1972

Montana archaeology| An annotated cross-referenced bibliography

Ann Mary Johnson
The University of Montana

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MONTANA ARCHAEOLOGY: AN ANNOTATED
CROSS-REFERENCED BIBLIOGRAPHY

By
Ann Mary Johnson
B.A., University of Montana, 1970

Presented in partial fulfillment of the requirements
for the degree of
Master of Arts
UNIVERSITY OF MONTANA
1972

Chairman, Board of Examiners

Dean, Graduate School

Date Sept 19, 1972
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Stuart W. Conner compiled the first Montana archaeology bibliography (Conner, 1962). I have relied heavily upon this beginning and other sources collected by Conner. Mrs. Bobby Purcell, and Drs. Carling Malouf, Floyd Sharrock, and Dee C. Taylor allowed me to utilize material in their possession and/or brought sources to my attention. Mr. Emmett Stallcop and Mr. John Rogers quickly responded to calls for specific articles.

Throughout the course of work on this thesis, I benefited from talking to many individuals too numerous to mention here. I acknowledge my debt to them. Any errors in this manuscript are mine.

My sincere thanks go to my committee for taking time in their busy schedules to help me.

Finally, I thank my parents for their unwavering confidence, encouragement, and support.
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Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

The basis for this thesis stems from the time of my first archaeological experience with the Milk River Archaeological Society in Havre. It was there that I heard stimulating discussions of the Old Women's Buffalo Jump, Besant, Avonlea, and net weight sinkers. About the same time, Davis' (1966) paper, extending the range of the Avonlea culture in Montana, was published; I had helped test at Timber Ridge, which is a site discussed in that paper. In the years that followed, my interest in Montana archaeological literature lay dormant but never disappeared.

In the fall of 1971, Dr. Floyd Sharrock suggested that I might compile a list of all the available literary sources dealing with Montana archaeology. The results are the 779 entries in this bibliography. Articles from professional journals, amateur archaeological publications, books, unpublished manuscripts (when known), and newspaper articles have been sought out. The list is by no means complete; for example, there are many pertinent newspaper articles of which I was unable to find record. However, as far as I am aware, all the major articles and most of the minor ones, available through 1971, are listed here. The first 1972 issue of Trowel and Screen and a few newspaper
articles from 1972 have been included also. The *Trowel and Screen* format has been changed and will contain less of interest to the researcher in the future. Thus, it seemed appropriate to include the last issue with the old format even though it is dated 1972.

The material is organized into five chapters. The purpose of Chapter 1 is to introduce the general contents and to explain the use of the bibliography. The names of certain publications have been abbreviated because of their length or frequent repetition; a list of abbreviations appears on the last page of this chapter.

In Chapter 2, the complete entries are arranged alphabetically by author. Each has been assigned a number. In a few cases, I have not read an article but have an annotation for it; in these instances, the annotator is credited. The references without annotations were referred to in bibliographies but not examined; these are noted by an asterisk.

In Chapter 3, entries are arranged alphabetically by title; articles "a," "an," and "the" were disregarded when they appeared at the beginning and in the middle of a title. Each title is followed by the number which refers to the corresponding entry in Chapter 2, where the complete reference is given.

In Chapter 4, subjects are arranged alphabetically; each subject is followed by one or more numbers which refer
to the entries in Chapter 2. In addition to key words in the title, several other topics are listed.

Because of their frequency, it was impossible to list every reference in which some subjects appeared; for example, tipi rings. However, I have tried to make the subject index sufficiently complete to provide the researcher a good base from which to begin his research.

The final chapter is intended to summarize the types of archaeological literature. These categories are public reading, public information, descriptive, and descriptive-interpretive. Additionally, several points should be made. First, Montana is a very large area with a wide variety of physical features, biotic and climatic zones. Second, the archaeology varies correspondingly. Much remains to be done. More work in the future will bring to light and expand our understanding of Montana's past.

My most sincere hope is that this bibliography will be of help to those who are interested in research and contributions to Montana archaeology.

KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS

AIM  Archaeology in Montana. Montana Archaeological Society, Missoula.
AA   American Antiquity. Washington, D.C.
MSU-ASP Montana State University, Anthropology and Sociology Papers. Missoula.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Institution/Museum/Project/Location</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NPS</td>
<td>National Park Service. Washington, D.C.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PA</td>
<td>Plains Anthropology. Topeka.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TS</td>
<td>Trowel and Screen. Billings Archaeological Society, Billings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WA</td>
<td>Wyoming Archaeologist. Sheridan.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chapter 2

AUTHOR INDEX

1. Abbott, Newton Carl
   Chapter 3 deals with "Early Montana Indians." The description of buffalo jumps and pictographs is very general and of little use to the anthropologist.

2. Anonymous
   1922 Arrowheads Found Indicate Old Lake Believe Amateurs. Great Falls Tribune, March 26, 1922.
   Arrowheads found under three feet of gravel near Butte have led amateur geologists to postulate the existence of an ancient lake.

3. ______
   This is a report of a gold arrowhead from a gravel bank of the Clark Fork River near Clark, Wyoming.

4. ______
   An archaeological survey was conducted between Miles City and Glendive by Melville Sayre.

5. ______
   1936 Rare Arrowheads Found in Fergus. Record Herald, May 20, 1936.
   Author contends arrowhead was manufactured with a twist in it in order to impart a spin to it.

6. ______
   1938a Find Prehistoric Fireplace Here. Kalispell Times, September 15, 1938.
   Fireplace near Content is being studied by scientists from the American Museum of Natural History of New York.

7. ______
8. Anonymous
1941 Survey Bares Facts Relative to Indian Life. Roundup Record-Tribune, December 4, 1941.
WPA work indicates artifacts found in the Billings Bison Trap are almost identical to those unearthed in the lower levels of Ghost and Pictograph Caves.

Excavation at Hagen Site by WPA personnel described.

Archaeologists working in Ferry area have found evidence of Early Man.


Arrowheads collected around Conrad were displayed in sheriff's office.


A number of small sites, largely marked by tipi rings, were found in a survey of the Canyon Ferry Reservoir.

Skeletons of adult and infant Indians were found near Missoula.

Arrowheads and flakes were found at Whitefish Lake outlet.

Richard Forbis is excavating the MacHaffie Site near Helena.


Maynard Shumate conducted surveys along the Missouri River near Great Falls. Most sites recorded by the River Basin Surveys have been destroyed by the filling of Tiber Reservoir.

Parts of several skeletons were found in the Big Horn mountains.

Recommendations were made to the State Land Board that the buffalo jump between Ulm and Vaughn be developed as a state park or monument.

The Great Falls History Group of the Montana Institute of the Arts protests the lease of the old buffalo jump near Ulm for fertilizer.

Francis Nevin of Bozeman is the first president of the Montana Archaeological Society.

The State Land Board approved a 10-year
lease for the excavation of a buffalo jump four miles north of Ulm for fertilizer.

25. **Anonymous**

*1958d* Piskun Site Development as Park to be Discussed. *Great Falls Tribune*, February 20, 1959.

There was a meeting for those interested in developing Ulm buffalo jump as a state park.


The Montana Institute of the Arts plans development of buffalo jump four miles north of Ulm.


Evidence in cave indicates prehistoric habitation of area.


The University of Washington is supervising summer archaeological survey centered in the reservoir site behind Tiber Dam.


A buffalo jump near a highway and community should be selected as a state monument.


An archaeological survey crew from the University of Montana reports that piles of rocks along the Bull River are probably monuments or memorials.


A survey of Yellowstone National Park will be conducted by MSU (Missoula) crew under the direction of Dr. Dee Taylor.
32. Anonymous


Archaeological survey of Yellowstone National Park revealed evidence of continual and relatively heavy aboriginal use.

34. 1959b MSU Study Shows Indians Lived Among Yellowstone Geysers About 4,000 Years. Great Falls Tribune, July 15, 1959.

Same as 33.


The remains of a secondary burial from the west shore of Flathead Lake was donated to the University of Montana.


Information about the newly formed Montana Archaeological Society.


A secondary burial, reportedly of a 50-60 year-old woman, was discovered among rocks about 15 feet above the shoreline.


The Lacey Act provides for the prosecution of anyone collecting artifacts on federal lands.


Archaeological work in Yellowstone revealed long history of Indian occupation.
40. Anonymous  
This is a concise explanation of carbon-14 dating.

41.  
Measurement of alpha and beta radioactivity of objects from a single deposit is often a useful means for determining their relative ages.

42. 
Montana Archaeological Society was formed in Bozeman.

43.  
This is an explanation of dendrochronology, or tree-ring dating.

44.  
Various types of geological and climatic dating are explained.

45.  
Tipi-ring sites were excavated by the Billings Archaeological Society.

46.  
Assiniboin is a local term used to designate points of bone, copper, iron, or stone which are an elongated diamond shape.

47. 
This pamphlet describes the Madison Jump and proposes that it be made into a national monument.

48. 
The article summarizes the annual convention of the Montana Archaeological Society.

49. 
Lewis K. Napton is directing a project to
photograph and copy Indian pictographs over all of Montana.

50. Anonymous
    This is a brief description of a petroglyph site north of Decker. It contains shield-bearing figures.

    A protohistoric burial was found containing a total of seven Indians and a large quantity of perishable grave goods.

    Report of preliminary work for the Yellowtail Reservoir area.

    Program is listed for Montana Archaeological Society meeting in Livingston.

    The article is oriented primarily to pictures of the excavation of Robison Rock Shelter in 16 Mile Canyon of the Belt Mountains.

    Joe Medicine Crow described some buffalo jumps and provided history and ethnology to go with them.


Report of four carbon-14 dates for 24CB202 in the Upper Bighorn Canyon.

58. Anonymous
Field parties under Husted and Brown worked in the Yellowtail Reservoir area.

59. 1962g Notebook on Archaeology of North-Central Montana. Milk River Archaeological Society, Havre.
Notebook designed to instruct beginners in basic skills. It includes general information concerning archaeology in the northern Montana region.

Display by Milk River Archaeological Society is in the Museum of the Plains Indians, Browning.

Brief résumé of fieldwork in 1962-63.

The Sheridan Chapter of the Wyoming Archaeological Society excavated this site, which is in Montana just over the Wyoming-Montana line.

A picture of artifacts which were collected in the Circle and Little Dry Areas.

Fieldwork was conducted in Yellowtail Reservoir area, Glacier National Park, and Fort Peck Reservoir.

A stone pile in Liberty County contained a secondary burial.
66. Anonymous

1963g New Markers to be Installed on the Blackfeet Reservation. AIM, 5(3):7.
Markers are to point out sites of historic interest.

Thirteen-point plan for geological and archaeological displays and signs at Pictograph Cave area is outlined.

Program for the Montana Archaeological Society meeting in Havre is announced.

This is a public interest article on Dryhead Buffalo Jump (24BH408), containing little archaeological data.

70. 1964d Missouri Basin Chronology Program, Statement No. 5. SI-MBP. Lincoln.
Carbon dates for 24CB221, 24BH253, and 24BH251 are given.

The Keaster Site, a stratified bison kill, is scheduled to be issued as Memoir No. 2 by the Montana Archaeological Society.

72. 1965b A Note on Volcanic Ash Studies. AIM, 6(2):2.
Attention is called to the increasing knowledge in areas of archaeological dating through the use of volcanic ash.

73. 1965c The Bola. AIM, 6(2):10.
The bola was used for hunting by prehistoric peoples in Montana.
74. **Anonymous**  
The difference between spear points and knives is clarified.

The author warns that buying points will only encourage the destruction of sites.

76. **Ancient Pottery.** *AIM*, 7(2):5.  
Pottery is thought to be proof of ancient use of this area by a remote race.

Program for the Montana Archaeological Society meeting in Great Falls.

78. **State Seeks Title to Buffalo Jump.** *The Missoulian*, March 10, 1966, p. 3.  
The State Land Board is attempting to acquire the Madison Buffalo Jump near Logan.

79. **Site of "Legendary" Blackfoot Encampment.** *TS*, 8(12):3.  
Possibly 90 tipi rings are present at this site near Francis, Montana, between the two forks of 16 Mile Creek.

80. **State has "Treasures."** *Great Falls Tribune*, May 28, 1967.  
Montana's prehistory is being lost through carelessness and indifference. Archaeological sites should be preserved.

The site near Yellowstone National Park is described.

Lindsay Mammoth was excavated by crew from MSU (Bozeman).

83. Anonymous  
*Great Falls Tribune*, August 20, 1967.  
An almost complete woolly mammoth skeleton was recovered near Lindsay, Montana, during the summer of 1967. Data indicates the climate has changed considerably.

84.  
1967f Cast of Ancient Indian's Foot Print Discovered in Arrow Creek Area.  
Title describes contents.

85.  
1968a (No title.)  
*Silver State Post*, August 30, 1968.  
Deer Lodge.  
Archaeological students of Philip Hobler, University of Montana anthropologist, have been working in western Montana.

86.  
1968b (No title.)  
*TS*, 9(5):4-6.  
Article is mainly drawings of artifacts from near Pryor Gap.

87.  
1968c 12,000 Year Old Stone Points Found.  
*Independent Record*, December 1, 1968.  
Helena.  
Clovis points at the Wilsall Site were found by workmen.

