

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Stone Hill Springs Prehistoric District

Other names/site number: 24BW0069, 24BW551, 24BW1001, 24BW552, 24BW554, 24BW555, 24BW557, 24BW558, 24BW1108, 24BW1109, 24BW1116, 24BW1130

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

City or town: Townsend State: Montana County: Broadwater

Not For Publication:

Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this x nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property x meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

 national x statewide x local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

 A B x C x D

<p>_____</p> <p>Signature of certifying official/Title:</p> <p>_____</p> <p>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</p>	<p>_____</p> <p>Date</p>
<p>In my opinion, the property <u> </u> meets <u> </u> does not meet the National Register criteria.</p>	
<p>_____</p> <p>Signature of commenting official:</p> <p>_____</p> <p>Title :</p>	<p>_____</p> <p>Date</p> <p>_____</p> <p>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</p>

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

N/A

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: STONE

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

Stone Hill Springs Prehistoric District, located southwest of Townsend, Montana and northwest of Three Forks, embodies a type of prehistoric complex containing all of the necessary features (all with high integrity), for pre-horse tribal bison procurement using a cliff jump and impoundment or surround. The district sits in the Townsend Basin, less than 20 miles northwest of the headwaters of the Missouri River, the confluence of the Jefferson, Madison and Gallatin rivers. The Elkhorn Mountains stand immediately to the west of the district and the Bridger Range and Belt Mountains are visible to the east. The complex nicely illustrates the workings of Precontact Native communal hunting of large terrestrial herd animals (Davis et al. 2016). The property includes several perennial, potable, clear water springs in a semi-desert foothills environment of the upper Missouri River Valley. These springs and plentiful grass have for centuries attracted wildlife and humans and the topography lends itself to several bison hunting options.

The district includes two complete stone alignment drivelines (measuring 1828 meters for the south alignment and 1219 meters for the north alignment) consisting of at least 312 stone cairns leading to a cliff jump and an adjacent steep sided presumed trap (impoundment) location. The site also includes a processing area with hearths, at least 58 stone rings (including a small diameter thick-walled stone ring, a concentric ring, and two rings connected by small cairns near

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the thick-walled ring), at least 34 small cairns (28 of which appear to have no association with drivelines, and six which could potentially be associated with the drivelines), three large cairns or cairn clusters – one colloquially referred to as the “looking-out-place cairn” and the two clusters associated with sites 24BW1116 and 24BW1130 – positioned on surrounding knolls that likely functioned as observation and communication points for the drivelines below, a stone-lined pit adjacent to the "Looking-Out-Place Cairn" that likely served as an eagle trapping pit and/or vision quest site, a semi-circle shaped stone wall (southwest of the "Looking-Out-Place Cairn) probably used as a blind (and referred to as the Looking-Out-Place Blind), and both surface and subsurface lithic materials.

Stone Hill Springs indicates use from the Middle Precontact to the Late Precontact periods, with its earliest use dating to approximately 3500 years B.P. to its most-recent use dating between 783 -153 B.P. based on the recovery of Intermountain Tradition artifacts and ceramics.

The Stone Hill Springs Prehistoric District affords the opportunity to exam a multi-use property where a variety of activities occurred including hunting, processing, and occupation. Although not all the features present at the site were used concomitantly, many likely were, and their presence reinforces the age-old belief that "a good place to camp, is a good place to camp."

Narrative Description

Environmental

Environmental-Geophysical setting

The natural and geophysical setting of Stone Hill Springs is described by reference to several sources, e.g., Gieseke (1944), Hoffman and Pattie (1968), and Taylor et al. (1974). The project area is within the southeast portion of a large, mid-elevation depression defined elsewhere as the Radersburg-Toston Basin. It is bounded on the north by the Townsend Basin and on the south by the Three Forks Basin (Vuke 2007). The Missouri River cuts through the east margin of the Radersburg-Toston Basin approximately 15 miles from Stone Hill Springs. Just east of the Missouri River, the Big Belt Mountains rise to elevations averaging more than 2,334 m AMSL, with the loftiest peaks in excess of 3,000 m AMSL. West of the Missouri River and immediately north of the site, the Elkhorn Mountains reach heights that equal those of the Big Belts.

The district is more specifically in the Elkhorn Mountain foothills approximately 14 miles northwest of Three Forks, Montana. The majority of the Stone Hill Springs District area exhibits a closely spaced series of east-west oriented ephemeral drainages (coulees) of various widths and depths. Immediately to the west is a nearly featureless grassy plain situated between the foothills, approximately 2.4 km wide (E/W) and 3.2 km in length (N/S). Blackfoot tribal elder and Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, John Murray, suggested this plain could have served as a bison loafing area. It is close to a spring where bison would have naturally congregated. When circumstances were ideal, precontact hunters would coerce the unwitting animals out of the loafing area and direct them easterly into the kill site (John Murray personal communication 2011). The very eastern portion of this bison loafing area lies within the district boundary. Elevations in Stone Hill Springs range from 2,000 m above mean sea level (AMSL) to approximately 1,534 m AMSL at the camp/processing portion of the site.

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Stone Hill Springs, the name given to the district by the current landowner, is different from the designation used by Dr. Leslie Davis when he conducted archaeological investigations there in the early 1970's. In the east portion of the project area, "Trap Gulch" (also a contemporary designation by the landowner) is a prominent east-west drainage that cuts through the center of the project area and contains the bison kill and processing localities. The "Springs" part of the project area designation refers to the low volume natural spring system of clear, potable water that surfaces intermittently along the bottom of Trap Gulch and other nearby locations. These perennial springs and plentiful grass undoubtedly attracted wildlife and humans in the otherwise arid setting.

A prominent ridge system, highlighted by the presence of a distinctive rocky hill, lies about 2.8 km to the west of the cliff and runs roughly north-south; the ridge overlooks and provides a clear and stunning vantage of the lower eastern portion of the district. Several cultural features that occur on the top of this ridge, including one large cairn and a large blind, bolster the belief of its use as an element of the bison hunt that occurred below.

Locally available mafic igneous and volcanic rocks, and medium and coarse-grained sedimentary quartzite cobbles provided the raw materials for the various stone features, hard hammer percussion in stone tool manufacture, the limited production of informal flake scraping and cutting implements, use in blunt force processing of skeletal elements, and use in heating/cooking facilities. Other tool stone lithic resources around the greater Townsend Basin include a plethora of chert deposits, and scattered dacite cobbles (although not presently chemically characterized) at Lone Mountain approximately 8 km to the northeast.

Environmental-Biotic Setting

The average annual precipitation is slightly less than 12 inches, most of which falls as rain during the spring and summer months. Present local vegetation is characterized by short prairie grasses, sagebrush, and prickly pear cactus. Intermittent scatterings of white bark pine, and juniper, both important in Blackfeet ceremonies, occur mostly on the more prominent topographic features. Riparian zone vegetation is largely restricted to small pockets of cottonwood trees within some of the drainage bottoms.

In addition to yielding an Accelerator Mass Spectrometry (AMS) radiocarbon date from a hearth feature at Stone Hill Springs, the hearth provided the opportunity to examine the vegetation at the site during its precontact use. Numerous plant constituents were contained in the hearth charcoal indicating the trees and shrubs represented were present during site occupation. Although the charcoal likely represents fuel wood, the plants may have been used for other purposes. Peter Kovacic and Robert Varney (2013) analyzed the charcoal from the hearth at Stone Hill Springs; their analysis identified *Acer* (Maple), *Juniperus* (Juniper), *Prunus virginiana* (chokecherry), and *Salicaceae* (willow family). Except for *Juniperus*, none of the plants discussed below are presently found within the site area.

Acer (Maple). Various species of *Acer* were used by native groups as a source of syrup and sugar. Sap was collected from the trees, then boiled down or frozen overnight to remove the

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water. Its bark can be eaten as an emergency food and the young shoots of *A. glabrum* are eaten like asparagus. Several varieties of *A. negundo* range in size from shrubs to small trees. It is a quick-growing tree with soft, white wood. Box elder wood was used to make charcoal for tattooing and ceremonial painting. *A. negundo* can be found in floodplain woods, along waterways, and in moist places, while *A. glabrum* is found on moist slopes or along streams, especially in the mountains.

Juniperus (Juniper). These evergreen plants range from shrubs to medium-sized trees. Berries commonly used as food and medicine, were collected in the late summer and fall; they can be eaten fresh and are noted to have a sweet, but strong, pungent taste. Berries can also be boiled, roasted, or dried, and then stored for winter use. Dried berries were pounded into a meal to make mushes and cakes, and can be used to flavor meat. The inner bark was eaten raw or cooked as an emergency food. Juniper leaves, high in vitamins E and C, were used to make an "all-purpose" medicinal tea, commonly used to treat coughs and colds in addition to a treatment for diarrhea. Inhaling smoke and fumes from burning twigs also was used to treat colds. Bows and arrows were made from juniper wood, and juniper pitch was used to fasten feathers to arrow shafts. Juniper trees commonly occur on dry rocky or sandy slopes.

Prunus virginiana (chokecherry). An especially important wild cherry, raw chokecherries are astringent, but can be eaten. More often, they were dried and stored, cooked, or pounded into a pulp, then shaped into cakes and dried. A mixture of dried, pounded cherries, dried meat, and fat (known as *pemmican*) was commonly made. Although wild cherries and pits contain cyanide, cooking destroys the acid. Leaves were used as an emetic, and a tea made from the bark treated fevers. The bark or root was boiled for stomach inflammations. A cold infusion of the dried fruit also was used for stomach aches. In addition to their use for arrow shafts, stripped chokecherry sticks were inserted into cooking meat to add flavoring. *Prunus* shrubs often form thickets and can be found on hillsides, in canyons, and along streams in woodlands, prairies, fields, pastures, and alongside roadsides, fences, and streams.

Salicaceae (willow family). This family includes both *Populus* (aspen/cottonwood/poplar) and *Salix* (willow). *Populus* bark was chewed or boiled and the liquid used as a gargle for sore throats. The leaf buds were used to make an ointment for skin irritations, burns, and wounds. A bud ointment also was rubbed on the chest for coughs, colds, flu, and pneumonia. Crushed leaves were used as an antiseptic, and to treat headaches and ear aches. *Salix* was also used for a variety of utilitarian and medicinal purposes. Willow bark contains *salicin*, closely related to the pain-relieving ingredients in aspirin; a tea made from the bark was used to treat pain and fever. Crushed leaves were applied to cuts and wounds. Willow leaves and buds are also good sources of vitamin C. Willow branches were used to make structure frames, sweatlodges, arrow shafts, cradleboards, snowshoes, and as a fuel when tanning hide.

Time Period of Occupation or Use

The period of use for the Stone Hill Springs locality is derived from several different means of dating indicating its use several times over the years by Late and Middle Precontact Period hunter-gatherers. The earliest appears to have occurred as early as 3500-2000 years B.P. based on the recovery of a Pelican Lake projectile point and a Duncan-style point (Frison 1991, Reeves

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1983, Rennie 1994, Davis et al. 2016). Presently, it is unknown if the drivelines were constructed at this early date or later.

An absolute date for the property was derived from a hearth feature tested in 2013 (Davis et al. 2016). *Prunus virginiana* (chokecherry) charcoal from the hearth was selected by PaleoResearch Institute (PRI) for Accelerator Mass Spectrometry (AMS) radiocarbon dating because it represents the shortest lived tree or shrub in the present record with an average lifespan of 40+ years. The testing yielded an age of $1,034 \pm 21$ RCYBP (PRI-13-090-1) or A.D. 895 to 937. This date calibrates to an age range of 975 to 920 CAL yr. B.P. or A.D. 975 to 1,030 at the 2-sigma level (Kovacik and Varney: *ibid.*); $\delta^{13}\text{C} = -24.21$. The radio-carbon date obtained from the chokecherry charcoal pre-dates the Intermountain tradition artifacts that were dated 783-153 B.P. from Area A and B (discussed below), but falls within the Late Precontact Period of use.

Among the Intermountain Tradition artifacts, six Late Precontact Period style projectile points, two tri-notched and four side-notched, were recovered providing information relating to the latter period of use of the property. In addition to the temporal information imparted by their morphology, these points were also subjected to hydration dating indicating a period of manufacture of 783 to 153 B.P. for the tri-notched points and 382-280 B.P. for the side-notched artifacts. Sixty-eight flakes from Stone Hill Springs were also hydration dated yielding a range from 757-177 B.P.

One hundred forty-five ceramic fragments, the majority reassembled to form a single Late Precontact Intermountain Tradition conical, flat-bottomed vessel, were recovered from the site. Thermoluminescence dating on one of the shards yielded a date of 150 ± 30 yr B.P. / A.D. $1,800 \pm 30$ (Alpha-570); unfortunately, associated sediment was not available for collateral analysis.

Chronological evidence suggests the use of the Stone Hill Springs site by Late Precontact peoples occurred more frequently than its use by earlier populations. The ephemeral occupation by peoples affiliated with the Intermountain Tradition, at sometime within the past two to three centuries and even earlier, appears to be typical of highly mobile, small human groups that established small-scale, short-term encampments to procure their food supply. Although only a small, but unknown fraction of the once-occupied surface was excavated, the recovered Late Precontact lithic and ceramic artifact assemblage and utilized animal remains are sufficient for determination of site function, possible seasonality, age, and affiliation.

Unfortunately, despite all of the chronologic information retrieved from Stone Hill Springs, it remains difficult to confidently assign a date to the construction and use to the drivelines and other stone features. Undoubtedly, the perennial springs proved a huge attraction to both animals and humans. Wildlife habituated to drinking from these springs was exploited for subsistence and industrial purposes. Bison were killed repeatedly, as indicated by stratified butchered and occasionally burned bones noted in the excavated section in Area A. As the majority of dateable artifacts relate to Late Precontact occupations, the likelihood increases that the drivelines are also associated with these occupations; however, that is yet to be determined.

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Person, Ethnic Groups, or Archaeological Cultures Associated with the Area

The Stone Hill Springs Prehistoric District is associated with groups occupying or passing through the area since the Middle-Precontact Period, based on the recovery of two projectile points that date to that time. The identification of a Duncan style point suggests the earliest site use could have potentially occurred around 3500 years B.P. The Pelican Lake projectile point suggests use or travel through the area from about 3000-2000 years B.P. Finding the two points at the same site is not unusual as Pelican Lake is generally assumed to be related to the McKean or Duncan/Hanna phases (Gregg 1985: 113). Both point styles predate the use of the bow and arrow, instead indicating the employment of the atlatl. The groups that used the Stone Hill Springs area during this time would have potentially experienced a wetter climate resulting in an increased bison population (Deaver 1984: 135).

The most intensive period of use or occupation occurred between 1034 and 153 B.P. correlating with the Late Precontact. The Late Precontact Period is generally believed to be associated with the introduction of the bow and arrow. Specialized upland hunting and living strategy characterizes the period. In Montana, this period often correlates with the Old Women's Phase, ranging in time from approximately 1050 B.P. to 200 B.P., is characterized by extreme specialization on upland living and communal hunting of upland animals, especially bison. Stone ring sites yielding time-diagnostic Old Women's projectile points are relatively common in Montana.

Ethnographically, several tribes used or passed through the area in and around Stone Hill Springs. In the late precontact period these tribes include, but are not limited to, the Shoshone, Flathead, Blackfeet, and Crow. The Flathead and Shoshone arrived in the Three Forks area at an earlier date than the Crow tribe, which migrated from the east after 1600 A.D. and the Blackfeet tribe which migrated from the north around 1800 A.D. (Malouf 1969). An expanded discussion detailing the archaeological cultures, cultural/ethnographic associations, and Euro-American influence in the area of the Stone Hill Springs Prehistoric District is presented below in Section 8 in "Additional Ethnographic Information."

