

September 20, 2010

Mr. Raymond Parker, Chairman  
Chippewa Cree Tribe  
Rocky Boy's Indian reservation  
Box Elder, Montana 59521

**Re; Proposed New Clinic Site**

Mr. Parker:

The Tribal Historic Preservation Office and Tribal Historic Preservation Advisory Committee conducted a Cultural/Historical Pedestrian Survey on the new proposed clinic site near Dry Fork Coulee on the Upper Box Elder Road. Being in a disturbed area where farming of land had normally been performed over a number years there were no concerns as to the ground level area and noticed no medicinal, herbal, or ceremonial items that were available or in plain view. We recommended an Archaeological test site be conducted on the area below the farmland level to see if there were any type of signs of archaeological/cultural/historic integrity that could be available thus Mr. Bob O'Boyle and I did a test dig on the actual site location of where the future building would be located. Keeping in mind that in previous years we had done pedestrian surveys that resulted in retrieving of actual stone tools on plowed fields within the exterior boundaries of the Reservation (see attached photo).

We had conducted the actual dig on Friday September 17<sup>th</sup> and Saturday September 18<sup>th</sup>, 2010 (see O'Boyle's report) and was satisfied that there were no evidence of such material thus this portion of the area is able to proceed and keeping in mind that there are Two (2) issues that need to be done and they are;

- 1.) The only site to be recommended at this point is the building location for the actual clinic location (see attached photo outlay) because in our file search there is an archaeological site due west of the new clinic location (see O'Boyle report)
- 2.) When the actual construction begins that there be a Tribal Monitor, to be determined by THPAC, stationed at the construction site so that if there is an inadvertent discovery that we are a part of the mitigation process as outlined in Section 106 of National Historic Preservation Act.

If there are any questions or concerns please do not hesitate in contacting me at the Cultural Resource Department at (406) 395-4092 or my cell at (406) 945-5880 or e-mail me at [awindyboy@earthlink.net](mailto:awindyboy@earthlink.net).

Thank you,

Alvin Windy Boy, Sr. THPO

Cc; Jo'Etta Buckhouse, RMR  
Steve Hardegen,  
Bob O'Boyle, Integrity Resources  
CCT Council Members  
Allan Johnson, FEMA Env./Hist. Pres.



# FEMA

U.S. Department of Homeland Security  
Federal Emergency Management Agency  
FEMA-DR-1922-MT  
Environmental/Historic Preservation  
DFC, Building 710  
Box 25267, Denver, CO 80225-0267

10/06/2010

Alvin Windy Boy, Sr., THPO  
Chippewa Cree Tribe of the Rocky Boy's Reservation  
96 Clinic Road  
Box Elder, MT 59521

**RE: Section 106 Review Consultation, FEMA 1922-DR-MT, Severe Storms and Flooding**

**Undertaking: Relocation of Tribal Health Clinic**

**Applicant: Chippewa Cree Tribe of the Rocky Boy's Reservation**

Dear Mr. Windy Boy:

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) will be providing funds authorized under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act, P.L. 93-288, as amended, in response to the following major Disaster Declaration, FEMA-DR-1922-MT, dated July 10, 2010 and amendments.

FEMA is initiating Section 106 review for the above referenced project. It is proposed that federal funding through FEMA's Public Assistance program be provided to pay for the relocation of the Nah-Toose Clinic at one of the following two locations (contained within):

**Site #1:** Township 29N; Range 14E; Section 3

**Site #2:** Township 29N; Range 14E; Section 9

FEMA has received and reviewed the Class III Cultural Resource Inventory and three Addenda completed by Integrity Resources Archaeology (Potomac, Montana) on 10/6/2010 for the above-referenced project, and concurs with the consultant's findings that no archaeological sites or traditional cultural properties were identified within the Area of Potential Effect (APE). All work conforms to the guidelines established for archaeological investigations on the Chippewa Cree, Rocky Boy's Reservation, and in the State of Montana. The report is acceptable as submitted and FEMA concurs with the THPO's requirement that a cultural monitor be present during initial ground disturbance activities.

In accordance with Section 106 Review Procedures for Federal Undertakings under the National Historic Preservation Act and its implementing regulation (36 CFR Part § 800), FEMA has determined that no historic properties will be affected as a result of the proposed Undertaking.

FEMA respectfully requests your concurrence with this finding. If you have any questions or comments, please contact Allan Johnson at (571) 449-1574 or by email at [Allan.Johnson@dhs.gov](mailto:Allan.Johnson@dhs.gov) .

Sincerely,



Allan J. Johnson, M.A.

Environmental / Historic Preservation ~ Team Lead  
1922-DR-MT, Severe Storms and Floods  
Dept. of Homeland Security ~ FEMA  
DFC, Building 710  
Box 25267  
Denver, CO 80225-0267

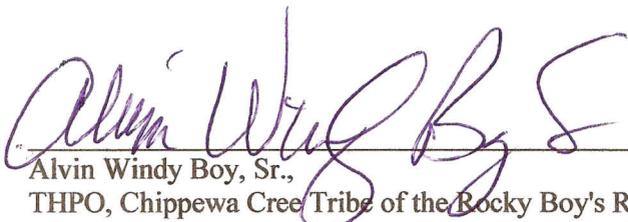
cell: (571) 449-1574

[Allan.Johnson@dhs.gov](mailto:Allan.Johnson@dhs.gov)

CC: Robert C. O'Boyle

I concur that the project as proposed will have "No Historic Properties Affected"

I do not concur with your findings for the following reason:

  
Alvin Windy Boy, Sr.  
THPO, Chippewa Cree Tribe of the Rocky Boy's Reservation

Date 10/7/10

Rocky Boy's Clinic Facility  
Cultural Resource Management Report  
October 2010



Principal Investigator and Author  
Robert C. O'Boyle

Handwritten signature of Robert C. O'Boyle



2225 S. Hole in the Wall RD, Potomac, Montana 59823

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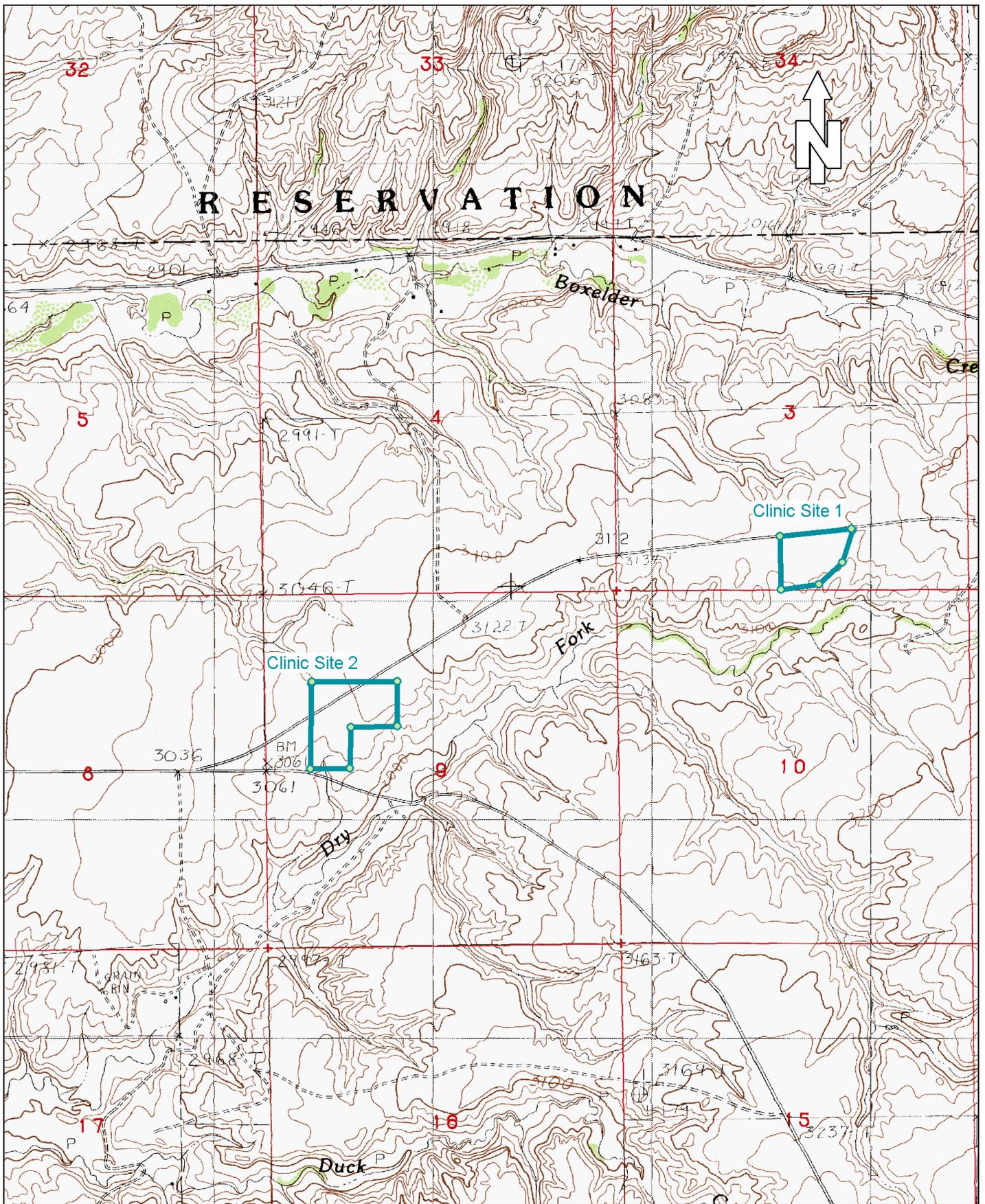


Figure 1: Map of Clinic Site 1 & Clinic Site 2 in Sections 3 and 9 of T29N, R14E, on USGS Cowan Reservoir Montana. Scale 1:24,000

## Introduction

The June 18, 2010 flooding event at the Rocky Boy's Indian Reservation, which caused wide spread damage on the Reservation, compromised the integrity of the Nah-Toose Clinic. This center was the primary health care facility on Rocky Boy. On July 28, 2010, Ben Marnell, of the Rocky Boy Health Board, requested a cultural resource inventory of approximately sixty-six acres of area around the proposed Clinic Site 1 (see appendix 1: Cultural Resource Management Report Clinic Site 1). Following this initial request, a second location was added and the original location, as requested by Marnell, was revised excluding a large portion of the original inspection area.

On August 18, 19, 24, and 26, and September 28, 2010, Bob O'Boyle of Integrity Resources Archaeology conducted an intensive survey of the Clinic Site 1 and Clinic Site 2 as seen in figure 4. O'Boyle was accompanied in the field on August 24, and September 28, by Alvin Windy Boy Sr. Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, Duncan Standing Rock and Videl Stump, of the Tribal Historic Advisory Committee. The proposed Clinic Site 1 is located in a cultivated field adjacent to the Upper Box Elder Road on the south side in Section 3, Township 29 North, Range 14 East in Chouteau County, Montana. The field is currently cultivated in hay. On September 17 and 18, 2010 at the request of the Tribal Historic Preservation Officer; a single 1 X 1 meter test unit was excavated in the Clinic Site 1 location (see figure 4).

The majority of Clinic Site 2, which also lies in previously cultivated ground, had been previously investigated for cultural resources (Brumley N/D; Dau 1996; O'Boyle 2008, 2009a, 2009b; Prentiss et. al. 2001). Clinic Site 2 is located in Section 9 of Township 29 North, Range 14 East. Survey of areas around the Clinic 2 site were completed for areas not previously covered by cultural resource inventories on September 28, 2010 by O'Boyle, Windy Boy, Standing Rock, Stump, and Allen Johnson, Federal Emergency Management Agency Archaeologist (see figure 4).

Both Clinic Site 1 and Clinic Site 2 are on Chippewa Cree Tribal Trust lands. No archaeological, historical, or sacred sites were located within the area of potential effect of the project. No medicinal or sacred plants were located within the inspected areas. No cultural resources should be adversely affected by either of the proposed clinic locations. Cultural clearance is recommended. A cultural monitor is requested by the Tribal Historic Preservation Officer during initial ground disturbance. No other work cultural resource work is recommended as necessary on the locations indicated in Figure 1.

## Project Description



Figure 2: Clinic Site 1 location on September 10, 2010. View is to the southwest.

In the spring of 2010, the Rocky Boy's Indian Reservation was hit with severe flooding. On June 17<sup>th</sup> through 20<sup>th</sup> 2010, large portions of the reservation were inundated with water. It caused wide spread damage to roads, homes, businesses, and waterlines. The Nah'Toose Clinic was damaged beyond repair and will likely be rebuilt. On July 10, 2010 President Obama issued a declaration of disaster.

The Chippewa Cree Tribal Business Committee approved the proposed Clinic site location on September 2, 2010. The proposed project will replace the Nah'Toose facility near the Agency. There is great need for a Chippewa Cree health care facility and the proposed project will fulfill this need. As this report is being written designs are being finalized.

## CONSULTATION/BACKGROUND

**Table 1: Sites in same sections as proposed undertaking from the Montana State Antiquities Database.**

Site	Site Type	National Register Eligibility	Reference	Within APE
24CH1095	Lithic Scatter	No Data	Prentiss et al 2001	No
24CH1097	Historic Trash Dump	No Data	Prentiss et al 2001	No
24CH1262	Historic Land Marker	Not Recommended as Eligible	O’Boyle 2009a	No
24CH1096	Tipi Ring	Need Data	Prentiss et al 2001	No

A file search of the Montana State Antiquities Database (SAD) indicated four previously located sites in the same sections as the proposed Clinic (see appendix 3). None of the sites were in the area of potential effect. Initially the Clinic Site 1 area included the area where 24CH1096 was located; however, when the area was revised as a smaller location, 24CH1096 became a quarter mile west of the western most extent of Clinic Site 1. The SAD file search indicated there were thirteen previous investigations completed in the Sections 3 and 9 of Township 29 North, Range 14, East (see appendix 3).