88.  
1969a Rainy Butte Gap Site 24YL413.  
Pictographs, petroglyphs, and artifacts from surface collection are illustrated.

89.  
1969b Buttons.  
*TS*, 10(2):4-6.  
Many buttons can be dated by the distinctive patterns and particularly by means of attachment. Various distinctive buttons are described and dates for them are given.

90.  
1969c Bones.  
*TS*, 10(2):6-7.  
Author describes which bones he feels provide
the most information about a site and thus should be saved.

91. Anonymous
   Quartzite tools for working soapstone have been found at large soapstone deposits on the Madison. Classification of these tools is presented.

   Talk by Joe Medicine Crow to the Billings Archaeological Society is summarized. Jumps, petroglyphs, and pictographs, vision quest sites, and fortifications are discussed.

93. 1969f Drills or Substitutes for a Button? TS, 10(6):203.
   Various methods of using drills are discussed.

94. 1969g Buffalo Kills. TS, 10(6):3.
   Suggestion is made that low hill kills were made by running the buffalo into a corral. Possibly the hills in cold weather were soaked with water which froze and made it difficult for the buffalo to get out of the corral.

95. 1969h (No title.) TS, 10(7):1.
   Possible explanation for grass rings is that after a kill the skulls were arranged in a circle for ceremonial reasons. The soil around them might be enriched and produce different grass than the surrounding area.

96. 1969i Field Trip to Pine Hills Site. TS, 10(10):10-12.
   Drawings of artifacts and a petroglyph (deer) from a site north of Shepherd.

97. 1969j Trowel and Screen Index. TS, 10(12):6-18.

98. 1969k Indian Paintings Endangered. The Missoulian, March 5, 1969.
Pictographs in western Montana need protection from vandals.

99. Anonymous
A large number of stone rings varying in diameter from 25 to 100 feet are on the Carl Hedman Ranch north and east of Harlowton. Purpose is unknown.

100. Indian Artifacts are Record of Prehistory.
A general explanation of the functions of various artifacts housed in a local museum.

A "public interest" article on the Myers-Hindman Site.

Myers-Hindman Site near Livingston is a multi-component site dated at 9,400 years.

A talk at the Park County Historical Society summarizes fieldwork at Myers-Hindman Site.

Pictures (with captions) describe excavations this summer on Wahkpa Chu'gn (24HL101) near Havre.


Program for the Montana Archaeological Society meeting is given.

107. Anonymous
Announcement of highway salvage program is made.

A short description of coal lands archaeological salvage at Colstrip.

Contents of this medicine bundle are described.

Title describes contents.

A rockshelter on Dean Creek contained a red pictograph of an elk but very little cultural material.

112. 1971g Billings Archaeological Society July Field Trip. TS, 12(9):3-4.
Artifacts from the dryhead country of the Pryor Mountains are illustrated.

Archaeological salvage by University of Montana crew is publicized.

Wilsall Site is referred to here as the Anzick Site; apparently it is a Clovis burial.

116. Anonymous  
The lithic technology class at Montana State University is described.

117. Anthropology Staff, MSU  
The trinomial system and Borden System (Canada) for site designations are explained. A list of county abbreviations for Montana is included.

118. Antunes, George  
Milk River Archaeological Society is an active amateur group interested in making scientific contributions to archaeology.

119. Arthur, George  
Article serves as a short supplement to Shumate's "Pictographs in Central Montana," 1960 (684).

120.  
Author describes triangular, unnotched, indented-base points found in south-central Montana.

121.  
The Emigrant Bison Drives consist of a large jump (24PA308) and a smaller drive with a compound (24PA309). The author describes the jumps and provides analyses of some of the projectile points.
122. Arthur, George
1963a The Richardson Farm Site. MSU-ASP, No. 25.
A brief description of the Richardson sur-
face collection near Huson, Montana.

123. 
1963b The Richardson Farm Site. AIM, 5(3):19-22.
Same as 122.

124. 
The concept of conservation should be applied
to archaeological sites in Montana before they
are gone.

125. 
1966b An Archaeological Survey of the Upper Yellow-
stone River Drainage, Montana. Unpublished
Master's thesis, University of Montana,
Missoula. Also, published as Agricultural
Economics Research Report #26, Montana Agri-
cultural Experiment Station, Bozeman, Montana.
This thesis demonstrates continual occupa-
tion of the Upper Yellowstone River Valley
beginning with the Early Prehistoric Period.
The author correlates his work with that of
others in neighboring localities and fields.

126. 
1966c The Eagle Creek Site (24BA301). AIM, 7(2):11-
12.
Potsherds and the basal portion of a Hanna
point were found during the excavation of four
levels by MSU (Bozeman) crew.

127. 
1966d Recording Techniques of Excavation. TS, 7(7):1-
11.
This is an outline of a lecture given by
Arthur supplemented by various site survey
forms for recording C-14 samples, sites, photo-
graphs, features, stratigraphy, and artifacts.

128. 
1967 The Whetstone Ridge Site (24ME409). AIM,
8(3):16-25.
A description of two conical-timbered lodges.

129. 
1968 Southern Montana, in The Northwestern Plains: A
Symposium. The Center for Indian Studies,

The author discusses the relationship of archaeological history of southern Montana with that of other Montana areas.

130. Arthur, George W., and Dee C. Taylor

   A statue is identified as one of those produced commercially by the Tesuque Indians of New Mexico.

131. Austin, Roy M.

   Artifacts found in Point of Rocks Cave near Whitehall are similar to the famous caves in the Billings rimrock area.

132. Austin, Roy M.

   Same as 131.

133. Austin, Roy M.

   Same as 131.

134. Austin, Roy M.
   1950d  Know Montana--Archaeological Resources. Daniels County Leader, April 20, 1950.

   Same as 131.

135. Austin, Roy M.

   Same as 131.

136. Barnier, Cecil

   Pictographs and surface finds are described. Many perishable items were found.

137. Barnier, Cecil

   Seven sites consisting of rock cairns,
pits, a cache, and occupation sites are discussed. Glacial Lake Missoula and Pleistocene geology are included.

138. Bartsch, Don
1960 Indian Artifacts Given to Toole County. Great Falls Tribune, September 18, 1960, pp. 6-9.
Mr. S. Vic Day donated his collection of artifacts to the Toole County Library.

139. Barz, Art
Artifact is illustrated but exact provenience is not given.

140. Barz, Carl
Size may not be helpful in differentiating between arrow points and atlatl or dart points.

Identifying characteristics and time period listed.

How to start a fire with a bow drill is described.

Pottery is a useful index of cultural change. Author has included some elementary definitions of pottery terms.

144. 1961b (No title.) TS, 2(7):4-6.
Several drawings of artifacts organized by site.

145. 1962 (No title.) TS, 3(7):2.
Descriptions of two vessels, one of steatite from Bighorn Canyon and one of Shoshone ware from near Broadview.

A summary of manos and metates from the Billings area and Yellowstone drainage.
147. Barz, Carl  
1966b (No title.) TS, 7(9):2-3.  
The author reports a lecture by Don Grey  
entitled "Errors that Can Be Made in Carbon  
 Dating."

148.  
1967a Pryor Mountain Ice Caves. TS, 8(7):4.  
Eight ice caves are described. Some show  
indications of aboriginal occupation and use.

149.  
1967b It Wasn't a "Dry" Run After All! TS, 8(9):2.  
Author describes an unsuccessful trip to  
find a buffalo kill mentioned by Lewis and  
Clark between the confluence of the Judith  
River and Arrow Creek with the Missouri River.

150.  
1967c White Sulfur Springs Buffalo Jump. TS, 8(9):3.  
Consists primarily of drawings of artifacts  
(mainly points) from White Sulphur Springs  
Buffalo Jump. Points are sidenotched varieties.

151.  
1968a Recording Pre-history. TS, 9(10):6-8.  
Previous work on the Emigrant Bison drives  
is summarized. An interpretation of aboriginal  
use is presented.

152.  
1968b Projectile Points of the Forager Stage. TS,  
Forager points include Oxbow, McKean, Dun­  
can, Hanna, and Fishtail, with a suggested time  
period of 3000 to 1000 B.C.

153.  
1968c (No title.) TS, 9(12):2-5.  
Author summarizes highlights of the early  
years of Trowel and Screen (1960-1964).

154.  
Editorial. The goal of both amateurs and  
professionals is to uncover the whole perspec­  
tive of ancient man.

155.  
1969b Metate and Mono /sic/ on Surface. TS, 10(5):3.
Another mano and metate have been found north of Warden, supplementing those found by Edwards and Krause (1969b, No. 279).

156. Barz, Carl
Author reviews historic reference to smoking hides and suggests smudge pots should be able to be found at "base camps."

"Serpent Petroglyph," 24YL805, is reported.

The author defines a number of crypto-crystalline materials and their qualities.

159. Bass, William M., and John C. Barlow
1964 A Human Skeleton from the Pryor Creek Burial, 24TL404, Yellowstone County, Montana. PA, 9(23):29-36.
Osteological analyses of a skeleton thought to be a prehistoric Crow Indian is presented.

160. Bearss, Edwin C.
On page 19, Joe Medicine Crow is quoted as relating that Crow Indians drove buffalo into snowbanks and onto river ice to kill them.

161. Beasley, Bill
Obituary.

162. , and Bobby Purcell
1963 Oscar T. Lewis, 1887-1963. PA, 8(20):133-34.
Obituary.

163. Beaubien, Paul L.

164. Bentzen, Raymond
McKean points dated at C-14 date of 4450+125 B.P. were recovered from this site.
165. Bentsen, Raymond

The typical point is within the range of McKean. Identification of large bison skull places it as an intermediary form between B. bison and B. antiquus.

166. Berry, Lynn C.

Heaviest occupational evidence for the higher elevations comes from the Middle Period. Types of sites include vision quests, quarries, tipi rings, and living sites.

167. Big Man, Max

(On page 3) the Crow Indians chased buffalo onto river ice and killed them.

168. Bliss, Wesley L.

Eight sites were located, with one seeming to be particularly important because of probable stratification and Plano points.

169. Bliss, Wesley L.

The sites located fell roughly into three general categories: buried sites on the river terraces, surface sites on the river terraces, and tipi rings generally located on top or the plateau surrounding the reservoir.

170. Bliss, Wesley L.

A total of nine open campsites were located. These were generally situated on flat terraces.
near the creek mouths and often extended up onto the adjacent bluffs. They were characterized by tipi rings and/or stone hearths.

171. Bliss, Wesley L.  

172.  

173.  

174.  

175. Bonne, Larry  
1969  Largest Historic Collection in Midwest Will Be Sold. Livingston Enterprise, April 17, 1969. The Sidney Nesbit collection of artifacts was sold May 3 and 4 in Great Falls.

176. Bonner, T. D.  

177. Borden, Charles E.  
1959  Northwest Notes and News. AA. The Kootenay River near Libby was surveyed by Montana State University (Missoula).
178. Brackett, William S.
Author describes "stone forts," tipi rings, and a buffalo jump. A description of drive lanes containing perishable material is included.

Same as 178.

180. Bradley, James H.
Pictographs on the Clark Fork are mentioned. The author tells of seeing some of his Indian scouts add stones to rock piles; also published as March of the Montana Column, University of Oklahoma Press, 1961.

181. Brekke, Alan
The author describes surface collections representing Hellgap to Late Plains side-notched points from site near Harlem, Montana.

Three Buttes produced Avonlea and later side-notched point types.

183. Brown, Barnum
Essentially, this is a romanticized collecting trip. The author does give some good information about drive lanes, estimates of total number of points removed, and provides some information regarding lithics.

184. Brown, Lionel A.
Article contains discussion of a number of other stone effigies in Wyoming, Montana, and Alberta.
185. Brown, Lionel A.  
1963b A Crow Lodge Frame. PA, 8(22):273-74.  
   Description of a lodge frame situated in 
   the Bighorn Canyon of southeastern Montana.

186.  
   to Anthropology #2. University of Montana, Missoula.  
   Archaeological excavation of eight sites 
   was conducted. Of interest at several of the 
   sites were pottery and temporary shelters 
   represented by post molds and rotted horizontal 
   logs. The author suggests late occupation sites 
   are attributable to the Crow.

187. Brown, Ron  
   The area of investigation covered the south 
   and southeast fringe of the Bull Mountains. 
   Seven pages of drawings of artifacts and picto- 
   graphs.

188.  
1969a A Tribute to Tork. TS, 10(3):2.  
   Obituary of Thorald N. Christensen.

189.  
1969b (No title.) TS, 10(8):2-3.  
   There are two pages of drawings--gravers 
   and interesting stones that have an edge smoothed 
   as for a forefinger.

190.  
   Field trip located rock lines, a buffalo 
   jump, and campsite.

191.  
1970a Supplement to Rainy Butte Gap Site Reported in 
   Trowel and Screen, Vol. 10, No. 11, November 
   There are 13 pages of artifact drawings 
   from the Rainy Butte Gap Site (24YL413). 
   Included is a possible Scottsbluff point, granite 
   maul, and assorted side- and corner-notched 
   points.