Physical Characteristics

The Stone Hill Springs Prehistoric District consists of a number of prehistoric archaeological sites that together form a cohesive unit of activity at the property over the last several thousand years. Many of the sites and features have been formally recorded and received Smithsonian trinomial numbers. A few sites and features have not received Smithsonian numbers but have been recorded by professional archaeologists; these sites or features require only form submittal to the Montana State Historic Preservation Office to receive Smithsonian numbers. Due to recording techniques over the years, and ground visibility issues at the time of the different inventories, several sites overlap making clear differentiation between site boundaries often impossible. For this reason, except for those sites with discrete boundaries, feature information is provided irrespective of earlier site designations.

The Stone Hill Springs Prehistoric District contains several different types of features including a possible cliff jump and impoundment area, alignments (drivelines consisting of hundreds of small cairns), stone rings (in this nomination, stone ring is used interchangeably with stone

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circle), individual cairns—some quite large positioned on surrounding knolls that likely functioned as observation and communication points for the drivelines below, a processing area with hearths, a stone-lined pit (possible eagle trapping pit and/or vision quest site), a semi-circle shaped stone wall probably used as a blind, a surface lithic scatter, and subsurface materials.

The assemblage of sites within the Stone Hill Springs Prehistoric District will provide information on past lifeways of the inhabitants of not only the district, but of the larger geographic region. District boundaries were selected to encompass the densest concentration of features; additional features occur outside the defined boundary, but do so with lack of frequency and increasing space between them. Additional manpower and funding could potentially result in a future boundary increase. Inventory conducted in seasons that yields increased ground visibility could result in the identification of additional features, especially stone circles and small cairns.

Cliff jump and impoundment location (counted as one contributing site)

It remains uncertain the exact route the bison followed once they entered the drivelines. Two likely possibilities exist. As the drivelines narrow, they turn abruptly north and form a possible chute toward and over the cliff edge (see Continuation Sheets for image); a second alternative involves following a less abrupt turn north leading to an adjacent impoundment in Trap Gulch, slightly east of the cliff. The positioning of some of the eastern cairns in the southern driveline suggest such a possible alternate route into Trap Gulch, possibly to a corral or snow bank impoundment, depending on the season.

The reach of the gulch in the suspected bison kill and processing portion of the property is relatively shallow, approximately 30 m deep, and narrow, approximately 50 m wide at the upper edge and 7-10 m wide at the floor, but widens substantially downstream of a breached dike located at the east edge of the processing locality; this dike could have also been used as part of a corral (see Continuation Sheets for image). The cliff jump may have been planned to serve as the primary kill area with the alternate kill area being used if the bison could not be directed over the cliff.

Another possible option includes a 5 m high rock outcrop that creates a box canyon/headwall barrier at the base of the gulch, 50 m west of the cliff. If bison were herded westerly through Trap Gulch, this natural three-sided containment could easily have served as a natural corral. Until the primary kill site is located, it remains a matter of speculation as to the exact manner bison were procured at Stone Hill Springs. Suffice it to say that the terrain certainly lends itself to multiple options.

Drivelines (one contributing site)

By far, the largest features within the Stone Hill Springs Prehistoric District are the two converging drivelines, originally recorded as Site 24BW0069. These drivelines, composed of over 300 small low profile cairns aligned on a bench on the south side of Trap Gulch, were employed to herd bison over a cliff segment at Trap Gulch, or into some other form of

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impoundment in that same drainage.

The drivelines run generally southwest-northeast. The northern driveline measures approximately 1220 m in length and the southern 1830 m in length. The distance between the two driveline alignments on the west end is approximately 750 m wide; as the alignments converge to the east, the distance narrows to as little as 30 m in width, after making a sharp turn to the north. The spacing between a randomly selected group of eight consecutive cairns in both the north and south drive lines was measured and revealed that the mean spacing between the two sets of aligned cairns is identical at 2.65 m.

One isolated cairn (might possibly be a ring) located near the center and between the north and south driveline alignments is included in the count of the driveline cairns. Although its function remains unknown, it is possible it could have served as a shelter for the runners, or decoys, to protect themselves from the stampeding bison as they moved toward the cliff. The disperse cairn measures less than 3 m in size, 40 cm tall, and contains about 25 granitic rocks. The center of the cairn features a slight depression suggesting possible exaction/looting. If this occurred, it would explain the dispersed rock.

Stone Rings and Non-Driveline Cairns/Features That Lack Unique or Unusual Construction
(counted as three contributing sites based on grouping concentrations. The three isolated cairns located outside the defined grouping concentrations, two which cluster together, are counted as two contributing sites)

Almost 100 stone rings and cairns (not associated with the drivelines or not unique in construction) exist in the district. The majority of the stone rings and small cairns in the district are typical of such features found across much of the plains and foothill areas; the following discussion focuses on these features. Stone rings and cairns that display unique or unusual construction are discussed individually below in the section of the same title. The vast majority of the typical stone rings and cairns found at the Stone Hill Springs Prehistoric District cluster into three groups, which, for purposes of this nomination are counted as three contributing sites, and referred to as groups 1 through 3. Group 1, containing the majority of rings and non-driveline-related cairns, lies in the eastern portion of the district immediately east of the east end of the driveline alignments. Group 2, consisting of five rings, three small cairns, a small diameter thick-walled stone ring, and two rings connected by three small cairns, lies just north of the western-half of the north driveline alignment. Group 3 is represented by a discrete cluster of nine stone circles just west of the drivelines.

Stone Circles (Rings)

To date, 58 complete or partial stone circles have been identified within the district. This number could potentially increase with additional inventory and depending on the season of inventory. The rings found at the Stone Hill Springs Prehistoric District were originally recorded within sites 24BW0069, 24BW0552, 24BW0554, 24BW1108, and 24BW1109. A general discussion of these circles follows; unique or unusual stone circle features are described separately below. Most of the stone circles are typical for the region displaying maximum inside diameters of 4 to 6 m and are composed of a single course of stone. In the Northern Plains, these structures are

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typically interpreted as marking the locations where tipis were once erected, the stones representing the location used to secure the ground contact margins of a hide domicile to the ground. While interpretations vary, some stone circles are very probably associated with tipis, others are not (Rennie 2007).

All of the stone rings occur within groups 1, 2, and 3. The 40 stone rings comprising Group 1 (excluding the concentric ring described in the *Unusual or Unique Features* below) display a mean N-S diameter of approximately 5.5 m and an E-W diameter of approximately 5.3 m. The number of visible rocks in each ring range between 20-118 with a mean number of 50 rocks. In addition to the 40 rings, Group 1 includes approximately 25 small cairns (discussed below).

Group 2 contains 14 contributing features. These include five stone rings exhibiting a N-S diameter of approximately 6 m and E-W diameters of averaging 5.8 m, three small cairns, a small diameter thick-walled stone circle, and two stone rings that appear to be connected via three small stone cairns. The small diameter thick-walled stone ring and the two rings linked by the small cairns are described in more detail in the “Unusual or Unique Features” section of the nomination below; although described, they are included here in the Group 2 counts.

Group 3 stone circles are represented by nine rings located near a spring; the east edge of a possible bison loafing area is just west of this cluster of rings. These rings display a mean average N-S diameter of approximately 4.5 m and an E-W diameter of 4.8 m. The number of rocks observed within these rings range from 29-70 with a mean of 47 rocks. No cairns are associated with the Group 3 rings.

Cairns

The cairns identified in the Stone Hill Springs Prehistoric District were originally recorded as, or part of, sites 24BW0069, 24BW0557, 24BW1001, and 24BW1108. The majority of the non-driveline related cairns occur in groups 1 and 2, though a few do occur outside of these groups.

Cairns not related to drivelines (and that were briefly mentioned above in the stone circle discussion) or that lack unique or unusual construction (which are individually described below under the “Unusual or Unique Features” discussion) include those in groups 1 and 2, and three isolated cairns, two which cluster together located about 100 meters southeast of the Looking-Out-Place Blind, and one located about 800 meters north of the west end of the north driveline, outside Group 1 or Group 2.

Group 1 contains 25 small cairns that are similar in size and height to those found as part of the drivelines. Several of these cairns run in a north-south direction near the eastern terminus of the large drivelines suggesting possible use as a much smaller driveline; however, the infrequency of these cairns makes such a determination conjecture.

Group 2 contains three small cairns, in addition to the three small cairns that appear to join the two stone rings (described below under the “Unusual or Unique Features” discussion).

Three small isolated cairns are found outside of groups 1, 2 or 3. One lies about 800 m north of

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the north driveline, and two stand just south of the Looking-Out-Place blind. The two cairns south of the Looking-Out-Place blind contain 22 and 30 granitic rocks. The 22 rock cairn that features 2-3 tiers, stands 51 cm high with N-S dimensions of 127 cm and E-W 121 cm. The 30 rock cairn features 1-2 tiers of rocks and stands 28 cm high with N-S dimensions of 102 cm and an E-W measurement of 142 cm. The two cairns display minimal to no sodding and moderate lichen growth.

The northern isolated cairn displays 2-3 tiers, consisting of 60 rocks. It stands approximately 25 cm high with N-S and E-W dimensions of 160 cm. The cairn is minimally sodded and exhibits moderate lichen development.

An examination of all cairns, excluding those on the ridges likely used as lookouts, but including those associated with the drivelines, identified to date within the district are typical for the region consisting of approximately 4-12 "...granite, quartzite, and basalt cobbles and boulders that are angular to sub-angular to sub-round. Lichen growth ranges from light to moderate to heavy" (Peterson and Barnett 2011). The low profile cairns stand 1-2 tiers in height and generally measure less than 1 m in diameter.

Prehistoric, ethnographic, ethnohistoric, and contemporary peoples have constructed cairns for numerous possible reasons throughout the world, and these cairns can take on a myriad of configurations (Rennie and Lahren 2004).

Unusual or Unique Features

Looking-Out-Place Cairn and Eagle Catch/Vision Quest Site (one contributing site)

The Looking-Out-Place Cairn, is a high-profile, well consolidated, stacked rock cairn situated at the apex of a prominent conical hill formed from an outcrop of large granite blocks (see Continuation Sheets for image). The cairn is located approximately 5.5 m east-northeast of the possible eagle catch. The natural exposure of bedrock has been partially incorporated into the cairn which is composed of approximately 70 local granitic blocky cobbles and boulders (10-50 cm in maximum dimension) arranged in 11-12 tiers and randomly stacked as to form a pointed heap. The cairn tapers rapidly upward to a point formed by a single upright granitic block. The base of the cairn measures 2.36 m NE/SW x 2.84 m NW/SE and stands 1.52 m in maximum height. The exposed surfaces of the constituent rocks of the lower portion of the cairn exhibit moderate to heavy lichen development. Some of the rocks in the upper portion appear to have been placed more recently as they lack lichen development. The feature exhibits no amount of sodding because it is on a bedrock base.

Located approximately 5.5 meters south of the Looking-Out-Place Cairn, the Eagle Catch/Vision Quest feature is represented by a shallow, partially walled, circular to slightly oval shaped structure located near the top and at the west side of a prominent conical hill formed from an outcrop of large granite blocks (see Continuation Sheets for image). Like the Looking-Out-Place cairn, the eagle catch/vision quest overlooks the drivelines to the northeast. The structure sits in a low, protected area amongst the blocky outcrop, and could also have served to provide protection from the wind. The north and east sides incorporate the natural blocky outcrop with little or no modification. The west-southwest side consists of a stacked rock wall composed of

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approximately 50 cobbles and boulders of local blocky granite (10-40 cm in maximum dimension). Five or six rocks appear to have also been heaped/ stacked at the northeast side of the structure on the bedrock exposure. The stacked rock wall measures approximately 1.2 m tall at the outside and 0.6 m tall at the inside with interior dimensions of approximately 1.68 m N/S x 1.70 m E/W. The exposed surfaces of the constituent rocks exhibit a moderate to heavy lichen development but no sodding as it sits on a bedrock base.

An eagle catcher, who was usually a ritual specialist, would place small tree limbs across the top of the rock walls of the feature and camouflage the limbs with grass and leaves. A dead animal would be placed next to the trap and when an eagle came to feed on the meat, the eagle catcher would reach through the limbs and grass and grab the eagle's legs bringing it down to be crushed under the Indian's knees (Schultz 1921).

Vision quest structures shared several characteristics with eagle catching pits. Both were rock enclosed depressions, situated at high elevation, where an Indian, through a series of prescribed rituals, including sensory deprivation; sought to obtain a vision from the supernatural world that would provide a guardian spirit, power, advice or ritual privilege (Burley 1985).

Looking-Out-Place Blind (one contributing site)

Approximately 340 meters to the southwest of the Looking-Out-Place Cairn on an adjacent hilltop is a stone blind (see Continuation Sheets for image). The cairn, eagle catch, and blind are about 2 kilometers from the processing area. Blackfeet oral history relates that among those participating in a buffalo drive were scouts who positioned themselves atop a hill near a kill to communicate to other participants when the herd was approaching the drive lane (Schaeffer 1978:245). When John Murray, Blackfeet THPO, first visited the Looking-Out-Place to the northwest, he observed the surrounding area and pointed to the nearby ridgetop (the location of the blind) and correctly predicted that a feature should be at this location.

This feature is located at the top and west side of a narrow and prominent ridge top. It consists of a low-profile, well consolidated, roughly crescent shaped arrangement of locally available, granitic and volcanic rock (all blocky to sub-angular in shape). Two wings extend off the main portion of the blind. It is composed of approximately 85 blocky cobbles (10-25 cm in maximum dimension) arranged in 2-3 tiers and randomly stacked. The main body of the structure measures 4.08 m N/S x 1.52 m E/W x 61 cm tall. The wings of the structures point easterly. The northern wing measures 81 cm N/S x 1.27 m E/W and stands approximately 15 cm in height; it is composed of 18 cobbles arranged in two tiers. The southern wing measures 99 cm N/S x 1.29 m E/W and also stands approximately 15 cm in height. It is composed of 25 cobbles arranged in one to two tiers. The exposed surfaces of the constituent rocks exhibit a moderate lichen development and minimal sodding.

Small Diameter Thick-Walled Stone Circle (included within the Group 2 Stone Circle count above)

The feature is composed of approximately 130 basaltic cobbles and boulders arranged 1-2 tiers in height, occupies a position on a low basalt bedrock outcrop at the upper south edge of Trap Gulch, immediately north of the west end of the north driveline (within Group 2). The west side

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of the feature displays 4-5 courses of stone and measures 81 cm -1.01 m thick/wide. The east side is comparatively thin and composed of a single course of rock. The feature exhibits maximum exterior diameters of 2.7 m N/S x 2.7 m E/W and maximum interior diameters of 81 cm N/S x 1.09 m E/W. It is uncertain if the west side of the feature was once composed of stacked rocks that have since toppled over (westward), but that seems likely. The feature's most probable function was to serve as a hunting blind to ambush deer, elk, or pronghorn as they moved along the drainage. Other possibilities include a vision quest or eagle catch, features often share physical similarities.