The area of potential effect (APE), is defined as the “geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause alterations in the character or use of historic properties, if any such property exists” (36 CFR 800.16(d)). The area of potential effect of this project is defined here as the area of construction as well as the surrounding area which may be used for staging. Clinic Site 2 area is approximately 29 acres and Clinic Site 1 is approximately 17 acres.

## PREHISTORY AND HISTORY

The project falls within the cultural area often referred to as the Northern High Plains. The Bear Paw Mountains of North Central Montana occupy a unique place in Northern High Plains’ history. The Northern High Plains roughly spans from Southern Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba through Montana, the Dakotas, Wyoming, and northern Colorado. The occupants of this area, prior to contact with Europeans, were a diverse group of peoples whose languages, world-views, and life-ways varied. In the early Nineteenth century the Assiniboine, Crow, Blackfeet, Gros Ventre, Plains Cree, Plains Chippewa, Mandan, Hidatsa, Arikara, Salish, Shoshone and Lakota, Dakota, and Nakota all occupied the area of the Northern Plains (DeMallie 2001). Within each of these larger tribal groupings were various bands and societies, as well as additional kin and social groups, which create a complex set of internal and external tribal variation. The Blackfoot Confederacy alone had thirty-three separate bands and numerous societies across the three main Blackfoot tribes; the Pikuni (Piegan), the Kainah (Blood), and the Siksika (Northern Blackfeet) (Dempsey 2001:608). Beyond all the variation in groups, they shared certain traits, which created a distinct Plains Indian Culture type (Beck et al. 1995; Mails 1995; Scott 1911). Not least conspicuous of these shared traits was the reliance on bison hunting (DeMallie 2001; Frison 1991; Kornfeld 1997). For thousands of years, multiple tribal groups across the region utilized the Bear Paw Mountains as a place to camp, hunt, procure resources, fast, and hold ceremonies (Horse Capture 1980). In April of 1916, 56,035 acres in and around

the Bear Paw Mountains were set aside as the home for the Cree and Chippewa bands of Chief Rocky Boy, with an additional 45,523 acres added in 1947 (Velarde Tiller 1996). *Asiniweyin*, or Rocky Boy, was the leader designated by elders of the groups of Chippewa and Cree people. He was a spokesman for the people.

The subsistence and mobility strategies of the North West Plains peoples were hunter-gatherer in nature. Known prehistoric occupation of the area consisted of hunter-gatherers employing various big game procurement and flora gathering strategies. People utilized residential, work group, and logistical movements to procure resources ranging from plant, animal, lithic resources, as well as sacred and religious resources. Residential structures at the time of contact consisted mainly of conical lodges covered with bison hides, commonly referred to as tipis. The stone circles commonly found in the area, are vestiges of the stones used to hold down the lodge covers, particularly in cold weather.

Archaeologists studying the people of the Northern High Plains have developed chronologies for the area dating back over eleven thousand years before present (Frison 1991, Wood 1998). Sites have been categorized into three main periods: Paleoindian, Archaic, and Late Prehistoric. Excavated sites in the Bear Paws have been found with radio carbon dates of 5,500 years before present (Prentiss et al 2008); however, surface finds in the Bear Paws have indicated likely Paleoindian occupation (Brumley 2003). Site types associated with the pre-contact Native Americans include tipi rings, bison jumps and pounds, big game kill areas, lithic procurement areas, open camps, rock shelters, cairns (used as markers, drive lines, etc.), lithic reduction areas, graves, and other activity areas such as ceremonial sites.

The historic occupation of the area can be broken into several parts, beginning with the fur traders and explorers. Europeans and European Americans are first known to have entered the area with the Lewis and Clark expedition; however, their presence was felt before that time. The first known smallpox epidemic on the Plains was in 1780-1781, the second struck in 1837-1838 (Kehoe 1999). Euro/American goods (such as metal and fire arms) had made it out onto the plains by the 1700's and with them horses. Whites, in the form of Euro-American fur traders, began increasingly encroaching into Indian Country following the Lewis and Clark expedition. Manuel Lisa and a crew of men followed after Lewis and Clark into the west 1807, and American fur companies and traders began competing with Canadian representatives of the British Hudson Bay Company and the Scottish North-West Company, who already established relations and agreements with the Native Americans who controlled the resources of the west (Montana Historical Society 1976). The early trade was in beaver and other fine furs. The French and Canadian traders set out to establish forts or posts, conducting commerce by waiting for Indian peoples to bring the furs to them. Lisa's approach was different. Lisa attempted to bypass the Native Americans in the trade and instead placed white trappers and hunters in direct competition with the Indian hunters (Oglesby 1963). The encroachment on tribal lands was spurred on by the Native Americans' rich resource base, which encouraged further Anglo advancement into Indian Country.

As the immigration increased, the country was engaging in conflicts on several fronts. Miners and settlers, who moved into Indian lands during the gold rush created amplified tension between whites and Indians. In addition, many Indian peoples in the eastern United States were being displaced and pushed west by European/American settlers and other displaced tribes who were encroaching on their lands. The dislodgment caused an increase in violence and warfare between different Indian tribes and conflict between Native Americans and Euro-Americans. At the same time, the Civil War undoubtedly prompted many people to leave the states for the west.

Following the Civil War, many volunteer military regiments headed west and began to propagate the interest of the United States Government, protecting white settlers in Indian Country and setting the stage for the Indian Wars (Fowler 2001).

Indian people had largely maintained control of the area north of Fort Benton into the 1870's, but with disease and warfare coupled with increasing encroachment on land, this changed quickly. The bison herds which had numbered an estimated 6 million in 1870, were virtually eliminated in the area by 1883, with the last one in the area killed in Eagle Creek in 1889 (Laurence 1963). The elimination of the bison was significant because the bison was a staple for tribes in the area, and their extermination cut cattlemen's competition for the rangeland. The decimation of the bison herds effectively ended the whiskey and hide trade. United States Military pressure also increased on Indians after the Battle of the Little Big Horn. The year following the Battle of Little Big Horn, in 1877, a group of Nez Perce crossed the Missouri at Cow Island, where there was a small skirmish before American soldiers caught Joseph's group just south of the modern location of Chinook, Montana (Toole 1959). Many consider this event to be the end of the "Indian Wars" in the West.

Indian people began the long process of settling into reservation life. Just as the absence of the bison on the plains left a niche that livestock filled, the removal of Indian peoples left the area open to further settlement. The Dawes Allotment Act of 1887, divided reservation lands into individual allotments (Toole 1959:135). The Euro-American population long attempted to compel the concept of personal land ownership on Indian people. The Dawes Act shifted the system in Indian Country from tribal ownership to individual Indian ownership, and left all "unclaimed land" opened to white settlement.