192.  
The area has numerous small occupation sites. There are 11 pages of drawings of artifacts from surface collections and specific sites.

193. Brown, Ron
Crescent-shaped petroglyphs were observed. Second page is drawings of some artifacts.

194. , and Archie
Primarily field notes--not much archaeology.

195. Brumley, John
Description of a probable secondary burial and associated grave goods of the late 19th or early 20th century.

Nine layers were present in Area A. The several post molds suggest the use of a corral. A detailed projectile point analysis is presented. Oldest cultural material is attributable to Avonlea.

197. Buckles, William G.
The author is making a study of the comparison of petroglyph and pictograph art styles with historic Plains Indian art in an attempt to aid in the identification of the tribal affiliation of the rock art artists.

198. Burton, Dennis
The author relates experiments for recording the depth of petroglyphs.

199. Caldwell, Warren W. (Ed.)
1968 The Northwestern Plains: A Symposium. *The Center for Indian Studies, Rocky Mountain*

200. Castle, Florence  
This site is better known as Province Pictograph (24CB408). The article consists of two drawings of the pictographs.

201. Catlin, George  
1841 Letters and Notes on the Manners, Customs, and Condition of the North American Indians. Published by the author, the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, London.  
Page 43—In winter the Crow Indians sometimes made rude cabins like lodges in which they were warmer and better protected from their enemies.

202. Chamberlain, Lee C.  
Assiniboine mythology refers to a petroglyph boulder in Phillips County.

203. Christensen, Isabel  
Author reports on a paper given by Williams at the 1970 Montana Archaeological Society meeting in Lewistown.

204.  

205. Christensen, Tork  
Teepee built in 1884 near Livingston stood for 65 years before rotting away.

206.  
Author describes a possible developmental sequence of Stone Age weapons.

207.  
Five-sided hogan-type shelters, war lodges were built and used by raiding or war parties. Some of cedar survive today; others are known only from a rock outline.

208. Christensen, Tork 1963d Shoshoni Trail. TS, 4(10):2-4. The Shoshoni Trail originates in Wyoming and runs north into Montana. This ancient migration path is marked by faded ruts, broken and lost articles, rock piles, and stone rings. A part of this trail is known in the literature as Bad Pass.

209. 1964 The Six Shooter Site (24SW402). TS, 5(5):4-8. Unnotched and indented based points and pottery fragments were found.


214. Clawson, Roger 1970a Prehistoric Village. Billings Gazette, November 29, 1970. The purpose of the article is to arouse public pressure against the reclassification and sale of BLM land in Yellowstone County on which there are remnants of log structures.
215. Clawson, Roger
The author reports that the vision quest as a means of receiving supernatural help remains in existence today among the Crow.

Plans for a future highway may endanger large buffalo jump in the Yellowtail Dam area.

217. Conner, Stuart W.
A shield-bearing warrior is described.

The author discusses the availability of articles on Montana archaeology.

Bibliography lists major articles through 1972.

Discussion of rock art in this area.

221. 1962d The Fish Creek, Owl Canyon, and Grinvold Rock Shelter Pictograph Sites in Montana. *PA*, 7(15):24-35.
The author reports pictograph panels containing masked anthropomorphic figures and shield-bearing anthropomorphic figures in panel with horses. Possible artists are identified.

This serves as an introduction for the novice to some of the terminology and material concerned with buffalo jumps.
223. Conner, Stuart W.  
The Keogh Buffalo Jump has parallel rock lanes which wind around and down a hill. In some sections these are double. This jump is associated with a buffalo wallow.

224.  
This is an enumeration of the various terms given to the physical features and operations of buffalo jumps.

225.  
Excavation revealed trade beads, part of a muzzle loading rifle, and a bark floor.

226.  
The author summarizes the history of the Yellowstone Valley in general terms. Designed for the public.

227.  
The author reports the history of this petroglyph site. The petroglyphs are reproduced in the article.

228.  
This site is also referred to as "Castle Coulee" in The Wyoming Archaeologist, 5(3):22. (See entry 200.)

229.  
1965 Crow Indian Dwellings of Wood. Unpublished manuscript, on file, Billings.

230.  
1966a The Russian Creek Wickiup Site. AIM, 7(1):8-12.  
The author defines "wickiup" and describes
and compares data from the Russian Creek Wickiup with other wickiup sites.

231. Conner, Stuart W.
   Clarence Steele provides a description of a wickiup south of Lewistown which he noticed about 1910.

   The author believes the figure in the petroglyph panel does not represent the "traditional" shield-bearing figure.

   Pictures of the excavation of Pictograph Cave and the pictographs are included.

   Information about archaeology publications in Montana, neighboring states, and Canada is provided.

   The cultural development and prehistory of the Northwest Plains are described.

236. 1968b (Review of) Two Leggings. PA, 13(39).
   The article contains information of value to archaeological aspects of vision quests.


The author explains the losses which will occur if strip coal mining takes place without salvage archaeology preceding it. Possible approaches to implementing coal lands salvage archaeology are suggested.

239. Conner, Stuart W.  
   Title is descriptive.

240.  
   The Winnecook Petroglyphs, 24WL403, contain representations of several horses.

241. , and Betty Lu  
   This is the first large-scale analysis of rock art motifs on the Northwest Plains. Possible artists, relative ages, and origins of art styles are discussed. It is an excellent base for future work.

242. , and K. J. Feyhl  
   Four rock structures and possibly a fifth are present. The authors present a well reasoned discussion of possible function.

243. Cooper, Paul L.  
   Map shows 14 reservoir sites in Montana which had archaeological investigation. Four pictures of 24TL26 in Tiber Reservoir and artifacts are included. Summarizes work at Canyon Ferry.

244. Cramer, Joseph L.  
   A clay vessel, similar to known Blackfoot ware, was found in a burned-out log structure of possible Blackfoot origin. This site is thought
to shed light on Blackfoot–Crow relations in the 18th and 19th centuries.

245. Cufe, Mike
Press release concerning the archaeological survey of the Libby Dam Reservoir by the University of Montana.

246. Culbertson, Thaddeus
A large pile of elk horns near the mouth of the Yellowstone River is mentioned on pages 109 and 115.

247. Curtis, Edward S.
1909 The Apsarokee, or Crows. In The North American Indian, Vol. 4. Published by the author; no place of publication shown.
Page 21—Tipi-shaped structures of logs and brush were set up for Crow Indian women to cook in. Page 105—Crow raiders built overnight dwellings of dead logs in a circular stockade with brush piled overhead, leaving a smoke hole.

248. Dally, W. C.
1952 Archaeological Finds Around Denton, Fergus County, Montana. MSU-ASP, No. 9.
Surface finds from several sites on Coffee Creek and Wolf Creek are described.

249. Daugherty, R. D.
Research by MSU (Missoula) and Shumate (near Great Falls) is reported.

Work continues at Fort Owens and a brief survey was conducted on the Kootenai River between Libby and Troy by MSU (Missoula).

251. and Francis A. Riddell.
252. Davis, E. Mott  
Dusenberry is working near Three Forks.  
Museum of the Plains Indians has a plains pre­history hall.

Kehoe examined sites along the Teton River, including four bison drives.

Fieldwork near Three Forks on the Ulm Buffalo Jump is planned.

Kehoe excavated at the Boarding School Jump, 24GL302.

Kehoe worked a second season at Boarding School Jump.

257. Davis, Leslie B.  
A general survey of known sites. Point types range from Hell Gap to late Prehistoric side-notched.

This article expands the known distribution of Avonlea. Emphasis is on Montana.

Discussion of the current research on obsidian hydration dating with emphasis on Montana.
260. Davis, Leslie B.  

The author deals with pre-1966 archaeological references in northern Montana.


Of special note are the non-bison fauna and butchered fetal bison recovered.


Five dates are discussed.

263. Prehistoric Utilization of Yellowstone Park Obsidian Within the Yellowstone, Madison, and Gallatin Drainages and the Northern Wyoming Basin: 12,000 to 200 years B.P. AMQUA Abstracts, pp. 29-30. 

Obsidian use increases with time. Two quarrying sources—Obsidian Cliff and Canyon Junction—account for 93 per cent of the samples that were sourced by neutron activation.


The author explains the anthropology program at MSU (Bozeman).


Wide ranging discussion on topics relating to archaeology by a geologist, amateur, and professional archaeologist.
267. Davis, Leslie B., and Emmett Stallcop

Testing revealed four occupation-kill levels.


This site is a combination of kill and occupation areas. The evidence indicates discontinuous usage for about 1500 years, ending with the historic period.

269. Dempsey, Hugh A.

The author is primarily concerned with medicine wheels in Alberta. Only passing mention is made of stone wheels in Montana.

270. Denig, Edwin Thomas

Items pertaining to archaeological interest are as follows: p. 298, reference is made to a large pile of old antlers above the mouth of the Yellowstone and near the Missouri; pp. 532-33, there is a description of a buffalo surround; pp. 603-605, picture writing.


The description of Assiniboine picture writing includes an example with legend.

272. Des Rosier, Fred L.
There are several theories that attempt to explain why there are so many small projectile points found in a buffalo jump.

273. Des Rosier, Fred L.  
   The author describes timbered structures near St. Mary's Lake, Glacier National Park.

274. DeSmet, Pierre Jean  
   On pp. 1371-72, Father DeSmet mentions a great pile of elk horns on the Yellowstone, 17 miles below the Judith.

275. DeYong, Joe  
   The author describes the medicine wheel and examines possible origins and meanings.

276. Dixon, Joseph K.  
   Pages 134, 147--Crow Indians used buffalo tripe as water bucket. Page 147--Crow raiders made log shelters for overnight use.

277. Earley, Dave  
   University of Montana archaeologists doing salvage archaeology near Colstrip.

278. Edwards, Everett, and O. V. Krause  
1969a  The Ice Cave Buffalo Jump. TS, 10(3):5-7.  
   Artifacts from the vicinity of the Ice Cave Buffalo Jump demonstrate use of the area over many years.

279.  
1969b  Recent Finds. TS, 10(2):2.  
   Nine whole metates were found in an area one-half mile long north of Warren. These nine and two others are shown in drawings with measurements.
280. Eichhorn, Gary  
This is a brief description of a petroglyph panel, which includes historic objects.

281. Elrod, John Morton  
This is an extensive description, drawings, and photographs of pictographs on Angel Point, Flathead Lake.

282. Erdmann, Charles E.  
The geological history of the valley of the Marias River between the Johnson Bridge on U.S. Highway 91, about eight miles south of Shelby, and the vicinity of Tiber Dam about fifteen miles southwest of Chester, is described.

283. Ewers, John C.  
The author utilizes references in early literature and ethnographic accounts in this description. Two actual accounts of the use of war lodges are included.

284.  
Detailed ethnographic and historic sources are used to demonstrate the existence and method of manufacture of Blackfoot pottery. The greatest weakness in this case is the lack of a genuine specimen of Blackfoot pottery.

285.  
Some archaeology and a lot of history are contained in this article.
286. **Ewers, John C.**
The article contains Blackfoot mythology about the Medicine Rock on the Marias River.

In addition to the types of pipes and how they were made, stone quarries in Montana are enumerated.

Based on ethnological data, the author believes a subculture for the Northwestern Plains did not exist.

Same as 288.

Method used in hunting buffalo is described on p. 144; Blackfeet fortifications during Crow-Blackfeet battle, p. 145.

291. **Federal Writers Project of the Works Projects Administration 1939 Montana. The Viking Press, New York.**
On p. 329 there is a brief description of a buffalo jump about four miles east of Harlowtown. On p. 292 Inscription Cave is mentioned. Apparently the description of the pictograph panel is incorrect.

292. **Felton, Larry**
Test trench through fire pit in bank of Clark Fork River revealed scattered chips. Nearby is an historic Indian campsite.

293. Fenenga, Franklin  
Reservoir sites, Apex, Brenner, Clark Canyon, Kelley, and Landon, were explored. Only a few surface sites, of little importance, were found.

294.  
1951b Appraisal of the Archaeological and Paleontological Resources of the Sun River Basin, Montana. SI-RBS-MBP-A.  
The proposed reservoirs of Nilan and Wilson were surveyed. A total of four minor sites were located.

295.  

296.  
1952a Appraisal of the Archaeological and Paleontological Resources of the Little Bighorn Reservoir, Big Horn County, Montana. SI-RBS-MBP-A.

297.  
1952b Appraisal of the Archaeological and Paleontological Resources of the Yellowtail Reservoir Site, Montana and Wyoming: Supplement. SI-RBS-MBP-A.

298. Feyhl, Ken J.  
Progress report on the excavation of Stark-Lewis by the Billings Archaeological Society.

299.  
This rock shelter contained the bones of a young adult and infant.

300.  
Rock ring site produced numerous flakes, a broken shell pendant, and two broken points.
301. Feyhl, Ken J.
       A progress report on excavations.

       The author describes two pestles with encircling grooves. One was found between Red Lodge and Bear Creek, Montana; and the other was found in Oregon Basin, Park County, Wyoming.

       Fourteen artifacts from the Pryor Mountains were donated to the Billings Archaeological Society.