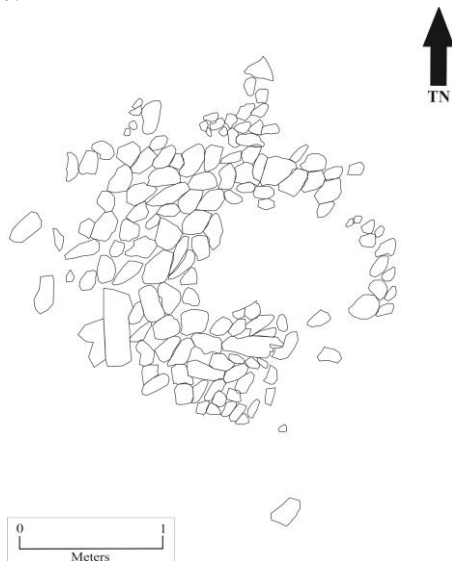


Illustration of Small Diameter Thick-Walled Stone Circle

Stone Circles (two) Connected by Cairns (included within the Group 2 Stone Circle count above) Approximately 5 m east of the small diameter, thick-walled stone circle are two typical stone circles that connect by a series of four low-profile cairns (located in Group 2). Both rings are well-defined and complete, composed of a single course of volcanic, limestone, and quartzite cobbles and sub-angular boulders. Neither exhibits an obvious central feature. Bisected by an E/W oriented barbed-wire fence, stone circle H03 is composed of approximately 89 rocks and has an interior diameter of 6.47 m N/S x 5.66 m E/W. Stone circle H06 is composed of approximately 118 rocks and displays an interior diameter of 6.4 m N/S x 6.3 m E/W. The wall of the ring features four spots featuring heavier rock concentrations; these occur in the north wall, the west wall, the southwest wall, and the southeast wall. The heavy concentration in the north wall aligns with three cairns that collectively appear to connect stone circles H03 and H06. Extending southeasterly from the concentration in the southeast portion of the ring wall are two additional cairns that appear to extend the cairn alignment connecting H03 and H06. As with the small diameter, thick-walled stone circle previously discussed, this cluster of features is located at the upper south edge of Trap Gulch.

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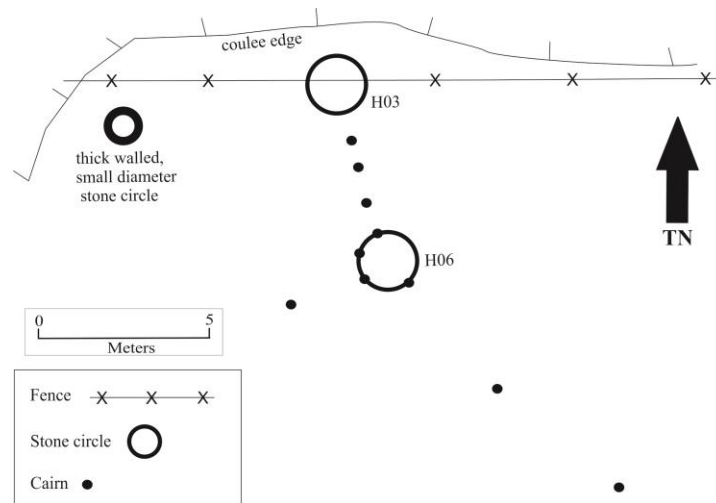


Illustration of Stone Circles (two) Connected by Cairns

Concentric Circle (included within the Group 1 Stone Features)

A large diameter concentric stone circle, composed of well-defined and very distinct outer and inner rings, sits at the point of a short and narrow finger ridge at the upper south wall margin of Trap Gulch (within Group 1). The exterior circle exhibits a continuous single row of approximately 101 quartzite and limestone cobbles and boulders, some sub-angular, displaying a maximum exterior diameter of 10 m N/S x 9 m E/W and maximum interior diameter of 7.44 m N/S x 7.01 m E/W. The interior ring has a maximum exterior diameter of 4.8 m N/S x 5.2 m E/W and maximum interior diameter of 4.2 m N/S x 4.3 m E/W. It consists of a single row of approximately 55 large quartzite and limestone cobbles and boulders, some sub-angular in appearance. The apparent lack of stone at the south end of the interior ring may be a result of localized heavy sodding obscuring buried rocks from view. Over all, the feature exhibits moderate sodding and affords an unrestricted view of Trap Gulch below the breached volcanic dike. If the feature is associated with a domicile, the interior circle may suggest use of a liner inside the tipi.

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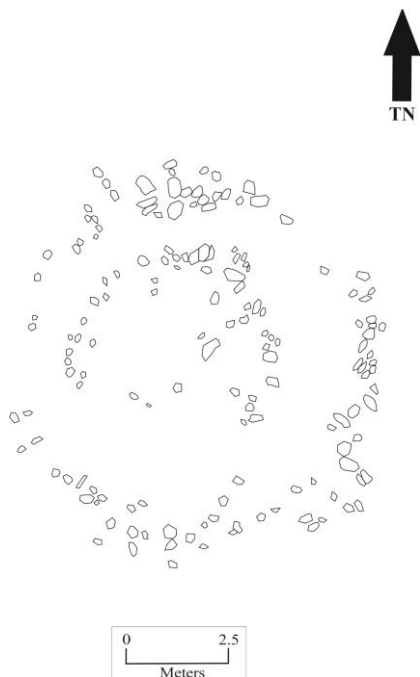


Illustration of Concentric Circle

Hilltop Cairns (two contributing sites)

Situated on two prominent hills about two miles (3.2 kilometers) north of the "Looking Out Place", blind, and eagle catch, and just over one mile (1.6 kilometers) northwest of the drivelines, stand several cairns (assigned Smithsonian numbers 24BW1116 and 24BW1130); the hills provide a commanding view of the entire area to the south and east (see Continuation Sheets for image). Both sites were recorded by Patrick Rennie and Bob Haseman (Rennie and Haseman 2015). Three cairns occupy the western hill (24BW1116). Cairn 1 comprises a stack of five tiers of approximately 26 local granitic slabs that range from 15-25 cm in maximum length/width and 5-10 cm in thickness. It measures 1.20 m wide (N/S) x 25 cm thick (E/W) x 90 cm tall. It is best described as a short inverted V-shaped rock wall, possibly a windbreak or a hunting blind. Cairn 2 consists of a low-profile feature of two to three tiers of approximately 25 local granitic slabs that range from 15-35 cm in maximum length/width and 5-10 cm in thickness. It measures 1.25 m N/S x 90 cm E/W x 25 cm tall. Cairn 3 is represented by six tiers of approximately 65 local granitic slabs that range from 15-30 cm in maximum length/width and 5-10 cm in thickness. It measures 2 m wide (N/S) x 65 cm thick (E/W) x 1 m tall. The east side is slightly recessed and short wings of rock extend outward at its base.

The remaining four cairns are associated with Site 24BW1130. These cairns lay 350 m to the east/southeast on another hill. The features consist of a low-profile isolated cairn, and a cluster of three larger cairns. Cairn 1 is two tiers in height and contains approximately 35 local granitic slabs that range from 15-30 cm in maximum length/width and 5-10 cm in thickness. It measures 1.9 m N/S x 1.1 m E/W x 20 cm tall. Fifteen meters southeast of Cairn 1 is a circular cluster of three cairns that are quite similar in appearance. Each cairn contains approximately 200 local

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granitic slabs that range from 15-30 cm in maximum length/width and 5- 10 cm in thickness. Each cairn stands five to six tiers in height, and each measures approximately 1.4 m in diameter and 55 cm tall.

The cairns in these two sites may represent lookouts, windbreaks, hunting blinds, survey markers, or some similar function. The features are all minimally sodded and the exposed surfaces of the constituent rocks exhibit a patterned and moderate lichen development.

Processing Area (one contributing site)

Trap Gulch is located just north of the potential cliff jump and near the terminus of the two stone alignments. In the bottom of the gulch, about 300 m to the east, is a butchering and processing area containing several hearths (see Continuation Sheets for image); this processing area is located just west of a breached volcanic dike that forms a barrier; it appears to bear several different Smithsonian numbers including 24BW0551 (Davis 1971), 24BW0558 (Darroch 1972), and 24BW1001 (Brammer 1971). One of the areas east of the jump, designated as Area A, has yielded a series of three defined (and possibly more) occupations in a buried deposit within an alluvial terrace (Davis et al. 2016: 10). The deposit is composed of processed bison bones, fire-broken rocks, limited lithic detritus, and a hearth. Within the excavations of Area A, cultural materials were recovered beginning at 10 cmbs extending to 140 cmbs, with a possible break occurring from 27-31 cmbs. Occupation layer 1 was recognized in levels 4 and 5 by dense ash and charcoal, various bones, a lithic flake, and a rock-ringed hearth. Occupation layer 2 occurred in levels 12 and 13 (47-51 in/120-130 cmbs), marked by bones, charcoal, and fire-cracked rocks. Occupation layer 3 was contained within a thin burn zone in level 14 (>51- 55 in/>130-140 cmbs).

To the west of Area A, and at the margin of the current drainage channel, Precontact earthenware potsherds attributable to the Intermountain Tradition were exposed on a surface that had been deflated and denuded by livestock. This locality was designated by Davis as Area B (Davis et al. 2016: 11). Area B appears to represent different activities from Area A as interpreted from the diverse assemblage of cultural remains. However, excavations in Area B did not exceed a depth of greater than 10 cmbs, so it is uncertain if more deeply buried cultural remains are present. A single buried occupational surface was identified in Area B at 10 cmbs. That surface was exposed and gradually enlarged by following the scattered potsherds progressive distances away from the point of surface exposure.

Area B also yielded a variety of arrow points and fragments, unifaces, and numerous waste flakes recovered in situ. Also recovered were sundry historic artifacts entangled in the grass roots including but not limited to horseshoe nails, a variety of penny nails, a utensil handle, a button, glass fragments, cartridge case fragments, and unidentifiable metal fragments.

A shallow basin-shaped, ash-filled, partially rock-ringed hearth feature was also identified. The hearth had been emplaced atop a prairie dog burrow; the tunnels and "nest" had evidently been infilled prior to hearth construction and use. Fragmentary bison bones were found adjacent to the hearth. Observations regarding the bison bone suggest the presence of two individuals; the remains of one deer and one antelope were also identified. All the long bones had been broken

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and several exhibited cut marks made during the skinning or butchering process. The lack of cranial, cervical or thoracic elements suggest the primary butchering occurred elsewhere. Fetal bison bones suggest a late winter or early spring kill. Just upslope to the northwest of Area B, toward (Locus 1), rock-filled hearths were identified in various stages of exposure and disturbance from erosion; lack of time and financial constraints precluded testing of these hearths in 1971, but in 2013 at Locus 1, a hearth was tested by Davis and Haseman and returned a date of 1034 B.P.).

Stone Hill Springs non-contributing resources

Noncontributing resources within the boundary of Stone Hill Springs Prehistoric District are described below.

The historic corral (Field Designation TT-5), counted as one noncontributing structure, is located at the west end of the southern driveline (Peterson et al. 2011: 1); it measures approximately 350 ft. x 60 ft. It is an historic stock corral built from used railroad ties and pole rails fastened with spikes and round nails. Woven wire fencing is stapled to the outside of corral.

A trash scatter, counted as one noncontributing site, is located 320 ft. (100 m) north of the processing area and identified as Field Designation TT-2 (Peterson et al. 2011: 1). Materials observed include purple glass fragments, clear glass fragments, brown bottle glass fragments, a fragment of crockery, one fragment of transfer ware with blue flower design, one Bakelite button, two canning jar rings, a leather boot scrape, undetermined can fragments, a milk glass fragment, and a "Palmolive Cream" jar with the maker's mark of "BJ Johnson Soap Co Milwaukee USA (1898-1916). The trash scatter occupies an area measuring 55 m x 20 m.

A small historic cabin that measures approximately 20 ft. x 15 ft. is located near the spring associated with the bison jump gathering area, about 800 ft. (250 m) west of the west end of the southern drive lane. This is counted as one noncontributing building. This cabin, probably built in the 1930's, was partially restored in 2010 by the current landowner.

Remains of a concrete foundation, counted as one noncontributing site, that measure approximately 20 ft. x 50 ft. are located just west of the western end of the drivelines. The foundation was reportedly associated with a one-room school; however, no evidence to corroborate this has been found (Haseman 2016).

An historic hand pump well, likely associated with the above foundation, is located approximately 650 ft. (200 m) west of the foundation in a drainage that may have also been used by homesteaders. The hand pump well is counted as one noncontributing structure.

Four small modern cattle watering tanks/spring developments, including one adjacent to the historic cabin, occur within the district. These are counted as one noncontributing structure. One is located near the processing area and another sits approximately 1000 meters west of the processing area in trap gulch.

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A small hand-hewn log cabin of recent construction stands approximately 100 meters northwest of the northern drive line, hidden in Trap Gulch. Counted as one noncontributing building, it measures 16 ft. x 10 ft.

Likely Appearance of the Property During Its Period(s) of Occupation or Use

In general, the area would have displayed a slightly wetter and cooler environment during its earliest occupation. It reached its peak moisture by 2500 B.P. in the Sub-Atlantic climatic episode. The additional moisture resulted in relatively lush prairies and river valley grasslands and an expansion of forests. Modern floral types were established during this time (Deaver 1984: 38). After 2500 B.P., mountain glaciation declined and river valleys became stable with increased soil formation during the warmer and drier Scandic climatic episode. A wetter period associated with continued warmth followed; the Neo-Atlantic occurred from about 1100-650 B.P. and likely resulted in lush grasslands and a continued expansion of the forests. Following the Neo-Atlantic, the Pacific and then the Neo-Boreal climatic episodes displayed cooler and drier climates and then cooler and wetter periods, respectively. During these times, moisture conditions were likely similar enough to present conditions that those vegetation communities witnessed minimal change.

The surrounding area remains much the same as when used during precontact times. From the higher elevations of the property, occasional farm fields can be seen in the distance, but there is an absence of any intrusive modern development. The ridges and drainages remain unmolested presenting a similar visage as during their use by Native peoples. The springs continues to flow as they did during precontact times, a ready attraction to the area. The site would appear at present, easily recognizable to any past visitor who passed through or utilized the area.

Additional evidence relating to the appearance Stone Hill Springs in the past was derived from a hearth feature which yielded charcoal from four different plants including *Acer* (Maple), *Juniperus* (Juniper), *Prunus virginiana* (chokecherry), and *Salicaceae* (willow family) [Kovacik and Varney (2013)]. While charcoal most often represents fuel wood, the plants may well have been used for other purposes (see the description of the hearth feature in "Contributing Resources" for additional information on the plants identified through hearth charcoal). Juniper is the only plant presently found within the site area suggesting that although moisture conditions over the period of use of the property were similar to present, enough change has occurred to reduce the presence of certain plants in the area.

Current and Past Impacts

Few impacts have occurred to the Stone Hill Springs site proper. Although the nearby area experienced a wave of mining in the mid-1860s, none occurred within the boundary of the Stone Hill Springs site itself, nor is any evidence of the past mining activity visible from the site. Ranching and homesteading also occurred in the area, and three dispersed cabins from the 1930s were part of an area referred to as "Dog Town". As with much of the range of Montana, grazing cattle occurred, and continues on the property and is represented by section-line fences and scattered water tanks. Other evidence of historic activity in the Stone Hill Springs District includes the remains of a cabin, a corral, the foundation of an old one-room school, a historic trash scatter, two two-track roads, and three spring or well developments. No information

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regarding the history of the cabin has been uncovered but local knowledge suggests it was built in the early 30's. The spring developments were probably built after 1960 and the trash scatter appears to date prior to 1940. Two two-track dirt roads traverse the district; one runs between the two east-west running drivelines in section 22 and between Section 21 and 28, while the another, shown on the 1870 GLO map of the area, runs through the south and east halves of Section 15 immediately north of the core area of the district, continuing west through the south half of Section 16. Although present, these roads detract little from the overall appearance of the property. Barbed-wire fences also delineate sections, though these are few.

Previous Investigations

Over the past 50 years, various researchers have taken an interest in the archeology of the project area, and these efforts have culminated in the delineation of an archaeological district. Stone Hill Springs was first recognized as simply a bison kill site and a place to search for artifacts.

The progression of documentation began on August 6, 1965 when local archaeologist, Troy Helmick, visited the kill/processing locality and made a small artifact collection. Materials recovered include a black stone bead, light-gray colored quartzite knife, and a heat-treated chert "Shoshone knife"—both of which may be culturally diagnostic of, or at least typical of, Intermountain components.¹ Two projectile points were also recovered, one identified as a Pelican Lake and the other as a Duncan point (see Continuation Sheets for image).

