH THE LEWIS AND CLARK NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAIL

Site No. ^a	Site Name	Use Allocation ^c					
		Own. ^b	Sci.	Mgt.	Soc.	Pub.	Con.
Not Within Formal UMNWSR							
24CHP005	MARIAS RIVER CAMP	P	F	F	F	F	F
24CHP008	CROW COULEE CAMP	P	F	F	F	F	F
24PHP002	KENDALL BOTTOMS CAMP	C	F	F	F	F	F
Within Formal UMNWSR							
24CH0566	SLAUGHTER RIVER CAMP	P	F	F	F	F	F
24CHP001	COUNCIL ISLAND CAMP	P	F	F	F	F	F
24CHP002	PABLO ISLAND CAMP	B	T	F	T	T	F
24CHP003	EAGLE CREEK CAMP	E	T	F	T	T	F
24CHP004	BOGGS ISLAND CAMP	P	F	F	F	F	F
24CHP006	CACHE CAMP	P	F	F	F	F	F
24CHP007	EVANS BEND CAMP	P	F	F	F	F	F
24FRP001	HELLER CAMP	B	T	F	T	T	F
24FRP002	BIRD RAPIDS CAMP	B	T	F	T	T	F
24FRP003	DAUPHIN RAPIDS CAMP (ELK RAPIDS)	B	T	F	T	T	F
24FRP008	WOODHAWK CAMP	B	T	F	F	T	F

^aSite number is a SAS Smithsonian Institution trinomial (State [Montana=24] - County [2-digit] - Sequential number) assigned by the Department of Anthropology, University of Montana. Sites not field inventoried but probably unquestionably "historic properties," and for which there is some archival information or personal knowledge that has been pointed out during CRMP development, have been assigned potential site numbers (State [Montana=24] - County [2-digit] - "P" - Sequential number) by the author. Other sites that have not been field inventoried but do not fit the traditional definition of "historic property," such as Native American sacred geography or nineteenth century Bodmer landscape viewpoints and viewsheds, have been assigned cultural site numbers (State [Montana=24] - County [2-digit] - "C" - Sequential number) by the author.

^bOwners include the (B)LM, (C)orps of Engineers, private owners who have assigned (E)asment rights to the BLM, U.S. (F)ish and Wildlife Service, (M)unicipal governments, (P)rivate individuals or groups, and the (S)tate of Montana.

^cCultural resource use allocations are for Scientific, Management, Sociocultural, or Public purposes, of for the Conservation of the resource, and are designated as (T) rue or (F)alse.

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Table 3.3. **UMNWSR CRMP STUDY AREA CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSOCIATED WITH KARL BODMER'S 1833 LANDSCAPE ILLUSTRATIONS**

Site No. ^a	Site Name	Use Allocation ^c					
		Own. ^b	Sci.	Mgt.	Soc.	Pub.	Con.
Not Within Formal UMNWSR							
24CHC001	FORT MCKENZIE LANDSCAPE	P	F	F	F	F	F
24CHC002	HIGHWOODS FROM FORT MCKENZIE	P	F	F	F	F	F
24CHC003	BEARPAWS FROM FORT MCKENZIE	P	F	F	F	F	F
24CHC004	PIEGAN BLACKFEET CAMP AT FORT MCKENZIE	P	F	F	F	F	F
Within Formal UMNWSR							
24BLC002	COW ISLAND LANDSCAPE	B	F	F	F	T	F
24CH0664	STEAMBOAT ROCK	B	F	F	F	T	F
24CHC005	LABARGE ROCK AND STONE WALLS	P	F	F	F	F	F
24CHC006	LABARGE ROCK	P	F	F	F	F	F
24CHC007	CASTLE ROCK LANDSCAPE	S	F	F	F	F	F
24CHC008	GRAND NATURAL WALL	S	F	F	F	F	F
24CHC009	CHAPEL ROCK	S	F	F	F	F	F
24CHC010	CITADEL ROCK PORTRAIT	S	F	F	F	F	F
24CHC011	HOLE-IN-THE-WALL AND STONE WALLS	B	F	F	F	T	F
24CHC012	BUFFALO AND ELK WATERING	BS	F	F	F	T	F
24CHC013	SEVEN SISTERS I	B	F	F	F	T	F
24CHC014	SPIRES	S	F	F	F	F	F
24CHC015	STEAMBOAT ROCK LANDSCAPE	S	F	F	F	F	F
24CHC016	SENTINEL	B	F	F	F	T	F
24CHC017	THE WALL	P	F	F	F	F	F
24CHC018	EAGLE ROCK	P	F	F	F	F	F
24CHC019	ATSINA CAMP	B	T	F	T	T	F
24CHC020	CITADEL ROCK LANDSCAPE	S	F	F	F	F	F
24CHC021	WHITE CLIFFS	S	F	F	F	F	F
24CHC022	STEAMBOAT ROCK & WHITE CLIFFS	S	F	F	F	F	F
24CHC023	DARK BUTTE	B	F	F	F	T	F
24CHC024	BUFFALO HEAD	S	F	F	F	F	F
24CHC025	DARK BUTTE AREA I	S	F	F	F	F	F
24CHC026	DARK BUTTE AREA II	S	F	F	F	F	F
24CHC027	BELOW SPIRES	B	F	F	F	T	F
24CHC028	VALLEY OF THE WALLS I	S	F	F	F	F	F
24CHC029	VALLEY OF THE WALLS II	S	F	F	F	F	F
24CHC030	SEVEN SISTERS II	B	F	F	F	T	F
24CHC031	VALLEY OF THE WALLS III	B	F	F	F	T	F
24CHC032	BELOW SEVEN SISTERS	B	F	F	F	T	F
24CHC033	VALLEY OF THE WALLS IV	B	F	F	F	T	F
24CHC034	BLASTED FORTRESS	S	F	F	F	F	F
24CHC035	VALLEY OF THE WALLS V	B	F	F	F	T	F
24CHC036	BELOW THE VALLEY	B	F	F	F	T	F

^aSite number is a SAS Smithsonian Institution trinomial (State [Montana=24] - County [2-digit] - Sequential number) assigned by the Department of Anthropology, University of Montana. Sites not field inventoried but probably unquestionably "historic properties," and for which there is some archival information or personal knowledge that has been pointed out during CRMP development, have been assigned potential site numbers (State [Montana=24] - County [2-digit] - "P" - Sequential number) by the author. Other sites that have not been field inventoried but do not fit the traditional definition of "historic property," such as Native American sacred geography or nineteenth century Bodmer landscape viewpoints and viewsheds, have been assigned cultural site numbers (State [Montana=24] - County [2-digit] - "C" - Sequential number) by the author.

^bOwners include the (B)LM, (C)orps of Engineers, private owners who have assigned (E)asement rights to the BLM, U.S. (F)ish and Wildlife Service, (M)unicipal governments, (P)rivate individuals or groups, and the (S)tate of Montana.

^cCultural resource use allocations are for Scientific, Management, Sociocultural, or Public purposes, or for the Conservation of the resource, and are designated as (T) rue or (F)alse.

Table 3.4 **UMNWSR CRMP STUDY AREA CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSOCIATED WITH THE NEZ PERCE NATIONAL HISTORIC TRAIL**

Site No. ^a	Site Name	Use Allocation ^c					
		Own. ^b	Sci.	Mgt.	Soc.	Pub.	Con.
Within Formal UMNWSR							
24BL0077	KIPP HOMESTEAD	P	F	F	F	F	F
24BL0078	JONES HOMESTEAD	P	F	F	F	F	F
24BL0205	COW ISLAND LANDING	P	F	F	F	F	F
24BL0407	CAMP ILLGES - THE RIFLE PITS	P	F	F	F	F	F
24BLC001	COW CREEK SACRED GEOGRAPHY	BP	T	F	T	T	F
4BLC002	COW ISLAND LANDSCAPE	B	F	F	F	T	F
24CH0006	COAL BANKS TERRACE	P	F	F	F	F	F

^aSite number is a SAS Smithsonian Institution trinomial (State [Montana=24] - County [2-digit] - Sequential number) assigned by the Department of Anthropology, University of Montana. Sites not field inventoried but probably unquestionably "historic properties," and for which there is some archival information or personal knowledge that has been pointed out during CRMP development, have been assigned potential site numbers (State [Montana=24] - County [2-digit] - "P" - Sequential number) by the author. Other sites that have not been field inventoried but do not fit the traditional definition of "historic property," such as Native American sacred geography or nineteenth century Bodmer landscape viewpoints and viewsheds, have been assigned cultural site numbers (State [Montana=24] - County [2-digit] - "C" - Sequential number) by the author.

^bOwners include the (B)LM, (C)orps of Engineers, private owners who have assigned (E)asement rights to the BLM, U.S. (F)ish and Wildlife Service, (M)unicipal governments, (P)ivate individuals or groups, and the (S)tate of Montana.

^cCultural resource use allocations are for Scientific, Management, Sociocultural, or Public purposes, or for the Conservation of the resource, and are designated as (T)rue or (F)alse.

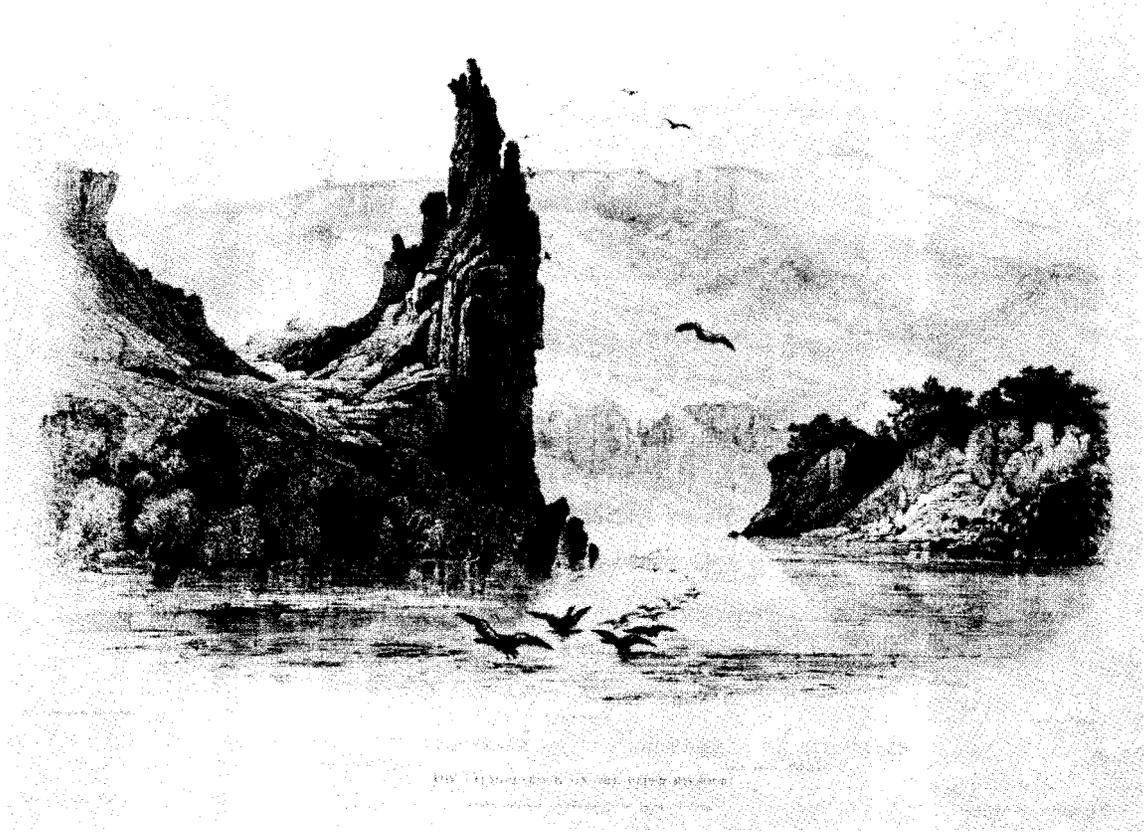
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Figure 3.1. ARCHEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS AT LOST TERRACE



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Figure 3.3. BODMER LANDSCAPE, MATCHING ORIGINAL WATERCOLOR WITH CONTEMPORARY PHOTO



4.0 UMNWSR CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN

4.1 INTRODUCTION

The UMNWSR's cultural resources form a record of the human community's adaptation to the Missouri Breaks environment over time. The BLM's objective is the wise use of these resources according to the best interests of the multiple values held in the UMNWSR public trust. This means the management of the cultural resources for their scientific, humanistic, and spiritual values within a multiple public use context.

The public value of the UMNWSR cultural resources is enhanced as more people become aware of, and familiar with, the UMNWSR cultural information through its general management and public relations program. Support of scientific research within the UMNWSR provides the information that in turn is a basis for a successful recreation program there. At the same time, the potential Native American traditional spiritual values of some of these properties requires their differential management within the overall context of public information and participation.

The interrelatedness of cultural resources and general environmental management within the UMNWSR merits clearer recognition and development. Archeological sites are often significant paleoenvironmental records, with the human record providing temporal controls to assist in understanding environmental changes over time. Monitoring of the erosion of the cultural resources may in turn provide hydrological information that assists in riparian management along the river. In complement, riparian vegetation management may result in the stabilization of prehistoric and/or historic resources, thus enhancing the cultural resource base. It also may support the maintenance of traditional sociocultural values there, which are often ecologically based.

4.2 USE ALLOCATIONS

Only those resources within the UMNWSR CRMP Study Area that are BLM-owned (through fee title, or easement) have been allocated for specific uses.

The scientific, recreational, and spiritual values inherent in cultural resources may be used in a variety of ways, all ultimately directed to the public. Each identified resource may have multiple uses and therefore merit multiple use allocations. A single resource will be used in multiple ways so as to not irretrievably lose any one value set inherent in that resource.

The information values of these resources are derived from the application of anthropological, archeological, landscape or structural architectural, engineering, and/or historic ("scientific") analytical methods and techniques. Cultural resources managed for their information values may be used either primarily for the development of public interpretation or (through experimentation, condition monitoring, etc.) for the management of the subject resources themselves. These information values have a nonrenewable physical context and thus irreplaceable values, and serve as a basis for public recreation. Thus, resources known or presumed to hold important scientific information are allocated to a *Scientific* use that tends to have priority over other information and public uses other than some sociocultural uses. Sites are allocated to a *Management* use if their information values are to be used in support of general resource management. Allocations for *Public* use are directed toward recreation. Cultural resources judged to have such significant scientific values that they merit conservation for future information or public uses are presently assigned to a *Conservation* use. Cultural resources with significant spiritual and/or humanistic values are assigned to *Sociocultural* use, and this use may have priority over other information or public uses.

Discharge of specific pieces of ground and their included materials from the cultural resource management program (which includes declaring an inventoried archeological site area as now lacking archeological interest) is a significant land management practice. Such discharge removes the ground from the cultural resource management considerations outlined in Section 1.0, facilitating other resource management decisions (such as grazing allocation, recreationist use, water development). This is a connected beneficial impact.

A discharge decision usually involves (1) field demonstration of the lack of significant cultural values in/on the ground, or (2) the full use of the included scientific values. The discharge is completed only when any of the included materials that previously have been identified as a significant cultural resource have been "used up," that is, when the *in situ* scientific

4.0 UMNSWR CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN

information values are presumed to be exhausted and adequately conserved in another context. There is thus a connected beneficial impact of such discharge, in that the curated information values are now available for scientific and/or public use in a museum, while the actual ground may be used for other purposes.

Properties which no longer possess the qualifying characteristics for assignment to an alternative use; or that have scientific potential that is so slight that it is exhausted at the time of recordation shall be assigned to this category after such a determination is made.

4.2.1 Objective 1: Manage for Information Potential

4.2.1.1 Manage for Scientific Use

Resources allocated to scientific use are known or judged likely to have research value and be able to make a significant contribution to regional research questions (and be recoverable in accordance with a high quality research design). Table 4.1 lists by property type all BLM-owned cultural resources allocated to scientific use within the formal UMNWSR (Fig. 4.1) or outside of that but within the larger UMNWSR CRMP Study Area, noting their associated campsite use, erosion potential, and research value. Resources allocated to scientific and other uses as well are identified in their overall use context in Tables 4.2 (scientific, sociocultural, and public uses together) and 4.3 (only scientific and public uses together). Table 4.4 identifies those resources allocated only to scientific use; most of these are prehistoric archeological resources.

Cultural resources in this category include six Discovery or Lewis and Clark Expedition campsites (the other eight Discovery campsites located within the UMNWSR CRMP Study Area are not BLM-owned). None of these has been scientifically located, inventoried, or evaluated, and four of them (Eagle Creek, Heller, Bird Rapids, and Dauphin Rapids camps) are in highly erodible locations. All these resources are also allocated to public and sociocultural use.

The Cow Creek sacred geography, which has been identified by the Chippewa Cree as having traditional religious value, is allocated for scientific as well as sociocultural and public uses because the area includes a complex set of values. The area merits scientific archeological and historic survey to identify any specific sites or features that might be located in it. The area is on the edge of the Pleistocene ice sheet, and could have a long prehistoric record. It is just north of the Cow Island landing area on the Missouri, which was an early historic river boat landing, was the scene of Camp Illges during the Nez Perce War, and was homesteaded in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The Nez Perce National Historic Trail extends south-north through the length of the area identified as Cow Creek sacred geography, and the Trail and its possible features merits investigation.

The Dauphin Rapids area has received enough cultural resource inventory attention in the past to identify a complex of cultural resources that could provide significant opportunities for the public appreciation of late nineteenth-century military engineering activities in the Missouri Breaks. Hence, these properties have been allocated to scientific use. The public road and ferry access to this area means that there are both increased recreational opportunities and increased likelihood of vandalism damage. The mutual conditions of access and military historical information are present at the Rowe Island Shipyard in the upper UMNWSR, supplemented by the fact that the shipyard site is rapidly eroding. Some investigations have been conducted at the site, but they appear to have been minimal.

Over 60 of the BLM-owned settlement cultural resources within the UMNWSR CRMP Study Area (most within the formal UMNWSR) have been allocated for scientific use. Most of the >150 historic homesteads identified in the Study Area are still privately owned. Of the BLM-owned settlement resources, one-third are known to have historic occupations. Almost every one of the late nineteenth century or early twentieth century homesteads is on a river terrace that is likely to have a prehistoric occupation remnant as well. The homesteads have been allocated to public as well as scientific use, since they are a major recreational element in the UMNWSR, and they merit prehistoric archeological inventory as well as historic archeological/architectural/ archival/landscape/oral history evaluation. Many of these were the homes of people who still reside in communities around the UMNWSR. Those people may retain significant sociocultural values that would be identifiable during oral historic investigations.

There was a significant amount of early twentieth century coal mining activity in the UMNWSR, whose industrial remnants on BLM property have been allocated to a scientific use. Most of these are in the Hole-in-the-Wall area, plus the lower river area in the vicinity of the Power Plant. The theme of coal mining in the Missouri Breaks, either to support household use or the Zortman mines, merits attention in general. Development of this information would be an important

addition to the recreational appreciation of the Breaks. More specifically, the mines themselves merit inventory of their engineering, cultural landscape, and oral and archival history values to use in developing the recreational interpretation.

4.2.1.2 Manage for Management Use

Not enough is known about any of the resources to allocate them to management uses at present.

4.2.2 Objective 2: Manage for Public Values

Cultural resources have humanistic and spiritual values that are not based on systematic knowledge or information. Systematic information gained through scientific technical inquiry may serve as the basis for public appreciation of UMNWSR cultural resources, but must be reconstituted for public use. Most people want a general understanding of the chronology and characteristics of past human use of an area, couched in non-technical language and including participation in the places (and the associated values) where events occurred. In complement, land-based spiritual traditions are carried out only by people privately participating in that landscape.

4.2.2.1 Manage for Public Use

Resources allocated to Public Use have high general public recreational value. Table 4.5 lists by property type the BLM-owned cultural resources within the UMNWSR CRMP Study Area allocated for public use (Fig. 4.2), noting their associated campsite use, erosion potential, and research values. All are within the formal UMNWSR. Cultural resources allocated to public and other uses are identified in their overall use context in Tables 4.2 (scientific, sociocultural, and public uses together) and 4.3 (only scientific and public uses together). Resources allocated only to public use are listed in Table 4.6.

As discussed above, major categories of public use-allocated cultural resources include the Discovery (Lewis and Clark Expedition) camps, the Cow Creek sacred geography, the nineteenth and twentieth century homesteads, and the coal mining residues. All of these merit scientific use to develop the information base from which the public recreational information can be derived.

A major category of UMNWSR cultural resources allocated to public and no other uses is the Bodmer landscapes (including both viewpoints and viewsheds). Of the 37 of these identified within the UMNWSR CRMP Study Area, only 14 of their viewpoints are on BLM-owned land. Because of the belief that control of the viewpoint is an important recreational element, only the 14 Bodmer landscapes with publicly owned origins of perspective were assigned use allocations in this plan. The ability to match 1833 illustration and modern natural landscape is a significant public value. This may be of sociocultural value as well to American Indian tribes, because of Bodmer's record of the natural environment prior to general Euroamerican reshaping of the North American topography and ecology.

4.2.2.2 Manage for Sociocultural Use

The humanistic and spiritual values inherent in some UMNWSR CRMP Study Area cultural resources make them appropriate for Sociocultural Use. Table 4.7 lists by property type the BLM-owned Study Area cultural resources allocated for such use, with their associated campsite use, erosion potential, and research values. All of them are within the formal UMNWSR. Table 4.2 identifies those resources that are concurrently allocated to scientific, public, and sociocultural uses.

UMNWSR cultural resource sociocultural use may include the maintenance of historic homestead locations, support services, and transportation network to allow a continuing appreciation of the Euroamerican frontier experience in the Missouri Breaks. To support American Indian appreciation of their part in the Missouri Breaks Euroamerican frontier, such sociocultural use could include the scientific investigation of the early nineteenth century Discovery (Lewis and Clark Expedition) camps, and trading posts. It can also include investigation and, where feasible, maintenance of the 1833 Aitsina camp illustrated by Bodmer, the 1855 Stevens Blackfeet Treaty Council site, and mid-nineteenth century transportation networks and agencies involved in annuity distributions.

As discussed previously, the Cow Creek area has been identified by the Chippewa Cree as an area of sacred geography. This area also may have important scientific research values, and includes the Nez Perce National Historic Trail. Its management for sociocultural use will include discussion with the Chippewa Cree of traditional activity areas and privacy needs within this minimally-identified UMNWSR cultural resource.

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4.2.3 Objective 3: Manage for Conservation

Cultural resources are to be conserved when they are known to have significant research values that are to be retained for future archeological or historical/architectural investigation or have some specific humanistic or spiritual value that merits protection from other uses.

Table 4.8 identifies the two BLM-owned UMNWSR CRMP Study Area cultural resources allocated to conservation use. One of these is a prehistoric site (Holmes Terrace) that is known to retain significant archeological values and merits conservation for future availability. The Mile 121 Burial site is a human skeleton that was recently inadvertently exhumed and reburied, and should be protected from other uses.

4.3 UMNWSR CULTURAL RESOURCE PROTECTION OBJECTIVES

4.3.1 Threats to Allocated Use

Most UMNWSR CRMP Study Area cultural resources are nonrenewable historic properties, remnants of past human activity left in or on an earthen context that itself tells much about the past environment and the human behavior adapted to it. If the earthen context or the structural remains on it are disturbed, the information value of the respective property is damaged.

Natural erosion is a major threat to cultural resources in the UMNWSR, either from the Missouri River itself, storm runoff, or tributary stream erosion. The erosion potential of all identified UMNWSR CRMP Study Area cultural resources was evaluated during plan development. Table 4.10 identifies those Study Area resources judged to have a high potential for erosion and also to have high research value (therefore, allocatable for scientific use). Only a few of these are BLM-owned: Rowe Island Shipyard (which also is used for recreational camping), Bend, Mile 96, Pump, and Eagle's Mouth Canyon (subject to a BLM easement).

Cultural properties of traditional religious value may have some renewable aspects, but their nonrenewable tie to specific geographic locations is often a significant element in their valuation. This is especially true in the distribution of sacred plants, which often have very specific ecologies. In addition, maintenance of the private context of traditionally valued properties may be necessary for their continued culturally appropriate use.

BLM land management activities may have a variety of impacts to cultural resources in and on the Federal lands. Ground-disturbing activities (e.g., range improvement fences, roads and cattle guards, wells; cattle trampling; recreational trampling and collecting) have a direct adverse impact to most cultural resources, which may be mitigated. Natural erosion to, and vandalism of, cultural resources are direct adverse impacts whose mitigation is less successful. In converse, ground-disturbing activities may enhance the cultural resource base when they include the scientific recovery of included information, or the stabilization of architectural remains.

Deliberate scientific excavation and data recovery of an archeological resource is both an adverse (destroys some of the contextual information values) and beneficial (provides information for scientific and/or public use) impact. Some information values are always irretrievably lost in such recovery activities, given the reality of working with current state-of-the-art archeological and paleoenvironmental methods and techniques, but these are often outweighed by the positive values of recovered information and potential recreational interpretation opportunities.

Historic UMNWSR homesteads have interlinked scientific and public values, and their modification to support public recreational use may adversely affect the scientific values (see Roenke 1990 for an excellent discussion of historic cabin management). Table 4.9 identifies modifications to several such homesteads whose scientific values have not yet been inventoried or evaluated.

Vandalism (cf. Hutt et al. 1991) to UMNWSR cultural resources has been occasionally reported (e.g., Davis 1976), but there is no current basis for evaluating the frequency, periodicity, focus, or relative impact of uncontrolled "pothunting" in UMNWSR archeological sites or artifact collection off of standing structures or of abandoned farm equipment there.

Most of the adverse impacts to UMNWSR cultural resources are direct. Identifiable indirect impacts include the occasional development-related introduction of non-recreational collectors into the area, whose collection approaches vandalism. For example, BLM-contracted construction crews might collect artifacts from associated archeological or

architectural sites. Excavation of a prehistoric archeological site could indirectly have an adverse impact on traditional American Indian religious values, if the concerned Indians do not wish to identify those values so values can be protected.

The cumulative impact of uncontrolled ground disturbance (erosion, cattle and recreationist trampling) and recreational collecting is adverse, especially when the recorded information about the CRMP Study Area cultural resources is minimal. Over time there is a incremental diminution of this nonrenewable resource base (including both historic and cultural properties). This loss is partially mitigated by the ongoing collection of resource information about historic properties, and recovery of impacted resources prior to development, but there will always be a residual adverse impact.

4.3.2 Threats to Unallocated UMNWSR Cultural Resources

It is estimated that 95% of the UMNWSR lands have not been inventoried to identify their full range of locatable cultural resources. Most of the Missouri River-side properties (which are most likely to have significant prehistoric or historic sites) have been at least minimally so inventoried. However, it is unquestionable that all of the threats mentioned above impinge upon hundreds of presently uninventoried UMNWSR cultural resources that are also part of the BLM's public trust.

The BLM owns 67% of the lands within the formal UMNWSR, and 57% of the lands within the larger UMNWSR CRMP Study Area. Most of the rest of the lands are privately owned. Even with the minimal inventory information available, these private lands are known to include many cultural resources with significant scientific, humanistic, and spiritual values. Most of these resources and their included values are probably subject to the threats described previously in reference to the allocated resources. The non-BLM Federal lands in the UMNWSR CRMP Study Area include at least 11 identified cultural resources (Table 4.11). These are also probably subject to all or most of the threats identified above.

4.3.3 Threat Reduction

Techniques and methods to reduce many of the threats identified above are common to most cultural resources, no matter how they are allocated among various uses. Careful management of all BLM activities that affect identified cultural resources, to avoid either direct or indirect adverse impacts to them, will reduce threatening activities.

Erosion threats to UMNWSR cultural resources will be reduced by developing a monitoring and stabilization program as described in Section 4.3.3.2.

Vandalism threats to cultural resources will be reduced by patrol and reporting of law enforcement personnel. Public education about the value of UMNWSR cultural resources will be continued, including Fort Benton Visitors Center material, brochures, and public presentations to regional public organizations and meetings.

4.3.3.1 Properties Allocated to Scientific Use

All UMNWSR cultural resource use will be in compliance with the Federal Land Policy and Management Act, National Environmental Policy Act, National Historic Preservation Act, Archeological and Historic Preservation Act, Archeological Resources Protection Act, and other authorities cited in Section 1.0. Together these require documentation of the scientific values inherent in identified cultural resources prior to adversely impacting them, thus reducing the threat to scientific use of the so-allocated UMNWSR resources.

At present, nearly 40 identified UMNWSR CRMP Study Area cultural resources are known to be used as recreational campsites by the public. Inventory and evaluation of these resources where possible (they occur on both private and public lands) could protect some of the scientific values before they are further degraded or lost through casual land use. Such information could also assist in recreational management that protects rather than degrades the cultural resources. Developing a better understanding and appreciation of the UMNWSR cultural values among recreationists may have many beneficial results. In addition to directing informal campsite use away from known cultural resources, it may reduce vandalism to historic properties. Asking UMNWSR public users to report vandalism, erosion, or even newly discovered buried prehistoric sites away from the immediate Missouri riverbanks may help develop a public stewardship ethic.

As specified previously, the BLM will include cultural resource management requirements in all ground-disturbing service contracts and leases that affect UMNWSR cultural resources allocated for scientific use, and develop programs to assess and where possible manage resource vandalism and erosion.

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To protect the scientific information values of collected or excavated UMNWSR cultural resources, the BLM will ensure that its artifact curation facilities and programs, archives, and record files comply with Federal archeological curation and records management regulations, standards, and guidance.

4.3.3.2 Properties Allocatable to Management Use

In the late 1970s, Montana State University (MSU) initiated a program to monitor the erosion of prehistoric archeological sites along the Missouri River banks in the UMNWSR. There are some comments on resource erosion in Davis and Aaberg (1978), but the program was not continued nor completed to publication. Table 4-12 is a list of UMNWSR cultural resources field surveyed by MSU in 1976 and/or 1978 that may have data available from which to implement an ongoing site erosion management program, including datum stakes still in place out on the ground.

4.3.3.3 Properties Allocated to Public Use

Monitoring of vandalism and erosion of these properties would be of assistance to their management, as would general public education efforts incorporated into the UMNWSR recreation program.

Development of a Bodmer landscape guide for river users, matching Bodmer illustrations with contemporary river views, could greatly enhance the general public appreciation of the culture history and cultural resources of the UMNWSR.

During the late 1970s, UMNWSR cultural resource specialists conducted an oral history project to record information about the twentieth century homesteading in the Missouri Breaks. This information has never been analyzed or summarized, but most of the primary information remains in BLM files in the Judith Resource Area Office. Contractual completion of this project would be an important element in better understanding and interpreting UMNWSR cultural resources allocated to public use, and this increased public appreciation of the localities might support better public protection of their integrity.

4.3.3.4 Properties Allocated to Sociocultural Use

The American Indian Religious Freedom Act, Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, and American Indian consultation requirements of the National Historic Preservation Act and Archeological Resources Protection Act will be followed, thus reducing the threats to sociocultural uses of UMNWSR cultural resources. An ethnohistoric and ethnographic study of American Indian use of the UMNWSR in the past two centuries should be undertaken. This could include providing American Indians the opportunity to identify specific areas of traditional religious concern, so that general resource management and project plans can take those concerns into consideration in project implementation.

4.3.3.5 Properties to be Conserved

Resources allocated to conservation may require special protection measures. Barrier construction or riverbank stabilization is generally not appropriate within the UMNWSR, where the focus is on nineteenth century natural conditions. Public education of recreationists and development crews, and legal enforcement of theft and vandalism statutes, should be a conscious element of the river management program.