The Chippewa and Cree peoples who occupy Rocky Boy moved into the reservation late in the reservation period. Though they had been in the area for many years, in 1914-15, the Chippewa and Cree moved to the Bear's Paw Mountains, with the reservation being formally established in 1916. While they had utilized the area for a long time before this, their movement into reservation life was somewhat different than many of the other tribes in the area. The Chippewa and Cree people were moved from one reservation to another, from town to town, before finally settling into the reservation, named for *Asiniweyin*, commonly called Rocky Boy (Dusenberry 1968).

## **ENVIRONMENTAL BACKGROUND**

The proposed Clinic Site 1 and 2 are on the fertile plains near the Bear Paw Mountains of North Central Montana. The Bear's Paw Mountains are unique in that they are an island on the Plains, undulating out of the surrounding prairie. The Bear's Paw Mountain range is a volcanic range which formed sometime during the Eocene, approximately fifty million years ago. During the Pleistocene, while much of the surrounding area was covered with the Laurentide ice sheet, large portions of the Bear's Paw Mountains remained uncovered. The Bear's Paw Mountains mark an increase in fauna and flora diversity compared to the surrounding plains grasslands, and people, both past and present, have been drawn to the Bear's Paw for the diverse resources found in them including medicinal plants, many edible plants (including a variety of berries), faunal resources, and mineral resources. The proposed project is on cultivated ground along Upper Box Elder Road. The fields are cultivated wheat and oat fields that were, at least in 2010, used for hay.

## FIELD METHODS



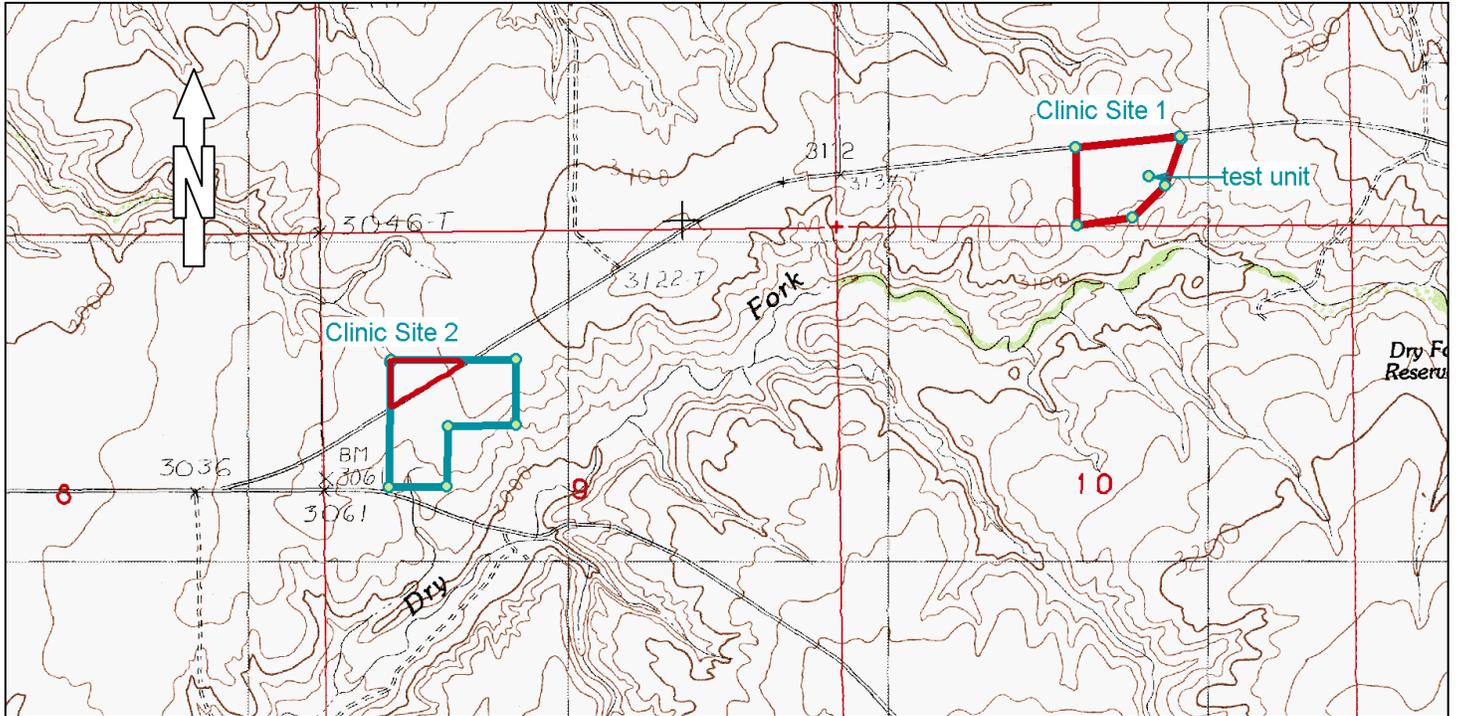
Figure 3: Alvin Windy Boy Sr. conducting a shovel test at Clinic Site 1. View is to the east.

The function of the cultural resource inventory is to make a reasonable, quantifiable, effort to assess the effect of the undertaking on cultural resources within the area of potential effect (Black and Jolly 2003). More explicitly, the purpose of this survey is to comply with various antiquity laws, especially Chippewa Cree articles of compliance on matters of cultural resources on Rocky Boy's Reservation; in particular the Chippewa Cree Tribe Cultural Resources Protection Code, Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, and other federal laws on historic and cultural preservation. In accordance with these laws, Integrity Resources Archaeology of Potomac, Montana performed an intensive cultural resources survey of the proposed Clinic Site 1 and Clinic Site 2 on August 18, 19, 24, and 26, and September 17, 18, and 28, 2010, Integrity Resources Archaeology conducted an intensive survey of the locations outlined on figure 4.

Robert O'Boyle, of integrity Resources Archaeology, was accompanied in the field on August 24, by Alvin Windy Boy Sr. Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, Duncan Standing Rock and Videll Stump, of the Tribal Historic Advisory Committee. O'Boyle did an intensive survey of the Clinic Site 1 area on August 18 and 19, 2010, using multiple east and west transects with a spacing of 30 meters or less. Only the small area north of the Upper Box Elder Road was inspected for Clinic Site 2 (seen in red on figure 4). The rest of Clinic Site 2 had been previously surveyed for cultural resources within the last ten years. This small area north of the road was surveyed on September 28, 2010. The area was inspected using meandering transects by O'Boyle, Alvin Windy Boy Sr., Duncan Standing Rock, Videll Stump and Allen Johnson, FEMA Archaeologist.