304. 1964b Canyon Creek Canyon, Yellowstone County, Montana. TS, 5(3):6-7.
       The author briefly sketches man's inhabitation of this canyon.

       There are good illustrations of cover and contents. Contents are described.

       The conclusion was that hearth was historic and probably built by workmen on nearby construction projects.

       The author describes 19th century Hudson Bay "scalping knife."

       This vessel is thought to have originated in the southwestern U.S. or possibly the Pacific Northwest coast and to have been transported to the discovery site in late prehistoric or early historic times.
Stratigraphy and artifacts encountered in the digging of two privy pits are described.

The author presents a summary of papers given at the annual meeting of the Montana Archaeological Society at Gardiner.

Several occupation sites, pictographs, tipi rings and an amateur collection are described.

The MacHaffie Site contained three stratigraphic layers: Folsom, Scottsbluff, and a mixture of corner- and side-notched points.

Background information about Old Women's Buffalo Jump (EcP1-1) and summary of the data are presented.

This is a brief comparison of selected sites in Montana and Alberta.


The author summarizes Alberta archaeology.

317. Forbis, Richard G., and John D. Sperry
The MacHaffie Site has three occupation levels containing Folsom, Scottsbluff, and corner-notched points, in that sequence.

318. Forssen, John A.
Salish House, trading post of David Thompson, was relocated.

319. Foster, Jim
Article contains glossary of the distinguishing features of bottles.

Early travel is recapped by the author.

321. Francis, Alberta F.
This petroglyph seems to represent a buffalo going over a cliff. Of interest is the recovery of a possible tool used in the manufacture of the rock art.

322. Fraser, Willard E.
The author (with jesting manner) suggests cars might be used for caskets much as ships and rock cairns were in the past.

323. Fredlund, Dale
The author briefly presents background material about vision quests. An explanation of the vision quest site form is included.
324. Fredlund, Dale
Two Avonlea points were found west of the Continental Divide in western Montana.

325.  
McKean complex points are the predominant type found in a survey of 50 sites between 5,500 and 7,500 feet, although points from all periods except Llano and Folsom are present. Site types and favored locations are noted.

326.  , and Lynn Fredlund
Site descriptions and cultural interpretations are presented.

327.  
Twenty-six surface sites were located. Preferred locations were the junction of two streams and the outlets of lakes. Several high-altitude sites were located. Relatively few artifacts were found.

328.  , and William LaCombe
1971 Alpine Archaeology in the Bitterroot Mountains of Montana. Unpublished manuscript in possession of the authors.

329. Frison, George C.
Frison is asking for information concerning a site (BK Site) which produced net sinkers.

330.  
Montana pottery is mentioned on pp. 37-38.

331.  
Use of this site ranges from the Early Middle Prehistoric period to the Late Prehistoric period.

332. Frison, George C.  

333. Gambrel, D. H.  

334. Gidlund, Carl  
1967 Stone Relics May Be 8,000 Years Old. Missoulian Sentinel, May 7, 1967. Archaeological survey classes from the University of Montana have been excavating a site near Garrison. (Possibly the Avon Site?)

335. Goodwin, Jim  

336. Greene, W. D.  

337. Grey, Don  
1961 Pictograph and Petroglyph Classification. WA, 4(11):2-12. The author includes pictographs from Pictograph Cave and from Decker, Montana (p. 11).


Theory, measurement, contamination, sample collection and storage, and interpretation of C-14 dates are discussed.

Author describes this dating technique and its application to the Evans Wickiup Site.

The author describes extensively the material and steps for building equipment for dendrochronological analysis.

An interdisciplinary approach to problem solving includes carbon dating, obsidian hydration, palynology, and other methods.

An extensive description of the barrel of a flintlock gun and the efforts to trace its origin.

Information about early tribal migrations.

346. 1901 The Lodges of the Blackfeet. AAn, NS, 3(3):650-668.
The article contains information regarding the size of tipis and fire pits.

Chapter 4 deals with subsistence and pits, traps, and jumps for taking bison and antelope.

348. Griswold, Gillett 1953 An Occupation Site in the Hungry Horse Reservoir Area (Site 24FH1). In Archaeological Sites in
the Flathead Lake Region, Montana: A Symposium, MSU-ASP, No. 15, pp. 36-37.
River basin survey of Hungry Horse Dam Reservoir located one site.

349. Griswold, Gillett
1970 Aboriginal Patterns of Trade Between the Columbia Basin and the Northern Plains. AIM, 11(2&3).
The author reconstructs trade between the Columbia Valley, the Plateau, and the Northern Plains in the Late Prehistoric and Early Historic times.

350. (Ed.)
1953 Archaeological Sites in the Flathead Lake Region, Montana. MSU-ASP, No. 15.
This paper includes primarily descriptive reports on nine archaeological sites. (See 422, 546, 582, 624, 757, 824, 848, 882.)

351. , and Dave Larom
1954 A Preliminary Archaeological Reconnaissance of the Hell Gate Canyon Area, Montana. MSU-ASP, No. 16.
Hell Gate Canyon was seasonally and probably intermittently occupied by simple hunting and gathering groups from late prehistoric to recent historic times.

352. Hagen, Harold N.
The author reconstructs life in Pictograph Cave.

353. 1962a A Tribute to Oscar T. Lewis on His 75th Birthday. TS, 3(6):3.
Oscar T. Lewis had made considerable contributions to Montana archaeology.

The Cottonwood Creek area, south of Billings, contains flaking areas, rock ring sites, and an exposed stratified deposit.

Describes an extensive pictograph-petroglyph site north of Pompey's Pillar.
356. Hagen, Harold N.  
The report of the president of the Billings Archaeological Society.

The purpose of the article is to show the beginner what certain types of artifacts found in the Billings area look like.

The author reports a large group of rock ring and rock line features.

The author briefly covers manufacture and hafting of mauls. There are drawings of various forms and a chart containing information about 42 mauls.

360.  
The Wegner Site, about 10 miles north of Billings, is in a plowed field and has produced predominantly Duncan and Hanna projectile points.

361. Haines, Aubrey L.  
Hearth produced a C-14 date of 3008 B.C.

The Bannock Indians used these trails for sorties across the mountains from the Snake River Plains to hunt buffalo.

The site was a high summer hunting camp and was probably used as a "lair" by raiding Indians, possibly during the Bannock War of 1878.

In the old correspondence files of Yellowstone Park is the report of a gold arrowhead bound by a WPA worker. Its authenticity is questioned.

365. Haines, Aubrey L.  
Reprint of 362.

366.  
1966a A Projectile Point from the Big Hole Battlefield. AIM, 7(1):5-6.  
Maintenance crew found triangular unnotched tan chert point, which is thought to pre-date the Big Hole Battle between the army and the Nez Perce.

367.  
McKean obsidian point was recovered from hearth in Cutbank.

368.  

369. Hamilton, William T.  
On pp. 101, 104, Kootenai use of fortifications is noted.

370. Hayne, Coe  
Pages 23, 108—Arrow Rock, a cliff on Pryor Creek, to which the Crow Indians made offerings, is described and legend recounted.

371. Hazlitt, Ruth  
Items of archaeological interest are as follows:
On p. 17, a stone vessel holding about two gallons; p. 22, pictographs at the bottom of Pompey's Pillar; and p. 24, abandoned wooden cabins enclosed by a small fort.

372. Healy, James  
TS, 3(11):3-11.  
The author outlines steps necessary for the modern production of Folsoms.

373.  
1963  Knapping Industries.  
Prehistoric quarrying methods and modern reconstruction of flint knapping techniques are described.

374.  
1966  Applying the Ancient Craft of Knapping Thru Controlled Fracturing.  
AIM, 6(4):5-21.  
This is a detailed analysis of techniques involved in modern flint knapping.

375. Hedden, Mark  
Anthropological Paper (No. 2) of the BAS, in PA, 7(d):217.

376. Henry, Olive  
1961  Prehistoric Indian Relics Owned by Eddie Barbeau.  
Independent Record, October 22, 1961.  
Helena.  
Barbeau has an extensive artifact collection made in Montana.

377. Hewes, Gordon  
1948  Early Tribal Migrations in the Northern Great Plains.  
Lincoln.  
Included in the discussion are the Blackfeet, Cree, Assiniboine, Kootenai, and Flathead. Distribution is shown with maps.

378. Hindman, Rose  
Two points from the Bull Mountains are illustrated.
379. Hindman, Rose
The history of archaeological investigation at this site is included within report of fieldwork for 1970. A number of agate basin points were found with indications of a still older layer.

380. Hoffman, J. Jacob
The author concludes the nature and use of tipi rings is highly conjectural and that tipi rings tend to cluster in the high plateaus of central Montana.

1958 Preliminary report indicates the Park to have been occupied more or less continuously from ancient to modern times.

1960 Shoshone pottery fragments from the First Blood site are described.

1961 Occupation of Yellowstone National Park has occurred since about 8000 B.C. The Middle Prehistoric period is characterized by a plant processing economy. Many artifacts are illustrated.

384. Hoffman, B.
Side-notched points and a stone pipe similar to Upper Columbia River variety were found at a small jump in the Smith River Valley of central Montana.

385. Hosmer, J. Allen
1932 A Trip to the States. Historical Reprints: Sources in Northwest History No. 17. Montana
State University, Missoula.

Men searching for wood along the Yellowstone discovered an old Indian lodge; inside was an old log "covered with hyeroglyphics" (p. 11).

386. Howard, Guy
1960 (No title.) TSI, 1(9):5-6.

Drawings of pictographs from a cave in the Pryor Mountains.

387. Hoy, Judy

The author suggests large glacial-drop boulders were used for drawings because of the scarcity of suitable vertical rock surfaces on the plains. Ten petroglyph boulder sites are described.


Artifacts from this blowout include Agate Basin and McKean points and assorted tools. A large proportion of the lithic material is Knife River Flint.


A small catlinite carving was found near Snake Butte.


This is a description of a rock pile in Phillips County.

391. Hughes, Jack T.

Additional fieldwork supplements the 1947 Preliminary Appraisal (see Bliss, 1947b). Thirty-five new sites (total 53) are described with recommendations as to further action.

392. , and Wesley L. Bliss 1947a Preliminary Appraisal of the Archaeological and Paleontological Resources of Canyon Ferry

A brief surface reconnaissance revealed three occupation sites, 24CB13, and the historic site, Fort D. F. Smith.


A total of nine open campsites were generally situated on flat terraces, near the creek mouths, and often extended up onto the adjacent bluffs. Sites were characterized by tipi rings and/or stone hearths.


Five panels of pictographs were found in a Big Horn cave.


Hurt summarized data on approximately 25 published and unpublished kills.

The Altithermal and the Prehistory of the Northern Plains. Quaternaria, 8:101-14. Rome, Italy.

The focus is on the Northern Plains in general. Several C-14 dates for Montana sites, 24CB202, Rigler Bluff, and Powers-Yonkee, are included.


The upper twenty miles of the reservoir were surveyed; twenty-one new sites were located. Data from five excavations are summarized.


Mangus Site (24CB221) produced Agate Basin Complex points. Two early levels for the Sorenson Site were dated at 6740 and 6650 B.C.
399. Husted, Wilfred M.

This is the final report on the Bighorn Canyon. Most of the text is excavation reports from Montana and Wyoming. Montana sites are the Sorenson and Mangus sites. The author relates these data to neighboring areas.

401. Istvanffy, Denes G.
Methods for recording archaeological data in the field are discussed.

The author briefly describes 24LA5 and the smaller pictograph site 50 yards south of 24LA5.

403. Jarrett, Grover C.
This is a popular account of buffalo drives with a general reference to the Ulm Jump.

404. Jasmann, Alice O. (Dede)
The article contains drawings of seven pictograph sites in the Madison and Jefferson River Drainages. Representative pictographs are illustrated.

Five points are described.

406. Jenkins, Al
Artifacts from and description of Ghost Cave are presented. This was probably taken from
Mulloy's Preliminary Historic Outline for the Northwestern Plains.

407. Jenkins, Al
   The author suggested crude artifacts may indicate greater age than better made ones.

408. --
   1962b Just a Thought----. **TS**, 3(9):7.
   The author suggested that quality of flaking, in addition to shape and material, should be used in artifact classification.

409. --
   Yuma and Folsom artifacts were recovered from this Red Lodge site by the WPA under Oscar T. Lewis.

410. --
   The first of a series of three articles dealing with the manufacture of artifacts. This one is primarily concerned with percussion flaking.

411. --
   This author explains the technique of "pressure flaking."

412. --
   This explains flaking techniques used to produce Yuma and Folsom points.

413. --
   The use of the atlatl in both the Old and New World is reviewed. Some atlatl finds in North America are discussed.

414. Jenni, Donald R.
   Artifacts from gravel bar on the lower Flathead River are described.

415. --
Two rectangular stone mounds, thought to be of Caucasian origin, are too small for extended burial of a small child.

416. Jenni, Donald and Sandy  
Three points are described as McKean-like, Hanna-like, and Duncan-like.

A brief mention of a site thought to be a temporary hunting camp near Ennis.

Total collection at this site in the Swan Mountain Range is a single crude point.