4.3.3.6 Unallocated Properties

The spirit of the UMNWSR authorizing legislation directs the BLM to the protection and use of significant cultural values residing on private lands within the UMNWSR, and some outside but adjacent to the formal UMNWSR, in the public's overall use of the UMNWSR. The legislation specifically directs the BLM to publicly acquire cultural resources such as Ft. McKenzie. Acquisition of private inholdings with important cultural resources (e.g., PN Ranch, 1855 Blackfoot Treaty Council Site, Discovery camps, Bodmer landscape viewpoints), as well as historically significant areas outside of the formal UMNWSR (e.g., Ft. McKenzie and other trading post sites, Little Sandy Creek area, Thompson Bottom overlook area) would reduce many of the threats to them.

Some of the CRMP Study Area cultural resources that are most significant in developing a UMNWSR interpretive recreation program are on private land, including those mentioned previously and the Damone bison kill, the apparently Archaic Mallory site, and the Shanahan cairn with its long sequence of prehistoric use.

The spirit of the UMNWSR legislation also directs the BLM, as river manager, to encourage the Corps of Engineers and Fish and Wildlife Service to affirmatively manage its cultural resources in the CRMP Study Area that are outside of the formal UMNWSR.

4.4 UMNWSR CULTURAL RESOURCE INFORMATION OBJECTIVES

4.4.1 Major Research Themes

Review of the available information indicates several broad topics that may be addressed with information from UMNWSR archeological sites. One is the delineation of human adaptation to Late Pleistocene periglacial environments, since the UMNWSR is ice-marginal. This should involve remote sensing analysis of landforms in and adjacent to the UMNWSR corridor, and a geomorphological analysis to identify the “old dirt” deposits there. The only early materials (>10,000 years old) that are now known to occur in the UMNWSR Study Area are in the Little Sandy Creek area, but there could be other surficial or buried deposits. This study of human adaptations should be combined with and supported by a search for paleoclimatic information (e.g., pollen, molluscs, insects, paleosols) that would enhance both the natural and cultural history of the region and the assumptions made in natural resource management there.

The apparent long sequence of human use of the UMNWSR area should support long-perspective analyses of human settlement and subsistence systems used here. How intense was that use, and did it reflect major village estates or more ephemeral use as a hunting and gathering range? Evaluation of the distribution of some of the prehistoric remains (e.g., Thompson Overlook) as cultural landscapes should support a better understanding of these systems. Evaluation of prehistoric land use should be tied into analysis of the nineteenth and twentieth century land use.

A more specific research theme is the exploitation of the “salt and pepper silicified sandstone” from the Kootenai Formation that was prehistorically quarried in the Thompson Overlook area, and which apparently was most frequently used during the Avonlea period (ca. 1500 years ago). The occurrence of that formation in the UMNWSR Breaks should be delineated, to identify comparable quarries.

A second specific research theme is the exploitation of bison in the UMNWSR, analyzing the Damone bison kill site, searching for comparable sites in or adjacent to the UMNWSR, evaluating the Lewis and Clark Expedition Slaughter Camp record, and using all of this for the interpretive recreation program.

A major information value in the UMNWSR is the Lewis and Clark Discovery Expedition, but to date none of the Expedition’s campsites has been clearly identified on the ground. Using Bergantino’s locational data, a program should be developed to attempt to field inventory these locations to seek out any remains of the actual Expedition campsite use.

American Indians have a strong interest in understanding their cultural history as it is reflected in the remains of early nineteenth century trading post cultural interactions and economics, and in the military and federal government’s nineteenth century presence in the UMNWSR.

Late nineteenth and early twentieth century research themes include military hydrological engineering in support of the steamboat traffic, economic and transportation networks in support of the western U.S. miners and Alberta immigrants, turn-of-the-century Euroamerican homestead construction and settlement patterns and interaction spheres, use and exploitation of coal in and from the Breaks, and the history of UMNWSR recreational use.

4.4.2 Field Inventory of UMNWSR Cultural Resources

The ultimate objective is to identify all cultural resources that occur on BLM-owned UMNWSR lands, for the appropriate management of those resources. This work should be conducted by professionals meeting the Secretary of the Interior’s standards, with inventory and evaluation of identified prehistoric cultural resources so as to assess the full range of potential prehistoric, historic, and cultural values associated with each resource. Such inventory and evaluation should meet the requirements of the National Register of Historic Places, and all inventory records and materials should be appropriately curated.

In 1987, the approximately 90,000 UMNWSR acres were estimated to be 10% culturally inventoried (U.S. Bureau of Land Management 1987b). This report estimates that inventory coverage is approximately 15% by land area (5% of prehistoric materials, 90% of historic sites), but notes that most of that inventory did not search for both prehistoric and historic

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resources at each location. Temporally adequate inventory of all UMNWSR surface is probably no more than 5%, and even determining which acreage is or is not adequately inventoried is a major task. Such an assessment is dependent upon an office-based overlay of survey coverage data based on reports, file data, and interviews of individuals completing those surveys.

Complete inventory of the UMNWSR corridor is a long-term goal and is presently planned to be completed at a rate of approximately 5000 acres per year by regular staff members supplemented by 2-3 crew members (interns, or as operating under a Cooperative Agreement) and occasional specialists (e.g., a vernacular architect, landscape architect). The goal for FY93 should be design of an inventory strategy, based on GIS-available landform and ownership data and prioritized in terms of competing values and their potential impacts to cultural values (e.g., campground development, cattle trampling). This could be a major proactive component of the future UMNWSR cultural resource management program.

All such inventory will meet the standards referenced in Section 1.0, and result in well documented resource allocations.

In complement to this inventory program, BLM cultural resource staff members and supporting crew members and specialists will field-inspect all presently identified resources and define and evaluate them to current professional multi-disciplinary standards and Federal regulations. This review will be in response to competing use needs, therefore more reactive than proactive.

Several resources in, and areas of, the UMNWSR apparently hold American Indian traditional religious values. A specific program to identify these resources, to therefore be able to protect them in developing management options, will be established. This may involve bringing in non-BLM anthropologists, ethnobotanists, and American Indians as consultants. Indians are often reluctant to identify their religious areas, and assistance in developing and operating this program will be sought from the Montana Governor's Coordinator for Indian Affairs, Helena.

4.43 Direct Management Needs

The primary objective of the program to manage the UMNWSR's cultural resources information values is the in situ protection of those resources. To this end, cultural resource erosion and vandalism monitoring and control programs should be developed and implemented.

4.44 Curatorial Management Needs

Compliance with the archaeological curation regulations (36 CFR 79) and the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act is an objective of the UMNWSR cultural resource information management program.

4.4.5 Priorities and Schedule

Cultural Resource Project Plans (CRPPs) will be developed to provide precise design specifications and estimates on work effort, schedule, equipment, and support needed to implement management actions consistent with the allocations in this CRMP.

Resources that are threatened merit more immediate attention. All currently identified cultural resources within the CRMP Study Area were ranked in terms of their erosion potential, campsite association, and research value (Appendix B). Four resources are highly erodible, frequently used by recreationists, and have high research value. Two of these (Cow Island Landing [24BL205], Coal Banks Terrace [24CH6]) are privately owned, and thus their investigation can be completed only under a cooperative agreement or easement. Two of them (The Wall Terrace [24CH72], Rowe Island Shipyard [24CH333]) are Federally owned.

During 1990, it has been possible to identify the field location of the 1855 Blackfeet Treaty Council site (24CHP10) on private property in the Judith Landing area. The resource was identified as significant in the Judith Landing National Historic District nomination, though it was not actually field identified within the district when the district was registered. The council site is in the vicinity of a Lewis and Clark camp, the mid-nineteenth century Fort Chardon, and a variety of archeological materials and historic comments that indicate that the area has been used for thousands of years. The Blackfeet Nation (Wagner 1990) has expressed an interest in having this site designated as a National Historic Landmark. The site is adjacent to areas of heavy recreation use, which would be enhanced by the landmark designation and provision of information about the Council and other historical activities there. Any recreational developments at the council site should take into consideration the private landowner's agricultural cycle, and proximity of a family home to the historic site.

Priority will be given to these activities:

- Attempt to locate and field inventory of the Discovery camps
- Multidisciplinary investigation of the Cow Creek sacred geography, Nez Perce National Historic Trail, and general vicinity of Cow Island, and development of CRPP(s) there
- Development of an UMNWSR ethnohistoric/ ethnographic program to identify American Indian concerns throughout the UMNWSR cultural resource management program
- Through acquisition or Cooperative Management Agreement with the landowner, inventory of the 1855 Stevens Blackfeet Treaty Council site and development of a Landmark nomination
- Inventory of the Rowe Island Shipyard and The Wall Terrace and development of CRPPs for them
- Development of a homestead study project, using oral historical data currently on file, completing archeological, architectural, and landscape analysis of the BLM-owned homesteads, and developing CRPP's as needed or developing discharge case studies for each of them

Priority ranking and scheduling of these activities are subject to budgetary considerations. The analyses and guidance provided in this Cultural Resource Management Plan will form the basis of budgetary requests for those activities.

4.5 UMNWSR CULTURAL RESOURCE PUBLIC USE OBJECTIVES

BLM's overall cultural resource management objective is the wise use of these resources in recognition of their participation in the public trust. The ultimate goal of this program is the public's use of its own heritage resources, both the included information and the physical remnants that represent and communicate the experiences of the human past.

UMNWSR cultural resources should be used throughout the River's public recreation program, in public education exhibits and written materials at the Fort Benton Visitor Center, signs at major public access points (e.g., Virgelle, Judith Landing, Daulphin Raphids, Cow Island), and brochures and self-guided tours as appropriate to resources throughout the UMNWSR. The Bodmer (and Point) cultural resources should be a major public recreation program element throughout the UMNWSR, and the use of these could be developed through interpretive exhibits at the Fort Benton Visitor Center and a self-guided tour pamphlet. A sociocultural information program could be developed through completion of the 1970's homestead oral history project and incorporation of the collected information into overall recreation information.

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Table 4.1. UMNWSR CRMP STUDY AREA CULTURAL RESOURCES ALLOCATED FOR SCIENTIFIC USE

Site No.	Site Name	Owner	EP	Assoc. Camp Use	RV
Not Within Formal UMNWSR					
ART (PETROGLYPH)					
24CH0095	COAL BANKS HEIGHTS I	B	3	F	2
DUMP					
24CH0096	LOMA HEIGHTS II	B	3	F	1
INDUSTRIAL					
24CHP016	FORT FOX & LIVINGSTON	B	2	T	1
MILITARY, TRANSPORTATION					
24CH0333	ROWE ISLAND SHIPYARD	B	1	T	3
SETTLEMENT					
24CH0212	ISLANDS	BP	3	F	1
24CH0670	STEAMBOAT POINT	B	3	T	1
24CHP026	BEND	B	1	F	2
24CH0208	BENCH EDGE	B	2	F	1
SETTLEMENT, INDUSTRIAL					
24CHP017	OPHIR CITY	BP	1	F	1
Within Formal UMNWSR					
ART (BODMER LANDSCAPE)					
24CHC019	ATSINA CAMP	B	3	F	1
ART (CAIRN)					
24BL0063	MCCLELLAND CAIRN	B	3	F	1
CULTURAL LANDSCAPE					
24BLC001	COW CREEK SACRED GEOGRAPHY	BP	3	F	1
DISCOVERY					
24CHP002	PABLO ISLAND CAMP	B	3	F	1
24CHP003	EAGLE CREEK CAMP	E	1	T	1
24FRP001	HELLER CAMP	B	1	F	1
24FRP002	BIRD RAPIDS CAMP	B	1	F	1
24FRP003	DAUPHIN RAPIDS CAMP (ELK RAPIDS)	B	1	F	1
24FRP008	WOODHAWK CAMP	B	3	T	1
GOVERNMENT					
24CH0245	CONLEY POST OFFICE	E	2	T	1
INDUSTRIAL					
24BLP005	MCCLELLAND MINE	B	3	F	1
24CH0228	EIGHT MILE BENCH	B	3	F	1
24CHP020	SHERRY COAL MINES	BP	3	F	1
24CHP022	WAIDMAN COAL MINE	BP	3	F	1
24CHP023	COULEE COAL MINE	B	3	F	1
24CHP024	MCCOY COAL MINE	B	3	F	1
24CHP025	MIB COAL MINE	B	3	F	1
24FR0224	WOODHAWK COMPLEX	B	2	F	1
24PHP001	RUBY GULCH MINING COMPANY MINE	B	2	F	1

Table 4.1. **UMNWSR CRMP STUDY AREA CULTURAL RESOURCES ALLOCATED FOR SCIENTIFIC USE (continued)**

Site No.	Site Name	Owner	EP	Assoc. Camp Use	RV
Within Formal UMNWSR (continued)					
INDUSTRIAL,MILITARY					
24BL0036	DAUPHIN LANDING AND C.O.E. CAMP	B	2	F	2
INDUSTRIAL,TRANSPORTATION,SETTLEMENT					
24BL0204	POWER PLANT	BP	2	T	2
MILITARY,INDUSTRIAL					
24BL0037	DAUPHIN RAPIDS WING DAMS	B	1	F	1
MILITARY,TRANSPORTATION					
24BL0074	ARMY TRAIL	B	3	F	1
MORTUARY					
24BL0853	DAUPHIN GRAVES	B	2	F	1
24CH0491	SHEEPHERDER GRAVE	B	2	T	1
SETTLEMENT					
24BL0005	KIPP HOMESTEAD TERRACE	BP	3	F	2
24BL0035	SMOKY SANFORD HOMESTEAD	B	3	F	1
24BL0040	BOILER BOTTOMS #4	B	3	F	1
24BL0056	BUFFLER PEAR	B	3	F	2
24BL0068	ADIBI	B	2	F	2
24BL0071	BOILER BOTTOM #1	B	2	F	1
24BL0072	BOILER BOTTOM #2	B	3	F	1
24BL0073	BOILER BOTTOMS #3	B	1	F	1
24BL0982	MILE 96	B	1	F	2
24BLP001	ERVIN/GIST HOMESTEAD	B	3	T	1
24CH0013	COLD SNAKE	BP	3	F	1
24CH0015	LOWER CROSSING	B	1	F	1
24CH0021	PUMP	B	1	F	2
24CH0043	MILE 57 HEIGHTS III	BP	3	F	1
24CH0044	NATURAL WALL	B	3	F	1
24CH0047	EAGLE'S MOUTH CANYON	EP	1	F	2
24CH0059	COULEE HEIGHTS I	B	3	A	1
24CH0060	COULEE HEIGHTS II	B	3	A	1
24CH0061	MUD SPRING COULEE	B	3	A	1
24CH0067	HOLE-IN-THE-WALL DRAW	B	2	F	1
24CH0070	SLAUGHTER CLIFFS	BP	1	F	1
24CH0072	THE WALL TERRACE	B	1	T	2
24CH0073	MILE 62	B	1	F	2
24CH0080	MILE 58 HEIGHTS	BP	3	F	1
24CH0187	NARROW TERRACE	B	2	F	2
24CH0217	THOMPSON OVERLOOK 4	BP	2	F	3
24CH0220	BIG BULL	BP	1	F	3
24CH0222	RATTLESNAKE COULEE 4	BP	3	F	1
24CH0254	SHEEP SHED COULEE	BP	3	F	2
24CH0311	HOWARD'S HOPE	B	3	F	1
24CH0313	NOLAN	B	3	F	1
24CH0402	CARTER	BP	2	A	2
24CH0403	DONTIGNY	B	2	F	2
24CH0404	HOLE-IN-THE-WALL,SEXTON HOMESTEAD	B	1	F	3
24CH0405	SLUGGETT	BP	2	F	1

4.0 UMNSWR CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Table 4.1. UMNSWR CRMP STUDY AREA CULTURAL RESOURCES ALLOCATED FOR SCIENTIFIC USE (continued)

Site No.	Site Name	Owner	EP	Assoc. Camp Use	RV
Within Formal UMNSWR (concluded)					
SETTLEMENT (continued)					
24CH0490	MUNRO CABIN	B	3	F	1
24CH0492	JOHNSON HOMESTEAD (RUBY GREENWELL HOMESTEAD)	B	3	F	1
24CH0493	LANE HOMESTEAD	B	2	F	1
24CH0497	UPPER ROLF HOMESTEAD	B	3	F	1
24CH0669	HOFFER	E	2	F	2
24CH0678	COAL MINE COULEE	B	3	F	3
24CH0681	MILE 83	B	1	F	2
24CHP019	SLUGGETT HOMESTEAD I	B	3	A	1
24FR0051	JUDITH RIVER	BSP	2	F	1
24FR0053	OXBOW BOTTOM	B	1	F	3
24FR0054	DRY ISLAND	B	1	F	2
24FR0115	HOLMES BENCH	B	3	F	2
24FR0186	FIVE POINT	B	2	F	3
24FR0187	BIG LEG	B	3	F	1
24FR0219	MURRAY HOMESTEAD (DUGOUT)	B	3	F	1
24FR0223	UPSLOPE	B	2	F	1
24FR0254	MILE 137	B	2	F	2
24FR0277	TAYLOR	B	2	F	2
24FR0328	HAGADONE	BS	3	F	2
24FR0402	NELSON HOMESTEAD	B	3	T	1
24FR0650	STURGEON ISLAND	B	1	F	1
24FRP010	DEWEESE HOMESTEAD	B	3	F	2
24FRP011	HILLIARD BELLAH HOMESTEAD	B	3	F	1
24FRP013	RUSSELL STOCK HOMESTEAD II	B	3	F	1
24FRP015	FRIZELLE	B	2	F	1
24FRP016	SANFORD HOMESTEAD	B	3	F	1
SETTLEMENT, INDUSTRIAL					
24BL0201	MILE 104	BP	2	F	1
SUBSISTENCE					
24CH0012	HAFTED KNIFE KILL	BP	1	F	3
24CH0081	THOMPSON OVERLOOK 3 (BIG BEND DRIVE LINES)	BP	3	F	2
24CHP031	DAMONE	BP	2	F	3
TRANSPORTATION					
24CHP030	LIDSTONE FERRY	BP	1	F	1
TRANSPORTATION, SETTLEMENT					
24BL0038	STAFFORD FERRY	B	3	F	1
TRANSPORTATION, INDUSTRIAL					
24CH0663	PABLO RAPIDS, MARION WRECK	BSP	1	F	1

NOTE: The site number construction system and ownership, erosion potential (EP), associated camping use, and research value (RV) codes are described in Table B.2.

Table 4.2. UMNWSR CULTURAL RESOURCES ALLOCATED CONCURRENTLY TO SCIENTIFIC, SOCIOCULTURAL, AND PUBLIC USES

Site	Site Name	Seg.	Owner UMR Use	RV	EP	Campsite No.
Within Formal UMNWSR						
24BLC001	COW CREEK SACRED GEOGRAPHY	BP	W	1	3	F
24BLP001	ERVIN/GIST HOMESTEAD	B	W	1	3	T
24CHC019	ATSINA CAMP	B	W	1	3	F
24CHP002	PABLO ISLAND CAMP	B	W	1	3	F
24CHP003	EAGLE CREEK CAMP	E	W	1	1	T
24FRP001	HELLER CAMP	B	S	1	1	F
24FRP002	BIRD RAPIDS CAMP	B	W	1	1	F
24FRP003	DAUPHIN RAPIDS CAMP (ELK RAPIDS)	B	S	1	1	F

NOTE: The site number construction system and ownership, erosion potential (EP), associated camping use, and research value (RV) codes are described in Table B.2.

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Table 4.3. **UMNWSR CULTURAL RESOURCES ALLOCATED TO BOTH SCIENTIFIC AND PUBLIC USES**

Site	Site Name	Seg.	Owner UMR Use	RV	EP	Campsite No.
Within Formal UMNWSR						
24BL0035	SMOKY SANFORD HOMESTEAD	B	S	1	3	F
24BL0036	DAUPHIN LANDING AND C.O.E. CAMP	B	S	2	2	F
24BL0037	DAUPHIN RAPIDS WING DAMS	B	S	1	1	F
24BL0038	STAFFORD FERRY	B	S	1	3	F
24BL0063	MCCLELLAND CAIRN	B	S	1	3	F
24BL0074	ARMY TRAIL	B	S	1	3	F
24BL0204	POWER PLANT	BP	S	2	2	T
24BL0853	DAUPHIN GRAVES	B	S	1	2	F
24BLP005	MCCLELLAND MINE	B	S	1	3	F
24CH0245	CONLEY POST OFFICE	E	W	1	2	T
24CH0404	HOLE-IN-THE-WALL, SEXTON HOMESTEAD	B	W	3	1	F
24CH0490	MUNRO CABIN	B	W	1	3	F
24CH0492	JOHNSON HOMESTEAD (RUBY GREENWELL HOMESTEAD)	B	W	1	3	F
24CH0493	LANE HOMESTEAD	B	W	1	2	F
24CH0497	UPPER ROLF HOMESTEAD	B	W	1	3	F
24CH0663	PABLO RAPIDS, MARION WRECK	BSP	W	1	1	F
24CH0669	HOFFER	E	W	2	2	F
24CHP020	SHERRY COAL MINES	BP	W	1	3	F
24CHP022	WAIDMAN COAL MINE	BP	W	1	3	F
24CHP023	COULEE COAL MINE	B	W	1	3	F
24CHP024	MCCOY COAL MINE	B	W	1	3	F
24CHP025	MIB COAL MINE	B	W	1	3	F
24CHP030	LIDSTONE FERRY	BP	W	1	1	F
24FR0219	MURRAY HOMESTEAD (DUGOUT)	B	R	1	3	F
24FR0224	WOODHAWK COMPLEX	B	S	1	2	F
24FR0328	HAGADONE	BS	W	2	3	F
24FR0402	NELSON HOMESTEAD	B	S	1	3	T
24FRP008	WOODHAWK CAMP	B	S	1	3	T
24FRP010	DEWEESE HOMESTEAD	B	W	2	3	F
24FRP011	HILLIARD BELLAH HOMESTEAD	B	S	1	3	F
24FRP013	RUSSELL STOCK HOMESTEAD II	B	S	1	3	F
24FRP015	FRIZELLE	B	W	1	2	F
24FRP016	SANFORD HOMESTEAD	B	W	1	3	F
24PHP001	RUBY GULCH MINING COMPANY MINE	B	S	1	2	F

NOTE: The site number construction system and ownership, erosion potential (EP), associated camping use, and research value (RV) codes are described in Table B.2.

Table 4.4. UMNSWR CRMP STUDY AREA CULTURAL RESOURCES ALLOCATED TO SCIENTIFIC USE ONLY

Site	Site Name	Seg.	Owner UMR Use	RV	EP	Campsite No.
Not Within Formal UMNSWR						
24CH0095	COAL BANKS HEIGHTS I	B	R	2	3	F
24CH0096	LOMA HEIGHTS II	B	R	1	3	F
24CH0212	ISLANDS	BP	R	1	3	F
24CH0333	ROWE ISLAND SHIPYARD	B	R	3	1	T
24CH0670	STEAMBOAT POINT	B	R	1	3	T
24CHP016	FORT FOX & LIVINGSTON	B	R	1	2	T
24CHP026	BEND	B	R	2	1	F
24CH0208	BENCH EDGE	B	R	2	1	F
24CHP017	OPHIR CITY	BP	R	1	1	F
Within Formal UMNSWR						
24BL0005	KIPP HOMESTEAD TERRACE	BP	W	2	3	F
24BL0040	BOILER BOTTOMS #4	B	S	1	3	F
24BL0056	BUFFLER PEAR	B	S	2	3	F
24BL0068	ADIBI	B	W	2	2	F
24BL0071	BOILER BOTTOM #1	B	S	1	2	F
24BL0072	BOILER BOTTOM #2	B	S	1	3	F
24BL0073	BOILER BOTTOMS #3	B	S	1	1	F
24BL0201	MILE 104	BP	S	1	2	F
24BL0982	MILE 96	B	W	2	1	F
24CH0012	HAFTED KNIFE KILL	BP	R	3	1	F
24CH0015	LOWER CROSSING	B	R	1	1	F
24CH0021	PUMP	B	R	2	1	F
24CH0043	MILE 57 HEIGHTS III	BP	W	1	3	F
24CH0044	NATURAL WALL	B	W	1	3	F
24CH0047	EAGLE'S MOUTH CANYON	EP	W	2	1	F
24CH0059	COULEE HEIGHTS I	B	W	1	3	A
24CH0060	COULEE HEIGHTS II	B	W	1	3	A
24CH0061	MUD SPRING COULEE	B	W	1	3	A
24CH0067	HOLE-IN-THE-WALL DRAW	B	W	1	2	F
24CH0070	SLAUGHTER CLIFFS	BP	W	1	1	F
24CH0072	THE WALL TERRACE	B	W	2	1	T
24CH0073	MILE 62	B	W	2	1	F
24CH0080	MILE 58 HEIGHTS	BP	W	1	3	F
24CH0081	THOMPSON OVERLOOK 3 (BIG BEND BP DRIVE LINES)	R	2	3	F	
24CH0187	NARROW TERRACE	B	W	2	2	F
24CH0217	THOMPSON OVERLOOK 4	BP	R	3	2	F
24CH0220	BIG BULL	BP	R	3	1	F
24CH0222	RATTLESNAKE COULEE 4	BP	R	1	3	F
24CH0228	EIGHT MILE BENCH	B	W	1	3	F
24CH0254	SHEEP SHED COULEE	BP	W	2	3	F
24CH0311	HOWARD'S HOPE	B	R	1	3	F
24CH0313	NOLAN	B	R	1	3	F
24CH0402	CARTER	BP	W	2	2	A
24CH0403	DONTIGNY	B	W	2	2	F
24CH0405	SLUGGETT	BP	W	1	2	F
24CH0491	SHEEPHERDER GRAVE	B	W	1	2	T
24CH0678	COAL MINE COULEE	B	W	3	3	F
24CH0681	MILE 83	B	W	2	1	F

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Table 4.4. **UMNWSR CRMP STUDY AREA CULTURAL RESOURCES ALLOCATED TO SCIENTIFIC USE ONLY** (concluded)

Site	Site Name	Owner UMR Seg.	RV Use	EP	Campsite No.	
Within Formal UMNWSR (concluded)						
24CHP019	SLUGGETT HOMESTEAD I	B	W	1	3	A
24CHP031	DAMONE	BP	W	3	2	F
24FR0051	JUDITH RIVER	BSP	R	1	2	F
24FR0053	OXBOW BOTTOM	B	W	3	1	F
24FR0054	DRY ISLAND	B	S	2	1	F
24FR0115	HOLMES BENCH	B	R	2	3	F
24FR0186	FIVE POINT	B	R	3	2	F
24FR0187	BIG LEG	B	W	1	3	F
24FR0223	UPSLOPE	B	S	1	2	F
24FR0254	MILE 137	B	S	2	2	F
24FR0277	TAYLOR	B	S	2	2	F
24FR0650	STURGEON ISLAND	B	W	1	1	F

NOTE: The site number construction system and ownership, erosion potential (EP), associated camping use, and research value (RV) codes are described in Table B.2.

Table 4.5. UMNWSR CULTURAL RESOURCES ALLOCATED TO PUBLIC USE

Site No.	Site Name	Owner	EP	Assoc. Camp Use	RV
Within Formal UMNWSR					
ART (BODMER LANDSCAPE)					
24BLC002	COW ISLAND LANDSCAPE	B	3	F	1
24CHC012	BUFFALO AND ELK WATERING	BS	2	F	1
24CHC013	SEVEN SISTERS I	B	3	F	1
24CHC016	SENTINEL	B	3	A	1
24CHC019	ATSINA CAMP	B	3	F	1
24CHC023	DARK BUTTE	B	3	F	1
24CHC027	BELOW SPIRES	B	3	F	1
24CHC030	SEVEN SISTERS II	B	3	F	1
24CHC031	VALLEY OF THE WALLS III	B	3	F	1
24CHC032	BELOW SEVEN SISTERS	B	3	F	1
24CHC033	VALLEY OF THE WALLS IV	B	3	F	1
24CHC035	VALLEY OF THE WALLS V	B	3	F	1
24CHC036	BELOW THE VALLEY	B	3	F	1
ART (BODMER LANDSCAPE, POINT LANDSCAPE)					
24CHC011	HOLE-IN-THE-WALL AND STONE WALLS	B	3	F	1
ART (CAIRN)					
24BL0063	MCCLELLAND CAIRN	B	3	F	1
ART (PETROGLYPH)					
24FR0120	SUGARLOAF ROCK	B	3	F	2
CULTURAL LANDSCAPE					
24BLC001	COW CREEK SACRED GEOGRAPHY	BP	3	F	1
24CH0664	STEAMBOAT ROCK	B	3	A	1
DISCOVERY					
24CHP002	PABLO ISLAND CAMP	B	3	F	1
24CHP003	EAGLE CREEK CAMP	E	1	T	1
24FRP001	HELLER CAMP	B	1	F	1
24FRP002	BIRD RAPIDS CAMP	B	1	F	1
24FRP003	DAUPHIN RAPIDS CAMP (ELK RAPIDS)	B	1	F	1
24FRP008	WOODHAWK CAMP	B	3	T	1
GOVERNMENT					
24CH0245	CONLEY POST OFFICE	E	2	T	1
INDUSTRIAL					
24BLP005	MCCLELLAND MINE	B	3	F	1
24CHP020	SHERRY COAL MINES	BP	3	F	1
24CHP022	WAIMAN COAL MINE	BP	3	F	1
24CHP023	COULEE COAL MINE	B	3	F	1
24CHP024	MCCOY COAL MINE	B	3	F	1
24CHP025	MIB COAL MINE	B	3	F	1
24FR0224	WOODHAWK COMPLEX	B	2	F	1
24PHP001	RUBY GULCH MINING COMPANY MINE	B	2	F	1

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Table 4.5. UMNSWR CULTURAL RESOURCES ALLOCATED TO PUBLIC USE (concluded)

Site No.	Site Name	Owner	EP	Assoc. Camp Use	RV
Within Formal UMNWSR (continued)					
INDUSTRIAL, MILITARY					
24BL0036	DAUPHIN LANDING AND C.O.E. CAMP	B	2	F	2
INDUSTRIAL, TRANSPORTATION, SETTLEMENT					
24BL0204	POWER PLANT	BP	2	T	2
MILITARY, INDUSTRIAL					
24BL0037	DAUPHIN RAPIDS WING DAMS B	1	F	1	
MILITARY, TRANSPORTATION					
24BL0074	ARMY TRAIL	B	3	F	1
MORTUARY					
24BL0853	DAUPHIN GRAVES	B	2	F	1
SETTLEMENT					
24BL0035	SMOKY SANFORD HOMESTEAD	B	3	F	1
24BLP001	ERVIN/GIST HOMESTEAD	B	3	T	1
24CH0404	HOLE-IN-THE-WALL, SEXTON HOMESTEAD	B	1	F	3
24CH0490	MUNRO CABIN	B	3	F	1
24CH0492	JOHNSON HOMESTEAD (RUBY GREENWELL HOMESTEAD)	B	3	F	1
24CH0493	LANE HOMESTEAD	B	2	F	1
24CH0497	UPPER ROLF HOMESTEAD	B	3	F	1
24CH0669	HOFFER	E	2	F	2
24FR0219	MURRAY HOMESTEAD (DUGOUT)	B	3	F	1
24FR0328	HAGADONE	BS	3	F	2
24FR0402	NELSON HOMESTEAD	B	3	T	1
24FRP010	DEWEESE HOMESTEAD	B	3	F	2
24FRP011	HILLIARD BELLAH HOMESTEAD B	3	F	1	
24FRP013	RUSSELL STOCK HOMESTEAD II	B	3	F	1
24FRP015	FRIZELLE	B	2	F	1
24FRP016	SANFORD HOMESTEAD	B	3	F	1
TRANSPORTATION					
24CHP030	LIDSTONE FERRY	BP	1	F	1
TRANSPORTATION, SETTLEMENT					
24BL0038	STAFFORD FERRY	B	3	F	1
TRANSPORTATION, INDUSTRIAL					
24CH0663	PABLO RAPIDS, MARION WRECK	BSP	1	F	1

NOTE: The site number construction system and ownership, erosion potential (EP), associated camping use, and research value (RV) codes are described in Table B.2.