On April 20, 1969, [REDACTED] along with Lloyd S. Heberle and Lawrence Heberle visited the drive lane, nearby tipi rings, and the processing area. Their efforts resulted in the preparation of a site form with a field designation "LH5BJ" and a Smithsonian Trinomial of 24BW0069 (Heberle 1969). Heberle noted "carbon rings" at a depth of 6-9 ft. below the ground surface. Presumably, these are hearths exposed in the side channel cut bank where Brammer and Meloy, and later, Davis (Area A), conducted excavation work. Interestingly, Heberle also stated that the trap area was completely "washed out". From the bench surface above Trap Gulch where the drive lane is located, Heberle collected four projectile points, the outlines which resemble a possible Duncan point, a possible Pelican Lake point, and two smaller arrow point-size fragments (Heberle 1969).

Subsequently, the processing portion of the site was investigated by Mauck Brammer and Peter Meloy on July November 12, 1970 (Brammer and Meloy n.d.). Brammer and Meloy made the first attempt to understand the nature of cultural deposits in the processing portion of Stone Hill Springs Prehistoric District. Although their investigations failed to yield any temporal artifacts, they located a 14-inch bone layer, below which appeared to be two occupations, the lower of which appeared to be the result of butchering and burning. This area of the property was identified as 24BW1001.

¹ Research in the upper Snake River Valley of Idaho suggests that Shoshone knives may have a time depth of approximately 3,500 years B.P. Obsidian comprises approximately 75% of the Shoshone knives recovered (Holmer 1994).

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Under the direction of Dr. Leslie B. Davis, Montana State University Professor visited Stone Hill Springs September 25 and 26, 1971. East of the potential "jump" locality, two spatially separated, but probably interrelated cultural deposits (given the small surface area involved) were discerned. The possibly stratified deposit tested by Brammer and Meloy (n.d.), and re-tested by MSU in 1971, was designated Area A (see Continuation Sheets for image). A series of three defined (and possibly more) occupations is reflected in a buried deposit within an alluvial terrace. The deposit is composed of processed bison bones, fire-broken rocks, limited lithic detritus, and a hearth. To the west of Area A, and at the margin of the current drainage channel, Intermountain Tradition earthenware potsherds were recovered from Davis' designated Area B.

Fieldwork consisted of the excavation of a 2.5 m x 1.2 m trench adjacent to the Brammer and Meloy test area, designated as Area A (see Continuation Sheets for image). Limited quantities of cultural material were encountered from approximately 10 cm below surface (bs) to 140 cmbs, with a possible break at 70-80 cmbs. Traces of charcoal and two bison bones appeared at 10-20 cmbs (level 2), although the top component (occupation layer 1) was not defined until 30 cmbs and extended to 50 cmbs. Occupation layer 1 was recognized in levels 4-5 by dense ash and charcoal, various bones, a lithic flake, and a rock-ringed hearth in the southeast corner of the excavation block. Occupation layer 2 occurred in levels 12 and 13 (120-130 cmbs), marked by bones, charcoal, and fire-cracked rocks. Occupation layer 3 was contained within a thin burn zone in level 14 (>130-140 cmbs). Sediments in level 15 (140-157 cmbs) consisted of culturally sterile, very hard alluvium into the underlying basement of stream cobbles. None of the three defined occupation layers yielded formal artifacts, although Brammer and Meloy (n.d.) recovered two "side scrapers" from one or more of these levels in their adjacent test unit. It should be noted that funding was not available for radiocarbon dating of Area A materials, so chronometric placement of the defined occupation layers could not be made.

Investigations in the location designated as Area B, yielded 145 Precontact earthenware potsherds, 100 of which were conjoined to form a single vessel, attributable to the Intermountain Tradition. The vessel is conical in profile with a flat base and measures 23 cm high (see Continuation Sheets for image). Area B appears to represent different activities from Area A as interpreted from the diverse assemblage of cultural remains. However, excavations in Area B did not exceed a depth of greater than 10 cmbs, so it is uncertain if more deeply buried cultural remains are present. Trowel excavation defined a single buried occupational surface 10 cmbs away from the margins of the cattle caused depression. That surface was exposed and gradually enlarged by following the scattered potsherds progressive distances away from the point of surface exposure. Arrow points, unifaces, and numerous waste flakes were recovered in situ. The recovered artifacts include 11 projectile points or point fragments (comprised of four side-notched and tri-notched obsidian points, three obsidian point tips, and one obsidian midsection, chert point tip, a side-notched chert arrow point base, and one black quartzite point preform), four unnotched chert bifaces, two chert unifaces, and two retouched obsidian flakes (see Continuation Sheets for image). All are consistent with the late period Shoshonean or Intermountain Tradition as is the ceramics.

The use of 0.25 in (0.635 cm) wire mesh screen during the investigations also yielded sundry historic artifacts entangled in the grass roots.

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In addition to the potsherds, flakes, and tools, a shallow basin-shaped, ash-filled, partially rock-ringed hearth was identified (see Continuation Sheets for image). The hearth had been emplaced atop a prairie dog burrow; the tunnels and "nest" had evidently been infilled prior to hearth construction and use (see Continuation Sheets for image). Fragmentary bison bones were found adjacent to the hearth. Just upslope to the northwest of Area B toward Locus 1, rock-filled hearths were in various stages of exposure and disturbance from erosion.

In 2010, the possibility of the construction of an overhead powerline through the Stone Hill Springs Prehistoric District arose leading to further investigation of the district. At this time, Shannon Gilbert of the Bureau of Land Management initiated a site visit by Shoshone and Blackfeet elders. Additional inventory also occurred; Tetra Tech's Lynn Peterson and Kyle Barnett completed a Global Positioning System (GPS) survey of stone features within the proposed powerline corridor. Their work resulted in detailed documentation of the drivelines and several stone circles.

In 2013, Les Davis [REDACTED] re-visited Stone Hill Springs and collected a sample of charcoal from an eroding hearth feature in the processing portion of the site (see Continuation Sheets for image).

Additional survey and mapping in 2015, [REDACTED] [REDACTED] has greatly expanded upon the preliminary mapping work initiated by Peterson and Barnett. Additional work is planned in the future as time and money permit.

Integrity

Location

Integrity of location remains exceptional as all of the surface features associated with the site remain in or very near their originally-constructed positions. The presence of ordered and stratified subsurface cultural materials and stone features also strongly indicates the district retains excellent subsurface integrity.

Design

The site retains high integrity of design with its many features remaining in or very near their original locations and largely undisturbed. The planned placement of the cairns comprising the alignments that lead to the cliff edge efficiently illustrate the deadly intentions of the designed jump. Hunters designed the drivelines by placing cairns in specific locations to form a long alignment to facilitate the movement of bison to the cliff. It is possible, perishable items could have been inserted in the cairns (i.e. sage brush, wood posts) to increase their profiles and effectively increasing the "size" and impermeability of the alignment to the bison. Because the cairns of the alignments remain essentially in their original locations, they reflect the intended design of the builders. The positioning and construction of the large cairns on the neighboring knolls, especially the one referred to as the "looking out place," provide an additional layer of the hunters planning in the utilization of the drives. These cairns on the nearby high points demonstrate how they could have been used in communication over a large area. An eagle

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catch/vision quest site and over 50 stone rings, including two potentially used ceremonially, add to the quality of design integrity. While some rings are located within the confines of the alignments, indicating either earlier or later site use, others are located near the fringes suggesting their use or occupation associated with an actual hunting event or drive event—their placement feasibly occurring as part of a larger plan.

Materials

The Stone Hill Springs Prehistoric District retains very good integrity of materials. The stone features, archaeological faunal remains, and artifacts, including diagnostic artifacts such as projectile points and ceramics, demonstrate several thousand years of use. Much of the material used by the previous occupants remains at the property.

Workmanship

Stone Hill Springs displays strong integrity of workmanship, in this case, closely entwined with integrity of design. Stone Hill Springs contains numerous features related to bison procurement including drive features, a jump, and an impoundment location. The drive lines in particular, highlight the workmanship, together with the planned design, of funneling bison to a selected location.

Setting, Feeling and Association

As a result of its rural nature, integrity of setting, feeling and association are excellent. Topography proved very important to Native people's plans for activities such as bison hunting, as use of the landscape contributed significantly to the success of the venture, a factor implicit also in the integrity of design. Little visible change has occurred to the surrounding area and those changes or impacts that have occurred are generally beyond the view shed of the Stone Hill Springs Prehistoric District. This Prehistoric District remains much the same as it has for hundreds of years. Although two lightly-used two-track roads and occasional barbed-wire fences punctuate the property, they detract little from the overall integrity and there are no overhead electrical or phone transmission lines disparaging the integrity. The undisturbed foothills terrain within the view shed retains much the same feeling as when occupied prehistorically.

When the Blackfeet elders visited the property in 2011, they climbed to the “Looking-Out-Place” cairn at the top of the hill. One elder raised his arms and head toward the sun and then they sat down, smoked their pipes, and talked. Afterwards, Blackfeet Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, John Murray, presented an oral history related to the stone hill. He reported a story about a Blackfeet youth. The young man was discovered sleeping on a hill by a small group of Shoshone warriors. The warriors poked the young man with their lances, who jumped to his feet and quickly ran down the stone covered hill to make his escape. Mr. Murray thought it might have been the same rocky prominence where the “Looking-Out-Place” occurs (John Murray personal communication 2011), thus partially representing the name of the property.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHAEOLOGY: Prehistoric

Period of Significance

3500 B.P – 119 B.P.

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Middle Precontact

Late Precontact

Architect/Builder

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

Stone Hill Springs Prehistoric District is eligible for listing in the National Register under criteria C and D at a local and state level of significance. Archaeological investigations of the district demonstrate the beginning of the period of significance with initial use beginning around 3500 years ago. The end of the period of significance is associated with the Intermountain (Shoshone) over a period before, and potentially after, their acquisition of the horse, though the preponderance of evidence from the district indicates an Intermountain Tradition association dating to 800 years B.P.

Although several bison jumps or impoundment sites occur in Montana, few are listed in the National Register. Those that are listed include First Peoples Buffalo Jump (originally listed December 17, 1974; NHL July 21st, 2015; NR # 15000623), Too Close For Comfort (Wahkpa Chu'gn) [NR-listed December 30, 1974; NR # 74001098], and the Madison Buffalo Jump (NR-listed April 28th, 1970, NR # 70000356), the closest to Stone Hill Springs Prehistoric District, located approximately 25 miles to the southeast. While both the Madison and First Peoples Buffalo jumps, and Too Close For Comfort impoundment are of a much larger scale, the Stone Hill Springs Prehistoric District provides an opportunity to examine such endeavors on a smaller scale, likely a scale more commonly practiced throughout the precontact-era, and thus more representative of the actions of the early occupants of the area.

Under Criterion C, the Stone Hill Springs Prehistoric District is eligible as a fine example of a bison kill complex that retains high integrity. The Stone Hill Springs Prehistoric District embodies the distinctive characteristics of a communal pre-horse hunting technique used to acquire bison. The district includes two complete stone cairn drivelines, a cliff jump and possible impoundment location, extensive processing site, camp locations with stone rings, at least three locations likely used as observation points, a stone blind overlooking a loafing area, fresh water springs to attract animals, and a vision quest/eagle catch pit. The rural and generally uninhabited location has resulted in the property retaining excellent integrity.

The use of drives to herd bison required a coordinated communal effort and stands as one of the most successful massive food harvesting techniques devised in human history "...it is unlikely that any other traditional hunting activity...would rival this productivity" (Brink et al. 2003). Bison kill complexes on the northern plains significantly contributed to the feeding, clothing and domiciling of the tribes that inhabited these areas, during the pedestrian time period before the introduction of the horse. The Stone Hill Springs Prehistoric District illustrates the convergence of resources necessary to complete such an event.

Under Criterion D, the Stone Hill Springs Prehistoric District is significant for already yielding a considerable amount of information during previous investigations that contributes to the understanding of human activity involving hunting, processing, and occupation (Davis et al. 2016). The earlier investigations indicate additional research will yield further information that

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could address several research issues. Additional investigations could also afford more informed comparisons with other sites regarding its use and role in the area.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Criteria C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

The Stone Hill Springs Prehistoric District is significant under Criterion C in the area of Engineering. Precontact groups hunted bison for over 10,000 years. Techniques varied but around 5800 years ago, drivelines began to be employed. The use of drivelines often resulted in large numbers of bison being killed, usually by directing a herd over a steep precipice (Brink 2008). A large number of people were required to construct and operate the drivelines. Rock cairns and cairns made of sod, dung, twigs and brush, composed the drivelines, were constructed for distances up to two miles from the final kill area (Brink 2008). Tribal members positioned themselves along the drivelines to help direct the bison through the drive lines toward the kill area. A thorough knowledge of driveline construction, an intimate knowledge of bison behavior and use of the surrounding topography, all factored into the successful conclusion of a hunt.

A comparison of the drivelines at the Stone Hill Springs Prehistoric District with drivelines in Alberta yield both similarities and difference. Brink et al. (2003) have made the most comprehensive study to date of rock alignments using the plains of Alberta as their study area. Their research has shown a mean of 8 rocks per driveline cairn, a mean spacing of 5.2 m between cairns, and a mean drive lane length of 348 m. Further, drive lanes are typically oriented in the direction of prevailing winds with the trap, jump, or pound situated downwind of the drive lane opening. Using the data calculated by Brink et al. (2003), the dimensions and rock counts of the drive lane cairns at Stone Hill Springs are similar to typical constituent cairns in other rock alignments in the Northern Plains, and the orientation of the drive lane follows the prevailing wind. However, cairn spacing at Stone Hill Springs is approximately half (2.65 m) of the expected mean, and the drive lane length is approximately 5 times longer than the expected mean. To keep this in perspective, however, two of the drive lanes documented at the Kutoyis site in northern Montana measure 4.5 km and 2.5 km in length (Zedeño et al. 2010). Further, Tom Jerde has documented several rock alignments in the Paradise Valley of Park County that exceed 1 km in length (Jerde 2013).

The Stone Hill Springs Prehistoric District represents a well-conceived and planned bison procurement strategy employed in the foothills of the Elkhorn Mountains of Montana, only 14 miles from Three Forks. The numerous resources associated with the endeavor, including the drivelines, associated cairns, the cliff, gulch possibly used for an impoundment, and lookout cairns, “embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction”.

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Individually, several of the features would likely be considered significant, together they serve to illustrate the entire process of a bison drive.

Criteria D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

In addition to significance under Criterion C, the Stone Hill Spring Prehistoric District is significant under Criteria D. As such, it is important to clearly demonstrate the integrity of association between the district and important research questions. Previous investigations have yielded pertinent information to address archaeological research questions at a local and regional level, as detailed in this nomination and in Davis et al. (2016) published in *Archaeology in Montana*. Research issues already addressed during previous field work include when the district was occupied, if the district was occupied or used multiple times, if a processing area occurred near the drive lines, and the types of vegetation present at the district during its use. Although a number of issues have already been addressed, the District has significant potential to answer additional research questions.

Can the identification of Intermountain Tradition ceramic vessels be broadened to include styles other than the commonly-accepted conical, flat-bottom vessel?

Presently, Intermountain Tradition ceramics are usually identified on the basis of overall vessel shape, which is recognized as a conical, flat-bottomed pot, illustrated by the reconstructed vessel recovered at Stone Hill Springs. Archaeologists should recognize the possibility that other vessel shapes are included within the Intermountain Tradition, at least in Protohistoric times. The array of vessels from Eden-Farson, a Protohistoric site of probable Shoshonean-affiliation, informs us that the potters who produced conical pots also fashioned bowls, pots with rather strongly constricted mouths, and vessels with flaring mouths. None of these three vessel shapes are presently generally included as elements of the Intermountain Tradition.

Future work at Stone Hill Springs could include additional excavation in an attempt to recover ceramics that differ in shape from the expected conical, flat-bottomed Intermountain Tradition norm. The recovery of such ceramics could potentially address whether vessel shape-style is indicative of distribution, aerially or temporally, or both.