419. Jennings, Jesse D.  

420. Johnson, Ann M.  
The author attempted to review all available information about Avonlea.

The author attempted to define Besant in terms of distribution, type, cultural affiliation, and attributes.

Reprint of 1970a (see 420).

423. Joyes, Dennis  
Surface collections from 24SH401, 24SH402, and 24SH403 include large numbers of hammer and anvil stones. Side-notched projectile points at 24SH402 and 24SH403 suggest a fairly recent occupation.
424. Joyes, Dennis
1968 The Evans Wickiup Site (24GV405). AIM, 9(2):
Two trade beads and the barrel of a flint­lock gun were found during excavation. The
wickiup is also believed to have had a bark
floor. Some poles showed axe marks.

425. 
1970 Butchering Under Primitive Conditions: An
Primitive butchering in Honduras is described
and possible parallels between aboriginal hunters
and gatherers in North America are suggested.

426. , and Tom Jerde
1970 Northeastern Montana Archaeology. AIM, 11(4):
1-14.
Report of a survey in Daniels, Sheridan, and
Roosevelt counties. Points ranging from Folsom
to historic metal ones were recovered.

427. Keenlyside, David
Distribution of pictographs and petroglyphs
in Montana is summarized within the text.

428. Kehoe, Alice B.
Pottery of Plateau, Mandan, and Algonkian
traditions is described.

429. 
1959b Ceramic Affiliations in the Northwestern Plains.
The author believes there were three prehis­toric or protohistoric ceramic traditions in the
Northwestern Plains: Shoshone, Pisamiks (Eth­ridge and Wascana wares), and Mandan, which were
carried on by the Shoshone, Blackfoot, Cree, and
Crow.

430. 
1962 Hunters of the Buried Years. School Aids and
This slight volume is a good introduction
to Northwestern Plains archaeology for the
beginner.
431. Kehoe, Thomas F.  
1954 Stone "Medicine Wheels" in Southern Alberta and the Adjacent Portion of Montana. *Journal of the Washington Academy of Sciences, 44*(4):133-37. Medicine Wheel is defined; the author suggests that they may have been associated with infrequent burial practices.

432.  
1955 Museum Notes and News, *Museum of the Plains Indian Newsletter, 1*(2). Browning. This reports briefly on excavations carried out at the Billy Big Spring Site (24GL304 and 24GL301) on the Blackfoot Indian Reservation.

433.  

434.  
1958a Museum Notes and News, *Museum of the Plains Indian Newsletter, 2*(2). Browning. This is a preliminary report of summer fieldwork at Boarding School Jump (24GL302) north of Browning on Cut Bank Creek. A wooden corral may have been used at this site.

435.  
1958b The Archaeological Survey Program of the Museum of the Plains Indian. *Museum of the Plains Indian Information Leaflet No. 2*. U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs, Browning. Newly initiated archaeology program at the Museum of the Plains Indians is explained; a typical site form and information concerning the Federal Antiquities Act are included.

436.  
   The author includes a number of ethnographic and historical sources to demonstrate that rocks were used to hold down the edges of tipis.

   The author analyzes material from Boarding School Jump (24GL302) near Browning.

   A recently discovered petroglyph is thought to be of non-Indian origin.

   The author explains cultural sequences in Montana prehistory for the layman and suggests museums and several archaeological sites to visit.

   Historical documentation, ethnological evidence, and archaeological data are used to identify stone rings as "rings of stone employed by former resident Indians to hold down the periphery of their skin lodges."

   This is very similar to Kehoe and McCorquodale, 1961 (455).

444. 1965a The Bison Drive as Seen from Saskatchewan. AIM, 6(2):14-16.
Various elements of the communal bison drive are discussed.

The author suggests that ammonites may have been used in hunting magic.

Detailed analysis of excavations at this site.

The article is taken from AA, 31(6):27-41.
Varieties of Plains and Prairie side-notched points are described.


Work at the Billy Big Spring Site on the Blackfoot Indian Reservation is described.

A few of the boulder effigy monuments described in this article are in Montana. The authors present a clear discussion of the significance of such monuments.
451. Kehoe, Thomas F. and Alice B.  
Bison bone analysis from Boarding School Site Drive confirms use of drives in late summer or early autumn and food preparation. Results agree with analyses by White elsewhere on the plains.

452.  
The authors suggested that ethnological accounts of heavy, sun-fired pottery refer to historic incense containers and that the true fired pottery shards found in this area predate 1800 A.D.

453.  
The Kehoes present a summary of Saskatchewan archaeology.

454.  
1969 (No title.) TS, 10(3):5.  

455.  
This is the initial paper defining Avonlea.

456.  
1970 Keyser, Jim  
New World prehistory, with special attention to the prehistory of the Mission Valley, was written for the general reader.

457.  
Included in this study are descriptions of various forms of aboriginal wooden structures, based principally on Montana data. There is an extensive bibliography.
458. Kistner, Mrs. F. L.  
This is a report of the excavation at the Wilsall Site by a University of Montana crew. (Originally appeared in the Livingston Enterprise.)

459. Koch, Peter  
Data concerning trails and an extensive "kitchen midden" (p. 128) on the west side of Middle Creek are included.

460.  
Description of Crow Indians building a fort on an isolated butte on the Dry Creek of the Missouri when chased by the Sioux is on p. 300.

461.  
This was taken from 1896b above (460).

462. Konesky, Steven G.  
Artifacts include possible bone-knapping tool and pottery.

463. Krause, D. V.  
The author describes various depressions in hard sandstone which he believes were abrading surfaces.

464. Lahren, Larry A.  
Two pictograph sites are described.

465.  
A physical description of the site and drawings of some artifacts are presented.
466. Lahren, Larry A.  
Aboriginal use of the Upper Yellowstone Valley during the last 10,000 years is summarized.

467.  
The article contains information concerning the Myers-Hindman Site.

468.  
1972  and Robson Bonnichson  
The authors report finding human skeletal remains at the Anzick (Wilsall) Site.

469.  
1970  and Harley R. Sorrells  
An Illustrated Guide to Northwestern Plains Archaeology. Anthropologos Researches International (no place of publication).  
This booklet has good illustrations and pictures, but no text explaining archaeology of the Northwestern Plains.

470.  
1953  Lawrence, J. B.  
Lithic Specimens from Dayton, Montana (Site 24LA2). In Archaeological Sites in the Flathead Lake Region, Montana, Gillett Griswold (Ed.), MSU-ASP, No. 15, pp. 13-17.  
Artifacts include points, mauls, pestle, and scrapers; artifacts are illustrated.

471.  
1970  Lewis, H. P.  
This article was taken from 472.

472.  
1947  Buffalo Kills in Montana. Manuscript in the University of Montana Library, Missoula. (Note: pagination differs from Smithsonian copy.)
This is an interesting description of 24 buffalo kills. It records data available nowhere else for these sites.

473. Lewis, Oscar T. 1944 Edged (Tanning?) Stones from South Central Montana and North Central Wyoming. Their Possible Use and Distribution. AA, 9(3):336-38. Stream boulders with one or two beveled edges have been found in or around old campsites. The author suggests possible uses for them.


475. 1961b (No title.) TS, 2(2):2-4. Drawings show what the author classifies as Pinto Basin artifacts and various means by which knives could have been hafted.

476. 1961c Field Notes Dated June 25, 1954. TS, 2(5):7. A broken pipe and a grooved piece of hematite were found.


The article gives a general description of a petroglyph panel and surface collections from several sites.

481. Linderman, Frank B.
Page 41--Crows used bone arrow points before the white man came.

1932 Pages 29, 50, 63, 71, 72, 202, 203--Crows used root diggers. Page 33--Crow Indians used plates made of buffalo shoulder blades. Page 34--Crows used cups of mountain sheep horn. Page 49--Crows used a buffalo jump at Dry Cliff (on Dry Head Creek?). Page 138--Crows used wooden bowls. Page 200--describes Crows fortifying a camp with baggage. Page 139--Crows used long stone pestles.

483. Livingston, Jerry L.
The author gives background information about map symbols, including those used by the River Basin Surveys.

484. Lix, D. K.
The author summarizes a paper given at the Montana Archaeological Society meeting in Lewistown.

485. Loendorf, Larry
Stone knives are classified on the basis of form.

Fifty-one sites were located by this survey.

A brief history of the Pryor Mountain project is presented. The author describes a number of
sites, including camps, cribbed log structures, a rock shelter, and a vision quest site.

488. Loendorf, Larry

The 1968 field season concentrated on the southeastern portion of the Pryors.

489.


The annual subsistence cycle of the prehistoric inhabitants of the Pryors was one of seasonal transhumance. Artifact assemblages, size, and campsite selection factors may be used to indicate seasonality.


491. Lowie, Robert H.

Extracted from Indians of the Plains. Bows from different tribes are described, primarily from specimens in the Chicago Natural History Museum.


(Pagination is of the 1956 reprint.)

Page 73--describes Crow buffalo jump sites and operations. Page 89--rock weighted down tipi cover of Crow lodges. Page 220--Crow Indian raiders put up simple windbreaks of sticks, bark, and foliage.

493. Madison, A.P.

Archaeology students seek a better understanding of ancient Montanans.
494. Mallory, Oscar L.  
Survey located 56 sites, including historic sites, tipi rings, open camps, a burial, and a bison kill. Recommendations for additional work are included.

495.  
1963b Survey of the Missouri Breaks Region, Montana. In Abstracts of Papers of the 20th Plains Conference. PA, 8(20);120. Similar to 494.

496.  
Information from River Basin Survey work in the Big Horn Canyon and elsewhere is used to reconstruct cultural sequences for the Northern Plains.

497. Malouf, Carling  
1950a Notes on the Archaeology of the Big Hole Region, Montana. MSU-ASP, No. 4. 
Thirteen tipi rings are briefly reported.

498.  
1950b The Archaeology of the Canyon Ferry Region, Montana. MSU-ASP, No. 11. 
Sites were usually unstratified surface manifestations of tipi rings and occupation sites. A few pictograph sites were also located.

499.  
1953 Pictographs and a Rock Shelter Near Dayton, Montana (Sites 24LA3 and 24LA4). In Archaeological Sites in the Flathead Lake Region, Montana. MSU-ASP, No. 15, pp. 25-29. 
Red pictographs contained animal and human-type figures.

500.  
The author summarizes the archaeology of western Montana, with emphasis on the vicinity of Flathead Lake.

501. Malouf, Carling
General reconstruction of western Montana archaeology. Major ideas were contained in 500.

The characteristic cultural traits (points, primarily) for three horizons are explained: Early Hunters, 8000-6000 B.C.; Forager, 6000 B.C. to 500 A.D.; and the Late Hunters, 500 A.D.---.

Basically the same as 502.

Various types of stone circles are discussed.

Pictographs and petroglyphs are discussed in terms of distribution, type, age, and possible uses.

Contributions to Montana archaeology from explorers and military personnel through the WPA in 1941 are briefly discussed.

This article summarizes descriptive information which was contained in a 20-minute 16mm sound movie on buffalo jumps, the outdoor portions of which were filmed at the Logan Buffalo Jump.
508. Malouf, Carling
This is a discussion of piles of stones and
lines of rock piles which are not associated
with buffalo drives or compounds.

Some ethnographic data relating to Indian
trails are included in this article.

The article describes the uses, manufacture,
and history of stone mauls, with emphasis on
western Montana.

511. 1962e A Western Montana Mystery Object. AIM, 4(3):
9-12.
Incised pestle-like objects, averaging
2 1/2 inches in length and 3 inches in diameter,
are described and illustrated.

Varieties of pestles and their distribution
in Montana are discussed.

The possible origins and varieties of pipes
in Montana are discussed.

The author comments on the destruction of
stone piles by people who think they are graves.

Obituary.

The author deals briefly with descriptions
and archaeological data of pits and log struc-
tures reported in historical documents.
517. Malouf, Carling  
The author reports various responses he received from questioning sheepherders about stone piles.

518.  
Information regarding the annual meeting of the Montana Archaeological Society is presented with news of the founding of the Saskatchewan Archaeological Society and its newsletter.

519.  
The author describes work, or lack of it, which has been conducted in connection with petroglyphs in the Northwestern Plains.

520.  
This is a short eulogy and obituaries for Carl Christopher (1938-1962) and Ronald Coye Jennewein (1937-1962), who drowned while participating in an archaeological survey of Tiber Reservoir.

521.  
Rock cairns located on the Lolo Trail in the Bitterroot Mountains appear in several articles and are designated on a Forest Service map as "The Indian Post Office."

522.  
Obituary.

523.  
The theme is that the overactive imaginations of readers distort the reported size of finds.

524.  
1965a On the Naming of Horizons. AIM, 6(2):16.  
Malouf describes his sequence of Early Hunters, Foragers, and Late Hunters for the Plains.
525. Malouf, Carling
   This is a useful explanation of some of the relative and absolute dating techniques in archaeology.

526. 1965c This Man MacHaffie. AIM, 6(3):10-14.
   A short biography of the man for whom Montana's famous Folsom site is named.

   The distinction between drills and perforators is defined.

   This survey covered the ten-mile stretch of road between Apgar and the North Fork road. (See also 585.)