Table 4.6. UMNWSR CULTURAL RESOURCES ALLOCATED TO PUBLIC USE ONLY

Site	Site Name	Owner Seg.	UMR Use	RV	EP	Campsite No.
Within Formal UMNWSR						
24BLC002	COW ISLAND LANDSCAPE	B	W	1	3	F
24CH0664	STEAMBOAT ROCK	B	W	1	3	A
24CHC011	HOLE-IN-THE-WALL AND STONE WALLS	B	W	1	3	F
24CHC012	BUFFALO AND ELK WATERING	BS	W	1	2	F
24CHC013	SEVEN SISTERS I	B	W	1	3	F
24CHC016	SENTINEL	B	W	1	3	A
24CHC023	DARK BUTTE	B	W	1	3	F
24CHC027	BELOW SPIRES	B	W	1	3	F
24CHC030	SEVEN SISTERS II	B	W	1	3	F
24CHC031	VALLEY OF THE WALLS III	B	W	1	3	F
24CHC032	BELOW SEVEN SISTERS	B	W	1	3	F
24CHC033	VALLEY OF THE WALLS IV	B	W	1	3	F
24CHC035	VALLEY OF THE WALLS V	B	W	1	3	F
24CHC036	BELOW THE VALLEY	B	W	1	3	F
24FR0120	SUGARLOAF ROCK	B	S	2	3	F

NOTE: The site number construction system and ownership, erosion potential (EP), associated camping use, and research value (RV) codes are described in Table B.2.

Table 4.7. UMNWSR CULTURAL RESOURCES ALLOCATED TO SOCIOCULTURAL USE

Site No.	Site Name	Owner	EP	Assoc. Camp Use	RV
Within Formal UMNWSR					
ART (BODMER LANDSCAPE)					
24CHC019	ATSINA CAMP	B	3	F	1
CULTURAL LANDSCAPE					
24BLC001	COW CREEK SACRED GEOGRAPHY	BP	3	F	1
DISCOVERY					
24CHP002	PABLO ISLAND CAMP	B	3	F	1
24CHP003	EAGLE CREEK CAMP	E	1	T	1
24FRP001	HELLER CAMP	B	1	F	1
24FRP002	BIRD RAPIDS CAMP	B	1	F	1
24FRP003	DAUPHIN RAPIDS CAMP (ELK RAPIDS)	B	1	F	1
SETTLEMENT					
24BLP001	ERVIN/GIST HOMESTEAD	B	3	T	1
24CH0013	COLD SNAKE	BP	3	F	1

NOTE: The site number construction system and ownership, erosion potential (EP), associated camping use, and research value (RV) codes are described in Table B.2.

Table 4.8. UMNWSR CULTURAL RESOURCES ALLOCATED TO CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT

Site	Site Name	Owner UMR Seg.	RV Use	EP	Campsite No.
Within Formal UMNWSR					
24BL1124	MILE 121 BURIAL	B	W	1	3
24FR0052	HOLMES TERRACE	B	R	2	1

NOTE: The site number construction system and ownership, erosion potential (EP), associated camping use, and research value (RV) codes are described in Table B.2.

Table 4.9. MODERN MODIFICATIONS TO HISTORIC UMNWSR CULTURAL RESOURCES

Site No.	Site Name	Modification
24BLP001	Jack Ervin/Gist Ranch	Replaced windows and exclosed both homes
24FRP009	Middleton	Repoled and resodded roof, exclosed
24FR0219	Murray Dugout Homestead	Exclosed
24FR0328	Hagadone	Sealed and reframed cabin windows, reroofed, some residing, exclosed; stabilized, reroofed, replaced cross beam, and exclosed stable across the coulee; jacked up farm machinery and set in concrete
24FR0402	Gus Nelson	1990-planned modifications authorized after consultation with the SHPO and Advisory Council

NOTE: The site number construction system is described in Table B.2.

Table 4.10. **UMNWSR CRMP STUDY AREA CULTURAL RESOURCES WITH MANAGEMENT CONCERNS**

Site No.	Site Name	Owner	EP	Assoc. Camp Use	RV
Not Within Formal UMNWSR					
ART (CAIRN),MORTUARY					
24CH0209	Lundy	P	1	F	3
INDUSTRIAL					
24CH0362	Fort Benton Levee	P	1	F	3
MILITARY,TRANSPORTATION					
24CH0333	Rowe Island Shipyard	B	1	T	3
SETTLEMENT					
24CH0185	Horse Mint	P	1	F	2
24CH0203	Virgelle	P	1	F	3
24CH0672	Lippard	P	1	F	2
24CH0675	Crow Coulee Bar	P	1	F	2
24CHP026	Bend	B	1	F	2
24CHP028	Archers Island	P	1	F	2
24FR0191	McNulty Bottoms	C	1	F	3
SETTLEMENT, INDUSTRIAL					
24CHP017	OPHIR CITY	BP	1	F	1
Within Formal UMNWSR					
DISCOVERY					
24CHP006	Cache Camp	P	1	F	2
INDUSTRIAL,MILITARY					
24CH0244	Coal Banks Landing	P	1	F	2
MILITARY					
24CHP010	Blackfeet Stevens Treaty Council Site	P	1	F	3
SETTLEMENT					
24BL0982	Mile 96	B	1	F	2
24CH0006	Coal Banks Terrace	P	1	T	2
24CH0021	Pump	B	1	F	2
24CH0025	Muddy Banks	P	1	F	2
24CH0027	Broken Horn	P	1	F	3
24CH0028	White Rocks Bottom	P	1	F	3
24CH0047	Eagle's Mouth Canyon	EP	1	F	2
24CH0072	The Wall Terrace	B	1	T	2
24CH0073	Mile 62	B	1	F	2
24CH0102	Alkali Coulee	P	1	F	2
24CH0186	Camp Otis (Billy Goat)	P	1	F	2
24CH0188	Dark Butte Terrace	P	1	F	2
24CH0220	Big Bull	BP	1	F	3
24CH0312	Dizzy Daisy	SP	1	F	3
24CH0404	Hole-In-The-Wall, Sexton Homestead	B	1	F	3
24CH0677	LaBarge Coulee	P	1	F	2
24CH0680	Upper Sheep Shed Coulee	P	1	F	2

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Table 4.10. **UMNWSR CRMP STUDY AREA CULTURAL RESOURCES WITH MANAGEMENT CONCERNS (concluded)**

Site No.	Site Name	Owner	EP	Assoc. Camp Use	RV
Within Formal UMNWSR (continued)					
SETTLEMENT (continued)					
24CH0681	Mile 83	B	1	F	2
24FR0047	Divide Bottom	SP	1	F	2
24FR0049	Rusty Nail	P	1	F	3
24FR0052	Holmes Terrace	B	1	F	2
24FR0053	Oxbow Bottom	B	1	F	3
24FR0054	Dry Island	B	1	F	2
24FRP014	Iron City	P	1	F	2
SUBSISTENCE					
24CH0012	Hafted Knife Kill	BP	1	F	3
TRANSPORTATION					
24BL0205	Cow Island Landing	P	1	T	3

NOTE: The site number construction system and ownership, erosion potential (EP), associated camping use, and research value (RV) codes are described in Table B.2.

Table 4.11. **NON-BLM FEDERALLY-OWNED CRMP STUDY AREA CULTURAL RESOURCES OUTSIDE OF THE FORMAL UMNWSR**

Site No.	Site Name	Owner	EP	RV
24FR0191	MCNULTY BOTTOMS	C	1	3
24FR0295	HESS HOMESTEAD	C	3	1
24FR0314	MILE 140	F	3	1
24FR0315	KNOX HOMESTEAD	C	3	1
24FR0316	TWO CALF ISLAND CABIN	CF	3	1
24FR0317	KNOX RIDGE BUILDING	F	3	1
24PH0356	GRAND ISLAND	C	1	1
24PH0359	KENDALL RANCH	C	3	1
24PH0360	LECLAIR HOMESTEAD	C	1	1
24PH2284	KENDALL BOTTOMS	C	1	1
24PHP002	KENDALL BOTTOMS CAMP	C	1	1

NOTE: The site number construction system and ownership, erosion potential (EP), and research value (RV) codes are described in Table B.2.

Table 4.12. **BLM-OWNED UMNSWR CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATED BY MONTANA STATE UNIVERSITY IN 1976 OR 1978**

Site No.	Site Name	Owner	1976 CRES	1978 CRES
24BL0005	KIPP HOMESTEAD TERRACE	BP	4	0
24BL0201	MILE 104	BP	4	0
24BL0204	POWER PLANT	BP	2	0
24CH0013	COLD SNAKE	BP	3	0
24CH0015	LOWER CROSSING	B	2	3
24CH0021	PUMP	B	2	2
24CH0043	MILE 57 HEIGHTS III	BP	3	0
24CH0044	NATURAL WALL	B	3	0
24CH0059	COULEE HEIGHTS I	B	4	0
24CH0060	COULEE HEIGHTS II	B	4	0
24CH0061	MUD SPRING COULEE	B	3	0
24CH0067	HOLE-IN-THE-WALL DRAW	B	4	0
24CH0070	SLAUGHTER CLIFFS	BP	3	0
24CH0072	THE WALL TERRACE	B	2	2
24CH0073	MILE 62	B	2	2
24CH0080	MILE 58 HEIGHTS	BP	3	0
24CH0081	THOMPSON OVERLOOK 3 (BIG BEND DRIVE LINES)	BP	2	0
24CH0187	NARROW TERRACE	B	0	2
24CH0217	THOMPSON OVERLOOK 4	BP	4	0
24CH0220	BIG BULL	BP	2	2
24CH0222	RATTLESNAKE COULEE 4	BP	4	0
24CH0228	EIGHT MILE BENCH	B	4	0
24CH0245	CONLEY POST OFFICE	E	2	0
24CH0402	CARTER	BP	4	0
24CH0403	DONTIGNY	B	4	0
24CH0404	HOLE-IN-THE-WALL,SEXTON HOMESTEAD	B	4	0
24CH0405	SLUGGETT	BP	2	3
24FR0051	JUDITH RIVER	BSP	4	0
24FR0052	HOLMES TERRACE	B	2	1
24FR0053	OXBOW BOTTOM	B	2	2
24FR0054	DRY ISLAND	B	0	2
24FR0186	FIVE POINT	B	0	2
24FR0187	BIG LEG	B	0	4

NOTE: The site number construction system and ownership, 1976 rating, and 1978 rating codes are described in Table B.2.

4.0 UMNSWR CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Figure 4.1. ARCHEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS AT EAGLE CREEK



Figure 4.2. A. LAUNCH SITE NOT ON A KNOWN CULTURAL RESOURCE (PUBLIC USE).
B. PUBLICLY USED HISTORIC HOUSE (PUBLIC USE).



Figure 4.3. COW ISLAND ON THE MISSOURI RIVER, WITHIN THE FORMAL UMNSWR, LOOKING WEST TO SUNSHINE RIDGE. The Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail follows the length of the river in this area, and the Nez Perce National Historic Trail runs north (to the right) down Sunshine Ridge and across the Missouri River. The landscape was also a model for Karl Bodmer (24BLC002).



5.0 SUMMARY

The Upper Missouri National Wild and Scenic River [UMNWSR] is managed by the U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, in a multiple resource use context. A study has been completed of the known cultural resources within the UMNWSR itself and its adjacent lands in those portions of the UMNWSR where the formal management area is confined between the Missouri River banks. The broader cultural resource study area was required by the Congressional mandate to consider acquiring more lands under the UMNWSR rubric if those lands held significant cultural values.

A diverse array of Federal laws, regulations, and guidelines structure the management of the UMNWSR's cultural resources, and those are identified in this study. An outline of the culture history of the area has been provided, and the history of the archeological and historical investigations here, to provide a context for understanding the values held in the 384 cultural resources known to occur in the UMNWSR cultural resource management plan study area.

Only 5% of the UMNWSR lands have been inventoried by such methods that the full range of cultural resources locatable on those lands has been identified. Complete inventory of the cultural resources within the study area is a long-term management goal.

From this information, a management plan has developed to direct the management of 110 BLM-owned cultural properties within or adjacent to the UMNWSR. These resources have been allocated to scientific, public, and sociocultural uses, or for conservation. The UMNWSR cultural resource management program is directed toward field inventory of the Lewis and Clark or Discovery Expedition camps, multidisciplinary investigation of the Cow Island/Cow Creek vicinity, identifying American Indian cultural concerns, inventory of the 1855 Stevens Blackfeet Treaty Council site and its nomination as a National Historic Landmark, inventory and project planning at the Rowe Island Shipyard and The Wall Terrace sites, and development of a homestead study project.

APPENDIX A. PREPARER QUALIFICATIONS

Ruthann Knudson holds a B.A. magna cum laude in Anthropology (minors, History and Psychology; University of Minnesota 1963), an M.A. in Anthropology (minor, History; University of Minnesota 1966), a Ph.D. in Anthropology with emphasis in Quaternary Sciences (Washington State University, 1973), and completed post-graduate work in Hydrogeology (University of Idaho 1988). She is certified by the Society of Professional Archeologists in field, collections, theory, library, and archival research, archeological administration, cultural resource management, museology, teaching, and historical archeology.

Her twenty-eight years of professional cultural resource experience have been spent in anthropology, archeology, history, and environmental studies (soils, geomorphology, plant and animal ecology, and paleoenvironmental analysis), with particular emphasis in the past fifteen years in cultural resource management. She worked on or has directed cultural resource management projects across most of the United States, but has particular expertise on the North American High Plains and Northern Rockies. Her dissertation research included work with the MacHaffie collection, Montana, and the Fletcher collection, Alberta. She completed major research projects in the Middle Missouri region (Anton Rygh site, South Dakota), throughout Idaho, and participated in test excavations at the Mill Iron Goshen site, eastern Montana.

As a consultant, she managed several major BLM-permitted cultural resource management projects (e.g., Shell Cortez, Shell San Joaquin, Shell Valle Grande, Amoco, and Chevron Phosphate pipelines; PP&L Southwestern Idaho Transmission Line; Consolidated Coal development). While completing most of this plan she was an Archeologist with the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Judith Resource Area, Lewistown, Montana.

She is currently the Resource Preservation Team Leader in the Archeological Assistance Division, National Park Service, Washington, DC, and a Research Associate, California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco.

APPENDIX B. STUDY METHODS

The 1989-91 UMNWSR CRMP project was directed to identifying the UMNWSR cultural resource base, assessing the significance and management needs of these resources, and providing BLM management with specific resource use allocations and appropriate programmatic guidance to fulfill those uses. The project was almost entirely office-based. The study was initiated in October, 1989, had one full-time person assigned to the project for six months, and was almost completely conducted in the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Lewistown District office (LDO; includes the Judith Resource Area [JRA]), Lewistown, Montana. LDO personnel supported the project with necessary computer programming and operation assistance, and a variety of LDO and JRA personnel provided other kinds of information support services. Montana BLM State Office supported the final report production, with additional assistance from the BLM Washington Office.

B.1 PROJECT WORK PLAN

The first step of the project was a review of all locally available cultural resource records, files, collections, literature, and photos (aerials, slides, prints and negatives). The Montana BLM State Office and Montana BLM Curation Facility (both in Billings), and Montana State University Department of Sociology (with whom the District had a Cooperative Agreement), were queried to identify any relevant information in those holdings.

In those data sets, there was no consistent specific identification of which materials originated in the Upper Missouri National Wild and Scenic River (UMNWSR) or its CRMP Study Area. The most recent set of river maps with cultural resource location data were from the late 1970s. In the first few project weeks, a jet boat trip was made the full length of the UMNWSR, and during the project several visits were made to the Judith River confluence with the Missouri. The author made a few other visits to the Judith Landing area and visited Virgelle, Dauphin Rapids, and Robinson Bridge. After an office survey of all locally available materials, and discussions with Resource Area and District managers, other BLM state and Washington office archaeologists, and the Montana State Historic Preservation Office (MSHPO), a project work plan was developed. The goal was to complete all elements of a UMNWSR Cultural Resource Management Plan (CRMP) in six months, assuming the final production of such a Plan report would be completed later.

The project work plan defined the CRMP Study Area as based on a "rim-to-rim" concept for the full length of the UMNWSR, to meet with the acquisition information needs required for compliance with the UMNWSR enabling legislation. Thus an initial step was the map definition of the Study Area, and inclusion in the computerized UMNWSR CRMP dBASE III Plus realty database.

B.2 UMNWSR CRMP RESOURCE DATABASE

A major effort of the planning project had to be the definition of the known cultural resource inventory requiring management. Thus, most of the second month of work was spent consulting with various Montana cultural resource site databases at the University of Montana, in the MSHPO, and in other Federal (U.S. Forest Service, other BLM, Bureau of Reclamation, National Park Service) and state (library, highway department) agencies to develop a strategy for allowing the UMNWSR CRMP database to be compatible with other systems. A protocol was developed to download a block of the full University of Montana Statewide Archeological Storage and Retrieval System (SAS) database, using east-west Range and north-South Township parameters that would include the complete sinuous area of the UMNWSR CRMP Study Area. The data were unloaded to a floppy disk as a flat ASCII file, and then uploaded in Lewistown in a dBASE III Plus database. The new dBASE file was then sorted against the UMNWSR CRMP realty database, to derive a list of state-inventoried cultural resource site numbers for resources located in either the formal UMNWSR or the larger UMNWSR CRMP study area.

Once the computer-sorted site list was compiled, the "site form" for each listed resource was collected. Some were available in the Lewistown District office, but most had to be copied from the MSHPO or University of Montana Department of Anthropology (which houses SAS) files. In Montana in 1990, the University of Montana maintained the statewide computerized database, including assignment of the trinomial site number, but the MSHPO maintained the official hard copy of the inventory records.

B.2.1 Potential Properties and Cultural Landscapes

In reviewing the available records of formally inventoried cultural resources and the literature, and talking with UMNWSR staff members, it became apparent that there were many UMNWSR CRMP cultural resources that had never been formally inventoried but that required BLM management or acquisition review. Identifiable landscapes illustrated by Karl Bodmer in the nineteenth century were a major category of “unknown” cultural resources, as were an array of twentieth century homesteads that were listed in various records but not in SAS. Lewis and Clark Expedition campsites, though located on the BLM floaters guide maps, had never been field inventoried. The Nez Perce Trail through the UMNWSR had not been mapped, nor had possible associated archeological sites been identified. Areas of traditional religious significance to American Indians are not identified in SAS, but some were believed to occur in the Study Area. Thus, the CRMP database was expanded to include **potential properties and cultural landscapes**.

Potential properties are sites for which there is no formal inventory record, and thus no state agency number, but whose location and general characteristics are known and can be recorded. For instance, a local history book may describe the location in which a significant event (battle? shipwreck? famous person’s birth) took place, and this location can be mapped. The Lewis and Clark Expedition sites fall into this category, as do the likely Nez Perce Trail sites. A compilation of such information is the first step in planning a field cultural resource survey, but the information is important even without the completion of such survey. A multi-use land manager needs to have all available land use information on hand, when making land management decisions. It is more appropriate to be conservative and assume the significance of a cultural resource until it has been field-checked and its lack of archeological, architectural, historical, or cultural interest has been documented. This is required by Section 110a(2) of the National Historic Preservation Act, and guidance for compliance with this section has been provided by the National Park Service (53 FR 4739). In the northern Rockies for nearly twenty years, agencies (including the Idaho SHPO) have routinely developed and maintained a set of “potential” cultural resource records, identifying them as only potential (but still managerially useful) information until their status is field-verified. Thus, this category of UMNWSR cultural resources was compiled during the CRMP effort.

Cultural properties or landscapes as used in the UMNWSR CRMP project is akin to the concept of a “rural historic landscape” defined by McClelland et al. (n.d.:1-2):

...a geographical area that historically has been used by people, or shaped or modified by human activity, occupancy, or intervention, and that possesses a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of areas of land use, vegetation, buildings and structures, roads and waterways, and natural features.

In the UMNWSR CRMP, this landscape is defined as an area (property) whose human use may have ranged from relatively ephemeral to substantial, but is of clear cultural importance. This cultural importance may be of a historic nature and/or more closely associated with current recreational values. None of the UMNWSR CRMP-identified cultural properties has been inventoried as part of the Montana statewide database, and thus in one dimension they are themselves also “potential” resources.

UMNWSR CRMP **cultural properties** include the natural models for widely-recognized artists (e.g., Karl Bodmer), as well as culturally significant terrain surrounding specific nationally or regionally significant historic sites (e.g., Fort McKenzie, Blackfeet Treaty Council Site, Cow Island/Chief Joseph Crossing), or typical regionally or locally significant landscapes immediately involved in the lives of corridor residents (e.g., Gage Clark Homestead). The parameters of each of these are variously defined. Artwork cultural properties are identified at the original viewpoint of a specific illustration (with a bibliographic or portfolio reference to that illustration), with a site designation given for that point. The straightforward angle of illustration view is also identified (e.g., N, ESE, WWSW), and the viewshed (area included within the artwork) is identified by its legal sections and quadrants. American Indian cultural properties would be defined by the relevant cultural group, but probably would include dimensions comparable to the “viewshed” of contemporary visual impact assessment studies. McClelland et al. (n.d.:24-28) combine that “viewshed” concept with legal boundaries in providing guidance for identifying the edges of rural historic landscapes (properties).

To compile information on these potential resources and cultural properties, a form (Fig. B.1) was developed and used throughout this planning project for both Potential and Cultural Properties. Montana’s statewide cultural resource numbering system is based on the Smithsonian Institution’s trinomial system: state [24] + County [2 alphabetical letters] + in-county sequential number Arabic number. To be consistent with this, UMNWSR CRMP Potential Sites were identified by the usual Montana state and county designations followed by a “P” and a sequential Arabic number starting with “1” for each county. UMNWSR CRMP Cultural Properties were similarly identified using a “C” rather than “P” designation within the number.

B.2.2 The UMNWSR CRMP Database

Table B.1 lists the UMNWSR CRMP dBASE III Plus database (UMNWSR.DBF) structure, and Table B.2 displays the rationale for including information within fields. All evaluations and database input were completed by the author. The database was developed after review of many of the relevant inventory records and during development of the potential site form. It was modified only slightly during data input, and all data records were corrected if needed by any mid-project database rationale modification. Legal descriptions were included as a string, consistent with the format used in the Lewistown District cultural resource survey database (SURVEY.DBF).

Property types are functional labels, the type list having been developed by the author in consideration of the Montana SHPO's definition of historic contexts (Van West 1985) and the range of prehistoric and historic cultural activities reflected in the UMNWSR CRMP database.

Because of the lack of field evaluation of most of the identified cultural resources, paired with the managerial need for information for resource management decision-making (e.g., erosion potential, research value, resource complexity), confidence ratings were built into many of the evaluations. This supported the insertion of professional judgement into the resource descriptions even when the inventory records did not address specific characteristics (e.g., archeological site depth, site age, research value) but judgements could be made about factors such as erosion potential based on the resource's mapped topographic position. The use of such confidence ratings, and the rationale for their use, was initiated by the author on the DARCOM archeological management planning project in 1983 (Knudson et al. 1983:2-2 through 2-4). This project involved planning the management of known and potential archeological resources on over 75 Army facilities spread across the United States, based only on library and archival information without field inspection of the resources.

Cultural resource association with contemporary formal or informal recreational campsite use was based on a review of all mapped cultural resource locations by the author with two BLM JRA experienced river managers (Chan Biggs, Buck Damone).

Sorting through all the resources identified as occurring in the UMNWSR CRMP Study Area took much longer than expected because of the uneven nature of past data collection. Many of the site identifications turned out to be duplicate records (but with different trinomial site numbers). In addition, the innovation of assigning cultural landscape designations to Bodmer viewsapes took time to develop the method and technique, then apply it to three informants' expertise. The last amendment to the overall database composition was made two days before the end of the planned six months of project time.

In that time, 384 cultural resource meriting management attention had been identified within the UMNWSR CRMP Study Area, and each such resource had a paper inventory record (either a state-numbered inventory form or a UMNWSR CRMP potential site form) and was fully characterized within the electronic project database.

An electronic copy of the UMNWSR.DBF is currently on file with the LDO, and another copy will be filed with the Montana BLM Curation Facility and the Montana SHPO. Because of the locational data included in this file, these copies are not available to the general public without the BLM's or curation facility's authorization.

B.2.3 The Bodmer Database

Artist Karl Bodmer's trip through the UMNWSR in 1833 resulted in at least 47 landscape drawings of that area, based on a review of Hunt and Gallagher (1984) and a few other illustrations gleaned from other art books. The first step in incorporating these within the UMNWSR CRMP database was to make photocopies of all known UMNWSR-related Bodmer illustrations, and then to develop a computerized database structure that included all available Bodmer illustration copies.

Chandler Biggs, an UMNWSR river ranger, provided the first legal descriptions of a number of the landscape locations depicted by Bodmer. W. Raymond Wood (1980), University of Missouri archeologist and ethnohistorian, has documented some comparisons of the modern UMNWSR landscape and matching Bodmer drawings, and he reviewed Biggs' mapped Bodmer locations and supplemented them with additional Bodmer landscape identifications (Wood 1990). Finally, John Lepley, a Fort Benton historian, reviewed the Biggs and Wood locations and supplemented them with even more landscape locational data (Lepley 1990). Among the three experts, 37 of Bodmer landscape models were identified and inventoried during the UMNWSR CRMP project.

APPENDIX B

Each identified Bodmer landscape was recorded on a Potential site form, given a cultural property designation within the trinomial resource inventory system, and described within the master database. Because of the significance and unique characteristics of these areas, a special descriptive database was developed (BODMER.DBF). The structure of this database is outlined in Table B.3, and the rationale for entering field data is provided in Table B.4.

Karl Bodmer's 1833 illustrations, many apparently done within just moments but with a draftsman's eye, are amazing mirrors of the UMNWSR landscapes today. Some appear to have been drawn from a single point on the river shoreline. Some were apparently drawn from a mid-river moving boat perspective, but even these can be related back to a central viewpoint. Modern maintenance of the relationship of that Bodmer viewpoint to his illustrated viewshed is a significant element in conserving the UMNWSR's unique public recreational values. The BODMER.DBF database thus identifies the legal description and responsible BLM management unit for the overall viewscape, including both viewpoint and viewshed. The viewpoint was considered the critical managerial detail, and consequently its legal description was considered the primary definition of the inventoried cultural resource and was carried over to the master database (UMRSITES.DBF).

B.2.4 Database Maps

All UMNWSR CRMP-identified cultural resources were located on a set of U.S.G.S. 7.5 min. quadrangle sheets, on file in the BLM Judith Resource Area office, Lewistown, MT. Individual site boundaries were delimited based on direct data (inventory forms) or the best possible interpretation of relevant data. The resources were also located on the March 1990 edition of the Upper Missouri National Wild & Scenic River Maps 1-4 ("river maps," or "floaters' guide"). The locational maps in Volume II are based on the river maps. The annotated U.S.G.S. maps are currently on file with the LDO.

B.3 BACKGROUND INFORMATION SEARCH

Throughout the project, information about regional environment, ethnography, history, and environmental and cultural history was sought. As references came in, they were reviewed and relevant information compiled to construct the Overview section. Most of the actual drafting of that report section was completed in the fourth project month, as a break from coping with hand-written fourth-generation photocopies of resource inventory records of sites that might or might not be in the project area. Local information was used where possible, and needed topic-specific data tracked down by telephone and mail. The Work Plan specified the development of an annotated bibliography, for future cultural resource scholars and managers working in the UMNWSR, and that was compiled as time went along.

B.4 DEVELOPMENT OF MANAGEMENT PLANNING RECOMMENDATIONS

Prior to development of the project's work plan, relevant authorities, guidance, and precedent planning statements identified in Section 1.0 were collected and reviewed.

As frequently happens, proposals to develop planning documents cannot be expeditiously implemented if the planning context first needs definition. The UMNWSR had no organized cultural resource database when this project was initiated, and while its development took a good deal of project time and effort, that development also conveyed an implicit understanding of the resource management needs in both some specific details and within the overall project area context.

During development of the database, each resource's complexity and research value was judged (with confidence rating as caveat to each of those judgements) so as to evaluate the resource's ultimate assignment to an information vs. public vs. conservation cultural use, or further to discharge it from cultural use evaluations. In developing the database, the author initially attempted to assign a specific use allocation to each resource as it was described and evaluated. However, as it became apparent that almost none of the identified resources was sufficiently characterized for such a use judgement to be validly and reliably made without a more thorough knowledge of the entire database. Thus, this preliminary assignment procedure was dropped from the evaluation process.

Previous researchers had rated the research significance of many of the sites, and these early ratings were noted for each appropriate resource. The resource's association with modern overnight recreational use was noted, based on discussions with UMNWSR staff about real use, not just association with designated campsites or launch sites. The resource's erosion potential was also evaluated, based on the mapped topographic position of each resource. Ownership of the property on which the resource was located was also noted. All these factors provided a basis for making specific use recommendations as a final project step, as well as identifying programmatic cultural resource management needs.

Ten months after most of this report was completed, the author sorted the database to identify those CRMP Study Area cultural resources owned (either in fee title, or by easement) by the BLM. These 112 resources, 105 within the formal UMNWSR and 7 others outside of it but within the Study Area, were allocated to cultural resource uses as set forth in various BLM manual sections. These included sites identified in the Montana Statewide Archeological Survey and those identified during the CRMP project as “potential” or “cultural” properties. During development of the use allocations and draft plan, the author was working in the BLM Washington Office and able to have several detailed discussions with John Douglas about the implementation of BLM Manual planning guidance.

Those BLM-owned UMNWSR cultural resources with an identified or probable prehistoric or historic component were generally assigned to a scientific use, except for one prehistoric site allocated to conservation for future use. Sites with identified architectural or engineering components were also assigned to scientific use. Sites identified as cultural landscapes were allocated to public use, as well all Discovery (Lewis and Clark Expedition) resources. Cultural resources identified as being of traditional American Indian religious concern were allocated to a sociocultural use. A recently reinterred human skeleton was allocated to conservation. Tables were developed that organized the resources by property types, and by single or multiple use allocations. Volume III was compiled, so that all information included in the project databases (UMNWSR.DBF and BODMER.DBF) was available in hard copy for referral during the plan development and overall report preparation.

B.5 REPORT DRAFT REVIEW

Judith Resource Area and Lewistown District managers were provided copies of the draft of this report at various intervals, and all of their review comments were responded to in developing the final document.