Can the actual drivelines and associated features be more precisely dated?

For thousands of years, Indians that occupied the northern plains of Montana took part in a great communal activity known as bison drives over cliffs or into impoundments. Such drives represent one of the most successful massive food harvesting techniques ever devised in human history. Before the introduction of the horse and the widespread distribution of modern European implements, bison drives greatly contributed to the inhabitability of the plains and mountain areas: "... it is unlikely that any other traditional hunting activity... would rival this productivity" (Brink et al. 2003). The presence of the drive lines indicates pre-horse use, however, affixing a more refined date, or period, of use to them remains important. Sedimentation comparison between the cairns in the drive lines and nearby rings, might yield important relative dating between features. In addition, Optically-Stimulated Luminescence (OSL) dating may be possible.

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Where is the actual kill site? Does more than one kill site exist?

As mentioned above, the exact location of a primary kill site has yet to be determined. Locating the kill site would elucidate the exact use of the drivelines to either direct the bison over a cliff or toward an impoundment.

Thomas Kehoe, in The Gull Lake Site report (1973), described the two general forms of a drive, the bison jump and the impoundment. Kehoe believed that Native Americans preferred to drive bison into some type of impoundment, be it nature or man-made, rather than employ a jump. Kehoe further stated: "Unfortunately, in spite of the excellent detail of their descriptions of bison drives and their descriptions of the tribes and places they visited, as yet we are unable to identify any particular archaeological site with any tribe... (Kehoe 1973: 170)." However, Ray (1939) reported that the Salish (Flathead) apparently preferred impoundments to cliffs. Determining whether the drive lines were used to direct bison toward a cliff or an impoundment could suggest a possible cultural affiliation of the hunters. While such an inference would obviously be tenuous, it could provide an avenue to more fully explore such a possibility.

What other additional information is available to more-fully explore the Intermountain occupation of the District?

Previous archaeological work at the Stone Hills Springs Prehistoric District indicates use for up to 3500 years, with the latest occupation occurring between 1800 A.D. to 1167 A.D. Based on the recovery of diagnostic ceramics and projectile points, this latter use is associated with an Intermountain Tradition occupation. The possible time depth of this Stone Hill Spring Intermountain Tradition encampment sets it apart from other dated examples of a ProtoShoshonean techno-complex. The latest Precontact/earliest Historic juncture is rarely "experienced" archaeologically in this part of the world (Davis et al. 2016: 36) making such an association between archaeological materials to a particular tribe not only a bit unique, but also special.

To date, the evidence from the Stone Hill Springs Prehistoric District suggests a greater use of the district by Intermountain Tradition people than for earlier occupations. The occupation by peoples affiliated with the Intermountain Tradition, within the past two to three centuries, and even earlier, appears to be typical of highly mobile, small human groups that established small-scale, short-term encampments to procure their food supply.

Although only a small, but unknown fraction of the once-occupied surface was excavated, the recovered Late Precontact lithic and ceramic artifact assemblage and utilized animal remains suggest additional investigations would yield further information related to the occupation of the district by Intermountain Tradition groups. Recovered materials could potentially provide information regarding site function, seasonality, age, and affiliation.

What other additional information is available that might support Blackfeet occupation during the period 1800-1831 A. D. or Crow and Flathead occupation before 1800 A.D.?

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While Shoshone evidence predominates between A.D. 1800-1167, the Flathead, Crow and Blackfeet tribes are believed to have also utilized the Stone Hill Springs area. Can any archaeological evidence shed light on additional ethnic associations? Stone rings, for example, represent the last positioning of rocks associated with a structure. Can any characteristics associated with the rings be correlated to a specific tribal association?

Can a comparison with other like sites provide a better understanding of not only the use of the Stone Hill Springs Prehistoric District, but of the area by Intermountain Tradition groups?

As stated by Davis and others (2016: 36):

Archaeological evidence is moot regarding whether other distinguishable Precontact cultures also used the Stone Hill Springs bison trap. The surface area occupied by the drive lane, ca. 1,828 x 800 m is indicative of the spatial coverage utilized by communal hunters, which had to have involved more than a few participants. Known communal bison kill sites, such as Madison Buffalo Jump (24GA314) (Davis and Brownell 2016), the nearby Eukes bison kill (24GA305) in the Madison Valley (obsidian tri-notched arrow and lance points, plus Intermountain Ware at the latter) and the Antonsen bison kills (24GA559) in the Gallatin Valley (obsidian tri-notched arrow points) were evidently utilized by Intermountain Tradition peoples. Bowman Spring (24LC294) (Davis et al. 2010), although not a bison kill per se, was occupied by ceramic-using Intermountain peoples who hunted such big game as elk (wapiti) with bow-and-arrows. In short, the concurrence of obsidian tri-notched and/or side-notched arrow points, larger obsidian lance points, and Intermountain Ware is clearly a diagnostic trait set. The moderate-scale Stone Hill Springs bison drive/trap operation may be indicative of a larger participating population than that which might have involved one or more bands of Shoshone.

In addition to the above-mentioned locations, other sites in the Headwaters area reveal significant evidence of Shoshone occupation between 1797-1167 A.D. (Davis et al. 2016). A split metapodial scraper made from a wapiti leg bone, found out of context on Spokane Creek (about 30 miles north of Stone Hill Springs) (Helmick and Davis 2011) dated to 185±15 RCYBP (PRI-10-26-1). Helmick (pers. comm. 2009) also reported the recovery of a stone Shoshone style sucking pipe elsewhere in the Townsend Basin. Even more compelling is his study of an Intermountain Ware pot (Helmick 2011:65) dated to 400±15 RCYBP (PRI-10-56-1) and accompanied by more than 50 tri-notched arrowpoints; several of the obsidian points were sourced to Bear Gulch in Idaho/Montana. This is an inundated occupation site (Locality Xa) near the south end of Canyon Ferry Lake. These occurrences are important as local expressions of Shoshone activity, despite the fact that context must be inferred in all three instances. (Davis, et al. 2016: 35)

The uniformity of discovered archeological evidence at Stone Hill Springs and several other places in the Townsend Basin and Headwaters area, shows Intermountain Tradition presence extending over a 600-year period between 1800 A.D. and 1167 A.D. This evidence supports a

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hypothesis of an expanded Shoshone territorial presence in the Headwaters area that existed before the great Shoshone expansion that occurred after they obtained horses in the early 1700's (Ewers 1980: 15-18; Haines 1938: 430; Medicine Crow 1992: 23; Secoy 1992: 105).

Comparison of materials from sites containing similar artifact sets, and possibly surface features, could provide a more accurate interpretation of areal, or regional, use by Intermountain Tradition peoples.

Can a season of use for the drivelines be determined?

Animal bones recovered from Area B are fairly well preserved, with even the fetal elements identifiable. Unfortunately, the small size of the sample precludes detailed conclusions. A minimum of two bison (*Bison bison bison*) is represented. This incomplete representation of skeletal parts could result if primary butchering of the animals had been carried out elsewhere and the cranium and vertebrae abandoned at that location. Several bones of bison and other large game found during the testing were charred black, and others calcined by intense heat. The presence of fetal bison bones suggests of a late winter or spring kill (Davis et al. 2016: 20).

In addition to the large and medium-size ungulates, domestic dog, cottontail rabbit, and porcupine are represented in the faunal sample. The contribution made by these animals to the total food supply would have been minimal. Only one individual of each species is represented and some or all of them may be intrusive and, therefore, unrelated to the cultural deposits. The condition of some small mammal bones indicates that they might have passed through an acidic digestive system, tentatively suggesting consumption by humans (Davis et al. 2016: 20).

Locating the actual kill sites would go hand-in-hand with addressing this research question. Although a late winter or early spring kill is suggested by the presence of the fetal bone, the sample is small. Locating the kill, which should contain more individuals, would not only better address the season the driveline was used, but could potentially yield additional diagnostic artifacts, such as projectile points, that would further refine the period of use.

ADDITIONAL ETHNOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

Native American Tribes in the Headwaters and Stone Hill Springs Areas, at, or prior to Contact

The tribes of Montana are frequently divided into three groups: 1) Plains tribes (Blackfeet, Gros Ventre, Cree and Chippewa, Assiniboine, Crow, Sioux and Cheyenne) that were pushed west in late precontact times from the northeast as a result of European expansion, 2) Plateau tribes (Salish Flathead, Kalispell, Kootenai and Nez Perce) related to west coast and western Canada groups occupying the Rocky Mountain area west of the plains, and 3) Great Basin tribes from the Intermountain region (Shoshone and Bannock) originating from the south west "Great Basin" area (Uda and Voth 2010; Bryan 1996; Malouf 1969; Hultkrantz 1974).

Before the Shoshone gained military power from their ownership of the horse, Intermountain (Shoshone and Bannock) and Plateau tribes (Salish Flathead and Kalispell) may have predominated in the Headwaters area. Those tribes are thought to have inhabited the Headwaters Area before 1700 A.D. (Malouf 1969: 18). Archaeological investigations, such as that conducted by Dr. Davis at Stone Hill Springs, provides evidence for the time periods of

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Shoshone habitation in the headwaters area and indicates earlier occupation than has previously been recognized. The illustration below, prepared by Carling Malouf reflects his estimation of tribal location in 1650.



Map showing tribal distribution in 1650 A.D.

Map Showing Tribal Distributions in 1650 A.D. (From Malouf, 1969: 14)

None of the Plains tribes are believed to have occupied the Montana plains until after 1600 and most did not arrive until after 1800 (Malouf 1969: 12). These later tribes, categorized by their related language, one being the “Siouan”, included the Assiniboine, Dakota (Sioux), Mandan, Hidatsa, and Crow. The other group of tribes that migrated from eastern areas mostly in present day Canada to the Northern Plains were categorized as “Algonkian” which included the Cree, Chippewa, Gros Ventres, Northern Cheyenne, Blackfeet and Arapaho (Malouf 1969: 15). Among the latter group, the Blackfeet occupied the area located the farthest west and Ewers places them 400 miles east of the Rockies before migrating further west. It is unknown whether the ancestors of these ethnic groups ever occupied the Montana Plains before they migrated east. One migration theory contends that the ancestors of most of the Indians inhabiting the Americas migrated along some portion of the “old North Trail” out of Asia. One potential route of that trail passed just east of the Continental Divide; the route expands the possibility that many tribes at some time may have occupied, or at least passed through, the Northern Plains.

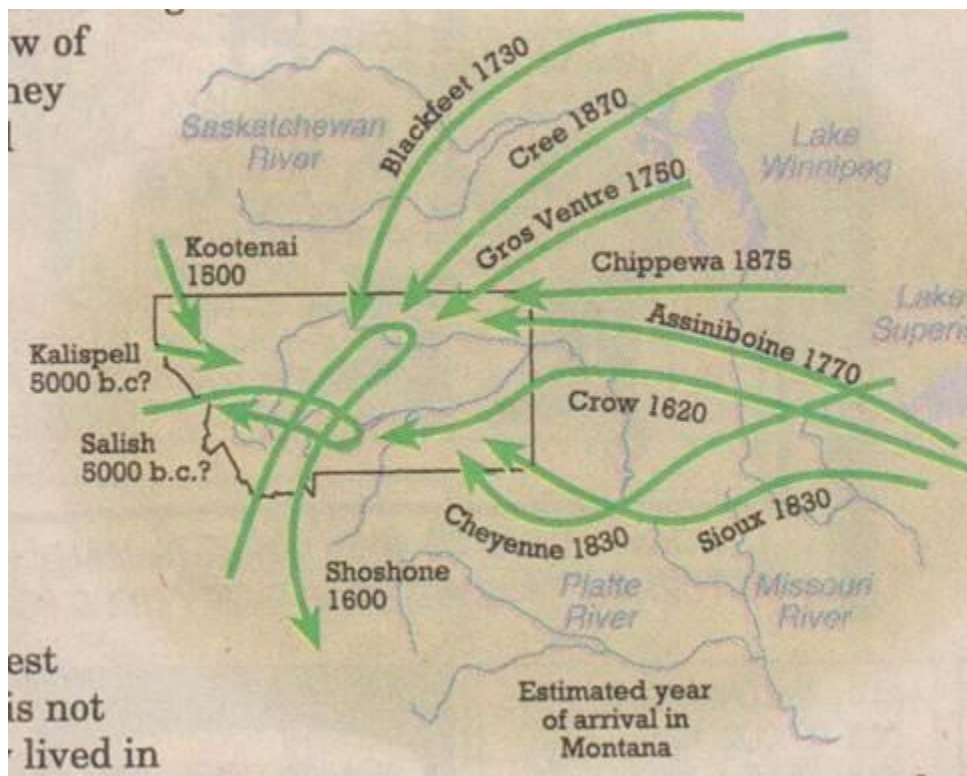
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Although the Bering Land Bridge theory has long dominated the idea of human presence in the Americas, it is important to note that current research allows for other possibilities. Archaeological investigations, linguistic research, tribal oral histories, and other studies are presenting alternative explanations (Cajune 2011: 2, 6).



Possible Migration Routes and Estimated Arrival Dates into Montana
(Uda and Voth 2010)

Tribal Movements in the 1700 and 1800s

Although important to numerous tribes ethnographically, the tribes that appear to have the strongest ties to the Headwater/Townsend basin/Stone Hill Springs Prehistoric District area include the Flathead (Salish), Shoshone, Crow and Blackfoot.

The Flathead claim affinity to the Three Forks area and they may have shared the area with their relatives, the Pend d'Oreille, and later with the Shoshone (Malouf 1969). These Salish, Plateau tribes may have predated the arrival of Shoshone, Crow and Blackfeet by thousands of years, arriving as early as 7000 B.P. (Uda and Voth 2010; Andrews 1963; Hoxie 1989; Madsen 1979). Despite Malouf's hypothesis that the Salish Flathead occupied this area during the 1600's, and maybe earlier, and were displaced by the Shoshone ca. A.D. 1730 (Malouf 1969), the two groups were usually at peace and co-existed amicably (Turney-High 1937: 135-136). Disease, including small pox, may have played an important role in the migration of the Flathead to the Bitterroot Valley in western Montana (Fahey 1974).

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Carling Malouf estimated that in 1650 the Shoshone occupied most of Idaho, parts of western Wyoming and southwestern Montana, including present day Yellowstone Park and before that their range extended south to northeastern Colorado and southwest to southern Nevada, occupying most of the Great Basin (Malouf, 1969, Hultkrantz, 1954). The Shoshone consisted of a number of disparate bands, self-identified by what they ate (the Antelope Eaters, Sheep Eaters, Fish Eaters, and Buffalo Eaters). The Lemhi Shoshone, part of the most northerly division of Shoshone, originally ate salmon. Later, after occupation of the Plains, they began a diet of bison, supplemented with rabbits, roots, nuts and seeds (Malouf, 1974:20-21).

Before Dr. Les Davis's research, it was uncertain when the Shoshone began their movement into present-day Montana. Ake Hultkrantz, in his manuscript *The Indians of Yellowstone Park* (1954), states, an exact date of their expansion remains uncertain: "It is impossible to fix an appropriate date for the eastern expansion of the Shoshone. Mainly relying on linguistic calculations, Shimkin (Demitri Boris Shimkin) states the time to be about 1500 A.D. The date is likely, but rather uncertain. The archeological findings east of the Rockies yield no clear answer...The problem of timing the Shoshone migration remains unsolved" (Hultkrantz 1954: 14). It is uncertain whether Hultkrantz is referring only to expansion into Wyoming or if he also includes expansion into southern Montana. Dr. Davis's research in 1971, indicates Shoshone in the Headwaters area as early as A.D. 1167 (Davis et al. 2016).