   The author describes the manufacture of a shale knife as he witnessed it on the Flathead Indian Reservation.

   Obituary.

531. 1967 Historic Tribes and Archaeology. AIM, 8(1):1-16.
   The history and tribal movements of the Montana Indian tribes are briefly described.

   The migrations of the Shoshone from the Great Basin are traced into Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming. This reconstruction is based on historic records and the distribution of the flat-bottomed pottery attributed to them.
533. Malouf, Carling, and Stuart W. Conner (Eds.)  
This is a collection of papers and the panel discussion presented at the 1961 meeting of the Montana Archaeological Association. (See 157, 279, 280, 281, 385, 590, 631, 781, 841.)

534. , and Thain White  
1952 Recollections of Lasso Stasso. MSU-ASP, No. 12.  
Although primarily ethnological in nature, the references to the uses of stone circles in religious rites are of interest to archaeologists.

535.  
Kutenai myth explains the presence of pictographs around Flathead Lake.

536.  
1953b The Origin of Archaeological Specimens on the West Shore of Flathead Lake. In Archaeological Sites in the Flathead Lake Region, Montana: A Symposium. MSU-ASP, No. 15, p. 34.  
Kutenai myth explains the presence of artifacts on the lake shore.

537. Marquis, Thomas B.  
The cliff described on pp. 188-89 fits Arrow Rock (24BH431). On p. 124, the use of fortifications on buttes by the Indians is described. Annotation courtesy of Stuart W. Conner.

538. Martindale, Phillip  
The author describes some conical, thatched Indian shelters near the Gallatin Ranger Station. Annotation by Thomas F. Kehoe.

540. Mathias, Baptiste  
1953 The Origin of Pictographs (As Told to Carling Malouf and Thain White). In Archaeological Sites in the Flathead Lake Region, Montana. MSU-ASP, 15:30-33. Also published as Flathead
Lake Lookout Museum Paper No. 8, Lakeside.

Kutenai explain the origin of the Flathead Lake pictographs in terms of the supernatural.

541. Mattes, Merrill J.


542.


543.


544.

*1947b Historical Sites in Missouri Valley Reservoir Areas. Nebraska History, 28(3):161-75. Lincoln.

545.


546. McIntyre, Vern


The author describes the summer (1969) activities at Wahkpa Chu'gn (24HL101).

547. Medicine Crow, Joseph


The author presents Crow legends about the use of buffalo jumps and correlates them with jumps found on the Crow Reservation.

548. Meighan, Clement W. (Ed.)


A Montana State University (Missoula) crew excavated at historic Fort Owen.

549. Melcher, Henry, Jr.

1965 (No title.) TS, 6(1):3.

Metate and mano found in Yellowstone County are described.

The article consists of drawings of surface finds and a report of some broken pottery. Points range from corner-notched to side-notched.


Collections of artifacts found during the past year are illustrated.


The article consists primarily of drawings of artifacts.


On p. 17 the author describes fortifications used by the Flathead in a battle with the Blackfeet.


The Galata Site (24TL26) was tested.

556. 1963 Archaeological Manifestations in the Toole County Section of the Tiber Reservoir Basin, Montana. River Basin Survey Papers No. 31. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.


The remains of three horizontal log structures, located in northern Yellowstone County, are described. They are similar to those on 30 Mile Mesa.
558. Mohler, Ed

The Museum of the Rockies, located at Montana State University (Bozeman), is assisting with archaeological research including the Myers-Hindman site near Livingston.

559. Moncure, Peyton

Pictographs near Perma on the Flathead Indian Reservation are described.


Pictographs near Perma on the Flathead Indian Reservation are described.

561. 1964a Pictograph Cave Was Inhabited 4,000 Years Ago. *Great Falls Tribune*, December 13, 1964.

The city of Billings is developing Pictograph Cave as a park.

562. 1964b Pictograph Cave Was Inhabited 4,000 Years Ago. *Great Falls Tribune*, December 18, 1964, pp. 11-12.

The author describes stratigraphy and the approximate ages and associated artifacts. Also, it is reported that a park will be constructed on the site by the city of Billings.

563. Morgan, Lewis Henry

On p. 197, driftwood war lodges on the upper Missouri are described in detail.

564. Mueller, Oscar O.

Trade beads were found in a rock shelter on the Judith River. The author includes much of the correspondence which was involved in trying to trace the origin of the beads.
Mulloy, William T.

1941 Historic and Protohistoric Villages in the Yellowstone Valley. Manuscript in possession of the author.
Most of this data has been printed in Mulloy's other articles, like Thirty Mile Mesa.

This is a village site on the Upper Yellowstone River generally thought to be Mandan-Hidatsa. Cache pits, an earth lodge, and a circular mound (burial?) were excavated. More than 29,000 sherds were recovered.

This site yielded artifacts ranging from Late Prehistoric to Yuma-type points.

A total of 18 house sites were observed.
Two general types of construction were utilized: vertical pole (tipi-like) and horizontal cribbed log structure.

The author draws on his original work in Montana for much of the text. The information here is expanded in Preliminary Historic Outline for the Northwestern Plains (see 571).
Page 133--Crow Indians formerly constructed lodges of both horizontal and vertical log types, both as winter camps and as war lodges. Also, Crow Indians added stones and offerings to rock piles at Pryor Gap.

Ash Coulee is a few miles above Terry, Montana. Pottery, side- and corner-notched points, and miscellaneous artifacts were found. The
author believes Ash Coulee to be culturally similar to the Hagen Site.

571. Mulloy, William T.  
Excavations at Pictograph Cave are included here. Mulloy divides prehistory of human occupation of the Northwestern Plains into five successive periods: Early Prehistoric, Early Middle Prehistoric, Late Middle Prehistoric, Late Prehistoric, and Historic.

572.  
This is an excerpt from 571. Mulloy believes that "the bulk of the stone circle complex has nothing whatever to do with tipis or any other kind of habitation."

573.  
This article is very similar to 572.

574.  
Cultural remains at Thirty Mile Mesa span several thousand years. Lodges are possibly Crow in origin. Some pottery was recovered.

575.  
Six log structures are thought to be late prehistoric or early historic in age. A small sample of intermountain ware was recovered.

576.  

577.  
Drawings show Folsom points with collateral and oblique flaking and some other points. The
authors note the similarity of Fictograph Cave Level 1 artifacts to some of these points.

578. Mulloy, William T., and Oscar T. Lewis
1944 Some Early Types of Points from the Lower Yellowstone County. AA, 9(3):298-299.
A bison head and a nude female figurine were carved in relief in pumice. A human head was carved from steatite.

579. Murn, Blanche
The article consists of drawings of surface finds, apparently in the Billings area. Points are side-notched.

580. Napton, Lewis T.
1958 A Proposed Site Form. AIM, 1(2):4-5.
The author explains a site form for recording sites and argues for its acceptance.

The author found evidence of both plateau and plains tradition and influence. The Gallatin area apparently was suitable for year-round continuous occupation by small hunting bands typical of the Montana cultural tradition.

582. Nelson, N.C.
The author excavated and tested rock shelters in Sage and Pryor canyons on the Crow Indian Reservation. The sites did not appear to have been used over a long period of time.

The author describes excavations of rock shelters and caves in Sage and Pryor Creek canyons.

584. Neuberger, Richard I.
Cairns, mentioned by Lewis, are on p. 3. A photograph of them is on p. 7.

This (incorrectly) reports that all of Glacier National Park was surveyed by a Montana State University crew. In fact, only the ten miles of road between Apgar and the North Fork River were surveyed. See Malouf, 1965e.


587. 1965a Atlatl Weights on the Northern Plains. PA, 10(2):55-56. Atlatl weights from Montana are included in the author's discussion.


589. 1965c Plains in Current Research. AA, 31(2):299. The University of Montana has been working in the vicinity of Missoula and Drummond. The Milk River Archaeological Society is continuing to work on 24H101.


591. 1966a Plains in Current Research. AA, 31(4):612. Arthur supervised investigations of two conical lodges in the Castle Mountains. No other cultural remains were found.

592. 1966b Plains in Current Research. AA, 31(6):908. C-14 date for Rigler Bluffs was 5000 years B.P. The charcoal was identified as Pacific
yew, which, because of drier conditions, no longer grows east of the Continental Divide.

593. Neuman, Robert W.
24PW340, 24PA504, and a jump near Decker were excavated.

Wilsall, the Madison Buffalo Jump, the Lindsay Mammoth Site, and Myers-Hindman were locations of archaeological investigations in 1968 and 1969.

595. Newcomb, Thomas P.
1967 Some Fact and Much Conjecture Concerning the Sun River Medicine Wheel, Teton County, Montana. AIM, 8(1):17-23.
A description of the Sun River Medicine Wheel and speculation as to its significance.

596. Nickerson, Gifford S.
The title of this paper amply describes its contents.

597. Nielsen, Thomas G.
This reports investigation of mounds in the Custer National Forest. The conclusion is that the mounds were not graves.

598. Niven, Francis
The author describes pictographs in two caves at the northwest end of the Bridger Range.

A short summary of archaeology in Montana is presented.

600. Nordstrom, Don
About one-third of the Stark-Lewis Site planned for excavation by the Billings Archaeological Society has been completed.

601. Nordstrom, Don
Drawings of some artifacts from the Stark-Lewis Site (24GV401) are shown.

A report of the papers given at the fifth annual meeting of the Montana Archaeological Society at Livingston.

603. 1962d (No title.) TS, 3(9):4-5.
Lithics used by man in the manufacture of tools are briefly summarized.

The author presents a brief analysis of faunal material.

605. 1962f (No title.) TS, 3(12):11.
The author reports on a rock shelter (24CB202) in the Big Horn Canyon.

Date of 4900-250 B.P. was received for 24CB202. Points are variants of the McKean type.

Pictographs from Cedar Creek Rock Shelter, 24CB407 and 24CB410, are described.

The content of this article is very similar to 607.

Investigations of stone piles and quarry sites are reported.


The author describes a visit to Parker Mountain camp site in late 1880. There was ample evidence of frequent summer occupation in historic times.


The author writes a humorous column and reports that an Indian skeleton found in a field north of Kalispell is being salvaged by the local historical society.


This manuscript contains a good description of many of the pictographs in Pictograph Cave and a general description of stratigraphy and different artifacts associated with different levels.


Buffalo jumps, stone cairns, tipi rings, and petroglyphs are found around the Kobold Ranch.

614. Phelan, B. W. *1941 The Archaeological Investigation at Thomas Hagan Site Near Glendive, Montana. WPA Quarterly Report, 1941, Appendix C.


The excavation of Stark-Lewis is pressing.
616. Purcell, Bobby  
Obituary. (Also see 165.)

617.  
Reprint of 616.

618.  
Petroglyphs on Crooked Creek include human figures and hands, animal forms, and tracks. Petroglyphs are illustrated.

619.  
This is a favorite surface hunting area.

620.  
1969a A Utah Petroglyph. TS, 10(7):9-11.  
The petroglyph contained animal and human figures. Similarity with the Tillett Petroglyph (24CB403) is noted.

621.  
1969b Surface Finds from the Big Horn Mountains. TS, 10(11):17.  
The "Lovell Constricted" point type is described.

622.  
This site was excavated by the Billings Archaeological Society. This is a rock shelter with (probably) a single, late occupation.

623.  
The author recaps the dinner speaker's (Dr. F. W. Sharrock) talk at the 1970 Montana Archaeological Society meetings in Lewistown, which dealt with the Montana Statewide Archaeological survey.

624.  
Information about excavation is presented.
625. Purcell, Bobby
Information is presented on the location, content, and use of the Billings Archaeological Society library. There is also a list of American Antiquity issues available from 1936-1948 and 1959-1970.

The article consists primarily of field notes on the excavation of the site indicated in title.

These are field notes for work days between July 25 and August 22, on site indicated in title.

The article consists primarily of quotes from various sources to demonstrate possible uses for rock rings.

A stuffed, decorated mink was in this medicine bundle.

630. Reeves, Brian
The author presents a geological analysis of the terraces along the Oldman River System in Alberta.

The author proposes two new cultural traditions: Tunaxa (Pelican Lake and Avonlea) and Napikwan (Besant). His dissertation is concerned
with origins, development, dissolution, and interrelationships with each other and neighboring plains, woodland, and horticultural traditions. This is a good reference work in two volumes. Volume 2 contains maps and charts. There is a lengthy bibliography.

632. Replogle, Wayne F.  

633.  
Ladles were made in a variety of sizes and materials.

634.  
The author briefly mentions natural sources from which specific Indian tribes obtained colors. This was taken from 633.

635. Ritter, Dale W.  
Included in this article are some Montana sites.

636. Rogers, John C.  
1967a Cottonwood Creek. TS, 8(9):1.  
Site was identified by presence of several hearths and broken points.

637.  
1967b Missouri River Boat Float. TS, 8(9):4.  
This float trip was between the Virgille Dam and the mouth of the Judith River. Hearths and occupation strata were noted in the river bank.

638.  
This is a report of a non-productive expedition by the Billings Archaeological Society.

639.  
1969b (No title.) TS, 10(12):3-5.  
The author attempts an ethnological
reconstruction of the people who were responsible for the manufacture of a piece of pottery found in central Montana.