The final draft document was reviewed by:

Mark Baumler, Montana SHPO	Richard Hanes, BLM, Oregon
Rhoda Lewis, USFW, Denver	Pat Barker, BLM, Nevada
Gary Stumpf, BLM, Arizona	Jerry Clark, BLM, Wyoming
John Taylor, BLM, Billings	John Douglas, BLM, Washington
Carl Barna, BLM, Washington	Rick Hanks, BLM, Susanville, CA
Steve Fosberg, BLM, New Mexico	Mike Beckes, USFS, Region 1
Leslie Wildesen, USFS, Denver	Karl Roenke, USFS, White Mountain
Ruthann Knudson, NPS, Washington	Curley Bear Wagner, Blackfeet Cultural Committee
Lawrence Loendorf, U of ND	Jim Shive, Butte, MT
Tom Green, Idaho SHPO	Tom Foor, U of Montana
Jack Lepley, Ft Benton, MT	Bert McCrosky, U of Idaho
Mike Wilson, U of Lethbridge	Les Davis, Montana State University
Steve Aaberg, Bozeman	Larry Banks, COE
Marte Magne, ASA	Stuart Conner, Billings
Douglas Davy, Sacramento	

All review copies were again considered in submitting the final draft for formal managerial approval.

APPENDIX B

Table B.1. **UMNWSR CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN DATABASE STRUCTURE (UMRSITES.DBF)**

Field			
No.	Name	Type ^a	Width ^b
1	SITENO	C	8
2	ALTSITENO	C	25
3	SUPLSITENO	C	17
4	MALLORYRAT	C	1
5	DAVIS76RAT	C	1
6	DAVIS78RAT	C	1
7	SITENM	C	100
8	PROPTYPE	C	50
9	EP	C	1
10	CAMPSITE	C	1
11	LEGALS	C	100
12	RA	C	7
13	UNMWSRMI	N	5.1
14	RIVER_SIDE	C	1
15	UNMWSRSEG	C	1
16	UMNWSR_PRP	L	1
17	USGSQUAD	C	30
18	OWNER	C	5
19	LCNHT	C	1
20	NPNHT	C	1
21	ARCHEOLOGY	C	1
22	ARCHIT_ENG	C	1
23	CUL_LNDSCP	C	1
24	LNDSCPETHN	C	20
25	AIRFA	C	1
26	AIRFATRIBE	C	1
27	EARLYAGEYA	N	5
28	EARLYAGECR	C	1
29	LATEAGEYA	N	5
30	LATEAGECR	C	1
31	FIELDINV	C	1
32	POTENDATA	C	254
33	ESTAREA	N	7
34	AREACR	C	1
35	ESTDEPTH	N	4.1
36	DEPTHCR	C	1
37	COLLECTNS	L	1
38	CURATOR	C	100
39	CRMSTATUS	C	100
40	NRHPINTEG	C	9
41	NRINTEGCR	C	1
42	PHYSINTEG	C	1
43	PHYSINTGCR	C	1
44	COMPLEXITY	C	1
45	COMPLEXCR	C	1
46	RESEARVALU	C	1
47	VALUECR	C	1
48	BIBLIO	C	254
49	NRHPELIG	C	1
50	ELIGCR	C	1
51	NRHPLIST	C	1
52	SCIUSE	C	1
53	MGMTUSE	C	1
54	SOCULUSE	C	1
55	PUBUSE	C	1
56	CONUSE	C	1
57	DISCHARGE	C	1

^aField Types are C(haracter), N(umeric), or L(ogical). ^bField Widths with one decimal place include the notation “.1.”

Table B.2. **UMNWSR CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN DATABASE FIELDS AND RATIONALE (UMRSITES.DBF)**

Field Name	Explanation
AIRFA	Whether or not the site has been identified as being of traditional Native American religious significance; (T)ribe has asserted an identification, (P)otential assertion is ascribed by cultural specialist, (F)alse or lack of any such assertion, (O)ther
AIRFATRIBE	Tribe making the AIRFA assertion or subject of cultural ascription of such interests
ALTSITENO	Alternate site numbers that have been applied to the same resource; generally the numerically lowest Statewide Archaeological Survey (SAS) number takes precedence
ARCHEOLOGY	Site has one or more identified archeological components, either prehistoric or historic; (T) rue, (F)alse, (P)otential highly likely, (?) not at all sure
ARCHIT_ENG	Site has historic architectural or engineering features; (T) rue, (F)alse, (P)otential highly likely, (?) not at all sure
AREACR	Confidence in the area estimate; (0) no data, (1) more guess than science and likely not reliable, (2) moderately reliable, (3) reliable
BIBLIO	Bibliographic references to site in standard in-text style
CAMPSITE	Site association with modern overnight recreational camping use; (T) rue, (F)alse, (A) formal BLM-managed campsite
COLLECTNS	Presence of artifact, ecofact, or documentary collections from the site that require BLM management; (T) rue or (F)alse
COMPLEXCR	Confidence rating of the evaluation of resource value complexity, ranking from 0-3 as described for AREACR
COMPLEXITY	Evaluation of site complexity values relative to the statewide cultural resource base, ranging from (0) no data through (1) single component, small, (2) moderately complex, to (3) complex, probably multicomponent, large, multi-featured, etc.
CONUSE	Cultural resource use allocation to conservation management for (1) a property's research potential or (2) its historical and/or architectural values (BLM Manual 1623.11A1c and 8131.22C)
CRMSTATUS	Statement whether site is unevaluated, tested, research excavated, mitigation treated, badly in need of management attention
CUL_LNDSCP	Site has significant cultural landscape features, associated with either Native or non-Native Americans (e.g., historic landing, treaty council site, Bodmer landscape); (T) rue or (F)alse
CURATOR	Identification of the curator of the COLLECTNS, including private landowner, Smithsonian, MSU, BLM Curation Facility - briefly describe collections
DAVIS76RAT	Davis 1976:100-103 site significance ratings (CRES) ranging from 1 (highly significant scientific, educational, recreational information) through 2 (buried, high information value) and 3 (little depth, features, potential information) to 4 (minimal information and little retrieval)
DAVIS78RAT	Davis and Aaberg 1978:Appendix E; CRES scheme same as DAVIS76RAT but reapplied to sites after 2-year interval

Table B.2. **UMNWSR CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN DATABASE FIELDS AND RATIONALE (UMRSITES.DBF)** (continued)

Field Name	Explanation
DEPTHCR	Confidence rating of the depth estimate, ranked from 0-3 as described for AREACR
DISCHARGE	Discharged from cultural resource management considerations, being a location that has previously been identified as a cultural resource requiring management or conservation for its information potential or public values; such discharge may have been on the basis of the location's specific characteristics, because of its membership in a certain property class, or because it lacks interest pursuant to the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (BLM Manual 8131.22D)
EARLYAGEYA	Earliest age probably represented at the site, in years ago calculating from A.D. 1990
EARLYAGECR	Confidence rating of the early age estimate, ranked from 0-3 as specified for AREACR
ELIGCR	Confidence rating of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility evaluation, ranking from 0-3 as described for AREACR
EP	Erosion Potential; (1) active Missouri or other streamside erosion, (2) some erosion from coulees or aeolian action in dunes, but generally not affected by Missouri River or major streamside erosion, (3) little active erosion potential
ESTAREA	Estimated area of the site in square meters
ESTDEPTH	Estimated depth of the site, to the 0.0 meter
FIELDINV	Presence of minimal basic field inventory information; (T) rue, (F)alse, (P)erhaps done but highly likely, (?) not at all sure
LATEAGECR	Confidence rating of late age estimation, ranking from 0-3 as described for AREACR
LATEAGEYA	Latest age of cultural materials at the site, calculated from A.D. 1990 in years ago
LCNHT	Site is formally associated with the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail - (T) rue, (F)alse, (P)otential formal association, (?) not at all sure
LEGALS	Legal description, written as a string with commas in this order: township, range, section, subsection details from largest to smallest unit
LNDSCPETHN	Identification of the ethnic group(s) associated with the cultural landscape at the site
MALLORYRAT	Mallory 1963:Table 3 Priority; these are ranked from A-C and have been converted to 1-3 to be comparable to DAVIS76RAT and DAVIS78RAT
MGMTUSE	Cultural resource allocation to management use for the experimental consumption of information values, to study methods of cultural resource conservation management (BLM Manual 8131.22A2); see SCIUSE
NPNHT	Site is formally associated with the Nez Perce National Historic Trail; (T) rue, (F)alse, (P)otential for formal association, (?) not at all sure
NRHPELIG	Site eligibility for the National Register of Historic Places; (T) rue formal site determination, formally (C)ontributing to district eligibility without specific site evaluation, (F)alse formal or highly likely false determination, (P)otentially eligible but no formal evaluation

Table B.2. **UMNWSR CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN DATABASE FIELDS AND RATIONALE (UMRSITES.DBF)** (continued)

Field Name	Explanation
NRHPINTEG	National Register of Historic Places criteria for evaluating resource integrity, subsets of 36CFR60.6(d): (L)ocation, (D)esign, (M)aterials, (W)orkmanship, and (A)ssociation are most relevant, written as string separated by commas, in order of priority value
NRHPLIST	Site listing on the National Register of Historic Places: (T) rue as individual site, (D) istrict inclusion as significant site, (C) ontributing site to district but not separate listing, (F)alse
NRINTEGCR	Confidence rating of the National Register of Historic Places integrity evaluation, ranking decisions from 0-3 as described for AREACR
OWNER	Owner of land on which site is located: (B)LM, (C)orps of Engineers, BLM scenic or use (E)asement on private land, (F)ish and Wildlife Service, (S)tate, (M)unicipal, (P)rivatePHYSINTEGEvaluation of the physical integrity of the site, ranging from (N)o data, through (P)oor, (F)air, (G)ood, and (E)xcellent
PHYSINTGCR	Confidence rating of the evaluation of site physical integrity, ranking from 0-3 as described for AREACR
POTENDATA	Source of the information about potential (presently not field inventoried) cultural resources: GLO plots, oral history, archival history, etc.
PROPTYPE	Major types of cultural properties, the type names being used without temporal specification and have no formal definitions other than general usage; ART (CAIRN, BODMER LANDSCAPE, POINT LANDSCAPE, PETROGLYPH, PICTOGRAPH); CULTURAL LANDSCAPE; DISCOVERY [Lewiss and Clark Expedition-related]; DUMP; EDUCATION; GOVERNMENT; INDUSTRIAL; MILITARY; MORTUARY; RELIGION; SETTLEMENT; SODALITY [e.g., fraternal organization]; SUBSISTENCE; TRANSPORTATION
PUBUSE	Cultural resource management allocation to public use to meet defined educational, recreational, or other public needs (BLM Manual 1623.11A1b and 8131.22B2); see SOCULUSE
RA	BLM Resource Area, with 4 spaces to match SURVEYS.DBF
RESEARVALU	Summary of overall research value of the site including preservation, diversity or uniqueness, temporal distinctiveness or diachronic reflections; rank from 0 (no value) to 5 (highest value)
RIVER_SIDE	Looking downriver, the location of the cultural resource on the (L)eft, generally north, or (R)ight, generally south, side of the Missouri River
SCIUSE	Cultural resource management allocation so as to be available for scientific and/or historical investigation (BLM Manual 8131.22A1); see MGMTUSE
SITENM	Common name for the site
SITENO	Smithsonian number, or "24/[county]/P" for potential sites, ".../C" for cultural landscapes
SOCULUSE	Cultural resource management allocation so as to provide access to, and use and possession of sacred objects or items of cultural patrimony as well as freedom of worship associated with, the identified property, for social and/or cultural groups identifying the property as significant to a traditional lifeway (BLM Manual 8131.22B1); see PUBUSE
SUPLSITENO	Cultural resource identification numbers of sites in the immediate vicinity of the site characterized in this record

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Table B.2. **UMNWSR CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT PLAN DATABASE FIELDS AND RATIONALE (UMRSITES.DBF)** (concluded)

Field Name	Explanation
UMNWSRSEG	(W)ild, (R)ecreational, or (S)cenic segment of the UMNWSR
UMNWSR_PRP	Location of site within the rim-to-rim UMNWSR corridor (T), or in the CRMP Study Area designated for the bank-to-bank corridor sections (F) [Ft. Benton to Coal Banks Landing, within CMR]
UMNWSRMI	UMNWSR river mile as noted on BLM UMNWSR corridor maps, to 0.0 mile; sites are located on USGS base maps with river mile annotations, and a line from the site midpoint is sighted perpendicular to the Missouri River flowline
USGSQUAD	Name of USGS 7.5 min. topographic quadrangle on which site location is marked
VALUECR	Confidence rating of the research value evaluation, ranking from 0-3 as described for AREACR

Table B.3. UMNWSR BODMER CULTURAL LANDSCAPE DATABASE STRUCTURE (BODMER.DBF)

Field			
No.	Name	Type ^a	Width ^b
1	SITENO	C	8
2	ALTSITENO	C	17
3	SITENM	C	35
4	HUNT_PAGE	C	3
5	HUNT_FG_NO	C	3
6	H_F_N_POSN	C	15
7	VGN_TAB_NO	C	4
8	DESCRIPTION	C	150
9	USGSQUAD	C	25
10	UMNWSRMI	N	5.1
11	TOWNSHIP	C	4
12	RANGE	C	4
13	SECTION	C	4
14	LEG_DETAIL	C	20
15	FOCAL_DIRN	C	6
16	VIEWSHEDLG	C	100
17	NONUMR_VEW	C	1
18	COUNTY	C	11
19	OWNER	C	3
20	RA	C	7
21	COMMENTS	C	200

^aField Types are C(haracter) or N(umeric).

^bField Widths with decimal places include the notation “.1”.

APPENDIX B

Table B.4. **UMNWSR BODMER CULTURAL LANDSCAPE DATABASE FIELDS AND RATIONALE (BODMER.DBF)**

Field Name	Explanation
ALTSITENO	Alternate site numbers that have been applied to the same resource; generally the numerically lowest Statewide Archaeological Survey (SAS) number takes precedence
COMMENTS	Narrative comments about the landscape
COUNTY	County(ies) in which the landscape is located
DESCRIPTION	General narrative description of the landscape, often including the date on which Bodmer made the original sketch
FOCAL_DIRN	Direction of view from the assumed position of the viewer to the center of the landscape; a few of the paintings apparently were drawn from a moving boat and hence are slightly distorted in actual vs. illustrated viewshed
H_F_N_POSN	Position of the illustration on the page in Hunt and Gallagher (1984)
HUNT_FG_NO	Illustration figure number in Hunt and Gallagher (1984)
HUNT_PAGE	Illustration figure page number in Hunt and Gallagher (1984)
LEG_DETAIL	Details of the viewpoint legal description below the level of the section
NONUMR_VEW	Generally recorded as T (rue) or F (alse) depending upon whether or not the illustration viewshed extended outside of the formal UMNWSR
OWNER	Owner of the land on which Bodmer is presumed to have been standing; the “viewpoint”
RA	The BLM Resource Area(s) in which the viewpoint or viewshed is or are located; an identification of managerial responsibility
RANGE	The legal Range in which the viewpoint is located
SECTION	The legal Section in which the viewpoint is located
SITENM	Common name for the site
SITENO	Statewide trinomial designation of “24/county/C” plus sequential identification number per county cultural landscape site list
TOWNSHIP	The legal Township in which the viewpoint is located
USGSQUAD	The U.S.G.S. 7.5 min. quadrangle map(s) on which the cultural landscape is mapped, including both viewpoint and full viewshed
VGN_TAB_NO	Bodmer’s UMNWSR illustrations were published as accompaniments to reports of Prince Maximilian du Weid’s travels in North America; they are given Vignette numbers in the atlas accompany Maximilian’s <i>Diary</i> (Maximilian 1832-34), and have Tableau numbers in the atlas accompanying Maximilian’s report in Thwaites’ (1906) edited version
VIEWSHEDLG	This is the legal description of the viewshed of the identified cultural landscape, generally including the full range of geographical features included in the illustration but excluding the distant Highwood and Bearpaws mountains as viewed from Fort McKenzie

Figure B.1. UMNWSR CRMP POTENTIAL CULTURAL RESOURCE SITE FORM.
 This form was specifically developed for this project.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT POTENTIAL CULTURAL RESOURCE INVENTORY RECORD	COUNTY _____ STATE _____ DISTRICT _____ RESOURCE AREA _____
POTENTIAL SITE NO. _____ SITE NAME _____	
OTHER NUMBERS _____ PERM. SITE NO. _____	
LEGAL LOCATION: TOWNSHIP _____ RANGE _____ SECTION _____ SUBSECTION _____	
(map on reverse) MAP AND/OR AERIAL PHOTO REFERENCE _____	
SITE DESCRIPTION AND CONDITION: 	
AREA: _____ DEPTH: _____ ESTIMATED AGE: _____	
DATA SOURCE: 	
RECORDER: _____ DATE: _____	

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Greiser, T. Weber, Alan R. Woolworth, John Barsness, and Gary Williams. 1981. 24CH87 Fort Francis A. Chardon (Fort F.A. Chardon; Blackfoot Fort). Report submitted to the U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Lewistown District, by Historic Research Associates, Missoula, MT.

This is a report of salvage excavations at Fort Chardon done for the Montana Department of Highways during construction of the PN Bridge at UMNWSR Mile 88.5.

Grinnell, George Bird. 1962. Blackfoot Lodge Tales: The Story of a Prairie People. University of Nebraska Press, Lincoln.

Reprint of 1892 publication.

Grove, Jean M. 1988. The Little Ice Age. Methuen, London.

This is a world-wide summary of data about the 400 to 100 years ago, which was significantly wetter and cooler than at present.

Hafen, Leroy R. 1972. The Mountain Men and the Fur Trade of the Far West (4 vols.). The Arthur Clark Co., Glendale, CA.

Hansen, Paul L. 1989. Inventory, Classification, and Management of Riparian Sites in the Upper Missouri National Wild and Scenic River [preliminary report]. Montana Riparian Association, School of Forestry, University of Montana, Missoula.

Hicks, John Edward. 1949. Captain Kipp: Renowned Fort Builder and Trader, a Platte County Settler. Kansas City Times, Feb. 21.

Hidy, Ralph W., Muriel E. Hidy, and Roy V. Scott, with Don L. Hofsommer. 1988. The Great Northern Railway: A History. Harvard University Press, Boston.

24CH585, from Fort Benton to Coal Banks Coulee, was built in 1900 as an at-grade supplement to the original 1887 route from Fort Benton to beyond Big Sandy; began as St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Manitoba Railway Company along the 1887 stretch (p. 57-9).

Hilander, Sally, Editor. 1988. Here's to the Rivers! Part 2. Montana Outdoors 19(4):17-32.

Central Missouri River drainage, Great Falls to Fort Peck Dam, pp. 24-26; no mention of cultural values; summary of Montana Rivers Study.

Howard, Elaine and Susan W. Curtis, compilers, and Michael L. Gregg and Susan Albert, editors. 1978. Archeological and Historical Sites Survey, PN Bridge Area, Missouri Wild and Scenic River. Mineral Research Center Cultural Resources Division Reports of Investigations 9. Contract T-950-CT7-2400 report to the U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Lewistown district, MT.

This is the most detailed, yet comprehensive, evaluation of the resources in the Judith Landing National Historic District.

Howell, Major C.W. 1875. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Annual Engineer's Report 1877 (?). Government Printing Office, Washington, DC.

Report of Maj. Howell's 1867 engineering survey of the Upper Missouri, recommending modification of Dauphin's Rapids.

Hunt, David C., and Marsha V. Gallagher, annotators. 1984. Karl Bodmer's America. Joslyn Art Museum and University of Nebraska Press, Omaha and Lincoln.

Baseline copies of Bodmer watercolor landscapes were made from this, to assign cultural landscape inventory numbers in the CRMP.

Hutt, Sherry, Martin McAllister, and Elwood W. Jones. 1992. Archeological Resource Protection. The Preservation Press, Washington, DC.

This is a both comprehensive and detailed discussion of the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) and its criminal and civil enforcement.

Jackson, W. Turrentine. 1964. Wagon Roads West. A Study of Federal Road Surveys and Construction in the Trans-Mississippi West, 1846-1869. University of Nebraska Press, Lincoln.

This includes an excellent discussion of the Mullan Road, which extended between Fort Walla Walla, WA, and Fort Benton (the western end of the UMNWSR today), built between 1853 and 1866.

Keel, Bennie C., Francis P. McManamon, and George S. Smith, compilers. 1989. Federal Archeology: The Current Program. Annual Report to Congress on the Federal Archeology Program FY 1985 and FY 1986. U. S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Washington, DC.

This is a presentation of the Federal archeological management program across over 40 agencies, based on questionnaire responses from those agencies.

Knudson, Ruthann. 1991. The Archeological Public Trust in Context. In Protecting the Past, ed. by George S. Smith and John Ehrenhard, pp. 3-8. CRC Press, Boca Raton, FL.

This discusses individual or group responsibility to protect other people's rights to use archeological resources as part of a public trust, the multiple dimensions of such use (scientific, humanistic, spiritual), and the need to find common ground in managing that public trust.

Knudson, Ruthann, David J. Fee, and Steven E. James. 1983. A Work Plan for the Development of Archeological Overviews and Management Plans for Selected U.S. Department of the Army DARCOM Facilities. Woodward-Clyde Consultants, Walnut Creek, CA.

This is a work plan for projects similar to the UMNWSR CRMP effort, and includes technique of using confidence ratings for resource evaluations.

Larpenteur, Charles (E. Coues, editor). 1898. Forty Years a Fur Trader on the Upper Missouri (2 vols.). Francis P. Harper, New York.

Comments on Dauphin Rapids, p. 446.

Lass, William E. 1962. A History of Steamboating on the Upper Missouri River. University of Nebraska Press, Lincoln.

Lemke, H.W., M.R. Mudge, Ray E. Wilcox, and H.A. Powers. 1975. Geologic Setting of the Glacier Peak and Mazama-Ash Markers in West-Central Montana. U.S. Geological Survey Bulletin 1395-H.

Lake Choteau existed until shortly after deposition of Glacier Peak ash (11,200 Y.A.).

Lepley, John G. 1990. Personal communication, Fort Benton historian, handwritten notes on Wood (1990:personal communication), February 21, 1990. U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Lewistown District Office (UMNWSR Plan Update), Lewistown, MT.

Lepley has identified the locations of Karl Bodmer's 1833 illustration landscape models throughout the UMNWSR, and is probably the most knowledgeable expert on this topic.

Ludwickson, John, Donald Blakeslee, and John O'Shea. 1987. Missouri National Recreational River: Native American Cultural Resources. Wichita State University Publications in Anthropology No. 3.

Prehistoric and historic archeological sites, but not sacred geography.

Macomb, Col. John N. 1867. Missouri River from the Mouth of the Platte to Fort Benton. RG77 USMR Q137, PRTF.- Cartographic and Architectural Branch, National Archives, NARA, Washington DC.

From sketches made by Capt. Howell, Missouri River pilots, and others, scale 1:63360, 18 pp. including index sheet.

Maguire, Lieut. Edward. 1878. Missouri River from Fort Benton to Carroll, Montana. RG77 USMR Q309 flat - Cartographic and Architectural Branch, National Archives, NARA, Washington, DC.

Compiled from 1874 boat surveys plus Cow Island, and Dauphin Rapids improvements, proposed dams (Shonkin Bar, Bluff Rapids, Eagle Reef, McKnights Bar, Holmes Rapids, Two Calf Island, Grand Island, Birds Island, Spread Eagle Bar)

Mallory, Oscar L. 1963a. An Archaeological Appraisal of the Missouri Breaks Region in Montana. Missouri Basin Project, Smithsonian Institution, Lincoln, NB.

Basic inventory of readily accessible prehistoric and historic resources in the Missouri Breaks (Fort Benton downriver to S.H.10), without consideration of land ownership, in response to National Park Service consideration of preservation as a wilderness waterway and

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and U.S. Bureau of Reclamation water control development. Nine weeks fieldwork by three persons with boatman, river access only, including test excavation of one site (24CH231) and recovery of materials from 5000 to 150 years ago. Collections now in the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC.

_____. 1963b. Survey of the Missouri River, Montana [abstract]. Plains Anthropologist 8(20).

Plains Conference summary of the 1962 fieldwork.

Malone, Michael B., and Richard B. Roeder. 1976, Montana: A History of Two Centuries. University of Washington Press, Seattle.

A good general history of Montana, as a context within which to evaluate the history of the UMNWSR Study Area.

Martorano, Marilyn A., Paul A. Friedman, and David G. Killam. 1987. Final Report, Cultural Resources Inventory of the Conrad to Shelby 230 kV Transmission Line Project, Toole and Pondera Counties. Montana. Report on file, U.S. Department of Energy, Western Area Power Administration, Billings.

This project involved a combined cultural and visual resource field analysis, to assess resource and impact significance on a range of prehistoric, historic, and American Indian resources.

Mattison, Ray H. 1956. The Military Frontier on the Upper Missouri. Nebraska History.

Significance of the Upper Missouri military frontier.

Maximilian du Weid, Prince. 1832-34. Diary of a Journey to North America in the Years 1832, 1833, 1834 (MS, 3 vols). The Internorth Art Foundation Collection, Center for Western Studies, Joslyn Art Museum, Omaha.

Original diaries, with records of dates and locations of Karl Bodmer's paintings.

_____. 1906. Travels in the Interior of North America, 1832-1834. In Early Western Travels, 1748-1846, vol. 22, edited by Rueben Gold Thwaites. Arthur H. Clark Co., Cleveland.

Record of Karl Bodmer painting dates and locations.

McClelland, Linda Flint, J. Timothy Keller, Genevieve P. Keller, and Robert Z. Melnick. n.d. Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes. National Register Bulletin 30.

This is guidance for evaluating the eligibility of rural historic landscapes for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, with specific documentation methods.

McDonald, Loretta, and Babbie Deal, editors. 1976. The Heritage Book of Central Montana. Fergus County Bi-Centennial Heritage Committee, Lewistown, MT.

Biographical and local history comments, in alphabetical order; no index.

McDonald, W.J. 1927. The Missouri River and Its Victims. The Missouri Historical Review 21(2):215-242.

Steamboat Marion shipwrecked in Pablo Rapids and total loss except salvaged boilers and machinery (p. 477); Wood (1977) historical survey looked for but couldn't find remains at low water.

McManamon, Francis P. 1991. The Many Publics. American Antiquity, In Press.

This is a discussion of the many sub-units of American society (e.g., teachers, young people, scholars, general public) who must be educated about the values of archeology.

Melnick, Robert Z. 1980. Preserving Cultural and Historic Landscapes: Developing Standards. CRM Bulletin 3(1): 1-7.

Cultural landscapes: dynamic nature with multiple elements including landforms, plant materials, structure locations; areas that clearly represent patterns of settlement or land use.

Miller, Don, and Stan Cohen. 1978. Military and Trading Posts of Montana. Pictorial Histories Publishing Co., Missoula, MT.

Descriptions of Fort Benton/Lewis/Clay, Fort Clagett, Camp Cooke, Fort LaBarge, Fort McKenzie, Fort Chardon, Fort Piegan, and Powers-Norris Trading Post (Judith Landing).

Miller, Susanne J. 1978. Early Man at Owl Cave: Current Investigations at the Wasden Site, Eastern Snake River Plain, Idaho. In Early Man in America, ed. by Alan L. Bryan, pp. 129-139. Archaeological Researches International, Edmonton.

The Folsom level at Wasden Owl Cave, approximately 3-400 miles southwest of the UMNWSR CRMP Study Area, has been radiocarbon dated at 10,950±150 years. The site is an elephant kill site in the unglaciated area, and the Folsom component includes 4 broken projectile points, a biface with unifacial "knife" edge, a small used flake, a microtool, and some 60 retouch flakes.

Montana Fish and Game Commission. 1975. Montana Historic Preservation Plan, with Historic Sites Compendium, 2nd ed. (3 Vols.). Montana Department of Fish and Game, Recreation and Parks Division, Helena, MT.

Vol I: history of and current historic preservation program; vol. II: historic sites compendium, with thematic framework; vol. III: annual preservation program (material for NPS).

Montana Historic Preservation Office. 1990. Cultural Landscape Vocabulary. Montana Historic Preservation Planning Bulletin 9:1-2.

This is based on the U.S. National Park Service's 1989 published definition of "cultural landscape" and its possible components: "historic scene," "historic site," "historic designed landscape," and "ethnographic landscape."

Mueller, George O. 1973. Historical Spots at the Mouth of the Judith River Historic Overview—Especially Camp Cooke, Fort Clagett, and PN.

Camp Cooke cemetery still there.

Muhn, James, and Hanson R. Stuart. 1988. Opportunity and Challenge. The Story of the BLM. U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Washington, DC.

An overview of the BLM's resource management programs, including the integration of cultural resource management within them.

Nicandri, David L. 1986. Northwest Chiefs. Gustav Sohon's Views of the 1855 Stevens Treaty Councils. Washington State Historical Society, Tacoma.

There is a discussion of the Blackfeet Treaty Council on pp. 21-23, including a copy of Sohon's drawing of it (p. 22).

Okey, Paul. 1982. Middle Montana: An Historical Overview. MS. on file, U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Lewistown District Office, Lewistown, MT.

A relatively undocumented compilation of information organized in chronological order from 1805-1931, with photocopies of several other historical outlines without author identification.

Ottersberg, Robert J. 1985a. A Pedologic Investigation of the Thompson Bottom Archeological Site and Comparison with Two Other Terrace Sites along the Post-Glacial Missouri River Channel of North Central Montana. Report to the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Lewistown District, Lewistown, MT; on file, Montana BLM Curation Facility, Billings.

_____. 1985b. Vegetation of the Lost Terrace Site (24CH68). Report to the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Lewistown District, MT; on file, Montana BLM Curation Facility, Billings.

_____. 1987. Developmental History of the Lost Terrace Landform. Report to the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Lewistown District, MT; on file, Montana BLM Curation Facility, Billings.

Parker, Patricia L., and Thomas F. King. n.d. Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Traditional Cultural Properties. National Register Bulletin 38.

This is specifically directed to the evaluation of the eligibility of traditional cultural properties for the National Register of Historic Places, those properties significance being derived from the role the property plays in a community's historically rooted beliefs, customs, and practices.

Partoll, Albert J. 1937. The Blackfoot Indian Peace Council of 1855. Pacific Northwest Quarterly 29:283-314.

This is the basic scholarly reference on this council, but does not include the Sohon drawing.

_____. N.D. Lieutenant C. Grover Surveyed Missouri for Navigation in 1853. Montana State University, Renne Library, Special Collections, Vertical File: Missouri River.

Point, Father Nicholas (Joseph P. Donnelly, S.J., Translation and Introduction; John C. Ewers, Appreciation). 1967. Wilderness Kingdom: Indian Life in the Rocky Mountains: 1840-1847. Holt, Rinehart and Winston, New York.

With Father DeSmet on the Missouri from Fort Lewis to St. Louis; in UMNWSR March 21-26, 1947; painted Fort McKenzie, Hole-in-the-Wall, Steamboat Rock, Fort Cox & Livingston, Fort Chardon, Fort Piegan, Citadel.

President's Commission on Americans Outdoors. 1987. Americans Outdoors: the Legacy, the Challenge. Island Press, Washington.

Quivik, Fredric L. 1982. Historic Bridges in Montana. U.S. Department of the Interior, Historic American Engineering Record, Rocky Mountain Regional Office, Denver.

Fort Benton bridge, pp. 53-54, 1908 railroad span.

Roberts, Thomas P. 1875. Report of a Reconnaissance of the Missouri River in 1872. U.S. Army, Corps of Engineers, Annual Engineer's Report 1875.

Report of Roberts' (Northern Pacific RR) survey of Upper Missouri, including recommendations for Dauphin's Rapids modifications.

Roenke, Karl. 1990 [draft]. Interpreting Historic Values of High Elevation Recreation Shelters and Cabins on the White Mountain National Forest: Past, Present, and Future. Manuscript in possession of the author.

Draft report contains an excellent discussion of historic cabin management.