Robert C. O'Boyle surveyed the proposed Clinic Area for archaeological and/or historic manifestations. Duncan Standing Rock and Videll, Chippewa Cree Tribal Elders, and member of

the Chippewa Cree Tribal Historic Preservation Advisory Committee (THPAC), and Alvin Windy Boy Sr., Chippewa Cree Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, accompanied project archaeologist Robert C. O’Boyle into the field to inspect the area on August 24 to Clinic Site 1 and on September 28, 2010, assessing the effect the project would have on traditional cultural properties.



**Figure 4: Inspection areas for Clinic Site 1 and Clinic Site 2 in Sec 3 and 9 of T29N, R14E, on USGS Cowan Reservoir Montana. Inspection areas are outlined in red. Scale is 1 to 24,000.**

On September 17 and 18, 2010, at the request of the Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, a subsurface test was conducted at Clinic Site 1. Robert O’Boyle and Alvin Windy Boy Sr. excavated a 1 by 1 meter test unit. The northeast corner of the test unit was located at UTM 581816.81mE, 5349206.29mN in Zone 12, NAD 83. No surface manifestations were present; however, the THPO wanted to test below the surface to ensure there were no subsurface cultural materials present. The location was chosen by Windy Boy and O’Boyle because if there were cultural manifestations present, it seemed like the most likely location. The test unit was excavated with shovels and trowels. The first 20 cm (the plow zone) were excavated without screening. The layers under the plow zone were then screened through 1/8th inch hardware screen. Soils in the top 20cm were dark brown clay loam, with very high clay content. Below the first 20 cm the soil remained clay loam; however, the clay content was less and the sand content was higher. The soil transitioned from the dark brown to a light tan/gray. The unit was excavated down to 48 cm below the surface.

A Thales Pro Mark 3 GPS unit was used in the survey. All measurements used North American Datum (NAD) 83. Photographs were taken with a Cannon Power Shot A640 10.0 mega pixel and a Cannon T2i 18 mega pixel digital camera and saved in J-Peg Format.

## RESULTS



Figure 5: Test unit located at UTM 581816.81mE, 5349206.29mN in Zone 12, NAD 83 on September 18, 2010.

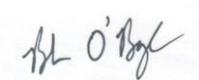
No archaeological or historical resources were located during the inspection or in the subsurface testing. Duncan Standing Rock and Videl Stump, of the THPAC, and Alvin Windy Boy Sr., Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, also visited the inspection areas to investigate for significant cultural properties for the Chippewa Cree People including medicinal plants. No significant archaeological or historic properties were located during the inspection. Mr. Standing Rock, Mr. Stump, and Mr. Windy Boy did not identify any Chippewa Cree traditional cultural properties of concern.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

No archaeological, historical, or traditional cultural properties were located during the inspection. The current undertaking should have no adverse effect on any additional cultural resources. Archaeological clearance is recommended as long as no deviation is made from the areas inspected on August 18, 19, 24, and 26 and September 17, 18, and 28, 2010. The Tribal Historic Preservation Officer requests a cultural monitor be present during initial ground disturbance.

If any additional cultural material is encountered during construction, the Chippewa Cree Tribal Historic Preservation Office should be notified immediately at (406) 395-4092.

All of these recommendations are subject to the approval of the Chippewa Cree Tribal Historic Preservation Office, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs. On approval, the undertaking will be completed by the Chippewa Cree Tribe.



Robert C. O'Boyle

Cc:

Mr. Raymond "Jake" Parker Jr., Chippewa Cree Tribal Business Council Chairman  
Mr. Jonathan Windy Boy, Chippewa Cree Tribal Business Council Vice Chairman  
Mr. Rusty Gopher, Chippewa Cree Tribal Business Committee  
Mr. LCDR Benjamin Marnell, P.E. Rocky Boy Health Board  
Mr. Tim Rosette, Chippewa Cree Tribal Roads Department  
Mr. Tony Belcourt, Chippewa Cree Construction Corporation  
Mr. Jonathan Eagleman, Chippewa Cree Tribal Water Resource Department  
Mr. Alvin Windy Boy, Chippewa Cree Tribal Historic Preservation Office  
Mrs. Jo'Etta Buckhouse, Bureau of Indian Affairs Regional Archaeologist  
Mr. Allan Johnson, Federal Emergency Management Agency  
Mrs. Pam Sparks-McConkey, Federal Emergency Management Agency



Figure 6: From left to right Alvin Windy Boy Sr., Allen Johnson, and Duncan Standing Rock at Clinic Site 2 on September 28, 2010. View is to the south.



Figure 7: Clinic Site 1 on September 17, 2010 with Mount Centennial in background. View is to the south.

**Table 2: UTM's and Lat/Lon from Clinic Site investigation.**

Point	UTMs all use NAD 83	Lat/Long DM.m NAD 83
1. test unit	581,757.8 M E, 5,349,423.2 M N Z12	48° 17.563,4' N, 109° 53.863,6' W
2. Clinic Site 1 corner	581,860.1 M E, 5,349,539.7 M N Z12	48° 17.625,5' N, 109° 53.779,5' W
3. Clinic Site 1 corner	581,588.2 M E, 5,349,295.1 M N Z12	48° 17.613,0' N, 109° 54.047,5' W
4. Clinic Site 1 corner	581,591.6 M E, 5,349,051.3 M N Z12	48° 17.481,4' N, 109° 54.047,5' W
5. Clinic Site 1 corner	581,868.8 M E, 5,349,176.7 M N Z12	48° 17.546,9' N, 109° 53.821,9' W
6. Clinic Site 2 corner	579,449.3 M E, 5,348,629.7 M N Z12	48° 17.270,2' N, 109° 55.784,9' W
7. Clinic Site 2 corner	579,839.4 M E, 5,348,634.1 M N Z12	48° 17.269,6' N, 109° 55.469,4' W
8. Clinic Site 2 corner	579,839.4 M E, 5,348,427.7 M N Z12	48° 17.158,2' N, 109° 55.471,7' W
9. Clinic Site 2 corner	579,626.9 M E, 5,348,422.0 M N Z12	48° 17.156,7' N, 109° 55.643,6' W
10. Clinic Site 2 corner	579,623.5 M E, 5,348,236.1 M N Z12	48° 17.056,4' N, 109° 55.648,5' W
11. Clinic Site 2 corner	579,442.8 M E, 5,348,232.6 M N Z12	48° 17.055,9' N, 109° 55.794,6' W

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## Addendum 1

# Cultural Resource Management Report

Clinic Site 1

September 2010



Principal Investigator and Author

Robert C. O'Boyle

Handwritten signature of Robert C. O'Boyle.