Beyond the debate regarding their arrival in the Headwaters and Stone Hill Springs area, the Shoshone are believed to be the first Northern Plains tribe to obtain and use horses on the Montana plains. They obtained the horse from their southern relatives, the Utes and Comanche (Ewers 1980: 11). Acquisition of the horse initially provided the Shoshone with a temporary military advantage that gave them the power to expand beyond their previously occupied territory into much of present-day Montana, and parts of Saskatchewan, Canada and the Dakotas during the early 1700's (Malouf, 1969: 18). This was also the approximate time period that the Flathead migrated from the Three Forks area to the Bitterroot area farther west (Malouf 1969).

The French trader, Verendrye, the first white man to trade at the Mandan Villages near present day Bismarck, North Dakota, noted in his 1738 journal that the Shoshone were the strongest and most feared tribe inhabiting that area in North Dakota (McGinnis 1990: 2; Wood and Theissen: 1985).

The Shoshone exchanged some of their horses with Crow and Flathead (Salish) trading partners, who subsequently traded with their relatives and allies, which began to equalize the military advantages. Stealing horses from neighboring tribes also became a principle occupation of the tribes and contributed to the widespread distribution of the horse (Ewers 1980.)

Sometime before Lewis and Clark passed through the Three Forks area in 1805, and after being devastated by a major Smallpox epidemic that occurred in 1781, the Shoshone began their territorial contraction toward their original territory in present-day Idaho. The Blackfeet further pressured the Shoshone, resulting in the Shoshone also moving farther southwest toward present day Salmon, Idaho (Ewers 1958; Ambrose 1996).

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One well-known Shoshone who was quite familiar with the Headwaters, Jefferson River, and Townsend Basin was Sacagawea. Her observations recorded in Lewis and Clark's journals demonstrate her familiarity with the Townsend Basin and the Jefferson River valley. The Lemhi Shoshone's first contact with Euro-Americans is believed to have been in August of 1805 when Captain Lewis met them at Lemhi Pass near present day Salmon Idaho. In 1800, five years before that encounter, Sacagawea was captured by Hadatsa Indians near Three Forks (Ambrose 1996). Prior to her capture, it is not out of the realm of possibility she could have passed near, or even to, Stone Hill Springs with her band of Lemhi during her youth; the recovery of Shoshone vessel ceramic fragments found at Stone Hill Springs was dated to 1800 \pm 30 years.

The retreat of the Shoshone coincided with Piegan Blackfoot expansion that began about 1780, after the Blackfeet obtained horses and acquired the gun (Ewers 1958: 29). The Piegan moved south onto the Montana plains east of the Continental Divide, around 1780-1800 (Ewers 1980: 300) and became the dominant tribe on the plains of western Montana, including the area of the Three Forks (Headwaters) during the period 1800-1831. In 1832, George Catlin stated that the Blackfeet were the most powerful tribe on the continent and estimated their population at 16,500 (Catlin letters and notes: Vol 1, 59-60.). In 1831, the Blackfeet negotiated a peace with the United States (Ewers 1958: 57), after which they allowed the establishment of a trading post, later known as Fort Benton, in the heart of Piegan country near the confluence of the Marias River and the Missouri River. While the Blackfeet may have been dominant in the early 1800's, both the Shoshone and Flathead continued to hunt in the Headwaters Area (Ambrose 1996).

Ewers believed the Blackfeet obtained their first horse about 1730-1740 (Ewers 1980: 22). Anthony Hendry (2001), thought to be the first white man to meet the Blackfeet near present day Calgary, Canada in 1754, corroborated that the Blackfeet were mounted on horses (McGinnis 1990: 5). By the early 1800s, benefiting from the mobility provided by the horse, the Blackfeet maintained winter and summer camps in the Headwaters Area (Ewers 1980: 126). John Colter's experiences with Blackfeet in 1808, 1809, and 1810 and John Ewers' documentation provide strong evidence of Blackfeet occupation of the headwaters area during that time (Ewers 1958). Their expansion displaced the Kalispell, Kootenai, and their Salish relatives, who retreated west into the Rocky Mountains (Ewers 1980: 123, 1958: 30). In 1837, a smallpox epidemic, which reached the Blackfeet by riverboat near Fort Benton, killed two-thirds of their entire population (Ewers 1958: 66).

As dispersal of the horse expanded each tribe's potential hunting ground and simplified the killing of bison, the use of communal bison drives became less common (Ewers 1980). It was easier for a small group of hunters to kill bison on horseback than take part in the more complicated communal bison drive (Ewers 1980: 155). Although the physical evidence suggests hunting at Stone Hill Springs was a communal endeavor, the district would have remained a good place to hunt because of the springs, and would have likely continued to attract nomadic tribes including the Flathead, Shoshone, Crow, and Blackfeet.

Description of the construction of a bison drive

The construction and operation of a communal bison drive required planning and organization. Much of that planning led to the actual physical manifestation of the drive-related features

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visible on the surface and is critical to the significance of the district under Criterion C. A brief description of the drive lanes, the pen, the chute and the wings is described by Thomas Kehoe in his *The Gull Lake Site* report.

The drive lanes: A bison drive was a large communal activity that attempted to lure, or herd, bison from their loafing area into a trap. One such method consisted of using roughly parallel alignments, sometimes constructed of rocks and stones, to direct the herd in a specific direction. Near the terminus, the alignments would often constrict forcing the animals toward a cliff or into an impoundment, such as a pen, corral or snow bank. Cliffs located in appropriate positions were rarer than suitable impoundment topography, making impoundments more commonly employed than drives over cliffs (Kehoe 1973). *The alignments described in Section 7 at the Stone Hill Springs complex illustrate this type of feature. The nearby cliff segment of Trap Gulch lies adjacent to a 300 m impoundment location and would have provided options for the tribes conducting a drive.* Kehoe describes drivelines as consisting of three parts; the pen, (base of cliff, corral, impoundment), the chute, and the wings (T. Kehoe 1973).

The pen: Driving bison over a cliff that was high enough to cause death upon impact did not require the use of a pen or impoundment. However, when impoundments were employed, use of any natural barriers in conjunction with corrals built from trees, rocks, and brush often occurred. (Kehoe, 1973). *The steep sides of Trap Gulch used in connection with either a rock barrier wall west of the cliff or the breached dike east of the butchering site (or both) could have adequately served as a pen, or been augmented with a corral.* Once within the pen, the bison would be shot with arrows or spears. Pens were usually located at the base of steep declines; drive lanes often made abrupt turns just before the pen, helping conceal the trap from the bison (Jefferson 1929; Cocking 1908; Kehoe 1973).

The chute: Located between the pen and the wings, the chute funneled the bison over a cliff or into the pen or impoundment. Usually the chute consisted of a turn in the drive lanes before entering the pen or the cliff, *a configuration apparent at Stone Hill Springs* (Jefferson 1929). *Because the drive lanes at Stone Hill Springs directed the bison to both a cliff and an impoundment area just east of the cliff, it is possible that the impoundment area may have served as a backup plan in case directing the bison over the cliff failed. The lack of cairns near the chute area at Stone Hill Springs suggest the possible use of some type of perishable obstruction, such as a wood barrier, like a "jack fence" was employed to direct the bison to the intended destination. Cottonwood trees are abundant in nearby Trap Gulch and could have provided wood for a constructed barrier.* However, ethnographically, the penchant of employing impoundments to jumps by the Salish (Flathead) could suggest the impoundment served as the preferred means by some tribes (Ray 1939).

The wings. The wings were built to extend the drive lane cairns toward the gathering area where the bison naturally congregated for water and plentiful grass. *The southern lane at Stone Hill Springs extends westerly for 1828 meters from the cliff and approximately 1978 meters from the impoundment area. The northern lane extends westerly for 1219 meters. The cairns in the drive lanes at Stone Hill Springs are spaced at closer intervals than those studied by Brink in 2003*

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and consist of 4-12 fist-size and larger locally available rocks heaped or clustered in 1-2 tiers and generally measure less than 1 m in diameter.

Conducting the drive

Prior to the actual drive, several preparatory events occurred. The Blackfoot ritual appears generally representative of the tribes inhabiting the northern plains. Kehoe described the conduct of a bison drive (Kehoe 1973). After building the corral, pen or impoundment, a ritual took place in the sacred lodge. Kehoe wrote: "The ritual took place in the sacred lodge, a painted tipi erected in the middle of the Blackfoot camp circle (Barrett 1921: 84)." Before the drive, a Blackfoot holy woman led the drive ceremonies in the sacred, painted lodge (Barrett 1921:84.)

Once the drive was ready to commence, a runner was used to start the herd moving. Runner decoys, often dressed in bison skins and imitating a calf in distress, were sent out toward or beyond the beginning portion of the stone alignments. As the herd began to enter the drive lane, tribal members serving as wing guards rose from behind the cairns waving bison robes trying to frighten the bison forward (Denig 1930; Wissler 1910; Schultz 2014.) The wing guards were supplemented by "dead men", perishable cairns constructed with sage brush, tree limbs and bison dung (Brink and Rollins 2009). As the decoy runners sprinted toward the cliff or pen with the bison herd close behind, they searched for a place to seek protection to avoid the stampede (Henry and Thompson 1897).

A successful drive over a cliff would result in the death of many bison upon impact. Any bison that survived would be killed by the tribe members that waited for them near the base of the cliff. When an impoundment was employed, "the herd was moved in a clockwise direction, emulating the direction of the sun" (Henry and Thompson 1897: 525). Henry Y. Hind (1860) described the event as "diabolical butchery and excitement" (Kehoe 1973: 185). After the kill, the hunting chief divided the dead animals among the participants, and many of prime portions would be prepared for the feast and final rituals (Henry 1809; Schaeffer notes, n.d). The rest of the animal would be butchered after removing the hide. Most of the meat would be dried in thin strips for winter use (Schaeffer 1962.)

Sacagawea, and Lewis and Clark in the Townsend basin

In July, 1805, the Corps of Discovery were the first to document the locality. The expedition's Indian guide, Sacagawea reported that while hunting buffalo with her Lemhi Shoshone band, she was captured at Three Forks. She told how the Hidatsa had captured her, five years before, when she was about 12 years old. She was brought to the Hidatsa-Mandan camps in North Dakota where she married Charbonneau and later joined the Corps of Discovery expedition in 1805 (Ambrose 1996: 259; Moulton and Dunlay 1987). The Lewis and Clark Journals also report her familiarity with natural features in the Townsend basin that she remembered from her youth. Fragments of a Shoshone ceramic vessel were discovered by Leslie Davis (Davis et al. 2016) at Stone Hill Springs and dated to ca. 1800±30 years. Although it is admittedly a stretch, the late date makes one ponder if Sacagawea visited Stone Hill Springs during her childhood (Davis et al. 2016: 33).

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The following provides a few details of Sacagawea's time near the Stone Hill Springs Prehistoric District. Italics have been added to indicate author's discussion of relationship to Stone Hill Springs.

In 1800, during a buffalo hunt, Sacagawea and her band of Shoshone Indians, was attacked by Hadatsa Indians while camping at Three Forks. She escaped along the Jefferson River but was captured approximately 4 ½ miles upstream (Moulton and Dunlay 1987). She was only 12 years old at the time and sometime afterwards found herself married to the French trader, Charbonneau, back at the Mandan-Hadatsa camps near present day Bismarck, North Dakota, along the Missouri River (Ambrose 1996.) When Lewis and Clark spent the winter of 1804-1805 at these camps, they hired Charbonneau to serve as their guide. Sacagawea would accompany Charbonneau and assist the Corps of Discovery in obtaining horses from the Shoshone when they reached the Three Forks area (Ambrose 1996), an area used by the Shoshone for centuries to hunt bison (Davis et al. 2016). The expedition expected to make contact with the Shoshone near the Headwaters area. On July 22, 1805, before they reached the Three Forks, near White Earth Creek (now under Canyon Ferry Lake), Lewis reported in his journals "The Indian woman recognizes the country and assures us that this is the river on which her relations live and the three forks are at no great distance" (Moulton and Dunlay 1987: 416). *White Earth Creek is about 45 miles north of Three Forks and about the same distance from Stone Hill Springs, about 14 miles northwest of Three Forks, within the Missouri River Valley.*

About halfway between White Earth and the Three Forks Captain Clark, with Charbonneau and a few other expedition members, made a side trip heading west along a tributary now known as Crow Creek. Clark made a journal entry for July 23, 1805, "... proceeded on an Indian roade through a wider valley... I saw no fresh sign of Indians today" (Moulton and Dunlay 1987: 425) The next day (July 24) Clark reported in his journal, "I proceeded up a creek on the direction of the Indian roade at 10:00o'clock discovered a horse..." (Moulton and Dunlay 1987: 428). *This creek, which enters the Missouri River about 2 ½ miles north of present day Toston, Montana, is less than 15 miles northeast of the Stone Hill Springs Prehistoric District. On this excursion, Captain Clark suffered from prickly pear cactus in his feet and may not have traveled as far as he normally would and nearing Lone Mountain, five miles northeast of Stone Hill Springs, he headed south toward the Missouri River, camping at three forks that night. Charbonneau, traveled with Clark's party on this expedition to locate the Shoshone (Ambrose 1996). The journals do not specifically mention whether Sacagawea had any input into the course chosen by Clark, but it seems possible that she might have suggested the chosen direction.*

On July 24, 1805, Lewis noted in his journal, "I fear each day that we shall meet with some considerable falls or obstruction in the river notwithstanding the information of the Indian woman to the contrary who assures us that the river continues much as we see it" (Moulton and Dunlay 1987: 422). *The expedition was about seven miles north of present day Toston, Montana, and 30 miles from Three Forks when he made the notation.*

On July 27, 1805, Lewis reached Three Forks, stating in his journal, "The country opens suddenly to extensive and beautiful plains and meadows which appear to be surrounded in every direction with distant and lofty mountains" (Ambrose 1996: 257). Lewis named the southeast

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fork the Gallatin's River, the middle fork the Maddison's River and the southwest fork, the one he intended to follow, the Jefferson's River, in honor of the president (Ambrose 1996). The expedition spent two days at the Three Forks and during this time Sacagawea informed him that the expedition's camp was precisely on the spot where the Shoshones camped five years before when a raiding party of Hidatsa attacked them. She related that the Shoshones had retreated three miles upriver (Jefferson) and hidden in a wood where the Hadatsas had found and routed them, killing four men, four women, and a number of boys, and making prisoners of four boys and all the remaining women, including Sacagawea (Ambrose 1996). *Three Forks lies approximately 14 miles southeast of Stone Hill Springs.*

The expedition left the Three Forks on July 29, 1805 and headed southwest along the Jefferson River. Over the next week, Lewis, Drouillard, and a small party of men (and Sacagawea), marched ahead of the canoes, searching for Indians (Ambrose 1996: 260). During their trek, Lewis crossed and named two tributaries, the Wisdom River (now the Big Hole), and the Philanthropy (now the Ruby). On August 7, 1805, near the confluence of the Philanthropy and Jefferson rivers, near present day Twin Bridges, Sacagawea reported and Lewis recorded, "The Indian woman recognized the point of a high plain to our right which she informed us was not very distant from the summer retreat of her nation on a river beyond the mountains which run to the west." She said the Shoshones called the hill the "Beaver's Head...she assures us that we shall either find her people on this river or on the river immediately west of its source" (Moulton and Dunlay 1987: Ambrose 1996: 262). *This location is approximately 60 miles south of Three Forks and 70 miles from Stone Hill Springs Prehistoric District. The total area from White Earth to Twin Bridges is about 100 miles. The width of the valleys measures less than 20 miles. Presumably, the Shoshone would have hunted bison wherever they congregated in the Headwaters area and Stone Hill Springs, with its fresh water and grasses, would attract the animals. Archaeological evidence indicating Shoshone occupation has been identified at nine sites in the Headwaters area. At Stone Hill Springs the Shoshone artifacts date between A.D. 1167-1800. A Shoshone pot found during Dr. Davis's excavation in 1971 was dated to 1800 ± 30 years. That year was the same as Sacagawea's capture (Davis et al. 2016).*

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

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Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1999

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

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Or
UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

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Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The district is located in [REDACTED] The boundary was drawn to encompass the concentrations of archaeological features in the area likely associated with the bison drive lines.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: _____
organization: _____
street & number: _____
city or town: _____ state: _____ zip code _____
e-mail _____
telephone: _____
date: February 2017

Stone Hill Springs Prehistoric District
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Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property:

City or Vicinity:

County:

State:

Photographer:

Date Photographed:

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

1 of ____.