The author discusses various references to the altithermal in the literature. The article is continued in *TS*, 11(6):8-12; 11(8):7-12; and 11(8):6-12.

The article consists primarily of quotes from various sources concerning the altithermal. See 641.

This is a continuation of the article from the June issue (642).

This is the final article of a series begun in the June issue (entries 641, 642, 643).

This was a single component site with few diagnostic artifacts.

Drawings of artifacts from Houck-Zimmerman and two undesignated areas are presented.

Interior Missouri Basin Field Committee, Billings.
Primarily this article provides general information about buffalo jumps. Examples are Keaster and a Fresno Reservoir jump.
648. Ruckdashel, Virgil  
A maul of a typical plateau variety and several points of the "fishtail" type are described.

649. Sale, Dennis  
The Eagle Creek Site, just north of Gardiner, contains four occupation levels dating from Early Prehistoric to Late Prehistoric.

650.  
Montana State University (Bozeman) is excavating the Eagle Creek Site.

651.  
This is a description of excavations at Eagle Creek.

652.  
An archaeological survey of the Pryors to record prehistoric data for future recreational development is planned.

653.  
University of Montana archaeology crew recently worked at Wilsall and the Madison Buffalo Jump near Three Forks.

654.  
Same as 653.

655.  
Same as 653.
656. Sannes, Rollie  
Included among drawings of artifacts found northeast of Shepard is an interesting hammerstone.

657.  
This article consists of drawings of artifacts from various locations in Montana.

658.  
Drawings of artifacts from around Billings and Shepard, Montana, are presented.

659. Sannes, Ron  
Two horses are carved into sandstone boulder north of Shepard.

660. , and Rollie  
Drawings of some artifacts found in the Billings area are presented.

661. Sayre, Melville  
The author reports the progress in the excavation of three rock shelters (Pictograph Cave) by WPA labor.

662.  
1937b The Archaeology of Inscription Cave, Montana, and Its Significance in Northwest Plains Cultures. WPA 165-91-8038.

663.  
1937c A Partial Record of Excavation of Indian Caves, Yellowstone County, Seven Miles South of Billings, Montana. WPA Report. Washington, D.C.

664.  
1938a In Notes and News. AA, 3(3):278.  
Progress report on excavation of Inscription Cave (Pictograph Cave).

665.  
"On the basis of archaeological excavations
at various sites, it is concluded that the prehistoric inhabitants of Montana were divided into a semi-settled agricultural people in the eastern part of the state, semi-nomadic pottery-making groups farther west, and true plains hunters without pottery or agriculture from eastern Montana to the mountains."

666. Sayre, Melville


669. Schaeffer, Claude E.


671. 1962a The Bison Drive of the Blackfeet Indians. In *Symposium on Buffalo Jumps Memoir No. 1*, pp. 28-34. Montana Archaeological Society, Missoula. This report is ethnological in nature—some data are from historic sources, some from elderly Blackfoot informants. The author describes in detail the procedures involved in a Blackfoot buffalo drive.

The author describes the communal buffalo drive as told to him by Blackfoot informants.

673. Schwiddle, Jess T.  
This discussion of scalping includes reference to historic sources and more recent osteological analyses of skulls.

674.  
The Houck-Zimmerman Site (24YL401), Stark-Lewis Site (24VL401), and the Mouat Cliff Burial Site are briefly reported.

675. Secrist, Kenneth G.  
Pictographs from 24FR2 and 24FR3 are discussed in terms of types and compared to pictographs in Pictograph Cave and the Fremont culture.

676. Sharrock, F. W.  
The author draws attention to a bill in Congress concerning archaeology.

677. Sharrock, Susan R. (Ed.)  
Index by volume and author (1-10) for archaeology in Montana.

678. Shiner, Joel L.  

679. Shumate, Maynard  
1950 The Archaeology of the Vicinity of Great Falls, Montana. MSU-ASP, No. 2.  
The author describes several buffalo jumps, pottery from a tipi ring site, and assorted artifacts from the area.

680.  
Remains of Fort Van Buren and artifacts collected are described and illustrated.

681. Shumate, Maynard

   Historic archaeology.

   Three points are described and classified as Eden, Scottsbluff, and Duncan, respectively.

   A number of pictograph sites are described. Most glyphs are illustrated.

   Some Middle Period points are described.

   A petroglyph, thought to be similar to the Plumed Serpent of the Southwest and Mexico, is inscribed on a large boulder now at the Charles M. Russell Memorial Museum.

   Projectile points are found in blowouts.

688. The Carter Ferry Buffalo Kill. AIM, 8(2):1-10.
   Small single component pound produced points of the Pelican Lake variety.

689. The Taft Hill Buffalo Jump. AIM, 8(4):12-34.
   Similarity between this jump and the Old Woman's Buffalo Jump (Forbis, 1960) in Alberta is apparent.
690. Shumate, Maynard  
n.d. Archaeological Material Found in Blowouts on the  

691. Sigstad, John S.  
1970 Comment on "A Carved Stone Whale(?) from North  
The author suggests a possible origin for  
the carving. See Hoy, 1969c (389).

692. Simms, S. C.  
1903 A Crow Monument to Shame. AAn, n.s., 5(2):374- 
375.  
The author describes three stone effigies  
near Pryor and suggests a connection with the  
Crow practice of building a monument to com-
memorate the infidelity of a wife.

693. Skillman, Geoffrey  
1962 Road Signs Along an Abandoned Highway. AIM,  
The author believes rock monuments to be  
too old, numerous, and scattered to have been  
the work of shepherders.

694. Snodgrass, Richard  
1958 The Human Skeletal Remains from Pictograph and  
Ghost Caves, Montana. University of Wyoming  
Publications, 22(2).  
Nine skeletons were associated with Picto-
graph Cave III and the corresponding occupation  
of Ghost Cave.

695. The Skeleton from Thirty Mile Mesa. University  
The skeleton is described in detail with  
reconstruction of the physical stature. Com-
parison of this skeleton is made with those of  
known tribes and Pictograph Cave skeletal  
material.

696. Stallcop, Emmett  
The author explains elementary steps to be  
taken when mapping a site.

697. The Distribution in North-Central Montana of  
Variant Basally Indented Projectile Points.  
AIM, 7(2):6-9.
All points examined in this paper were from surface collections.

698. Stallcop, Emmett  
The author demonstrates through the use of myths, legends, and historic documents that known perishable artifact assemblages can be increased and verified.

699. , and Paul English  
Sites in Blaine, Chouteau, Hill, Phillips, and Toole counties are enumerated. The authors have tried to include such information as the type of site and age of cultural utilization.

700. Stanley, J. M.  
"We halted near an old Indian fort, made of logs and sticks," p. 447. (Citation provided by Thomas Kehoe.)

701. Stephenson, R. L.  
The investigations of various members of the Billings Archaeological Society are presented.

702.  
Recent fieldwork includes Powers-Yonkee, Stark-Lewis, and the Mouat Cliff Site.

703.  
David Thompson’s Salish House was relocated by a University of Montana crew. Investigations of the Billings Archaeological Society are noted.

704.  
This is a summary of skeletal material and grave goods found in a rock shelter, attributed to historic Crow.
Investigations of the Milk River Archaeological Society are noted.

This article is a chronological discussion of man in the Great Plains. The author covers the Paleo-Indian and the Archaic stages. Montana sites are Pictograph Cave, Power-Yonkee, and the Big Horn Canyon.

A variety of excavations have been made at Pictograph Cave.

The author describes efforts to relocate David Thompson's Salish House.


Page 156—Crow Indians built conical timbered lodges and cribbed log structures as winter quarters on the Middle Yellowstone.

Sudan, Margaret 1953 Specimens Found on the Sudan Farm (Site 24FH3). In Archaeological Sites in the Flathead Lake Region, Montana: A Symposium. MSU-ASP, 15:40-43.
A pestle-shaped bar resembles the pestles of the Middle Columbia and Snake regions.
712. Sullivan, Helen
This was originally reported in the Carbon County News, May 30, 1934. Red Lodge.

713. For the Record. TS, 10(3):1.
Mouat Cliff Burial Site artifacts were transferred from the Billings Archaeological Society to private individuals.

This is a summary of a paper given by John Brumley at the 1970 Montana Archaeological Society meeting on ceramic materials from a buffalo kill and a camp near Fresno Lake in North Central Montana.

715. Swanson, Earl H., Jr.
The Rocky Mountains should be viewed as a homeland instead of a barrier between cultures and people. The author notes similarities between the Snake River Plain and the Great Plains.

716. Syms, Leigh

717. Syverud, Henry B.

718. Taylor, Dee C.
1958a The University's Role in Statewide Archaeology. AIM, 1(1):2-3.
Amateurs and professionals can benefit from each other's work.

Yellowstone National Park is being archaeologically surveyed by Montana State University.
Personnel from the Museum of the Plains Indians excavated a bison drive.

720. Taylor, Dee C.  
Relative and absolute dating techniques are described.

721.  
Plans for summer field work (1959) by MU are described.

722.  
Potsherds and points believed to be late prehistoric Crow in origin are described.

723.  
Various excavation techniques and their use are explained.

724.  
Collection from a gravel pit near Great Falls includes Clovis, Plainview, and Cody complex artifacts.

725.  
Panel discussed various points and questions concerning buffalo jumps.

726.  
The proper methodological form for archaeological reports is described.

727.  
Yellowstone Park has had heavy and fairly continuous occupation for almost 10,000 years. Most of this area is in Wyoming. Part of this information is duplicated by J. J. Hoffman in his M.A. thesis.


Thomas, Connie and Nancy 1953. Lithic Specimens from the Shoreline at Dayton (24LA2). In Archaeological Sites in the Flathead Lake Region, Montana. MSU-ASP, No. 15, pp. 18-24.  Specimens were exposed by wave action along the beach. Wide assortment of artifacts are illustrated.

Thompson, Otto, and Susan Hand 1950. Archaeological Notes on the Madison and Jefferson Rivers. MSU-ASP, No. 3.  Twelve sites are briefly described.


Non-perishable material culture consists of bone and stone implements, including tools and pipes.

This is a brief report of sites on the Clearwater River.

24GR501 was a prehistoric quarry. The lithic material is identified as jasper.

Summer field work by Montana University is described.

Pages 17-21 are concerned with the archaeology of western Montana. Two burials are described. Of interest are grave goods of copper beads and a dentalium necklace.

739. 1942 Montana University Publications. AA, 44(4):726.
Due to WWII pressures, only the Hagan Site and Turney-High's volumes on primitive war were published.

The article consists of some information and drawing of artifacts found in a plowed field twenty miles south of Billings.
741. Walth, Marge
The author describes a flint for a flintlock
gun and the mechanism involved in firing the gun.

742. Pryor Mountain Archaeological Survey by
Fredlund's paper, given at the Montana
Archaeological Society meeting, 1970, is sum-
marized.

743. and the Melchers
The report deals mainly with assorted arti-
facts found in and around the Bull Mountains.

744. Ward, Linda
1968 On the Digs with Linda. Hysham Echo, August 22,
1968.
An archaeological survey in the Pryors is
described.

745. Warren, Gordon
1969 Local Man Is Discovering Clues to Montana's
Helena.
The article publicizes a local collector.

746. Wedel, Waldo R.
1949 Some Provisional Correlations in Missouri Basin
Montana archaeology is included only to the
extent of Pictograph Cave.

1951 Journal of the Washington Academy of Sciences,
The author describes and compares pottery
from six sites in Montana: Ethridge; Hagan;
sites in Cascade, Toole, and Chouteau counties;
and Arrowrock in the Pryors.

748. (Review of) The Northern Plains, by W. T.

749. Prehistory and the Missouri Valley Development
Program: Summary Report on the Missouri River

Reservoirs in Montana which were investigated by the Missouri River Basin Survey were Tiber, Medicine Lake, Canyon Ferry, and Wray. Work was concentrated in areas other than Montana.


Work at Canyon Ferry by MU is summarized. There is a preliminary description of a survey of Moorhead Reservoir area. Four sites were located, but none were deemed valuable enough to merit re-examination.


The author summarizes the work of the River Basin Surveys. Montana areas include Tiber, Yellowtail, and Fort Peck reservoirs. On p. 256 a site in Tiber Reservoir, which is probably the Gallata Site, is mentioned.


This is a summary of ethnohistorical references to Medicine Trees in western Montana. The author relates his personal investigations.


"Ghost Ridge" was a burial ground for the Blackfeet during the winter of 1883-84.
754. Wheeler, O. D.

The chapter "Crossing the Mountains" is concerned with the Bitterroot Valley and mountain Indian trails, camps, "cambrium trees" (p. 81), and the Indian post office (p. 95).

755. Wheeler, Richard P.


A field party spent two months surveying the Tiber Reservoir area.

757. White, Thain
1952 The Battle Pits of the "Koyokes." MSU-ASP, No. 10.

White describes a number of pits near Flathead Lake and speculates about their use and builders.

758. 1953a The Lakeside Occupation Site (24FH2). In Archaeological Sites in the Flathead Lake Region, Montana. MSU-ASP, No. 15, p. 35.