2225 S. Hole in the Wall RD, Potomac, Montana 59823

The June 18, 2010 flooding event at the Rocky Boy's Indian Reservation compromised the integrity of the Nah-Toose Clinic. On July 28, 2010, Ben Marnell, of the Rocky Boy Health Board, requested a cultural resource inventory of approximately sixty-six acres of area around the proposed Clinic Site 1. On August 18, 19, and 26, Bob O'Boyle of Integrity Resources Archaeology conducted an intensive survey of the location shown in figure 1. The proposed Clinic Site 1 is located in a cultivated field adjacent to the Upper Box Elder Road on the south side in Section 3, Township 29 North, Range 14 East in Chouteau County, Montana. The field is currently cultivated in hay.

Background research into the area showed there was a single previously recorded archaeological site in the area. Site 24CH1096 was originally identified in 2001, as part of The Class III Cultural Resource Inventory of the Chippewa-Cree Tribe Rocky Boys' Reservation Municipal, Rural, and Industrial Water Supply Project, Choteau and Hill Counties. The site was identified as a tipi ring 7 meters in diameter with 52 stones covered in lichen. It was described as heavily sodded. The site was identified while looking at a waterline that was following the roadway. The line was moved north of the site, into the roadway access to avoid the site. The site was recommended as potentially eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places pending further investigation. Sometime shortly after the site was recorded in 2001, within a few years, the field was cultivated.

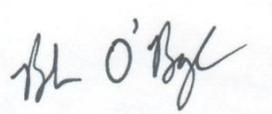
The field was examined for cultural manifestations through multiple east to west transects with a spacing of 30 meters or less. On August 18, Alvin Windy Boy Sr., Chippewa Cree Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, along with Videll Stump and Duncan Standing Rock of the Tribal Historic Preservation Advisory Committee joined O'Boyle in the field. A Thales Pro Mark 3 GPS was used to take UTM readings using NAD 83. A Cannon Power Shot A640 10.0 megapixel camera, and a Cannon T2i 18.0 megapixel camera were used and files were saved in J-PEG format.

The previously recorded site, 24CH1096 was relocated. While the ring itself was heavily disturbed, there are still cultural manifestations evident at the site. In addition, a scatter of cultural debris was found throughout much of the area. In the uncultivated areas along the edge of the field several cultural manifestations were located. There are six cairns located on the uncultivated portion of the western edge of the field as well as stone tools. One of these cairns appeared to be a field clearing pile; however, the others were heavily sodded and covered in lichen, indicating some antiquity. Additional tipi rings were also located in the area. Like the ring described in 24CH1096, these rings were heavily sodded with lichen growing on the stones. These rings were found along the southwest and southern edge of the inspection area. A full CRIS form will be written on these sites.

Cultural clearance cannot be recommended at this point. The amount of cultural material located indicates there may be significant cultural resources located within the inspection area. Further testing is necessary to determine the depth and integrity of cultural deposits. As indicated

by previous investigations, cultural materials in the immediate vicinity are somewhat buried. Phase II testing would be necessary to determine the extent, significance, and potential eligibility of the site. The area within the cultivated field may lack integrity and no longer be a significant cultural property as defined by the National Historic Preservation Act. If the project is to proceed in the area, subsurface testing would need to be completed.

All of these recommendations are subject to the approval of the Chippewa Cree Tribal Historic Preservation Office, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

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Robert C. O'Boyle

Mr. LCDR Benjamin Marnell, P.E. Rocky Boy Health Board

Mr. Tim Rosette, Chippewa Cree Tribal Roads Department

Mr. Tony Belcourt, Chippewa Cree Construction Corporation

Mr. Alvin Windy Boy, Chippewa Cree Tribal Historic Preservation Office

Mrs. Jo'Etta Buckhouse, Bureau of Indian Affairs Regional Archaeologist

Mr. Leroy White, Federal Emergency Management Agency

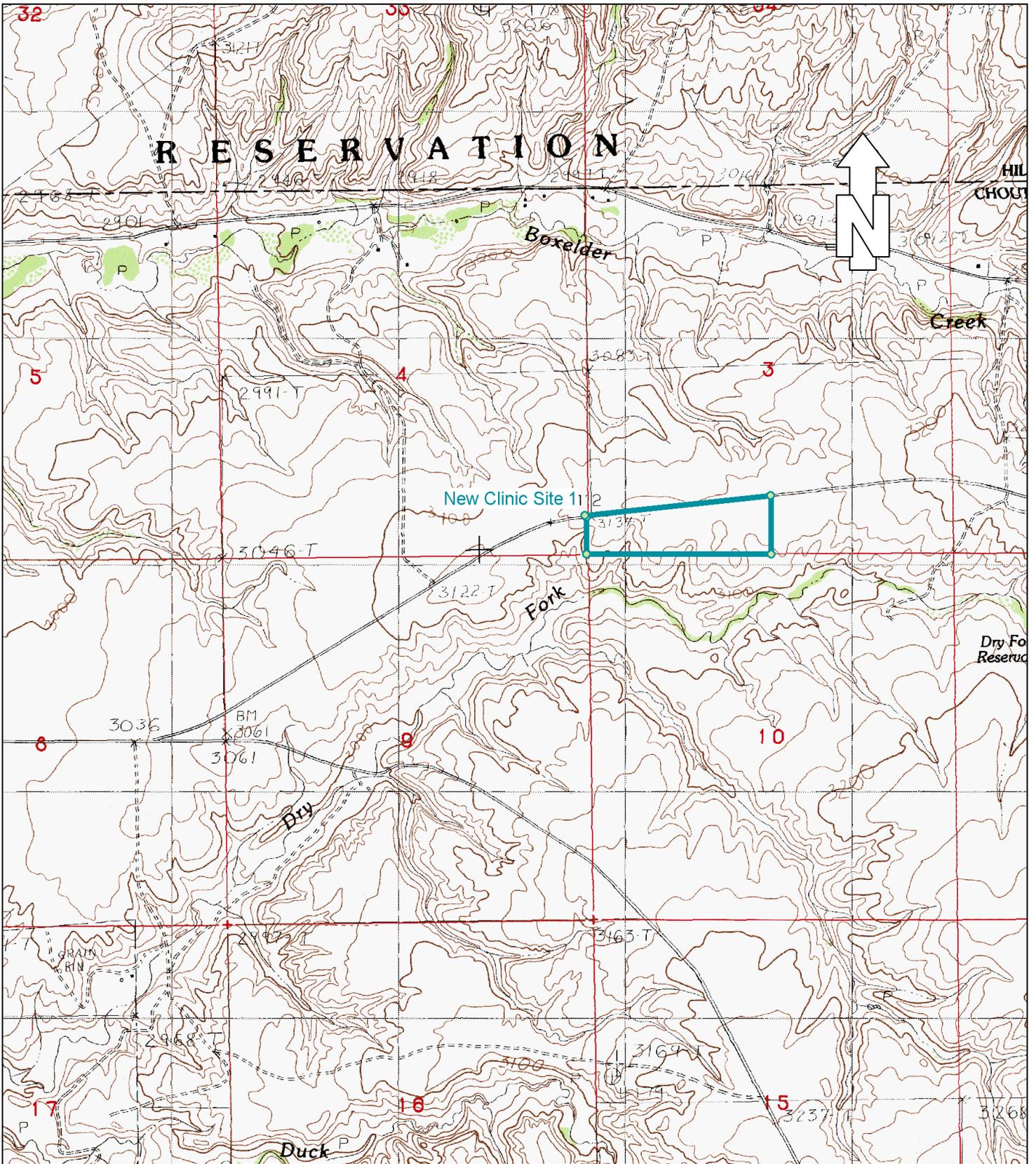


Figure 1: New Clinic Site 1 located in Section 3 of T29N, R14E on USGS Cowan Reservoir, Montana. Scale is 1:24K.