Please see Continuation Sheets

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

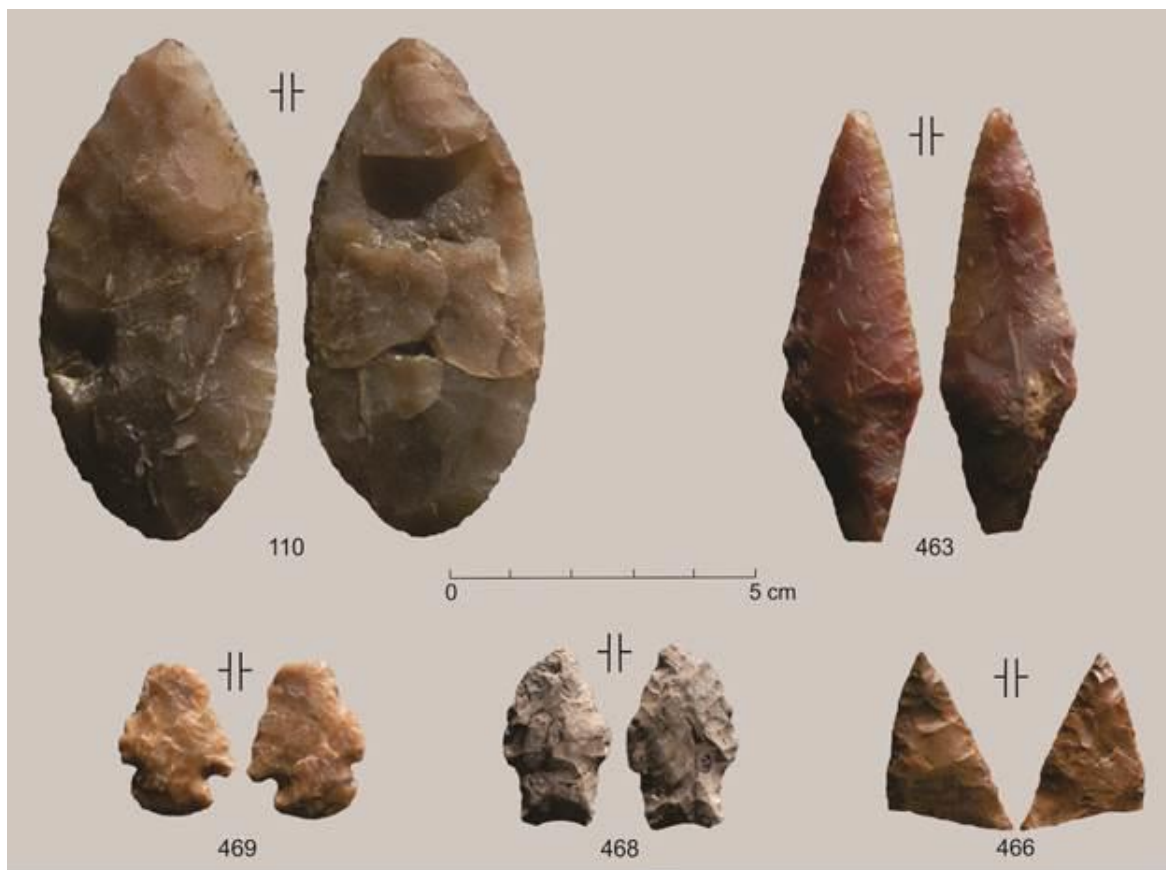
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

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Helmick collection. Artifacts found at Locus 1, Ovoid knife (110), Shoshone knife (463), Pelican Lake Point (469), and Duncan Point (468), Photo by L. Davis, 2012. From Davis et al. (2016).

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**National Register of Historic Places
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Stone Hill Springs Prehistoric District

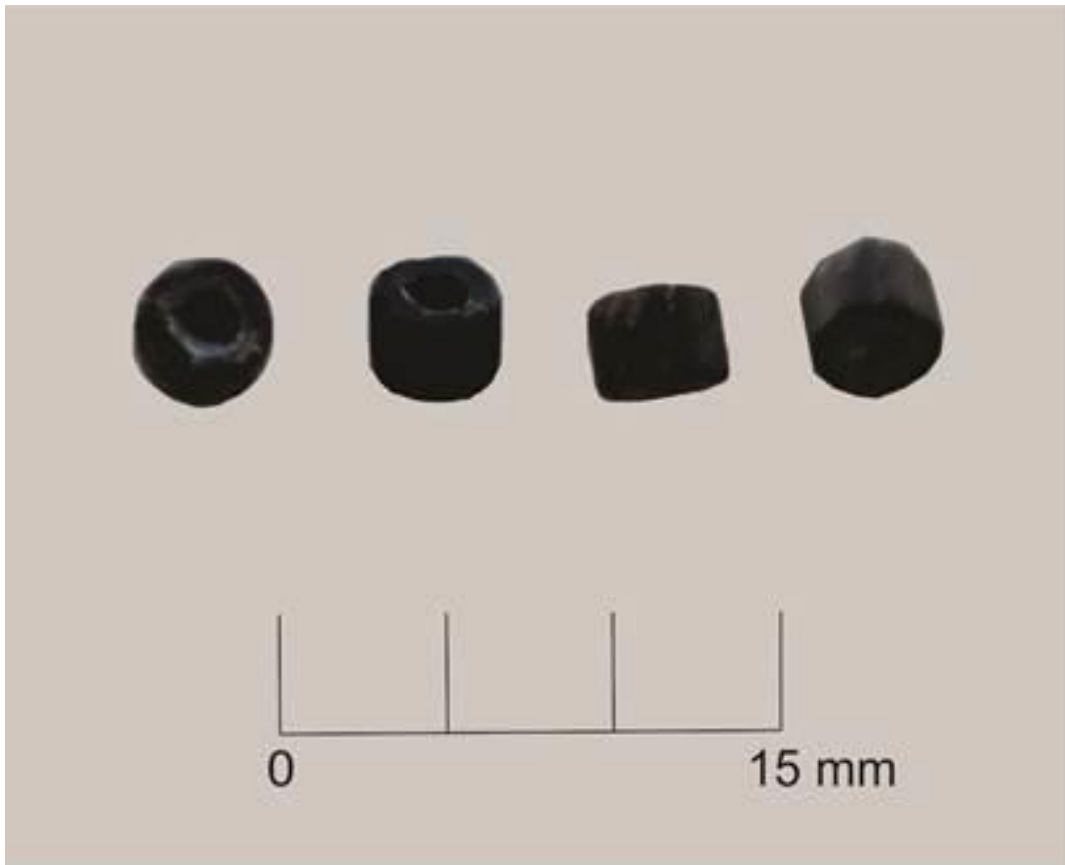
Name of Property

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Helmick collection. Stone bead from Locus 1. Photo by L. Davis, 2012. From Davis et al. 2016).

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Area B Reconstructed Intermountain Tradition Vessel. Photo by L. Davis, 1972. From Davis et al. 2016).

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Area B Intermountain tradition vessel showing flat base. Photo by L. Davis, 1972. From Davis et al. 2016).

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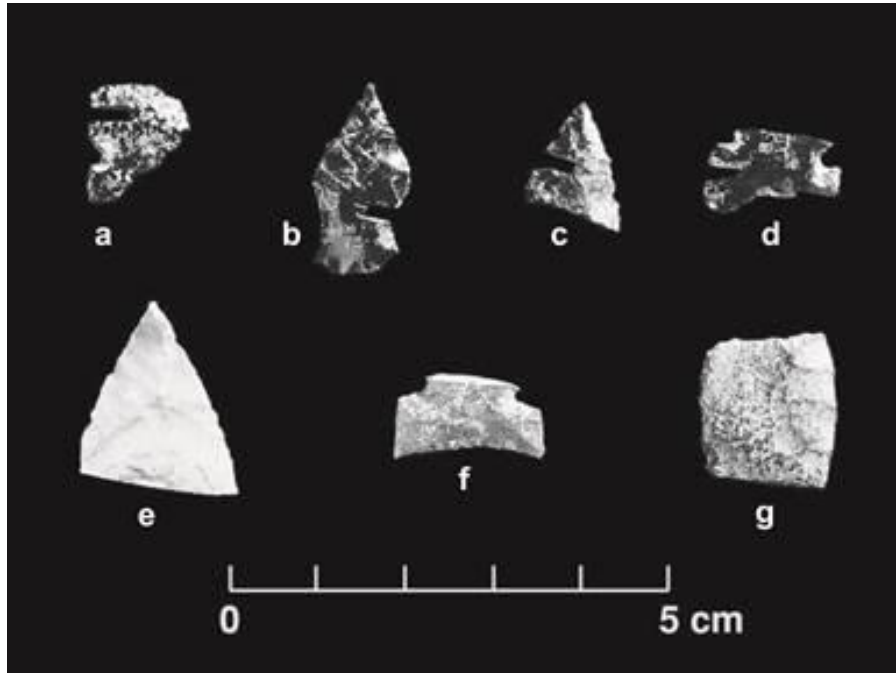
Area B Intermountain Tradition vessel showing drilled hole. Photo by L. Davis, 1972. From Davis et al. 2016).

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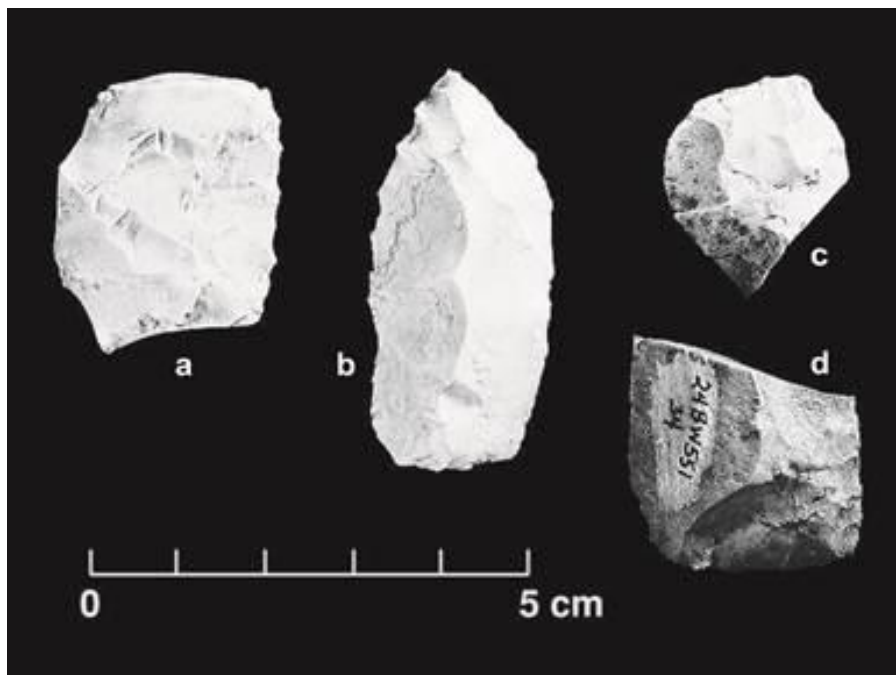
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Area B projectile points. Photo by L. Davis, 1972. From Davis et al. 2016).



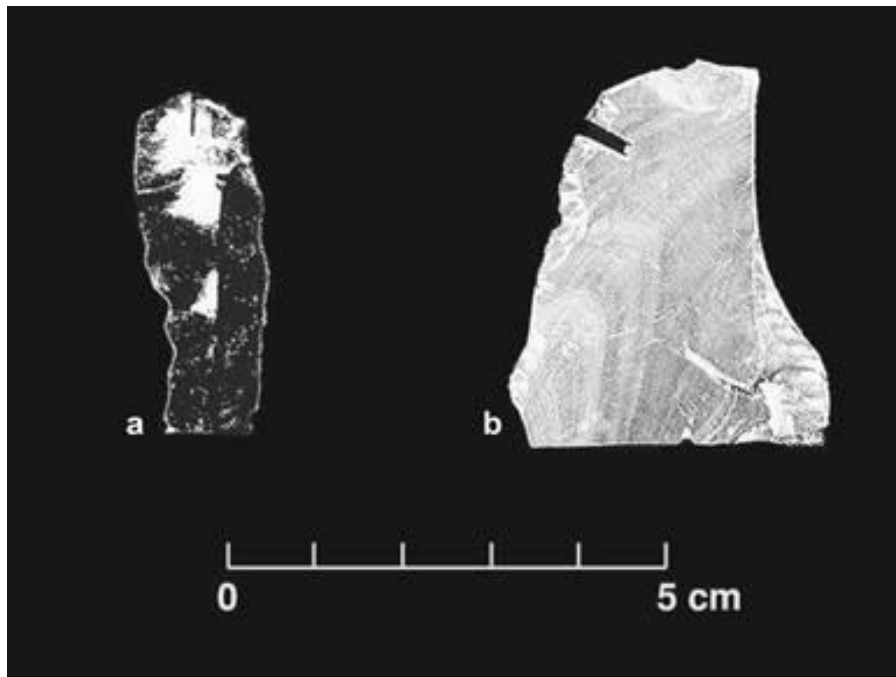
Area B unnotch bifaces. Photo by L. Davis, 1972. From Davis et al. 2016).

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Area B retouched flakes. Photo by L. Davis, 1972. From Davis et al. 2016).

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Area B exposed hearth feature and pronghorn acetabulum. Photo by L. Davis, September 1971. From Davis et al. 2016).

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Area B excavated prairie dog burrow beneath hearth feature. Photo by L. Davis, 1971. From Davis et al. 2016).

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Name of Property: Stone Hill Springs Prehistoric District

County and State: Broadwater County, MT

Photographer: Bob Haseman

Date of Photograph: August 2013

Location of Original Negative: N/A

Description: The Stone Hill, location of the "Looking Out Place", facing south

Photo #0001 of 0024

MT_BroadwaterCounty_StoneHillSpringsPD_0001

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Name of Property: Stone Hill Springs Prehistoric District

County and State: Broadwater County, MT

Photographer: Bob Haseman

Date of Photograph: February 2012

Location of Original Negative: N/A

Description: Stone ring at Stone Hill Springs Prehistoric District, facing northeast.