The article consists merely of the location of a site on Stoner Creek.

759. 1953b An Archaeological Site at Swan Lake (24LA6). In Archaeological Sites in the Flathead Lake Region. MSU-ASP, No. 15, pp. 44-45.

Artifacts, including points, flakes, and a possible grinding stone, are described.

760. 1954 Scarred Trees in Western Montana. MSU-ASP, No. 7.

White uses Indian informants to support the prehistoric use of the inner bark of various trees as food. He details methods for determining the ages of such trees.
105

761. White, Thain
Western States Branch, American Anthropological
Association, Missoula.
The author presents a good discussion of
quarry sites, types of pipes, and tobacco among
the Kutenai.

762. Tipi Rings in the Flathead Lake Area, Western
Montana. MSU-ASP, No. 19.
Tipi ring sites on Cromwell Island and near
Eudora Spring are described.

Many rock piles are the "busy work" of
sheepmen or mark boundaries of seasonal grazing
ranges.

764. Papers of the Flathead Lake Lookout Museum.
This is a list of eleven short papers on the
archaeology and Indians of western Montana.
Some are reprinted from the Anthropology and
Sociology Papers of Montana State University
(Missoula).

765. The Lakeside Occupation Site (24FH2) and an
Archaeological Site at Swan Lake (24LA6). Flathead
Lake Lookout Museum No. 5. Lakeside.
Also published as two separate papers. See
758 and 759.

766. The Battle Pits of the Koyokes. Flathead Lake
Lookout Museum No. 7. Lakeside.
See 757.

767. Scarred Trees in Western Montana. Flathead Lake
See 760.

768. Wierzbinski, Frank A.
1963 Habitations and Habitation Sites on the North-
western Plains. TS, 4(5):4-12.
The author includes such structures as
earth lodges, timbered war lodges, sweat lodges,
and conical tents or teepees.
769. Wierzbinski, Frank A.  
Reprint of the above article.

770. Wildschut, William  
1960 *Crow Indian Medicine Bundles*, John C. Ewers (Ed.).  
Pages 7, 8--some types of Crow Indian vision quest structures are described. Pages 94, 95--Arrow Rock, a cliff to which Crow Indians made offerings, and the legend concerning it, are mentioned. Pages 144, 145--Crow Indian stomach kneaders are described.

771. Wilkerson, Michael L.  
This is primarily historic sites archaeology of Fort Owen, near Stevensville.

772. Willard, John  
Peabody Coal and Burlington Northern are cooperating to preserve archaeological sites on Burlington Northern land in Rosebud County.

773.  

774. Williams, Burt  
The author discusses possible origins for the fluted tradition in North America, the temporal relationship between Clovis and Sandia, and termination of the Clovis culture.

775. Wilson, Liz  
The myth of the spirit of the Pryor Mountains is Crow in origin. This is an explanation of why offerings were added to offerings until mounds were formed.
776. Wood, Raymond
Contents of medicine bundle are described.

777. Wright, Kathryn
Destruction of archaeological sites by collectors destroys an attraction for tourists.

Petroglyphs mentioned by Lewis and Clark are being recorded.

779. Yarrow, H. C.
John Young, agent at the Blackfeet Agency, Montana, contributed an article on tree burials among the Blackfeet.
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Chapter 5

SUMMARY

In general, archaeological research in Montana has been sporadic and unstructured. That is, there has never been a systematic, comprehensive program of investigation with the specific aim of investigating the prehistoric cultures of Montana. Rather, there have been individual or small-scale investigations of specific, limited areas, designed to investigate problems of very limited or temporal scope. Exemplifying this pattern are the regional archaeological groups, such as the Milk River Archaeological Society of Havre, Montana, and the Smithsonian Institution River Basin Surveys. In the case of the River Basin Surveys, there were "salvage" area limitations, not more or less restricted operations to the river basins of eastern Montana. In the case of the Milk River Archaeological Society, the major area of interest has been the archaeology of a small segment of North Central Montana. In most states, such an approach would eventually lead to sufficient data that it could be coordinated and synthesized; but, for Montana, because of its size and because of its geographic diversity—plains, mountains, and plateaus, it is unlikely that the above described approach could lead to supportable syntheses of and conclusions about Montana cultural history,
at least not in the near future.

However, the pace of archaeological investigation has accelerated in recent years: 75 per cent of the 779 entries listed in this work post-date 1960. But even this many works barely constitute a beginning for any sort of in-depth understanding of 12,000-plus years of Montana pre-history.

This chapter has two goals. The first is to briefly analyze the Montana archaeological literature, which I have divided into "Public Reading," "Public Information," "Descriptive," and "Descriptive-Interpretive" categories. The classes are purposefully general. Thus, it is quite possible that an article is appropriate in more than one category. It would be difficult, or impossible, to make realistic hard and fast divisions between categories—even if that had been the intent. The bibliography is oriented towards the researcher. Therefore, the second goal is to suggest the most profitable avenues for further research.

A large class of bibliographic entries in that group is designed for public, or popular, reading. Most are written by reporters for local daily or weekly newspapers. The greatest number of these demonstrate little more than the popularity and fascination that this type of information has for the general public. These reporters' lack of technical training in archaeology is evident. The articles are general, tend to romanticize the subject, and will be
of little value to the serious researcher.

Another popular distribution category might be termed "Public Information." Writers of these works have received some training in archaeology or at least have researched their topics in more depth than is necessary for newspaper reporting. Articles appearing in the Museum of the Plains Indian Newsletter and a brief instructive statement on antiquities legislation (Sharrock, 1970; entry 676) are examples. Distribution is generally to those persons who have sufficient serious interest in archaeology to subscribe to the publications in which these articles appear. Thus, a casual curiosity would be insufficient reason for coming into contact with such published information.

The greatest number of articles included in the bibliography are, either in whole or in part, descriptive, but to some extent are interpretive. Exemplifying this category are works by explorers, military personnel, government officials, and fur traders. These works were not written for the use suggested here; however, by piecing together the scattered bits of archaeological and ethnological data into a coherent whole, these records are invaluable aids to a reconstruction of the early historical period. Quite properly, these works may be regarded as ethnological references. Entries of an entirely descriptive nature appear largely in amateur archaeological publications such
as Trowel and Screen and Archaeology in Montana. Typically the subject might be a single site, several sites in the same vicinity, or an artifact or collection of surface-collected artifacts. Usually, little or no excavations of the site or sites are involved. Hence, reporting cannot be considered as comprehensive because the material simply doesn't warrant in-depth treatment. In most such reports, there is an emphasis on artifact illustrations.

The last category is "Descriptive-interpretive." In this category, I have included all reports of excavated sites. These excavation reports are usually comprehensive to the extent that there is included descriptions of ancillary ecological data such as geology, geography, and natural resources of the site area as well as detailed archaeological description and interpretation. Interpretation based on comparison is often lacking (or, at least, slight) because for most areas of Montana there is simply not yet comparative data. Intra-site conclusions and interpretations--different activities, seasonality, cultural affiliation, age--may be made. Authors of such articles may or may not have had formal training in archaeology. Usually they have been formally trained, although in many instances training has been informal. The audience for such works is much more limited than for the works in the other categories, being largely restricted to readers of the better amateur publications and the professional journals.
The archaeological literature sufficiently demonstrates that Montana has a long, rich, and diverse prehistory beginning at least with Clovis and continuing to early historic times. An analysis of entries shows that archaeological research has been concentrated in the Yellowstone River drainage and in North Central Montana areas; however, enough has been done in other areas of the state that some broad generalities about the archaeology of those areas can be made.

Archaeological investigations have been limited in western Montana. The available evidence suggests that human occupation of the mountainous western portion of the state began more recently than on the plains. In this area, there is some very tenuous, but certainly inconclusive, evidence of Paleo-Indian occupation. Investigated sites, with only a few exceptions, have been small and unstratified. In a few, the stratification has been destroyed. Other archaeological phenomena include pictographs, burials, a few tipi rings, and other rock structures. The bulk of the known evidence in western Montana supports an interpretation that the area was inhabited a little earlier than the Plano period.

Archaeological sites on the plains include tipi rings, a variety of "kill" sites, burials, quarries, rock shelters and caves, occupational sites, various forms of wooden structures, vision quests, and rock art. On the
basis of excavated sites, primarily Pictograph Cave, MacHaffie, Boarding School Jump, Kobold, Powers-Yonkee, Keaster, Wahkpa Chu'gn, and Hagen, and by typological dates based on dated sites outside of Montana, a rough chronology of cultures has been worked out. A number of "cultures," as represented by distinctive and characteristic projectile point types such as Oxbow and Hell Gap, are not represented in an excavated site in Montana. Desperately needed for this area is a full chronology—based on more than typology—and a representative sampling of each site type.

Future archaeological research in Montana will be either descriptive, salvage, or problem-oriented. As meant here, descriptive work is identical to the previously defined "Descriptive" category. Salvage and problem-oriented archaeology are subsumed under "Descriptive-interpretive."

Salvage and problem-oriented archaeology both seek to describe and interpret prehistoric remains but differ considerably in their concepts and methods. In Montana, in the 1950's and early 1960's, salvage archaeology projects were responsible for recording sites flooded by the various reservoir pools. With the completion of the major dams built in that period, salvage archaeology slowed to a standstill. There is a current resurgence in salvage archaeology with the initiation of the Highway Salvage program and the inclusion of salvage archaeology clauses in coal mining leases. Various governmental agencies such as the Bureau
of Land Management and the Forest Service are becoming more aware of the need for salvage archaeology, and some recent projects have been completed or initiated under their sponsorship. Thus, the active role of salvage archaeology in Montana archaeology in the future of the state seems assured.

Recently, interdisciplinary research has received considerable attention. This is, or certainly should be, more than a passing fad. The better and more complete utilization of the data and services that other fields can provide represents a conscious effort on the part of the archaeologist to answer more complex culture questions now being posed.

The primary goal of any Montana research program obviously should be to provide as many answers as possible. Problem-oriented archaeology has as its research design the collection of data on areas of specific interest to the researcher. That is, a predesigned "problem" is researched. This approach best promises to answer the more pressing questions about Montana's prehistory.

As an ideal, a multi-year comprehensive program should be designed. Salvage archaeology findings could be added to a data bank for use when such data becomes pertinent.

The Northern Plains presented a unique setting in terms of geographic variation and climatic change through time for cultural adaptations. Yet the models used for
Montana archaeology, with a few exceptions (Mulloy's 1958, entry 5717 Prehistoric Outline for the Northwestern Plains), have been developed for other areas. In light of the great amount of recent work, Montana archaeologists should examine old and current models and hypotheses; substantiate, modify, or reject them; and develop new ones that should, in turn, be tested. Their first-hand familiarity with the data should enable them to better determine the special structural requirements for the models. In this way, archaeological theory and understanding will grow. Too often, it has been the case in archaeology that credence is given to a concept or idea simply because of its long standing, even in the presence of evidence to the contrary. Archaeological research might well be compared to the pruning of a tree, which is healthier and has a better appearance when the dead limbs have been removed.

Archaeological models for Montana should be both general and specific. An understanding, in general terms, of a broad area is necessary before specific questions concerning variation within these areas are possible. Montana archaeology has not advanced sufficiently for specific questions to be immediately fruitful. One exception would seem to be rock art, where hypotheses can now be formulated and tested. A few years of concerted research could bring about large advances for other specific topics.

I would suggest that the major research problems and
areas facing Montana archaeologists are western Montana, ceramics, and the Late Plains side-notched point tradition. Less is known about the mountainous region of western Montana than about the eastern plains. Investigations concerning the age and extent of Glacial Lake Missoula, its effect upon human occupation and utilization of western Montana, are basic to a research program there. Stratified sites must be located and excavated to establish a cultural chronology for the region.

Contrasting with western Montana, a rough cultural sequence has been constructed for the Northern Plains. This is based entirely upon projectile points which are taken to be characteristic of specific cultures. While this system is adequate in some respects, it breaks down in the Late Prehistoric Period. For this period, a variety of side-notched points are simply lumped. Since more sites belong to this time period than any other, more material is available for study. Research designed to bring order to these data would be very welcome. Efforts to establish cultural sequences might start with the excavation of stratified kill and campsites where such projectile points are most plentiful.

Perhaps the most current and most promising research centers on ceramics. Pottery is a sensitive cultural phenomenon that has been slighted in Montana because projectile points are much more plentiful. Such research could
utilize work done in Wyoming, and the Hagen Site (Mulloy, 1942; entry 566), Kobold (Frison, 1970a; entry 331), Pictograph Cave (Mulloy, 1958; entry 571), and others in Montana.

A General problem hampering archaeological research in Montana is a lack of absolute dates. As a result, archaeologists have been forced to utilize relative dates, such as stratigraphic relationships, typological cross-dating and even, in some cases, vague time "estimates." Any future research design must include absolute dates, which will allow the precision necessary for comparative work.

Montana is a large state. Much archaeological research has been accomplished and much is under way. Yet the archaeological maxim, "more work needs to be done," is nowhere more appropriate. In perhaps a small way, this compilation of sources may serve in the much needed expansion of archaeological research and a better understanding of the prehistory of Montana.