Figure 2: Stone tool located at the proposed New Clinic Site 1 on August 28, 2010.



Figure 3: Liam Padraig O'Boyle behind cairn at the proposed New Clinic Site 1 on August 28, 2010. View is to the southwest.



Figure 4: Location of Proposed Clinic Site 1 located in section 3 of T29N, R14E.



## Addendum 2

# Cultural Resource Management Report

Clinic Site 1 Revised Location

September 2010



Principal Investigator and Author

Robert C. O'Boyle

Handwritten signature of Robert C. O'Boyle.



2225 S. Hole in the Wall RD, Potomac, Montana 59823

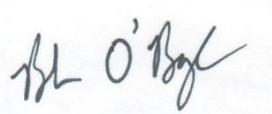
The June 18, 2010 flooding event at the Rocky Boy's Indian Reservation compromised the integrity of the Nah-Toose Clinic. On July 28, 2010, Ben Marnell, of the Rocky Boy Health Board, requested a cultural resource inventory of approximately sixty-six acres of area around the proposed Clinic Site 1. On August 18, 19, and 26, Bob O'Boyle of Integrity Resources Archaeology conducted an intensive survey of the location. A letter report followed this initial investigation recommending additional subsurface testing at 24CH1096, an archaeological site previously identified in the area. This site was located on the western portion of the inspection area. Following this investigation, the location of the proposed Clinic was revised to include only the eastern portion of the inspection area (as seen in figure 1). Site 24Ch1096 is approximately 400 meters to the west of the proposed revised clinic site. The proposed revised Clinic Site 1 is located in a cultivated field adjacent to the Upper Box Elder Road on the south side in Section 3, Township 29 North, Range 14 East in Chouteau County, Montana. The field is currently cultivated in hay. At the request of the Tribal Historic Preservation Office a single 1 x 1 meter subsurface test was completed.

Alvin Windy Boy Sr., Chippewa Cree Tribal Historic Preservation Officer and Robert O'Boyle, of Integrity Resources Archaeology, excavated a 1 x 1 meter test unit in the proposed Clinic Site location on September 17 and 18, 2010. A Thales Pro Mark 3 GPS was used to take UTM readings using North American Datum 83 (NAD 83). A Cannon T2i 18.0 megapixel camera were used and files were saved in J-PEG format.

The northeast corner of the test unit was located at UTM 581816.81mE, 5349206.29mN in Zone 12, NAD 83. No surface manifestations were present; however, the THPO wanted to test below the surface to ensure there were no subsurface cultural materials present. The location was chosen by Windy Boy and O'Boyle because if there were cultural manifestations present, it seemed like the most likely location. The test unit was excavated with shovels and trowels. The first 20 cm (the plow zone) were excavated without screening. The layers under the plow zone were then screened through 1/8<sup>th</sup> inch hardware screen. Soils in the top 20cm were dark brown clay loam, with very high clay content. Below the first 20 cm the soil remained clay loam; however, the clay content was less and the sand content was higher. The soil transitioned from the dark brown to a light tan/gray. The unit was excavated down to 48 cm below the surface. No artifacts or cultural properties were found.

Archaeological clearance is recommended for the revised Clinic Site 1 location. No further testing is necessary. As construction proceeds, the Tribal Historic Preservation Officer requests that a cultural monitor be present. If any subsurface materials are encountered during construction please contact Alvin Windy Boy Sr. at the Cultural Resources Department at (406)395-4092.

All of these recommendations are subject to the approval of the Chippewa Cree Tribal Historic Preservation Office, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, and the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "R. C. O'Boyle". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, stylized "O".