Ruebelmann, George N. 1982. Cultural Resource Inventory of the BLM Land Exchange Pooling Project in the Lewistown District, Montana: Phase I (Choteau, Fergus, Judith Basin, and Petroleum Counties). Report on file, U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Lewistown District, Lewistown, MT.

This does not include any areas within the UMNWSR but was done to identify non-UMNWSR public lands that could be used in exchange to acquire private UMNWSR lands, and is a 78% field inventory of 5800 acres.

_____. 1983. An Overview of the Archaeology and Prehistory of the Lewistown BLM District, Montana. Archaeology in Montana 24(3).

This is the published version of Ruebelmann's 1982 Lewistown District Class I archeological overview with no changes, and is a cultural ecologically based narrative of District environment, prehistoric culture history, research problems, and investigations with a good bibliography. It has minimal management direction.

Schmudde, T.H. 1963. Some Aspects of the Lower Missouri River Floodplain. American Association of American Geographers 53:60-73.

From Glasgow, MT to St. Charles, MO.

Schultz, James Willard. 1979. Floating on the Missouri. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman.

Reprint of 1902 Forest and Stream.

Schumm, Stanley A. 1977. The Fluvial System. John Wiley & Sons, New York.

General examination of the components of fluvial systems, with good information about high plains systems; variables are time, initial relief, geology, climate, vegetation, hydrology, morphology, etc.

Sharrock, Susan R., and James D. Keyser. 1974. Cultural History of the Missouri River from Fort Benton, Montana to the Garrison Reservoir, North Dakota: An Inventory of Prehistoric and Early Historic Sites. Report of the University of Montana Statewide Archaeological Survey, Department of Anthropology, University of Montana, Missoula. On file, U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Montana Curation Facility, Billings.

A data compilation without new information or particular utility in 1990 cultural resource management planning.

Sheridan, P.H. 1882. Record of Engagements with Hostile Indians within the Military Division of the Missouri from 1868 to 1882.

Shumate, Maynard. 1958. Projectile Points from the Surface near Great Falls, Montana. Archaeology in Montana 1(3):3-4.

No UMNWSR sites mentioned.

_____. 1962. Some Surface Finds Near Great Falls, Montana. Archaeology in Montana 4(4):7-8.

Shumate, Maynard. 1965. Ancient Surface Finds from the Missouri Valley near Cascade, Montana. Archaeology in Montana 6(2):17-19.

_____. 1967. The Carter Ferry Buffalo Kill. Archaeology in Montana 8(2):1-10.

This site is up the Missouri River above Fort Benton.

_____. 1973. **Fort McKenzie (1832-1843): Historic Site Salvage Archaeology.** Archaeology in Montana 14(2):20-43.

Fort was relatively close to the Missouri River edge, and in 1952 some remnant mounds from collapsed chimneys in the workshop and living quarters area, a collapsed dugout and remnant latrine ditches, remnants of palisade log sills. Indians are assumed to have picked the area clean of trade items after the fort's 1843 burning, but flintlock gun parts, lead balls, gun flints, buttons, a crucifix, a copper bracelet, hand game sticks, clay pipe, shell and bone artifacts, trade beads, metal and stone points, and stone pipes were recovered. The site was heavily collected, and was subsequently bulldozed over by the landowner and incorporated into a grainfield.

_____. 1974. **Camp Cooke (1866-1870): Historic Site Salvage Archaeology.** Archaeology in Montana 15(3):41-46.

Report on Shumate's 1953 work at the site along the Judith River. Surface depressions yielded gun parts, insignias, chinaware and crockery, glass bottles, and miscellaneous metal items and domestic faunal remains; test pits exhibited a layer of burned fill under the sod, with square-cut nails, broken bottles and dishware, buttons, and cartridge cases.

_____. 1984. **Fort McKenzie Update 1984. Report on file, U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Montana Curation Facility, Billings.**

A rejoinder to Wood (1977a), asserting that Shumate's 1953 excavation was not in the same location as Wood's 1976 excavation but that Shumate was 1/3 mile downstream; must have been two original fort locations, as mentioned by Maximilian in 1833.

Siegal, Dave. 1977. Class I and Class II Studies: 1976 North Missouri Breaks Range Environmental Impact Statement. Cultural Resource Reconnaissance/Survey. Report on file, U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Montana Curation Facility, Billings.

A brief overview of the culture history and previous investigations, including a few comments on UMNWSR resources; the study area impinged on the UMNWSR only in far southwestern Phillips County, and none of the sample quadrats was within the Missouri River corridor.

Sohon, Gustav. 1855. The Blackfeet Treaty Council [drawing]. Catalog No. 385678, Neg. 45741. National Anthropological Archives, National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC.

A drawing made on October 16 or 17, 1855, illustrating the council site with a distant view of the Missouri Valley wall profile to the northeast.

Smith, Marc B. 1974. A Rapid Method for Field Recording Stone Circles. Archaeology in Montana 15(3).

Stallcop, Emmett, and Paul English. 1969. A Survey of Known Archaeological Sites in North Central Montana. Archaeology in Montana 10(3):35-44.

Brief mention of UMNWSR sites 24CH101, 24CH102, and 24CH202 (p.37).

Stevens, Hazard. 1901. The Life of Isaac Ingalls Stevens [2 vols.]. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.

Governor Stevens convened and directed the 1855 Blackfeet Treaty Council.

Storfa, Gail. 1991. Personal communication, UMNWSR CRMP Study Area acreage data derived from UMRLEG3.DBF database on file, U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Lewistown District, Lewistown, MT.

This database includes detailed ownership data for the entire CRMP Study Area, including the formal UMNWSR, and was developed by Storfa in 1989-90 based on review of all available Federal, state, and local ownership records.

Thomas, Davis, and Karen Ronnefeldt. 1976. People of the First Man: Life Among the Plains Indians in Their Final Days of Glory. E.P. Dutton, New York.

Examples of Karl Bodmer's Upper Missouri landscape paintings.

Thwaites, Reuben Gold, editor. 1904. The Original Journals of Lewis and Clark. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York.

This is the standard basic reference to the Lewis and Clark Expedition.

_____. 1906. Early Western Travels 1748-1846, Vol. 53. Maximilian, Prince of Weid's Travels in the Interior of North America, 1832-1834, Part 2.

This is the standard basic reference to Karl Bodmer's illustration work as part of the Maximilian trip across North America, and includes an atlas of Bodmer illustrations as Tableaus (including those depicting UMNWSR locales).

Tomenchuk, John, and Robson Bonnicksen, editors. 1989. The First World Summit Conference on the Peopling of the Americas Abstracts. Center for the Study of the First Americans, Institute for Quaternary Studies, University of Maine, Orono.

This conference of 38 papers, 7 posters, and 18 collection displays brought together the most current information about the earliest occupation of North and South America in the context of Asian origin information. Data from both of the Americas (Meadowcroft, Monte Verde) indicate occupations of up to 14,000 years in age if not older.

Trafzer, Clifford E., ed. 1986. Indians, Superintendents, and Councils. University Press of America, Inc., Lanham, MD.

There is an excellent article in this on "Northwestern Indian Policy, 1850-1855," which discusses the 1855 Blackfeet Treaty history.

Tratebas, Alice M., and Larry A. Lahren. 1982a. Class III Cultural Resource Investigations on Selected Tracts of Phillips—Blaine—Valley Counties, Montana. Vol. 1: Prehistoric Resources. For Park-Ohio Industries [Cleveland, OH] by Anthro Research Inc., Livingston, MT.

_____. 1982b. Class III Cultural Resource Investigations on Selected Tracts of Phillips—Blaine—Valley Counties, Montana. Vol. 3: Appendices. For Park-Ohio Industries [Cleveland, OH] by Anthro Research Inc., Livingston, MT.

Site descriptions, survey forms.

Twining, Capt. Wm. J. 1874. Missouri River Boat Survey, September 1874 (U.S. Northern Boundary Commission) from Fort Benton, Montana, to the Crossing of the Northern Pacific RR., at Bismarck, Dakota. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha District, Omaha; RG77 USMR Q271 Flat, Cartographic and Architectural Branch, National Archives, NARA, Washington DC.

Fort Peck land project, Missouri River Basin, Montana; a review of public domain withdrawals and Executive Order 12512 project survey; 1:253,440 scale profile of river.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. 1877. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Annual Engineer's Report 1877. Government Printing Office, Washington DC.

Report of C.O.E. 1877 modifications of Dauphin's Rapids and Cow Island Channel.

_____. 1963a. Joint Report on Water and Related Land Resources Development for Missouri River, Fort Peck Reservoir to Vicinity of Fort Benton, Montana. Appendix 2, Supplement 1: Review Report, U.S. Army Engineer District, Omaha. U.S. Army Corps of Engineer, Omaha District, Omaha, NB, and U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, Billings, MT.

_____. 1963b. Joint Report on Water and Related Land Resources Development for Missouri River, Fort Peck Reservoir to Vicinity of Fort Benton, Montana. Appendix 1. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha District, Omaha, NB, and U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, Billings, MT.

_____. 1963c. Joint Report on Water and Related Land Resources Development for Missouri River, Fort Peck Reservoir to Vicinity of Fort Benton, Montana. Appendix 8: coordination. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha District, Omaha, NB, and U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, Billings, MT.

U.S. Bureau of Land Management. 1977. A Management Plan for the Upper Missouri Wild and Scenic River [Draft]. U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Lewistown District, Lewistown, MT.

_____. 1978a. A Management Plan for the Upper Missouri Wild and Scenic River [Final]. U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Lewistown District, Lewistown, MT.

_____. 1978b. A Management Plan for the Upper Missouri Wild and Scenic River [Final]. Supplemental Document. U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Lewistown District, Lewistown, MT.

_____. 1979a. Draft Missouri Breaks Grazing Environmental Statement. U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Montana State Office, Billings.

This covers 8,530,000 acres of public land in the environmental statement (ES) area; the UMNWSR is in the western third of this. The description of affected prehistoric and historic environment is based on Siegal and Gregg Class II prehistoric and UMNWSR historic inventories. Range improvement sites would have thorough inventory, cultural resources would generally be avoided, significant site management would comply with Section 106 and include emergency discovery provisions. Glossary terms include artifact, mitigation, and site (prehistoric or historic). Consultation was with U.S. Department of the Interior Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service and National Park Service, and Montana Historical Society.

_____. 1979b. Final Missouri Breaks Grazing Environmental Statement. U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Montana State Office, Billings.

Written comments from the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (PMOA with BLM/NCSHPO on grazing program is in draft), Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service (grazing allotments should not be allowed on lands purchased with Land and Water Conservation Fund monies, BLM will inventory all proposed spring developments), National Park Service (Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail values should not be impacted), and Montana Historical Society (proposed PMOA will take care of E.O. 11593 non-compliance).

_____. 1980. Fuelco Natural Gas Pipeline Final Environmental Assessment Record. U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Lewistown District, Lewistown, MT.

The route (crossing the Missouri 2 miles below the Stafford Ferry) lies within the center of the Dauphin Rapids historic and prehistoric activity, and NRHP district nomination is recommended; good overview of prehistoric and historic features in the alternative areas.

_____. 1982. Upper Missouri National Wild & Scenic River Land Acquisition Programmatic Environmental Assessment. U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Lewistown District, Lewistown, MT.

Cultural values would be preserved by public ownership, and few disposed lands appear to have significant cultural values that would be lost; no complete survey of UMNWSR is complete but 173 cultural resources identified to date (good brief overview) [Glenn Hadden technical specialist].

_____. 1984. Highlights of the Upper Missouri National Wild & Scenic River, Lewis & Clark National Historic Trail. U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Lewistown District, Lewistown, MT.

This popular booklet describes the history of the UMNWSR, focusing on the nineteenth century activities, the modern natural resources, and the BLM's UMNWSR resource management program.

_____. **1987a. Missouri Breaks Wilderness Suitability Study/EIS [Final]**. U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Miles City District, Billings, MT.

Within UMNWSR, evaluated Dog Creek South, Stafford, Ervin Ridge, Woodhawk, Cow Creek, and Antelope Creek; not proposed as wilderness except 21,000 acres Cow Creek, 9,600 acres Antelope Creek.

_____. **1987b. Upper Missouri National Wild and Scenic River Corridor Special Management Area, Cultural. In "Management Situation Analysis" accompanying West HiLine Resource Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement [Draft]**. On file, U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Lewistown District, Lewistown, MT.

Brief statement that by June 1986, 10% (8600 a.) of public lands within UMNWSR had been culturally inventoried and 376 resources identified over a time range of 10,000 years; brief outline of investigators from 1963 to 1987, culture history.

_____. **1987c. West HiLine Resource Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement [Draft]**. U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Lewistown District, Lewistown, MT.

Cultural resources, including traditional cultural values, are addressed under Management Common to all Alternatives with a programmatic statement of Section 106 and ARPA compliance, plan to develop an UMNWSR CRMP, and consultation with traditional cultural leaders at Blackfeet, Rocky Boys, and Fort Belknap Reservations. A Cow Creek ACEC is proposed. Appendix 2.6C specified Cultural Mitigation Measures and Appendix 2.7 describes the BLM cultural resource use categories. Appendix 4.1 lists the cumulative impacts of previous planning efforts and carries forth the cultural resource guidance from the Grazing and Wilderness EISs.

_____. **1988. West HiLine Resource Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement [Final]**. U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Lewistown District, Billings, MT.

Generally only minor modifications of the draft document, stressing legal compliance; no comment from the Advisory Council on Historic Places or the Montana State Historic Preservation Officer, and National Park Service has no negative comments.

_____. **1989. Recreation 2000: A Strategic Plan**. U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Washington.

The specific policy statements address recreational resource dependency, management and monitoring of cultural and scenic public land resources, visitor awareness and interpretation, and allocation and/or limitation of recreation resource use.

_____. **1990a. Keepers of the Treasures. Protecting Historic Properties and Cultural Traditions on Indian Lands**. U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Washington, DC.

This report to Congress addresses "the funding needs for the management, research, interpretation, protection, and development of sites of historical significance on Indian lands." The report notes that tribes are concerned about historic places on lands occupied before those tribes were removed to reservations, and recommends that tribes be involved in cultural resource management decisions related to ancestral sites.

_____. **1990b. The Upper Missouri National Wild and Scenic River Activity Plan Update [September 1990 Review Draft]**. U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Judith Resource Area, MT.

This is an update of the final 1978 UMNWSR Management Plan.

_____. **1990c. The Upper Missouri National Wild and Scenic River Land Report/Environmental Assessment (June 27, 1990)**. U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Lewistown District, MT.

This is an inventory and evaluation of the current natural resource uses and values in the UMNWSR and adjacent public and nonpublic lands.

. **1991a. Montana Statewide Wilderness Study Report [Review Copy]. U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Montana State Office, Billings.**

This includes a Missouri Breaks Wilderness Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), which addressed the Stafford, Ervin Ridge, Cow Creek, Dog Creek South, and Woodhawk Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs). Of these, only portions of the Cow Creek WSA are recommended for wilderness designation, and only a portion of the recommended wilderness is included within the UMNWSR. The EIS notes that cultural resources would be protected in the designated wilderness by limiting surface disturbances and restricting vehicle access.

 . **1991b. Upper Missouri National Wild and Scenic River Corridor, Blaine, Chouteau, Fergus and Phillips Counties, Montana. Information Required to Comply With Sec. 204(c)(2) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 [Review Copy]. U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Lewistown District, Montana.**

This is a response to the U.S. Department of the Interior Billings Field Solicitor's Opinion of January 6, 1977; John R. Lynn and Joe Trow (106 IBLA 317,324 (1989)); and April 19, 1989, U.S. Department of the Interior Assistant Secretary for Land and Minerals Management temporary segregation of public lands and/or minerals within the UMNWSR until April 19, 1991; requesting withdrawal of UMNWSR lands from mineral entry for 20 years.

U.S. Bureau of Land Management, City of Fort Benton, Montana, and Fort Benton Community Improvement Association. 1990. Interpretive Prospectus: Visitor Center of the Upper Missouri. U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Lewistown District, Lewiston, Montana.

This is a proposal to develop a Fort Benton Visitors Center as authorized by P.L. 94-486, creating the UMNWSR, and amended by P.L. 100-552. Both development options presented in this prospectus provide for the interpretation of the natural and cultural resources of the UMNWSR, and the development is proposed to occur within the Fort Benton National Historic District.

U.S. Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and Fergus County. 1990. Missouri Breaks; National Back Country Byway. U.S. Bureau of Land Management, Judith Resource Area, Lewistown, MT.

This Back Country Byway (map included) extends down into the UMNWSR on the Sunshine Ridge, Woodhawk Bottom, Original Power Plant, and Heller Bottom roads.

U.S. Bureau of Land Management and Montana Historical Society. 1983. Memorandum of Agreement about Livestock Grazing and Range Improvement Programs. MOA on file, U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Montana State Office, Billings, and Montana Historic Preservation Office, Montana Historical Society, Helena.

Questions about the validity or utility of this now, but still a standing legal instrument.

U.S. Bureau of Land Management and Montana State Historic Preservation Office. 1991. Memorandum of Understanding Between the Bureau of Land Management, Montana State Office, and the Montana State Historic Preservation Office Regarding Cultural Resource Identification and Inventory [draft]. BLM-MT-932-91-02, on file, U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Montana State Office, Billings, and Montana Historic Preservation Office, Montana Historical Society, Helena.

Draft (as of 2/11/91) Memorandum of Understanding, replacing the 1983 MOA, excluding certain projects from field inventory or project-specific SHPO consultation when the BLM judges that there is a low likelihood of impacting National Register-eligible properties. Such projects include certain types of fenceline construction, range management and/or power line improvements or repairs, and seismic testing and/or vibroseis operations not requiring access construction.

U.S. Bureau of Outdoor Recreation. 1975. Missouri River, a Wild and Scenic River Study. U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, Washington.

This is the basic definition of the UMNWSR, being the study report that went to Congress as the basis for the Missouri bill (authorizing legislation). The historical elements are segmented as (1) early Western fur trade, (2) military and Indian affairs, (3) mining era, (4) Upper Missouri steamboat navigation era, and (5) short-lived homestead era.

U.S. Bureau of Reclamation. 1963. Joint Report on Water and Related Land Resources Development for Missouri River, Fort Peck Reservoir to Vicinity of Fort Benton, Montana, Appendix 2, Supplement 2. U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, Region 6, Billings, and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Omaha District, Omaha, NB.

U.S. Congress. 1860. Reports of the Explorations and Surveys to Ascertain the Most Practicable and Economical Route for a Railroad from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean. Senate Executive Documents, 36th Congress, 1st Session [12 vols.].

1853-55 survey; 1855 Blackfeet Stevens Treaty Council within this?

_____ . 1868. Improvement of the Missouri River. House of Representatives Executive Documents no. 136, 40th Congress, 2nd Session.

USDA Forest Service, USDI Bureau of Land Management, and USDI National Park Service. 1990. Nez Perce (Nee-Me-Poo) National Historic Trail Comprehensive Plan. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Northern Region, Missoula, MT.

This provides "guidelines for planning, development, management, and protection of the Nez Perce [N.H.T.] with sensitivity to its historic significance" and notes that the Cow Creek area has exceptional recreation opportunities.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. 1974. Historic and Archaeological Inventory: Charles M. Russell National Wildlife Refuge. Ms on file, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service Intermountain Regional Office, Denver.

Larry L. Calvert, refuge manager; listing of historic and prehistoric sites apparently taken from immediately available literature and local informants without citation of source; many of these sites were subsequently entered into the Montana Statewide Archaeological Survey (SAS) database.

_____ . 1985. Final Environmental Impact Statement, Management of Charles M. Russell National Wildlife Refuge, Recreation Inventory (3 vols.). U.S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service, Intermountain Regional Office, Denver, CO (inventory records on file, Charles M. Russell National Wildlife Refuge Headquarters, Lewistown, MT.

Carolyn E. Good (COE Omaha District) was archeologist in the development of the draft EIS, which cited the UMNWSR development/planning documents and Montana Historic Preservation Plan (1975) and included comments from Montana SHPO, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation; cultural resource management is discussed under recreation with minimal comment (153 recorded or potential sites listed). The Recreation Inventory includes photographs and minimal descriptions of these sites.

U.S. Forest Service and U. S. National Park Service. 1982a. Nez Perce (Nee-Me-Poo) Trail Decision Notice & Environmental Assessment. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Northern Region, Missoula, MT, and U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Denver Service Center, Denver, CO.

Complements the Nez Perce Trail study report.

_____ . 1982b. Nez Perce (Nee-Me-Poo) Trail Study Report. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Northern Region, Missoula, MT, and U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Denver Service Center, Denver, CO.

Basic definition of the trail and its related historic sites; accompanied by a decision notice & environmental assessment.

U.S. Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service. 1978. Missouri National Recreational River Management Plan, Gavins Point Dam, South Dakota, to Ponca State Park, Nebraska. U.S. Department of the Interior, Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service, Denver, CO.

Cultural resources description, management objectives and programs, Section 106 compliance.

U.S. Missouri River Commission. 1884. Missouri River Improvements from Sioux City to Ft. Benton. RG77 Q502 Roll, Cartographic and Architectural Branch, National Archives, NARA, Washington.

1877-1883,1:7200 - Kipps, Pablos, McKeever, Gallatin, Bear, Little Dog, Dauphin, McGarreys, Castle Bluff, Chimney Bend, Lone Pine, Sliding Bluff, Magpie, Cabin, Birds Rapids; Snake Point; Cow, Grand, Ryans, Hawley Islands; shoals.

_____. 1889-96. Cartographic Records in National Archives. RG77-120, Cartographic and Architectural Branch, National Archives, NARA, Washington.

Large-scale published maps of Missouri River showing channels, navigational aids/dangers, natural vegetation, crops, roads and railroads.

_____. 1893. Missouri River [Maps 70-76]. On file, U.S. Bureau of Land Management Judith Resource Area Office, Lewistown, MT.

1899 field data.

U.S. National Park Service. 1975. Lewis and Clark: Historic Places Associated with Their Transcontinental Exploration (1804-06). Government Printing Office, Washington, DC.

_____. 1982. Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Comprehensive Plan for Management and Use. U. S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Omaha, NB.

Upper Missouri River Segment, pp. 47-48, Map Sheets 24-26; "Because of Federal administration of the Wild and Scenic River, this segment should be considered an initial protection component of the National Historic Trail. This reach of the River is highly significant to the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail since it shows little sign of change from the 1805-6 conditions encountered by the Expedition"(p.47). Should have onsite interpretation at Judith Landing and Marias-Missouri confluence (p.47).

U.S. War Department. 1897. Steamboat Wrecks on the Upper Missouri. Annual Report of the Chief of Engineers. U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC.

Notes on the Peter Balen, which served as a double-tripper at times and burned at Dauphin Rapids.

Van West, Carroll. 1985. The Resource Protection Planning Process for Montana: Historic Contexts. Ms. on file, Montana State Historic Preservation Office, Montana Historical Society, Helena.

The UMNWSR Study Area is incorporated within parts of Regions 3 (Northcentral Montana) and 4 (Central Montana); the overall document covers Montana culture history from 12,000 years ago to the present.

Vichorek, Daniel N. 1987. Montana's Homestead Era. [Montana Geographic Series 15.] Montana Gazette, Helena.

General pictorial and textual reference with nothing identifiable in the UMNWSR.

Wagner, Curly Bear. March 9, 1990 letter from the Blackfeet Cultural Director, Blackfeet Nation, to BLM Judith Resource Area Manager Chuck Otto; on file, Lewistown District Office, National Register of Historic Places file, Lewistown.

A statement of Blackfeet Cultural Committee support for National Historic Landmark designation of the 1855 Blackfeet Stevens Treaty Council Site.

Walter, David A., Ed. 1982. The 1855 Blackfoot Treaty Council: A Memoir by Henry A. Kennedy. The Magazine of Western History 32:44-51.

This does not include the Sohon drawing, but is a useful first-hand account.

Way, Frederick, Jr. 1983. Way's Packet Directory 1848-1983. Passenger Steamboats of the Mississippi River System Since the Advent of Photography in Mid-Continent America. Ohio University, Athens, OH & London.

Comment on the Marion Wreck in Pablo Rapids (p. 308).

Wedel, Waldo R. 1967. Salvage Archaeology in the Missouri River Basin. Science 156:589-597.

Welty, Raymond L. 1928. The Frontier Army on the Missouri River, 1860-1870. North Dakota History Quarterly 93(Jan.)

Wendlund, Wayne M. 1978. Holocene Man in North America: The Ecological Setting and Climatic Background. Plains Anthropologist 23(82):273-287.

Weygant, Sister Noemi, O.S.B. 1978. Rimrock Land. Our Homestead Site. Priory Press, College of St. Scholastica, Duluth, MN.

1915-1922 account of homesteading in Wolf Creek in the Missouri Breaks south of the UMNWSR, ca. 15 miles upstream from the confluence of Wolf Creek and the Missouri River.

Will, George F., Jr., Walter I. Bailey, and Kurt P. Schweigert. 1982. Class III Cultural Resource Investigations on Selected Tracts of Phillips—Blaine—Valley Counties. Vol. 2: An Historical Overview of Portions of Blaine, Phillips and Valley Counties, Montana. Park-Ohio Industries [Cleveland, OH] for Anthro Research Inc., Livingston, MT.

Wilson, Michael C. 1983. Faunal Remains from the Thompson Bottom Site (24CH452), Montana. Report to the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Lewistown District, Lewistown, MT; on file, Montana BLM Curation Facility, Billings.

Wood, Garvey C. 1977a. Fort McKenzie: A Study in Applied Historical and Archaeological Method. Archaeology in Montana 18(1):43-62.

Overview of historic information about the Fort, including comments critical of Shumate's 1973 report on Shumate's 1952 excavations at the site, and a report on Wood's 1976 excavations; statistical analysis of 1976-recovered trade beads.

_____. 1977b. Missouri Wild and Scenic River Historical Archaeological Investigation. Report for the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Lewistown District, MT, by Gar Wood & Associates, Loma, MT.

Missouri River survey at low water levels, including steamboat wrecks (Baby Rose, OK, China Doll) and levees, and steamboat parts incorporated into historic land structures.

Wood, Garvey C., and William C. Wood. 1977. Missouri Wild and Scenic River Historical Archaeological Investigation. Appendix B: Confidential Report. Gar C. Wood and Associates, Archaeological Consultants, Loma, MT.

Site data on 1977 low water survey, during which White Rocks, Marion, Hagedorn Bottoms, or 3 Dauphin Rapids wrecks, or the Ft. Piegan or Ophir Landing, couldn't be located.

Wood, W. Raymond. 1980. After Maximilian and Bodmer on the Upper Missouri River: A Travelogue. Special presentation at the 38th Plains Conference, Iowa City, Iowa.

Matching set of Bodmer illustrations and current photographs for many locations.

_____. 1986. **Slaughter River: Pishkun or Float Bison? We Proceeded On 12(2):11-14.**

On May 29, 1805, Meriwether Lewis wrote of the Northern Plains technique of hunting bison by driving them over a cliff, as if it related to that day's sighting of decomposing bison carcasses at the base of a high cliff across from the mouth of Arrow Creek (near "Slaughter River"). Wood suggests these remains were from natural drowning.

_____. 1989. **Lewis and Clark and Middle Missouri Archaeology. The Review of Archaeology 10(1):167-171.**

This includes a summary of Wood's 1986 publication on the 1805 Slaughter River bison remains.

_____. 1990. **Personal Communication, University of Missouri anthropologist/historian, letter to Burton Williams, U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Lewistown District, Lewistown, MT, February 8, 1990 (UMNWSR PLAN UPDATE file).**

This is a review of Bodmer cultural landscapes as identified by Chandler Biggs, with a few additional identifications.

Woolworth, Alan R. 1981. The Genesis of Fort Francis A. Chardon and Its Rediscovery. Historical Research Associates, Missoula [included with Greiser 1982].

APPENDIX D. 1855 STEVENS BLACKFEET TREATY

FRANKLIN PIERCE,

11 Stat. 657-650

October 17, 1855

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

TO ALL PERSONS TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING:

WHEREAS, a treaty was made and concluded at the council ground on the Upper Missouri, near the mouth of the Judith River, in the territory of Nebraska, on the seventeenth day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, between A. Cumming and Isaac I. Stevens, commissioners on the part of the United States, and the Blackfoot and other tribes of Indians, which treaty is in the words and figures following, to wit:—

Articles of agreement and convention made and concluded at the council ground on the Upper Missouri, near the mouth of the Judith River, in the territory of Nebraska, this seventeenth day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, by and between A. Cumming and Isaac I. Stevens, commissioners duly appointed and authorized, on the part of the United States, and the undersigned chiefs, headmen, and delegates of the following nations and tribes of Indians, who occupy, for the purposes of hunting, the territory on the Upper Missouri and Yellow Stone Rivers, and who have permanent homes as follows: East of the Rocky Mountains, the Blackfoot Nation; consisting of the Piegan, Blood, Blackfoot and Gros Ventres tribes of Indians. West of the Rocky Mountains, the Flathead nation; consisting of the Flathead, Upper Pend d'Oreille, and Kootenay tribes of Indians, and the Nez Perce tribe of Indians, the said chiefs, headmen and delegates, in behalf of and acting for said nations and tribes, and being duly authorized thereto by them.

ARTICLE 1. Peace, friendship and amity shall hereafter exist between the United States and the aforesaid nations and tribes of Indians, parties to this treaty, and the same shall be perpetual.

ARTICLE 2. The aforesaid nations and tribes of Indians, parties to this treaty, do hereby jointly and severally covenant that peaceful relations shall likewise be maintained among themselves in future; and that they will abstain from all hostilities whatsoever against each other, and cultivate mutual good-will and friendship. And the nations and tribes aforesaid do furthermore jointly and severally covenant, that peaceful relations shall be maintained with and that they will abstain from all hostilities whatsoever, excepting in self-defence, against the following named nations and tribes of Indians to wit: the Crows, Assineboins, Crees, Snakes, Blackfeet, Sans Arce, and Aunce-papas bands of Sioux, and all other neighboring nations and tribes of Indians.

ARTICLE 3. The Blackfoot nation consent and agree that all that portion of the country recognized and defined by the treaty of Laramie as Blackfoot territory, lying within lines drawn from the Hell Gate or Medicine Rock Passes in the main range of the Rocky Mountains, in an easterly direction to the nearest source of the Muscle Shell River, thence to the mouth of Twenty-five Yard Creek, thence up the Yellow Stone River to its northern source, and thence along the main range of the Rocky Mountains, in a northerly direction, to the point of beginning, shall be a common hunting-ground for ninety-nine years, where all the nations, tribes and bands of Indians, parties to this treaty, may enjoy equal and uninterrupted privileges of hunting, fishing and gathering fruit, grazing animals, curing meat and dressing robes. They further agree that they will not establish villages, or in any other way exercise exclusive rights within ten miles of the northern line of the common hunting-ground, and that the parties to this treaty may hunt on said northern boundary line and within ten miles thereof.

Provided, That the western Indians, parties to this treaty, may hunt on the trail leading down the Muscle Shell to the Yellow Stone; the Muscle Shell River being the boundary separating the Blackfoot from the Crow territory.

And Provided, That no nation, band or tribe of Indians, parties to this treaty, nor any other Indians, shall be permitted to establish permanent settlements, or in any other way exercise, during the period above mentioned, exclusive rights or privileges within the limits of the above-described hunting-ground.

And Provided further, That the rights of the western Indians to a whole or a part of the common hunting-ground, derived from occupancy and possession, shall not be affected by this article, except so far as said rights may be determined by the treaty of Laramie.