Photo #0002 of 0024

MT_BroadwaterCounty_StoneHillSpringsPD_0002

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Name of Property: Stone Hill Springs Prehistoric District
 County and State: Broadwater County, MT
 Photographer: Patrick Rennie
 Date of Photograph: November 2016
 Location of Original Negative: N/A
 Description: South end of southern drive line, facing west
 Photo #0003 of 0024
 MT_BroadwaterCounty_StoneHillSpringsPD_0003

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Name of Property: Stone Hill Springs Prehistoric District
 County and State: Broadwater County, MT
 Photographer: Bob Haseman
 Date of Photograph: February 2012
 Location of Original Negative: N/A
 Description: Top of cliff, looking down at base of Trap Gulch with headwall, looking west
 Photo #0004 of 0024
 MT_BroadwaterCounty_StoneHillSpringsPD_0004

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Stone Hill Springs Prehistoric District
Name of Property
Broadwater, Montana
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation-National Register Photographs Page 66



Name of Property: Stone Hill Springs Prehistoric District
 County and State: Broadwater County, MT
 Photographer: Bob Haseman
 Date of Photograph: August 2013
 Location of Original Negative: N/A
 Description: Possible impoundment location, looking east
 Photo #0005 of 0024
 MT_BroadwaterCounty_StoneHillSpringsPD_0005

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Stone Hill Springs Prehistoric District
Name of Property
Broadwater, Montana
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation-National Register Photographs Page 67



Name of Property: Stone Hill Springs Prehistoric District

County and State: Broadwater County, MT

Photographer: Bob Haseman

Date of Photograph: August 2013

Location of Original Negative: N/A

Description: Large individual cairn in driveline, looking east

Photo #0006 of 0024

MT_BroadwaterCounty_StoneHillSpringsPD_0006

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Stone Hill Springs Prehistoric District
Name of Property
Broadwater, Montana
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation-National Register Photographs Page 68



Name of Property: Stone Hill Springs Prehistoric District
 County and State: Broadwater County, MT
 Photographer: Bob Haseman
 Date of Photograph: July 2011
 Location of Original Negative: N/A
 Description: Breached dike near processing area, looking east
 Photo #0007 of 0024
 MT_BroadwaterCounty_StoneHillSpringsPD_0007

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Stone Hill Springs Prehistoric District
Name of Property
Broadwater, Montana
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation-National Register Photographs Page 69



Name of Property: Stone Hill Springs Prehistoric District
County and State: Broadwater County, MT
Photographer: Bob Haseman
Date of Photograph: November 2010
Location of Original Negative: N/A
Description: Looking-Out-Place Cairn, looking southeast
Photo #0008 of 0024
MT_BroadwaterCounty_StoneHillSpringsPD_0008

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Stone Hill Springs Prehistoric District
Name of Property
Broadwater, Montana
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number Additional Documentation-National Register Photographs Page 70



Name of Property: Stone Hill Springs Prehistoric District
 County and State: Broadwater County, MT
 Photographer: Bob Haseman
 Date of Photograph: November 2010
 Location of Original Negative: N/A
 Description: Eagle Catch, next to Lookout-Out-Place Cairn, looking south
 Photo #0009 of 0024
 MT_BroadwaterCounty_StoneHillSpringsPD_0009

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Stone Hill Springs Prehistoric District
Name of Property
Broadwater, Montana
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Additional Documentation-National Register Photographs Page 71



Name of Property: Stone Hill Springs Prehistoric District
 County and State: Broadwater County, MT
 Photographer: Bob Haseman
 Date of Photograph: August 2011
 Location of Original Negative: N/A
 Description: Stone blind, looking west
 Photo #0010 of 0024
 MT_BroadwaterCounty_StoneHillSpringsPD_0010

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Stone Hill Springs Prehistoric District

Name of Property

Broadwater, Montana

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

**National Register of Historic Places
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Section number Additional Documentation-National Register Photographs Page 72



Name of Property: Stone Hill Springs Prehistoric District
 County and State: Broadwater County, MT
 Photographer: Patrick Rennie
 Date of Photograph: August 2015
 Location of Original Negative: N/A
 Description: Lookout cairn at 24BW1116, looking north
 Photo #0011 of 0024
 MT_BroadwaterCounty_StoneHillSpringsPD_0011

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Continuation Sheet**

Stone Hill Springs Prehistoric District
Name of Property
Broadwater, Montana
County and State
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Section number Additional Documentation-National Register Photographs Page 73



Name of Property: Stone Hill Springs Prehistoric District

County and State: Broadwater County, MT

Photographer: Patrick Rennie

Date of Photograph: August 2015

Location of Original Negative: N/A

Description: Three clustered cairns (24BW1130), looking east.

Photo #0012 of 0024

MT_BroadwaterCounty_StoneHillSpringsPD_0012

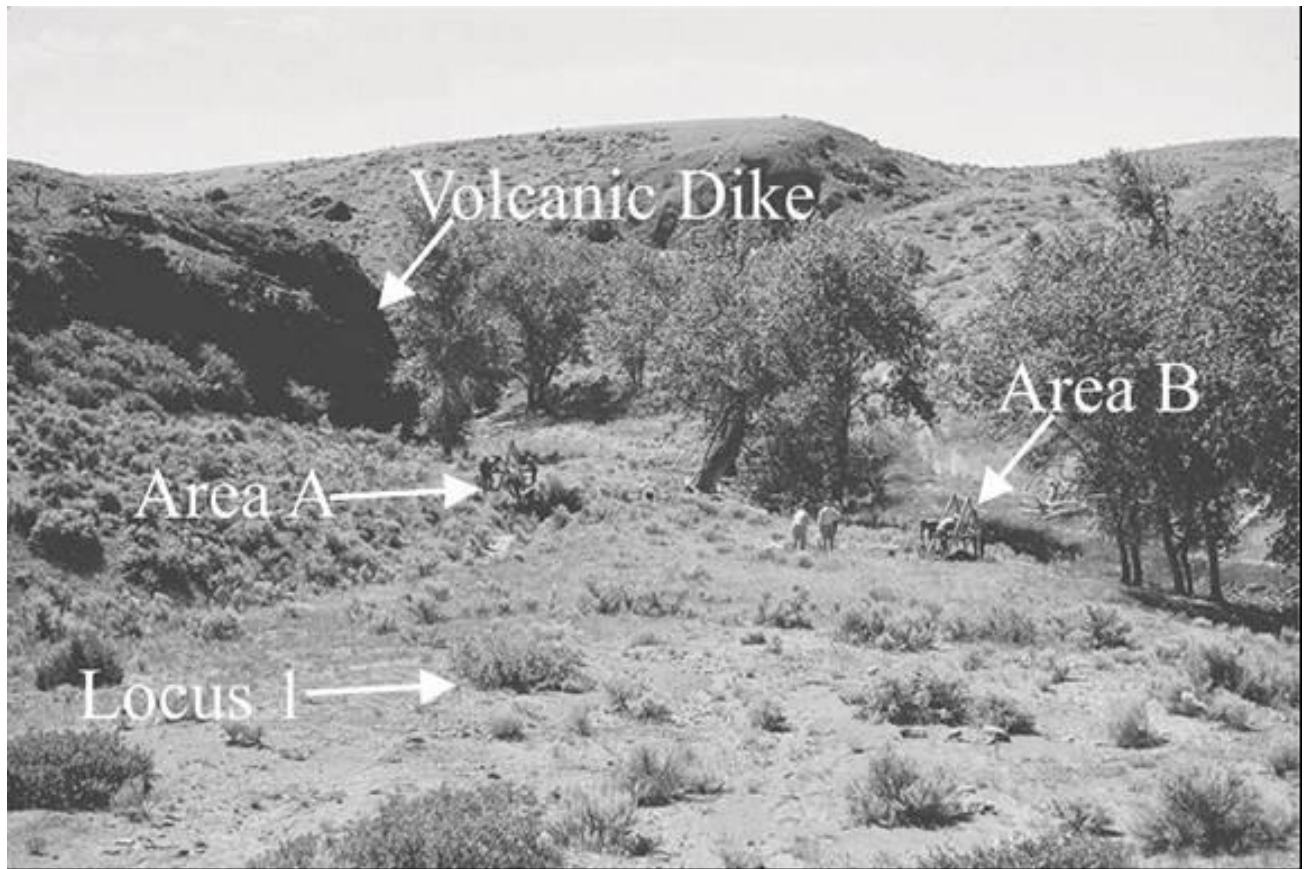
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National Park Service

Stone Hill Springs Prehistoric District
Name of Property
Broadwater, Montana
County and State
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**National Register of Historic Places
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Page 74



Name of Property: Stone Hill Springs Prehistoric District
 County and State: Broadwater County, MT
 Photographer: L. Davis
 Date of Photograph: September 1971
 Location of Original Negative: MSU-Bozeman
 Description: Butchering location Area A and B, looking southeast.
 Photo #0013 of 0024
 MT_BroadwaterCounty_StoneHillSpringsPD_0013

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Stone Hill Springs Prehistoric District
Name of Property
Broadwater, Montana
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

**National Register of Historic Places
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Page 75



Name of Property: Stone Hill Springs Prehistoric District

County and State: Broadwater County, MT

Photographer: Bob Haseman

Date of Photograph: August 2012

Location of Original Negative:

Description: Area B Hearth feature tested C-14 age 1034 +_ 21 RCYBP

Photo # 0014 of 0024

MT_BroadwaterCounty_StoneHillSpringsPD_0014

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Stone Hill Springs Prehistoric District
Name of Property
Broadwater, Montana
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Page 76



Name of Property: Stone Hill Springs Prehistoric District

County and State: Broadwater County, MT

Photographer: Bob Haseman

Date of Photograph: March 21, 2017

Location of Original Negative:

Description: Disturbed Cairn (possible ring) located between drivelines, looking southeast

Photo # 0015 of 0024

MT_BroadwaterCounty_StoneHillSpringsPD_0015

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
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Stone Hill Springs Prehistoric District
Name of Property
Broadwater, Montana
County and State
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Name of Property: Stone Hill Springs Prehistoric District
 County and State: Broadwater County, MT
 Photographer: Bob Haseman
 Date of Photograph: March 21, 2017
 Location of Original Negative:
 Description: Recent cabin, looking southeast
 Photo # 0016 of 0024
 MT_BroadwaterCounty_StoneHillSpringsPD_0016

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
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Stone Hill Springs Prehistoric District
Name of Property
Broadwater, Montana
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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Name of Property: Stone Hill Springs Prehistoric District
 County and State: Broadwater County, MT
 Photographer: Bob Haseman
 Date of Photograph: March 21, 2017
 Location of Original Negative:
 Description: Historic cabin, looking west
 Photo # 0017 of 0024
 MT_BroadwaterCounty_StoneHillSpringsPD_0017

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Stone Hill Springs Prehistoric District
Name of Property
Broadwater, Montana
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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Name of Property: Stone Hill Springs Prehistoric District
 County and State: Broadwater County, MT
 Photographer: Bob Haseman
 Date of Photograph: March 21, 2017
 Location of Original Negative:
 Description: Historic corral, looking south
 Photo # 0018 of 0024
 MT_BroadwaterCounty_StoneHillSpringsPD_0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Stone Hill Springs Prehistoric District
Name of Property
Broadwater, Montana
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

**National Register of Historic Places
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Name of Property: Stone Hill Springs Prehistoric District
 County and State: Broadwater County, MT
 Photographer: Bob Haseman
 Date of Photograph: March 21, 2017
 Location of Original Negative:
 Description: Hand pump, looking north
 Photo # 0019 of 0024
 MT_BroadwaterCounty_StoneHillSpringsPD_0019

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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Stone Hill Springs Prehistoric District
Name of Property
Broadwater, Montana
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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Name of Property: Stone Hill Springs Prehistoric District
 County and State: Broadwater County, MT
 Photographer: Bob Haseman
 Date of Photograph: March 21, 2017
 Location of Original Negative:
 Description: Concrete foundation, looking northeast
 Photo # 0020 of 0024
 MT_BroadwaterCounty_StoneHillSpringsPD_0020

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Stone Hill Springs Prehistoric District
Name of Property
Broadwater, Montana
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Page 82



Name of Property: Stone Hill Springs Prehistoric District

County and State: Broadwater County, MT

Photographer: Bob Haseman

Date of Photograph: March 21, 2017

Location of Original Negative:

Description: Spring development in Trap Gulch, looking east

Photo # 0021 of 0024

MT_BroadwaterCounty_StoneHillSpringsPD_0021

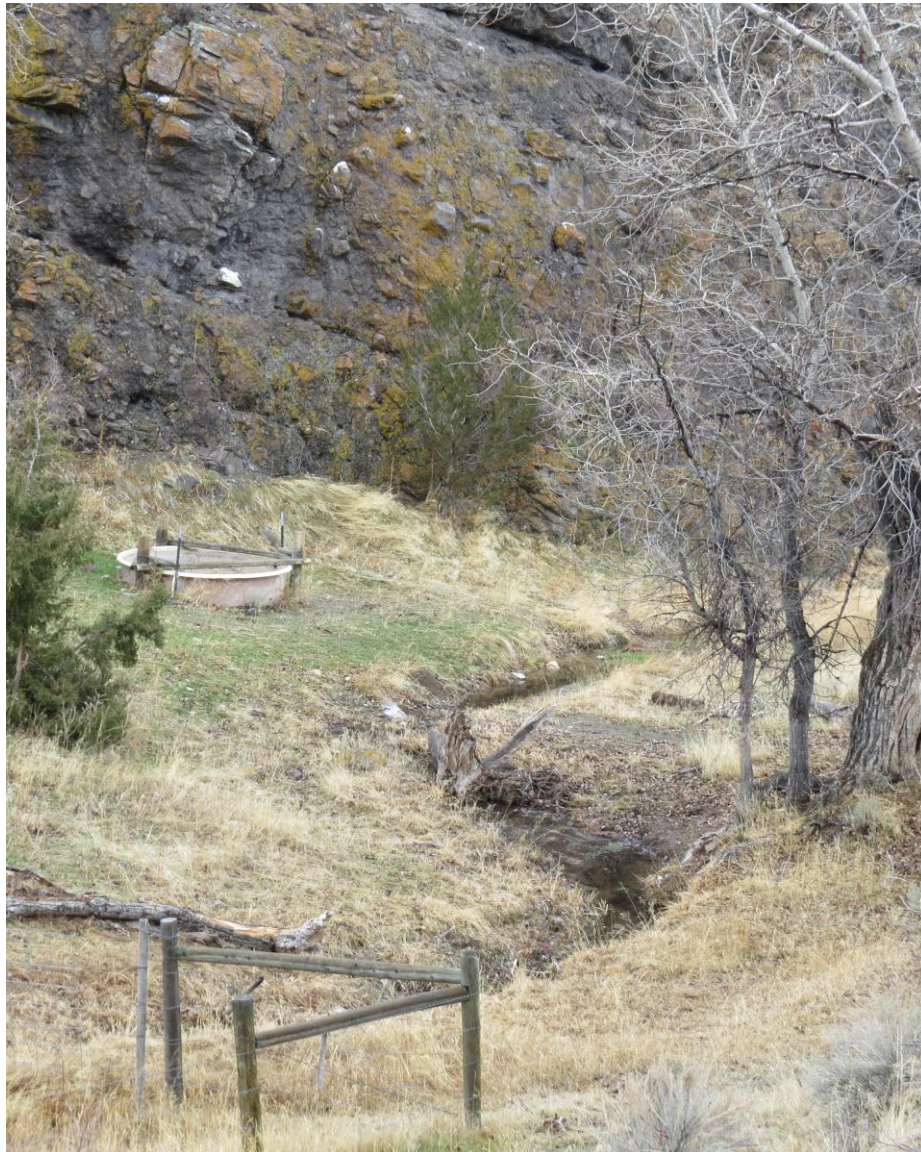
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Stone Hill Springs Prehistoric District
Name of Property
Broadwater, Montana
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Page 83



Name of Property: Stone Hill Springs Prehistoric District

County and State: Broadwater County, MT

Photographer: Bob Haseman

Date of Photograph: March 21, 2017

Location of Original Negative:

Description: Spring development near processing area, looking east

Photo # 0022 of 0024

MT_BroadwaterCounty_StoneHillSpringsPD_0022

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

Stone Hill Springs Prehistoric District
Name of Property
Broadwater, Montana
County and State
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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Page 84



Name of Property: Stone Hill Springs Prehistoric District

County and State: Broadwater County, MT

Photographer: Bob Haseman

Date of Photograph: March 21, 2017

Location of Original Negative:

Description: Spring development near historic cabin, looking west

Photo # 0023 of 0024

MT_BroadwaterCounty_StoneHillSpringsPD_0023

United States Department of the Interior
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Stone Hill Springs Prehistoric District
Name of Property
Broadwater, Montana
County and State
Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

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Page 85



Name of Property: Stone Hill Springs Prehistoric District

County and State: Broadwater County, MT

Photographer: Bob Haseman

Date of Photograph: March 21, 2017

Location of Original Negative:

Description: Spring development, west end of Trap Gulch, looking west

Photo # 0024 of 0024

MT_BroadwaterCounty_StoneHillSpringsPD_0024