Robert C. O'Boyle

Mr. Raymond "Jake" Parker Jr., Chippewa Cree Tribal Business Council Chairman

Mr. Jonathan Windy Boy, Chippewa Cree Tribal Business Council Vice Chairman

Mr. LCDR Benjamin Marnell, P.E. Rocky Boy Health Board

Mr. Tim Rosette, Chippewa Cree Tribal Roads Department

Mr. Tony Belcourt, Chippewa Cree Construction Corporation

Mr. Alvin Windy Boy, Chippewa Cree Tribal Historic Preservation Office

Mrs. Jo'Etta Buckhouse, Bureau of Indian Affairs Regional Archaeologist

Mr. Allan Johnson, Federal Emergency Management Agency

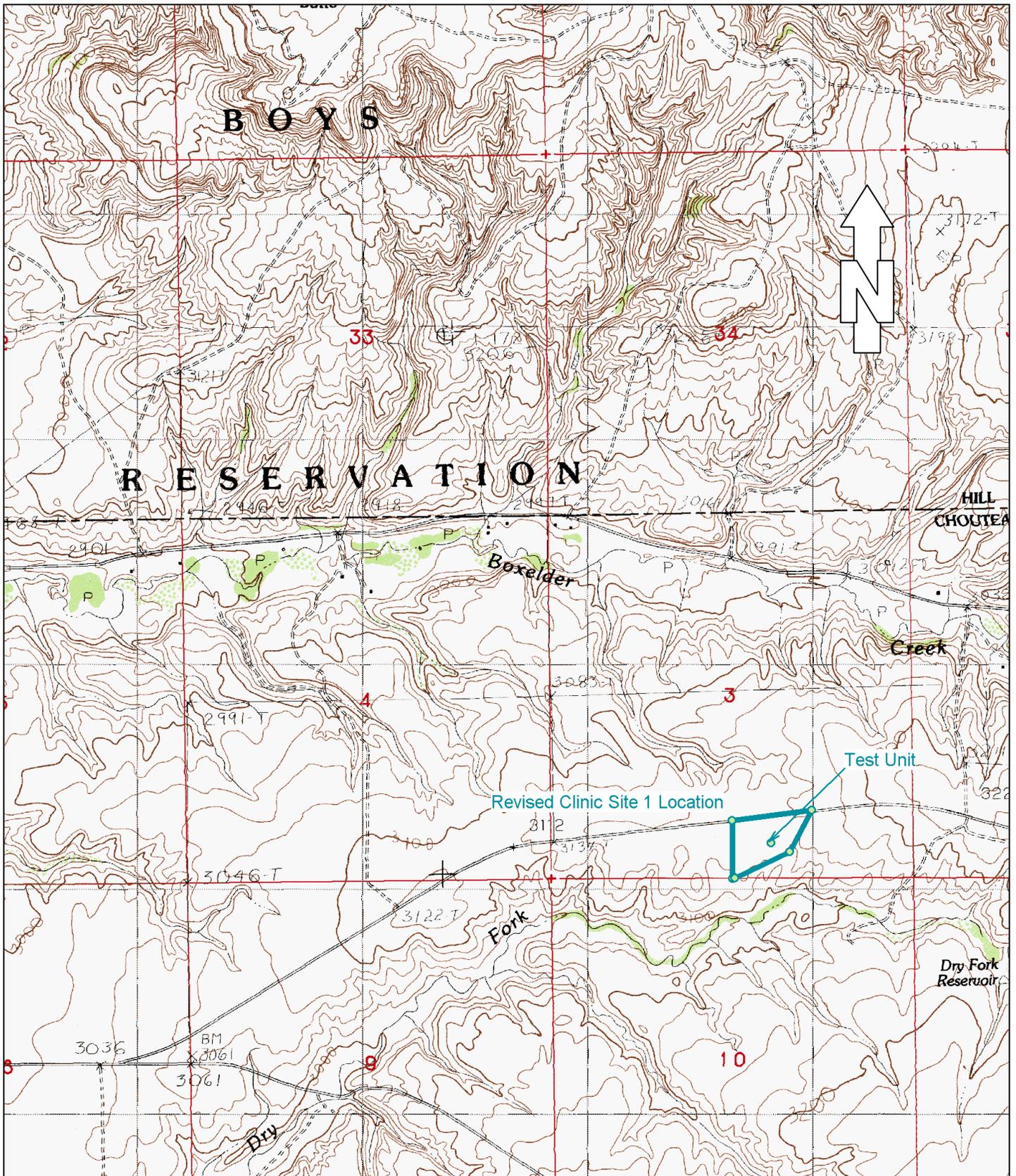


Figure 1: Revised Clinic Site 1 Location and test unit on USGS Cowan Reservoir, Montana. Scale is 1:24,000.



Figure 2: Location of Proposed Clinic Site 1 original inspection area located in section 3 of T29N, R14E.



Figure 3: Revised Clinic Site 1 location.



Figure 4: Robert O'Boyle on September 18, 2010 setting up 1 x 1 meter test unit at proposed Revised Clinic Site 1. View is to the northeast.



Figure 5: Profile of south wall of test unit.



Figure 2: Alvin Windy Boy Sr. conducting sub-surface testing at the revised Clinic Site 1. View is to the southeast.

### Addendum 3

Cultural Resource Information System Township Range Report

Site #	CRAB	TRS	Qs	Site Type 1	Site Type 2	Time Period	Owner	NR Status
Site Form	CRAB Doc/Site	CRAB Doc/TRS						
24CH1095	Doc	29N-14E-9	NE	Lithic Scatter	No Data	No Indication of Time	Other	No Data
24CH1097	Doc	29N-14E-9	SW	Historic Trash Dump	No Data	Historic More Than One Decade	MDOT Other	No Data
24CH1262	Doc	29N-14E-9	comb	Historic Cairn/Land Marker	No Data	Historic More Than One Decade	BIA	No Data

Database last updated: Aug 21 2010 7:01AM  
 Cultural Resource Information System Township Range Report

Site #	CRAB	TRS	Qs	Site Type 1	Site Type 2	Time Period	Owner	NR Status
Site Form	CRAB Doc/Site	CRAB Doc/TRS						
24CH1096	Doc	29N-14E-3	SW	Tipi Ring	No Data	No Indication of Time	Other	No Data

Cultural Resource Annotated Bibliography System Township Range Report

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 CRABS Document Number: CH 3 2121 Agency Document No: N/A
- Township: 29N Range: 14E Section: 3  
 DAU, BARRY J.  
 8/30/1996 EAST OF BOX ELDER TO ROCKY BOY AGENCY TELEPHONE CABLE CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY  
 CRABS Document Number: CH 3 18502 Agency Document No: N/A
- Township: 29N Range: 14E Section: 3  
 HALL, RAMONA  
 8/19/1997 COWAN BARROW AREAS  
 CRABS Document Number: CH 3 19252 Agency Document No: 83BAO/RB-97
- Township: 29N Range: 14E Section: 3  
 O'BOYLE, ROBERT C  
 CLASS I INVENTORY OF THE SANGREY AND AGENCY LAGOON SYSTEMS  
 CRABS Document Number: HL 3 30964 Agency Document No: N/A
- Township: 29N Range: 14E Section: 3  
 PASSMANN, DORI, ET AL.  
 1997 NRCS NEGATIVE FINDINGS REPORT (CHOUTEAU COUNTY)  
 CRABS Document Number: CH 6 20600 Agency Document No: N/A

Township: 29N Range: 14E Section: 3

PRENTISS, WILLIAM, et., al

CLASS III CULTURAL RESOURCE INVENTORY OF THE CHIPPEWA-CREE TRIBE ROCKY BOYS'  
RESERVAATION MUNICIPAL, RUAL AND INDUSTRIAL WATER SUPPLY PROJECT, CHOTEAU  
AND HILL COUNTIES

CRABS Document Number: HL 3 31248 Agency Document No: N/A

Database last updated: Aug 21 2010 7:01AM

Cultural Resource Annotated Bibliography System Township Range Report

Township: 29N Range: 14E Section: 9

BRUMLEY, JOHN H.

FOUR POWERLINE R-O-W SEGMENTS ON THE ROCKY BOY INDIAN RESERVATION

CRABS Document Number: CH 3 2120 Agency Document No: N/A

Township: 29N Range: 14E Section: 9

COCHRAN, KARMA T.

11/10/1997 DRY FORK BORROW SOURCE

CRABS Document Number: CH 3 19531 Agency Document No: 859BAO/RB-97

Township: 29N Range: 14E Section: 9

DAU, BARRY J.

8/30/1996 EAST OF BOX ELDER TO ROCKY BOY AGENCY TELEPHONE CABLE CULTURAL RESOURCES  
INVENTORY

CRABS Document Number: CH 3 18502 Agency Document No: N/A

Township: 29N Range: 14E Section: 9

O'BOYLE, ROBERT C

2009 ADDENDUM TO ROCKY BOY DETENTION FACILITY

CRABS Document Number: HL 3 31210 Agency Document No: N/A

Township: 29N Range: 14E Section: 9

O'BOYLE, ROBERT C

2008 CLASS I INVENTORY OF THE SANGREY AND AGENCY LAGOON SYSTEMS

CRABS Document Number: HL 3 30964 Agency Document No: N/A

Township: 29N Range: 14E Section: 9

O'BOYLE, ROBERT C

2009 CRMR: ROCKY BOY DETENTION FACILITY

CRABS Document Number: CH 3 31123 Agency Document No: RB 10-1783

Township: 29N Range: 14E Section: 9

PRENTISS, WILLIAM, et., al

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