ARTICLE 4. The parties to this treaty agree and consent, that the tract of country lying within lines drawn from the Hell Gate or Medicine Rock Passes, in an easterly direction, to the nearest source of the Muscle Shell River, thence down said river to its mouth, thence down the channel of the Missouri River to the mouth of Milk River, thence due north to the forty-ninth parallel, thence due west on said parallel to the main range of the Rocky Mountains, and thence southerly along said range to the place of beginning, shall be the territory of the Blackfoot nation, over which said nation shall exercise exclusive control, excepting as maybe otherwise provided in this treaty. Subject, however, to the provisions of the third article of this treaty, giving the right to hunt, and prohibiting the establishment of permanent villages and the exercise of any exclusive rights within ten miles of the northern line of the common hunting-ground, drawn from the nearest source of the Muscle Shell River to the Medicine Rock Passes, for the period of ninety-nine years.

Provided also, That the Assiniboins shall have the right of hunting, in common with the Blackfeet, in the country lying between the aforesaid eastern boundary line, running from the mouth of Milk River to the forty-ninth parallel, and a line drawn from the left bank of the Missouri River, opposite the Round Butte north, to the forty-ninth parallel.

APPENDIX D

ARTICLE 5. The parties to this treaty, residing west of the main range of the Rocky Mountains, agree and consent that they will not enter the common hunting-ground, nor any part of the Blackfoot Territory, or return home, by any pass in the main range of the Rocky Mountains to the north of the Hell Gate or Medicine Rock Passes. And they further agree that they will not hunt or otherwise disturb the game, when visiting the Blackfoot Territory for trade or social intercourse.

ARTICLE 6. The aforesaid nations and tribes of Indians, parties to this treaty, agree and consent to remain within their own respective countries, except when going to or from, or whilst hunting upon the "common hunting-ground," or when visiting each other for the purpose of trade or social intercourse.

ARTICLE 7. The aforesaid nations and tribes of Indians agree that citizens of the United States may live in and pass unmolested through the countries respectively occupied and claimed by them. And the United States is hereby bound to protect said Indians against depredations and other unlawful acts which white men residing in or passing through their country may commit.

ARTICLE 8. For the purpose of establishing travelling thoroughfares through their country, and the better to enable the President to execute the provisions of this treaty, the aforesaid nations and tribes to hereby consent and agree, that the United States may, within the countries respectively occupied and claimed by them, construct roads of every descriptions; establish lines of telegraph and military posts; use materials of every description found in the Indian country; build houses for agencies, missions, schools, farms, shops, mills, stations, and for any other purpose for which they may be required, and permanently occupy as much land as may be necessary for the various purposes above enumerated, including the use of wood for fuel and land for grazing, and that the navigation of all lakes and streams shall be forever free to citizens of the United States.

ARTICLE 9. In consideration of the foregoing agreements, stipulations, and cessions, and on condition of their faithful observance, the United States agree to expend, annually, for the Piegan, Blood, Blackfoot, and Gros Ventres tribes of Indians, constituting the Blackfoot nation, in addition to the goods and provisions distributed at the time of signing this treaty, twenty thousand dollars, annually, for ten years, to be expended in such useful goods and provisions, and other articles, as the President, at his discretion, may from time to time determine; and the superintendent, or other proper officer, shall each year inform the President of the wishes of the Indians in relation thereto: *Provided, however,* That if, in the judgment of the President and Senate, this amount be deemed insufficient, it may be increased not to exceed the sum of thirty-five thousand dollars per year.

ARTICLE 10. The United States further agree to expend annually, for the benefit of the aforesaid tribes of the Blackfoot nation, a sum not exceeding fifteen thousand dollars annually, for ten years, in establishing and instructing them in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, and in educating their children, and in any other respect promoting their civilization and christianization: *Provided, however,* That to accomplish the objectives of this article, the President may, at his discretion, apply any or all the annuities provided for in this treaty: *And provided, also,* That the President may, at his discretion, determine in what proportions the said annuities shall be divided among the several tribes.

ARTICLE 11. The aforesaid tribes acknowledge their dependence on the government of the United States, and promise to be friendly with all citizens thereof, and to commit no depredations or other violence upon such citizens. And should any one or more violate this pledge, and the fact be proved to the satisfaction of the President, the property taken shall be returned, or, in default thereof, or if injured or destroyed, compensation may be made by the government out of the annuities. The aforesaid tribes are hereby bound to deliver such offenders to the proper authorities for trial and punishment, and are held responsible in their tribal capacity, to make reparation for depredations so committed.

Nor will they make war upon any other tribes, except in self-defence, but will submit all matters of difference between themselves and other Indians to the government of the United States, through its agent, for adjustment, and will abide thereby. And if any of the said Indians, parties to this treaty, commit depredations on any other Indians within the jurisdiction of the United States, the same rule shall prevail as that prescribed in this article in case of depredations against citizens. And the said tribes agree not to shelter or conceal offenders against the laws of the United States, but to deliver them up to the authorities for trial.

ARTICLE 12. It is agreed and understood, by and between the parties to this treaty, that if any nation or tribe of Indians aforesaid, shall violate any of the agreements, obligations, or stipulations, herein contained, the United States may withhold for such length of time as the President and Congress may determine, any portion or all of the annuities agreed to be paid to said nation or tribe under the ninth and tenth articles of this treaty.

ARTICLE 13. The nations and tribes of Indians, parties to this treaty, desire to exclude from their country the use of ardent spirits or other intoxicating liquor, and to prevent their people from drinking the same. Therefore it is provided, that any Indian belonging to said tribes who is guilty of bringing such liquor into the Indian country, or who drinks liquor, may have his or her proportion of the annuities withheld from him or her, for such time as the President may determine.

ARTICLE 14. The aforesaid nations and tribes of Indians, west of the Rocky Mountains, parties to this treaty, do agree, in consideration of the provisions already made for them in existing treaties, to accept the guarantees of the peaceful occupation of their hunting-grounds, east of the Rocky Mountains, and of remuneration for depredations made by the other tribes, pledged to be secured to them in this treaty out of the annuities of said tribes, in full compensation for concessions which they, in common with the said tribes, have made in this treaty.

The Indians east of the Mountains, parties to this treaty, likewise recognize and accept the guarantees of this treaty, in full compensation for the injuries or depredations which have been, or may be committed by the aforesaid tribes, west of the Rocky Mountains.

ARTICLE 15. The annuities of the aforesaid tribes shall not be taken to pay the debts of individuals.

ARTICLE 16. This treaty shall be obligatory upon the aforesaid nations and tribes of Indians, parties hereto, from the date hereof, and upon the United States as soon as the same shall be ratified by the President and Senate.

In testimony whereof the said A. Cumming and Isaac I. Stevens, commissioners on the part of the United States, and the undersigned chiefs, headmen, and delegates of the aforesaid nations and tribes of Indians, parties to this treaty, have hereunto set their hands and seals at the place and on the day and year hereinbefore written.

A. CUMMING. [L.S.]
 ISAAC I. STEVENS. [L.S.]

Piegans.

NEE-TI-NEE, or "the only chief," now called the Lame Bull,	<i>his X mark</i>	[L.S.]
MOUNTAIN CHIEF,	<i>his X mark</i>	[L.S.]
LOW HORN,	<i>his X mark</i>	[L.S.]
LITTLE GRAY HEAD,	<i>his X mark</i>	[L.S.]
LITTLE DOG,	<i>his X mark</i>	[L.S.]
BIG SNAKE,	<i>his X mark</i>	[L.S.]
THE SKUNK,	<i>his X mark</i>	[L.S.]
THE BAD HEAD,	<i>his X mark</i>	[L.S.]
KITCH-EEPONE-ISTAH,	<i>his X mark</i>	[L.S.]
MIDDLE SITTER,	<i>his X mark</i>	[L.S.]

Bloods.

ONIS-TAY-SAY-NAH-QUE-IM,	<i>his X mark</i>	[L.S.]
THE FATHER OF ALL CHILDREN,	<i>his X mark</i>	[L.S.]
THE BULL'S BACK FAT,	<i>his X mark</i>	[L.S.]
HEAVY SHIELD,	<i>his X mark</i>	[L.S.]
NAH-TOSE-ONISTAH,	<i>his X mark</i>	[L.S.]
THE CALF SHIRT,	<i>his X mark</i>	[L.S.]

Gros Ventres.

BEAR'S SHIRT,	<i>his X mark</i>	[L.S.]
LITTLE SOLDIER,	<i>his X mark</i>	[L.S.]
STAR ROBE,	<i>his X mark</i>	[L.S.]
SITTING SQUAW,	<i>his X mark</i>	[L.S.]
WEASEL HORSE,	<i>his X mark</i>	[L.S.]
THE RIDER,	<i>his X mark</i>	[L.S.]
EAGLE CHIEF,	<i>his X mark</i>	[L.S.]
HEAP OF BEARS,	<i>his X mark</i>	[L.S.]

Blackfeet.

THE THREE BULLS,	<i>his X mark</i>	[L.S.]
THE OLD KOOTOMAS,	<i>his X mark</i>	[L.S.]
POW-AH-QUE,	<i>his X mark</i>	[L.S.]
CHIEF RABBIT RUNNER,	<i>his X mark</i>	[L.S.]

Nez Perces

SPOTTED EAGLE,	<i>his X mark</i>	[L.S.]
LOOKING GLASS,	<i>his X mark</i>	[L.S.]
THE THREE FEATHERS,	<i>his X mark</i>	[L.S.]
EAGLE FROM THE LIGHT,	<i>his X mark</i>	[L.S.]
THE LONE BIRD,	<i>his X mark</i>	[L.S.]
IP-SHUN-NEE-WUS,	<i>his X mark</i>	[L.S.]
JASON,	<i>his X mark</i>	[L.S.]
WAT-TI-WAT-TI-WE-HINCK,	<i>his X mark</i>	[L.S.]
WHITE BIRD,	<i>his X mark</i>	[L.S.]
STABBING MAN,	<i>his X mark</i>	[L.S.]
JESSE,	<i>his X mark</i>	[L.S.]
PLENTY BEARS,	<i>his X mark</i>	[L.S.]

APPENDIX D

	<i>Flathead Nation.</i>	
VICTOR,	<i>his X mark</i>	[L.S.]
ALEXANDER,	<i>his X mark</i>	[L.S.]
MOSES,	<i>his X mark</i>	[L.S.]
BIG CANOE,	<i>his X mark</i>	[L.S.]
AMBROSE,	<i>his X mark</i>	[L.S.]
KOOTLE-CHA,	<i>his X mark</i>	[L.S.]
MICHELLE,	<i>his X mark</i>	[L.S.]
FRANCIS,	<i>his X mark</i>	[L.S.]
VINCENT,	<i>his X mark</i>	
ANDREW,	<i>his X mark</i>	[L.S.]
ADOLPHE,	<i>his X mark</i>	[L.S.]
THUNDER,	<i>his X mark</i>	[L.S.]

	<i>Piegans.</i>	
RUNNING RABBIT,	<i>his X mark</i>	[L.S.]
CHIEF BEAR,	<i>his X mark</i>	[L.S.]
THE LITTLE WHITE BUFFALO,	<i>his X mark</i>	[L.S.]
THE BIG STRAW,	<i>his X mark</i>	[L.S.]

	<i>Flathead.</i>	
BEAR TRACK,	<i>his X mark</i>	[L.S.]
LITTLE MICHELLE,	<i>his X mark</i>	[L.S.]
PALCHINAH,	<i>his X mark</i>	[L.S.]

	<i>Bloods.</i>	
THE FEATHER,	<i>his X mark</i>	[L.S.]
THE WHITE EAGLE,	<i>his X mark</i>	[L.S.]

Executed in presence of—

JAMES DOTY, *Secretary.*
 ALFRED J. VAUGHAN, Jr.
 E. ALW. HATCH, *Agent for Blackfeet.*
 THOMAS ADAMS, *Special Agent Flathead Nation.*
 R.H. LANSDALE, *Indian Agent Flathead Nation*
 JAMES BIRD)
 A. CULBERTSON) *Blackfoot Interpreters*
 BENJ. DEROCHE)
 BENJ. KISER *his X mark*)
 Witness, JAMES DOTY) *Flathead Interpreters*
 GUSTAVUS SOHON)
 W. CRAIG)
 DELAWARE JIM *his X mark*) *Nez Perce Interpreters*
 Witness, JAMES DOTY.
 A CREE CHIEF, (BROKEN ARM,) *his X mark*
 Witness, JAMES DOTY.
 A.J. HOEKEORSG,
 JAMES CROKE,
 E.S. WILSON,
 A.C. JACKSON,
 CHARLES SHUCETTE, *his X mark.*
 CHRIST. P. HIGGINS,
 A.H. ROBIE,
 S.S. FORD, Jr.

And whereas, the said treaty having been submitted to the Senate of the United States for its constitutional action thereon, the Senate did, on the fifteenth day of April, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, advise and consent to the ratification of the same, by a resolution in the words and figures following, to wit:

IN EXECUTIVE SESSION, SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

April 15, 1856

Resolved, (two thirds of the Senators present concurring,) That the Senate advise and consent to the ratification of the articles of agreement and convention made and concluded between the United States and the Blackfeet and other tribes of Indians, at the council grounds on the Upper Missouri River, October seventeenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five.

Attest: ASHBURY DICKINS, *Secretary*

Now, therefore, be it known that I, FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States of America, do, in pursuance of the advice and consent of the Senate, as expressed in their resolution of the fifteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, accept, ratify, and confirm the said treaty.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereto affixed, having signed the same with my hand.

Done at the city of Washington, this twenty-fifth day of April,

A.D. one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, and for the
[L.S.] independence of the United States the eightieth.

FRANKLIN PIERCE

By the President:

W.L. MARCY, *Secretary of State*

APPENDIX E. THE UMNWSR CULTURAL RESOURCES: DESCRIPTIVE DATA

This appendix described the UMNWSR CRMP Study Area cultural resources in some detail, beginning with their distribution among various prehistoric, historic, and modern property types (Table E.1). Table E.1 also describes each resource's owner, erosion potential, research value, and presence in or outside of the formal UMNWSR within the overall CRMP Study Area. Many of the sites identified and discussed in this plan have not been included within the Montana Statewide Archaeological Survey (SAS), but have been identified here as "cultural" or "potential" properties. All of these merit inventory and evaluation, for inclusion within SAS, and they are specifically listed in Table E.2.

Most of the identified Study Area cultural resources are not BLM owned through fee title or easement, but are often an important part of the UMNWSR recreational experience and/or could contribute to the UMNWSR scientific information values. For ease of referral to these, each is listed in Table E.2 with its owner, presence or absence within the formal UMNWSR, property type, and associated traditional American Indian religious values, cultural landscape values, overall property complexity, research value, and erosion potential.

During the development of the UMNWSR CRMP resource database, several sites were found to have been assigned multiple resource identification numbers in the past. Table E.4 lists the Study Area's alternate and associated primary resource identification numbers, organized by alternate numbers. Table E.5 lists the supplementary numbers (e.g., regional survey numbers assigned in a report before a primary site number was assigned) and their associated primary resource identification numbers.

Karl Bodmer's 1833 illustrations of UMNWSR landscapes have been used to identify the modern location of his original model landforms, which are identified in this plan as cultural landscapes. Table E.6 identifies the illustrations used in those identifications.

Table E.1. UMNWSR CRMP STUDY AREA CULTURAL RESOURCES

EARLY AGE (Y.A.) ^a	LATE AGE (Y.A.) ^a	SITE NO. ^b	SITE NAME	OWNER ^c	EP ^d	RV ^e	IN ^f
ART (BODMER LANDSCAPE)							
157	157	24BLC002	COW ISLAND LANDSCAPE	B	3	1	T
157	157	24CHC001	FORT MCKENZIE LANDSCAPE	P	3	1	F
157	157	24CHC002	HIGHWOODS FROM FORT MCKENZIE	P	3	1	F
157	157	24CHC003	BEARPAWS FROM FORT MCKENZIE	P	3	1	F
157	157	24CHC004	PIEGAN BLACKFEET CAMP AT FORT MCKENZIE	P	3	1	F
157	157	24CHC005	LABARGE ROCK AND STONE WALLS	P	3	1	T
157	157	24CHC006	LABARGE ROCK	P	3	1	T
157	157	24CHC007	CASTLE ROCK LANDSCAPE	S	3	1	T
157	157	24CHC008	GRAND NATURAL WALL	S	3	1	T
157	157	24CHC009	CHAPEL ROCK	S	3	1	T
157	157	24CHC010	CITADEL ROCK PORTRAIT	S	3	1	T
157	157	24CHC012	BUFFALO AND ELK WATERING	BS	2	1	T
157	157	24CHC013	SEVEN SISTERS I	B	3	1	T
157	157	24CHC014	SPIRES	S	3	1	T
157	157	24CHC016	SENTINEL	B	3	1	T
157	157	24CHC017	THE WALL	P	3	1	T
157	157	24CHC018	EAGLE ROCK	P	3	1	T
157	157	24CHC019	ATSINA CAMP	B	3	1	T
157	157	24CHC020	CITADEL ROCK LANDSCAPE	S	3	1	T
157	157	24CHC021	WHITE CLIFFS	S	3	1	T
157	157	24CHC022	STEAMBOAT ROCK & WHITE CLIFFS	S	3	1	T
157	157	24CHC023	DARK BUTTE	B	3	1	T
157	157	24CHC024	BUFFALO HEAD	S	3	1	T
157	157	24CHC025	DARK BUTTE AREA I	S	3	1	T
157	157	24CHC026	DARK BUTTE AREA II	S	3	1	T
157	157	24CHC027	BELOW SPIRES	B	3	1	T
157	157	24CHC028	VALLEY OF THE WALLS I	S	3	1	T
157	157	24CHC029	VALLEY OF THE WALLS II	S	3	1	T
157	157	24CHC030	SEVEN SISTERS II	B	3	1	T
157	157	24CHC031	VALLEY OF THE WALLS III	B	3	1	T
157	157	24CHC032	BELOW SEVEN SISTERS	B	3	1	T
157	157	24CHC033	VALLEY OF THE WALLS IV	B	3	1	T
157	157	24CHC034	BLASTED FORTRESS	S	3	1	T
157	157	24CHC035	VALLEY OF THE WALLS V	B	3	1	T
157	157	24CHC036	BELOW THE VALLEY	B	3	1	T
ART (BODMER LANDSCAPE, POINT LANDSCAPE)							
157	157	24CHC011	HOLE-IN-THE-WALL AND STONE WALLS	B	3	1	T
157	157	24CHC015	STEAMBOAT ROCK LANDSCAPE	S	2	1	T
ART (CAIRN)							
125	100	24BL0063	MCCLELLAND CAIRN	B	3	1	T
500	50	24CH0654	SCHLACK CAIRN	P	3	1	F
ART (CAIRN), MORTUARY							
500	100	24CH0209	LUNDY	P	1	3	F
ART (PETROGLYPH)							
120	50	24FR0120	SUGARLOAF ROCK	B	3	2	T
500	100	24CH0095	COAL BANKS HEIGHTS I	B	3	2	F
500	100	24CHP029	EAGLE ART	P	3	2	T

Table E.1. UMNWSR CRMP STUDY AREA CULTURAL RESOURCES (continued)

EARLY AGE (Y.A.) ^a	LATE AGE (Y.A.) ^a	SITE NO. ^b	SITE NAME	OWNER ^c	EP ^d	RV ^e	IN ^f
ART (PICTOGRAPHS)							
100	50	24CH0191	MANDAN GRAFFITI (NORTH AND SOUTH)	SP	3	1	T
CULTURAL LANDSCAPE							
100	0	24CH0664	STEAMBOAT ROCK	B	3	1	T
500	0	24BLC001	COW CREEK SACRED GEOGRAPHY	BP	3	1	T
CULTURAL LANDSCAPE (POINT LANDSCAPE)							
157	0	24CH0098	CITADEL ROCK, CATHEDRAL ROCK	S	3	1	T
DISCOVERY							
184	184	24CHP008	CROW COULEE CAMP	P	1	1	F
184	184	24FRP008	WOODHAWK CAMP	B	3	1	T
185	184	24CH0566	SLAUGHTER RIVER CAMP	P	2	2	T
185	185	24CHP001	COUNCIL ISLAND CAMP	P	2	1	T
185	185	24CHP002	PABLO ISLAND CAMP	B	3	1	T
185	185	24CHP003	EAGLE CREEK CAMP	E	1	1	T
185	185	24CHP004	BOGGS ISLAND CAMP	P	3	1	T
185	185	24CHP005	MARIAS RIVER CAMP	P	1	1	F
185	185	24CHP006	CACHE CAMP	P	1	2	T
185	185	24CHP007	EVANS BEND CAMP	P	1	1	T
185	185	24FRP001	HELLER CAMP	B	1	1	T
185	185	24FRP002	BIRD RAPIDS CAMP	B	1	1	T
185	185	24FRP003	DAUPHIN RAPIDS CAMP (ELK RAPIDS)	B	1	1	T
185	185	24PHP002	KENDALL BOTTOMS CAMP	C	1	1	F
DUMP							
70	50	24CH0096	LOMA HEIGHTS II	B	3	1	F
GOVERNMENT							
84	84	24CH0245	CONLEY POST OFFICE	E	2	1	T
107	24	24CH0555	FORT BENTON ENGINE HOUSE (OLD CITY HALL)	M	3	1	F
109	10	24CH0599	OLD CHOTEAU COUNTY JAIL	P	3	1	F
INDUSTRIAL							
60	50	24CH0476	ANCHOR SAND AND GRAVEL	P	3	1	F
74	67	24PHP001	RUBY GULCH MINING COMPANY MINE	B	2	1	T
80	50	24CHP020	SHERRY COAL MINES	BP	3	1	T
80	50	24CHP021	PROSPECT COAL MINE	P	3	1	T
80	50	24CHP022	WAIDMAN COAL MINE	BP	3	1	T
80	50	24CHP023	COULEE COAL MINE	B	3	1	T
80	50	24CHP024	MCCOY COAL MINE	B	3	1	T
80	50	24CHP025	MIB COAL MINE	B	3	1	T
84	50	24BLP005	MCCLELLAND MINE	B	3	1	T
109	0	24CH0334	GRAND UNION HOTEL	P	3	1	F
110	90	24FR0224	WOODHAWK COMPLEX	B	2	1	T
140	80	24CH0362	FORT BENTON LEVEE	P	1	3	F
144	143	24CHP014	FORT CAMPBELL I	P	2	1	F
148	145	24CHP016	FORT FOX & LIVINGSTON	B	2	1	F
500	100	24CH0228	EIGHT MILE BENCH	B	3	1	T
500	100	24CH0591	LOMA HEIGHTS I	P	3	1	F

Table E.1. UMNWSR CRMP STUDY AREA CULTURAL RESOURCES (continued)

EARLY AGE (Y.A.) ^a	LATE AGE (Y.A.) ^a	SITE NO. ^b	SITE NAME	OWNER ^c	EP ^d	RV ^e	IN ^f
INDUSTRIAL,SETTLEMENT							
500	100	24CH0079	THOMPSON OVERLOOK 6 (BIG BEND QUARRY)	P	3	3	T
INDUSTRIAL,ART (POINT LANDSCAPE)							
147	144	24CH0087	FORT CHARDON (FORT FAC, FORT F.A. CHARDON)	P	3	1	T
158	146	24CH0242	FORT MCKENZIE	P	2	4	F
159	158	24CH0243	FORT PIEGAN	P	1	1	F
INDUSTRIAL,MILITARY							
125	103	24CH0244	COAL BANKS LANDING	P	1	2	T
144	109	24CH0241	FORT BENTON TRADING POST	P	3	4	F
157	100	24BL0036	DAUPHIN LANDING AND C.O.E. CAMP	B	2	2	T
INDUSTRIAL,RELIGION							
143	129	24CHP012	FORT CAMPBELL II, ST. PETER'S	P	3	2	F
INDUSTRIAL,SETTLEMENT							
70	024CH0596	VILLAGE INN	P	3	1	F	
128	024CHP011	FORT LABARGE	P	3	3	2	F
INDUSTRIAL,SETTLEMENT,SUBSISTENCE,GOVERNMENT							
110	10	24FR0215	PN RANCH, JUDITH LANDING	P	2	3	T
INDUSTRIAL,SODALITY							
108	0	24CH0597	SHARPS BAKERY, MASONIC BUILDING	P	3	1	F
INDUSTRIAL,TRANSPORTATION							
188	125	24CHP013	SHONKIN CREEK BOAT YARD	P	1	1	F
INDUSTRIAL,TRANSPORTATION,SETTLEMENT							
74	70	24BL0204	POWER PLANT	BP	2	2	
LANDSCAPES,SETTLEMENT,SUBSISTENCE,GOVERNMENT							
2000	50	24CH0665	WHITE ROCKS DISTRICT	BESP	2	3	T
MILITARY							
113	113	24BL0407	CAMP ILLGES - THE RIFLE PITS	P	2	1	T
124	120	24FR0204	CAMP COOKE	P	2	2	T
500	135	24CHP010	BLACKFEET STEVENS TREATY COUNCIL SITE	P	1	3	T
MILITARY,INDUSTRIAL							
114	90	24BL0037	DAUPHIN RAPIDS WING DAMS	B	1	1	T
123	118	24FR0214	FORT CLAGETT AND CLAGETT MIDDEN	P	2	2	T
MILITARY,TRANSPORTATION							
120	100	24CHP015	C.O.E. DREDGING	S	1	1	T
121	65	24BL0074	ARMY TRAIL	B	3	1	T
131	103	24CH0333	ROWE ISLAND SHIPYARD	B	1	3	F

Table E.1. UMNWSR CRMP STUDY AREA CULTURAL RESOURCES (continued)

EARLY AGE (Y.A.) ^a	LATE AGE (Y.A.) ^a	SITE NO. ^b	SITE NAME	OWNER ^c	EP ^d	RV ^e	IN ^f
MORTUARY							
50	50	24BL1124	MILE 121 BURIAL	B	3	1	T
100	50	24CH0491	SHEEPHERDER GRAVE	B	2	1	T
109	109	24FR0216	MAT DUNCAN'S GRAVE	P	3	1	T
122	122	24BL0853	DAUPHIN GRAVES	B	2	1	T
124	120	24FRP006	CAMP COOKE CEMETERY	P	1	1	T
160	160	24CH0082	FORT BENTON BOATYARD BURIAL	S	1	1	F
RELIGION							
110	0	24CH0336	ST. PAUL'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH	P	3	1	F
SETTLEMENT							
60	40	24BLP003	RUSSELL STOCK HOMESTEAD I	P	3	1	T
60	40	24FRP013	RUSSELL STOCK HOMESTEAD II	B	3	1	T
60	0	24CH0600	PELTON HOME	P	3	1	F
69	49	24FR0219	MURRAY HOMESTEAD (DUGOUT)	B	3	1	T
70	70	24CHP019	SLUGGETT HOMESTEAD I	B	3	1	T
71	40	24FRP012	CYRUS BELLAH HOMESTEAD	P	3	1	T
74	0	24CH0601	CALLISON HOME	P	3	1	F
76	40	24BLP002	SEACRIST/RUSSELL HOMESTEAD	P	3	1	T
77	40	24FRP009	MIDDLETON HOMESTEAD	P	3	1	T
80	10	24BLP001	ERVIN/GIST HOMESTEAD	B	3	1	T
80	20	24FR0402	NELSON HOMESTEAD	B	3	1	T
80	50	24CH0493	LANE HOMESTEAD	B	2	1	T
80	50	24CH0494	DIMITROFF HOMESTEAD	P	3	1	T
80	50	24CH0495	MIKLUS HOMESTEAD	P	3	1	T
80	50	24CH0498	LOWER ROLF BOTTOM	P	3	1	T
80	50	24FR0327	IRVIN HOMESTEAD	P	3	1	T
84	50	24FR0221	MCCLELLAND HOMESTEAD	P	3	1	T
88	50	24CH0354	RITLAND HOMESTEAD	P	2	1	T
90	0	24CH0326	LUTGE HOUSE	P	3	1	T
90	0	24CH0481	WOLFF HOMESTEAD	P	3	3	F
90	0	24CH0496	BAIN HOMESTEAD	P	3	1	T
90	50	24CH0337	JOHN MUIR HOMESTEAD	P	3	1	F
90	50	24CH0492	JOHNSON HOMESTEAD (RUBY GREENWELL HOMESTEAD)	B	3	1	T
90	50	24CH0497	UPPER ROLF HOMESTEAD	B	3	1	T
90	60	24CH0313	NOLAN	B	3	1	T
90	60	24CH0318	MILE 86	P	2	1	T
90	60	24FRP011	HILLIARD BELLAH HOMESTEAD	B	3	1	T
90	65	24BL0035	SMOKY SANFORD HOMESTEAD	B	3	1	T
100	0	24CH0482	BEEDE HOMESTEAD	P	3	1	F
100	0	24CH0485	KINGSBURY HOMESTEAD	P	3	1	F
100	0	24CHP018	PILOT ROCK (JAPPEY RANCH)	P	3	1	T
100	10	24FR0315	KNOX HOMESTEAD	C	3	1	F
100	30	24FR0316	TWO CALF ISLAND CABIN	CF	3	1	F
100	50	24BL0075	SANFORD-CAMERON HOMESTEAD	P	3	1	T
100	50	24CH0343	BLANKENBAKER HOMESTEAD	P	2	1	F
100	50	24CH0350	MURRAY HOMESTEAD	P	3	1	T
100	50	24CH0364	CHINA DOLL CABIN	P	1	1	F
100	50	24CH0479	PATTON HOMESTEAD	P	3	1	F
100	50	24CH0486	SHANKS HOMESTEAD	P	3	1	F
100	50	24CH0488	HARRIS HOMESTEAD	P	3	1	T
100	50	24CHP027	MILE 15	P	1	1	F

Table E.1. UMNWSR CRMP STUDY AREA CULTURAL RESOURCES (continued)

EARLY AGE (Y.A.) ^a	LATE AGE (Y.A.) ^a	SITE NO. ^b	SITE NAME	OWNER ^c	EP ^d	RV ^e	IN ^f
SETTLEMENT (continued)							
100	50	24FR0314	MILE 140	F	3	1	F
100	50	24FR0328	HAGADONE	BS	3	2	T
100	50	24FRP015	FRIZELLE	B	2	1	T
100	50	24FRP016	SANFORD HOMESTEAD	B	3	1	T
100	50	24FRP017	EARLY HOMESTEAD	S	3	1	T
100	50	24PH0359	KENDALL RANCH	C	3	1	F
100	50	24PH0360	LECLAIR HOMESTEAD	C	1	1	F
103	50	24CH0478	LIPPARD HOMESTEAD	P	3	1	F
110	10	24CH0484	CHURCHILL HOMESTEAD	P	3	1	F
110	50	24CH0490	MUNRO CABIN	B	3	1	T
120	50	24FR0329	CABIN RAPIDS, SMITH HOMESTEAD	P	3	2	T
123	50	24CH0097	I.G. BAKER HOME (MCLEISH HOUSE)	P	3	1	F
130	55	24BL0076	WILSON HOMESTEAD	P	3	1	T
130	100	24CHP009	TODD/BAKER ADOBE HOMESTEAD	P	3	1	T
160	10	24BL0077	KIPP HOMESTEAD	P	3	2	T
190	10	24BL0078	JONES HOMESTEAD	P	3	1	T
500	0	24CH0266	SLAUGHTER RING	P	3	1	T
500	1	24CH0010	LITTLE SANDY BOTTOM	P	2	2	T
500	10	24CH0043	MILE 57 HEIGHTS III	BP	3	1	T
500	15	24FR0295	HESS HOMESTEAD	C	3	1	F
500	50	24BL0203	SHEPHERD HOMESTEAD	P	1	1	T
500	50	24CH0016	BROKEN SKILLET	P	3	1	T
500	50	24CH0017	ANT HILL	P	2	1	T
500	50	24CH0035	NEAT COULEE LOG CABIN	P	3	1	T
500	50	24CH0180	ROWE HOMESTEAD	P	1	1	F
500	50	24CH0181	ROWE COULEE	P	2	1	F
500	50	24CH0253	GAGE CLARK HOMESTEAD	P	3	3	T
500	50	24CH0267	NEE	P	3	1	T
500	50	24CH0402	CARTER	BP	2	2	T
500	50	24FR0206	ANT'S HEAVEN	P	3	1	T
500	50	24FR0210	CURSING CURTIS	P	3	1	T
500	50	24FR0220	PIDLI	P	3	1	T
500	50	24FRP010	DEWEESE HOMESTEAD	B	3	2	T
500	55	24BL0062	MAGDALL HOMESTEAD	P	3	2	T
500	70	24CH0047	EAGLE'S MOUTH CANYON	EP	1	2	T
500	100	24BL0005	KIPP HOMESTEAD TERRACE	BP	3	2	T
500	100	24BL0040	BOILER BOTTOMS #4	B	3	1	T
500	100	24BL0041	BOILER BOTTOMS #5	P	2	2	T
500	100	24BL0056	BUFFLER PEAR	B	3	2	T
500	100	24BL0068	ADIBI	B	2	2	T
500	100	24BL0071	BOILER BOTTOM #1	B	2	1	T
500	100	24BL0072	BOILER BOTTOM #2	B	3	1	T
500	100	24BL0073	BOILER BOTTOMS #3	B	1	1	T
500	100	24BL0202	CASTLE BLUFF RAPIDS	P	1	1	T
500	100	24BL0982	MILE 96	B	1	2	T
500	100	24CH0005	HANGING TREE HEARTH	P	1	1	F
500	100	24CH0006	COAL BANKS TERRACE	P	1	2	T
500	100	24CH0013	COLD SNAKE	BP	3	1	T
500	100	24CH0014	CURIOUS RING	P	3	1	T
500	100	24CH0015	LOWER CROSSING	B	1	1	T
500	100	24CH0019	TRESTLE	P	3	1	T
500	100	24CH0020	THOMPSON OVERLOOK 1 (ANDERSON) P	3	1	T	
500	100	24CH0021	PUMP	B	1	2	T

Table E.1. UMNWSR CRMP STUDY AREA CULTURAL RESOURCES (continued)

EARLY AGE (Y.A.) ^a	LATE AGE (Y.A.) ^a	SITE NO. ^b	SITE NAME	OWNER ^c	EP ^d	RV ^e	IN ^f
SETTLEMENT (Continued)							
500	100	24CH0022	MSU LANDING	SP	1	1	T
500	100	24CH0023	THOMPSON OVERLOOK 5 (PUFFBALL POINT)	P	3	1	T
500	100	24CH0024	RATTLESNAKE COULEE 1 (WHITE PELICAN)	P	3	1	T
500	100	24CH0025	MUDDY BANKS	P	1	2	T
500	100	24CH0026	ONE SKULL BOTTOM	P	1	1	T
500	100	24CH0028	WHITE ROCKS BOTTOM	P	1	3	T
500	100	24CH0029	EAGLE CREEK	S	2	1	T
500	100	24CH0030	EAGLE CANYON	S	2	1	T
500	100	24CH0031	SHEEP COULEE	S	2	1	T
500	100	24CH0036	NEAT COULEE HEIGHTS	P	2	1	T
500	100	24CH0041	MILE 57 HEIGHTS I	P	3	1	T
500	100	24CH0042	MILE 57 HEIGHTS II	P	3	1	T
500	100	24CH0044	NATURAL WALL	B	3	1	T
500	100	24CH0045	CASTLE ROCK	P	3	1	T
500	100	24CH0046	EAGLE HEIGHTS II	P	3	1	T
500	100	24CH0048	BURNED BUTTE	S	3	1	T
500	100	24CH0049	SHEEP TERRACE WEST	S	2	1	T
500	100	24CH0050	EAGLE HEIGHTS I	P	3	1	T
500	100	24CH0051	NORTH EAGLE TRAIL	SP	3	2	T
500	100	24CH0059	COULEE HEIGHTS I	B	3	1	T
500	100	24CH0060	COULEE HEIGHTS II	B	3	1	T
500	100	24CH0061	MUD SPRING COULEE	B	3	1	T
500	100	24CH0062	COYOTE SPRING	P	3	2	T
500	100	24CH0063	DEER SPRING	P	3	1	T
500	100	24CH0067	HOLE-IN-THE-WALL DRAW	B	2	1	T
500	100	24CH0070	SLAUGHTER CLIFFS	BP	1	1	T
500	100	24CH0072	THE WALL TERRACE	B	1	2	T
500	100	24CH0074	SLAUGHTER RIVER	P	3	1	T
500	100	24CH0077	THOMPSON WEST	P	3	1	T
500	100	24CH0078	THOMPSON OVERLOOK 7	P	3	1	T
500	100	24CH0080	MILE 58 HEIGHTS	BP	3	1	T
500	100	24CH0176	SOUTH RESERVE	P	1	1	F
500	100	24CH0177	CROCON DU NEZ	P	1	1	F
500	100	24CH0178	O'HANLON COULEE	P	2	1	F
500	100	24CH0179	FOUR CORNERS	P	1	1	F
500	100	24CH0182	ROWE BAYOU	P	1	1	F
500	100	24CH0183	CHURCHILL BEND	P	1	1	F
500	100	24CH0184	GREAT NORTHERN	P	1	1	F
500	100	24CH0185	HORSE MINT	P	1	2	F
500	100	24CH0186	CAMP OTIS (BILLY GOAT)	P	1	2	T
500	100	24CH0187	NARROW TERRACE	B	2	2	T
500	100	24CH0188	DARK BUTTE TERRACE	P	1	2	T
500	100	24CH0189	ANTELOPE KNOLL	P	2	1	T
500	100	24CH0190	PRONGHORN TERRACE	P	3	1	T
500	100	24CH0201	COAL BANKS HEIGHTS II	P	3	1	T
500	100	24CH0203	VIRGELLE	P	1	3	F
500	100	24CH0204	SIXMILE COULEE	S	2	1	F
500	100	24CH0205	STRANAHAN	P	2	1	F
500	100	24CH0206	LIPPARD BOTTOM	SP	2	1	F
500	100	24CH0207	ARCHER'S	P	3	1	F
500	100	24CH0208	BENCH EDGE	B	2	1	T
500	100	24CH0211	LITTLE SANDY COULEE	P	3	2	T

Table E.1. UMNWSR CRMP STUDY AREA CULTURAL RESOURCES (continued)

EARLY AGE (Y.A.) ^a	LATE AGE (Y.A.) ^a	SITE NO. ^b	SITE NAME	OWNER ^c	EP ^d	RV ^e	IN ^f
SETTLEMENT (Continued)							
500	100	24CH0212	ISLANDS	BP	3	1	F
500	100	24CH0213	BLACK BLUFF	P	3	1	F
500	100	24CH0214	THREE ISLANDS	P	3	3	F
500	100	24CH0215	VIRGELLE HEIGHTS	P	3	1	F
500	100	24CH0216	THOMPSON OVERLOOK 2	P	3	3	T
500	100	24CH0217	THOMPSON OVERLOOK 4	BP	2	3	T
500	100	24CH0219	LONETREE COULEE	P	2	1	F
500	100	24CH0220	BIG BULL	BP	1	3	T
500	100	24CH0221	RATTLESNAKE COULEE 2	P	3	1	T
500	100	24CH0222	RATTLESNAKE COULEE 4	BP	3	1	T
500	100	24CH0223	RATTLESNAKE COULEE 5	P	3	2	T
500	100	24CH0225	MILE 77	P	2	1	T
500	100	24CH0226	TIP TOP 1	P	3	2	T
500	100	24CH0227	TIP TOP 2 (2 LOCATIONS)	P	3	1	T
500	100	24CH0230	HALTER	P	3	3	T
500	100	24CH0232	NORRIS KNOLL	P	3	3	T
500	100	24CH0238	CUT BANK COULEE	P	3	1	T
500	100	24CH0239	WHITE ROCKS OVERLOOK	P	3	1	T
500	100	24CH0254	SHEEP SHED COULEE	BP	3	2	T
500	100	24CH0273	REAM	P	1	1	T
500	100	24CH0311	HOWARD'S HOPE	B	3	1	T
500	100	24CH0312	DIZZY DAISY	SP	1	3	T
500	100	24CH0403	DONTIGNY	B	2	2	T
500	100	24CH0405	SLUGGETT	BP	2	1	T
500	100	24CH0558	STATE HEIGHTS	S	3	1	T
500	100	24CH0563	TERRY	P	2	1	T
500	100	24CH0644	GROUSE	P	3	2	F
500	100	24CH0670	STEAMBOAT POINT	B	3	1	F
500	100	24CH0671	MILE 21	P	2	1	F
500	100	24CH0672	LIPPARD	P	1	2	F
500	100	24CH0674	MILE 30	P	2	3	F
500	100	24CH0675	CROW COULEE BAR	P	1	2	F
500	100	24CH0676	MILE 49	P	2	3	T
500	100	24CH0677	LABARGE COULEE	P	1	2	T
500	100	24CH0679	SHERRY COULEE	S	1	1	T
500	100	24CH0680	UPPER SHEEP SHED COULEE	P	1	2	T
500	100	24CH0681	MILE 83	B	1	2	T
500	100	24CH0682	MILE 90	P	1	1	T
500	100	24CHP026	BEND	B	1	2	F
500	100	24CHP028	ARCHERS ISLAND	P	1	2	F
500	100	24FR0047	DIVIDE BOTTOM	SP	1	2	T
500	100	24FR0048	FORT CLAGETT BENCH	P	3	1	T
500	100	24FR0049	RUSTY NAIL	P	1	3	T
500	100	24FR0050	DEADMAN TERRACE	P	1	1	T
500	100	24FR0051	JUDITH RIVER	BSP	2	1	T
500	100	24FR0054	DRY ISLAND	B	1	2	T
500	100	24FR0100	DOGITH	P	3	1	T
500	100	24FR0187	BIG LEG	B	3	1	T
500	100	24FR0201	ARROW CREEK	P	2	1	T
500	100	24FR0202	JUDITH TERRACE	P	2	1	T
500	100	24FR0203	HALTER	P	3	1	T
500	100	24FR0205	SLEEPING COYOTE	P	3	1	T
500	100	24FR0209	PN RING	P	3	1	T
500	100	24FR0213	NAT CRABTREE'S CABIN, BANDANA	P	2	2	T

Table E.1. UMNWSR CRMP STUDY AREA CULTURAL RESOURCES (continued)

EARLY AGE (Y.A.) ^a	LATE AGE (Y.A.) ^a	SITE NO. ^b	SITE NAME	OWNER ^c	EP ^d	RV ^e	IN ^f
SETTLEMENT (Concluded)							
500	100	24FR0222	UNDER	P	2	2	T
500	100	24FR0223	UPSLOPE	B	2	1	T
500	100	24FR0254	MILE 137	B	2	2	T
500	100	24FR0650	STURGEON ISLAND	B	1	1	T
500	100	24FRP004	INDIAN LOOKOUT 1	S	3	1	T
500	100	24FRP005	INDIAN LOOKOUT 2	S	3	1	T
500	100	24FRP014	IRON CITY	P	1	2	T
500	100	24PH2284	KENDALL BOTTOMS	C	1	1	F
700	100	24CH0069	PABLO BOTTOM	P	1	1	T
1000	100	24CH0224	RIVERS EDGE	P	2	3	T
1300	1100	24CH0073	MILE 62	B	1	2	T
1900	50	24CH0669	HOFFER	E	2	2	T
2000	50	24CH0404	HOLE-IN-THE-WALL,SEXTON HOMESTEAD	B	1	3	T
2000	100	24CH0102	ALKALI COULEE	P	1	2	T
2000	100	24CH0452	THOMPSON BOTTOM, HOMESTEAD	P	3	2	T
2000	100	24FR0053	OXBOW BOTTOM	B	1	3	T
3000	100	24FR0115	HOLMES BENCH	B	3	2	T
3000	100	24FR0186	FIVE POINT	B	2	3	T
3000	100	24FR0191	MCNULTY BOTTOMS	C	1	3	F
3000	500	24FR0052	HOLMES TERRACE	B	1	2	T
5000	100	24CH0027	BROKEN HORN	P	1	3	T
5000	100	24CH0231	MALLORY	P	2	4	T
5000	100	24CH0678	COAL MINE COULEE	B	3	3	T
5000	100	24FR0277	TAYLOR	B	2	2	T
5500	200	24CH0009	SOUTHWESTERN DUNES	P	2	2	T
7500	100	24BL0067	SNUCK	P	2	3	T
7500	100	24CH0011	ONE BUFFALO SPRINGS	S	2	3	T
7500	1500	24CH0018	LITTLE SANDY CREEK	P	3	3	T
1000	100	24CH0101	THE DUNES	SP	2	3	T
SETTLEMENT,SUBSISTENCE							
500	100	24CH0075	DOG TOWN	SP	3	2	T
SETTLEMENT,ART (CAIRN),MORTUARY							
2500	100	24CH0202	SHANAHAN CAIRN	P	3	4	F
SETTLEMENT,ART (PETROGLYPH)							
500	50	24PHP003	LOOMIS HOMESTEAD,SHORTY CROFT'S CABIN	P	3	1	T
SETTLEMENT,EDUCATION							
80	0	24CH0325	HARTWIG LOHSE HOUSE & SCHOOL	P	3	1	T
SETTLEMENT,INDUSTRIAL							
125	125	24CHP017	OPHIR CITY	B	1	1	T
500	10	24FR0304	CHIMNEY COULEE	S	2	1	T
500	100	24BL0201	MILE 104	BP	2	1	T
SETTLEMENT,SUBSISTENCE							
500	100	24CH0071	FLAT CREEK	P	3	2	T
SETTLEMENT,TRANSPORTATION							
130	50	24CH0489	ALLEN HOMESTEAD, EBERSOLE BOTTOMS	P	3	2	T
500	50	24FR0212	BLACK WIDOW	S	3	1	T

Table E.1. UMNWSR CRMP STUDY AREA CULTURAL RESOURCES (continued)

EARLY AGE (Y.A.) ^a	LATE AGE (Y.A.) ^a	SITE NO. ^b	SITE NAME	OWNER ^c	EP ^d	RV ^e	IN ^f
SUBSISTENCE							
80	50	24CH0324	LOHSE FLUME & PUMPHOUSE	P	3	1	T
80	60	24CH0319	BAKER'S PUMPHOUSE	P	3	1	T
86	0	24CH0344	THAIN HOMESTEAD	P	3	1	F
90	50	24CH0345	WILLIAM ROWE HOMESTEAD	P	3	1	F
100	50	24CH0353	RITLAND BOTTOM	P	3	1	T
100	50	24FR0317	KNOX RIDGE BUILDING	F	3	1	F
104	0	24FRP007	NORRIS IRRIGATION DITCH	P	2	1	T
110	50	24CH0320	BAKER IRRIGATION DIKES	P	3	1	T
500	100	24CH0012	HAFTED KNIFE KILL	BP	1	3	T
500	100	24CH0034	TWIN KILL	P	3	2	T
500	100	24CH0081	THOMPSON OVERLOOK 3 (BIG BEND DRIVE LINES)	BP	3	2	T
500	100	24CH0210	BOGGS ISLAND KILL	P	2	2	F
500	100	24CHP031	DAMONE	BP	2	3	T
120	900	24CH0068	LOST TERRACE	P	3	2	T
SUBSISTENCE,ART (CAIRNS)							
500	100	24CH0076	RATTLESNAKE COULEE 3	P	3	2	T
TRANSPORTATION							
67	7	24FR0218	LOHSE CABLE FERRY	P	1	1	T
70	10	24CH0322	LOHSE FERRY CABIN	P	3	1	T
70	30	24BLP004	POWERPLANT FERRY	P	1	1	T
90	7	24CH0585	GREAT NORTHERN RR GRADE	P	3	1	F
90	50	24CH0477	LISMAS FERRY	P	1	1	F
92	27	24CH0335	FORT BENTON BRIDGE	P	3	1	F
100	50	24CH0321	CHIP CREEK STAGE PASTURE & CABIN	SP	2	1	T
100	50	24CH0483	RAILROAD HEAD	P	3	1	F
100	50	24CHP030	LIDSTONE FERRY	BP	1	1	T
103	82	24CH0323	PN CABLE FERRY	P	1	1	T
110	50	24FR0217	CLAGETT HILL ROAD	S	2	1	T
130	110	24BL0205	COW ISLAND LANDING	P	1	3	T
TRANSPORTATION,SETTLEMENT							
100	1	24BL0038	STAFFORD FERRY	B	3	1	T
TRANSPORTATION,INDUSTRIAL							
70	0	24CH0598	WOLF GARAGE	P	3	1	F
90	70	24CH0357	BABY ROSE WRECK	P	1	1	T
100	80	24CH0358	O.K. WRECK	P	1	1	T
126	126	24CH0663	PABLO RAPIDS, MARION WRECK	BSP	1	1	T
150	100	24PH0356	GRAND ISLAND	C	1	1	F
TRANSPORTATION,INDUSTRIAL,SETTLEMENT							
70	0	24CH0595	JOHNSON SERVICE STATION	P	3	1	F

^aAge is in years ago (Y.A.) from A.D. 1990. A "Prehistoric" label on an inventory record (a "site form") was assumed to represent an early age of 500 years ago and a late age of 100 years ago unless additional data were available to modify either end. "Historic" label was assumed to represent an early age of 100 years ago and a late age of 50 years ago, also unless other data were available.

Table E.1. UMNWSR CRMP STUDY AREA CULTURAL RESOURCES (Concluded)

^bSite number is a SAS Smithsonian Institution trinomial (State [Montana=24] - County [2-digit] - Sequential number) assigned by the Department of Anthropology, University of Montana. Sites that have not been field inventoried but would probably be unquestionably accepted as “historic properties,” and for which there is some archival information or personal knowledge that has been pointed out during CRMP development, have been assigned potential site numbers (State [Montana=24] - County [2-digit] - “P” - Sequential number) by the author. Other sites that have not been field inventoried but do not fit the traditional definition of “historic property,” such as Native American sacred geography or nineteenth century Bodmer landscape viewpoints and viewsheds, have been assigned cultural site numbers (State [Montana=24] - County [2-digit] - “C” - Sequential number) by the author.

^cOwners include the (B)LM, (C)orps of Engineers, private owners who have assigned (E)asement rights to the BLM, U.S. (F)ish and Wildlife Service, (M)unicipal governments, (P)ivate individuals or groups, and the (S)tate of Montana.

^dErosion potential (EP) is an office evaluation of whether or not the cultural resource is presently subject to (1) active Missouri River or other streamside erosion, (2) some erosion from coulees or aeolian action in dunes but generally not affected by the Missouri or other active streams, or (3) little erosion.

^eResearch value (RV) is an office evaluation, based on the available information and in the context of the regional resources and contemporary research issues, of the resource’s preservation, diversity or uniqueness, and temporal distinctiveness or diachronic reflections ranked from 1 to 4 (highest value).

^f“IN” indicates whether the resources is within the legal UMNWSR (T) or is outside of it but within the larger CRMP Study Area (F).

Table E.2. **UMNWSR CRMP STUDY AREA CULTURAL PROPERTIES AND POTENTIAL HISTORIC PROPERTIES**

Site No.	Site Identification and Name
BLAINE COUNTY	
24BLC001	Cow Creek sacred geography [Chippewa Cree]
24BLC002	Bodmer landscape [Cow Island]
24BLP001	Ervin/Gist homestead
24BLP002	Seacrist Russell homestead
24BLP003	Russell Stock homestead I
24BLP004	Powerplant ferry
24BLP005	McClelland mine
CHOTEAU COUNTY	
24CHC001	Bodmer landscape [Fort McKenzie Landscape]
24CHC002	Bodmer landscape [Highwoods from Fort McKenzie]
24CHC003	Bodmer landscape [Bearpaw Mountains from Fort McKenzie]
24CHC004	Bodmer landscape [Piegan Blackfeet Camp at Fort McKenzie]
24CHC005	Bodmer landscape [LaBarge Rock and Stone Walls]
24CHC006	Bodmer landscape [LaBarge Rock]
24CHC007	Bodmer landscape [Castle Rock]
24CHC008	Bodmer landscape [Grand Natural Wall]
24CHC009	Bodmer landscape [Chapel Rock]
24CHC010	Bodmer landscape [Citadel Rock] [24CH98]
24CHC011	Bodmer/Point landscape [Hole-in-the-Wall and Stone Walls]
24CHC012	Bodmer landscape [Buffalo and Elk Watering]
24CHC013	Bodmer landscape [Seven Sisters I]
24CHC014	Bodmer landscape [Spires]
24CHC015	Bodmer/Point landscape [Steamboat Rock Landscape] [24CH664]
24CHC016	Bodmer landscape [Sentinel]
24CHC017	Bodmer landscape [Bodmer Dike]
24CHC018	Bodmer landscape [Steamboat Dike]
24CHC019	Bodmer landscape [Atsina Camp]
24CHC020	Bodmer landscape [Citadel Rock] [24CH98]
24CHC021	Bodmer landscape [White Cliffs]
24CHC022	Bodmer landscape [Steamboat Rock and White Cliffs]
24CHC023	Bodmer landscape [Dark Butte]
24CHC024	Bodmer landscape [Buffalo Head]
24CHC025	Bodmer landscape [Dark Butte Area I]
24CHC026	Bodmer landscape [Dark Butte Area II]
24CHC027	Bodmer landscape [Below Spires]
24CHC028	Bodmer landscape [Valley of the Walls I]
24CHC029	Bodmer landscape [Valley of the Walls II]
24CHC030	Bodmer landscape [Seven Sisters II]
24CHC031	Bodmer landscape [Valley of the Walls III]
24CHC032	Bodmer landscape [Below Seven Sisters]
24CHC033	Bodmer landscape [Valley of the Walls IV]
24CHC034	Bodmer landscape [Blasted Fortress]
24CHC035	Bodmer landscape [Valley of the Walls]
24CHC036	Bodmer landscape [Below the Valley]
24CHP001	Lewis & Clark camp 5/28/1805 [Council Island]
24CHP002	Lewis & Clark camp 5/30/1805 [Pablo Island]
24CHP003	Lewis & Clark camp 5/31/1805 [Eagle Creek]
24CHP004	Lewis & Clark camp 6/1/1805 [Boggs Island]
24CHP005	Lewis & Clark camp 6/2/1805 [Marias River]

Table E.2. UMNWSR CRMP STUDY AREA CULTURAL PROPERTIES AND POTENTIAL HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Site No.	Site Identification and Name
CHOTEAU COUNTY (concluded)	
24CHP006	Lewis & Clark camp 6/3-4/1805 [Cache Camp]
24CHP007	Clark camp 6/12/1805 [Evans Bend]
24CHP008	Lewis camp 7/28/1806 [Crow Coulee]
24CHP009	Todd/Baker adobe homestead
24CHP010	Blackfeet Stevens Treaty Council site
24CHP011	Fort LaBarge
24CHP012	Fort Campbell II
24CHP013	Shonkin Creek Boat Yard
24CHP014	Fort Campbell I
24CHP015	COE Dredging
24CHP016	Fort Fox and Livingston
24CHP017	Ophir City
24CHP018	Pilot Rock (Jappey Ranch)
24CHP019	Sluggett homestead I
24CHP020	Sherry Coal Mines
24CHP021	Prospect Coal Mine
24CHP022	Waidman Coal Mine
24CHP023	Coulee Coal Mine
24CHP024	McCoy Coal Mine
24CHP025	MIB Coal Mine
24CHP026	Bend
24CHP027	Mile 15
24CHP028	Archers Island
24CHP029	Eagle Art
24CHP030	Lidstone Ferry
24CHP031	Damone
FERGUS COUNTY	
24FRP001	Lewis & Clark camp 5/25/1805 [Heller]
24FRP002	Lewis & Clark camp 5/26/1805 [Bird Rapids]
24FRP003	Lewis & Clark camp 5/27/1805 [Dauphin Rapids]
24FRP004	Indian Lookout 1
24FRP005	Indian Lookout 2
24FRP006	Camp Cooke Cemetery
24FRP007	Norris Irrigation Ditch
24FRP008	Lewis camp 7/30/1806 [Woodhawk]
24FRP009	Middleton Homestead
24FRP010	DeWeese Homestead
24FRP011	Hilliard Bellah Homestead
24FRP012	Cyprus Bellah Homestead
24FRP013	Russell Stock Homestead II
24FRP014	Iron City
24FRP015	Frizzele
24FRP016	Sanford Homestead
24FRP017	Early Homestead
PHILLIPS COUNTY	
24PHP001	Ruby Gulch Mining Company Mine
24PHP002	Lewis & Clark camp 5/24/1805 [Kendall Bottoms]
24PHP003	Loomis homestead, Shorty Croft's cabin

NOTE: Site number construction system is described in Table B.2.

APPENDIX E

Table E.3. UMNWSR CRMP STUDY AREA CULTURAL RESOURCES NOT BLM-OWNED OR SUBJECT TO BLM EASEMENT

Site No. ^a	Owner ^b	UMR Seg. ^c	Property Type	AIR ^d	Cultural Lnscp. ^e	Complx. ^f	RV ^g	EP ^h
Not Within Formal UMWSR								
24CH0005	P	R	SETTLEMENT	F	F	1	1	1
24CH0082	S	R	MORTUARY	F	F	1	1	1
24CH0097	P	R	SETTLEMENT	F	F	1	1	3
24CH0176	P	R	SETTLEMENT	F	F	1	1	1
24CH0177	P	R	SETTLEMENT	F	F	1	1	1
24CH0178	P	R	SETTLEMENT	F	F	1	1	2
24CH0179	P	R	SETTLEMENT	F	F	1	1	1
24CH0180	P	R	SETTLEMENT	F	F	1	1	1
24CH0181	P	R	SETTLEMENT	F	F	1	1	2
24CH0182	P	R	SETTLEMENT	F	F	1	1	1
24CH0183	P	R	SETTLEMENT	F	F	1	1	1
24CH0184	P	R	SETTLEMENT	F	F	1	1	1
24CH0185	P	R	SETTLEMENT	F	F	1	2	1
24CH0202	P	R	SETTLEMENT,ART (CAIRN),MORTUARY	O	T	3	4	3
24CH0203	P	R	SETTLEMENT	F	F	2	3	1
24CH0204	S	R	SETTLEMENT	F	F	1	1	2
24CH0205	P	R	SETTLEMENT	F	F	1	1	2
24CH0206	SP	R	SETTLEMENT	F	F	1	1	2
24CH0207	P	R	SETTLEMENT	F	F	1	1	3
24CH0209	P	R	ART (CAIRN)KMORTUARY	O	T	1	3	1
24CH0210	P	R	SUBSISTENCE	F	T	1	2	2
24CH0213	P	R	SETTLEMENT	F	F	1	1	3
24CH0214	P	R	SETTLEMENT	F	T	2	3	3
24CH0215	P	R	SETTLEMENT	F	F	1	1	3
24CH0219	P	R	SETTLEMENT	F	F	1	1	2
24CH0241	P	R	INDUSTRIAL,MILITARY	F	T	2	4	3
24CH0242	P	R	INDUSTRIAL,ART (POINT LANDSCAPE)	F	T	2	4	2
24CH0243	P	R	INDUSTRIAL,ART (POINT LANDSCAPE)	F	T	1	1	1
24CH0334	P	R	INDUSTRIAL	F	T	1	1	3
24CH0335	P	R	TRANSPORTATION	F	T	1	1	3
24CH0336	P	R	RELIGION	F	F	1	1	3
24CH0337	P	R	SETTLEMENT	F	F	1	1	3
24CH0343	P	R	SETTLEMENT	F	T	1	1	2
24CH0344	P	R	SUBSISTENCE	F	T	1	1	3
24CH0345	P	R	SUBSISTENCE	F	?	1	1	3
24CH0362	P	R	INDUSTRIAL	F	T	2	3	1
24CH0364	P	R	SETTLEMENT	F	F	1	1	1
24CH0476	P	R	INDUSTRIAL	F	T	1	1	3
24CH0477	P	R	TRANSPORTATION	F	?	1	1	1
24CH0478	P	R	SETTLEMENT	F	T	1	1	3
24CH0479	P	F	SETTLEMENT	F	T	1	1	3
24CH0481	P	R	SETTLEMENT	F	F	1	3	3
24CH0482	P	R	SETTLEMENT	F	T	1	1	3
24CH0483	P	R	TRANSPORTATION	F	T	1	1	3
24CH0484	P	R	SETTLEMENT	F	F	1	1	3
24CH0485	P	R	SETTLEMENT	F	T	1	1	3
24CH0486	P	R	SETTLEMENT	F	T	2	1	3
24CH0555	M	R	GOVERNMENT	F	T	2	1	3
24CH0585	P	R	TRANSPORTATION	F	T	1	1	3
24CH0591	P	R	INDUSTRIAL	F	F	1	1	3
24CH0595	P	R	TRANSPORTATION,INDUSTRIAL, SETTLEMENT	F	T	1	1	3
24CH0596	P	R	INDUSTRIAL,SETTLEMENT	F	T	1	1	3
24CH0597	P	R	INDUSTRIAL,SODALITY	F	T	1	1	3

Table E.3. UMNWSR CRMP STUDY AREA CULTURAL RESOURCES NOT BLM-OWNED OR SUBJECT TO BLM EASEMENT (continued)

Site No. ^a	Owner ^b	UMR Seg. ^c	Property Type	AIR ^d	Cultural Lnsnp. ^c	Complx. ^f	RV ^g	EP ^h
Not Within Formal UMNWSR (Continued)								
24CH0598	P	R	TRANSPORTATION,INDUSTRIAL	F	T	1	1	3
24CH0599	P	R	GOVERNMENT	F	T	1	1	3
24CH0600	P	R	SETTLEMENT	F	F	1	1	3
24CH0601	P	R	SETTLEMENT	F	F	1	1	3
24CH0644	P	R	SETTLEMENT	F	T	1	2	3
24CH0654	P	R	ART (CAIRN)	F	T	1	1	3
24CH0671	P	R	SETTLEMENT	F	F	1	1	2
24CH0672	P	T	SETTLEMENT	F	F	2	2	1
24CH0674	P	R	SETTLEMENT	F	F	3	3	2
24CH0675	P	R	SETTLEMENT	F	F	1	2	1
24CHC001	P	R	ART (BODMER LANDSCAPE)	F	T	1	1	3
24CHC002	P	R	ART (BODMER LANDSCAPE)	F	T	1	1	3
24CHC003	P	R	ART (BODMER LANDSCAPE)	F	T	1	1	3
24CHC004	P	R	ART (BODMER LANDSCAPE)	F	T	2	1	3
24CHP005	P	R	DISCOVERY	F	T	1	1	1
24CHP008	P	R	DISCOVERY	F	T	1	1	1
24CHP011	P	R	INDUSTRIAL,SETTLEMENT	F	F	1	2	3
24CHP012	P	R	INDUSTRIAL,RELIGION	F	T	2	2	3
24CHP013	P	R	INDUSTRIAL,TRANSPORTATION	F	F	1	1	1
24CHP014	P	R	INDUSTRIAL	F	F	1	1	2
24CHP027	P	R	SETTLEMENT	F	F	1	1	1
24CHP028	P	R	SETTLEMENT	F	F	2	2	1
24FR0191	C	S	SETTLEMENT	F	F	3	3	1
24FR0295	C	S	SETTLEMENT	F	T	1	1	3
24FR0314	F	S	SETTLEMENT	F	F	1	1	3
24FR0315	C	S	SETTLEMENT	F	T	1	1	3
24FR0316	CF	S	SETTLEMENT	F	F	1	1	3
24FR0317	F	S	SUBSISTENCE	F	F	1	1	3
24PH0356	C	S	TRANSPORTATION,INDUSTRIAL	F	T	1	1	1
24PH0359	C	S	SETTLEMENT	F	T	1	1	3
24PH0360	C	S	SETTLEMENT	F	F	1	1	1
24PH2284	C	S	SETTLEMENT	F	F	1	1	1
24PHP002	C	S	DISCOVERY	F	T	1	1	1
Within Formal UMNWSR								
24BL0041	P	S	SETTLEMENT	F	F	2	2	2
24BL0062	P	W	SETTLEMENT	F	T	2	2	3
24BL0067	P	W	SETTLEMENT	F	F	3	3	2
24BL0075	P	W	SETTLEMENT	F	T	1	1	3
24BL0076	P	W	SETTLEMENT	F	T	1	1	3
24BL0077	P	W	SETTLEMENT	T	F	2	2	3
24BL0078	P	W	SETTLEMENT	T	T	2	1	3
24BL0202	P	W	SETTLEMENT	F	F	1	1	1
24BL0203	P	S	SETTLEMENT	F	F	1	1	1
24BL0205	P	W	TRANSPORTATION	T	T	2	3	1
24BL0407	P	W	MILITARY	T	T	1	1	2
24BLP002	P	S	SETTLEMENT	F	T	1	1	3
24BLP003	P	S	SETTLEMENT	F	F	1	1	3
24BLP004	P	S	TRANSPORTATION	F	T	1	1	1
24CH0006	P	R	SETTLEMENT	F	F	2	2	1
24CH0009	P	R	SETTLEMENT	F	F	1	2	2
24CH0010	P	R	SETTLEMENT	F	F	2	2	2
24CH0011	S	R	SETTLEMENT	F	F	3	3	2
24CH0014	P	R	SETTLEMENT	F	F	1	1	3

Table E.3. UMNWSR CRMP STUDY AREA CULTURAL RESOURCES NOT BLM-OWNED OR SUBJECT TO BLM EASEMENT (continued)

Site No. ^a	Owner ^b	UMR Seg. ^c	Property Type	AIR ^d	Cultural Lnscp. ^e	Complex. ^f	RV ^g	EP ^h
Within Formal UMWSR (Continued)								
24CH0016	P	R	SETTLEMENT	F	F	1	1	3
24CH0017	P	R	SETTLEMENT	F	F	1	1	2
24CH0018	P	R	SETTLEMENT	F	F	2	3	3
24CH0019	P	R	SETTLEMENT	F	F	1	1	3
24CH0020	P	R	SETTLEMENT	F	F	1	1	3
24CH0022	SP	R	SETTLEMENT	F	F	1	1	1
24CH0023	P	R	SETTLEMENT	F	F	1	1	3
24CH0024	P	R	SETTLEMENT	F	F	1	1	3
24CH0025	P	R	SETTLEMENT	F	F	2	2	1
24CH0026	P	R	SETTLEMENT	F	F	1	1	1
24CH0027	P	R	SETTLEMENT	F	F	3	3	1
24CH0028	P	W	SETTLEMENT	F	F	2	3	1
24CH0029	S	W	SETTLEMENT	F	F	1	1	2
24CH0030	S	W	SETTLEMENT	F	F	1	1	2
24CH0031	S	W	SETTLEMENT	F	F	1	1	2
24CH0034	P	W	SUBSISTENCE	F	F	1	2	3
24CH0035	P	W	SETTLEMENT	F	F	2	1	3
24CH0036	P	W	SETTLEMENT	F	T	1	1	2
24CH0041	P	W	SETTLEMENT	F	F	1	1	3
24CH0042	P	W	SETTLEMENT	F	F	1	1	3
24CH0045	P	W	SETTLEMENT	F	F	1	1	3
24CH0046	P	W	SETTLEMENT	F	F	1	1	3
24CH0047	EP	W	SETTLEMENT	F	F	3	2	1
24CH0048	S	W	SETTLEMENT	F	F	1	1	3
24CH0049	S	W	SETTLEMENT	F	F	2	1	2
24CH0050	P	W	SETTLEMENT	F	F	1	1	3
24CH0051	SP	W	SETTLEMENT	F	F	1	2	3
24CH0062	P	W	SETTLEMENT	F	F	2	2	3
24CH0063	P	W	SETTLEMENT	F	F	1	1	3
24CH0068	P	W	SUBSISTENCE	F	F	1	2	3
24CH0069	P	W	SETTLEMENT	F	F	1	1	1
24CH0071	P	W	SETTLEMENT, SUBSISTENCE	F	F	1	2	3
24CH0074	P	W	SETTLEMENT	F	F	1	1	3
24CH0075	SP	R	SETTLEMENT, SUBSISTENCE	F	T	2	2	3
24CH0076	P	R	SUBSISTENCE, ART (CAIRNS)	F	T	1	2	3
24CH0077	P	R	SETTLEMENT	F	F	1	1	3
24CH0078	P	R	SETTLEMENT	F	F	1	1	3
24CH0079	P	R	INDUSTRIAL, SETTLEMENT	F	T	2	3	3
24CH0087	P	R	INDUSTRIAL,ART (POINT LANDSCAPE)	F	F	1	1	3
24CH0098	S	W	CULTURAL LANDSCAPE (POINT LANDSCAPE)	T	T	1	1	3
24CH0101	SP	R	SETTLEMENT	F	T	3	3	2
24CH0102	P	R	SETTLEMENT	F	F	2	2	1
24CH0186	P	R	SETTLEMENT	F	F	2	2	1
24CH0188	P	W	SETTLEMENT	F	F	2	2	1
24CH0189	P	W	SETTLEMENT	F	F	1	1	2
24CH0190	P	W	SETTLEMENT	F	F	1	1	3
24CH0191	SP	W	ART (PICTOGRAPHS)	F	T	1	1	3
24CH0201	P	R	SETTLEMENT	F	F	1	1	3
24CH0211	P	R	SETTLEMENT	F	T	1	2	3
24CH0216	P	R	SETTLEMENT	F	T	2	3	3
24CH0221	P	R	SETTLEMENT	F	F	1	1	3

Table E.3. UMNWSR CRMP STUDY AREA CULTURAL RESOURCES NOT BLM-OWNED OR SUBJECT TO BLM EASEMENT (continued)

Site No. ^a	Owner ^b	UMR Seg. ^c	Property Type	AIR ^d	Cultural Lnscp. ^e	Complx. ^f	RV ^g	EP ^h
Within Formal UMWSR (Continued)								
24CH0223	P	R	SETTLEMENT	F	T	1	2	3
24CH0224	P	W	SETTLEMENT	F	F	2	3	2
24CH0225	P	W	SETTLEMENT	F	F	1	1	2
24CH0226	P	W	SETTLEMENT	F	F	1	2	3
24CH0227	P	W	SETTLEMENT	F	F	1	1	3
24CH0230	P	R	SETTLEMENT	F	F	1	3	3
24CH0231	P	R	SETTLEMENT	F	F	3	4	2
24CH0232	P	R	SETTLEMENT	F	F	1	3	3
24CH0238	P	W	SETTLEMENT	F	F	1	1	3
24CH0239	P	W	SETTLEMENT	F	T	1	1	3
24CH0244	P	R	INDUSTRIAL,MILITARY	F	F	1	2	1
24CH0245	E	W	GOVERNMENT	F	F	1	1	2
24CH0253	P	W	SETTLEMENT	F	T	3	3	3
24CH0266	P	W	SETTLEMENT	F	F	2	1	3
24CH0267	P	W	SETTLEMENT	F	F	2	1	3
24CH0273	P	R	SETTLEMENT	F	F	1	1	1
24CH0312	SP	R	SETTLEMENT	F	F	2	3	1
24CH0318	P	R	SETTLEMENT	F	F	1	1	2
24CH0319	P	R	SUBSISTENCE	F	F	1	1	3
24CH0320	P	R	SUBSISTENCE	F	T	1	1	3
24CH0321	SP	R	TRANSPORTATION	F	F	1	1	2
24CH0322	P	R	TRANSPORTATION	F	T	1	1	3
24CH0323	P	R	TRANSPORTATION	F	F	2	1	1
24CH0324	P	R	SUBSISTENCE	F	T	1	1	3
24CH0325	P	R	SETTLEMENT,EDUCATION	F	F	1	1	3
24CH0326	P	R	SETTLEMENT	F	F	1	1	3
24CH0350	P	W	SETTLEMENT	F	F	1	1	3
24CH0353	P	W	SUBSISTENCE	F	T	1	1	3
24CH0354	P	W	SETTLEMENT	F	?	1	1	2
24CH0357	P	R	TRANSPORTATION, INDUSTRIAL	F	F	1	1	1
24CH0358	P	R	TRANSPORTATION, INDUSTRIAL	F	F	1	1	1
24CH0452	P	R	SETTLEMENT	F	F	2	2	3
24CH0488	P	W	SETTLEMENT	F	T	1	1	3
24CH0489	P	W	SETTLEMENT, TRANSPORTATION	F	T	2	2	3
24CH0494	P	W	SETTLEMENT	F	T	1	1	3
24CH0495	P	W	SETTLEMENT	F	F	1	1	3
24CH0496	P	W	SETTLEMENT	F	T	1	1	3
24CH0498	P	W	SETTLEMENT	F	T	1	1	3
24CH0558	S	R	SETTLEMENT	F	F	1	1	3
24CH0563	P	R	SETTLEMENT	F	F	1	1	2
24CH0566	P	W	DISCOVERY	F	T	1	2	2
24CH0669	E	W	SETTLEMENT	F	F	2	2	2
24CH0676	P	R	SETTLEMENT	F	F	2	3	2
24CH0677	P	W	SETTLEMENT	F	F	2	2	1
24CH0679	S	W	SETTLEMENT	F	F	1	1	1
24CH0680	P	W	SETTLEMENT	F	F	2	2	1
24CH0682	P	R	SETTLEMENT	F	F	1	1	1
24CHC005	P	W	ART (BODMER LANDSCAPE)	F	T	1	1	3
24CHC006	P	W	ART (BODMER LANDSCAPE)	F	T	1	1	3
24CHC007	S	W	ART (BODMER LANDSCAPE)	F	T	1	1	3
24CHC008	S	W	ART (BODMER LANDSCAPE)	F	T	1	1	3
24CHC009	S	W	ART (BODMER LANDSCAPE)	F	T	3	1	3
24CHC010	S	W	ART (BODMER LANDSCAPE)		T	1	1	3
24CHC014	S	W	ART (BODMER LANDSCAPE)	F	T	1	1	3

Table E.3. UMNWSR CRMP STUDY AREA CULTURAL RESOURCES NOT BLM-OWNED OR SUBJECT TO BLM EASEMENT (continued)

Site No. ^a	Owner ^b	UMR Seg. ^c	Property Type	AIR ^d	Cultural Lnsnp. ^e	Complx. ^f	RV ^g	EP ^h
Within Formal UMWSR (Continued)								
24CHC015	S	W	ART (BODMER LANDSCAPE,POINT LANDSCAPE)	F	T	1	1	2
24CHC017	P	W	ART (BODMER LANDSCAPE)	F	T	1	1	3
24CHC018	P	W	ART (BODMER LANDSCAPE)	F	T	1	1	3
24CHC020	S	W	ART (BODMER LANDSCAPE)	F	T	1	1	3
24CHC021	S	W	ART (BODMER LANDSCAPE)	F	T	1	1	3
24CHC022	S	W	ART (BODMER LANDSCAPE)	F	T	1	1	3
24CHC024	S	W	ART (BODMER LANDSCAPE)	F	T	1	1	3
24CHC025	S	W	ART (BODMER LANDSCAPE)	F	T	1	1	3
24CHC026	S	W	ART (BODMER LANDSCAPE)	F	T	1	1	3
24CHC028	S	W	ART (BODMER LANDSCAPE)	F	T	1	1	3
24CHC029	S	W	ART (BODMER LANDSCAPE)	F	T	1	1	3
24CHC034	S	W	ART (BODMER LANDSCAPE)	F	T	1	1	3
24CHP001	P	R	DISCOVERY	F	T	1	1	2
24CHP003	E	W	DISCOVERY	F	T	1	1	1
24CHP004	P	R	DISCOVERY	F	T	1	1	3
24CHP006	P	R	DISCOVERY	F	T	2	2	1
24CHP007	P	R	DISCOVERY	F	T	1	1	1
24CHP009	P	R	SETTLEMENT	F	F	1	1	3
24CHP010	P	W	MILITARY	F	T	1	3	1
24CHP015	S	R	MILITARY, TRANSPORTATION	F	T	1	1	1
24CHP018	P	R	SETTLEMENT	F	T	1	1	3
24CHP021	P	W	INDUSTRIAL	F	T	1	1	3
24CHP029	P	W	ART (PETROGLYPH)	F	T	1	2	3
24FR0047	SP	W	SETTLEMENT	F	F	3	2	1
24FR0048	P	R	SETTLEMENT	F	F	1	1	3
24FR0049	P	W	SETTLEMENT	F	F	3	3	1
24FR0050	P	W	SETTLEMENT	F	F	1	1	1
24FR0100	P	R	SETTLEMENT	F	F	1	1	3
24FR0201	P	W	SETTLEMENT	F	T	1	1	2
24FR0202	P	R	SETTLEMENT	F	F	1	1	2
24FR0203	P	R	SETTLEMENT	F	F	1	1	3
24FR0204	P	R	MILITARY	F	T	1	2	2
24FR0205	P	R	SETTLEMENT	F	F	1	1	3
24FR0206	P	R	SETTLEMENT	F	F	2	1	3
24FR0209	P	R	SETTLEMENT	F	T	1	1	3
24FR0210	P	R	SETTLEMENT	F	F	2	1	3
24FR0212	S	R	SETTLEMENT, TRANSPORTATION	F	F	2	1	3
24FR0213	P	W	SETTLEMENT	F	F	3	2	2
24FR0214	P	R	MILITARY,INDUSTRIAL	F	T	1	2	2
24FR0215	P	R	INDUSTRIAL,SETTLEMENT SUBSISTENCE,GOVERNMENT	F	T	2	3	2
24FR0216	P	R	MORTUARY	F	F	1	1	3
24FR0217	S	R	TRANSPORTATION	F	T	1	1	2
24FR0218	P	R	TRANSPORTATION	F	T	1	1	1
24FR0220	P	S	SETTLEMENT	F	F	2	1	3
24FR0221	P	S	SETTLEMENT	F	T	1	1	3
24FR0222	P	S	SETTLEMENT	F	F	2	2	2
24FR0304	S	W	SETTLEMENT,INDUSTRIAL	F	F	1	1	2
24FR0327	P	W	SETTLEMENT	F	F	1	1	3
24FR0329	P	W	SETTLEMENT	F	T	2	2	3
24FRP004	S	R	SETTLEMENT	F	F	1	1	3
24FRP005	S	R	SETTLEMENT	F	F	1	1	3
24FRP006	P	R	MORTUARY	T	1	1	1	

Table E.3. UMNWSR CRMP STUDY AREA CULTURAL RESOURCES NOT BLM-OWNED OR SUBJECT TO BLM EASEMENT (continued)

Site No. ^a	Owner ^b	UMR Seg. ^c	Property Type	AIR ^d	Cultural Lnsnp. ^e	Complx. ^f	RV ^g	EP ^h
Within Formal UMNWSR (Concluded)								
24FRP007	P	R	SUBSISTENCE	F	T	1	1	2
24FRP009	P	W	SETTLEMENT	F	T	1	1	3
24FRP012	P	S	SETTLEMENT	F	F	1	1	3
24FRP014	P	W	SETTLEMENT	F	F	2	2	1
24FRP017	S	W	SETTLEMENT	F	T	1	1	3
24PHP003	P	S	SETTLEMENT,ART (PETROGLYPH)	F	F	1	1	3

^aSite number is a SAS Smithsonian Institution trinomial (State [Montana=24] - County [2-digit] - Sequential number) assigned by the Department of Anthropology, University of Montana. Sites not Field inventoried but Probably unquestionably "historic Properties," and For which there is Some archival information or Personal knowledge that has been Pointed out during CRMP development, have been assigned Potential Site numbers (State [Montana=24] - County [2-digit] - "P" - Sequential number) by the author. Other Sites that have not been Field inventoried but do not Fit the traditional definition of "historic Property," Such as Native American Sacred geography or nineteenth Century Bodmer landscape viewpoints and viewsheds. have been assigned Cultural Site numbers (State [Montana=24] - County [2-digit] - "C" - Sequential number) by the author.

^bOwners include the (B)LM, (C)orps of Engineers, Private owners who have assigned (E)asment rights to the BLM, U.S. (F)ish and Wildlife Service, (M)unicipal governments, (P)rivate individuals or groups, and the (S)tate of Montana.

^c(W)ild, (R)ecreational, or (S)cenic Segment of the UMNWSR.

^dThis refers to whether or not the Site has been identified as being of traditional American Indian religious Significance: a (T)ribe has asserted an identification, (P)otential assertion is ascribed by Cultural Specialist, (F)alse or lack of any Such assertion, (O)ther.

^eThis refers to the identification of the Site as having Significant Cultural Features, associated with Either American Indians or non-Indians (e.g., historic landing, treaty Council Site, Bodmer landscape); (T) rue or (F)alse.

^fThis is an Professional, office-based Evaluation of Site Complexity relative to the Statewide Cultural resource base, ranging From (0) no data through (1) Single Component, Small, (2) Moderately Complex, to (3) Complex, Probably Multicomponent, large, Multi-featured, Etc.

^gResearch value (RV) is an office Evaluation, based on the available information and in the Context of the regional resources and Contemporary research issues, of the resource's Preservation, diversity or uniqueness, and temporal distinctiveness or diachronic reflections ranked From 1 to 4 (highest value).

^hErosion Potential (EP) is an office Evaluation of whether or not the Cultural resource is Presently Subject to (1) active Missouri River or other Streamside Erosion, (2) Some Erosion From Coulees or aeolian action in dunes but generally not affected by the Missouri or other active Streams, or (3) little Erosion.

APPENDIX E

Table E.4. UMNWSR CRMP STUDY AREA CULTURAL RESOURCES ALTERNATE SITE NUMBER CROSS-INDEX

Alternate Site No.	Primary Site Nos.	Alternate Site No.	Primary Site Nos.
24CH0065	24CH0404	DRNHD3	24BL0035
24CH0066	24CH0404	DRNHD4	24BL0038
24CH0099	24CH0244	DRNHD5	24BL0036
24CH0218	24CH0013	DRNHD7	24BL0037
24CH0244	24CH0006	DRNHD8	24FRP003
24CH0332	24CH0097	DRNHD9	24BL0062
24CH0352	24CH0253	FBNHD1	24CH0336
24CH0453	24CH0404	FBNHD14	24CH0334
24CH0459	24CH0013	FBNHD18	24CH0597
24CH0460	24CH0219	FBNHD2	24CH0599
24CH0487	24CH0452	FBNHD20	24CH0555
24CH0559	24CH0011	FBNHD21	24CH0335
24CH0662	24CH0244	FBNHD28	24CH0097
24CH0683	24CH0185	FBNHD32	24CH0241
24CHP001	24CH0098	JLNHD2	24FRP004, 24FRP005
24CHP011	24CH0663	JLNHD4	24CH0232, 24CH0230, 24CH0231
24FR0189	24FR0047	JLNHD6	24CHP009
24FR0190	24FR0053	JLNHD7	24CH0320
24FR0381	24PHP002	JLNHD8	24CH0321
24FR0207	24FR0206	JLNHD9	24CH0087
24FR0208	24FR0206	JLNHD10	24CH0321, 24FR0214
24FR0211	24FR0206	JLNHD12	24FR0204
BLM-PN-77-L2	24CHP001	JLNHD14-21	24FR0215
BLM-PN-77-L5	24CHP010	JLNHD22	24FR0216
BLM-PN-77-L11	24CHP009	JLNHD23	24FR0217
BLM-PN-77-L13	24CH0087	JLNHD24	24CH0323
DRHND2	24FR0120	JLNHD25	24FR0218
DRNHD1	24FR0221	JLNHD26	24CHP001
DRNHD10	24FR0224	JLNHD28	24CHP010
		MSU-77-13	24FR0186

NOTE: "BLM..." site numbers are as assigned in the 1977 office inventory of the Judith Landing area, and "JLNHD..." numbers are as identified in the Judith Landing National Historic District nomination.

Table E.5. **UMNWSR CRMP STUDY AREA CULTURAL RESOURCES SUPPLEMENTARY SITE NUMBER CROSS-INDEX**

Supplementary Site Number	Primary Site Numbers
24BL0036	24BL0040
24BL0036	24BL0853
24BL0040	24BL0036
24BL0041	24BL0201
24BL0201	24BL0041
24BL0205	24BL0407
24BL0853	24BL0036
24CH0005	24CHC006
24CH0006	24CH0244
24CH0015	24CH0017
24CH0017	24CH0015
25CH0045	24CHC007
24CH0068	24CH0189
24CH0069	24CH0405
24CH0101	24CH0211
24CH0177	24CH0478
24CH0202	24CHC011
24CH0242	24CHC001, 24CHC002, 24CHC003, 24CHC004
24CH0244	24CH0186
24CH0312	24CH0321
24CH0321	24CH0312
24CH0324	24CH0087
24CH0362	24CH0555
24CH0405	24CH0069
24CH0478	24CH0177
24CHC001	24CH0242
24CHC004	24CH0242
24CHC006	24CHC005
24CHC010	24CH0098, 24CHC020
24CHC015	24CH0664
24CHC019	24FR0201
24CH0098	24CHC010, 24CHC020
24CHC020	24CHC010, 24CH0098
24FR0201	24CHC019
24FR0217	24FR0210
24FR0217	24FR0212
24FR0223	24FR0224
24FR0224	24FR0223
BLM-PN-77-L12	24CH0232
BLM-PN-77-L14	24FRP007

NOTE: All the individual sites included within the 24CH0665 designation for the White Rocks District are not listed here.

Table E.6. UMNWSR BODMER CULTURAL PROPERTIES ILLUSTRATION REFERENCES

Site No.	Site Name	Hunt & Gallagher 1984			
		Fig. No.	Page No.	Page Pos'n	V/T No. ^a
-	-	220	218	TOP (S)	-
-	-	220	218	MIDDLE (U)	-
-	-	220	218	BOTTOM (V)	-
-	-	221	219	TOP (W)	-
-	-	221	219	MIDDLE (Y)	-
-	TOADSTOOLS	221	219	BOTTOM (Z)	-
-	-	222	220	TOP (AA)	-
-	-	222	220	BOTTOM (BB)	-
-	STONE WALLS	228	226	TOP (PP)	-
-	STONE WALLS	230	228	BOTTOM (XX)	-
-	GRAZING BUFFALO	273	270	-	-
24BLC002	COW ISLAND LANDSCAPE	-	-	-	T34
24CHC001	FORT MCKENZIE	271	268	NO.66	42
24CHC002	HIGHWOODS FROM FORT MCKENZIE	269	266	-	T44
24CHC003	BEARPAW MOUNTAINS FROM MCKENZIE	270	267	-	-
24CHC004	PIEGAN BLACKFEET CAMP AT FORT MCKENZIE	243	241	-	T43
24CHC005	LABARGE ROCK AND STONE WALLS	235	233	-	T41
24CHC006	LABARGE ROCK	237	235	BOTTOM	T34
24CHC007	CASTLE ROCK LANDSCAPE	233	231	BOTTOM (60)	T35
24CHC008	GRAND NATURAL WALL	237	235	TOP	T35
24CHC009	CHAPEL ROCK	233	231	TOP	-
24CHC010	CITADEL ROCK PORTRAIT	234	232	-	-
24CHC011	HOLE-IN-THE-WALL AND STONE WALLS	232	230	(ZZ)	-
24CHC012	BUFFALO AND ELK WATERING	272	269	-	-
24CHC013	SEVEN SISTERS	230	228	TOP	T34
24CHC014	SPIRES	226	224	TOP (LL)	T34
24CHC015	STEAMBOAT ROCK LANDSCAPE	225	223	TOP (JJ)	-
24CHC016	SENTINEL	225	223	BOTTOM (KK)	T34
24CHC017	THE WALL	217	215	BOTTOM	T35
24CHC018	EAGLE ROCK	217	215	TOP	T35
24CHC019	ATSINA CAMP	240	238	-	T34
24CHC020	CITADEL ROCK	-	-	-	V18
24CHC021	WHITE CLIFFS	223	221	TOP (CC)	-
24CHC022	STEAMBOAT ROCK AND WHITE CLIFFS	223	221	MIDDLE (DD)	-
24CHC023	DARK BUTTE	223	221	BOTTOM (EE)	-
24CHC024	BUFFALO HEAD	224	222	TOP (FF)	-
24CHC025	DARK BUTTE AREA I	224	222	MIDDLE (GG)	-
24CHC026	DARK BUTTE AREA II	224	222	BOTTOM (HH)	-
24CHC027	BELOW SPIRES	226	224	BOTTOM (MM)	-
24CHC028	VALLEY OF THE WALLS I	227	225	TOP (NN)	-
24CHC029	VALLEY OF THE WALLS II	227	225	BOTTOM (OO)	-
24CHC030	SEVEN SISTERS II	228	226	BOTTOM (QQ)54	-
24CHC031	VALLEY OF THE WALLS III	229	227	TOP (RR)	-
24CHC032	BELOW SEVEN SISTERS	229	227	MIDDLE (QQ)	-
24CHC033	VALLEY OF THE WALLS IV	229	227	BOTTOM (SS)	-
24CHC034	BLASTED FORTRESS	231	229	(YY)	-
24CHC035	VALLEY OF THE WALLS V ^b	-	-	-	-
24CHC036	BELOW THE VALLEY ^c	-	-	-	-

^aBodmer's UMNWSR illustrations were published as accompaniments to reports of Prince Maximilian du Weid's travels in North America; they are given Vignette numbers in the atlas accompany Maximilian's *Diary* (Maximilian 1832-34), and have Tableau numbers in the atlas accompanying Maximilian's report in Thwaites' (1906) edited version.

^bJohn Lepley identified this landscape as being illustrated as "NA56 TT Top, Trans II 433, Diary II 211."

^cJohn Lepley identified this landscape as being illustrated as "NA56 VV Bottom, Trans II 433, Diary II 211."

APPENDIX F. UMNWSR STUDY AREA CULTURAL RESOURCE DEFINING CRITERIA

BLM cultural resource management policy (BLM Manual 8131.06B,C) identifies the need to project management needs for historic properties that are now currently identified, and specific planning guidance directs cultural resource management planners to include a summary of identifying characteristics and defining criteria as an appendix to a CRMP (BLM Manual 8131.27). Comments that relate to such definitions are scattered throughout the UMNWSR Study Area CRMP, but are compiled here for general guidance.

Property types used in this CRMP are classed primarily by function without attention to their temporal nature, i.e., a 10,000-year-old campsite and a 1906 Sears-Roebuck home are both included within the SETTLEMENT property type. Such a typology is a heuristic device, and uses terminology that is generally understood. Specific property types generally correlate with certain use allocations, tempered by considerations of resource quality and threat. Given a cultural resource's allocation to more than one use, its specific management is a function of the strength of the various associated values and resource use needs.

The following discussion is structured around the property types used in this plan.

- **ART (Bodmer or Point landscape).** This is a modern landscape that retains almost all of the characteristics it had when it was depicted by an artist in the past (generally, 50 or more years ago). While humanistic, historic, or ecological research values and some sociocultural values (“it still looks like it did when my grandparents were here”) are associated with these landscapes, their primary best use is by the public.
- **ART (cairn, pictograph, petroglyph).** A cairn is a pile of rocks, antlers, or bones piled on top of each other, for use in locating a specific place, as an artistic expression (especially if associated with a larger design of cairns and stone lines). If this is associated with an archeological site or historic event, it may have scientific use; if not, it is most likely to be of public use.
- **CULTURAL LANDSCAPE.** This is an informal or designed configuration of natural and/or cultural features that together has a coherent value. If these are valued primarily for their artistic or representational values, their best use is public. If they are associated with significant spiritual values, they should be allocated to sociocultural use, which frequently has primacy over other uses.
- **DISCOVERY (Lewis and Clark Expedition campsites).** These are campsites of the 1805-1806 Lewis and Clark Expedition to the Pacific Ocean. These have clear public values, but also may have significant historic or scientific values to be used. Discovery sites where there were documented encounters of Euroamericans and American Indians have a potential sociocultural use as well.
- **DUMP.** This is generally limited to historic deposits of debris not specifically associated with domestic features, and has scientific use.
- **EDUCATION.** This includes historic schoolhouses, and is usually allocated to public use.
- **GOVERNMENT.** This includes specific public governmental structures and associated property, are generally of scientific use, and may have significant public values as well.
- **INDUSTRIAL.** This includes prehistoric stone tool quarries and workshops, nineteenth century fur trading commercial and military trading posts, historic mines, a bakery, a boat yard, and a power plant. All of these have scientific uses, and many are also of public use in supporting the appreciation of their sense of time and place. If there is apparent duplication in industrial sites (e.g., lithic scatters) within a management area, some of them may be allocated to management uses.
- **MILITARY.** This includes Euroamerican military camps and council sites, military roads and work areas (e.g., Corps of Engineers dredging areas). These have both (historic) scientific and public uses.

- **MORTUARY.** This includes prehistoric and historic graves and cemeteries, and is generally of public use though there may be cultural values related to a specific mortuary site that merits its allocation primarily to sociocultural use.
- **RELIGION.** This includes structures or locations associated with a culture's religious values, and generally should be allocated to sociocultural uses.
- **SETTLEMENT.** This is the most inclusive of the UMNWSR property types, and includes all remains of people's domestic lives~campsites, homesteads, houses, cabins, townsites. These generally have significant scientific and/or public value, depending on how much is already known about the resources' culture, history, and personal associations. If there is apparent redundancy among the settlements identified in a management area, some of them may be allocated to management uses.
- **SODALITY.** This includes historic structures associated with fraternal or sororal public associations.
- **SUBSISTENCE.** This includes resources that reflect people's way of obtaining food and shelter, and includes irrigation features, historic agricultural field landscapes, and prehistoric bison kill sites. These generally have significant archeological or historic scientific values that determine their primary uses, though there may be a basis for public uses.
- **TRANSPORTATION.** This includes historic railroad, steamboat, and ferry features that have historic values (scientific use) and often have important public use values.

To reiterate from Chapter 4, resources presumed to hold important (historic, archeological chemical, etc.) scientific information are allocated to a Scientific use. Because of the nonrenewable nature of most of this information, scientific uses generally have priority over other public uses (but not over most sociocultural uses). Allocations for Public use are directed toward recreation. Scientific use "uses up" a portion of the nonrenewable qualities of cultural resources, and if those scientific values are deemed significant enough to merit protection for future use, they may be allocated to Conservation and thus disallowing scientific use for the time being. Cultural resources with significant spiritual and/or humanistic values are assigned to Sociocultural use, and this recognition of special and inherent cultural value frequently gives this use priority over other assigned use allocations. Cultural resources may also be allocated to Management use, when their information values can be used in support of general resource management, and they can be Discharged from use if their significant cultural values have been lost or used up.